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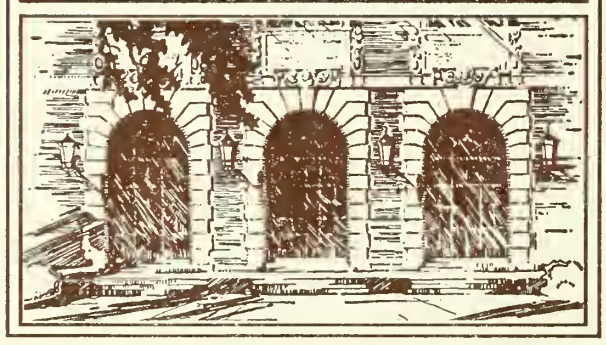

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THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 6. SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1825. Price 7d.

Payment of Prizes drawn the Thirty-first Day of May last, being the Second Day of drawing the Second Lottery for the Year 1823.

Lottery Office, Somerset-Place, June 4th, 1825.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed for managing the LOTTERIES, do hereby give Notice, that the Holders of Tickets and Shares thereof, may be registered for the purpose of receiving information of their fate at the drawing, and may be examined at this office every day (Sunday excepted) with their registers of benefits and blanks.

And the Commissioners appointed to take in the Benefit Tickets of the Second Lottery for the year 1823, do hereby give notice, that they will attend at their office in somerset place, on Monday, the twentieth day of June instant, from one o'clock in the forenoon, to two o'clock in the afternoon, to take in and enter the Benefit Tickets drawn on Tuesday the thirty-first day of May last, being the second day of drawing the same Lottery, to be exanged for certificates pursuant to the act of Parliament in that behalf.

And for further dispatch thereof, the said Commissioners will take in and enter the Tickets in Class A. at one seat, and the Tickets in Class B. at another seat, and those persons possessed thereof are directed to bring, with their tickets, separate lists thereof marked A. and B., formed in numerical order, adapted to each of the said seats; and at the bottom of each list to cite the name and proper additions of the person entitled to the due of the said Tickets.

And the said Commissioners also give further Notice, that certificates for the value of the said Tickets will be delivered out on Thursday the twenty-third day of June instant at noon, after which the said Commissioners will take in no other Tickets in their usual monthly entry; and all persons are desired observe, they must bring duplicates of their lists when they come for their certificates.

The Commissioners also give further notice, that a bond of indemnity must be entered into by two respectable housekeepers (to be approved by the said Commissioners) together with the person entitled to the value of any ticket or tickets which may have been lost, or to any ticket or tickets the checks of which may have been torn or destroyed before the Commissioners in case of a [illegible] ticket.

NOTICE

AT LEAST ONE OF THE EDGES OF THIS MAGAZINE HAS BEEN LEFT UNTRIMMED, BECAUSE OF AN EXTREMELY NARROW MARGIN.

[illegible] a Servant [illegible] three Acts, called [illegible] by Karl Maria Von [illegible] arrival at Venice. [illegible] Day and Parke's Vocal Concert, in which Mr. Horn, Mr. Hay, Mr. Plummer (his first appearance on the stage) Miss Roach, and Master Parry, will sing a variety of serious comic Songs, Duets, &c. To conclude with Weber's celebrated Musical Drama of Der Freischutz! being the last time these pieces can be performed together.—Boxes and Places to be taken of Miss Graddon, 4, Gower-street North; and of Mr. Springs, at the Box Office of the Theatre, from 10 to 4, where also Tickets may be had, and at Messrs. Clementi and Co.'s Music Warehouse, 26, Cheapside.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—WEDNESDAY, June 29,1825, for the Benefit of Mr. SPRING, Box Book-keeper, will be revived, the Comedy of THE JEALOUS WIFE. After which, a Musical Melange. A Popular Ballet, in which Mr. and Mrs. Noble, assisted by the Corps de Ballet, will appear. The whole to conclude with an admired Entertainment. Full particulars will be speedily announced.—Tickets, Boxes, and Places to be taken of Mr. Spring, at the Rands, from 10 till 4; and No. 10, Little Russell-street, Covent-Garden.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—(Under the especial Patronage of the King.)—TO-MORROW EVENING, a splendid British Military Fete, in commemoration of the glorious Battle of Waterloo, the Gardens will be illuminated with 14,500 additional lamps, in various new devices, trophies, &c. and general embellishments. The ENTERTAINMENTS will be on the most magnificent scale of interesting novelty. The CONCERT, and the Band greatly augmented, will, in addition to a new Overture and a grand Battle Sinfonia be characterised by Martial and appropriate Airs; and for the first time a FEMALE JUGGLER (native of the South of France, and the only Female practicing this astonishing and difficult art) will display exceedingly extraordinary powers, and will also perform with the CELEBRATED FRENCH JUGGLER. *The admired Ballet of the* CHINESE WEDDING will, by *particular desire*, be performed this Evening. The FANTOCCINI will be exhibited twice with new and surprising feats; and the YOUNG AMERICAN will display his admired feats on the Tight and Slack Rope. *New Cosmoramas. Gipsey's Cave. Hanit's Cell, Cave for Fingal, Cascades and Fountain of great beauty,* will be displayed; and in honour of this Joyous occasion, ANEW ILLUMINATED GROVE of singular brilliancy and effect, composed of many Thousand variegated Lamps. *The Fireworks and terrific scent*, amidst showers of fire, will, in magnificent variety, surpass any efore witnessed in Europe.

In consequence of the increase in the number of Entertainments, they will begin earlier than usual, and given in the following order:—

SLACK ROPE, at a quarter past 8. CONCERT, half past 8. FANTOCCINI, quarter past 9. JUGGLER, half past 9. VERANI, the Italian, on Six Instruments, quarter to 10. BALLET, at 10. Fantoccini, Second Part, half past 10. Female Juggler, quarter to 11. Concert, Act Second, at 11. Fireworks, at 12.

Doors open at 7. Admission, 3s. 6d.

Oleos not admitted this Evening.

SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East,—The Exhibition for the Sale of the Works of the living Artists of the United Kingdom, is now Open.—Admittance 1s. Catalogue 1s. W. LINTON, Secretary.

INFANT LYRA, 94, PALL-MALL.—CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that a New Selection of most popular Airs, &c. will be performed by the INFANT every day; and for the better accommodation of the numerous visitors, there will be four performances each day, which will take place at the following hours:—At two, half-past three, at five, and at Eight in the evening. Mr. Ferdinand Panormo, the highly celebrated Professor, having been engaged for a short period, will, in the course of the Evening Entertainment, at eight o'clock, perform Rossini's Air of "Di tanti Palpiti," and "Non piu andrai," a grand Air, with his own variations, on the grand piano-forte.—Admission 2s. 6d.; Family Tickets to admit four, &c.; Children, half-price. Tickets to be had at the door.

THE APPOLLONICON.

A GRAND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, (under the immediate patronage of his Majesty,) invented and constructed by FLIGHT and ROBSON, Organ Builders, is now open to exhibition.

This magnificent Instrument has been honoured with the sanction of the most eminent mechanical and musical men of the age; and in the performance of some of the celebrated works of Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Cherubini, &c. &c. is allowed to possess a grandeur and variety of effect, with a precision and delicacy of expression superior to any other instrument in Europe.

The Rooms are open daily, from one to four o'clock, No. 101, St. Martin's-lane. Admittance, one shilling.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE at JERUSALEM.—Now Open, in the Great Room, No. 25, St. James's-street, a Grand Model of the Interior of that most interesting antiquity, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, with the Tomb of our Saviour, as it at present appears at Jerusalem, executed from drawings recently taken on the spot, on a scale 90 feet in circumference, being the exact dimensions of the original building.—Open from 12 till 6. Admittance 1s.

To clear out, on or before the 30th Instant,

FOR BATAVIA and SINGAPORE, the fine new copper'd first-class Barque, FORTITUDE, burthen 230 Tons. WILLIAM BARCHAM, Commander. Lying in the City Canal; has good Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to BUCKLES, BAGSTER, and BUCHANAN, 33, Mark-lane.

With all Dispatch,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, and NEW SOUTH WALES, the fine fast-sailing Brig, JOHN DUNN, A 1. burthen 200 Tons. SUTHERLAND M'BEATH, Commander. Lying in the London Dock; has good Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to BUCKLES, BAGSTER, and BUCHANAN, 33 Mark-lane.

Is entered out at the Custom-house—a Regular Trader, [illegible] D, and NEW SOUTH [illegible] PRINCE REGENT, burthen [illegible] under. Lying in the London [illegible] for Cabin and Steerage Pas[illegible] ply to BUCKLES, BAGSTER, and

[illegible] RES.

[illegible] ction of the Dutch, Flemish, and [illegible] Schools.

[illegible] nour to announce the SALE [illegible] reat Rooms, New Bond-street, on [illegible] instant, at one, of a COLLECTION of splendid and interesting PICTURES, the property of an Ambassador, among which are the Holy Family, by Reubens; the Descent from the Cross, Spagnioletto; Portraits by Murillo and Velasquez; the Last Judgment, Tintoretto; Charles the Fifth, by Titian; Views in Holland, De Koninck; St. Jerome, P. Veronese; and several precious specimens by

Teniers,	C. Dolci,	[illegible]	A. V. Velde,
W. V. Velde,	G. Dow,	[illegible]	[illegible],
Terburg,	Greuze,	[illegible]	Both,
Hobbima,	Schalkon,	Poussin,	Albano, &c.

A. and J. Ostade, Vader, Heyden,

The Dutch Pictures are of high class, and the subjects in general pleasing and characteristic of the customs, costumes, and manners of the country.

May be viewed three days preceding the sale by Catalogues to be had at Mr. Phillips's, 73, Bond-street.

COSTLY FURNITURE, BRONZES, MARBLES, PORCELAIN, PICTURES, TURNING LATHE, &c. &c.
Of a Gentleman from the West of England.

MR. PHILLIPS has the honour to announce, that on WEDNESDAY NEXT, and following Days, at 1, he shall SUBMIT by AUCTION, at the Rooms, New Bond-street, the superlatively elegant assemblage of FURNITURE, both useful and decorative, 13 noble glasses of magnitude and brilliancy; a turning lathe, by Holtzapffell; a magnificent suit of carved and gilt chairs, executed for the late Napoleon; or-molu chandeliers, splendid armoires, commodes, consoles, cabinets, library tables, and secretaires of the finest work, and time of Boulle and Reisner; Japan, Sevre, Dresden, and French porcelain, in sevices and for decoration; or-molu clocks and candelabras; valuable bronzes and marbles, in groups, figures, vases, &c.; several large and fine pieces of Gobelin tapestry; Persian, Turkey, and Aubusson carpets, and miscellaneous valuable objects, the property of a Gentleman removed from his mansion in the West of England. Also, the Collection of Ancient and Modern Pictures, Prints, and Books.

May be viewed, and catalogues (at 1s. 6d. each) had at Mr. Phillips's, 73, Bond-street.

Pictures from the Country Mansion of a Gentleman.

MR. PHILLIPS has the honour to announce that on Wednesday the 29th instant, at one o'clock, he will submit by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, New Bond-street, without reserve; an interesting and select collection of Italian, Dutch and Flemish Pictures, principally of cabinet size, among which will be found specimens by

Correggio,	Stella,	Berchem,
Breughel,	Poussin,	West,
Wouvermans,	Solario,	Rembrandt
Wynants,	Teniers,	Bassan,
Ostade,	Ruysdael	Greuzo.

Particularly a rich little gem by Teniers, from the Praslin cabinet, with others of equally high class, the property of a gentleman removed from his mansion in the West of England; may be viewed two days prior to the Sale, and Catalogues then had at one shilling each at Mr. Phillips's.

BEAUTIFUL GREEN PAINTS, at 1s. 6d. per lb.

UPTON and Co. Chemical Colour Manufacturers, 64, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, most respectfully inform the Public, that they are now selling the finest Patent and Grass-Green Paints at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. They warrant them not to be surpassed in beauty or durability, however much they may be exceeded in price. Genuine White Lead, 44s. per cwt. The Durable Oil Paints, viz. Invisible Green, 40s. per cwt.; Olive Green 76: Deep Green 112s.; Lead, Slate, and Stone Colours, 40s.; Chocolate, 40ss.; &c. &c. Prepared Oil, 3s. 6d. per Gallon. The Ordnance Anti-Corrosion Paint, 54s. per cwt. in powder. The Refined Mineral Paint, 15s. per cask, containing 140 lb. prepared for use—does not require to be heated. Painters' Oils and Colours, of every kind, warranted genuine. Rectified Sperm Oil, 4s. 6d. per Gallon, &c &c.—N. B. Orders by Post or Carrier immediately executed.

PATENT STEAM WASHING COMPANY.—WANTED, by the above Company, at their Work, Phipp's Bridge, Mitcham, several Respectable WOMEN, competent to Assort and Pack Linen, who can write a legible hand, and be well recommended for assiduity and general good conduct.—Encouragement will be given to superior Ironers. Apply at the Office, No. 1, Stamford-street, Blackfriars.

INDIA SHAWLS and SHAWL HANDKERCHIEFS Bought, Sold, or Exchanged, at EVERINGTON and GRAHAM'S India Warehouse, 10, Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of the Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and Son, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the NAME and ADDRESS correspond with the above:—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution;—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments. Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having giving such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.

(*The original Fish-sauce Warehouse.*)

REAL LEGHORN HATS—MESSRS. ELLIOTT et TINGCOMB ont l'honneur de faire Savoir aux personnes du bon ton, qu'ils viennent d'engagee pour leur Magasin de Modes, deux modistes Francaises du premier merite, tant pour les modes les plus elegantes, que pour tout ouvrage d'aiguille. Their manufactory for STRAW and "ITALIAN" LEGHORN HATS is detached from the Show Rooms which now form a magazine of novelty for the season. Childrens' Leghorn Hats of choice fabric, as imported. French Flowers and Trimmings. Ladies' Leghorns continue to be bleached in the Italian style, 344, Strand, nearly opposite Waterloo Bridge.

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD AND SILVER EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late TROTT,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment) to their late Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, Holborn Hill, London. Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, gloves, groundowns, harness, lambins, moping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, vellum, yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated, black and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c., steel thimbles, lined with silver; badkins, knitting pins, meshes, cap-pins, quilters, &c.; improved travelling and dressing cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases, in tortoiseshell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, pen-knives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods, beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, corkscrews, ear-rings, elastic girdles, neck chains, necklaces, purse snaps, reticules, sides, tassels, watch chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper, and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, that render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post paid.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, although there are articles daily puffed in the Newspapers for the hair, but it is acknowledged as a fact, whoever makes a fair trial of the Original Thick Russia Oil, has found it, through the Aromatic Oils it is prepared with, the wholesomest and best Oil for preserving and promoting the hair of ladies, gentlemen, and children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the Hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour; will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, has been proved by hundreds.

A. PRINCE is proud to acknowledge the favour of his Gracious Majesty of Great Britain, in sending for six bottles of his celebrated Russia Oil. It might really to be generally known; the principal Physicians have recommended those who wear false Hair to rub their heads often with the Russia Oil, as though the aromatic ingredient it is prepared with is wholesome and refreshing to the Head. Observe, Mr. Marshall, and other respectable Court Hair-dressers, will recommend no other article for the Hair but Prince's Original Thick Russia Oil, as they have experienced it is the best for dressing, preserving, and promoting the Hair; but there are several Hair-dressers, when Ladies and Gentlemen have their Hair dressed by them, they recommend Bears' Grease, or other Oils for the Hair, although they know it is a humbug.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil. The Ounce Bottle, Five Shillings; a large Bottle containing Five Ounces, one pound, which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Price, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; Mr. Smith, Perfumer to his Majesty, 117, New Bond-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "A. Prince, 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. *** Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation.

Also PRINCE'S RUSSIA DYE is so improved, as there is no doubt that it will change Red or Grey Hair on the Head, Whiskers, or any part to Brown or Black in a few minutes.—Directions sealed up with each Bottle, at Half-a-guinea a Bottle, or Two Bottles for One Pound

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MISS GRADDON NIGHT.—THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. Miss Graddon has the honour to announce to the Nobility, her Friends and the Public in general, that her Benefit will take place on THURSDAY Next, June 23, 1825, when His Majesty's Servants will perform a Romantic Drama, with music, in three Acts, called THE EVIL EYE and Dr. FAUSTUS! The Overture by Karl Maria Von Weber. In Act I. a Ballet, representing the Carnival at Venice. Between the Play and Farce a Vocal Concert, in which Mr. Horn, Mr. Hay, Mr. Plummer (his first appearance on the stage) Miss Roarb, and Master Parry, will sing a variety of serious comic Songs, Duets, &c. To conclude with Weber's celebrated Musical Drama of Der Freischutz! being the last time these pieces can be performed together. Boxes and Places to be taken of Miss Graddon, 4, Gower-street, North; and of Mr. Spring, at the Box Office of the Theatre, from 10 to 4, where also Tickets may be had, and at Messrs. Clementi and Co.'s Music Warehouse, 26, Cheapside.

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Is entered out at the Custom-house—a Regular Trader,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, and NEW SOUTH WALES, the fine coppered ship PRINCE REGENT, burthen 400 Tons. WILLIAM B. LAMB, Commander. Lying in the London Dock; has very superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to BUCKLES, BAGSTER, and BUCHANAN, 33, Mark-lane.

PICTURES.

A splendid and interesting Collection of the Dutch, Flemish, and Italian Schools.

MR. PHILLIPS has the honour to announce the SALE by AUCTION, at the Great Rooms, New Bond-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th of June, instant, at one, of a COLLECTION of splendid and interesting PICTURES, the property of an Ambassador, among which are the Holy Family, by Reubens; the Descent from the Cross, Spagnioletto; Portraits by Morillo and Velasquez: the Last Judgment, Tintoretto; Charles the Fifth, by Titian; Views in Holland, De Koniack; St. Jerome, P. Veronese; and several precious specimens by

Teniers,	C. Dolci,	Rembrandt,	A. V. Velde,
W. V. Velde,	G. Dow,	Cuyp,	Backhuysen,
Terburg,	Grouze,	Everdingen,	Both,
Hobbima.	Schalkon,	Poussin,	Albano, &c.

A. and J. Ostade, Vader, Heyden,

The Dutch Pictures are of high class, and the subjects in general pleasing and characteristic of the customs, costumes, and manners of the country.

May be viewed three days preceding the sale by Catalogues to be had at Mr. Phillips's, 73, Bond-street.

COSTLY FURNITURE, BRONZES, MARBLES, PORCELAIN, PICTURES, TURNING LATHE, &c. &c.

Of a Gentleman from the West of England.

MR. PHILLIPS has the honour to announce, that on WEDNESDAY NEXT, and following Days, at 1, he shall SUBMIT by AUCTION, at the Rooms, New Bond-street, the superlatively elegant assemblage of FURNITURE, both useful and decorative, 13 noble glasses of magnitude and brilliancy; a turning lathe, by Holtzapffell; a magnificent suit of carved and gilt chairs, executed for the late Napoleon; or-molu chandeliers, splendid armoires, commodes, consoles, cabinets, library tables, and secretaires of the finest work, and time of Boulo and Reisner; Japan, Sevre, Dresden, and French porcelain, in services and for decoration; or-molu clocks and candelabras; valuable bronzes and marbles, in groups, figures, vases, &c.; several large and fine pieces of Gobelin tapestry; Persian, Turkey, and Aobisson carpets, and miscellaneous valuable objects, the property of a Gentleman removed from his mansion in the West of England. Also, the Collection of Ancient and Modern Pictures, Prints, and Books.

May be viewed, and catalogues (at 1s. 6d. each) had at Mr. Phillips's, 73, Bond-street.

Pictures from the Country Mansion of a Gentleman.

MR. PHILLIPS has the honour to announce that on Wednesday the 29th instant, at one o'clock, he will submit by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, New Bond-street, without reserve; an interesting and select collection of Italian, Dutch and Flemish Pictures, principally of cabinet size, among which will be found specimens by

Correggio,	Steen,	Berchem,
Breughell,	Poussin,	West,
Wouvermans,	Solario,	Rembrandt
Wynants,	Teniers,	Bassan,
Ostade,	Ruysdael	Greuzo.

Particularly a rich little gem by Teniers, from the Praslin cabinet, with others of equally high class, the property of a gentleman removed from his mansion in the West of England; may be viewed two days prior to the Sale, and Catalogues then had at one shilling each at Mr. Phillips's.

BEAUTIFUL GREEN PAINTS, at 1s. 6d. per lb.

UPTON and Co. Chemical Colour Manufacturers, 64, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, most respectfully inform the Public, that they are now selling the finest Patent and Grass-Green Paints at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. They warrant them not to be surpassed in beauty or durability, however much they may be exceeded in price. Genuine White Lead, 44s. per cwt. The Durable Oil Paints, viz. Invisible Green, 40s. per cwt.; Olive Green 76; Deep Green 112s.; Lead, Slate, and Stone Colours, 40s.; Chocolate, 40ss.; &c. &c. Prepared Oil, 3s. 6d. per Gallon. The Ordnance Anti-Corrosion Paint, 54s. per cwt. in powder. The Refined Mineral Paint, 15s. per cask, containing 140 lb. prepared for use—does not require to be heated. Painters' Oils and Colours, of every kind, warranted genuine. Rectified Sperm Oil, 4s. 6d. per Gallon, &c &c.—N. B. Orders by Post or Carrier immediately executed.

PATENT STEAM WASHING COMPANY.—WANTED, by the above Company, at their Work, Phipp's Bridge, Mitcham, several Respectable WOMEN, competent to Assort and Pack Linen, who can write a legible hand, and be well recommended for assiduity and general good conduct.—Encouragement will be given to superior Ironers. Apply at the Office, No. 1, Stamford-street, Blackfriars.

INDIA SHAWLS and SHAWL HANDKERCHIEFS Bought, Sold, or Exchanged, at EVERINGTON and GRAHAM'S India Warehouse, 10, Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of the Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and Son, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the NAME and ADDRESS correspond with the above:—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution;—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments. Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.

(*The original Fish-sauce Warehouse.*)

REAL LEGHORN HATS—MESSRS. ELLIOTT et TINGCOMB ont l'honneur de faire Savoir aux personnes du bon ton, qu'ils viennent d'engager pour leur Magasin de Modes, deux modistes Francaises du premier merite, tant pour les modes les plus elegantes, que pour tout ouvrage d'aiguille. Their manufactory for STRAW and "ITALIAN" LEGHORN HATS is detached from the Show Rooms which now form a magazine of novelty for the season. Childrens' Leghorn Hats of choice fabric, as imported. French Flowers and Trimmings. Ladies' Leghorns continue to be bleached in the Italian style, 344, Strand, nearly opposite Waterloo Bridge.

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD AND SILVER EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late TROTT,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment) to their late Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, Holborn Hill, London. Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lambine, looping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sacking, surgeon, tambour, vellum, yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated, black and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c., steel thimbles, lined with silver; bodkins, knitting pins, meshes, cap-pins, quillers, &c.; improved travelling and dressing cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases, in tortoiseshell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, pen-knives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods, beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, corkscrews, ear-rings, elastic girdles, neck chains, necklaces, purse snaps, reticules, sides, tassels, watch chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper, and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, that render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1*l*., forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post paid.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, although there are articles daily puffed in the Newspapers for the hair, but it is acknowledged as a fact, whoever makes a fair trial of the Original Thick Russia Oil, has found it, through the Aromatic Oils it is prepared with, the wholesomest and best Oil for preserving and promoting the hair of ladies, gentlemen, and children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the Hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour; will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, has been proved by hundreds.

A. PRINCE is proud to acknowledge the favour of his Gracious Majesty of Great Britain, in sending for six bottles of his celebrated Russia Oil. It ought really to be generally known; the principal Physicians have recommended those who wear false Hair to rub their heads often with the Russia Oil, as through the aromatic ingredient it is prepared with is wholesome and refreshing to the Head. Observe, Mr. Marshall, and other respectable Court Hair-dressers, will recommend no other article for the Hair but Prince's Original Thick Russia Oil, as they have experienced it is the best for dressing, preserving, and promoting the Hair; but there are several Hair-dressers, when Ladies and Gentlemen have their Hair dressed by them, they recommend Bears' Grease, or other Oils for the Hair, although they know it is a humbug.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil. The Ounce Bottle, Five Shillings; a large Bottle containing Five Ounces, one pound, which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Price, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; Mr. Smith, Perfumer to his Majesty, 117, New Bond-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "A. Prince, 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose, *** Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation.

Also PRINCE'S RUSSIA DYE is so improved, as there is no doubt that it will change Red or Grey Hair on the Head, Whiskers, or any part to Brown or Black in a few minutes.—Directions sewed up with each Bottle, at Half-a-guinea a Bottle, or Two Bottles for One Pound.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Some witnesses were examined relative to the Gardner Peerage, and the further hearing postponed to next Monday, in order to give time for the production of an important witness.

Mr. Shifton from the Dover Harbour Commissioners presented accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Tonnage Duties at Dover.

Lord Holland presented a petition from Thomas Burgess, of the county of Bedford, against a clause in the Lunatic Traverse Bill.

The Lord Chancellor presented a petition from Thomas Robert Gourlay against the Canadian Corn Importation Bill.—Earl Bathurst gave notice that he should move the second reading of the Canadian Corn Importation Bill to-morrow.

Messrs. Davenport, Fitzgerald, and others from the Commons, brought the Atlantic Steam Navigation Bill, the Mines in Ireland Bill, the Scotland Courts of Justice Bill, the Irish Lunatics Bill, the Deceased Officers' Effects Bill, and several private Bills, which were read a first time.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Order of the Day for receiving the report of the Committee on the Law of Merchant and Factor Amendment Bill, was discharged, and fixed for next Thursday.

Earl Bathurst moved that an humble Address to be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he would graciously be pleased to order a dispatch from Sir Thomas Maitland, on the subject of the Plague, dated the 8th of April, 1819, should be laid before the House.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Scotch Small Debts Recovery Bill.—After a few words from Earls Rosslyn and Lauderdale, the bill was reported without any amendment.

The Juries and Jurors Bill also went through a Committee, and was reported.

The House then went into a Committee on the County Courts Bill.

Equitable Loan Bill.—Counsel having been called to the bar—Mr. Fonblanque concluded his argument on the part of the Pawnbrokers against the bill.—Mr. Frederick Pollock was then heard at considerable length on the part of the Auctioneers against the bill.—Both counsels having terminated their arguments—the Lord Chancellor moved that their Lordships be summoned to-morrow on the second reading of the Bill. Ordered.—Adjourned at nine o'clock.

TUESDAY.

Sir Robert Farquhar, Mr. Bnougnen, and others from the Commons, brought up the Mauritius Trade, the Duke of Cumberland's Annuity, the 10,500,000*l.* Exchequer Bills, the Scotch Prisoners' Aliment, the Bristol Town Dues, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Iron Rail, the Scotch Lowland Churches Bills, and a great number of Private Bills, which were read a first time.

Petitions were presented from Rochdale, in favour of the Equitable Loan Bill—from the builders of Dublin, complaining of the duty on Foreign Oak.

On moving the second reading of the Colonial Intercourse Bill, Earl Bathurst said, the present measure was granted on a complete abandonment of the old system of commercial intercourse, the same duty was levied on American ships, as the Americans had laid on British. Goods warehoused were allowed to be re-exported free of duty; the object was, to establish the warehousing system on a broader scale. A commercial intercourse would be established, and the British Colonies would enjoy all the advantages granted to the Americans.—The Marquis of Lansdown expressed his cordial approbation of what had fallen from the Noble Earl. He himself, at a former period had endeavoured to effect something similar in the other House of Parliament. But no measure had ever been so strenuously attacked both in and out of the House. He trusted that the present measure would lead to a system of free labour in the West Indies; and he hoped by a gradual improvement, that great object might be attained. The Earl of Liverpool said, as to the Bill alluded to by the Noble Lord, he (Lord Liverpool) had at the time opposed it, as thinking it unsuited for the times. Since that time a most important change had taken place in the commercial relations of the world. Should the Bill be adopted, the Colonies would cease to be Colonies, and would become integral parts of the Empire. The Colonial towns would have the same advantages as Liverpool, as Bristol, even as London herself.—The Bill was committed for Thursday.

Lord Dacre moved the second reading of the Equitable Loan bill.—The Earl of Lauderdale said he would not at present object to the progress of the Bill, but let it go into Committee. The institution of a Joint Stock Company to counteract the efforts of individual industry, was one of the greatest evils that could befall a country. He should take the sense of the House on the third reading of the Bill.—The Lord Chancellor could not say a word as to whether the Company was legal or not in its present state, when the deed was incorporated in the Bill by Act of Parliament, it would then be competent for the House to decide on the question. Till that was done, he would neither admit nor deny the legality of the Company.—Lord Dacre was confident that beneficial results would follow from the Bill. When the deed was made part of the Bill, the House would come to an impartial decision—The Lord Chancellor said, it was both for the interest of the parties and the public that the deed should be made part of the Bill, and that should be publicly known, both in the present and in all similar transactions.—After a few words from the Duke of Athol, the Bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor presented a petition from certain Attornies of Cheltenham, and one from James Preston, of the county of Stafford, against the County Courts Bill. Laid on the table.

The Earl of Donoughmore complained that certain returns from Ireland had not yet been laid on the table.

The Earl of Harewood presented a petition from Leeds, praying for some alteration in the law for the recovery of small debts. Laid on the table.

The Earl of Lauderdale presented a petition from the Porters of the City of London against the Equitable Loan Bill. Laid on the table.

The Irish Mines Bill and the Pirates Head Money Bill were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Johnson, from the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented a report from the Commissioners of Enquiry on the state of Education in Ireland.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

At twelve o'clock all the Judges attended to give their opinion on some points of law relative to the Newburgh Peerage. The Lord Chancellor then made a few observations to the House, and said, that final judgment would be given on Thursday next.

Mr. Hart was heard for the claimant herein, who is the lineal descendant of Sir Philip Sydney; he concluded his speech with an emphatic appeal to their Lordships, to restore to the Peerage a descendant of two of the most illustrious families that had ever been in Britain—the Warrens and the Sydneys.

Mr. Abercrombie appeared on behalf of Sir Henry Hudlow, an infant, descendant of the sister of the last possessor of this title, and submitted his interests to the protection of their Lordships.

The Chief Justice and the other Judges sat for some time with the Lord Chancellor on a Writ of Error.

Earl Fitzwilliam presented a petition from the Prothonotaries of the City of York, claiming a compensation if the County Courts Bill passed into a law.

Lord King said he held a petition signed by an individual, Dr. Maccan, in favour of the removal of the Quarantine laws.—The Lord Chancellor did not mean to oppose the receiving of the petition; neither would he venture an opinion as to the contagious or not contagious nature of the plague. All he could say on the subject was, that if the plague had been introduced into that House, he could have no difficulty in telling their lordships its name. (*A laugh.*) The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool the Duke of Cumberland's Annuity Bill went through a committee, and was reported without amendments.

Equitable Loan Company.—Lorn Bexley presented a petition from the corporation of the City of London, praying to be heard by counsel at the bar against certain parts of the Equitable Loan Bill.—The Duke of Athol was understood to oppose the prayer of the petition, as the House had already decided that the interests of the City of London were not sufficiently affected by the bill, to justify the hearing of counsel at the bar on its part.

FRIDAY.

In "the Earl of Winchelsea and others, Trustees to Lady Essex Ker *v.* the hon. H. Bellenden and others, heirs portioners of that lady, and of Lady Mary Ker, her sister," interlocutors of the Court of Session affirmed.

In "the Earl of Breadalbane *v.* Claud Russell, Esq. Trustee for the creditors of J. Campbell, Esq. W. S." the cause was remitted to the Court of Session, to review it.

Counsel were heard in "Jeffrey *v.* Ure," "Callum *v.* Ferrar," and in part of "Pearson *v.* Jack," the last to be heard further on Tuesday next.

Counsel was heard and witnesses examined on the Sullivan Divorce bill, the further proceedings of which were postponed to Monday.

Earl Darnley was understood to postpone the second reading of the Quarantine Laws Regulation bill till next Tuesday.

Earl Bathurst laid on the table a copy of Sir Thomas Maitland's dispatch, dated Corfu, May, 1822, on the subject of the plague.

Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, Mr. Blackburne, and others, brought up from the Commons the Bonded Corn bill, the Canadian Corn Importation bill, and a great number of private bills.

The Earl of Liverpool moved that the Bonded Corn and Canadian Corn Importation bills be read a first time.

Interest of Money in India.—The Marquis of Hastings rose to explain, in a few words, the nature of the bill which he was about to present to their lordships. Its object was to define clearly the 63d clause of the 13th of George III. relative to the limitation of interest on money in India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

On the question that the Report of the Western Ship Canal Bill be taken into further consideration, and the amendments of the Committee agreed to—The division was—For the Bill, 42—Against it, 9—Majority, 33.

Lord Nugent postponed to Monday next the presentation of a petition from Banbury and West Looe upon the subject of the Elective Franchise.

Lord Milton presented two petitions from the operative shoe-makers of Daintree and from Sheffield, against the re-enactment of the Combination Laws.

Mr. Dawson brought up a return of the offices and places in the gift of the Lord High Chancellor of England.

Upon the motion of Mr. Hart Davis, the adjourned debate upon the clause proposed to be added to the Bristol Town Dues Bill was resumed. After a short discussion the House divided, when there appeared—For the Clause, 52—Against it, 30—Majority, 22—The bill then passed.

Mr. Sykes presented a petition from certain Seamen of Kingston-upon-Hull against the system of Impressment. The hon. member strongly supported the prayer of the petition.—After a few words from Sir G. Clerk and Sir G. Cockburn, the petition was ordered to be printed.—Mr. Sykes presented a similar petition from the town of Nottingham.

Sir H. Parnell presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce in Dublin, praying for an alteration in the law between Merchant and Factor.

A Message from the Lords announced that their Lordships' had agreed to various Bills.

Mr. Powlett presented a petition from certain Owners and Occupiers of Lead Mines in the county of Durham, against the proposed reduction of the duties on the importation of Foreign Lead.

Mr. Coke presented a petition from certain Owners and Occupiers of Land attending Norwich Market, against any alteration in the Corn Laws.—The hon. member presented similar petitions from Lynn, and from a Hundred in the county of Norfolk.

Mr. C. Hutchinson presented a petition from the Distillers of Ireland, against the Distillery Bill, which they considered a violation of the Act of Union, and as calculated to subject them to other material injuries. They prayed to be heard by counsel against the bill.—Mr. S. Rice supported the petition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the petitioners were not intitled to be heard by counsel.

Mr. Maxwell gave notice, that on the 21st instant, he should present a petition from the Weavers of Scotland, against any alteration of the present Combination Laws.

JUDGES (INDIA) BILL.

The House agreeably to the Order of the Day, having gone into the further consideration of the report on this bill, its amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time on Wednesday se'nnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the re-committal of the Distillery Laws Bill.—Mr. Western after a few remarks, moved that rum should not be included amongst the other spirits named in the subsequent clause.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the amendment.—And after some observations from Mr. W. Smith, Mr. W. Whitmore, Mr. Coke, Mr. J. Bennet, Mr. H. Sumner, Captain Maberley, Mr. Huskisson, Sir R. Ferguson, and Mr. T. Wilson, the Committee divided.—For the Amendment, 43—Against it, 81—Majority in favour of the Clause, 38—The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Report from the Committee of Supply, on the Grant of 13,000*l.* for the repairs of the Cobb of Lyme Regis was brought up.

On the resolution for granting 30,000*l.* in aid of Emigration from Ireland to Canada.—Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, that a Commission of Inquiry be instituted as to the effect of similar former grants.—The House then divided on the amendment. The numbers were:—For the Amendment, 19—Against it, 62—Majority, 43.

Upon the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Court of King's Bench Bill, Mr. Secretary Peel said he wished to correct a mistake he made in a former debate relative to the retired allowance of the Chancellor of Ireland. He had stated it to be 4,000*l.*, whereas being in Irish currency, it only amounted to 3,690*l.*—The third reading of this and the other bills relating to the Salaries of the Judges was postponed to Friday.

TUESDAY.

The Western Ship Canal and the Irish Mining Companys' Bills were passed.

Mr. Littleton presented a petition from the inhabitants of Nottingham, praying that no alteration might be made in the laws prohibiting the exportation of machinery. Amongst the evils which would result from suffering the exportation of machinery, might be principally reckoned 13 inventions in mechanics, now exclusively known to English manufacturers, but which would be thereby lost to the country; while even on the principle of reciprocity, the latter could be no gainers, because the French had but three inventions in mechanism which were unknown to the English.—Mr. Huskisson was aware that considerable alarm prevailed amongst the manufacturers, lest the exportation of machinery should be allowed. At all events he was not disposed to abolish the present laws at a sweep, without further enquiry, more particularly at a time when alarm upon the subject seemed to be so very prevalent.—Mr. Hume, Mr. Baring, and Mr. T. Wilson, were convinced, that imaginary fears of the results of the exportation of machinery prevailed to a greater extent than they had any evidence of.

Sir M. W. Ridley, in answer to a question from Mr. Ellice, said that he expected to be enabled to lay before the House to-morrow, or the next day, the report of the commissioners upon the combination laws, and that he would also be prepared to introduce a measure founded upon that report.

Mr. Denman presented a petition from Martin Camfor, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Kenrick, one of the Magistrates for Surrey, and one of the Welch judges. The charge against Mr. Kenrick was founded upon two affidavits; and, although the individual had received damages in a court of justice, yet, a personal injury was trivial, compared with the alleged misconduct Mr. K. he thought the house should investigate the conduct of that individual, possessing as he did a high office in the administration of public justice.—Mr. Dennison said that Mr. Kenrick was a near neighbour of his, though they were opposed to each other in politics, and that he could bear testimony of his character in private life. He wished to state that Mr. Kenrick had an objection to the printing of the affidavits prior to the house being in possession of the matter which is contained in them.—Mr. Secretary Peel put it to the hon. and learned gentleman, whether he thought he could proceed during the present session; and, if not, whether it would not be unfair to print them six months before any measure could be founded upon them.—Mr. Denman replied, that he thought the probable duration of the present Session of Parliament would afford sufficient time for the purpose of immediate procedure.—Sir R. Williams said Mr. Kenrick bore on the circuit which he went the character of an honest and an upright judge.—The Attorney-General said, that Mr. Kenrick had never been heard in the Court of King's Bench upon the merits of the case.—After some conversation in which Mr. Scarlett, Mr. C. Wynne, Mr. Sturges Bourne, and Mr. Sumner, thought that Mr. Kenrick would be prejudiced by the printing of the affidavits.—Sir M. Ridley said, that Mr. Kenrick desired that any form of the house might be dispensed with, and the fullest enquiry gone into.—Mr. Secretary Canning said, that whatever disposition there might be in the house to evade forms, if depositions were laid on the table, the individual answering the charge, must give an answer not upon oath.—The petition and affidavits were laid on the table.

Mr. Hume brought under the consideration of the house the state of the Church of Ireland. The hon. member said that being strongly impressed that it was a main cause of many of the evils of that country, he could not reconcile it to his notions of duty to be silent. It was only necessary for him to state what the numbers in the Irish Church were to share, to shew that it was too large for the duty it had to perform. Here were 22 Bishops, 38 Deans, and the dignitaries, making altogether 515 dignified clergy, to superintend the religious instruction of 500,000 Protestants. There had formerly been 33 bishops in Ireland, but government had by unions of dioceses thought proper to reduce the number to 22. The hon. member contended at some length, that a reduction of the benefices ought to take place, and referred to the estimates of Mr. Wakefield, to shew the great value of the land possessed by the church. In seven dioceses only, there was land to the value of 278,000*l.* a-year if resumed by the crown, and let to individuals. Here was a large fund which might be applicable to the religious education of the people. He then animadverted on the board of first fruits, as one in which the clergy sat as judges on themselves: Things could not remain as they were in the Church of Ireland; and it was both the right and duty of the house to interfere. He meant to call upon the house to pledge itself to enquiry in the ensuing session. The hon. member concluded by moving a resolution, that the property of the Church of Ireland was public property, and another, pledging the House to inquiry into the state of the church of Ireland in the course of the next Session.—Mr. Secretary Canning objected to the motion, on the ground that, if carried, it would be an innovation on the fifth article of the Union, which related to the English and Irish Church. Should the Hon. Member carry his principle it might be voted that the property of the corporation of London was at the disposal of Parliament. Did that property, which might be sacred in the hands of the Church, become less sacred when it came into lay possession? At the time of the Union with Ireland the proportion betwixt Protestants and Catholics was nearly the same as now, when it was determined by the Parliaments of both kingdoms that the property of the respective churches should be inviolable. The House had never heard so monstrous a proposition as that of the Hon. Gentleman, which he believed would find but few supporters in that House, and none in the country.—The motion was supported by Mr. F. Burdett, and Mr. Brougham, and opposed by Mr. Thant, Mr. Sergeant Onslow, and Mr. Secretary Peel.—Mr. Hume replied; after which the motion was negatived, the Hon. Gentleman declining to put it to a division, as his object would be attained by a motion which he intended to propose, pledging the House to take up the subject early in the next Session of Parliament. Upon this latter motion the House divided. For the motion, 37; against it, 126; majority 89.

Mr. Monk withdrew the Labourers' Wages Bill, but gave notice he would bring forward another bill upon the subject early in the next Session of Parliament.

The second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the Bubble Act was postponed until Thursday next.

WEDNESDAY.

At four o'clock, there being only sixteen members present, the house was adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Brougham presented a petition from an individual of the name of Bishop Burnett, complaining of the conduct of the Colonial Government at the Cape of Good Hope, and praying that the house would institute an enquiry. It was alledged that Mr. Burnett was induced by the representations of Government to go out to Botany Settlement, and to expend a large sum of money, nearly twenty thousand rix-dollars in expences and improvements. In the course of these contracts with the Colonial Commissariat, he had been accused of some defalcation by the Commissariat, and in other respects treated with great harshness and injustice. These sufferings and injuries he made known to Lord Charles Somerset, in a memorial. The hon. and learned gentleman stated, that the conduct of Lord Somerset merited impeachment if the allegations of the petition were true. The Petitioner sent in his Memorial to the Governor, and instead of ordering it to be inquired into, Lord Charles Somerset put it into the hands of the Fiscal to be prosecuted, and the unfortunate Petitioner was banished from the colony for five years. During the pending prosecution against him, certain nefarious libels had been circulated against Lord Somerset accusing the noble lord of certain abominable offences. Now the noble lord was as incapable of such offences as Mr. Burnett was of accusing him of them. It afterwards appeared that the author of these libels was the infamous Oliver, who now called himself Jones, and was in high favour at the Cape. The imputations of those libels had been made the cause of other vexatious proceedings against Mr. Burnett. His house was broken open, and his papers violently taken away. For all these proceedings he asked some reparation, or at least for some inquiry. He should now move for leave to bring up the petition.—Mr. W. Horton began by complaining of the personal discourtesy of the learned gentleman, who had not previously informed him of the contents of the petition, in order that he might be prepared with a reply. He cautioned the House against too easily crediting such heinous accusations against Lord Charles Somerset. He believed there was a conspiracy against him.—Mr. Baring reprobated the principle on which the Government established its new Colonies.—Mr. Hume dwelt on the abuses of the Government at the Cape, and said they were universally known. He had within a few hours seen a person from the Cape, who bore out all the charges against Lord Charles Somerset. Would the Colonial Office furnish the House with a copy of the memorial presented by Mr. Burnett to Lord C. Somerset, and on account of which that individual had been banished. The great agent of evil at the Cape was the notorious spy Oliver. He held an office of great power, which power he abused to the great injury of the Colony. On this subject, he (Mr. Hume) had indisputable evidence to submit; he intreated the House to interfere at once and correct the system.—Mr. Maberly said the facts were too serious not to be enquired into, and it was idle to wait any longer for the Report. The House would not do its duty if it did not institute an enquiry. Justice to all parties, and particularly to the noble lord him-

self, reqoired it.—Mr. W. Horton said he had no power to interfere. He was ready to admit, that if Mr. Burnett had been punished as he stated by the Dutch laws, those laws ought to be changed. But the facts were not yet proved, and it was necessary to wait for the Report. —Mr. Brougham then moved that the petition be printed.—Mr. Brougham gave notice that he should on Tuesday move to refer the petition to a Select Committee.

Mr. S. Wortley presented a petition from Mr. R. Gourlay, on the subject of the Poor Laws.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. N. Calvert presented a petition from Ware, relating to the slaughtering of horse.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from the Journeymen Coopers of the city of Dublin, praying that they might be heard by counsel against the enactment of the Combination Laws.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from certain Seamen, imploring the House to adopt measures for limiting the service in the Navy, and for the prevention of punishment, unless through the intervention of a court-martial.

Mr. Sykes presented a petition from the Merchants of Kingston-upon-Hull, praying that no alteration might be made in the duties on woollen goods.

Mr. Western said he rose for the purpose of moving for a report of the number of commitments, on charges of felony, to the different gaols of the country, at the last Spring Assizes, the home circuit excepted, distinguishing the number of persons acquitted and convicted, the number against whom no bills had been found, and the dates of their commitment.—The motion having been put from the Chair, Mr. Secretary Peel said he had no objection to furnish the document, or any other that might be required on the same subject. It was with much reluctance he felt himself obliged to state, that hitherto it was found impractible to carry the arrangement of a third Assizes further; it had been tried on the home circuit, and the result gave general satisfaction. There were, however, great difficulties in the detail, nor was he quite certain whether justice could be administered in so satisfactory a way at the third Assizes as at the other two. The great obstacle arose from the present constitution of society. He did not, however, abandon all hope of further extending the experiment.—Mr. Denman agreed in what had been said by the right hon. gentleman, but he doubted whether the frequent appearance of the array of justice might not diminish the respect in which it was now held.—The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Bankes moved for, and obtained, a Select Committee, to examine the progress made in the execution of an Index to the Journals of the House, from the Union with Ireland to the present time.

Mr. Wallace, in bringing up the Report of the Committee upon the Combination Laws, expressed his most anxious desire that the Report should be printed, and in the hands of the members, with a view of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Committee during the present session.—Mr. Hume deprecated as much as any person, the outrages that had been committed in Dublin and Glasgow; at the same time he had to complain, that in the Committee the operatives were not examined.—Mr. Secretary Peel highly disapproved of any discussion at present on the propriety of the Bill which his right hon. friend moved for leave to introduce.—The Report was then brought up, and leave was granted to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of Parliament of last Session, respecting Combinations, and to substitute such regulations as might be deemed expedient to remedy the evils arising therefrom.

Mr. W. Horton, in a low tone of voice, wished to be informed of the course intended to be pursued upon the subject of the affairs of Jamaica, and the conduct of the Duke of Manchester.—Dr. Lushington was at a loss to know how that honourable gentleman could be ignorant of the course he intended to pursue, as from the discussions which had already taken place upon the subject, the hon. gentleman might have perceived it was his intention to move that the petition and the papers connected with it should be referred to a Select Committee. Any other course, he was apprehensive, would fall short of doing that justice the petitioners which he was desirous to obtain for them.—Mr. W. Horton said it devolved upon him to offer some explanation to what had fallen from the honourable and learned gentleman. When he had the honour of a conversation with that hon. and learned gentleman he distinctly stated, that the case did not rest upon the papers before the House. Considering the state of feeling which existed in a colony where there were no less than thirty-six thousand men of colour forming part of the free population, and only twenty thousand whites, and satisfied with the disposition of the Duke of Manchester to exercise his authority properly, he could not agree to any censure upon that noble individual.—Mr. Scarlett had taken the pains to look over the proceedings, and he was not ashamed to confess, that as one of the individuals concerned was a near relation of his own, he felt a great anxiety to see whether he had drawn a correct conclusion on the case. The evidence, as it struck him, was very strong in favour of the prisoners. It had been said, that further evidence had been taken before the Secret Committee; but he did not find that the person accused had ever had an opportunity to appear before the Secret Committee.—Mr. Secretary Canning said that the noble Duke having stated that he was prepared now, as well as at the first, to meet this charge fairly before a jury of this country, he thought he had done every thing that could be required of him, and that this circumstance was strong presumption in his favour respecting not only his conduct itself, but his own conscientious opinion that that conduct was upright and consistent with his duty. If their opinion should be that his proposition was just and reasonable, they would, he thought also consider it fair not to continue the debate any further.—Mr. Brougham said, that he rose for the purpose of requesting his hon. and learned friend (Dr Lushington) to accede to the offers of the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Secretary Canning), for the house and the country then had a very distinct and positive promise that the matter was not to rest here, but was to come under their immediate consideration early in the ensuing Session. The petition was then withdrawn.

Mr. C. H. Hutchinson rose to make some request about the postponement of the third reading of the Distillery Bill.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to postpone it until Monday.

The Assimilation of Currency Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Townland's Boundaries Bill (Ireland) was read a third time and passed.

BUCKINGHAM-HOUSE BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of this bill.—Mr. Bankes expressed his regret at the intended alterations of Buckingham-house. He did not think that any alteration could sufficiently improve that building for the purposes it was intended. If the public money was to be expended, it would surely be much better that it should be laid out in the erection of a Princely residence, the site of which might be Hyde Park, or the Regent's Park, and which should be at once suitable to the dignity of the Crown and the importance of the nation.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted it was highly desirable that such a residence should be built for the Sovereign, as would at once be suitable to the dignity of the Crown, the convenience of the subject, and an ornament to the metropolis. But the question was how this would best be accomplished? It was easy to cast one's eyes about, and point at this favourable situation and that, and write pamphlets about it; but for his part he had never seen any one situation as yet perfectly free from objection on the score of public inconvenience. With respect to Hyde Park, that he conceived to be objectionable; for it appeared, it was not supposed that it was only necessary to build a comfortable residence for the Monarch, but the idea of a Royal Palace was contemplated, which should afford accommodation also for the Ambassadors and Great Officers of State. Buckingham-house was desperately dirty, and some expence was required, but according to the proposed plan, they might make his Majesty one of the finest apartments in the world. The expence to make it complete, would be about 200,000*l*.—The bill was then ordered to be committed to morrow.

The Scotch Judicature Bill was read the third time and passed.

FRIDAY

A person from the Court of King's Bench presented Copies of the Affidavits ordered in the Case of Mr. Kenrick.

Mr. Alderman Wood presented a petition from certain Dissenters, praying a repeal of the Test Act.

Mr. Alderman Wood presented a petition from two journeymen sawyers, against the repeal of the existing Combination Laws.

The University Police Bill went through a Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Mr. Secretary Peel observed, that the Juries' Bill, notwithstanding the predictions of hon. gentlemen opposite, had been returned from the House of Lords with only one verbal amendment. (*A laugh.*)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Judges' Salary Bill. Mr. Brougham said that he should be sorry to do any thing which might appear disrespectful to the reverend and learned personages to whom this measure related, but he felt it his duty again to declare his objection to the alterations which it was intended to effect. He wished to see them properly rewarded, but he did not see why a puisne judge, who had no establishment to support when he was off the circuit, should receive the same income as the Speaker of the House of Commons, or the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. J. Williams expressed his opinion that some provision ought to be made for compelling retirement from the bench before the faculties of judges became disabled by age and infirmity. He agreed with his hon. and learned friend, that the more the income of judges was increased, the longer they would be induced to remain upon the bench after they became incapacitated. Mr. Secretary Peel said, that it was a difficult thing to legislate upon the question of age, but that he agreed with the hon. and learned member in the general principle. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the amount of salary could be reduced, but that of the retired allowance could not, according to the rules of the House, be increased. The bill was then read a third time, and upon the question that it should pass, Mr. Hobhouse moved, as an amendment, that the sum for the salary of the puisne judges be reduced to 5000*l*.—The house divided, and the numbers were...for the amendment, 45; against it, 74. majority, 29. The bill was then passed.

Upon the order of the day being moved for going into a committee of supply, Mr. Abercromby rose and said, that as upon a question of supply every member had the privilege of calling the attention of the house to any matter which he should deem worthy of its consideration, he was about to direct it to the condition of one of its members; he meant the hon. and gallant member for Southwark. The errors of his gallant friend, if errors they were, had resulted alone from the excess of an ardent, and generous, and chivalrous disposition. He would not enter into a description of the military services of his gallant friend, which had been interrupted by a dismissal that was preceded neither by inquiry nor trial. All he wished was, to call upon the house, and ask whether his gallant friend was for ever to suffer the consequences of those transactions which had long been forgotten, and whether the country was for ever to be deprived of his services? With the knowledge they all had of the gracious and benevolent character of their sovereign, they could not fear that any expression of opinion would be considered as an interference with the royal prerogative. If the general expression of this wish on the part of hon. members should lead to that object, as he hoped it would, such an act of favour, come when it might, would be received with grateful satisfaction by the house, the army, and the public. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) Mr. Lyttleton fully agreed with the hon. and learned member, that whatever had been the errors of the gallant officer, no recollections ought now to be associated with his name but those of his great personal gallantry and the devotion which he had always manifested in support of the honour and character of the army. (*Cheers.*) Mr. Wodehouse united with his hon. friend, in expressing the satisfaction which he should feel in seeing the gallant member restored to his rank. Lord W. Bantinck said, that if the royal favour should be extended to the gallant member, he had no hesitation in stating his opinion that it would be gratefully received by the army at large. Sir R. Ferguson said, that after so high an authority as the noble lord near him (Lord W. Bentinck), it was unnecessary for him to say how gladly the restoration of his gallant friend to the service would be hailed by the whole army. Mr. Brougham expressed his entire concurrence in what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Abercromby.)

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and a resolution, which we could not hear, was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the insertion of the appropriation clause in Committee on Surplus of Grants Bill.—Agreed to, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

Mr. Huskisson moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the further consideration of the Report on the Customs Consolidation Act. He was desirous of calling the attention of the House to the reductions which before Easter he had the honour of submitting to the House. On cotton goods it was not his intention to propose any alteration. On metallic substances he would not propose any further reduction, except as far as related to lead. On earthenware articles, it was also his intention to propose a further reduction of duty. On linen manufactures, the duty was proposed to be 25 per cent. On the article of glass he would propose a still further reduction of duty. The next article to which he should call the attention of the committee was that of paper in a manufactured state, by which he meant when it was made up into books. Now, to remedy that inconvenience, he would propose that all books which were printed twenty years ago should be admitted on a reduced duty from the present duty of 6*l*. 10*s*. to 1*l*. On books printed within the period he had specified, he would propose as a general scale of duty, that it be altered from 7*l*. to 5*l*. On flax and tow he would propose a still further reduction. The present duty on timber was fifty-five shillings per ton according to the cubic measure. There was a duty also of 4*l*. 12*s*. on one hundred and twenty-five planks. He begged in the next instance to call the attention of the house to a duty which affected the shipping interest. At present there was a duty of 50 per cent. on all foreign vessels broken up and sold in this country, which was, he suppose, the reason that the large ship (we presume the *Columbus*) was not broken up and sold in this country. It would be well, perhaps, to do away with this duty altogether. There was one other article to which he had forgotten to advert, the duty on pepper. The present duty amounted to 500 per cent. The price of the article now was 5d. per lb., the duty 2s. 6d., and his proposal was to reduce the duty from 2s. 6d. to 1s. per lb. After a few words from Mr. S. Rice, Captain Maberly, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Denman, the resolution was then agreed to.

The house went into a committee on the Apothecaries' bill. Mr. Abercomby proposed an amendment to limit the duration of the bill to next session. Mr. Brougham opposed it on the ground that it would be the means of introducing a bill next session. After a few words from Mr. Hume, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Denman, the amendment was negatived without a division. The bill then passed through the committee. Report on Monday.

The second reading of the Felons' Counsel bill was postponed to next session.

The Slaughtering of Horses' bill was thrown out upon the question that the report be received.

The house went into a committee on the Buckingham-house bill. Mr. Hume asked whether there was any plan upon which the repairs of Buckingham-house were to be made. The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered in the affirmative. Mr. Hume then asked the estimate. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had stated on a former evening, that it would be about 200,000*l*. The resolution having been agreed to, the report was ordered to be received to-day.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at three o'clock.

After a few words from Mr. Grattan, the further consideration of the Poor Relief (Ireland) bill was postponed to this day three months.

THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF LONDON BRIDGE.

This ceremony was one of the most imposing exhibitions with which the citizens of London have been gratified for many years. The arrangements which it was intended to make, had his Majesty found it convenient, consistent with his health, to preside upon the occasion, were fully adopted, as the committee were determined to do honour to an occasion on which the Sovereign's presence was solicited, and upon which the chief magistrate acted the principal part. The procession set off from Guildhall at two o'clock on Wednesday, and was graced by the attendance of many noble visitors, and others of great rank and affluence; it was as follows:—

A Division of the Artillery Company.
Constables.
Band of Music.
Marshalmen, City Marshal, Water Bailiff, and his Assistant.
Barge Masters.
City Watermen, bearing Colours.
Remainder of the City Watermen.
Bridgemaster and Clerk of the Bridgehouse.
Contractor.
Model of the Bridge.
Engineer.
Members of the Committee.
Visitors and Members of the Committee of the Royal Society.
High Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark.
Under Sheriffs.
Clerk of the Peace of the City of London.
The City Solicitor.
The Remembrancer.
The Secondaries.
The Comptroller of the Chamber.
The Common Pleaders.
The Judges of the Sheriff's Court.
The Town Clerk.
The Common Serjeant.
The Chamberlain.
Members of Parliament (visitors.)
The President of the Royal Society.
The Sheriffs.
The Aldermen below the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.
Visitors (Privy Counsellors.)
The Speaker of the House of Commons.
Visitors (Peers.)
Great Officers of State.
Members of the Royal Family.
Music, Colours, and the Insignia of the Lord Mayor.
Company (the Goldsmiths.)
Marshalmen.
The Lord Mayor's Servants.
The City Marshal.
The Lord Mayor's Household.
The Lord Mayor in his State Coach.
The Artillery Company as Guard of the Lord Mayor.

This procession was joined by about 50 carriages; it moved up Cornhill and down Gracechurch-street to London Bridge, where a large opening was made in the balustrades, and a flight of steps formed, by which the company descended into the coffer-dam. The coffer-dam contains four floors, round which seats were erected for the company. The lowest floor, that upon a level with which the first stone is laid, accommodated 500 spectators; the next, 400; the third, 400; and the fourth, 300. In this number those who form the procession, as the necessary supporters of the dignity of the City, were not include d.

The usual forms were gone through, and the Stone was lowered upon a brass plate bearing a Latin inscription, of which the following was circulated as a translation:—

"The free course of the River being obstructed by the numerous piers of the ancient Bridge, and the passage of boats and vessels through its narrow channels being often attended with danger and loss of life, by reason of the force and rapidity of the current, the City of London, desirous of providing a remedy for this evil, and at the same time consulting the convenience of Commerce in this vast emporium of all nations, under the sanction and with the liberal aid of Parliament, resolved to erect a bridge upon a foundation altogether new, with arches of a wider span, and of a character corresponding to the dignity and importance of this Royal City: nor does any other time seem to be more suitable for such an undertaking than when in a period of universal peace, the British Empire, flourishing in glory, wealth, population, and domestic union, is governed by a Prince, the Patron and Encourager of the Arts, under whose auspices the Metropolis has been daily advancing in elegance and splendour. The First Stone of this Work was laid by John Garratt, Esquire, Lord Mayor, on the XVth Day of June, in the Sixth Year of King George the Fourth, and in the Year of Our Lord M.D.CCC.XXV. John Rennie, F.R.S. Architect."

Robbery of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg's Carriage.—Late on Wednesday evening, as his Royal Highness Prince Cobourg was proceeding in his travelling carriage to London from Claremont, some thieves contrived to detach a portmanteau from the rear of the carriage, with which they got off unobserved, notwithstanding two footmen were sitting in the dickey immediately above. The robbery was not discovered till they reached town. The portmanteau contained a miscellaneous assortment of his Royal Highness's apparel of considerable value. It was supposed the robbery was effected while the carriage was passing over Wimbledon Common, by some of the numerous tribes of Gypsies encamped there. No trace has yet been discovered of the property.

Mr. Graham on Tuesday made his 24th ascent from the Bedford Arms Tavern, Camden Town. He was accompanied by two females, Mrs. Graham and Miss Eliza Beckett. The balloon ascended in very beautiful style, when the immense mass of persons sent forth an almost deafening shout as the aeronauts passed over them. This was one of the finest ascents that has been witnessed. After a pleasant voyage of nearly an hour, Mr. Graham and his fair companions alighted in perfect safety at Feltham, between three and four miles beyond Hounslow, and arrived in town about half-past twelve o'clock.

Weymouth, June 16.—Yesterday a public meeting of the inhabitants of this Borough and Town was held at the Guildhall; John Martin, Esq. (Mayor) in the chair, when an address was unanimously voted to the Duke of York, expressing their gratitude to his Royal Highness for his late constitutional speech delivered on the Catholic question, in the House of Peers, which is to be presented by the members of the Town.

Dublin, June 14.—*The old Theatre, in Crow-street.*—It has been at length determined that this mass of dilapidation shall be totally removed. A presentment which was traversed came on before the Recorder yesterday, and it appearing from the evidence of Mr. Neville, the City Surveyor, that a store at the corner of Cecilia-street, and the house immediately adjoining in Temple-lane, might be rendered perfectly safe by a slight repair, they have been ordered to stand. The remainder of the building, if it deserved that name, is to be taken down immediately.

Wednesday evening, as a lad about 15 years old, named *Tudor*, was bathing in the river, above Battersea-Bridge, he unfortunately got out of his depth, and before assistance could be procured, the youth was carried away down the stream and drowned.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We grieve to learn that Lord William Lennox *has actually declined reading our Paper, of which we hear he complains in rather a bitter manner—but we do recommend his Lordship to* cast *his eye over it for one or two numbers to come, as he may perchance see something that may amuse this scion of the House of* Richmond.

Dramaticus *informs us that* Madame Vestris *has resigned her situation at the Opera, in consequence of the engagement of* Signor Veluti. *What can he have to do with her?*

We have received a floundering letter from Smart, *upbraiding us for not placing that touch of knighthood—Sir George—before his name—we can only say as we observed on a former occasion,*

"Things that love night, love not such night *as this."*

We are surprized that Mr. Rowland Stephenson *should be so severe upon us, for the simple statement we made last week, of his reported marriage with* Miss Goodall—*although a matter of perfect indifference, we should perhaps have passed, ere we stated it positively, knowing the many "slips between the cup and the* lip" *that have happened in his matrimonial speculations.*

T. A. S. is answered in full.

A letter signed W. E. Jennings, *and dated Cheltenham, has been received, ordering a discontinuance of the "Age" at the rooms in that place. If the said* Jennings, *who is the clerk of the Proprietors, should take the liberty of addressing us again, he must at least pay his postage, or his letter will be returned—but if he wants to keep the "Age" out of their News Room, he must apply to those Subscribers who weekly send it there, and not to us who should never dream of sending a single copy to such an insignificant place. If* Jennings *wants a spare paper let him apply to those* two *persons, one of whom* hid *the number with the article on* General Molyneux *in it, and another* stole *a copy out of the room—he knows the parties—let him apply to them, and tell them there will be something next week* equally *worth their attention.*

Captain B.'s *suggestions will not be disregarded.*

Some information from authority *which came too late for insertion, and which completely exonerates* Lord Molyneux *and* Wilton *shall positively appear in our next.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, June 19.

It affords us the most heartfelt satisfaction to be enabled to announce to our readers that His Majesty enjoys uninterrupted good health, and that the exertions attendant on holding a Court on Thursday, and entertaining a splendid dinner and evening party on the following day has not made the slightest inroad on the present re-established state of His Majesty's constitution.

The nearer the time for a General Election approaches, the more conspicuous the Whigs are making themselves, for the purpose of creating a favourable impression towards them in the minds and dispositions of their constituents. A miserable instance of this determination was evinced on Wednesday last, in the celebration of what is called the Independence of Middlesex, on which occasion that magnanimous blockhead, Mr. Shaw Lefevre (the mention of whose name throws every body else into one) informed his brother Electors of the pleasure he felt in "presiding over the *commemoration* of the event!" The *Chronicle*, which is the organ of this fine affair, informs us that "the company was much less numerous, and consisted of *fewer* persons of distinction, than it remembered on any former occasion—that the dinner was barely tolerable—that the wine was infamous, and that the only persons present of *any* celebrity were Mr. Byng, Mr. Whitbread, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr Hobhouse, and Lord Nugent;" and our readers may therefore fancy what a splendid affair it was altogether, whether with reference to the provision, or to the precious assemblage of celebrity that came there to devour it. After the cloth was removed (as the old phrase goes) *Non nobis Domine* was sung by Mr. G. Smith (who, we perceived by the Gazette, just got out of the King's Bench in time to be present on the occasion), and others, when the Chairman, as a matter of decency, proposed the King's health; after which he gave "the Duke of Sussex, and the rest of the Royal Family," which reminds us very forcibly of the same kind of sentiment once given by the celebrated Colonel Hanger, which offended, and so justly, His present Majesty, when Prince of Wales; after which Mr. Fever—*pshaw*—Lefevre—we beg his pardon, after lamenting that so many of their friends had gone to *lay* the first stone of New London Bridge and were, at that moment, dining gratis with the Lord Mayor, begged to propose, *without* a note "the healths of Messrs. Byng and Whitbread, their worthy representatives." Of course poor Byng got up, and to those who have heard this foolish old fellow speak, we need not say another word—his harangue consisted of the usual quantity of flummery—heartfelt thanks—incapable of expressing himself (which nobody doubted)—he gave them his assurance (which was equally evident)—that no man in the county gave him an interested vote (which is neither more nor less—than that no man in the county took any *interest* about him)—that he should always appear before them with the fullest confidence (whereat they all laughed), and so on, when down he went; and Mr. Whitbread, the other bucket of this political well rose up, who managed to make himself really more ridiculous than we gave him credit for; and although there are not many particular passages in his speech worthy of comment, we cannot omit noticing that he told the company "he was one of those reformers who, if he could not obtain all he wished, would take all he could get!" which those who knew the brewers, never for a moment doubted—after which he concluded, in a most novel way, by "drinking all their very good healths!" The Chairman then gave the healths of "Burdett and Hobhouse, the upright Members for Westminster," in proof of which the former immediately stood as *upright* as possible, and amused the company with a long account of the wicked Mr. Pitt, whom he compared to Robespierre—he then entered upon the unprincipled war by which we were enabled to prevent the rest of the world from cutting our throats and [illegible] at the *concomitants* of Peace, which seemed to bother poor Byng's understanding confoundedly—of course the worthy Representative harped upon his favorite instrument of Reform, or there would have been no fun—and among other crying necessities for it, he alluded to the circumstance of many members, himself among the number, reaching the doors of the House to vote against the grant to the Duke of Cumberland five minutes *after* they were closed! The devil a bit did the debate concern him, or the rest of his friends, as long as they could sit in the adjoining coffee house, enjoy their wine, and just get in time to influence a division—and really taking an impartial review of this case, we think there is room for reform, though it was a good joke to think that these biters, who had calculated to within five minutes of their time, should be at last bit. After philandering throughout his usual metaphors and pleasantry, the baronet wound up by telling them that "such was the burthen of his song, which, like the Cuckoo's notes, generally saluted their ears about this time every year"—and, although no one present doubted his particular claim to that title, we understand there was a general hope entertained that the report of it might not reach the ears of Lady Burdett. As surely as Doctor Johnston told Boswell, on the latter accusing him of being a surly cur, that he was "a tin kettle tied to his tail," so surely, considered in the same light, does Hobhouse, (à la kettle,) follow Sir Francis—and he did so on this occasion. He congratulated his country on the possession of a *Free* Press, though there was no proof of it in the room, on the present anniversary—he then corrected his honourable colleague, who had called the House of Commons a Leopard, when he meant a *Leper*—and as every man admitted the absolute necessity of reform, the Electors of Middlesex would have the proud gratification of knowing they were *instrumental in effecting it!* Our readers will be surprized to know that this hint to the Electors to kick out their present Representatives at the next Election was received with shouts of applause—but so it was—he then thanked them for drinking his health, and at last sat down quite fatigued, when a Mr. Wolf and others sang the *hunting* chorus in *Der Freischutz*—and then on the proposition of the Chairman, the health of Lord Nugent was drank "with honors" as they call it at Hackney. This unwieldly nobleman then rose, and thanked them from the bottom of his heart—on hearing which (judging by his "outward man" what size that part of his heart must be) the whole room burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, which lasted some minutes. His Lordship then in a very modest manner "returned thanks to God" that he was one of those on whom the favors of constituents might with honour be bestowed—he was grateful to them *for the honor of his* seat in Parliament, and more so because it was given him on account of his fundamentally *sound* principles—the laughter here so much increased, that His Lordship had only time to express his admiration of the late Mr. Whitbread, which we have no doubt was very much to the purpose, as also of the principles of his son, "their worthy representative," when he resumed his seat! Of course Byng could not now do less than drink Mr. C. Shaw Lefevre, which as many of them as could stand managed to do, and Mr. C. Shaw Lefevre, as well as he could, returned thanks for the same; when a Mr. Huxley sang, "Over the water to Charlie." We hear that some other *toasts* were given, by which we presume that tea was served round to the few who remained after the secession of the immortal Chairman.

It is almost a pity, at least as far as respects the efforts of the Whigs, that by the intelligent and prudent councils of His Majesty's Ministers, the Empire is in so flourishing a state—that its revenue, owing to the prudent curtailments of office, is *in*creasing, though its burthens are *de*creasing—that its agriculture is thriving—its commerce prosperous—its associations and bonds of society united and firm—for if any one circumstance more than another were wanting to strengthen this happy communion of men and things, it is to be found in the miserable exhibition these political mountebanks hold up to their country, whenever they avail themselves of an opportunity to expose their miserable pretensions.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is perhaps not generally known that the number of days in a year (365) multiplied by five, produces the date of the present year—1825.—*Morning Post.*

There really is no end to the genius and research of the Post.

In consequence of the reception of Mrs. Coutts at Court having been so fearlessly and fully commented upon by us, and so completely passed over or compromised by our cotemporaries, we are, as our readers may naturally suppose, overwhelmed with letters upon the subject, from all parts of the town and country; and although they are mostly a mass of the most incongruous stuff with which a Journal can well be assailed, we shall venture to make a selection from the rest, which appears to be the only one at all entitled to a reply. It is not the idle threats of an infatuated Lord, the vapourings of any poor dependant, or the bribed resentment of a hacknied scribe, that can in the least deter us from fulfilling what we consider to be an important public duty; and as no one argument hitherto advanced has shaken the validity of ours, we only quote the letter signed T. A. S. to convince him that *his* are very far from effecting the object they propose. The writer desires us to ask Lady Guildford the grounds on which she presented Mrs. Coutts; but all questions or remonstrances to this Lady would be perfectly useless, with the knowledge before us, that she felt so insensible to the [illegible] memory of her departed mother, as to be influenced in any conduct [illegible] to take a step to [illegible] the mind that would not reply to the suggestions its own conscience *must* have dictated, would feel but little inclination to answer the less imperative demands of public interrogatory. Our correspondent then directs our attention to the Marchioness of Worcester and Lady Aldborough, maintaining that the objection we made to the appearance of Mrs. Coutts is equally applicable to these ladies; but on that point, it is impossible for the writer to have betrayed a greater ignorance—for we maintain, that there can be *no* objection to the reception of either of those ladies, nor is there any kind of parallel between their cases and that of the last-named individual. My Lady Aldborough may formerly have had many lovers, in the most unlimited sense of the term; but her husband did not know it, or if he did, did not choose to take public notice of it, and consequently nobody could had a right to do so—she was never *kept* by a man whose wife was then living, or married a man while his wife was dead—she has never committed any other excesses with, though done as openly as it is possible to imagine, as yet considered sufficiently *private* to bar any general mention of their grossness—and under such circumstances it would be an act of great injustice, as well as impolicy to issue a prohibition which, as it could only rest on the vague foundation of report, in many cases excited by curiosity or envy, would, with equal application and truth, have reference to one-third of the whole number that attend. On the character of the Marchioness of Worcester we do not believe the most fastidious or the most scurrilous could by any ingenuity cast the slightest shadow of stain—her reputation is spotless—her conjugal and maternal conduct exemplary—and the only position on which our correspondent has ventured to create an objection, is one on which none can be raised. We are of course aware that she is the half-sister of the first Lady Worcester, but the marriage is *not* a void one, though it is voidable, provided proceedings were issued in the life time of her husband—but that is a circumstance we shrink from the contemplation of, and never hope to see—and should rejoice to find that Parliament passed some act that would put the matter beyond the possibility of doubt, as there are hundreds of marriages at this moment existing between persons precisely similarly situated in the inferior walks of life, which were contracted without the parties being aware of their possible illegality—and while the Legislature interfered in a much more summary and unwarrantable manner to establish the legitimacy of Lord Belfast, it can consequently furnish no excuse for refusing to interfere in such instances as the present. If it were in the least respect necessary, we could enlarge upon the statements that aid down by our Correspondent, but we feel assured, that on a perusal of these lines, not only himself but the other sceptics that have stepped forward to advocate the pensions of this infatuated woman, will see at once the fallacy of *their* arguments, and admit the application of ours; and although quite enough has been advanced on the present case, and we do not intend to open our columns to a further controversy on the subject; we shall not hesitate on any similar occurrence to state our feelings as plainly and unreservedly as we have herein done; which, exclusive of the pride of fulfilling *our own* duty, is urging the fulfilment of a similar duty by the nation at large.

FOUND A LADY'S RETICULE.

On Friday last, returning from Highgate where, as the Cockneys say, we had been "to inhale the breeze's perfume," we stumbled on a reticule, which we believe was dropped by some lady coming from Mrs. Coutts's *dejeune*. Not knowing to whom it belongs, we mention (as in the instance of the Nobleman's pocket book in former number) the contents of the same—which consisted of a pot of rouge very much used—bottle of *eau de luce*, love letter, six crossed bars, with an Earl's Coronet on the seal—ninth number of Harriette Wilson, and the following memoranda:—

Monday.—Went to the exhibition at Somerset House—met Alvanley—remembered his *penchant* for the "House of Somerset"—saw Jemmy Bradshaw—Alvanley hinted at his conversion to Popery, from his being so addicted to *idol*-a-tree.

Tuesday.—Went to see "the Battle of Waterloo" in the Park—met Anson there looking out for himself, in consequence of his late promotion—*nonest inventions*—Trench, of *Quay* notoriety, came in with Rutland's race—"Manners makes the man"—N.B. informed that Trench was gazetted for a proposal to *set the Thames* on fire! and Colonel Palmer for his management of the Bath Theatre! Went to Opera—saw Kang Cook in high spirits—quite *clarified*—Mrs. Orby Hunter trying to get rid of the "stock on hand"—secession of beaus this season—attributable to the marriage of Georgy, and the dismissal of the *artiste du cuisine*.

Wednesday.—Drove into Regent's Park—overtook William Lennox—his affection said to be more *Platonic* than *Platonic*—went to Almack's—notice given of A Ball for the benefit of "six unfortunate children," under the patronage of the Lady Patronesses—not exactly decided to *whom* they belong.

Thursday.—King's Drawing Room, very full—likely to be fuller next year, as many more applications are expected—"Ce n'est que la premiere pas qui *Coute*"—tortured by Chevalier the coiffeur *before* the Drawing Room—tortured by *Chevalier* William Elliott *at* it—reached home early—being fatigued with the *drawing* room, retired very soon to the *bed* room.

Friday.—Received a card for Mrs. Coutts's dejeune—reminded me of the time when she used to send me the same [illegible] for her [illegible]—went to Fire on Fray—Ba[illegible]

; an act to his wife!—Lord Chesterfield there, *not* th Madame Le Gros.

Saturday.—Waded through the Morning Post—saw Mrs. utts's 20 guinea advertisement—600*l.* for fruit and ex- cs—Luttrell, who came in, told us that in addition to ose purchased, the following were presented:

ne and Melon.....By Lord Burford.
nice Pear!..... By Lord and Lady Uxbridge.
sample of Medlars .....By Sir Joseph Copley.
ondon Pride..... By Mr. Rowland Stephenson.
me *faded* Laurel.....By Sir Robert Wilson.
arcissus.....By Mr. I. Lyster.
ivender *scent*.....By Mr. Irby.

*** The owner may have the whoe of this prop erty n application at our Office.

We have been solicited, with a reference to the late otion of Counsellor Phillips in the case of Judge *versus* erkeley, to point out the conduct of the Plaintiff, and the nsequences likely to ensue from his calumniation of the De- ndant, which consequences are mentioned as consisting of e future general discountenance of Cheltenham, and more rticularly of the withholding all that patronage which the heatre in the said town has so long received, from the erformances and general support of the gentleman in uestion. Without at present entering into the merits or emerits of the action at issue between the parties, w ve no hesitation in affirming, that if the severities of r. Judge's criticisms have been the means of suspending e future performances of Colonel Berkeley and his iends on the Cheltenham Stage, he is entitled to the espe- ial thanks of the community at large, for removing from nem, in the first place, a general nuisance, and for hold- ng out, in the next place, to these infatuated personages he exact quality of their pretensions. It is an old but apt aying, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and here is no avocation relative to which the adage is half so rophetic as that of the stage—for in the present degene- ate days, so many men of fashion by a certain quantity of old, and a greater quantity of brass, obtain the entre of he London Green-rooms, learn by circumstance or ccident, a few of the technicalities, without an atom of ne knowledge of the profession, and thus equipped, no- hing on earth can induce them to believe but they are the ost scientific adepts of the art. Whether on the score f this presumption, or from a larger proportion of vani- y than falls to the lot of most men, Colonel Berkeley as been induced to "fool" upon the Cheltenham Stage, or some years past, we do not pretend to determine; but aving once (for which may we he hereafter forgiven!) sat ut an exhibition of "gentlemanly" performance in this c - - - are enabled to speak with a conviction on which we vant no other earthly opinion. A larger quantity of human lisfigurement than was seen on this occasion we defy the very barns of "Bartlemy" to present—legs where you least expected to find them, and arms where they were never in- ended to be—the eye, which *should* regulate and follow the lisposition of the stage, anxiously looking for the wing its master was to get off at, or revelling with assurance in the lress circle, and gazing with vacuity and alarm on the pit— he misapplication of dialogue and dramatic point—and pos- essing altogether no other qualification than a vastly fine suit of clothes. You may dress up a sweep on the 1st of May like monarch, but the identity terminates with the dress; nd in the instance of these gentlemen it is the more amentable, because their births and educations, which prove both their abilities and rank in private life, indicate nothing else, in public, but their buffoonery: for in ad- dition to the *local* means by which Berkeley's attempts have been stuffed down the throats of his auditors, Cap- tain Jenner, who figured away there with nearly equal claims, on the score of habitation, and with a name really an universal passport in that and most parts of the em- pire, could not, with all his father's greatness in the line, *inoculate* the water-drinkers with the least idea of his heatrical genius. In the instance of Colonel Berkeley, here is not one earthly excuse for his conversion to moun- ebankery, inasmuch as he does not possess one solitary qualification for the task; if a man has a fine figure, let him sport it in the drawing-room; if he is gifted with an un- derstanding, let him devote it to the high calling of his country—to the duties of her senate, or legislature—or to the adornments of society; and where, as in this instance, the splendid rank of ancestry is dazzling before his eyes, and within his reach, let him not tarnish its glory by any such vagabondry, when, in addition to all these considera- tions, he is really six feet of the worst dramatic stuff that ever "smelt the lamps." We have delivered our senti- ments exactly as we feel them; and although in so doing Colonel Berkeley has necessarily come under *our* lash, we do not entertain the slightest apprehension, as in the case of Mr. Judge, of coming under *his:* and as to the alarms and lamentings of our correspondents at Chelten- ham, we suspect Messrs. Yates and Farley will be the only losers in the business, if the offended Colonel *should* withhold the display of his resplendent genius from the inhabitants. We are well aware that these performances are devoted to charitable purposes—but half the money which it must cost these fashionable noodles, would make up for the loss of their important services, and the people would be thus spared such an annual infliction, and the parties the consequent disgrace of any future public ex- posure.

A certain fascinating actress, whose love affairs have lately occupied so large a share of public attention, has, we hear, found a new and favoured swain in a city wine merchant.—*Morning Herald.*—What will Ninny say to this?

HIGHGATE DEJEUNE.

Air and Chorus.—"*Here's* Coutts *in a bumper wherever she goes.*"

Would you know the grand cause of this grand raree-show,
Why London is emptied and carriages filling,
Why spendthrifts from Bond-street, and bankers from Bow,
Have gone all their finest array up the Hill in?
'Tis the breakfast at Highgate—that chaste fairy scene
Where Ladies of Virtue *alone* are admitted:
Where Diana herself, of morality Queen—
Should she come, must be tried, and condemned or acquitted.
We shall presently see
Who the votaries be—
But first let us venture a toast to propose,
With bowls to their brinks,
As *she* always drinks—
"Here's Coutts in a *bumper* wherever she goes!"

First, old Lady Lansdowne, whom Lady Clare cut
Because she was once such a friend of Peg Plunkett's;
But the Marchioness minds not that libellous slut,
While she at all fours with Lauderdale junkets!
Another old woman came—Goruon's great Duke,
Who made a mistake with the lass of a hovel,
Then married, in spite of the people's rebuke,
A sort of *Balchristie* in Walter Scott's novel.
His Grace with a nod
Began thanking God*
"He was ninety years old"—and then, blowing his nose,
Gave out with full glee,
And with three times three,
"Here's Coutts in a *bumper* wherever she goes!"

There was next Lady Coventry, very well known
As the fair one to whom the Count Peletier came wooing;
And her husband, because he's as blind as a stone,
Could'nt see the least error in what they were doing.
Then came Lady * * * * * * * * * leaving a sigh,
Because they omitted to ask my Lord Bingham;
And fearing that no other person was nigh
Who knew *all* her virtues, or so well could sing 'em.
However they both
Were not the least loth
To join as oft as the company rose,
In measures, as large
As their hostess, to charge---
"Here's Coutts in a *bumper* wherever she goes!"

Lady Tankerville too—and as Tommy Moore sings,†
So Walpole believes (for *'tis* quite delightful)
By day to read through all De Grammont's fine things,
And by night of De Grammont to have your arms quite full.
St. Antonio's Countess too—partial to play,
Before she was married, with young Keppel Craven;
And then Charlotte Durham, who set, as they say,
Not any *one* man, but all the town, raving!
They wouldn't have shrunk
When the Mistress *was* drunk—
And therefore as oft as the rest of them chose,
They fail'd not to toast,
With reciprocal boast,
"Here's Coutts in a *bumper* wherever she goes!"

There were numerous others of virtue as great,
Or virtue as easy—that's one and the same thing;
For this kind of *liason*, most people state,
Unless rather open, is rather a tame thing!
Let us look at the men then who joined the raff,
In morals and goodness whose principal trade is—
And I really believe you will muster by half
More virtue in them, than there is in the ladies!
They vied, one and all,
To answer a call
Which the taste of their Hostess so forcibly shows;
And with glasses in hand,
Drank, while they could stand,
"Here's Coutts in a *bumper* wherever she goes!"

There was Deerhurst, the purest among the whole lot,
Yet it would have been better if he had been farther;
Though it's probable too, that he really forgot,
They *might* ask (which they *did*) his friend General Arthur.
'Tis vastly delightful, I havn't a doubt,
Of a gentleman's wife for another to ease him;
It matters not much if he isn't found out,
But when once he is, why—it may not quite please him.
They nevertheless
Both met at the mess,
And (as any who all *their* morality knows
Might by them do the same)
They drank to the Dame—
"Here's Coutts in a *bumper* wherever she goes!"

Then Marlborough happen'd to drive up that way
To pay his respects to the ladies, in passing,
But most of them thought, what he'd much better pay—
Were the numerous debts he had long been amassing!
There was Valletort looking as much like a goose
As he does, when he doses the House with his speaking;
And seem'd as at *Woburn* he just was let loose,
Because it was clear he a Duchess was seeking!!
This notable pair
Getting up to declare
To the thirst for this drinking they neither were foes;
Gave with measure more full
Than that of their skull,—
"Here's Coutts in a *bumper* wherever she goes!"

The players were singing and dancing all day,
The servants had two-shilling tickets for eating;
And it was not till twilight had melted away—
That the company melted, or thought of retreating.
His Highness Prince Leopold's last on the list,‡
Who ey'd the old Landlady, longing to win her;
And as he went out some refreshments were mist,
Which, 'tis said, went to town for the family dinner!!
His Highness then said—
"A tought in mine head,
Is best de amusemens and evening to close;
"Vor, while she can sink,
I begs leave do drink—
"Here's Coutts in de *bumper*—and den down she goes!"

* After a lapse of an hour, the Duke of Gordon said, "I have, by the blessing of God, just attained my 90th year and I feel highly honoured in proposing the health of Mrs. Coutts, with three times three."—*Morning Post.*

† "In reading Grammont every day
And acting Grammont every night." Moore's *Odes and Epistles.*

‡ Prince Leopold was amongst the last who quitted.—*Morning Post.*

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

On Tuesday His Majesty held a Court at his Palace in Pall Mall, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Master General of the Ordnance, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Controul, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Recorder of London, and the Earl of Plymouth.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by his Staff, inspected the 3d Battalion of the Grenadier Regiment of Guards, of which he is Colonel, on Wednesday morning, in Hyde Park. The Battalion received the Commander-in-Chief with the general salute; after wheeling back from line into open column, the Battalion in review order passed his Royal Highness in slow and quick time, and at quarter distance. The marching, wheeling, and firing of the corps were admirable, and the whole of the manœuvres were well performed. The Duke expressed himself highly pleased with the manner in which the evolutions were executed.

On Wednesday the King gave a most splendid Gala at Carlton Palace to his illustrious relatives, some foreigners of distinction, several of his Cabinet Ministers, the great Officers of State, and a numerous assemblage of nobility. Those invited to dinner amounted to upwards of forty.

A most spirited and faithful likeness of His Royal Highness the Duke of York has just been published by Mr. Sams, to which we have much pleasure in directing the particular attention of the public—it is engraved by Reynolds, from a painting by Jackson, and, whether with reference to the fidelity of the artist or the copyist, may be considered in every respect a perfect resemblance of this illustrious Individual.

By way of creating a most formidable resistance to its progress through a Committee, to which it will appear by our Parliamentary report the Equitable Loan Bill has been referred, that magnanimous sample of city stupidity, Mr. Robert Waithman, moved on Thursday last, in the Court of Common Council, the presentation of a petition to the House of Lords, praying that counsel and evidence might be heard against it before a committee of their Lordships. If this motion had proceeded from any other person in the whole Court, we should really have felt a degree of surprize, but nothing that Waithman does or says can ever again create such a feeling in our minds; for when it is possible that a man can commit himself in the many respects this fellow has, there is no effort of his intellect entitled to momentary consideration; but in order that no person, with even a more common capacity than Waithman himself, may be misled by this bare-faced attempt at something, we shall take the liberty of placing the position in its true light. The general grounds of this attack on the Company are so ably answered by a correspondent, in another part of our paper, that we shall not entertain this part of the question at all, but examine into the causes of the charges thus brought forward, and the character of the person who has had the impudence to advance them. Mr. Robert Waithman, though generally considered a linen-draper at the corner of Fleet-street, may, without much impropriety, be designated a pawnbroker, inasmuch we could remind him of many instances in which he has carried on the trade to a tolerably good tune, for it is by no means an uncommon thing for a lady of fashion to make a nominal purchase of a shawl at his counter for one hundred and twenty guineas, for a night's use, and call on the Alderman the next morning to receive back one hundred in return for the same, *provided it is not soiled* or *damaged*; by which means the sum of twenty guineas is secured for one night's wear! If this is any thing else than pawning, and pawning to some purpose, we resign all pretensions, for the future, to the commonest order of understanding. Every one knows the old joke of the shawls between Cooper and Co. and Waithman, as also the opinion expressed by Lord Kenyon of Master Robert, relative to the case of Stamford *versus* Briston, and yet in the face of these recollections, he has the hardihood to bring before the Common Council a tissue of falsehoods, merely for the purpose of attempting to invalidate a bill that goes directly to militate against a very profitable part of his own trade. Ignoraut as Waithman is, it is impossible that one person in a hundred can be so blind as to be deceived by the tirade got up by him on this occasion, which amounts exactly to this position—"it was understood in the committee that no evidence with respect to the Pawnbrokers was to be brought forward; but that the evidence was to comprehend *other* branches of trade. Now the only *other* branch of trade that Waithman cares one fig about, is the one in which he himself is engaged, and as this by our shewing is decidedly that of a Pawnbroker, the shallow quality of his argument at once falls to the ground, as no *evidence relative to* them *was to be* brought forward! If this man's motion had the common attainment of common sense about it, if it professed an object worth consideration, we would give it all it was entitled to; but when its sole purport is to heap the most unfounded calumny on a High and respectable body, the principles of whose company he has not the capacity to comprehend, we laugh it to scorn—and taking into calculation the respectability of the calumniater's character, we recommend him in a very common adage to remember "before he throws stones at other persons, the windows in his own shop are made of *glass.*"

It is not, however, either the abuse of Waithman, which is the *dernier resort* of the worst description of Pawnbrokers, the bribed efforts of the Press, or the blustering and scrutiny of Lord Lauderdale in the Committee, that can prevent the progress of this Bill for having gone through the preamble already, it will be reported in the course of the ensuing week, and passed, in our opinion, beyond the shadow of a doubt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

SIR—As a friend to the principle of the Equitable Loan Company, I beg to call the attention of the public to some recent illiberal and unfounded imputations, by which it is sought to asperse the character of the individuals forming that Company. I perceive by the papers of yesterday, that Alderman WAITHMAN has again made the Equitable Loan Company the subject of coarse and vulgar attack in the Court of Common Council, and again endeavored, by a gross misrepresentation of facts, to create a prejudice in the public mind against it.

Sir, had the worthy Alderman confined himself to mere abusive language, I should not have thought it worthy of any public notice, for, as a matter of taste, I would prefer his vituperation to his praise. He has, however, gone beyond that, and must take the consequence of his temerity in putting forth statements which he either knew to be unfounded, or which he had not the prudence to examine before he uttered them. His first assertion is, that out of 40,000 shareholders, only 6,000 have signed the Trust-Deed. Now it is impossible that Mr. WAITHMAN could have been so ignorant as not to know that there never were 40,000, or even 6,000, or half that number of shareholders in the Company: but a man of his great mind is above an attention to petty details, where his object is to produce an effect by a sweeping assertion. It is easy to perceive what he was driving at on this occasion—his intention was no doubt to create an impression that some trick was intended, by shewing that the great majority of the Proprietors are unwilling to sign the deed.

Now I will suppose this to be the fact (for the sake of argument) and I ask, what does it prove? It will prove this, that 34,000 shareholders, out of 40,000, are determined to relinquish their shares, and the deposits made on them, for for that must be the case if they refuse to sign the deed. If this were to happen, how would it affect the Alderman's view of the question. It would either put an end to the company, or it would not. If it should destroy the company, the worthy Alderman (according to his principles,) ought to hail it as a public benefit; if it should not, then those shares must be made good and the capital paid upon them by some parties, who will stand in the same situation, and will have the same means of conferring benefit or injury on the public, as the Company now possess. As an argument against the company therefore this is rank nonsense, and shews only the ignorant malevolence of the party using it. The same reasoning will apply to the Alderman's statements respecting the Vice Presidents and the Directors, (supposing those statements to be correct.) The Company will still have all the means of being publicly useful, as long as its capital exists, and if all the present Vice Presidents and Directors were to quit the Company now, (than which nothing is more improbable), the holders of shares in so extensive an undertaking will always be able to find among their body men sufficiently intelligent to conduct its affairs with advantage to the proprietors. I repeat, sir, that it matters not, who holds the shares, the capital being once subscribed, the business must be carried on equally well, whether that capital stand in the name of 40,000 individuals, or of 40.

So much for the Alderman's logic;—now for his facts—

He says that none of the Directors possess more than 20 shares, and then confidently asks what has become of the promise that each Director was to hold 300 shares! Sir, I do not think I can answer the question more effectually than by here inserting an extract from an official communication made by Sir W. CONGREVE, as Chairman of the Company, on this very subject. The communication is dated the 4th of this month, and is addressed to a Nobleman. It says—

"An anonymous paper has been privately, but assiduously circulated, imputing to the Vice-Presidents, Directors, Auditors, and Officers of the Equitable Loan Bank, an unworthy abandonment of the Company, and a sale of shares that has deprived them of all interest in the undertaking, and the public of all security for its good conduct and success.

"Indignant at such imputations, the Board of Directors have instituted an inquiry, and I have the satisfaction, as Chairman of the Board, to learn, that besides the great number of shares distributed by them among many wealthy, active, and benevolent friends, the officers of the Company are themselves, at this moment, in possession of more than eighteen thousand shares; as the following statement will show:

	Shares.
In possession of the Vice-Presidents, Directors, Auditors, and Officers of the Company	18,015
Distributed by the Directors amongst their immediate Friends	4,333
Distributed by the Directors to the Public	10,640
Sold by some of the Directors	5,027
Not issued	1,985
	40,000

"How, then, my Lord, have we forfeited our responsibility to the Public? Can it be contended that the possession, at this moment, of more than eighteen thousand Shares, out of forty thousand, the whole Capital of the Company, does not constitute a sufficient responsibility?

"We have been accused of some illegality of proceeding, in reference to what is called the Bubble Act! but how stands the real offence in this case? The Statute against which we are said to have offended, was obsolete and forgotten, and is now admitted to be so anomalous and absurd, that it is actually on the point of repeal: not to mention that *thirty-four* Acts have been allowed to pass, since the enactment of this Statute, under similar circumstances to our own, but without similar imputation.

"It has been insinuated, also, that many of the Shares have found their way into the hands of persons who have not the means of fulfilling their engagements. My Lord, were this assertion true (which it is not), the Public could be no losers; since the business done by this Institution can never exceed the amount of capital actually invested—while, by the Articles of the Deed of Trust, every Share that is not signed for, is forfeited; and by the same Deed, the Shares that are not paid up, even after signature, are also forfeited.

"My Lord, if ever there was an Institution to which the word Bubble cannot apply, it is the Equitable Loan Bank, both as it affects the Public and the Subscribers. False representations may be made as to the probable success of a Canal, a Rail-way, or a Mine; but the advantages of a *Mont de Piete* speak for themselves. To facilitate the Relief of Distress must ever confer the greatest benefit on the public; and it is self-evident, that the needy will prefer a Loan of Money at Ten per Cent. instead of borrowing it at Twenty.

Hence, therefore, the entire success of the Equitable Loan Bank is certain; and it is to the indisputable truth of this proposition that we owe all the opposition we have encountered."

If it be asked why the parties holding shares to this amount have not yet signed the deed, or have signed only for twenty shares, when they held so many more? I answer that it was not necessary until the Bill was in a state of forwardness—but the parties are ready to sign whenever they may be so called upon. No definite period could hitherto be fixed for the signature. As soon as the measure receives the sanction of the Legislature, of which there is now no doubt, a period will be fixed for the signing of the deed, and all persons who delay to sign, after such period must forfeit their deposits and shares; but it can make no difference as to the merits of the Company, if some proprietors should defer signing until the last moment allowed.

The Alderman most grievously laments, that shares were bought and sold by the Directors of this Company. If that is an objection, then few of the Companies now in existence are legal, for shares have been bought and sold in almost every one of them before they obtained their Act of Parliament. If the worthy gentleman has no more forcible objection than this—if he cannot shew the injurious tendency of the Company, if he cannot rebut the evidence given in proof of its utility, let him spare himself the trouble of opposing the measure on the ground of its "tendency to violate an Act of Parliament"—Tendency to violate an Act of Parliament!!! This is rather *a ticklish subject for Alderman* WAITHMAN *to touch upon;* but some men *will not let well alone.*

He has however threatened "to expose the delusion," in which he asserts this Company is founded. I defy him to the proof;—I challenge him to the attempt, and I undertake, if he makes it, to demonstrate one by one the gross fallacy of his statements. I shall prove from his own mouth, or from the mouths of his witnesses, if he should call an honest one—that in promulgating such statements as he has made with respect to this Company, he is himself the dupe of some designing knaves, who have imposed on his credulity, or that the whole of this farrago about "exposing hypocrisy," "unmasking delusion," &c. &c. is nothing less than a piece of jugglery preparatory to a start at the ensuing election. Again and again I call on him, and say, if he can prove the delusion, let him do so. Indeed, I expected that he would have been down at the Committee of the House of Lords on Friday, with his proofs, in fulfilment of his promise of the day before—but no: the committee met and unfortunately the noble Lords were obliged to try and get on as well as they could without him. He never shewed his face there during the day. I once more repeat my call—"prove your charge, Mr. WAITHMAN, or even your civic dignity will not protect you from the suspicion of casting imputations which you know to be unfounded."

The worthy Alderman complains of libels on him, and says, that after two months search he has discovered their author,—If he has, let him take his remedy. The mention of this fact, however, would be knew not be of much value to him, unless he could in some way connect it with the Equitable Loan Company; and therefore, we are told of the "curious" incident, of his having also discovered, that this libeller was paid by a check drawn on the Bankers of the Company, and signed by the Directors!

Now this I pronounce to be a *gross fabrication.* I will not be so uncourteous as to suppose that the Alderman himself has the merit of its invention—but I do say, that with whomsoever it originated, it is utterly destitute of foundation.—If it be true, nothing can be more easy of proof. Will the worthy Alderman favour the public with any proof of its truth? The tale did very well for the meridian of Guildhall, and no doubt had a "prodigious" effect among the "wise men" of the Common Council. As an assertion, however, it has this defect, (a trifling one perhaps with the worthy Alderman), IT IS NOT TRUE!

A FRIEND TO FAIR PLAY.

London, Saturday, June 18, 1825.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Insults continue to be offered to Mr. Brownlow in various parts of Ireland, in consequence of his conduct on the Catholic Question. The Newry Paper of Thursday last contains the following article:—"A Correspondent informs us that at Newtownhamilton, on Wednesday evening last, an effigy of Mr. Brownlow, dressed and decorated according to the fancy of the individuals concerned, was burned in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators; between three and four thousand, he says, were assembled. Neither the Magistracy nor the Police interfered on the occasion; and, after the ceremony of burning was gone through, the people separated in a peaceable manner. The following were among the inscriptions on the effigy:—'Judas sold the Saviour of the world for thirty pieces of silver.'—'Esau sold his birth-right for a morsel of meal.'—'Behold the Traitor.'"—(*Newry Telegraph.*)

The Macclesfield Hunt, after a duration of nearly 70 years, is at length broken up. The great increase of operative population, and the great decrease (from one cause or another) of country, has rendered such a measure imperative. A part of the hounds are drafted to the Stockport.

A bill is now before Parliament for the better preservation of peace and good order in the Universities of England, by which the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor is authorised to appoint constables within the precincts of the University. In the absence of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, any Pro-Vice Chancellor or Deputy Vice-Chancellor may execute the powers of this Act. By another clause it is enacted, that common prostitutes and night walkers shall be deemed idle and disorderly persons within the meaning of the Act of last Session, and may be apprehended and dealt with accordingly.

The fight between *Sampson*, the Birmingham Youth, and *Jem Burn*, took place on Tuesday, about twenty-eight miles from town, within the confines of Bedfordshire, the parties having been chaced from Hertfordshire by the Magistrates.—The contest lasted an hour and ten minutes, during which time twenty-three rounds were fought, when *Jem* being quite exhausted and nearly blind, gave in; he fought bravely to the end, though it was easy to see that he stood no chance after the third round. *Sampson* was led away amid the shouts of his friends. He did not show one scar on his face, although his eye was swelled. In point of science *Burn* was certainly the better of the two, but *Sampson* displayed the greatest coolness, and met his man with a tremendous welcome. *Burn* seemed anxious to take the lead after the first four rounds and finish it, but *Sampson* was not to be out-generalled. The fight was more a specimen of tactics than hard hitting, but *Sampson* would not fight but when compelled, until the 18th round, when he took the advantage of *Jem's* blindness, and set to in earnest. The vanquished was woefully punished.

The demand in France for English riding horses is increasing in a most unprecedented manner. For two months past, there have been daily arrivals at a restaurateur's, in the Haymarket, of French horse-dealers, who have come hither for the express purpose of purchasing riding and cabriolet horses.

A new toll has lately been begun to be collected on the road leading from the Portland-road to Camden Town, by the Jew's Harp.

It appears from one of the *New York* papers last received, that the barristers of that great commercial State have formed themselves into a committee, for the purpose of devising some remedy for the delays of justice, incident to their present judiciary system. The head of the committee is Mr. THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT, an advocate of high reputation, and brother of that unfortunate but most eloquent youth, whose story is written in *bloody characters* in the annals of Irish suffering, and its natural consequence, Irish rebellion!—*Times.*

The cheese, which was forwarded to Davies Davenport and Wilbraham Egerton, Esqrs., representatives for Cheshire, for presentation to the Duke of York, reached its destination on Monday, and was then sent to his Royal Highness, with the address. The following is his Royal Highness's answer.—

"Horse-Guards, June 13.

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the address which you and Mr. Egerton have been instructed to present to me from certain of the loyal inhabitants of the city of Chester, and to request you will assure them of the sense I entertain of the friendly terms in which they have expressed themselves in regard to the line of conduct which I have felt it my duty to pursue upon the subject of the Catholic question. I must further request, that you will convey to them my best thanks for the cheese which they have been so kind as to send to me.

"I am, Sir, yours,

"Davies Davenport, Esq., M. P. "FREDERICK."

We understand that Mr. GEORGE HAYTER has just returned from Rheims, where he made a number of very fine sketches, for a large picture of the coronation of CHARLES THE TENTH. It is hardly necessary for us to say, that this will be one of the most splendid productions of the English School; as the great talents of the Painter, and the picturesque beauties of the scene, must be generally known to our readers.

The will of the late Bishop of Salisbury was proved in Doctors' Commons on the 9th instant, by Dorothea Fisher, widow, the relict, as the sole executrix. The personals were sworn under 20,000*l.*

We are informed that the paragraph which has appeared respecting Lieutenant Clapperton, is erroneous. However extraordinary and successful the discoveries of the gallant Officer have been in other respects, we are authorised positively to state, that he has not been so fortunate as to obtain any journal or manuscript which formerly belonged to the late Mr. Park.

Bristol, June 13.—The Palmerston steam packet ran aground yesterday morning, about three o'clock, on the sands, close under the Nash Point, between St. Dennis and Marcross; all the crew and passengers, with part of their baggage, were saved: and it is hoped that the steam boat will be got off the next tide. There were about 150 troops on board and 50 passengers, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Cummings, his wife, and family; the Rev. J. Taylor, and Mr. Hillhouse.

Westminster Infirmary for diseases of the Eye.—A public meeting was held yesterday at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, for the purpose of raising a sum by subscription, to erect a building for the above charity. His Grace the Duke of Wellington being called to the Chair, the Secretary read the report since the last meeting; by which it appeared that the Court of Directors of the East India Company, has subscribed 105*l.*; Lord Hardwicke 50*l.*; John Angerstein, Esq., 50*l.*; Prince Leopold, 25*l.*; besides several other sums from Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—FRIDAY.

ABERNETHY *v.* THE LANCET.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having declared his intention of giving judgment in this important cause, the court at an early hour was much crowded.

His LORDSHIP on entering the court, commenced his judgment. This was a motion, he observed, for an injunction to restrain the publishers of the *Lancet* from communicating to the world the lectures of Mr. Abernethy, and had been argued on three grounds:—A violation of literary property; a breach of trust, and of implied contract. At the conclusion of his former observations, he raised the questions, whether, if these publishers were pupils, they would not be guilty of a breach of an implied contract in publishing to the world lectures, which it was intended never should be so published; or, if they were not pupils, but obtained their information through some one or other of the pupils, they would not be guilty of such a violation of trust, as would warrant the interference of that court to the extent now prayed? The importance of the quest on had led him to advise with the Common Law Judges on the subject, who were unanimously of opinion, that if the publication were by a pupil, an action for damages would lie against him, as the Common Law would assume an implied contract, or that if the publication were by a person who received his information through the pupil, and there was no other way in which he could receive it, a similar action would lie against the person thus publishing, for the law would not permit that which could only be obtained by fraud, to be employed by a third party to the injury of the person in whom the property existed. In this view of the law, he perfectly concurred; and it was well for the protection of that large and meritorious class of individuals—our public lecturers—that such was the law. On the whole, he was of opinion, that if had been made satisfactorily to appear, that this publication was effected by either a breach of implied contract or of trust, and, on either of these grounds, Mr. Abernethy was entitled to the injunction prayed.

Motion granted.

In the course of the morning, the LORD CHANCELLOR said, that he should not be able to sit in that court to-morrow, as he had to attend the Privy Council on a case of a very pressing and important nature, and on which it was thought necessary to have the assistance of the Lord Chancellor, the two Chief Justices, and the Chief Baron.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

DUNCAN *v.* TREND.—When this was called on, Mr. HOLT rose to beg that it might be put off till Mr. Brougham should be in Court.

LORD-CHIEF-JUSTICE—If you can tell us what to go on with, we will accede to your proposition.

The notes of the trial being read by the Lord-Chief-Justice,

Mr. HOLT, in the absence of Mr. Brougham, proceeded. In this case there was a verdict for the defendant, and I have to show cause against a rule for a new trial obtained by the plaintiff. The ground on which Mr. Attorney-General made his application is very singular. He contends that when the fact of publication is made out in evidence, the jury have only to turn round and find a verdict for the plaintiff. When any person has once been acquitted on a charge of personal tort, it has been decided, over and over again, that there cannot be a new trial. Thus, in a case which was tried here, though no where reported, but which your lordships' well remember, in which an action was brought against a Mr. Beresford, a fellow of Merton-college, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, he was acquitted, and the court unanimously refused a new trial, though on the very evidence on which he was acquitted the plaintiff went to the House of Lords and obtained a divorce.

LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE—You are wrong, Mr. Holt; he did produce other evidence in the House of Lords. It was a letter which the rules would not permit to be read as evidence against the defendant in the

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No. 7. SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1825. Price 7d

THEATRE-ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Mrs. BUNN has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, her Friends, and the Public in general, that her BENEFIT takes place on TUESDAY Next, June 28. 1825, on which occasion the two celebrated Tragedians, Mr. KEAN and Mr. YOUNG, will appear together in Shakspeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO.

OTHELLO - - - - - Mr. KEAN,
IAGO - - - - - - Mr. YOUNG,
(By the kind permission of C. Kemble, Esq.)
Desdemona, Mrs. W. WEST,
EMILIA - - - - - Mrs. BUNN.

In the course of the evening will be sung, "How happy could I be with either!" by Madame Vestris. "The Nightingale Club," by Mr. Harley. "Coming thro' the Rye," by Miss Graddon. "Cease your Funning," by Miss Stephens. "Sir Walter Macthrifty, and his Household Full of Female Relations!" by Mr. Harley. "Oh, Ponder Well," by Miss Stephens.—The evening's Entertainments to conclude with (in two Acts) the BEGGAR'S OPERA! Captain Macheath, Madame VESTRIS, (for this night only, by permission of Mr. Ebers,) Polly, Miss STEPHENS.—Tickets and places to be had of Mrs. Bunn, 88, Quagrant, Regent-street; and of Mr. Spring, at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29. 1825, for the Benefit of Mr. SPRING, Box Book-keeper, will be revived, the Comedy of THE JEALOUS WIFE. After which, a Musical Melange. To conclude with the Popular Historical Play, entitled HENRI QUATRE!—Tickets, Boxes, and Places to be taken of Mr. Spring, at the Rotunda, from 10 till 4; and No. 10, Little Russell-street, Covent-garden.—N. B. Tickets sold at the doors will not be admitted.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—(Under the especial Patronage of the King.)—TO-MORROW EVENING, Monday, June 27, a GRAND NATIONAL GALA will be given, and the Gardens illuminated with a variety of new and splendid Devices, Trophies, &c. &c. The Concert will consist of a variety of new and popular Music. The Entertainments on a new and extensive scale. The admired "Chinese Wedding" in the New Theatre, by the whole corps de ballet. The Female Juggler will, by particular desire, continue her extraordinary performances; and the celebrated French Juggler will repeat his various feats, which have received such unbounded approbation. The wonderful Tight and Slack Rope, by the admired American. The unequalled Fantoccini, with new and additional Figures, in the Rotunda; and new views in the Cosmoramas. To conclude with a new and splendid display of Fire Works; and, in the midst of a shower of Fire, the Terrific Ascent and Descent will take place, which has attained such rapturous and universal applause.
Doors open at 7. Admission, 3s. 6d.

THE AUTOMATONS.—The Musical Lady and Ten other Automatons, including the Walking Figure now exhibiting in the Gothic Hall, 7, Haymarket, (next the Little Theatre), which by the powers of mechanism, at a cost of more than 16,000*l.* display, by their perfect imitation of animated nature, the highest achievements of human skill and ingenuity. The spacious and richly decorated Hall is surrounded by a noble collection of Ancient Armour, the whole forming the most magnificent and gratifying exhibition ever opened to the Nobility and Public. Admission 2s. Children, 1s. Open from Ten till Six.

THE APOLLONICON.

A GRAND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, (under the immediate patronage of his Majesty,) invented and constructed by FLIGHT and ROBSON, Organ-Builders, is now open to exhibition.

This magnificent Instrument has been honoured with the sanction of the most eminent mechanical and musical men of the age; and in the performance of some of the celebrated works of Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Cherubini, &c. &c. is allowed to possess a grandeur and variety of effect, with a precision and delicacy of expression superior to any other instrument in Europe.

The Rooms are open daily, from one to four o'clock, No. 101, St. Martin's-lane. Admittance, one shilling.

INFANT LYRA, 94, PALL-MALL.—CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that a New Selection of most popular Airs, &c. will be performed, by the INFANT every day; and for the better accommodation of the numerous visitors, there will be four performances each day, which will take place at the following hours:—At two, half-past three, at five, and at Eight in the evening. In the course of each Entertainment, there will be introduced Performances on the Sanotinerta Piano-forté, by a celebrated Professor.—Admission 2s. 6d.; Family Tickets to admit four, 8s.; children, half-price. Tickets to be had at the doors.

SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, East.—The Exhibition for the Sale of the Works of the living Artists of the United Kingdom, is now Open.—Admittance 1s. Catalogue 1s. W. LINTON, Secretary.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The present views are the Ruins of Holywood Chapel; a Moon-light scene; and the Interior of Chartres Cathedral. Open daily from Ten till Four o'clock.—N.B. Between Eleven and Three o'clock is the best time to view the Diorama.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE at JERUSALEM.—Now Open, in the Great Room, No. 26, St. James's-street, a Grand Model of the Interior of that most interesting antiquity, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, with the Tomb of our Saviour, as it at present appears at Jerusalem, executed from drawings recently taken on the spot, on a scale 90 feet in circumference, being the exact dimensions of the original building.—Open from 11 till 6. Admittance 1s.

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FIVES COURT, St. MARTIN'S STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE. Wednesday next, June 29, GEORGE COOPER whose science and courage has been so much approved of in the Ring, and who is to fight WHITE HEADED BOB, on Tuesday week will take his Benefit. All the talent in the Prize Ring will rally round the master of arts upon this occasion, and the sets-too will be arranged by an Amateur of distinction. An excellent day's play is certain.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will close their Exhibition next Saturday, at the Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East.—Admittance One Shilling, Catalogues Sixpence.
COPLEY FIELDING, Secretary.

ATHENS.—A VIEW of this interesting CITY, comprising the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Grove of Academus, and several other objects, equally fraught with classic associations, is now Exhibiting at the Cosmorama. This View, and the Panorama of Edinburgh at Leicester-square, will enable the Public to judge of the resemblance said to be observable between those two Cities. The Cosmorama having undergone a total change, contains also Views of Grand Cairo, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, and other magnificent antiquities of Egypt; and some very extraordinary objects in Italy, Spain, and India.—209, Regent-street, Oxford-street.

THE EGYPTIAN TOMB, discovered by the late Mr. BELZONI.—The Exhibition of the Egyptian Tomb, with a variety of Models of Temples and Pyramids explored by the late Traveller, is now open at 28, Leicester-square. Admittance, 2s.; Children, 1s.

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ROYAL WESTMINSTER INFIRMARY.——At an Adjourned Meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, supporters of the Royal Westminster Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, Warwick-street, Golden-square, held at the Thatched House, June 18,
The DUKE of WELLINGTON in the Chair:
It was moved by the DUKE of RICHMOND, and seconded by LORD LYNEDOCH, that the Report of the Committee be printed.

"That during the year 1824, 1402 persons of all ages have been admitted to the benefits of the Charity, making a total of 9527; of which number 302 have been restored to sight by the different operations of cataract, &c., some at a very advanced period of life, and many who were born blind. The Committee earnestly entreat the charity and benevolent exertions of the Governors and the Public, and, in an especial manner, draws their attention to the Building Fund, commenced under the auspices of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Patron, at the Anniversary Dinner at which his Royal Highness presided, for procuring a Building which should place the Infirmary on a permanent footing. The Committee, in recommending to the liberality of the Public this Fund, have done so from seeing the inadequacy of the house now annually rented, for the reception of either out or in-patients; of the former, from one hundred and ten to one hundred and sixty are collected together on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in rooms not affording decent accommodation for half that number, and the consequence is great confusion and irregularity. Of in-patients six only can be received, whilst there are urgent demands for three times that number; and cases of great distress of the six now in the House; two are from Ireland, and one from Scotland, without one farthing in their possession, one from Hampshire, one from Buckinghamshire, and one only who lives usually in London. Of these, four have undergone operations for cataract and artificial pupil, and the remaining two have lost one eye each, were taken into the Infirmary to save the others, which has been done. Of the applicants for admission who cannot be received for want of room, one is a pensioner of the 88th regiment, now blind, yet susceptible of some relief; the second is also a pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, similarly situated; the third a poor labourer from Sunbury; the fourth from Poplar, and for whom the Overseers of the Poor are willing to pay, if he could be received; the fifth a sailor from Wapping; the sixth a man formerly a respectable tradesman, but now in poverty from blindness; with several other cases of acute disease, which may be seen by any charitable persons on the regular days of attendance."

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PAYNTER and HAWKE respectfully solicit the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, to inspect their new-invented PATENT FIRE FEEDER, the novelty and utility of which will be found to exceed that of any other invention of late years. It supplies fires with coal, or any other fuel for the whole of the day without the use of the coal-scoop, or the attendance of domestics; prevents dirt and dust, and also materially lessens the quantity of fuel which is required in the ordinary method. It is used with great ease, and can be attached to any stove in common use, without being exposed to view.—To be seen at their Manufactories, Nos. 178 and 282, Strand, near Norfolk-street, also at No. 7, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, where it is kept in daily use.—N. B. Shower, vapour, warm, and cold baths, on entire new principles.

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*** Bedsteads made to order, but no fixed price, as the Proprietor is determined not to sell trash of any description, and knows, as a man of business, that it is impossible to make Bedsteads at the price some tradesmen advertize.—Schools liberally supplied.

It is the Proprietor's particular request that those families who honour him with their commands, will send their servants, or some trusty friend, to see the Feathers put into the Ticks, and by that means prevent any possibility of being deceived, and have the great advantage of buying their Feathers by weight, so that it will remain entirely with themselves what price they give for Beds.—Persons fearful of not having their Feathers quite dry, may see them put into their Ticks, hot from the Stove.

PERRING'S PATENT DOUBLE EDGED SILK HATS.—PERRING (original inventor of this justly celebrated Hat,) invites the members of fashion, taste, and fancy, to his establishments, 413, Strand, and at Hammersmith. The Peer, the Gentleman, the Man of Fash on, the Tradesman, and the Sportsman, here find a hat suited to their wants, and worthy their peculiar notice. Little need be said respecting the qualities or advantages of the Hats in question; suffice it to say, they possess what every good manufactured Hat ought to do. Public estimation is the best criterion to preference, and it is fully borne out in the universal satisfaction and esteem in which these inimitable Hats are held. The double-edged Silk Hat differs from all others in possessing an extra quantity of napping on that part of the crown most exposed to wear, thereby removing that long-existing prejudice against them. Price 17s.

Best Superfine light Beaver Hats, in a variety of modern shapes, warranted to retain their shape and colour in any climate, 23s.

Youth's Silk Hats, Gentleman's and Youth's Seal and Fur Furage Caps, Young Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Hats covered with Silk and double edged, 12s.

Gentlemen residing in the country may meet with early attention to their orders, by stating the number of inches round the band of the Hat, and inclosing a remittance.

REAL Italian Leghorn and Paris Chip Hats.——Messrs. ELLIOTT et TINGCOMB ont l'honneur de faire Savoir aux personnes du bon ton, qu'ils viennent d'engager pour leur Magasin de Modes, deux modistes Francaises du premier merite, tant pour les modes les plus elegantes, que pour tout ouvrage d'aiguille. Their manufactory for STRAW and "ITALIAN" LEGHORN HATS is detached from the Shew Rooms which now form a magazine of novelty for the season. Childrens' Leghorn Hats of choice fabric, as imported. French Flowers and Trimmings. Ladies' Leghorns continue to be bleached in the Italian style, 344, Strand, nearly opposite Waterloo Bridge.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. Bradberry has paid to his glasses for upwards of thirty years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the Medical profession, and from many thousand of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 28, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom. Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, that render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleagmous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1*l.*, forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post paid.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Mr. ADAM summed up on the evidence adduced in the Gardner Peerage against the claimant by the first marriage, Henry Fenton Jadis, calling himself Gardner. He contended that he could not be the son of Lord Gardner, but of Mr. Jadis. The usual period of gestation was nine months or forty weeks—a day or two before or after. The opinion of several eminent physicians supported him in that assertion, and the cases decided against left the question untouched. There was no physical impossibility that the child could have been Lord Gardner's, for he left this country in January, or early in February, and the child was born on the 8th of December. It was besides in evidence that a criminal intercourse had been carried on between Mrs. Gardner and Mr. Jadis, previously to her going on board her husband's ship before he left this country, and it was plain that she was with child in July when he came home. When she found that the child might be born so as to bring it within the proper period, she used every means to forward the delivery by riding over the stones, &c. and she gave it out to the family that she was pregnant; but finding, as the time drew near, that she could not be delivered in the time, she denied the pregnancy, and said that she had the dropsy and spasms. Lord Gardner never slept with her after his return. On the 6th of December finding that she was near her time, she sent for her brother, and told him to take out Lord Gardner on the following day. On the night of the 7th or morning of the 8th, she was delivered without her husband's knowledge. Then there was first, the concealment of the pregnancy, next of the delivery, and afterwards of the child, who was carried away privately, and brought up and educated as the son of Mr. Jadis. He was entered at Westminster School as Jadis, and was subsequently put into a public office under the name of Jadis. The case of the Banbury Peerage was exactly in point, as if it had been got up as a precedent for this case, for there Lady Banbury married Lord Vaux, as Mrs. Gardner did Mr. Jadis. He concluded by trusting that the house would guard the purity of the Peerage by not entertaining the claim of Mr. Jadis. He added that the preamble of the bill for dissolving the marriage of Lord Gardner, stated that the child was not legitimate.—Mr. TYNDAL objected to the preamble, as being that of a private bill, and not therefore evidence.—Mr. ADAMS said there was a saving clause.—The LORD CHANCELLOR never knew of such a thing as a saving clause in divorce bills, touching the legitimacy.—The bill was sent for, and the LORD CHANCELLOR looking at it, said, there were some words in it which ought to have been struck out, "that Henry Fenton Jadis was not begotten by Lord Gardner." These could not be received as evidence, being in the preamble of a private bill to which the claimant was no party.—Mr. TINDAL was then called on for his case, and asked what he meant to prove. He said that he had witnesses to prove that the gestation was longer than stated, and he prayed for time.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that it was very proper that these medical gentlemen should be called forthwith, because it might be necessary to call back the other medical gentlemen who differed with them in opinion in order to contrast them. In a week medical men could be had from Scotland.—The further consideration was adjourned.

The LORD CHANCELLOR proceeded to give judgment in the Bargany Cause. With his usual accuracy and distinctness, his lordship detailed the procedure, conclusion of the summons, nature of the defences and arguments, *pro* and *con.* both in the former action, as it then stood on different grounds; and on the new action brought by Mrs. Fullerton, that resting on grounds different from the former. The Judgment of the House of Lords in 1801, wherein the title to pursue and title to exclude were considered and settled; and the action as in 1816. His lordship referred to the opinions of the Judges in the division where the cause was tried, and to the collected opinions of the whole consulted Judges, thirteen being of one opinion and two of another; and these two, Lords Robertson and Craigie, whose opinions he had attentively weighed with the rest. He had weighed and considered the opinions on the present occasion; and upon the whole, their lordships, he would propose, ought to affirm the Interlocutors of the Court of Session in this important cause, on the ground that, by the legal construction and effect of the deeds in question, which Mrs. Fullerton, however, had challenged, such Interlocutors embraced the correct view in point of law and justice of the cause.—The Earl of LAUDERDALE could not avoid addressing their lordships, merely to say how heartily he agreed in all that had been stated.

Mr. BROGDEN and others from the Commons, brought up the Excise Duties, the Judges Salaries Augmentation, the Office Courts, the Bubble Act Repeal, the King's Bench Offices Sale Abolition, the Goods Warehousing, and a number of Private Bills, which were read a first time.

Earl GROSVENOR presented a petition from a person named Gundill, respecting the delays in the Court of Chancery; and said, whether the evils arose from the system or from other causes, he was sure that inquiry into those causes could not be much longer deferred.—The LORD CHANCELLOR was extremely pleased at the presentment of the Petition, and said that the Duke of Queensbury had left a large estate upon leases, which were obliged to be thrown into Chancery, in consequence of doubts as to their validity. Some of those estates were in Scotland, and between appeals to the Lords and to the Court of Session, in Scotland, great delay had occurred. He thought that in this cause it was most unreasonable to complain, for the Judge had no power to alter the Rule of Court. He could, however, state that that Rule of Court was made by one of the ablest Judges who had ever presided in that Court. Still in that cause he would repeat, that the Court had been more expeditious than in any other whatsoever.—Earl GROSVENOR said, that without meaning to impute blame to his noble friend, (the Lord Chancellor) he could not help observing that this favourable case had been, ten years pending.—Lord REDESDALE said, that with respect to the delay, no blame could be imputed to the Court if the testator left his affairs in such embarrassment as to prevent the money from being safely paid away. He could say that the delays in the Court of Chancery were attributable to the practisers in that Court, more than any other cause whatever.—The Earl of LAUDERDALE said, the estates in Scotland were left in such a state, that if the rule of the court had not been in existence, still would the petitioner have been no better off.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that although ten years had elapsed while that case continued in the Court of Chancery, yet no blame could be imputed to that Court, which had been prompt in following up for the benefit of the suitors, the decisions of the Courts of Law. He did not object to the petition, which it was natural the individual might present; but much calumny had been thrown upon the Court of Chancery, by well-meaning individuals, who, however, were ignorant of that of which they complained.—The petition was then read, and ordered to be laid on the table.—Adj.

TUESDAY.

In Duncan v. the Lord Advocate of Scotland—Auchterlony v. Officers of Scotland—Young and Co. v. Ramsay, the interlocutors of the Court of Session—affirmed. In Jeffrey v. Ure—Magistrates of Montrose v. Ewing—and John Graham, W. S. v. the Keeper and Commissioners for the Society of Writers to the Signet, and their Treasurer and Procurator Fiscal, the interlocutors of the Court of Sessions—reversed. In the last case it was so decreed on the single grounds that the Respondents did not sue in the character of a "Corporation," but merely in the names above characterised, individually. In Pearson v. Jack, Counsel fully heard.

Mr. BROGDEN, and others from the Commons, brought up the Western Ship Canal Bill, and several Private Bills, which were read a first time.

Mr. THORNTON, from the Directors of the East India Company, presented a copy of the case laid before his Majesty's Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, in the year 1822, relative to the 30th section of the 13th of George III. entitled an act for the better regulation of Loans in India, with the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General thereupon.—The Marquis of HASTINGS said, that these Papers having been laid before the House, there was no further occasion for delay. He therefore gave notice that he should move to-morrow the second reading of this bill to amend the 13th of George III., and moved that the Judges be summoned. Ordered.

Mr. HARRISON having been heard a considerable time at the Bar, in support of Sullivan's Divorce Bill, a conversation ensued, in which the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Lauderdale and Limerick, and Lord Bexley took part, after which the bill was read a second time.

On the second reading of the Quarantine Laws Amendment Bill, Earl DARNLEY objected to that clause in the bill which gave a discretionary power to the Privy Council, to extend the Quarantine of Ships, or to dispense with it altogether. This power had of late been much abused. He understood that vessels laden with cotton had been admitted in the River, without undergoing any quarantine or any airing whatever, although they had come directly from Egypt, which was the focus of the plague. If it were granted, as he conceived it must be, that the plague was contagious and might be shut up in cotton packages, it was most extraordinary that those vessels had been so admitted. It was true that they had clean bills of health; but any one acquainted with the state of the Consulares in the Levant, knew that it was not very difficult there to obtain clean bills of health. If it were true therefore that the plague was contagious, it was extremely hazardous on the part of his Majesty's Government to act as they had done. He refuted the doctrine of Dr. Maclean, that the plague was not contagious, and read several passages of Sir T. Maitland's dispatch from Corfu, to show that the plague was caught by contact and not by infection. He then called upon their lordships to put an extinguisher upon opinions which, if adopted, might lead to public danger.—The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that the present bill had been introduced at the suggestion of the Mercantile Interest, who felt themselves unable to compete with the Dutch in the several trades, owing to the milder regulations with regard to quarantine. For 150 years there had been no plague in England, or in any of the northern countries of Europe; still precaution was necessary. The expences of quarantine were by former laws to be paid by the ships which were compelled to perform it. Than this nothing could be more unjust; it ought to be borne by the public, for whose safety the measure was persevered in; and such an alteration was one of the main objects of that bill.—Lord KING said, that the noble lord (Darnley) had advanced a strong argument in favour of the abolition of the Quarantine Laws altogether.—The second reading was then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, on the County Courts Bill. After some discussion from Lords REDESDALE and ELLENBOROUGH, the house resumed, and the Bill was ordered to be recommitted that day three months.

The Mauritius Trade Bill, and the Irish Currency Assimilation Bill, went through Committees and were reported.—Adj.

WEDNESDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, the Marquis of WINCHESTER, and the Earl of SHAFTESBURY appeared as his Majesty's Commissioners, and brought down the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—The Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cumberland Annuity Bills, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the 10,500,000*l.* Exchequer Bills Bill, the Colombian Postage Bill, the Newspaper Conveyance, the Excise Duties, the Juries Regulation, the Scotch Peers oath, the Convicts' Property, the Bonded Corn, the Articled Clerks, the Scotch Prisoners Aliment, the Deceased Soldiers Effects, the Stealing in Mines, the Canada Tenures, the Scotch Leasing, the Scotch Small Debts, the Irish Grand Juries Presentments, the Irish Sealing of Writs, and a great number of private Bills.

Mr. BROGDEN, and others from the Commons, brought up several private Bills, which were read a first time.

The Duke of BEAUFORT presented Petitions from Neath, Swansea, Cardiff, Ponty Pool, and Carmarthen, in favour of the Western Ship Canal Bill.

Lord ROLLE presented similar Petitions from Langport, Bridgewater, Exeter, Axminster, Colyton, and eleven other places.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE also presented a Petition to the same effect, from the Merchants of Newry.

On the motion of Viscount DUDLEY and WARD, the Western Ship Canal Bill was then read a second time.

INTEREST OF MONEY IN INDIA.—The Order of the Day having been read,

The Marquis of HASTINGS said, that he had already explained the object of the Bill of which he was about to move the second reading; but as the Judges of the land were in attendance, and there were also many Noble Lords present who had not heard his explanations, he should briefly recapitulate what he had said on a former night, in order that they should know the necessity which existed for the measure. The object of this Bill was to explain the exact meaning of a clause in the 13th of George III. relative to the interest of money in India, on which their Lordships would see by the papers on their table that his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General had expressed in 1822 an opinion contrary to the practice established for fifty years in India. He should now move the second reading of the Bill, and should follow up that motion by another, for putting the following question to the Judges:—"Whether or not the construction stated in the Bill with regard to the clause in the former Act, did truly set forth the intent and meaning of that clause?"

THURSDAY.

GARDNER PEERAGE.—Mr. TYNDAL appeared at their lordships' bar, and prayed for further time in this case, in order to be able to bring forward the body of evidence, on which he founded his case.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the prayer for delay. The whole case had been delayed from time to time, and now came the climax of delay. He did not know what delay they would have, if a year's time was not enough, for they had had already fifteen months time to prepare themselves.—Mr. ADAM, on the same side, said, that Henry Fenton Gardner had presented his claim in March, 1824, to the Attorney-General, and that fifteen months had elapsed since the other party had notice to prepare.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that this application was of great importance and of great delicacy; if no other was concerned but that of the party at the bar, he should say that no case had been made out.—Mr. TYNDAL said, that if it was their lordship's wish, he would bring forward what witnesses he had, though they might not be the most important to his case.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY asked if he was ready with those witnesses now?—Mr. TYNDAL said that he was not, but he would bring them forward any day the Committee might appoint.—The further proceedings were adjourned.

The Lords Committee of Privileges, according to appointment, entered into the consideration of the claim of John James Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, Esq. (The claimant, as heir male of the body of the heir female, Lady Ann, claims the title in terms of the Patent and Charter in 1661 and 1662. Mr. KEAY argued in favour of the claimant; and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL (the Lord Advocate being absent) having required a day or two to prepare himself thoroughly on the part of the crown, it was, under the circumstances, ordered that their Lordships' Committee adjourned the farther consideration of this claim until next Session.

Mr. TOMLINE, from the Treasury, presented accounts of the value and quantity of the Baltic and American timber imported.

The Quarantine Laws Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed, as were several private bills.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Judges Salaries Augmentation Bill. The noble Earl observed that it was unnecessary to trouble their lordships on this subject to any considerable extent. There were several bills upon the table of the House, all of which tended to the same point; he would first move the second reading of the bill for abolishing the sale of offices in the Court of King's Bench.—The Marquis of LANSDOWN gave his unqualified approbation to the mode of paying the Judges by salaries instead of the sale of offices, which was both degrading to their character and must place them sometimes in unpleasant situations.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH contended, that if the object of the bill was to prevent at once the sale of offices, that object would not be attained by the present measure. In his opinion the public would practically derive no immediate advantage from the measure; even the abolition of the sale of offices was postponed to a long period.—The Earl of LIVERPOOL maintained that no office was to be saleable from the passing of the bill, but admitted that it was not intended to touch those which had been sold, and which were in the possession of individuals. The LORD CHANCELLOR approved of the abolition of the sale of offices on the part of the Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. His reason for saying so was this; not that he thought they had made an improper use of that power, but because the public would never be satisfied that an improper use might not be made of it, and the character of public justice could not be kept too pure. The bill was then read a second time.

EQUITABLE LOAN BILL.—Lord DACRE moved that the report of the Committee up stairs be received.—The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his intention of saying, not content to the bill. The amendments were so numerous that it would give too much trouble to their Lordships to consider them to-night. He should therefore take the discussion on the third reading of the bill, which he understood was to be fixed for to-morrow. He also understood that there would be a full attendance, as cards had been issued stating that to-morrow the Equitable Loan Bill would be at home.—After a few words from the Earl of LAUDERDALE against, and the Duke of ATHOL in favour of, the bill, the report was received, and their lordships summoned for to-morrow.

The Irish Currency Assimilation bill was read a second time.

The Distillery Bill went through a Committee, and was reported.

Sir G. CLERK, and others from the Commons, brought up the Leith Dock, the Plate Duties Transfer, the Scotch Partnership Societies the Vexatious Writ of Error Abolition, the India Judges Salaries, the Edinburgh Commercial Bank Bills, and several private bills, which were read a first time.

SCULLY *v.* SCULLY.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the house to affirm the judgment of the Chancellor of Ireland in this case without costs.

FRIDAY.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE presented a Petition from the owners and occupiers of land, and tradesmen of Woodbridge, against the admission of Bonded Corn, under the Distillery Act.

Lord DACRE said he had a Petition to present from a Gentleman of very great respectability, and having made inquiries into the circumstances stated in the Petition, had found them to be correct. The Petition accused a Clergyman of the Church of England of the grossest indecency and immorality, and prayed their Lordships to institute such proceedings as might put an end to scandal such as was detailed in that petition.—About the year 1814 or 1815, a Dr. Free came to reside as Rector of the parish of Sutton, in the county of Bedford, and shortly after that period was guilty of conduct almost too gross and too immoral to conceive, proof of which was immediately adduced, in various ways, by witnesses, and by the number of his natural children. The parishioners earnestly prayed their Lordships to enact such measures as should enable them to take proceedings against this individual; if not by enlarging the period of limitation, by some other means that might give them relief.

The Petition of Montagu Burgoyne, Esq., of Sutton, in the county of Bedford, on behalf of himself and several other parishioners, praying that the moral conduct of the Revereud Edward Dax Free, Rector of Sutton, in the said county, might be inquired into, was then read.

The Bishop of LINCOLN said, that as this petition originated in his diocese, and as the Noble Lord (Dacre) had alluded to him, he felt it necessary to address a few words to the House. No words could be too strong to describe the gross immorality of the individual whose case was then before their Lordships, and it was his (the Bishop of Lincoln's) most anxious wish that some remedy might be suggested, which not only in this instance, but in all similar instances, would empower the Bishop to bring such offenders to a justly merited punishment. Soon after he had been appointed to the See, the case stated in the petition, with all its aggravated circumstances, was laid before him by the parishioners, and he had done all in his power to punish the offender in his court, but had found that he could do nothing. He felt it his duty to express his thanks to the Noble Lord (Dacre) from having abstained from entering into the disgraceful and scandalous circumstances detailed in the petition, which could only do harm to the cause their lordships would advocate. He trusted that their lordships were fully impressed with the importance of the subject, and the necessity of doing something to prevent the repetition of the evil.

Lord DACRE moved the third reading of the Equitable Loan bill.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months,—The House divided on the Amendment—Contents, 27—Not-Contents, 14—Majority against the bill, 13.

The Bill for abolishing the Sale of Offices in the Court of King's Bench, and the Judges Salaries Bill, were read a second time.

The Scotch Copartnership Societies Regulation Bill was also read a second time.

The Bill for abolishing the sale of Offices in the Court of Common Pleas, the Excise Duties and Drawback Bill, the Irish Currency Assimilation Bill, the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellor's Salaries Bill, the High Office Holders Compensation Bill, and the University Police Bill, went respectively through Committees and were reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from the inhabitants of St. Mary-le-bone, for leave to build a new church—from West Looe, praying the house to inquire into the right of voting—from the owners of wharfs on the banks of the Thames, respecting the Thames quay—for Cardiff, in favour of the Catholic Claims.

Mr. LAMBTON complained of a misrepresentation of him in *The Morning Herald*, with respect to his conduct on the Hull Dock Bill. He had at first intended to have the Printer called to the bar; but he should content himself with stating, that the whole of the statement made in that Paper, was entirely false and calumnious.

Mr. C. DUNDAS brought up the report of the Committee on the Berks and Hants Canal Bill.—Mr. JONES complained of the conduct of the Committee, in coming to the conclusion, that there was not time to carry the bill through, founded on some supposed knowledge of the time that his Majesty would put an end to the Session.—Mr. BANKS, Mr. MONK, Mr. ESTCOURT, and Mr. MABERLY severally defended the report of the Committee.—The report was ordered to lie on the table.

The SPEAKER, with reference to a question which had been agitated in this Committee, stated that he conceived a member, having a direct pecuniary interest, was disqualified from voting, rather by the usage than the law of Parliament. With respect to witnesses having a direct interest, he did not conceive that did, or ought to disqualify them from giving their testimony.

On presenting the West Looe petition, Lord NUGENT said, that considering the advanced state of the Session, he should defer till the commencement of the next Session any specific motion; but he should then feel it his duty to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the subjects.—Mr. D. GILBERT said, he was much mistaken, if one of the points mooted by these petitioners was not to be decided in the Court of King's Bench to-morrow.—Lord J. RUSSELL did not think that if the right of voting were extended, as the petitioners desired, that the Representative System would be much improved by it, but he thought that where individuals claimed a right to vote, there ought to be a Committee appointed something on the plan of those under the Grenville Act, to decide upon such claims.—Mr. S. BOURNE objected to the practicability of appointing such Committees for the purposes alluded to by the noble lord (Russell), on account of the great expence which must be incurred in prosecuting such inquiries.

On the motion that the house go into a Committee on the Writ of Errors Bill, Mr. J. WILLIAMS said, he thought the judges ought to have the power of awarding something more than taxed costs in the case of frivolous and vexatious appeals. He thought the right hon. gentleman would have done infinite service, if he had introduced the subject of sham pleas, and given the Court the power of awarding double costs in those cases also.—Mr. Secretary PEEL stated he was unwilling to throw any obstacle in the way of real appeals, but if the present should not be sufficient, he would in the next Session adopt the suggestion of the hon. and learned gentleman. He had not had his attention called to the subject of sham pleas, till too late to make the

inquiries he should desire to make before legislating on the subject.—The house then resolved itself into a Committee on the bill, when the general clauses were agreed to.

The report of the University Police Bill was brought up.—A discussion arose relative to the clause authorising the imprisonment of prostitutes.—Mr. J. Williams moved that the punishment should apply to such as were conducting themselves "in a violent or indecent manner."—Mr. Secretary Peel said, the power given by this clause was no greater than that already enjoyed under the charter of the University. That permitted banishment to ten miles from the university, and imprisonment upon a return within the prescribed limits. The house divided. For the amendment, 9; Against it, 37; Majority in favour of the original clause, 28.

On the third reading of the Scotch Stabbing Bill, Mr. J. P. Grant objected to the Bill, as originating in local and temporary circumstances—no legitimate ground for a legislative enactment. The word mammed used in the bill was unknown to the law of Scotland. He should move to leave out the clause relative to the throwing vitriolic acid.—The Lord Advocate defended the clause, from the frequency and pernicious effects of the practice. He stated two cases on the authority of medical men, in which the parties had been dreadfully disfigured from having had vitriolic acid thrown in their faces. Several persons had been transported for the practice; but that had been found insufficient to put a stop to the offence, and a new and more severe enactment was called for. Should the clause be thrown out, the bill would be useless. He proposed to limit the duration of the bill to five years.—Mr. Secretary Peel said, he had been about to propose that the term should be limited, when the noble and learned lord made the proposition. Nothing could be more cruel than the offence, and nothing more proper, than by this limitation to keep the laws of Scotland more nearly assimilated to the laws of England.—Mr. J. P. Grant withdrew the amendment.—Mr. W. Smith would support the bill. The criminal code of this country frequently punished the invasion of property more severely than an assault on the person. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On the third reading of the Distillery bill, Mr. Hutchinson said, the Irish Distillers had taken the opinion of two eminent counsel.—Mr. Shadwell and Mr. Denman were of opinion, that the bill was a contravention of the union, as by one of the articles of that union, the Irish distiller could not be called upon to pay duty till the spirits had arrived in an English port.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that a very imperfect representation of the facts of the case had been made to the eminent counsel alluded to. The object of the Irish distiller was to prevent an equality of duty. Should the spirits of the English distiller be lost at sea, he was still liable to the duty, and from that the Irish distiller claimed to be exempted. The bill was read a third time.

Mr. W. Smith moved a clause to do away the penalty from distillers having possession of mills.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer should not object to the clause at present; but should it be found injurious to the revenue, he should move for the repeal.—The Attorney-General thought the clause would be highly injurious, and lead to great frauds on the revenue. The clause was negatived.

Mr. W. Smith then moved a clause, allowing the use of rum to the distiller in England, as well as to the rectifier of spirits.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the clause too important to be introduced after the third reading of the Bill.—Mr. Hume supported the clause, and Mr. Herries opposed it, as tending to produce great confusion in the Bill.—No division took place. The clause was understood to have been withdrawn, and the Bill was passed.

Mr. Herries brought up the Report on the Smuggling Prevention Bill, which was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Report of the Apothecaries' Bill was brought up, and a clause proposed by Mr. Hume agreed to, exempting private Practitioners from the right of search conferred upon the Apothecaries' Company; also a clause for enabling Apothecaries to charge for their attendance, independent of their medicines.

The Report of the Slaughtering of Horses' Bill was taken into further consideration, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

TUESDAY.

Counsel was heard on Moore's Divorce Bill.

The Holyhead Road, the Irish Bank Tokens, and the University Police Bills were passed.

The Writs of Error Bill was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. W. Dundas presented the Report on the Edinburgh Bonds' Bill.—After a few words from Mr. Abercromby, the Report was read and agreed to.—Bill to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Denman moved the attendance on Friday next of Mr. Camfor, John Franks, and Esther his wife, and another person, in order to be examined, and explain certain circumstances stated in the letter published by Mr. Kenrick. He thought there was such a case of impropriety made out as would authorise the House to address the Crown for the removal of Mr. Kenrick, always understanding that the papers remained uncontradicted.—Mr. Secretary Peel thought it would be dealing only fair by Mr. Kenrick if the honourable Member were to put his charge in writing.—Mr. S. Bourne opposed the motion.—Mr. Abercromby supported it.—Mr. C. Wynn thought that in the first place the House ought to decide whether there was before them sufficient ground for further inquiry.—Mr. Tierney thought the Petitioner should be allowed to substantiate the matter of his petition if he could, and that his learned friend, who was no party to it, ought not to be called upon to make a written charge.—The Solicitor-General thought it absolutely necessary that whoever took upon himself the office of accuser should reduce the charge to writing; a contrary proceeding would be repugnant to every principle of justice.—Mr. Brougham said, he had long known the hon. and learned individual alluded to, and he had great hopes that he (Mr. Kenrick) would be able to clear himself of these charges; but at the same time the House must inquire into them.—Mr. Secretary Peel repeated his objection to examining witnesses before the whole of the papers were printed. He thought a delay of three days would be desirable.—Mr. Denman said, he would withdraw all that part of his motion which related to John Franks. He should now move that Martin Camfor be summoned to attend the House on Friday, on which day he would move for a Select Committee to inquire into that case.—The question was then put and carried, that the House do on Friday inquire into the subject of Mr. Camfor's petition, and that Mr. Kenrick be served with a copy of the petitioo, and have leave to attend by himself or bis counsel.

Petitions were presented from the cotton spinners of Glasgow, respecting the Combination Laws; and from certain Unitarians, for the amendment of the law respecting their sect.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House went into a Committee on the Newspapers' Bill. The several clauses were agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The West India Clergy Bill was read a third time, and a clause added by way of rider, for paying the salaries out of the 4½ per cent. Duties, after which the Bill was passed.

The House went into a Committee on the Public Works in Ireland Bill.—Report to-morrow.

The Glass Duties' Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Report on the Plate Duties' Transfer Bill was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Customs Temporary Duties' Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The Doblin Wide Streets' Bill went through the Committee.—Report to-morrow.

The Customs' Consolidation Bill was read a second time, and committed for Thursday.

The Isle of Man Trade Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

The Pilotage Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. R. Martin moved the second reading of the Cruel Treatment of Cattle Bill.—The Attorney-General said, that the offence was already a felony, and the bill of the hon. gentleman made it a misdemeanour; so that the offence would at the same time be a felony and a misdemeanour. The bill, in its present form, could not pass, and he must oppose it.—The bill was supported by Mr. C. Wilson.—The House divided—For the second reading, 18—Against it, 27.—The bill was consequently lost.

On bringing up the report on the Church Lands Exchange Bill, Mr. Green suggested the propriety of introducing a clause to enable Chapters in Collegiate Bodies, to exchange their lands, and not to limit the quantity of land to be so exchanged to 40 acres. The hon. member moved to leave out the words limiting the exchange to that number of acres.—Lord Palmerston could not consent to the omission.—The House divided—For the amendment, 8—Against it, 34. The Report was then agreed to.

On the question of the second reading of the Spring Guns bill, Mr. Tennyson stated several instances of melancholy accidents happening from Spring Guns, and sometimes to the parties themselves, in whose grounds they were set. The object of the bill was to render it unlawful to set Spring Guns, and where death ensued within a year and a day after being wounded by such an instrument, the party setting such gun should be guilty of Manslaughter.—Mr. S. Wortley thought that a great deal of property in the kingdom could only be protected by the use of those instruments, which, he acknowledged, he had himself for years made use of. He should oppose the second reading of the bill, because, by every law of right, as well as by the law of the land, he had a right to set spring-guns for the protection of his property.—Sir F. Burdett thought the greatest evil resulting from the use of spring-guns, was allowing the use of them for the protection of game. If their use could keep the prisons clear of poachers, it might be a question of choice between two evils; but it produced no such beneficial result.—Mr. H. Gurney supported the bill.—Lord Binning was opposed to the second reading of the bill, which was directed to the abolition of the use of spring guns for the protection of gardens, as well as of game.—Mr. Scarlet supported the bill.—Mr. Tennyson replied, and the House divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 39—Against it, 27—Majority 12.

The Gardens Protection Bill was read a second time. To be committed to-morrow.

It was moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Assessors' Election Bill—Mr. Hobhouse opposed the motion, on the ground of the lateness of the Session.—Mr. H. Twiss said, he had taken the earliest opportunity for bringing the measure forward, but was prevented by the great press of business from doing it sooner.

WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker, attended by several Members went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to various bills.

Mr. Bagot presented a paper, which was a copy of the Charter of the Apothecaries Company.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a petition from certain Linen Manufacturers in the City of Dublin, praying that the Linen Hall may not be appropriated to any other purposes.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from an individual named Frederick Jones of Bristol, complaining of the existing state of the currency.—Mr. T. Wilson said, that unless the hon. member knew the petitioner, or some one who had introduced him, the petition might be false, and only proceeding from some mischievous motive towards the banking-houses. He therefore thought that the hon. member ought to withdraw the petition until he had ascertained the correctness of the facts.—Mr. Hume assented, and the petition was withdrawn.

Mr. Brougham asked the Right Hon. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he was aware of the arrest of General Devereux, a British subject, by the Austrian Government, in the Venetian States? Mr. Secretary Canning said, that he was aware of the fact from private information only.

Mr. Bernal wished to ask the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, and when, it was probable that there would be a distribution of the Deccan prize-money? The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the Agents were exerting themselves with the utmost vigilance, and preparing lists of distribution, in which they had made considerable progress.

Mr. Huskisson postponed the third reading of the Ships Registry bill until to-morrow, and gave notice that he should then move to add a clause of great importance to the shipping interest in the River Thames. Its effect would be to empower his Majesty, in cases of combination amongst workmen, to issue Orders in Council to enable ships to go for repairs to foreign ports.

Mr. Brougham said, in reference to a petition which he presented a short time ago respecting the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, he should save the trouble of the house, by stating his willingness to postpone the matter, if he could hear that there was likely to be a fair enquiry; as his motion would only go to pledge the House to enquire.—Mr. Secretary Canning said that leave of absence had been sent out to Lord Charles Somerset, under the presumption that he would wish to meet the various charges made against him in this country in person. If the noble lord did not choose to avail himself of that opportunity, the Reports of the Commissioners would be before the House in the next Session, and upon them the House could act. Under these circumstances he thought it would be worse than wasting the time of the House to go further into the subject.—Lord Edward Somerset said, he wished to take this opportunity to say a few words, deeply interested as he must be in the charges preferred against his noble relation. He could assure them that it was his intention to avail himself of the leave of absence, and to return and meet the charges in this country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for bringing up the Report of the Newspaper Duties Bill. Mr. Hume expressed his regret that he was not in the House when this bill went through the Committee, as he intended to have proposed some alteration in the clauses. He could, however, still effect his object with very little trouble. That object was, to reduce the duty on all newspapers in the same degree as the right honourable gentleman proposed to reduce it on supplements only. If the right hon. gentleman would consent to make the experiment, he would guarantee him against loss. Let him but try it for one year, and if it did not succeed, he would then consent to any alterations the right hon. gentleman might propose. The hon. member moved an amendment for leaving out the words in question.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that if he were going to sell an estate to the hon. member he might take his guarantee. But when the consideration was half a million of taxes, he must be excused for preferring the ordinary mode, and refusing to accede to the hon. gentleman's very friendly offer.—After a few words from Mr. Hume, the amendment was negatived, the report received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Upon the motion for the third reading of the Navigation Laws' Bill, Mr. Robertson rose to oppose it, and strongly condemned the course pursued by the right hon. President of the Board of Trade. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Customs Regulations bill went through the same stage.

Upon the motion for the third reading of the Partnership Societies in Scotland bill, Mr. J. P. Grant opposed the bill upon the ground that the preamble stated that to be the law of Scotland, which several decisions of the Court of Session denied.—After a few words from Mr. J. P. Grant and Mr. Keith Douglas the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Leith Harbour bill was read a third time and passed.

The Report on the Public Works and Bridges (Ireland) bill was brought up and agreed to.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Wallace moved the second reading of the Combination Laws' Bill.—Mr. Calcraft opposed the motion, on the ground that the House had not seen the evidence on which the Bill was founded.—Mr. Wallace said his only wish was to accelerate the progress of the measure, on account of the advanced period of the session. The Bill was read a second time.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—The Edinburgh Commercial Bank Bill, Newspaper Bill, Customs Bounty Bill, Goods Warehousing Bill, House of Commons Taxation of Costs' Bill.

A message from the Lords announced their Lordships' assent to the Buckingham House Bill, and several private Bills.

The Report on the Irish Linen Trade Bill was brought up and agreed to.

Mr. Fowell Buxton rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, relative to the treatment experienced by Mr. Shrewsbury, lately a Missionary from the African Society at Barbadoes, and concluded by moving a resolution to this effect:—That this House, from the papers laid on the table relating to the demolition of the Methodist Chapel at Barbadoes, and the expulsion thence of Mr. Shrewsbury, a licensed teacher of religion, deem it their duty to declare their utmost amazement at so scandalous and daring a violation of law, and express their hope that his Majesty will be pleased to order some steps to be taken to secure the rebuilding of the Chapel, and to afford ample protection and religious toleration to all his Majesty's subjects in that colony.—There were objections to the mode pointed out in the resolution before the House, and he thought the best way to proceed would be to adopt the most conciliatory measures.—Mr. W. Smith said, that the only charge against Mr. Shrewsbury was the obnoxious letter alluded to, and concluded by supporting the motion.—Mr. Butterworth said, that the Wesleyan Methodists had been of infinite service in extending religious instruction amongst the slaves in the West Indies, and that the outrage against Mr. Shrewsbury was wholly unprovoked and inexcusable.—Mr. Secretary Canning began by saying, that from the papers on the table, only one opinion could be formed as to the act in question. It was wholly unjustifiable in itself; it was a transgression of law, and an insolent defiance of Parliament and the country. He differed from the hon. mover only as to the manner in which the case ought to be treated practically. Believing that the original resolution would be greatly improved by his amendment, he would move "that the House having taken into its most serious consideration the papers on the table relating to the demolition of the Methodist Chapel in Barbadoes, deem it their duty to declare their utmost indignation at that scandalous and daring violation of the law; and having seen, with great satisfaction, the instructions sent over by his Majesty's Secretary of State to the Governor of Barbadoes to prevent the recurrence of a similar outrage, humbly express their ready concurrence in any measures his Majesty may deem necessary to secure the most ample protection and religious toleration to all classes of his Majesty's subjects in that colony."—Mr. Brougham said, that he preferred the Amendment of the right hon. gentleman to the Address proposed by his hon. friend, because it abstained from recommending that the parties should be compelled to rebuild the chapel, which might involve a very important and dangerous principle.—Mr. Bernal was surprised to find that, after this discussion had been opened with a speech of great Parliamentary temper, even by the hon. member for Weymouth, and carried on with the same spirit throughout, the hon. and learned gentleman should think it consistent with his duty to adopt such a course of language and attack, against the West India Proprietors, as that in which he had indulged on the present occasion.—Mr. Manning made some observations in so low a tone of voice that nothing connected could be heard in the gallery. We understood the hon. gentleman to complain that the resolution would convey a censure upon the authorities.—Mr. Secretary Canning, in explanation, said that the resolution did not stigmatize the persons who were the actors, but the act done.—Mr. F. Buxton briefly replied, and the amendment was then carried.

Mr. Hume moved for a set of returns relative to the Half Pay and Promotions in the Army, for the years 1822, 1823, and 1824.—Lord Palmerston said he had no objection.

Mr. Huskisson rose to propose the addition of a clause to the Ships' Registry Bill. It was known to the House that, in consequence of certain combinations amongst the journeymen shipwrights, no ships had been repaired in the river Thames for some time.—The House was aware that there were also combinations amongst the seamen navigating the ships between the Port of London and the North, principally the ports of Newcastle and Shields. He was reluctant to interrupt the operation of our navigation laws; but the conduct of these persons demanded that some strong measure should be taken.—Mr. Ellis supported the clause.—Mr. Robertson considered this measure as an acknowledgment that the Government were incapable of governing the country under its present circumstances.—Mr. Hume said, where persons by coercion prevented others from working, protection was necessary.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer read from a document the number of ships built during the last five years, and proved there had been a regular increase in the building of merchant vessels. This statement proved the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Huskisson brought up another clause, to enable ship-masters, in cases of combination among seamen, to proceed to sea with less seamen than the law now requires.—The clause having been read the third time, was also added to the Bill, which then passed.

The House went into Committee on the Spring Guns' Bill, and the report was brought up.

FRIDAY.

The Apothecaries bill was read a third time, and after some observations from Mr. C. Dundas and Mr. Brougham, passed.

Mr. J. Smith presented a petition from Mr. Montague Burgoyne, a gentleman of the highest honour and most undoubted benevolence. The prayer of the petition was, that the 27th Geo. III. might be amended, so that clergymen, might be punished for improper conduct.—Mr. Secretary Peel said he had never heard of the name of Dr. Free before, though he was aware of the respectability of Mr. Burgoyne. Of the facts he knew nothing. If the allegations were true, the person accused was utterly unworthy of his station.—(*Hear.*)—But considering the general exemplary conduct of the body of the clergy, such an instance of misconduct only appeared the more flagitious. He would inquire into the law, and if it could be amended he had no wish but to have it done. Still, as there were suits pending, he hoped that the petition might not be printed.

Mr. Kenrick.—The order of the day was read on this matter on the motion of Mr. Denman.—Mr. Denman moved that Martin Camfor be called in.—After a remark from Mr. Brougham, the Speaker said he was not aware what course was to be pursued. If it were to be a mere detail of the facts, then he would remain in the chair; but if it were to be an examination by question and answer, the House had better go into a Committee. (*Hear.*)—Mr. Denman said his object was to examine Camfor as to the facts of his petition, and probably other members might wish to ask questions.—Mr. Secretary Peel said the Counsel for Mr. Kenrick might wish to examine the witness. It would be better to go into a Committee.—The House then resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. R. Gordon in the chair.—Mr. Camfor was ordered to be called in.—Mr. Gurney and Mr. Bolland appeared as counsel for Mr. Kenrick.—Mr. Denman then proceeded to examine the witness Camfor.—Mr. Secretary Canning wished to know what course the hon. and learned gentleman meant to pursue? He must be aware, that although the petition of Mr. Kenrick had been introduced as a statement in the speech of his counsel, yet that no answer to the charge would appear before the House when it resumed.—Mr. Denman said the course he meant to take was that which he conceived to be the usual one, of moving that the Chairman should leave the chair, and the evidence be printed.—Mr. Secretary Canning said he could not consent to that course. The speech of the learned counsel would be perfectly evanescent, as far as regarded any future proceedings, if they went out of Committee in the manner proposed by the hon. and learned gentleman. The effect of it would be to send an accumulation of charges before the House, there being the evidence of Camfor in addition to his petition, and nothing whatever in the shape of a defence.—Mr. Croker said, the understanding had been that the statement of Mr. Kenrick should be presented to the House as a petition, and then printed in that form.—The Chairman was then ordered to report progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.—The House resumed, and the report was received and ordered to be printed.

The Colonies' Trade Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Smuggling Prevention Bill, after a few words from Mr. Bernal and Mr. Curteis, was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned to Monday.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN DRAKE, Shoreditch, dealer and chapman. Solicitors, Messrs. Dixon and Sons, New Boswell-court.

JOHN CADOGAN, Arundel-street, carpenter. Solicitor, Mr. Devey, Dorset-street.

THOMAS WARING, St. John-street-road, carpenter. Solicitors, Messrs. Burfoots, Temple.

CHARLES ISBORN, Norton-Falgate, wine-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Martin, Leman-street.

SAMUEL EAST, Stratford, dealer and chapman. Solicitor, Mr. Thomson, Minories.

JOHN GUNNELL, Battle-bridge, bobbin net cap maker. Solicitor, Mr. Sutcliffe, New Bridge street.

JAMES NORTON, Brompton, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Ravenhill and Crook, Poultry.

JOHN SHEILES, Merthyr-Tidvil, Mercer. Solicitors, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

ISAAC WORTHINGTON, Manchester, Draper. Solicitors, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

JOHN SHAVE, Stonham-Aspall, Grocer. Solicitor, Mr. Golding, Salisbury Square.

JAMES RICHARDSON, Liverpool, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.

JOHN WELCHMAN, Bristol, linen-draper. Solicitors, Messrs. Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn.

THOMAS PEARSON, Mile End, merchant. Solicitor, Mr. Horsley, Nassau Place.

WILLIAM KILNER, Dorrington-street, dealer and chapman. Solicitors, Messrs Birkett and Co., Cloak Lane.

JOHN YATES LUCY, Paddington, dealer and chapman. Solicitor, Mr. Lane, Marshall street.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Evit and W. Rixon, Bayton-square, attornies—G. Lawrence, T. Streatfield and T. Laurence, Counter-street, hop-factors—B. Hargreave and T. Roberts York, coal-merchants—E. Mackie and E. Francis, Maidenhead, coach-makers—C. Minta, J. Hall, and W. Holmes, Grantham, machine-makers—P. Jones and M. D. Barriff, Theobald's-road, engravers—E. and W Humby, Wilton, builders—F. Hinchlin and Joseph Rudman, Cragg, Halifax, shopkeepers—J. Atherley and F. P. Hewitt, Arnold, Nottingham, bobbin net lace manufacturers—J. Morgan and D. Arthur, Neath, Glamorgan, hop-dealers—I. Manwaring and G. B. Manwaring, Rosomond-street, saw and busk-manufacturers—B. Scholefield and Co., Oldham, Lancaster, cotton-spinners.—J. and H. Dunn, Nottingham, printers—W. Ransford and Co., Monument-yard, hat-manufacturers—G. Laver and J. Vickery, Essex-street, attorneys—C. and J. Wright, Alton, Southampton, auctioneers—T. Elliott and Co., Sheffield, cutlers—W. and J. Rothwell, Liverpool, merchants—H. Morgenstern and Co., Liverpool, sugar-refiners.—W. and E. Tyler, High-street, Aldgate, butcher.

DIVIDENDS.

Peter Alfred Compton, Beckenham, farmer, July 16—William Sanders, Wood-street, ribbon-manufacturer, July 23—John Ronaldson, Broad-street-place, merchant, July 16—Joseph Weeden, Blackfriars-road, hosier, July 2—James Hudson, Birchin-lane, merchant, July 16—George Brown, Bridge-road, dealer, July 16—John and Francis Collens, Nicholas-lane, timber-merchants, July 2—Charles and James Hayes, Old Jewry, merchants, July 23—William Marsh, Josias Henry Stracey, and George Edward Graham, Bernor-street, bankers, July 23—Edward Chittenden, Ashford, dealer, July 16—William Hippon, Dewsbury, dealer, August 2—Philip Powell, Brighton, silk-mercer, July 30—George Hirst, Manchester, clothier, July 16—George Ay and Thomas Ward, Burlington-gardens, warehousemen, July 16—John Kingham, Croydon, linen-draper, July 16—Thomas Pine and Edward Davis, Maidstone, millers, July 16—George Stimson, Brightwelmstone, dealer, July 18—Thomas Bolton, Ormskirk, draper, July 22.

CERTIFICATES.—July 16.

Thomas Pike, James Pike, and Thomas Pike, Bridgewater, bankers—John Durham, Catherine-street cabinet-maker—Thomas Crowther, Lindley, dealer—William Tyler Heath, Broad-street, merchant—Charles Sheppard, Lambeth, leather-dresser—Thomas Shaw, Southampton, wine-merchant—Joseph Bailey, Bristol, merchant—Mary Nathan, George-street, Adelphi, bill-broker—William Quirk, Liverpool, brewer—Edward Tuck, Edmonton, dealer—John Trayton Durrant, Lambeth-road, victualler—William Clay, Cullum-street, dealer—William Smith, Worcester, brewer.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our numerous Correspondents must make themselves as happy as they possibly can, without being answered, until next week.

THE AGE.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A leading mercantile house in the City received a letter yesterday morning from Liverpool, under date the 23d instaut, which has been shewn to us, and from which we make the following extract :—

"As you are, no doubt, deeply interested in all that relates to Peru, I have the satisfaction to state, that BOLIVAR had entered Callao, and put the garrison to the sword. These accounts I have from CAPTAIN MORTIMER, of the Vulture, arrived by address from Puerto Cabello this morning. She sailed thence on the 9th ult.; the day previous, the accounts had been received (official) from Valentia, *via* Bogota. I cannot give you the date of BOLIVAR'S entry; but you may rely, I think, on the correctness of Captain M.'s statement."

The JOHN BULL of last Sunday has called in to its aid a letter addressed by MR. SUGDEN (undoubtedly a clever conveyancer) to MR. WILLIAMS, relative to his observations upon the abuses of the Court of Chancery; but MR. SUGDEN and the JOHN BULL together make but a feeble opposition to MR. WILLIAMS'S attacks—for the letter is written in a passion, and the writer has consequently committed himself as people in a passion most frequently do. MR. SUGDEN says in page 2 of his pamphlet—

"I know that there are many defects in the practice of the Court of Chancery, which have crept in with time; and I *believe* there are not less in the courts of common law."

Would then MR. SUGDEN resolutely oppose the cure of those defects which he says he *knows* exist in the Court of Chancery, because he *believes* there are also faults, in the practice of other Courts? He then goes on,

"I, who desire to practice with comfort what you call the trade of the law, but which I fondly believe is a science of a high class and an honourable and a distinguished profession, wish that all abuses in all the courts should be remedied."

Why then is he angry because MR. WILLIAMS, with an energy and learning that do equal credit to his heart and head, has actually set about doing that which MR. SUGDEN admits he *wishes* to have done? MR. WILLIAMS never doubted the *comfort* which MR. SUGDEN'S practice afforded to that learned gentleman; but it was the *comfort* of his clients and of the suitors in the Court of Chancery generally which MR. WILLIAMS did presume to doubt; and, if one fourth part of the statements made by that unhappy class of persons be true, we humbly submit that these doubts are tolerably well founded on fact. In page 3, MR. SUGDEN tells us, that "the law of a Court of Equity is regulated by rules as binding and settled as the most fixed rule of common law." This assertion is one of the lamentable effects of a gentleman sitting down to write before his passion has cooled, for we are quite certain that MR. SUGDEN values his legal reputation too highly, to wish to rest it in calmer moments on a position so notoriously at variance with the truth, and which his own practice, and the discrepancy of his own doctrines with those of others of his brethren will at once refute more decidedly than any thing we can say on the subject. Does not the fact of the decrees made by the VICE-CHANCELLOR being constantly reversed by the LORD CHANCELLOR, prove that nothing is more *unsettled* than the law of a Court of Equity; for, perhaps, one of the greatest evils of the law of Equity, cluding the law of real property, is, that it is so completely undefined, so obscure and so unintelligible, that at this moment, probably, there are not five men in England sufficiently versed in the black letter law to preside in the Court of Chancery. In page 13 we find the following passage:—

"One man agrees to sell or settle an estate, and another to buy or give a consideration for it. Why should they not perform their agreement? If there were no court of equity, the seller, for example, of an estate, might refuse to convey it to the purchaser, although he was ready to pay for it, and would merely be liable to such damages as a jury might think proper to give."

Now, if a Court of Equity actually could and did remedy such an evil, its jurisdiction would undoubtedly be a blessing to the country; and no man in his senses would arraign either its existence, or its decrees: but, it is precisely because such effects seldom or never occur in the present state of the law of Real estate, that MR. WILLIAMS has been induced to call the attention of the nation at large to this defective system, and for which he is entitled to the thanks of all owners of real Estates in the kingdom. The fact is, the lawyers themselves cannot agree as to what forms a good saleable title, which we asserted in our former notice of MR. WILLIAMS'S motion, and by way of illustration quoted a case that came within our own knowledge, and we will now cite another to the same point. A gentleman offered an Estate for sale, which was agreed for by an individual as remarkable for the brilliancy of his talents, his eloquence and political acquirements, as he was notorious for not being generally furnished with the means of completing the purchase of an Estate. In this unfortunate predicament, the Treasurer of the Navy (for he then held that Office) was when he agreed to purchase the property above mentioned—he had neither the means to pay for it, nor the inclination to relinquish it—what then was to be done? Why, the blessed state of that law which MR. SUGDEN lauds so much at once presented him with an expedient. His Agent objected to the title, and for more than ten years it was the cause of counsel's opinions, consultations, attornies' bills, &c. &c., and still Equity furnished such plausible objections, that the Vendor had not the power during that period, to enforce the execution of the contract.

We, therefore, again assert with confidence that this state of things loudly calls for investigation and correction; and, though we deprecate most strongly rash innovations, we cannot be insensible to the stubborn facts which are daily brought forward against the present law of real estate, and the delays and abominable expense attending a suit in a Court of Equity.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the petition relative to the conduct of MR. KENRICK was moved by MR. DENMAN on Friday, and argued at considerable length, without, however, eliciting in its progress any other position than a proof of the complete imbecility with which the affair has been altogether got up: and, although we are not prepared to enter into a thorough review and scrutiny of the principles that have actuated this proceeding; we have not a doubt, if we did, that they would be found replete with all that shallow policy which has marked the late movements of the Whigs, as the Session of Parliament approximates its termination. It is hardly necessary to expatiate on this impudent, yet futile attempt to impugn the respectability and legislatorial conduct of a very worthy man and judicious Magistrate; but, if any thing were wanting to expose the perfect trickery of the whole business, it would be the attempt of Yesterday's *Chronicle* to say something, intended to be clever; but which is as far from the purpose as any thing which ever came under our perusal. In the absence of any other means by which MR. KENRICK'S character could well be arraigned, the stupid Journal, with an extra stock of stupidity collected together for the occasion, has cited the particulars of a trial in which MR. KENRICK was defendant, for a libel, from ITS OWN columns, of January 15th, 1822, and in which THE DEFENDANT WAS ACQUITTED! Exclusive of the verdict given on this occasion, which is an additional testimony to this gentleman's uprightness and integrity; it is to be remarked that the evidence of the *Chronicle* is the only *bad* evidence the said *Chronicle* could possibly adduce—but in addition to the discredit for which its usual blunderings have obtained for this paper such a proverbial character, is to be remarked the singular case of a person wishing to weaken the reputation of another, and quoting for the purpose, an instance in which that very person has been honorably acquitted. It is foreign to our purpose to enter into any of the minutes of this business, further than to allude to the very able and excellent defence of MR. KENRICK, by his counsel MR. GURNEY, the general tendency of which may be estimated by the following extract from his speech on the occasion:—

"I therefore humbly but confidently submit, that taking all the facts stated in Canfor's petition to be true, they amount to nothing; he went to a Magistrate on a question of disputed property; the Magistrate, in the exercise of his discretion, refused a search warrant, and the complainant re-possessed himself of all he had lost without it. He did not state to Mr. Kenrick that he could produce a man who saw Beale leading away the ram in a string. Beale asserted that the animal was his own, and that it had strayed from his flock. Taking, therefore, the petition and the whole statement of Canfor this night, there is not the slightest pretence for imputing to Mr. Kenrick a denial of justice, or that he was actuated by any other motives than those which ought to guide a Magistrate in the impartial discharge of his responsible functions. A Magistrate is not to grant a search warrant to invade the dwelling of an individual, or to abridge the liberty of the subject, unless it can be shewn that there is a reasonable ground for suspecting felony. I do not feel that it is at all necessary for me to trouble the House further, for without any statement of mine, I apprehend it would be clear that there is no evidence to warrant the House in imputing even blame to Mr. Kenrick."

The impression created by this very eloquent address, not only on the minds of the Members generally, but even on that of the honorable mover, MR. DENMAN in particular, is in itself quite sufficient proof of the strength of the Magistrate's defence, as also of the flimsy quality of the prisoner's charge. The satisfaction that prevailed throughout the house, on the effect of the Counsel's speech, was universal, and the thing would have been disposed of *sans ceremonie*, but for the necessity that presented itself of complying with the forms of the House, in consequence of which, the evidence has been ordered to be printed, and the ultimate *decision* thereon postponed till to-morrow. That we may not in any indirect manner bias the judgments of our Readers, we cannot do better than give them the opinion of MR. CANNING on the subject, than which we presume no better authority, and no sounder judgment in the whole Senate united can be advanced—for in reference to MR. PEEL'S resolution, "that the House having heard the testimony of MR. CANFOR in support of the allegations of the Petition, did not think it necessary to institute any further proceedings," MR. CANNING observed, that he viewed the case of MR. KENRICK in two respects:—

"1st, That in regard to one part of the charge, he had paid the penalty in a civil action; and that as for the remainder of the charge, namely, the refusal to grant a warrant from partiality to the person, there was not one tittle of credible evidence to sustain it."

We have not the least desire to allude to this circumstance any farther, convinced that every well regulated and proper mind will see it precisely in the light that we do—but we must confess, it has amused us excessively, that the whole affair has turned upon the capture of an unfortunate RAM, when, even if it had been RICHARD MARTIN himself, no person could have made a greater BULL than MR. THOMAS DENMAN has done on this memorable occasion.

DIURNALIA.

We had occasion last week, to allude to an extraordinary instance of genius displayed in a discovery made by the *Morning Post*, and much as we felt bound to admire the peculiar naivete and tact of the article in question, we really must admit that the following display of the talents of our Press is such as to cast any previous competition completely into the shade. We believe it was the *Post* that originally started the following question:—'Which finger would be selected as the one to wear the wedding ring if the bride had lost her *fourth* one?" This important subject appeared afterwards in the *Morning Herald*, and elicited the following reply:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

Pray, Mr. Editor, inform your Correspondent R. S. he need be under no apprehension for his fair friends if they retain the little finger, as that will have become the *fourth* in case of the loss of its associate.

Yours, &c. W. S.

Somerset House, June 18.

Which brilliant specimen brought forth another piece of controversy in the next day's paper to this effect:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

Mr. Herald,—I could not but smile at the arithmetical solution of your Correspondent W. S., of the query respecting the proper wedding finger where a lady had lost the fourth, or ring-finger of the left hand. After turning over, perhaps, the tables of Cocker, he adopts, by a comical process, the conclusion, which I do not mean to impugn, that in a series of figures, beginning with number one, should number four be accidentally wanting, number five would be number four. Now be pleased, Mr. Herald, to give your readers something like a reason for selecting that favoured finger as the tenant of the matrimonial pledge. Tell them that there either exists, or was formerly supposed to exist, some nerve or connecting leader by which the *heart* is brought into union with the *hand* and that *particular finger*. But, whatever the anatomical case may be, the moral case is clear, and seems to be this:—In contracting marriage, the *heart* and the *hand* should invariably *go together*. No blessing can reasonably be expected where the *best affections* are not consulted in the union—for this striking reason, among many others, that an inspired Apostle has declared it to be a mystery, figurative of the union between Christ and his Church. A MEMBER OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Now to us, who happen to have a thumb on each hand, and whose *fourth* finger *is* the little one, this appears the most staggering piece of philosophical research we have for some time met with; but, with all this vast genius in view, it was reserved for the *Times* on Thursday to submit to the world a trait of City wit that has seldom appeared in the journals of this or any country. It runs thus:—

The following charade is said to be from the pen of a worthy Alderman of the city of London:—

My first's a little thing what hops,
My second gives us good hay crops,
My whole, I eats with mutton chops.

Solution—*Sparrowgrass.*

Of course all London has been in arms to discover that man in her Common Council whose intellect could furnish such a display of humour; and although the "worthy Alderman" is no other person than one of the cockney wags in Printing-House-square, we hear it is impossible to make any believe but what it is a bantling of WAITHMAN'S.

We should have felt quite ashamed had we suffered these literary visitations to have appeared without giving them that notice to which they are so eminently entitled—more particularly as while, in compliment to an occasional supplement of advertizements from these very papers, "the calculating youth," Mr. JOSEPH HUME, has obtained a remission of nearly half their duty, it is a matter of justice to them, and respect to the nation, to point out the intellectual qualifications by which they are distinguished.

The papers have, during the last week, been endeavouring to excite in the public mind a very unnatural sympathy for the fate of PROBERT, of whom on Monday morning the country was rid. We trust that our feelings are as sensitive on any point demanding the best impulses of the heart as any person's can be—but it will require more logic than has yet been advanced by any article we have read on the subject, to convince us that this man was any thing else than a worthless villain, who had just hardihood enough to make one of a triumvirate of murderers, where he had nothing to execute; and meanness enough in the worst degree to betray the machinations of this deed of blood, to save a neck which his indigenous villainy and natural propensities to crime brought a second time within the compass of a halter. If there was one man who had drawn

town on his head the vengeance of the law more deservedly than another, WILLIAM PROBERT was that man—and to save such a wretch, would have been to insult the common understandings of the People, to compromise the justice of the Land, and invoke on its lawgivers the curses of every surviving relative of thousands of departed malefactors who may then fairly be considered—MURDERED.

SONG.

HOME TRUTHS.

While some, for shameful ends,
Abuse full half the town,
Cry up their *worst* of friends,
And yet their *best* cry down:
We beg to name a few,
Whom none dare vilify;
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie?"

They swear that GLENGALL told
The truth the other night;
That LIMERICK's grown so bold,
He don't object to fight:
Lord BURFORD goes to woo,
For love—not gold—to sigh;
" Upon my soul its true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie?"

IRBY wash'd his face
A week or two ago—
The wife of BEDFORD's GRACE
For virtue's fam'd, we know.
There's BRUMMELL's sister, too,
Is not " *with* YOUNG" they cry,
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie?"

MRS. COUTTS, they swear,
Never drinks a drop!!
And LUCAN's *learned* heir
Is *not* THE LEAST *a fop!*
Lord BELGRAVE gave a sous
To stop a beggar's cry,
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie?"

TWISS's head's not thick
In any cause he mounts,
And HUME ne'er makes you sick,
In *casting up* accounts.
ROBINS, entre nous,
Is modest grown and shy;
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie?"

BILLY LENNOX *looks*
Straight, when dinner's near,
So said BALL HUGHES' cooks,
SIX TIMES *a-week last yeur!!!*
WARRENDER eats but two
Young ducks at once, or nigh—
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie!"

Lord HOLLAND play'd a part
In " How a Wife to rule;"
Miss LOVE thinks, in her heart,
HARBOROUGH's not A FOOL!
DEERHURST never knew
His wife was " on the sly,"
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie?

Old RAVENSWORTH did not
Force BARRINGTON to fight,
In case he had forgot
My lady JANE to *right:*
COPLEY's joke is new—
D'ye know the reason why?
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's A LIE?"

SUSSEX, they say, declined
An invitation out;
And COBURG really dined
The day he gave a rout.
A better Hussar not you
Than GRANTHAM know—nor I;
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie?"

VERNON's wife's no flirt,
Whatever she may seem;
Nor do they get the dirt
From PETRE's clothes by steam!
TULLAMORE's wife's a prue—
SEFTON has cut the " die"
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie?"

The " DURHAM *Pig*!" they shew,
In Whitehall-yard by day,
Is not call'd ANGELO,
In spite of all they say.
And JERSEY's great *virtue*
Is thought not " all my eye;"
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie?"

ALVANLEY did not " throw
A *Somerset*" in the Park;
Nor LADY FITZROY shew
Any thing in the dark!
BERKELEY's acting few
Can surely think is " shy:"
" Upon my soul it's true—
" What d'ye lay it's a lie?"

PETERSHAM, rather big,
Swears he was never lick'd,
ANTONIO's thought a WHIG,
Because a TORRI he kick'd.
So all we've brought to view,
Among the great and high,
" Upon my soul is true—
" What d'ye lay it's A LIE?"

The EQUITABLE LOAN BILL has been thrown out, for the present Session by a majority of 13, a decision which, we need hardly inform our Readers, has created very considerable astonishment among the numerous friends and supporters of this laudable Institution. The majority is very easily accounted for, when we take into consideration the unusual interest that has been created by its opponents, and more particularly, when we bear in mind the very neat *ruse de guerre* practised by my LORD LAUDERDALE, who, on seeing several members who had come there to vote in favor of the Bill, retire pro momento during the speech of LORD DACRE, because there was the strongest reason imaginable to suppose that LORD LAUDERDALE would answer him, availed himself of their absence, and, instead of a reply, moved for a division. On the score of ingenuity, we give LORD LAUDERDALE more credit than we feel disposed to give him on any other count—but all the opposition he has been the organ of raising, and the trumpery majority he has so cunningly obtained, cannot in any one respect lessen the influence, or retard the progress of the Company's operations. It will be for the noble and able Directors of the affairs of this Establishment to decide upon what mode they may deem advisable to adopt—but in the mean time, their operations will proceed uninterrupted, with the satisfaction that they have already been the means of checking the infamous peculations and chicanery of the pawnbrokers; and with the assurance that the objects of the Company may be rendered available to the public, without the assistance of an Act of Parliament, which may be hereafter moved for, when the benefit of the affair is in full operation. It is perfectly absurd to suppose that this temporary defeat of ONE PART of the Company's intentions can in the least degree operate upon their general proceedings, for the fact is so decidedly the contrary, that it will only serve as an impetus to their future exertions, and go to convince those of its friends who, too confident in security in this instance, have been comparatively dormant, when they should have been active, that a very trifling renewal of energy will eventually consummate their best wishes, and that energy they must be prepared to bestow.

Throughout the progress of this bill through the House, we have been occasionally amused by the strenuous opposition manifested by my LORD LAUDERDALE—but now that its present fate is decided, that merriment has subsided into astonishment that any bill whose main object is to *reduce* the rate of interest on *Money* LENT, should meet with an enemy in one who *must* be aware of the great advantage a BORROWER derives from the principles it is the specific objects of this Company to inculcate—if nothing else had convinced His Lordship, EXPERIENCE ought at least to have produced the effect.

In consequence of the great excitement created by the various announcements of the Chester race-ball fracas, we have made a point of enquiring into the subject, with a view to place the respective parties in their true light before the public; and more particularly to ascertain the precise line of conduct adopted by LORDS MOLYNEUX and WILTON, from whose exalted rank, did no other qualifications present themselves, we should expect and require the nicest distinction of honour and etiquette. It affords us considerable satisfaction to be enabled to state, that the conduct of these noblemen throughout has been marked by the strictest propriety and delicacy; and while we bear every possible testimony to their forbearance, yet at the same time decision, we cannot but regret that they have been subjected to the calumnies and vulgarities of the perfect blackguards with whom they have had to contend. Of the persons who have instigated the whole transaction, we know quite enough to satisfy us that they well deserved the " turn out" with which the stewards visited them; and in the case of Mr. RAWLINS more particularly we are exceedingly rejoiced—he is a needy Irish fortune-hunter, who has made himself, in more instances than one, exceedingly and ridiculously conspicuous; and although we refrain at present from mentioning the particular *family* cases that have come within our knowledge, we venture to assure all persons anxious to be informed upon the subject, that the NOBLEMEN in question have acted, with reference to the parties, in the *only* way SUCH persons could possibly be treated.

The following sample of the delicacy of INJURED HONOUR has been submitted to the public:—

Friday, June 24, No. 13 Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

POOLE v. ELLISTON.—An insinuation derogatory to the character of a man of honour has appeared in a Sunday Paper, with regard to the 80*l.* awarded to Mr. Poole (Author of Simpson and Co., &c.), in the above action; he will feel himself greatly obliged to the editor, if he will find room for the following statement of the appropriation of the said 80*l.*, which has this day been made, viz.:

Drury-Lane Theatrical Fund	£20
Covent-Garden ditto	20
Literary ditto	20
Mendicity Society	10
Society for the Relief of Small Debtors	10
Total	£80

There is no person in this business we feel for as much as we do for poor Mr. POOLE; for in his laudable desire to aid several deserving charities, he not only presents them with the sum of 80*l.*, but goes and gets " very particularly well" kicked to enable him to do it. The selection of the funds to whose advantage the sum is appropriated is undoubtedly a little waggery on the part of POOLE, in his determination not to get kicked for nothing; for, after giving a certain amount to theatrical and literary funds, he gives the rest to the MENDICITY SOCIETY, and for the *relief* of SMALL DEBTORS!! The chances consequently are, that nearly the WHOLE of it will return to the theatre *from whence it came!* This is not a bad joke of POOLE's; though, under all circumstances, he should have kept it for his next farce.

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

His MAJESTY will hold a Levee at Carlton Palace, on Wednesday next, on which occasion the Knights of the several orders will wear their Collars.

ROYAL DEJEUNER A LA FOURCHETTE AT THE COTTAGE IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—His MAJESTY's visit to Windsor, on Wednesday, was for the sole purpose of giving final directions, respecting the intended splendid fete, which will be given in a few days, within the inclosure that surrounds the cottage, upon a more extensive scale than any entertainment since the King came to the Crown. Between four and five hundred persons, including nearly all the Princes, Princesses, and Nobility of the land, now in England (with the solitary exception of one Royal and Constitutional Duke,) are invited to the banquet. The pleasures of the morning are to be diversified. They will consist of aquatic excursions on Virginia water, in the new yacht, just launched; rides, in every variety of vehicle, provided by his MAJESTY; temporary booths, erected in the grounds, where fun and drollery of every description will be exhibited, all the public performers, especially vocal performers, both native, Italian and French, will occasionally entertain the Royal guests, and the breakfast will consist of every delicacy which our improved system of cookery, and the early produce of the earth, in choice fruits, aided by our neighbours, can supply. The decorations, water excursions, fire works, and arrangement of the whole fete have been confided to Sir CHARLES LONG, Sir WILLIAM CONGREVE, and his MAJESTY himself. The fetes given by the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, at Chiswick, first suggested to the KING this magnificent entertainment. We hope the public will not be rigorously excluded from the sight of this display of magnificence.

The DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND having expressed an anxious desire for the KING to visit his splendid domain at Charing-Cross, since the late improvements have taken place, his MAJESTY, accompanied by SIR C. LONG and MR. NASH, on Friday went over the suite of rooms. His MAJESTY, without form or ceremony, made the visit in the DUKE's absence, and the only person to receive him was the Housekeeper. His MAJESTY ascended the paved stair-case, composed of solid marble, and after taking a full view of the apartments, returned to Carlton Palace.

An interesting scene took place between two Royal Brothers, at a Masonic dinner, given at the Thatched House Tavern on Friday last. The DUKE OF SUSSEX, in returning thanks for his health having been drunk by the company, alluded to the DUKE OF YORK, who happened to be present, with so much warmth, affection, and brotherly love, that the Noble Duke absolutely shed tears. It is delightful to witness the extreme cordiality that seems to subsist between the two Royal Dukes in private, notwithstanding they are directly opposed to each other on all great political questions.

In the course of the last week His ROYAL HIGHNESS, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, attended by COLONEL COOKE and PRINCE GEORGE, accompanied by COLONEL JONES, visited SAMS's Reading Rooms in Pall-Mall, to view the splendid Picture of His MAJESTY on Horseback, recently painted by JAMES NORTHCOTE, ESQ. R.A.—His ROYAL HIGHNESS was pleased to express his admiration of the Picture in the most unqualified terms—giving as his decided opinion, that in point of likeness it far surpassed every other representative of His MAJESTY.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—We have been twice to this favourite place of amusement during the last week; and while we are enabled to bear testimony to the long list of fashionables that on these particular occasions made their appearance, we should omit a paramount duty if we did not also observe that the unbounded liberality, and general taste of the spirited conductors of this enchanting scene, fully entitle them to every success they receive. Indeed, the appearance of the gardens on Wednesday last, was one of the most imposing sights it has fallen to our lot to be witness to " for many a long day."

We have amused ourselves, and some young holiday friends, by touring round the town and visiting many of the various places of public curiosity and amusement that are now open; and foremost among the innumerable lot, we beg particularly to call attention to the EGYPTIAN TOMB, which is really deserving of the highest degree of patronage; indeed there was a considerable assemblage of fashionable visitors, and the appearance of MAJOR DENHAM and LIEUTENANT CLAPPERTON, who expressed themselves in terms of great admiration of the exhibition, excited much attention. We next visited that enchanting little sprite, the INFANT LYRA, and are free to confess that any sight more realy interesting we have not for a long time been spectators of; her appearance is aeriel, and her tones are almost as light, and a half hour cannot be more interestingly passed than in the company of this charming prodigy. The AUTOMATONS, as an instance of the ingenuity of man, are quite unrivalled; and, whether with reference to the intense curiority their operations excite, or to the wonderful powers of mechanism by which they move, we feel equally bound to " applaud them to the very echo." We next visited the HOLY SEPULCHRE, when our attention was equally attracted by the imposing solemnity of the scene, and proceeded on to the DIORAMA, which, without hesitation or exception, we pronounce the grandest exhibition of the scenic art ever submitted to the inspection of our countrymen. The ruins of Holyrood Chapel arouse a variety of feelings, that crowd without control on the imagination of the historic reader, and confirm, while they excite a lamentation over, the decay of its pristine grandeur. We shall take an opportunity of again introducing a notice of this exhibition, on which the eye can never linger too long, or the mind remember too forcibly.

THEATRES.

It is now a fortnight since we took any notice of theatrical amusements, because things of so much more consequence presented themselves to our observation: but having been assailed by numerous correspondents for the great neglect we have been guilty of, we feel bound to say a word or two in our defence, which can be best done by submitting to their digestion the following remarks. We shall doubtlessly be set down as heretics, unless we say that the most important event in dramatic, or perhaps NATIONAL affairs, is the return of MR. KEAN, who represented the *Duke of Gloster* on Monday last. We shall not take up the time of our readers by entering into any detail of his performance, as it is a matter of much more consequence to submit to them his SPEECH, on taking leave of the Dublin audience, on which occasion a WREATH OF LAUREL (!) was thrown on the stage—*viola*:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I must confess, that, although I did anticipate the warm ebullition of feeling from the known generosity of an Irish audience, I cannot vainly attribute the *whole* to their long experienced feelings towards me but as a proof of their determination to protect the profession to which I belong. This wreath I shall place on the bust of the first of all dramatic poets, and they shall both *descend* as an HEIR-LOOM to my POSTERITY!! In addressing this audience, I do not wish to advert to peculiar circumstances attached to myself, but I hope I may be permitted to *indulge in a retrospect*, and when I reflect that in this country any talent I possess was *originally* fostered, I feel proud in finding that the same country, which *lit up* that *talent* has set a noble example in coming forward to *resuscitate* it, at a period when a combination is in existence against me!!! I now beg leave to bid you a most respectful farewell."

Now, whether the modesty, genius, or intelligibility of this harangue is most predominant, we are really quite at a loss to determine. We suppose that performers take about with them a stock speech suitable to any audience, just as they do a stock dress, for we find that MR. KEAN, who here says that Ireland was the COUNTRY which *originally* fostered his TALENT (for which Ireland can evidently never be sufficiently grateful) told the London people in Drury Lane, on the 17th of September, 1822, "he could not but remember with gratitude, that on *this* spot he first enjoyed the welcome of public favor"—well, wretched England, we suppose must give way on this occasion, since the Catholic question was lost—and so be it. MR. KEAN, in his former speech, told us that "his epitaph should record our favor when he was no more;" but God bless you, that was nothing to what he told our Irish brethren, for it will be seen he informed them that *their* WREATH OF LAUREL, and SHAKSPEARE'S bust should *descend* as an HEIR LOOM to *his* POSTERITY!! Although it appears that KEAN'S *ancestry* is quite a matter of doubt, as very little trace of it is to be found at the Herald's College, in spite of all the urbane assistance of SIR G. NAYLER, we will answer for it that, for SUCH a legacy, half the kingdom will vie for the distinction of being among his *posterity!* for to make the thing complete, HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, (though he cannot, like his Irish subjects, *resuscitate* TALENT, yet, he always patronizes it) must raise this great man to the Peerage!

It would be injustice to pass over the great benefit Miss GRADDON had at Drury-Lane on Thursday last, which is the best proof to be advanced, in evidence of the favouritism into which this interesting lady, and excellent singer, has this year risen. The appearance of the house, considering also it was her first benefit, surprised us, for without the least exaggeration, it appeared to us a BUMPER.

We were induced to attend Miss LOVE'S benefit, by the modest announcement of Miss FOOTE'S name for the part of *Clari*, a day or two after Miss TREE'S retirement, and, although, from Miss FOOTE'S never having been under noble protection, and from the spotless nature of *her* character, there can be no indelicacy in her appearance in *this*; yet the propriety of following so charming an actress as Miss M. TREE, unless she could undertake to act the part at *least* AS WELL, is rather questionable. The only remarkable circumstance in the exhibition was, that when she sung "Home, sweet home, there's no place like home," the audience seemed to feel the truth of what she was *singing*, and evidently wished *she would go there*. We perceive by those, "whoreson lying knaves," the play bills, that she is to appear in *Clari* again, next week, and if it *should* occur, we beg to suggest the following *cast*, (as the actors call it) *Duke Vivaldi*, COLONEL BERKELEY; *Rolamo*, (*Clari's* Father) OLD FOOTE; *Jocoso*, JOE COPLEY; *Clari*, Miss FOOTE, with the song of "HAYNE, sweet HAYNE;" *Fidalma*, MRS. FOOTE; *Ninnetta*, GEORGE ROBINS—and then we *shall* have some fun. We are sorry that Miss LOVE, whom we really like, and who is, moreover, a very pretty and clever girl, had not a better benefit—but we are happy to say, it was no fault of her's, and entirely owing to LORD HARBOROUGH'S being in the WATER HOUSE on the *very* evening.

The *Tempest* was revived at Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday, for the purpose of introducing Miss CAWSE in *Ariel*, and really, all things considered, it would have been quite as well, let alone. YOUNG in *Prospero*, seemed to be playing more for 20*l.* a night, than playing SHAKSPEARE, for he positively did nothing more than what is, we believe, technically termed *walk through* the part, thereby, making *Prospero* a WALKING *Gentleman*. FARREN'S *Stephano*, however, was a capital piece of acting—an inexhaustible drollery, and rich marine humour about it, that we do not remember ever to have seen so fully and forcibly exhibited in the part before—but he is quite a first rate comedian; nor was BLANCHARD'S *Trinculo* less conspicuous; but RAYNER'S *Caliban* was quite a misconception. *Ariel* is quite out of the reach of Miss CAWSE, for whatever old blustering SMART may say, she *cannot* sing the beautiful music belonging to it—and as for acting this divine creation of the Shakspearian mind, she can do nothing of the sort. It is a waste of time to say a word of Miss HAMMERSLEY'S *Miranda*, more particularly, as anything we could say must be unfavorable, but it would be a want of justice to omit a most favorable mention of Miss PATON'S *Dorinda*, inasmuch as her personation of this character was clothed in all that innocence and naiveté which is its peculiar prerogative, and which we have never seen pourtrayed with greater fidelity. It is superfluous to add, that her singing was in the first style of excellence, for it is never otherwise—but, however advantageous it may be to have a foil occasionally, having such a one as Miss HAMMERSLEY, in this instance, totally destroyed the effect of the beautiful *Echo* duet, but Miss PATON nevertheless, proved herself, throughout her execution of the different pieces of music allotted to her, superior to almost every one of her cotemporaries, and quite on a level with any singer that ever trod the English stage.

We have really been so much occupied lately, as to have been prevented attending the Haymarket, and shall therefore reserve our remarks on LISTON'S return, and the consequent setting to rights of this place of amusement.

We cannot conclude our dramatic article without giving the public a piece of information that must, beyond a doubt, be vastly edifying to them; and although in so doing, we are compelled to speak of ourselves, which we have a horrible objection to, and are also obliged to bring a very insignificant personage into more notice than he was ever introduced to in his life before, still we must do it. In a former number an advertisement appeared from the office, in which a Mr. GEORGE FARREN, brother to the two performers of that name, holds some situation, and at the time he gave it to our clerk, he slipped in his hand a critique of his own on the performance of PERCY FARREN, the new Stage Manager at the Haymarket, which happening to differ materially with our opinion, we inserted *our own* remarks, instead of *his*. This obstreperous clerk became so indignant, that he gave us to understand we had lost entirely HIS countenance, and 100*l.* per annum of his advertisements, upon which we had determined to mention the thing publicly; but a very pretty letter, written by his wife, stayed our pen during his absence from town, and we should have been silent altogether, had not his conduct since his return been of a piece with all his preceding behaviour. We beg to apprize all persons interested in such a contemptible subject or object, that as neither bribes nor threats can influence us in the fulfilment of our duty, we shall always make our remarks without the slightest apprehension; but if we had intended to have been scurrilous, of which the said GEORGE FARREN accuses us, we might, in addition to our critical remarks, have mentioned the fact of his brother leaving his wife, to live with Mrs. FAUCIT (a married woman, mother of a large family, and likely to increase it by all *appearances*); of himself having, in addition to his ASSURANCE, for which he has lately opened an office, written a quantity of trash on the madness of *Lear* and *Hamlet*, which only strongly indicated his own, for which his brother WILLIAM made him a consideration, for the purpose of having his own name at the bottom of it; and in addition to all his other vast attainments, his attempting once the editorship, as they say, of a paper called the *Mirror*, which, however, from giving him *so perfect a view of himself*, was soon given up. We have to apologize to our readers for taking up so much of their time upon so ridiculous a point, but we do it to convince them of the inflexibility of our principles, and to point out to such impudent specimens of city conceit, as the said GEORGE FARREN, that their *only* place is the COUNTER where they transact their business, and they should never presume to extend its precincts, but, above all, not as far as the walls of a theatre.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, June 8.—The Gazette states that their Majesties are still at Aranjuez, and continue to enjoy good health. It contains numerous promotions in the church, among which is that of D. Jacinto Rodriguez Reio, Dean of the Cathedral of Zamora, to the Archbishoprick of Teruel, in the room of D. Felepe Montaya Diez, deceased.

A report is spread, though the Gazette does not mention it, that General Olaneta has already gained a signal victory over the troops of Bolivar, destroying a corps of six or seven thousand men, that was sent against him. If this victory has really been gained, the affairs of Peru will soon take a different turn, especially if fresh reinforcements should arrive in time from the Peninsula.—*Echo du Midi.*

The King will leave Aranjuez on the 25th, to return to Madrid. His Majesty will not go this year to Sacedon, having found the waters injurious to his health. It is announced at this moment, that the ambassador of Portugal has had a warm altercation with an illustrious personage, and that he has even been arrested. We can scarcely credit this news, however general the report may be.

Cadiz, June 4.—A letter from Mexico of the 24th of March last, has the following particulars:—The bitterness with which the Spaniards were long pursued has entirely ceased, it falls now upon foreigners, especially the English, who are engaged in working the mines. The Mexicans allow that their situation was much more happy with the Spaniards than with the English, who carry away all the gold and silver; not a single piece of money is now coined in this country. The loans are also considered as ruinous, because the English give us with one hand the money they take away soon after with the other in exchange for their goods, thus hindering all circulation of specie. The state of distress in which the country now is, is extreme; the hatred borne towards foreigners will terminate badly for them, and it will be very difficult to prevent the effusion of blood when the day for the explosion shall come. The Government which protects them will itself find it difficult to resist this shock. Cries of "Death to the Gringos who plunder us, and luck to the Gachupines (Spaniards) who have always treated us like brethren," were lately heard in several quarters of the capital, and excited disorders which were not appeased without much difficulty. It is not in Mexico only that this hatred of the English has manifested itself, it is the same in all America.

New York, May 25.—The prices at which the speculators of Cotton came into the market, on the receipt of the advices per the Amethyst, have not been sustained by subsequent transactions. The market on Friday and Saturday was very inactive, and some of the purchasers manifested a disposition to retire from their contracts, by submitting to a loss. Late on Monday there was a revival of demand, and a prime lot of about 90 bls. of New Orleans was sold at 30 cts. (as cash), and a parcel of about 240 bls. superior Georgian Upland at 28 cts. On Tuesday further sales were made of Georgia and Alabama, at 23¾, 24, and 25; N. Carolina at 26, and some superior Petersburgh at 27¼. The total sales since our last report to you amount to about 2,000 bls. The import has been, from New Orleans, 941 bls.; Alabama, 415; N. Carolina, 346; Virginia, 186.—Total, 1888. Total Import since 1st May, 13,352; Export, from 1st to 18th, 6,924.

Copenhagen, June 11.—The Baltic Company has obtained a Royal Charter for 20 years. The Company is allowed to take 5 per cent. interest instead of 4, and it has received his Majesty's assurance that in case of war, the property of foreigners confided to the Company, and the ships addressed to it, shall be exempt from confiscation and condemnation; and the sums to be paid to the shareholders shall be free from sequestration or discount.

Paris, June 22.—Five per cents., 102f. 80c.—Three per Cents., 75f. 80c.—Bank Stock, 2200f.—Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Certif. Falconnet, 88. 95.—Rente d'Esp. 18¾.—Royal Spanish Loan, 58—Exchange on London: One Month, 25.; 3 ditto, 24. 85.—*Cours Authentique, 22d June.*

An elephant, which has been kept for some time in a shed near Chitpore, got loose on Wednesday, and being pursued by several strangers, as well as his keeper, he took flight, and, after running for a mile or two, seized two men with his trunk, whom, after dashing them on the ground, he trampled them to death. After that he was fortunately secured, but not without some difficulty.—*Bengal Hurkaru, June* 11.

FLORENCE, JUNE 11.—Princess Pauline Borghese (sister of Bonaparte) died the day before yesterday of a lingering consumption, which baffled the skill of the most distinguished physicians of this city. Prince Camille Borghese remained with his wife, to the last moment. Her remains will be conveyed to Rome, and interred in the Borghese Chapel at St. Maria Magiore.

Extract of a letter from Trieste, June 5, 1825:—"Yesterday, at noon, there arrived here the packet boat in ten days from Corfu. Many of us ran eagerly to learn intelligence of our country. The Captain informed us, that Navarino, from want of provisions, had been obliged to enter into a treaty of capitulation; but the Greek forces arrived in time both by sea and land, they burnt the hostile fleet, and freed Navarino. Many of us would not attach credit to this information, until we received letters from our friends at Corfu. They reached us to day rather late, and are to the same effect. Letters, which we received this evening from Ancona, state, that a vessel had arrived there from Zante, which gave them intelligence confirmatory of the burning of the Egyptian fleet, and of the liberation of Navarino. The above news are universally believed here, and I give them you as fully confirmed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VOTES AT COUNTY ELECTIONS.—As this is the period for making the new Land Tax Rates, it behoves every Freeholder to call on the Assessor of his parish, and see that his own name or that of his tenant, is inserted in the Rate, as the law requires that every person voting in respect of a Freehold Estate must be rated in the Land Tax either in his own name or in the name of his tenant.

PROBERT'S FUNERAL.—The corpse of this wretched man was on Monday night conveyed in a shell to an undertaker's in Long-acre, from whence it was on Wednesday taken for burial to St. Martin's church-yard, about three o'clock: by mistake some ground had been opened which belonged to another family, which being discovered, the grave was filled up, and another dug. During the delay occasioned by this operation, it became known that Probert was to be buried, and an immense crowd was collected; and so great was the noise, that the voice of the clergyman was scarcely audible, and the rev. gentleman appeared considerably agitated by the painful service which he had to perform. The corpse was followed by some persons belonging to the undertaker, and the turnkey at Newgate who has the custody of the prisoners under sentence of death. None of the relations attended as mourners: but the aged and afflicted mother of the deceased was observed in the church-yard, witnessing the mournful spectacle.

DUEL.—A meeting took place on Thursday on Hounslow-heath. The quarrel originated at a house of intrigue. The parties met at day-break, and proceeded to a third fire, when Capt. Ra—ls received the fire of B. B—s—d, and was seriously wounded in the shoulder.

There is at present residing at Brussels a Brazilian Royal Family. His Majesty's name is Acdola, King of a tribe called the Puris. His consort was wife to the King of another tribe, whom he slew, and thus became possessed of the widow. They are accompanied by their son.

THE ARMY.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, it is understood, will review the undermentioned Regiments, in three Brigades, on the 28th inst. (the day at present fixed) on Hounslow Heath, viz:—Brigade of Household Cavalry, 1st and 2d Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards—Brigade of Dragoons, 1st and 2d Dragoon Guards and 2d Dragoons; Light Cavalry, 7th Hussars and 12th Lancers, Royal Horse Artillery (three troops); the 8th Hussars will keep the ground.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE GUARDS.—His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will review four Battalions of the Guards, in Hyde Park, on the 27th instant.

Detachments belonging to the 3d Dragoon Guards, the 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 22d regiment of Foot, marched on Monday, from Westminster for Bristol, on route to Ireland—from the 24th, 43d, 94th, and 12th regiments of Infantry, on route to Plymouth—from the 40th, 53d, and 58th regiments of Foot, for Chatham—from the 33d and 77th regiments of Infantry, for Edinburgh and Glasgow—from the Royal Staff Corps, for Hythe—and from the 4th Light Dragoons, for Maidstone.

After the review of the Regular Troops has taken place, it is the intention of his Royal Highness the Duke of York to review on Wimbledon Common the Light Horse Volunteers, the Surrey Yeomanry, Hon. Artillery Company, and East India Volunteers. They will consist of about 1400 men, viz.—Surrey Yeomanry, 300; Light Horse, 200; Artillery Company, 200; East India Volunteers, 700.

The 85th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment, stationed at pre-

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 8. SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1825. Price 7d.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.
ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.

THE PROPRIETORS respectfully acquaint the Public, the Royal Gardens will be open FOUR EVENINGS NEXT WEEK, viz.:

TO-MORROW EVENING, MONDAY, 4th of JULY,

With a GRAND GALA, consisting of superb illuminations, and all the admired Amusements of the season: concluding with brilliant Fire Works and Ascent. The celebrated CHRISTIAN LEHMAN, from St. Petersburg, is engaged for Four Nights, to exhibit his wonderful powers on the TIGHT ROPE, and will appear this evening.

On WEDNESDAY, 6th of JULY
A GRAND CALEDONIAN FETE,

With grand additional illuminations,—The entire entertainments of the night to be purely National; THE WHOLE in honour of the Scottish Nation. In addition to the usual amusements of the establishment, the proprietors have engaged Mr. GOW and his band; Mr. CLARK, the celebrated Piper; and Mr. FARRELL, for the Union Pipes; who will play during the evening numerous National Airs. An entirely new Highland Ballet will be performed, with various other novelties appropriate to the character of the country. To conclude with a grand Display of Fire Works, and Ascent. Full particulars in due time.

On FRIDAY, 8th of JULY,

A SUPERB GALA, with a repetition of the whole of the amusements of Monday Night, with the Russian Tight Rope Dancer, concluding with the display of Fire-Works and Terrific Ascent.

And the Proprietors have the distinguished honour to announce, that they have received the commands of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, to celebrate the annual

JUVENILE FETE,
NEXT SATURDAY, the 9th of JULY,

Under the augnst Patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE and HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS AUGUSTA of CAMBRIDGE, who have been graciously pleased to signify their intention of honouring the Royal Gardens with their presence. On this most interesting occasion, the Proprietors beg to observe, that it will be their pride to render the Entertainments in every respect worthy the exalted Patronage they have received. The entertainments will, as usual, this evening, terminate at ten o'clock. Full Particulars will be given in the Public Prints during the week.

SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.—The Exhibition for the Sale of the Works of the living Artists of the United Kingdom, is now open.—Admittance 1s. Catalogue 1s.
W. LINTON, Secretary.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will close their Exhibition next Saturday, at the Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East.—Admittance One Shilling, Catalogues Sixpence.
COPLEY FIELDING, Secretary.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The present views are the Ruins of Holywood Chapel; a Moonlight Scene; and the Interior of Chartres Cathedral.—Open daily from ten till four o'clock.—N. B. Between eleven and three o'clock is the best time to view the Diorama.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE at JERUSALEM.—Now Open, in the Great Room, No. 26, St. James's-street, a Grand Model of the Interior of that most interesting antiquity, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, with the Tomb of Our Saviour, as it at present appears at Jerusalem, executed from drawings recently taken on the spot, on a scale 90 feet in circumference, being the exact dimensions of the original building.—Open from 11 till 6.—Admittance 1s.

THE APOLLONICON.

A GRAND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, (under the immediate Patronage of His Majesty,) invented and constructed by FLIGHT and ROBSON, Organ Builders, is now open to Exhibition.—The magnificent Instrument has been honoured with the sanction of the most eminent mechanical and musical men of the age; and in the performance of some of the celebrated works of Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Cherubini, &c. is allowed to possess a grandeur and variety of effect, with a precision and delicacy of expression superior to any other instrument in Europe.—The Rooms are open daily, from 1 to 4 o'clock, No. 101, St. Martin's lane.—Admittance 1s.

THE AUTOMATONS.—The Musical Lady and Ten other Automatons, including the Walking Figure now exhibiting in the Gothic Hall, 7, Haymarket, (next the Little Theatre, which by the power of mechanism, at a cost of more than 16,000*l.* display, by their perfect imitation of animated nature, the highest achievements of human skill and ingenuity. The spacious and richly decorated Hall is surrounded by a noble collection of Ancient Armour, the whole forming the most magnificent and gratifying exhibition ever opened to the Nobility and Public.—Admittance 2s. Children 1s.—Open from Ten till Six.

ATHENS.—A view of this interesting City, comprising the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Grove of Academus, and several other objects equally fraught with classic associations, is now exhibiting at the Cosmorama—this view and the Panorama of Edinburgh, at Leicester square, will enable the public to judge of the resemblance said to be observable between those two Cities—the Cosmorama having undergone a total change, contains also Views of Grand Cairo, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, and other magnificent antiquities of Egypt, and some very extraordinary objects in Italy, Spain, and India, 209, Regent street, Oxford street.

THE EGYPTIAN TOMB, discovered by the late Mr. BELZONI.—The Exhibition of the Egyptian Tomb, with a variety of Models of Temples and Pyramids explored by the late Traveller, is now open at 28, Leicester-Square. Admittance, 2s.; Children, 1s.

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STAFFORDSHIRE.—Mansion, Manor, 41,000 Acres of Land will be SOLD by AUCTION in August next, unless previously Disposed of by Private Contract. Westwood House is 4 Miles from Leek and 9 from Newcastle, beautifully situate in a lawn overlooking wood and water, and contains, on the Ground Floor, Dining and Drawing Rooms, 21 feet by 18, Library and Entrance Hall. First Floor, five best Bed-Rooms and three Dressing-Rooms. Second Floor, seven Bed Rooms, Servants Rooms. Offices, Stables, Coachhouses, Gardens, Orchard, &c. with the Manor of Cheddleton, its Court Baron and Royalties over 16,000 acres well stocked with every kind of game, and any quantity of land, not exceeding 1000 acres immediately around the house, divided into convenient Farms, or 3 or 400 acres will be Sold without the House, as an investment.—Apply, by letter only, post paid, to Mr. WATERS, 6, Stone-Street, Tottenham-court road, London.

Superior Modern Furniture, large Glasses and Effects, removed from Baldwyns, in Kent, the property of the late George Sparkes, Esq. deceased. To be Sold by Auction, by Mr. OXENHAM, at his Spacious Rooms, 353, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon, on WEDNESDAAY, the 13th of July, and following day, without the least reserve,

ALL the EXCELLENT MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the very best description, comprising seven superb lofty four-post bedsteads, with rich chintz hangings, secondary and servants ditto, and the appropriate bedding; a capital winged wardrobe, double and single chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand stands, cheval and toilet glasses; drawing-room, parlour, and library curtains, in chintz and cloth; couches, sofas, and chairs; four fine brilliant plate chimney-glasses, 67 by 50, 68 by 48, 67 by 50, and 45 by 44; a pier ditto, 95 by 30, two mirrors, a winged library bookcase, capital pedestal sideboard, two sideboard tables, 8 sarcophagus cellarets; excellent sets of parlour chairs in purple leather and hair-cloth, library ditto, a set of pillar and claw dining tables, 18 ft. long by 5 ft. wide; suites of sofa, card, loo, pembroke, library and work tables; Brussels carpets, hearth rugs, fenders and fire irons, useful culinary articles, and numerous effects.—May be viewed on Monday and Tuesday preceding, and mornings of sale. Catalogues had at the Rooms.

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Superior stoved best White Goose Feathers	0 3 6		per lb.
Best White Goose	from 0 2 9	to 0 3	do.
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Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.—Feathers and Bed Ticking sold to any quantity.—Old Feather Beds dressed, and Mattrasses re-made, or taken in exchange.

*** Bedsteads made to order, but no fixed price, as the Proprietor is determined not to sell trash of any description, and knows, as a man of business, that it is impossible to make Bedsteads at the price some tradesmen advertise.—Schools liberally supplied.

It is the Proprietors particular request that those families who honour him with their commands, will send their servants, or some trusty friend, to see the Feathers put into the Ticks, and by that means prevent any possibility of being deceived, and have the great advantage of buying their Feathers by weight, so that it will remain entirely with themselves what price they give for Beds.—Persons fearful of not having their Feathers quite dry, may see them put into their Ticks hot from the Stove.

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	per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s
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Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s.; Jamaica Rum, 15s.; Brandy, 25s. per gallon—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis.—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment,) to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London. Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, head, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lambing, looping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining, yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated, black and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knitting-pins, meshes, cap-pins, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoiseshell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear-rings, elastic girdles, neck-chains, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper, and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

BY THE KING'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, granted May, 1825.—PAYNTER and HAWKE respectfully solicit the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, to inspect their new-invented PATENT FIRE FEEDER, the novelty and utility of which will be found to exceed that of any other invention of late years. It supplies fires with coal or any other fuel for the whole of the day without the use of the coal-scoop, or the attendance of domestics; prevents dirt and dust, and also materially lessens the quantity of fuel which is required in the ordinary method. It is used with the greatest ease, and can be attached to any stove in common use without being exposed to view.—To be seen at their Manufactories, Nos. 178, and 232, Strand, near Norfolk-street, also at No. 7, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, where it is kept in daily use.—N.B. Shower, vapour, warm, and cold baths, on entire new principles.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—(*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

THE GARDNER PEERAGE.—Mr. TYNDAL, on the part of Henry Fenton Gardner (Jadis), commented on the evidence adduced against his claim.—The only question was, whether he was the son of Allan Hyde, Baron Gardner, and that depended on the single inquiry, whether he was born within the time limited by the laws of nature. He was born in marriage. Lord Gardner was born in 1796, and lived with his wife down to the 30th Jan. 1802. On that day Captain Gardner was on board his Majesty's ship the Resolution, preparing for a cruise, and on that day Mrs. Gardner left the ship and returned to London. In July following, Captain Gardner returned from his cruise, and on the 8th of December following, Mrs. Gardner was borne of the present claimant to the titles and the honours of his father. Capt. Gardner continued to live with Mrs. Gardner till June, 1803. By the evidence of Susannah Baker, it appeared that Captain Gardner was acquainted with his wife's pregnancy, for he had expressed anxiety for her health, and it was therefore unfair to insinuate that the pregnancy and birth of the child were concealed. Captain Gardner knew who Dr. Clarke was, and he had seen him in general attendance on Mrs. Gardner, and must have known the object of his visits. This perfectly rebutted the charge of concealment. He would be bold to say that this was not a question of probability or impossibility, and he would shew that by various cases in point, and particularly that of the Banbury Peerage. The learned counsel went on citing several cases, and contending that the only question under which the claim could be tried was, the possibility or impossibility of the child being born in the time stated. He would call several eminent medical gentlemen who would give evidence to that effect. The opinion of Dr. Hamilton, of Edinburgh (who had not been able to attend), was, that the birth of this child might be legitimate. The result of his experience was, that a lady had exceeded her tenth revolution by twelve days, and another by sixteen days. The opinion of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was, that ladies had exceeded the eleventh month. There was a case on record of 43 weeks except one day, named Edward Cooke, born after the death of the father, and a jury gave a verdict that he was legitimate.—Dr. Grenville—I am a physician, and a member of the Royal College; I have practised as a physician since 1803, and in midwifery for ten years; I have published some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" on the Physiology of Generation; I have examined the registers of 9000 pregnant women in two lying-in hospitals which I attend, and my experience enables me to state, that the usual time for delivery is from the 256th to the 280th day since impregnation. (Here he referred to the register of the 9000 cases.)—Are there any cases of protracted delivery?—Dr. Grenville—It is impossible to wade through a mass of 9000 women.—In answer to other questions, the Doctor said that he could not state particularly without referring to his notes of private practice.—Not having these notes at hand, he said that he would state a case in his own private practice, namely, his own lady.—The LORD CHANCELLOR—His own what?—The Earl of LAUDERDALE—His own lady—why that is certainly a case in his private practice.—The Doctor then stated, that Mrs. Grenville was delivered of a ten months' child, being in his opinion 306 days; but he knew of a case of 318 days; but doubting the woman, he examined her rigourously, and he would say, it was only a case of 310 days. This was in 1821. There is no other way of ascertaining the fact of gestation but from the woman's own account, although many circumstances may occur by which a medical man may judge. I am aware of no circumstances that may render a period of 311 days' gestation impossible.—Cross-examined; I am a native of Milan—I studied at Pavia, acknowledged to be one of the first medical institutions in Europe—I practised medicine since 1803—I practised at the Westminster Lying-in Hospital—I have been a surgeon in the Navy, and am so still—I travelled with Mr. Hamilton, the late Under Secretary of State, through Greece and Turkey, and was consulted in almost all the towns through which we passed—Mr. Hamilton had no lady with him.—By the ATTORNEY-GENERAL; in 1817 I returned to this country, and practised in Grosvenor-square.—By the Earl of LAUDERDALE; I took my degree in medicine at Pavia, in 1801; I was then 20 years of age.—Dr. Conquest—The usual time of delivery is nine months, but I have met with several cases protracted beyond that period. One woman was pregnant for at least ten months. She had borne six children, and it was not till the expiration of five weeks after the expected time that she was delivered of a very large and healthy child. She had exceeded at her next labour by four weeks and with her four other children she went only nine months. I had formerly laughed at the idea of a woman going more than nine months, even in my public lectures. The Doctor then stated other cases, and his own opinion now was, that women frequently went beyond the regular time. If he were to credit such men as Livy, Pliny, Hippocrates, La Motte, and others, he believed the period of eleven months had been exceeded.—Suppose that an intercourse had taken place between Lord and Lady Gardner on the 30th January, and a child were born on the 8th December, do you believe it could be the issue of the parties?—Dr. Conquest; I am bound to admit the possibility, and its probability too, because I have met with a case of longer duration than 311 days, but I consider these cases as a departure from the ordinary course of nature.—By the ATTORNEY-GENERAL; I have read the authors alluded to—though I laughed at the idea of women going more than nine months; my conviction to the contrary has not been produced by the circumstances alluded to, but by my general practice since.—Mr. John Sabine, accoucheur, in Fenchurch-street, instanced the case of his own wife as having gone from the 14th October till the 14th of August, and from this case he believed it possible that a child might be borne from the 30th of January to the 8th of December, being 310 or 311 days. Quickening varies from the 12th to the 25th week. The child in question might be born at the time stated.—Dr. Merriman had 30 years practice. The usual period of gestation was 40 weeks, or 280 days; but he had known instances of 290, 300, 303, and 309 days. One lady had conceived on the 8th of March, and expected to be delivered in December, but was delivered on the 11th of January following, making 209 days.—The further consideration was then adjourned.

The following bills received the Royal Assent (the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Lord Chancellor being Commissioners): the Buckingham House, the Excise Licences, the Quarantine Laws, the St. Mauritius Trade, the Colonial Intercourse, the Lunatic Trustees, the Distillery Regulation, the Canadian Trade, and several private bills.

The Irish Bank bill, and the Flint Glass bill, were then read a third time and passed.

On the third reading of the University Police bill, the Earl of LAUDERDALE moved an amendment, that the word "wandering," used in the clause, be omitted, and that the words "acting in a disorderly manner," be substituted in its stead. The house divided—For the amendment, 11; Against it, 9.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On the third reading of the Judges' Salaries bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that although the emoluments of the Chancellor were known to every one, yet it was impossible to go into any company without hearing various ridiculous accounts relating to them. Said his lordship, "I can go nowhere without hearing it asserted to be four times its actual amount, and I believe that no man would be considered as adhering to truth who described it to be three-fourths less than what it is generally affirmed to be. I was, myself, in company a short time since, and I heard a gentleman assert that the salary of the Lord Chancellor was 40,000*l.* per annum.; another gentleman got up, and said, that this statement was not exactly correct, for he knew it to be 35,000*l.* and no more—and that that was, in truth, the whole amount. Now this variation amounts to very little, as to the emolument of the situation I have too long held—I say too long, because if I had been but common justice to, I should not have been Lord Chancellor of England this day. I say to those who have endeavoured to turn me out that they have not hit upon the right method, and I add, treat me with common justice, and you will find that you can dispose of me as you wish by fair means." As to the salary the Chancellor received, he would now declare that the 10,000*l.* to be received by the Chief Justice of the King's Bench would be, small as it was, as much as the Lord Chancellor had received for three years. He did not mean to say that this was a fair average of the emoluments during the 23 years he had been in office; nor did he include in this calculation the fees he received as Speaker of the House of Lords, but in no year had he received the same emoluments as when he was counsel at the bar. The emoluments of the two offices he held he should imagine fluctuated somewhere between 14,500*l.* and 15,000*l.* a-year. With respect to the abuses of the Court of Chancery, he would declare that he had no offices to sell, nor would he sell them had he any to dispose of. The commission which had been established would remedy all these abuses. His lordship added, in a low tone, and with much pathos, that he had discharged his duty to the best of his power—he prayed to God that those who would have to succeed him would execute it more satisfactorily—more sedulously, or anxiously, he could say, they would not attempt to execute them. They might make sacrifices to popular clamour, for insults daily received; but if the temper of the times was to pull down the character and honour of men in high judicial situations, and render them objects of scandal and calumny, the Peers of the country could not long exist after such characters had been sacrificed.—The bill was then passed.

The Judges this day attended, to give their opinion upon the measure introduced by the Marquis of Hastings, relating to the rate of interest in India at 12 per cent. and explaining the meaning of 13th Geo. III. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas now declared, that the penalties of the Usury Laws did not extend to the territories of independent Princes in India, and not, by the terms of the Act of Parliament, even to all places under the British power in India. It was impossible the legislature here could know what rate of interest would be sufficient for India, since there were different opinions of what the rate should be in England.

The Earl of WESTMORELAND presented a petition from Mr. Stafford Cooke, relative to the Stafford Peerage, which was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

TUESDAY.

Lord LYNEDOCH adverting to the state of Windsor Castle, suggested the propriety of improving the residence of our monarch. He had mentioned the circumstance to one of His Majesty's Ministers, who had answered that it could not be done without causing great unpopularity. Now he was of opinion, that as private property was daily trenched upon by canals, iron rail-ways and road bills, an act of parliament might be passed compelling the holders of the property in question to give up for a liberal remuneration such parts of it as were a nuisance to that ancient royal residence. He had thought it right to mention this, though it was not his intention to make any motion upon the subject.

Mr. BROGDEN and others from the Commons, brought up the Passage Vessels, the Irish Linen Bounties, the Newpapers Act Amendment, the Smuggling Prevention, Customs Consolidation, Exchange of Church Lands Bills, and several Private Bills which were read a first time.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL moved the second reading of the Writs of Error Bill. The present state of the law tended materially to defeat the ends of justice, and was only calculated to produce delay in case of the lawful creditor. Out of 1195 writs that had been issued out, 11 only had been acted upon.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, by doing away the writs of error, the general issue would be pleaded, and a greater delay be caused. The bill was read.

On the second reading of the Bubble Act Bill, the EARL of LAUDERDALE stated the object of the bill to be to favour Joint Stock Companies, which Companies were always unfavourable to the free spirit of commerce.—The EARL of LIVERPOOL apprehended no fear from Joint Stock Companies, if the individuals were made liable, not only for their respective subscriptions, but for the whole of their property. The object of the bill, together with the repeal of the Bubble Act, was to enable the Crown to grant qualified charters.—The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed in what had fallen from his noble friend. It would be useful to insert in the body of the bill a clause that the present Act should not affect the common law.—The EARL of LIVERPOOL gave notice, that on Friday he should call the attention of the House to Jurisdiction in Appeals to shew how the machinery operated.

WEDNESDAY.

GARDNER PEERAGE.—The cross-examination of Dr. Grenville was this morning.—Dr. Elliotson was also called, but nothing material resulted from his examination, and the further proceedings were adjourned.

Mr. BROGDEN and others returned from the Commons the merchant and factor's law, the Rolls Court bills, and several other bills agreed to, and brought up a private bill which was read a first time.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL postponed the committee on the Judges Salaries' bill till to-morrow.

The Bubble Act Repeal bill was read a third time and passed, after a few words had been inserted into it on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, declaring that the common law stood unrepealed.

On the motion of the Earl of LIVERPOOL, the Writs of Error Abolition bill went through a committee and was reported, with the addition of the clause of which Lord Ellenborough gave notice yesterday, in amendment of the compensation clause.

The Apothecaries' bill and the Isle of Man Trade bill were read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The Custom Laws' Repeal, the Irish Linen Bounties, and the Irish Roads' bills, went respectively through committees and were reported.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. BROGDEN and others returned from the Commons the Gardens Protection bill, and brought up the Grants in Aids bill, and the Marylebone Vestries bill, which were read a first time.

Mr. GAITSKELL from the Council office, presented a copy of an order in council relative to the importation of goods in Colonial ships.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL had mentioned his intention some time since to introduce a measure for reversing certain attainders in addition to those which had been reversed on a former occasion. As some objections had been made by a noble lord to the proposal at so advanced a period, he should postpone it for the present, but should certainly make a motion to that effect early next session.

A person from the commissioners for building new churches, presented an account of the expences incurred for that object, to the 5th March, 1825.—Laid on the table.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the Custom Duties Consolidation bill, which after a few words from Lord LANSDOWNE was carried.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, that if he had been in the house when the bill for increasing the salaries of the Judges had been read a third time, he would have moved that the salary of the Vice Chancellor be raised from 6000*l.* to 7000*l.* as he conceived that he should be maintained on a footing of emoluments and dignity not inferior in the least to the Master of the Rolls.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the India Judges Salaries' Augmentation bill, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, that he wished some reasons had been given why the salaries of the Judges in India should be raised. For those which operated in favour of the measure here, could have no influence in our eastern dominions with a totally different state of things. He should, however, not make that a ground of objection to the bill, but should take this opportunity of stating that there were many clauses which it would be very desirable to introduce into the bill, to regulate and improve the state of Judicature in India.—The Earl of LIVERPOOL contended, that the changes suggested by the noble marquis had no connection whatever with the present bill.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Cutting and Maiming (Scotland) bill, the Earl of LAUDERDALE moved that the clause relating to the vitriolic acid, be left out.—The amendment was opposed by Viscount MELVILLE, and negatived, after which the bill was read a third time and passed.

The house having resolved into a committee on the Apothecaries bill, Viscount MELVILLE moved its duration be limited to one year, in order the subject might again come before the consideration of Parliament next Session, when the necessary alterations could be made.—After a few words from the Earl of LAUDERDALE, Lord SUFFIELD, and Earl ROSLYN, the amendment was agreed to.—The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Isle of Man Trade, the Smuggling Prevention, the Warehousing of Goods, the Dublin Corn Exchange, and the Scotch Partnerships bills, went respectively through committees, and were reported.

Mr. BROGDEN and others from the Commons, brought up the Combination Laws bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.—The same gentlemen then presented a copy of the report of the committee appointed by the Commons, to inquire into the state of the Combination Laws.—Laid on the table.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY gave notice, in the absence of his noble friend, the Earl of Liverpool, that if the printing of the bill should be finished to-morrow, he should move its second reading.—Adj.

FRIDAY.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented a petition from the inhabitants of Sheffield against the Combination Laws Amendment Bill.

The EARL of LAUDERDALE presented a petition to the same effect, from a Workman of the town of Birmingham.

The Combination Laws Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Earl GROSVENOR moved for Returns relative to the Office of Clerk of the Pells.

The West India Company Bill was read a third time and passed.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL, pursuant to his notice, rose to call the attention of the House to the present state of its appellant jurisdiction. Their Lordships were aware that a Committee had been appointed two years ago in consequence of the immense number of appeals, to consider the means of getting rid of the accumulating mass. It might be a matter of curiosity to know how the judgments of the House stood as to Affirmers and Reversals. With the assistance of the Clerk he had procured a Return, from which it appeared that of 86 Appeals this year, there had been 63 Affirmers, 17 Reversals, and 6 Remittals. It reflected the highest credit on the Committee, on the House, on the Noble and Learned Earl on the Woolsack, and on the other Learned Lord, who was not now present, and who had afforded such useful and beneficial assistance. This justice was the more due to him, as he had lately been made the object of a most wanton and unprovoked attack.

Earl ROSSLYN expressed his high satisfaction at the benefits which had resulted from the measure adopted, and the skill and attention displayed in carrying it into effect. He anticipated a great diminution in the number of appeals from the late changes in the administration of the law in Scotland, and highly approved of the suggestion of the Noble Earl that one day out of five should be dedicated next year to the hearing of Appeals received during the course of the Session.

The Scotch Copartnership's Bill, the Isle of Man Trade Bill, the Scotch Cutting and Maiming, the Smuggling Prevention, the Warehousing of Goods, the Newspapers and the Writs of Error Bill were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The House went to the House of Peers to hear the royal Assent.

The St. Thomas's Hospital Bill was passed.

Mr. HUME adverted to the petition he had presented in the last week. He had made inquiry, and he learned that gold had been refused by a bank in Bristol, in payment of their notes. That he believed had proceeded from a mistake on the part of some person connected with the bank. Bank of England notes had been offered, and refused by the petitioner, who, since the petition had been presented, had been offered gold for his notes; but he wished to have a legislative declaration on the subject.—Mr. H. DAVIS bore testimony to the respectability of the banking-house alluded to. The petitioner had no right to appeal to the House as he had applied to a court of law, though he had been subsequently offered gold. It was now understood that all country banks were bound to pay in gold, and no good could arise from the presentation of the petition.—Some conversation arose, in which Mr. H. GURNEY, Mr. ELLICE, Lord FOLKSTONE, Mr. ABERCROMBY, Mr. J. SMITH, and several other members took part.—Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that the House had been drawn into a debate on a most delicate subject, without any previous notice, and for which he saw no necessity. The Bristol banker himself now admitted he was in the wrong, and would do so no more. As that was the case, he saw no need for the interference of the House.—Mr. Secretary CANNING said, that the country banker was equally bound as the Bank of England to pay his notes in gold. He was bound to do so by the law of the land; and any particular enactment would rather weaken than add to the existing security. The non-circulation of the small notes was necessary to be protected by new enactments. But that necessity had ceased by the return to a metallic currency, when all the machinery of the Suspension Act had been done with.—Mr. MABERLY said, that the House ought not to receive the petition, which was dishonest in its prayer. It stated that the facts complained of were growing evils, whereas in truth it was an isolated case, and had never been heard of until the petition itself was brought before the House.

Mr. HUSKISSON (in answer to a question from Mr. DENISON,) said, that European produce was, by the Navigation Laws, since the time of Charles the Second, allowed to be imported from any European port, whether the ships bringing it belonged to the country or not, with certain exceptions therein specified. Since then a clause had been introduced, which authorised the bringing of goods from any country, in ships belonging to that country, or in British ships, although the goods might not be the produce of the country from which they were thus imported. This alteration of it was found necessary to introduce, in consequence of the American Navigation laws. Mr. WALLACE said, that in consequence of the state of the country, as regarded the combination laws, it was evident that some steps should be taken for the purpose of checking the evils which had recently become matter of notoriety. Those combinations were generally constituted in the usual form, with a Secretary and a Committee, and the objects of all seemed to be pretty much alike—those of restricting the time of labour, and enhancing its price. The hon. gentleman then concluded by moving that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the combination amongst workmen.—Mr. ROBERTSON was proceeding to state to the House the gradual progress of commerce throughout all the nations of Europe from the earliest periods, when he was called to order by Mr. HUSKISSON; and the SPEAKER said, that he could not perceive how the commerce of the whole world was connected with the question before the House.—Mr. ROBERTSON again proceeded, and was about stating the alterations which had taken place in the Navigation Laws; when Mr. PEEL rose to order. A gentleman had once commenced with the history of the Phœnicians, which he made to bear upon the American war; but he could not even conjecture how the hon. gentleman meant to connect the Navigation Laws with the combination amongst workmen.—Mr. ROBERTSON then advocated the necessity of some restrictive enactment against combination amongst workmen. Mr. HUME contended, that the statement of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Wallace) was somewhat overcharged, and he hoped therefore, the House would receive his observations with certain restrictions. The House then went into committee.

Mr. MANSFIELD objected to the clause authorising Magistrates summarily to punish persons who should insult or obstruct others, in order to compel them to join any association.—Mr. HOBHOUSE deprecated giving discretionary power to justices, which was so susceptible of abuse. What, for instance, would be considered as Insult? Some Country Justice might consider a particular tone of voice an insult, and might lock a man up, and send for a constable to search his person for it. This was not an imaginary case, but was one which the House was occupied in examining lately.—Mr. HUSKISSON disclaimed any intention of harshness. The whole object of the bill was to secure the free competition of labour and capital; and this clause was only for securing the utmost freedom to individuals, and to prevent their being ridden over, and over-ruled, by Unions and Combinations. It was, in fact, to protect the weak against the strong.—Mr. HOBHOUSE did not object to the Bill, but to the introduction of the word "insult,"

Sir Robert Wilson objected also strongly to the word "insult." The Committee divided, for the clause, 90—against it, 18—majority in favour of the clause, 72.—Mr. Hume said, that the House, in agreeing to that clause, were virtually opposing the people.—Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Calcraft, condemned the language used by the hou. member for Aberdeen.—Sir F. Burnett regretted that a little more time had not been given to see the operation of the bill of last year. He defended the hon. member for Aberdeen, whose warmth on the subject was very natural, considering that he had in the committee been obliged to stand single-handed for what he considered his duty. Mr. Denman proposed, instead of a summary conviction before two Magistrates, to substitute "by the Verdict of a Jury."—The Attorney-General said, that the cases selected were those of force and violence, and called for a summary conviction.—The committee divided. For the amendment 53; against it, 78.—Mr. Hume said, he should move an amendment, that no master-manufacturer, or the son of a master-manfacturer, should act as a magistrate under this act.—The committee divided. For the amendment, 15; against it, 60.

Mr. Denman stated, that at that late hour (one o'clock in the morning) he should move to postpone the consideration of the petition against Mr. Kendrick to Tuesday. He should also move for the attendance of John Franks, Esther his wife, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Drakard. This motion gave rise to a conversation of some length, in which Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Denman, Mr. Abercromby, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. C. W. Wynn, the Attorney-General and Mr. Baring participated. After which, Mr. Denman gave notice, that he would to-morrow (Tuesday) bring his charge under the consideration of the House.

The Customs Consolidation Bill was read a third time, and passed, with a clause, by way of rider, that the bonds given by owners of British ships, relative to the registry of the same should be upon the same stamps as other bonds.

The Colonies Trade Bill was read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from Lieut.-Colonel Fitzsimon and others, complaining of the delay in distributing the Deccan Prize Money.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the Trustees had now agreed on the amount of the claims, and there was only wanting a list of distribution, and it was not till the 1st of June that the Trustees got the list of names from the captors, in order to frame the lists for distribution.—Mr. Secretary Canning (in answer to a question from Lord John Russell) said, the amount of the claims made by the British creditors on Spain to the Commissioners, were about 2,000,000*l.* and no exertion should be wanting to produce a settlement.—Mr. Tremaine presented a petition from Mr. Kenrick, stating that he was taken by surprise, in the order made by the House last night to examine witnesses in the case of Franks, and that he had not had time to instruct counsel. He therefore prayed for time before witnesses were examined.—Mr. Denman had no wish to hurry the case on, and would suggest Thursday for the examination.—Mr. Secretary Peel said, it might be essential for Mr. Kenrick to produce evidence, to shew the previous character of Franks; and he suggested to the hon. member to withdraw his motion for this Session.—The House then went into a Committee on the petition of Camfor.—Mr. Denman protested against any inference being drawn from any supposed flippancy of manner in Mr. Camfor's mode of giving his evidence, or of his supposed motives for instituting this proceeding. The hon. and learned member recapitulated the circumstances of the case, and animadverted on the neglect of Mr. Kenrick in not taking the testimony of Camfor on oath. He knew that it would be said Mr. Kenrick had paid the penalty for this impropriety of conduct; but was it any answer, that because the individual had been punished in a court of justice, he was therefore to be continued in a high office, and continue to deny justice to the end of time? He then proposed three resolutions, to the effect that the statements of Mr. Camfor were substantially proved by the evidence which had been presented at the bar of the House, and that the detention of Mr. Camfor by Mr. Kenrick was a gross abuse of his authority as a magistrate.—Mr. Secretary Peel contended, that the conduct of Mr. Kenrick in refusing the search-warrant, was not only justifiable from the circumstances stated by Camfor at the time, and knowing, as he did, the respectable character of Beal, but deserving of praise instead of censure. The right hon. gentleman moved, that the Committee having heard counsel and evidence in the case of Mr. Kenrick, were of opinion that it was not expedient to proceed further upon the petition of Martin Camfor.—Mr. Tierney did not mean to impute corrupt motives to Mr. Kenrick, nor did he think it necessary to do so to justify the interference of the House. His want of temper, or of capacity, were reasons quite sufficient, and therefore the amendment was not one which he could agree to. Mr. Kenrick, he contended, had acted with the grossest impropriety.—Mr. Secretary Canning repeated his opinions, that the case was not one which called for the high interference of Parliament.—Mr. H. Sumner supported the motion of Mr. Denman.—Sir F. Burdett said, upon the whole, he would rather have the motion withdrawn, and leave the matter in the hands of the Government until the next session of Parliament, when it would be competent for the House to enquire as to the measures which had been adopted.—Mr. C. W. Wynn condemned the proposition of the hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) which, while it left it to his Majesty's Ministers to remove Mr. Kenrick from the magisterial bench, yet permitted him to retain the higher office of Judge of the Principality of Wales.—After a few words from Mr. Maberly and Mr. Denman, the original motion was negatived.

On the third reading of the bill for regulating the law between Merchant and Factor,—Mr. Scarlett disapproved of the power given by the bill to the factor to pledge the goods of his principal for his own benefit. At the same time he did not object to the power given to the factor to pledge the goods of his principal, as far as he had a lieu on them himself.—Mr. Huskisson thought his hon. and learned friend had throughout the whole of his argument forgotten how easy it was for the consignor of goods to limit the power of the consignee on the face of the bill of lading, so as utterly to prevent these instruments of commerce being negociable.—The bill was supported by Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Baring, Mr. J. Martin, and opposed by Mr. J. P. Grant, after which it was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY.

Sullivan's Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from certain individuals delegated to watch the progress of the Combination Laws Bill.—Mr. Wallace said, that the committee had examined all the witnesses who were considered as calculated to give an account of the character of the several associations.—Mr. Hume said, he was compelled to deny the accuracy of the right hon. gentleman's (Mr. Wallace) statements regarding the calling of all the witnesses who could give testimony as to the character of the combinations; that had not been the case. The petitioners prayed to be heard by their Counsel.—Mr. Hobhouse repeated, that in consequence of the great injustice of the bill, he should throw every obstacle in its way.—Mr. Secretary Peel said that, as in other instances, the hon. member would probably, in cooler moments, withdraw such opposition. The hon. member for Montrose had, at the beginning of the Session, said that Government ought to be armed with a power, like that given by the Insurrection Act, to repress combinations.—Mr. Hume said he had merely observed, that if the statements of the gentlemen opposite were true, and if the civil power was insufficient, then indeed the Government ought to have additional power; but those statements were not true. The bill would be fatal to the liberties of the operatives.—(*Hear, from the Ministerial Benches.*)—He repeated that it was fatal to the liberties of the operatives. He would oppose it to the utmost pitch that the forms of the House would allow.—Mr. Secretary Peel explained. He denied that the bill was fatal to the liberties of the people. (*Hear.*) If so, why did the hon. member consent to the second reading? (*Cheers.*) But the bill was founded on the hon. gentleman's own resolutions. (*Cheers.*) Even on the last discussion the hon. gentleman acquiesced in the principle of the bill. (*Hear.*) He (Mr. Peel) had called in the military power at Stroud, in consequence of the extreme violence of the operatives.—Mr. Jones expressed his surprise at hearing the hon. member for Montrose say, that there had been no combinations and violence among the operatives. If any thing could excite to combination, it would be the language of the hon. member.—Mr. W. Whitmore gave notice of his intention to move a clause, authorizing persons to appeal from the decision of the magistrate.—Mr. W. Smith said, he should support the clause to be moved by his hon. friend (Mr. Whitmore.)—Sir F. Burnett was strongly against the Bill. He would rather have seen all the old statutes against combinations repealed, and the common law left in force.—Mr. Huskisson doubted whether the hon. Baronet had read either the Bill of last session or of the present session. He was surprized at the inflammatory language of the hon. member for Montrose. But the hon. member had not even the poor merit of originating his own inflammatory language, as it was copied from the resolutions and papers of the workmen. (*Hear, and laughter.*) Mr. E. Ellice thought there were objectionable parts in the Bill, but still he preferred it to the old common law of conspiracy.—Mr. Secretary Peel said that the person who had in the Committee opposed the re-enactment of the old Common Law was the hon. member for Montrose. He would read the hon. member's own resolutions for repealing the existing statutes and altering the Common Law. The eleventh resolution was "to enact a law, which, by summary process (*loud cheers*) might punish every man who, by threats, intimidation, or violence, should interfere with the perfect freedom of labour." (*Cheers.*) He begged members to read the evidence taken before the Committee before they voted this night.—Mr. C. Grant said, that the identical clause was contained in the Bill brought in last year by the hon. member for Montrose. (*Cheers.*) In justice, however, to the hon. member, he must say, that the evils which existed, were not to be traced to the hon. member's Bill.—Mr. Denman thought the present laws quite sufficient to punish any, and all the outrages which had been alluded to; but he did not object to the principle of the Bill.—Upon the motion that the petition be printed, Mr. Hobhouse repeated his objection to the measure, and to the course which had been taken by the Committee. The petition asked for a fair hearing for the men, and unless they had it, disturbance and dissatisfaction must naturally be expected.—Mr. Hume denied that he had used inflammatory language. (*Hear, hear.*) He had only spoken the truth, and truth could never be inflammatory. The hon. member defended his conduct in the Committee, and stated that the Bill gave no protection to the men whatever. If the summary process had been given up, the men would have been satisfied with the measure as it first stood, but they were not satisfied with the alterations and additions which had since entirely changed its character. The right hon. gentleman opposite attributed these combinations to the Act of last year.—Mr. Secretary Peel could no longer sit to hear the gross misrepresentations of the hon. member. He had repeated, until he was tired of repeating, that he did not attribute combinations to the Act of the honourable member. He did not wish to strengthen the power of the Government; he cared not for the master; but he thought it the duty of that House to protect the poor men who became the victims of others misconduct, and who were entitled to such protection in return for their allegiance to the Government.—Mr. Hume then went into some further remarks upon the evidence, and concluded by declaring his intention to oppose the progress of the Bill.—The Attorney-General said, that the conduct of the hon. member for Aberdeen very much surprised him, because when the Bill was first brought in, a conversation occurred between them, in which the hon. member approved the principle of the Bill. He could not conceive what could have made such a change in the hon. member's opinion in the course of three or four days.—The petition was then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Maxwell presented a petition from certain Weavers of Renfrew, praying that there might be no re-enactment of the Combination Laws, and for a reduction of the duty on Indentures of Apprenticeship.

Mr. Wallace moved the bringing up of the Report upon the Combination Laws' Amendment Bill, when the House divided—For receiving the Report, 56; against it, 2; majority in favour of the Bill, 54.

Mr. Hume moved as an amendment, the omission of the words "molestation and obstruction."—Mr. Denman supported the amendment.—The Attorney-General said these words were to be found in twenty Acts of Parliament before his hon. and learned friend. It was a definite offence "to molest, oppose, or obstruct" an officer in the execution of his duty; and this provision was directed against the obstructing or molesting a man in the exercise of his bodily labour. A case had come before a magistrate of this metropolis, that day, he believed, in which it appeared that every man who went to work in the shop of a certain shoemaker was watched out, and hooted through the streets to his house. Surely molestation of this kind could never be permitted in a country like this. (*Hear.*) It was necessary to put down conduct of this kind, because it had a tendency to outrage and murder. (*Hear.*)—The Amendment was then negatived without a division.—The Report was then received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Spring-Gun Bill.—On the Order for the third reading of the Spring Gun Bill, Lord Binning objected to the words, garden, or any place whatever, and moved to leave out the same.—The House divided, when the numbers were, for the Amendment, 26; against it, 35; majority against the Amendment, 9.—While strangers were excluded, we understand an Amendment was carried allowing spring guns to be set in any walled orchard or garden.—On the question that the Bill do now pass, the House again divided. The numbers were, ayes, 31; noes, 32; majority against the Bill, 1. It was consequently lost.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Alderman Thompson presented a petition from Messrs. Curling and Young, complaining of certain allegations of an individual named Neale, who had attributed to them the having promoted a petition from their workmen against the combination of their fellow workmen.—The honourable member also presented petitions from the Sawyers and Shipwrights in the employ of Messrs. Curling and Young, declaring that their petitions were the spontaneous effusions of their own minds, repeating their complaints against their fellow workmen, who molested and insulted them in their work.—Mr. Hume asked if the honourable member was acquainted with the signatures of the parties.—Mr. Alderman Thompson said he had never been asked such a question since he had the honour of a seat in that House.—(*Hear, hear.*) He had received the petition from the most respectable persons, and had no hesitation in presenting them to the House as genuine. Sir J. Wrottesley took that opportunity of defending the conduct of the Committee on the Combination Laws, which had been aspersed by the honourable member for Aberdeen. If there was anything done unfair in that Committee it was by the hon. gentleman and by him alone.—(*Hear, hear.*) The hon. gentleman required only a wig and gown to have made him in every respect a fee'd Counsel against the investigation which the Committee were met to prosecute.—The petitions were then read and ordered to be printed.

Lord Palmerston brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the disturbances in Ireland.—Mr. Abercromby explained that the Report contained no detailed consideration of the subject referred to the investigation of the Committee.—The Report was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. Secretary Peel stated, with reference to a petition lately presented to the House from Mr. Montagu Burgoyne, complaining of the conduct of a clergyman in his parish, he had made inquiry into the matter, and found that the delay in the Ecclesiastical Court arose from their being obliged to wait the issue of proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, Next year they would be able to proceed; and he had ascertained that nothing he could do would hasten the suit now pending. But he had no hesitation in saying, from what he had learned, that if no one else had prosecuted this individual, he should certainly have advised the Crown to do so.

Combination of workmen bill.—Mr. Wallace moved the third reading of this bill—On the motion that the bill do pass, Mr. Hume expressed a wish that the opposition he had throughout made to this measure would be viewed as proceeding from a sincere desire to promote the interests of both masters and men. At the same time, he trusted that feeling of partiality for the interests of the masters, which had been so often shown in this bill, as well as upon other occasions, would not appear for the future.—Mr. Secretary Peel—As we are about, sir, to close the business of the Session with so much apparent good humour, it is far from my wish to say any thing likely to prolong the present discussion. At the same time I cannot hear any insinuation thrown out against either the committee or his Majesty's Government, of a feeling hostile to that great body of men, the operative weavers and artizans of the kingdom, without rising to repel it. With respect to this body, sir, which after all we must regard as as the main strength of the community, I must declare in justice to all parties, that I have no where witnessed the slightest partiality towards the interests of their masters, in opposition to them. (*Hear, hear.*) In this House, or in the Committee, I declare that I never heard words used against them one half so strong as those which have been used by the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume) himself; words, which at the time they were used, did him great credit, and which even now upon reflection, I am sure he would repeat, although they might be somewhat at variance with the language he has lately held. I have evidence of the language formerly employed by the hon. Gentleman upon this subject, in a letter which I hold in my hand. This letter is addressed to "John Allen, Shipwright, Dundee;" is dated 5th March, 1825, and signed "Joseph Hume." (*Hear and a laugh.*) And to shew with what good humour our proceedings, and the discussions upon this measure in particular are likely to be terminated, I will read the contents to the House. The right hon. Gentleman then read as follows:—I have further to say, that the plan which you have proposed to adopt respecting apprentices at Dundee, and which it is intended to follow at other places, will not have the result which the operatives expect from it. And I am quite sure that if the operatives do not act with more fairness towards their masters, and more prudence than many of them now do with reference to the great interests of trade, especially the seamen, shipwrights, and other trades, whose combinations and proceedings are too often marked with violence, the Legislature will be obliged to take some measures to counteract them, probably to retrace their steps, and re-enact the Combination Laws which were repealed last Session." (*Loud cheers.*) Now, sir, the Legislature have not been quite so severe as the hon. Gentleman would in this letter, and in heart, have them to be. They have not re-enacted the Cumbination Statutes—they have not retraced their steps. But they have done that which, I hope, with the assistance of the hon. Gentleman's good advice, will have the effect of recalling these deluded men to a sense of their true interests, and which, on their own accounts, I do most sincerely hope will be the means of putting a stop to those abominable combinations amongst workmen which so materially affect trade.—After a few words from Mr. Maxwell, the Bill was passed.

Mr. Secretary Peel moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Insolvent Debtor's Courts to dispense with residence within the walls of the King's Bench Prison, in certain cases until the next Session.—After a few words from Mr. Abercromby and Mr. Hobhouse, the Bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The following votes were then passed:—1,200*l.* to Mr. Brogden, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.—Certain sums of money to pay the salaries of the Officers of the House.—400*l.* to Ed. Phillips, Esq. the Speaker's Secretary.—500*l.* to Sir T. E. Tomlyns, for digesting the Statutes.—9,600*l.* to Mr. Mitford, for making an index to the Journals of the House.—And an Address to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to confer some dignity in the Church on the Rev. Thomas Manners Sutton, Chaplain of the House.

FRIDAY.

Colonel Lushington rose to present a petition from several Officers of the Deccan Army, complaining of misrepresentation in the imputation of delay to the trustees appointed to administer the Deccan Prize-money. The Hon. Member here read the concluding prayer of the Petition, which prayed that there might not be any interruption in the course of proceedings adopted at present by the trustees. He was desirous of taking this opportunity of stating, that the delays had been in a great degree occasioned by the extravagant demands of persons for a share in the distribution, and by the delay in furnishing the lists of persons who were duly entitled to the prize-money.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer felt great pleasure in hearing the petition which had been just presented to the House by his Honnurable and Gallant friend.—Dr. Lushington said, The Petition which was now submitted to the House he could not otherwise regard than as an attempt to do away with the effect of the petition which had been presented by his hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) on a former night. It had been got up for the occasion.—Sir H. Hardinge happened not to be present on the last night that the Petition referred to had been presented, and was anxious to avail himself of the present opportunity that offered, to express his opinion as to the claims on the Deccan Prize Money. He could not forbear from taking the present opportunity of of adverting to what had fallen from an hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. Lushington) relative to the conduct of the Duke of Wellington in this transaction, When a Noble person was accused of unparalleled impudence and insolence, it was, in his opinion, the observance of extreme patience on the part of the friends of that Noble Person who was absent not to retort upon the hon. Member, and to characterise his speech in the same language in which the hon. and learned Member had thought proper to characterise the conduct of his Noble Friend.—The Speaker suggested to the hon. and Gallant Member that he was certainly out of order.—Mr. Hume said, that in presenting the Petition which he had submitted to the house on a former night, he had not on light grounds preferred a charge of delay and neglect against the trustees. Sir H. Hardinge said, that the expressions attributed to the hon. member, in the newspapers, remained uncontradicted by the hon. and learned member himself.—The Speaker here interposed and observed, that it was most decidedly disorderly under any circumstances, to refer to what had occurred in the course of a previous debate, whatever might be the source of the information.—Sir Henry Harringe expressed his readiness to bow to the decision of the Chair.—Mr. Brougham said he could have little hope, after the declaration of the hon. and gallant member, of inducing him to take a moderate tone upon this matter. He did not mean to say he disapproved of the warmth which the hon. and gallant member had shewn upon the occasion; he thought the heat of his temper highly becoming, and just such as he himself should have evinced under similar circumstances.—Mr. Secretary Peel declared upon his honour, that he had heard no expression fall from his honourable and gallant friend, transgressing the fair privilege of parliamentary discussion.—Mr. Secretary Canning said he had been endeavouring to tax his memory relative to what had fallen from the hon. and learned gentleman opposite (Dr. Lushington) on the occasion which had given rise to the present discussion. He could not pretend to state with great positiveness the very words that were used; but he thought he could speak with some confidence as to the word "insolent," or "insolence" being used. If he rightly apprehended the matter, that word was applied, not to the individual, but to the letter, which now appeared altogether in a different form from that which it assumed on the occasion alluded to. As it now appeared, indeed, it changed the whole of the business.—Dr. Lushington said, he hoped he was not a man given to take offence slightly. There was only one expression of the hon. and gallant member which had been painful to him. It was that wherein he said, that he would apply the epithet "insolent" to his (Dr. Lushington's) conduct. If there was no offence intended, however, it was far from him to conceive any—(*Hear.*) The petition was then brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. Brougham rose to put a question to the right hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to know when it was understood the French troops intended to withdraw from Spain.—Mr. Secretary Canning, in an unusually low tone of voice, proceeded to answer the question of the hon. and learned member. He was prepared to say, with perfect sincerity, that he was satisfied in his own mind that the French Government had not the slightest shadow of an intention of keeping permanent occupation of Spain.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock, until Tuesday next.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS, Old-street, corn-chandler, from July 5 to July 16.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM WILSON DENNIS, Billericay, Essex, butchers. Solicitor, Barber, Chancery-lane.

EDWARD WALL, Hastings, shoe-maker. Solicitors, Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street.

MAURICE LIME, Liverpool, auctioneer. Solicitors, Finlow, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple-Inn.

JOHN PURSER, Bowyer-lane, Camberwell, dyer. Solicitor, Kirkman and Rutherford, Cannon-street.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Marsh, J. H. Stracey, and G. E. Graham, Berners-street, bankers, July 30—G. Gillingham, Little Paneras-street, stone-mason, July 23—J. Rimmer and J. Rimmer, Liverpool, provision-merchants, July 26—J. Bowes, Battersea, carpenter, July 30—T. Pike and Co., Bridgewater, bankers, July 27—W. Philipson, St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, dry-salter, July 23—T. Burry, Little Hampton, grocer, July 28—T. Tappenden, Cumberland-street, victualler, July 25—J. Maxwell, Boston, tea-dealer, July 23—W. Greening, Hampstead, carpenter, July 23—W. H. Stevens, Hedge-row, Islington, earthenware dealer, July 23—W. Moody, Holywell-row, Shoreditch, carman, July 23—S. Wilkins, Holborn-hill, stationer, July 23—G. Pugh, Sheerness, linen-draper, July 23—W. Hodge, Great Hermitage street, ship-owner, July 23—J. Eives, Canterbury, ironmonger, July 23—D. Crole, Old Broad street, Exchange broker, July 23—H. Wylie and W. J. Richardson, Abchurch lane, merchants, July 23—J. Bell and G. Bell, Berwick upon Tweed, coopers, July 26.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Hull and C. B. Morgan, Daventry, Northampton, bankers—J. Cole and Co., London, merchants—J. Osmond and Co., Princes-street—J. Perkins and W. Robotlom, High-Wycomb, salesmen—J. Muglislon and Co., Chesterfield, lace-manufacturer—J. Sneden and J. Sneden, Makchester, drapers—J. Hunt and H. J. Hunt, Tavistock-street, publishers—L. Lazarus and S. L. Lazarus, Bath, silversmiths—J. Harris and J. S. Davis, Mark-lane, corn-factors—E. Downey and W. Black, Wapping-street, plumbers—D. Smith and F. Beddek, East Stonehouse, Devon, attorneys—W. Parker and J. Brown, Birmingham, saddle-tree-makers—L. Swallow and M. M'Corkindale, Huddersfield, fancy woollen-manufacturers—J. Vickers and E. L. Bishop, Shetheld, saw-manufacturers—J. Gale and G. J. Gale, Alfred-place, Surrey, surgeons—L. Edmonds and L. Edmonds, jun., Skinner-street, attorneys—J. Hammond and Co., Rotherhithe, cork-manufacturers.

CERTIFICATES.—July 23.

John Welsford, Kingsland Road, Timber-merchant—J. F. Haldy, and W. Nortcott, Castle-street, Leicester-square, Wine-merchants—William Wilkins, Ashby de la Zouch, Wine and Spirit Merchant—W. Frampton, Wych Street, Saint Clement Danes, Victualler—Thomas Stoneham, Little Chelsea, Brewer—James Richardson, Liverpool, Merchant.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In consequence of my LORD ALVANLEY having burnt the "Age" IN OUR PRESENCE, at White's, last Sunday, we despatched a message to our publisher, suggesting the printing off an extra number, in anticipation of a prudigious sale, which actually turned out to be the fact; but in case any of our readers may have forgotten what nettled his Lordship so much, we beg to subjoin the following verse of a SONG entitled "Home Truths:"

ALVANLEY did not "throw
A *Somerset*" in the Park,
Nor LADY FITZROY show
Any thing in the dark!

Now really we cannot conceive how a little innocent sally of this kind could so agitate his Lordship's nerves; but it is as well to observe, in order that the good things of this life may not be lost, and also to prevent any future disappointment, should a recurrence take place, we shall strike off a few copies of the Song, that those Members of the Club, who are anxious to read it, may not be deprived of that gratification by any Noble Lord who, like the one we have alluded to, feels disposed to give to *our* deeds what his *own* could never yet boast of—FIRE! The late RICHARD PEPPER ARDEN, his Lordship's noble father, was always called "poivre ardent" by the French, and really his son seems quite determined not to lose the family title—poor fellow!

A Member of a Club remarkable for its high play and low manners, has lately been detected in stealing the Newspapers.—MORNING HERALD.

M'NAUGHTEN is wrong—we do not wish to rake up old stories, without the individuals still obtrude themselves on the public—his story of GLENGALL'S "night cap and Kitty," shall be kept in petto.

LORD HARDWICKE should address his letter to the person who addressed him, and not to us.

G. G. and his friend, on the same subject, are answered by a partial appearance of the arrangements we had entered upon, before the receipt of their letters.

We shall bear ROSS in mind.

B. A. is right. LADY FLINT was at BEGREZ'S concert—"assume a virtue if you have it not."

The letter from Clipstone-street, *relative to* VELLUTI, *is not admissible.*

CIVIS must advance something much stronger in behalf of MISTER GEORGE FARREN *than the contents of his present letter, before he can convince us that the said* FARREN *is any thing else than the most powerful mixture of conceit and impudence it ever fell to our lot to meet with; and the ostentatious account in Wednesday's* Chronicle, *of his* thirteenth *child, presents a fair chance of these brilliant qualifications remaining in the family.*

We have not room for Z.; besides, his "Beauty and the Beast" would require a vocabulary for "the million."

We did *see the party at Vauxhall, but they are not worth notice.*

We thank the "foot-guardsman," and, knowing the hand-writing, avail ourselves of his information. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER REFUSED TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE BREAKFAST AT WORMWOOD SCRUBS LAST MONDAY!!

The despatch which forwarded Ball Hughes's pun contained some verses, for only one of which have we room:—

The fruitful muse
Of Mr. Hughes,
Because he chanced to give her head,
It is believed
Last week conceived,
And thus she was deliver-ed.

L. S., A.B., SCIO, DRAMATICUS, and FUN, *are all thanked.*

The letters from Cheltenham are briefly noticed.

The inclosure of PATHOS *from Brighton has been properly distributed.*

In consequence of the unprecedented Sale of this Paper and in compliance with numerous requests on the subject, arrangements have been made for the future composition of the AGE *in* ENTIRELY NEW TYPE, *and it will be printed by a* STEAM-ENGINE.

THE AGE.

LONDON, JULY 3.

If we deemed it prudent to follow the opinion delivered by MR. HUME, on Wednesday last, in the House of Commons, in which he observed, "he held that mischievous axiom of our laws, that truth was a libel, to be a departure from the principles of good government," we should tell that egregious blockhead some truths he would not like to hear; but as we do not entertain a doubt but MASTER JOSEPH would be the very first person to construe our truths into a libel, we shall keep as closely within the limits to which we consider his observations extend, as we consistently and justly can. It is deplorable to reflect, for a moment, on the general mummery of this man's arguments, and the singular impertinence and ignorance manifested in all his interferences with the important questions that agitate the Councils of our Parliament; but it *is* something more than deplorable to witness the continual harassing occasioned to HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers, by remarks at all times falsely applied, and positions of the most pertinacious, yet most shallow pretensions,—a fact so indisputable, that at last, on Wednesday evening, MR. PEEL was compelled to say, "he could no longer sit and hear the gross misrepresentations of the honourable Member."

Before we dilate any further on the general character of HUME'S Parliamentary wisdom, or its direction in this particular instance, it is imperative upon us to revert to the serious COMBINATIONS that have lately taken place throughout the country, and to impress on the minds of our readers an absolute necessity for the interference of the Legislature, in an alteration of the COMBINATION LAWS' BILL, since it will be seen that, on a strict investigation of thirteen cases which have come before the Committee, with a view to ascertain how far these combinations have been affected by the passing of the Act of last Session, the result has left a decided conviction on the Members' minds, that it is to this Act principally the conduct of the Operatives has assumed such an open and avowed hostility. Unless some decided step had been taken by Parliament, to bring down to its proper level the false tone adopted by the mechanical classes of society, the very operations of commerce must be not alone temporarily suspended, but its power completely annihilated,—the corner-stone to the very fabric of our Constitution would be removed, and the building fall into ruin. There must exist between the different classes of the community, that defined and systematic understanding which has so long upheld the glory, the unanimity, and the security of our nation, or our nation will no longer be supported by these valuable props,—for any attempt to separate the lower orders from that connexion and controul which the wisdom of Government, and the organization of society, has established between them and their superiors, would be fatal to the prerogatives and advantages of both,—the suspension of trade would be one consequent evil of this vast error; and even if that were not to be the actual case, the encouragement of foreign artizans, which must inevitably follow, would be equally prejudicial to the workmen, and terminate in the emigration of their employers abroad, or their absolute ruin at home. The very proper and comprehensive view taken by MR. WALLACE of the Act of last Session, must convince every person, that a more dangerous Bill never passed through the Senate; for it did not confine itself to the toleration of combinations for the advance of wages and the like, but in plain terms enacted permission to workmen to combine to induce others to adopt a particular course—to leave off work already begun—to break an agreement before its natural termination, and also to regulate the manner of conducting any manufacture. With these prerogatives of the bill before us, it is only necessary to point at some of the consequences that have taken place since it was passed—fellow workmen have been murdered and threatened, masters lives been attempted—every species of interruption to trade committed—Shipwrights have refused to work for any employers who used blocks made by machinery, which has been the means of stopping the works in all the Dock Yards on the River,—and other acts of equal depravity and ruin—and then ask any rational person if it was not high time to amend this Act of the stultified Member for Aberdeen, before its results become more alarming and probably more beyond the power of controul. In what particular visitation of supineness this Bill found its way through the house, we shall not stop to enquire—for it is quite sufficient to know that the operations, which it has been the means of creating, have naturally excited the proper attention of Ministers, and they have at once remedied the evil—and it requires no very great head-piece to be assured it will be long enough before any bill of MR. HUME'S is again passed by Parliament, as a little more scrutiny last year would have saved all this exorbitant trouble, and also prevented the commission of those disastrous scenes to which we have alluded. In a very spirited and able article in this month's *Blackwood*, the subject is treated in the light in which alone it can be viewed by considerate and well regulated minds—for it is too evident that the doctrines put forth by certain political men in favor of the independence of the working classes, is nothing else but the impulse of faction, and as such capable of working incalculable mischief. The concluding passage of this article is entitled to particular attention:—

"Let these misguided workmen who are agitating the "country and preparing for it the most serious evil, be as- "sured, that in the upshot, they will be the greatest sufferers "from their madness. The cup of bitterness will not be "long in reaching them. Their turbulence and outrages— "their sickening cant, touching their right to inflict the "most grievous wrongs on all but themselves, have already "stripped them of all respect and sympathy on the part of "the rest of the nation. They stand the objects of general "indignation—they are regarded as men who disgrace their "country—who are acting the part of enemies to their "country. Do they suppose that the masters and the rest "of the community are men to be robbed of the controul of "their property and of their sacred rights by them, or any "other people in the universe? If they do, they will soon "be better informed. They may rely upon it, that if one "law fails to curb them, another will be framed that will; "and, if nothing else will do, the rest of the nation will "unanimously place them bound hand and foot at the mercy "of the masters."

With this admirable extract we shall dismiss the subject as far as respects the propriety of the Amended Bill, which has just passed the House, and on which there cannot be a difference of opinion at least entitled to notice, but, as this is the last time most likely, for the present, we shall have occasion to treat on such a very sad piece of goods as MR. HUME, we shall give him the unlimited benefit of our remarks. If the present Parliament were to terminate with the present Session, there would be some hopes that the common understandings of the Aberdeen Electors would be exerted to relieve themselves from the Parliamentary imputation under which they have been so long labouring—but, until that is the case, they must submit to it, in proportion as we submit to its consequences. As far as the most inveterate curiosity, the most perfect buttershop calculation will carry a man, this man will go—he will talk to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER of "splitting the difference," about 40,000*l.* of taxes, as if he were buying a horse, and of giving *his* guarantee for the country sustaining no loss by an unnecessary reduction of half a million of money—and, although, as SHERIDAN expressed himself, it was very kind to give MR. ROBINSON what NO OTHER *person* WOULD TAKE, yet it does not constitute him a man one jot the more capable of interfering in the high and important duties of the Senate. But the very criterion by which you are to estimate MR. HUME'S abilities, so particularly discernable in the fluctuating resistance he has made throughout the progress of the COMBINATION LAWS AMENDMENT BILL, is the wind up to the affair in the House of Commons by MR. PEEL, who, with that admirable tact for which he is so peculiarly distinguished, turned round upon HUME, and thumped him with his own weapons. As no language can be so good for this purpose as MR. PEEL'S, we transcribe it—he says, "I have "evidence of the language formerly employed by the "Honourable Gentleman upon this subject, in a letter "which I hold in my hand, by which it will be seen that "the legislature have not been *quite* so severe as the "Hon. Gent. would in this letter HAVE THEM TO BE. This "letter is addressed to 'JOHN ALLEN, Shipwright, Dun- "dee,' is dated 5th of March, 1825, and is signed "'JOSEPH HUME,'" (whereon the House burst into a fit of laughter, as well it might.) MR. PEEL then read as follows:—

"I have further to say, that the plan which you have proposed to adopt, respecting apprentices at Dundee, and which it is intended to follow at other places, will not have the result which the operatives expect from it. And I am quite sure, that if the operatives do not act with more fairness towards their masters, and more prudence than many of them now do, with reference to the great interests of trade, especially the seamen, shipwrights, and other trades, whose combinations and proceedings are too often marked with violence, the Legislature will be obliged to take some measures to counteract them, probably to retrace their steps, and re-enact the Combination Laws, which were repealed last Session."

If after this display, any human soul can be found incapable of ascertaining the precise quality of JOSEPH HUME'S intellects, a question will naturally arise, which is the greatest blockhead of the two.

A PUN.

An express has just arrived from Oatlands, conveying the gratifying intelligence that Mr. BALL HUGHES has made a pun:—TOM RAIKES was congratulating him on the beautiful aspect of the park and grounds at Oatlands, and observed that it presented a much more pastoral appearance than when in the possession of the DUKE OF YORK; whereon MASTER BALL, mustering up all his courage, remarked, that the reason probably why it might seem more *pastoral* now than formerly, was, because there were more EWES in it. "It made a great laugh at the time," as MATHEWS has it.

We entertained great hopes that the redoubtable Member for Galway would have confined his opinions on the subject of cruelty to animals to the House of Commons, where the question stands some chance of being freely and openly discussed; but when we hear of MR. MARTIN attending a public meeting and haranguing them for two hours one day, then going to Bow-street and pitting himself against MR. ADOLPHUS another day, by calling himself counsel for the plaintiff; we are disposed to look upon his exertions quite in a different point of view. In regard to the grand object of preventing cruelty as far as possible to the dumb part of creation, we go with him heart and hand—but when defeated in the Senate House, he convenes assembles to vituperate the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and play the fool by laughing at himself, we cannot refrain from following his example, and at the same time from offering some comments on his conduct. A more ridiculous and unnecessary affair than the meeting on Wednesday was probably never convened, for excepting the reading of some letters from sundry doctors, and a few quacks, observations on bull-baiting, an harangue from MARTIN, in which he actually said, if he could not take away all cruelty, he would try to take away 50 per cent. or 25 per cent! a *shining* idea or two from MR. HENRY HUNT and a short dissertation on the firing of Horses, nothing on earth was effected; and, in short, the whole thing turning on the member's complaints about *Bull* fighting, *Jack ass* flogging, and so on, merely proved the truth of the line which says "a fellow feeling makes wondrous kind." We know that MR. MARTIN'S theory and practice are entirely at variance—for every one remembers the story of his calling a man out, who, he supposed, had insulted MRS. MARTIN, whom he had deserted—assigning as a cause, that if *he* ill-treated his wife, it was no reason why any person else should—now, though we approve of the general impulse of this worthy man's *heart*, we are disposed to believe that his head may lead him into continual errors—and while they are confined to his family circle, we have no right to complain—but when they extend to the community, and the public become implicated, it is our duty

to interfere. The business at Bow-street on Friday, was of the same frivolous nature, as the affair at the Crown and Anchor, and, indeed, rather more so—and it is imperative upon us, therefore, to hint to this gentleman, that, unless that everlasting propensity to tom-foolery, with which he is afflicted is subdued, the grand object which brought him into notoriety will be defeated, and he will necessarily sink into a more insignificant obscurity than that from which he sprung.

THE REVIEW.

In our capacity of Reviewers, we attended in due form at Hounslow Heath on Tuesday last, and through the kind attention of a military friend obtained, as *Caleb Quotem* observes, "a place to see the *Review*." Although the rain which heralded the morning threw a damp on the air, it was far from throwing a damp on the spirits of the company, for very early the roads were lined with every vehicle that could be procured, all hastening with as much speed to this scene of mock combat, as many who were there would have been glad to have hastened from former scenes of reality. At the appointed hour of eleven o'clock, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Royal Brother, the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived on the ground, and were received by a salute of artillery, which, however, did not drown the loyal acclamations evinced by the vast assemblage of persons of all degrees. The regiments were formed in two lines—in the first, the Royal Artillery, two Regiments of Life Guards, and Blues, whose appearance on their coal black chargers, with "their polished helm and corslets," was certainly most commanding.—In the second line the Royal Dragoons and Bays,—the Scotch Greys, of whom, at Waterloo, the late Napoleon said, "Ah que les chevaux gris sont terribles,"—the 12th Lancers, at whose head, in the above memorable battle, the Gallant Ponsonby fought, conquered, and fell—and the 7th, the Noble Anglesea's own Hussars. After the usual parade movements, "the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war" commenced:—the charges, more especially the one made by the household troops, were executed with the utmost precision—and it was really gratifying to contemplate the coolness which they have ever evinced on their home service, and the intrepidity shewn by them while on foreign duty. It would be out of the question to suppose that a spectacle of this description could occur without some drollery attached to it, and assuredly that of Tuesday had much to boast of—for, among the numerous individuals, who, in a true zeal for their country's service, appeared on the field in their respective uniforms, we observed my Lord Nugent, whose appearance at once denominated the Bom*bardier*—then there was Joseph Hume, who, in compliment to his late avocation, appeared as a *Lancer*, ready, if called upon, to *bleed* for his country. Next to him was Colonel Berkeley, in the *cast off* uniform of a late Colonel of *Foot*—Ninny Robins and Lord Normanby as *Foot* Guards—Dick Martin as a Horse Guard, and Lord Chesterfield, and Mr. Curzon as black—guards. Among the rest, we particularly noticed the Managing Director of the New *Burial* Company in the costume of the *Rifle* Corps; also Brougham, Denman, Wood, and old Lushington, as the *Queen's Own;* Wilson came in the dress of the *Bays*, but seemed quite out of his element; indeed it was an universal opinion, that the less he had to do with *any* bay, unless it was Botany Bay, the better; then Bum Hill, as a *Light* Dragoon, in a Cuirass, and "very like" a *queer Ass* he looked in it. There was Lord Limerick giving a description of the battle of Vinegar Hill, which seemed to make his companions in arms look rather sour; and Mr. Rowland Stephenson, in the "brilliant regimentals" which Wednesday's Post says he wore at the Fancy ball at Almack's. We happened to have a very full view of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and when "eyes right" was given, it was the greatest fun imaginable to see Lord William Lennox evidently turning over in his mind what was best to be done, as he could never look "eyes *right*" in all his life; and Sefton, who was close to us, immediately rode off, on hearing the word "right shoulders forward." The scene was greatly enlivened by the introduction of occasional pieces of music by the bands on the ground, but it was really droll to see little Tankerville ride up to Lord Uxbridge, and ask him, as a personal favour, to stop the Horns, as they were unpleasant to his ears. The day, upon the whole, was a very agreeable one, for there were not as many legs left behind as is usual on such occasions; neither carriages nor blood were spilt to any great extent; and what with a little wet outside, and stopping now and then on the road to take a little inside, as Mr. Pierce Egan denominates the London beverage, the worthy visitors reached the metropolis in very comfortable plight, long "ere the set of sun."

THEATRES.

Our dramatic attention has been principally directed to the appearance of Signor Velluti, who made his debut at the King's Theatre on Thursday, and contrary to the expectations of those geese who flock any where to see a riot, and to the designs of those reptiles who are always to be found instrumental in making one, his reception was of the most flattering nature. We shall take this opportunity of alluding to one of the most disgusting and insolent compositions with which our Press ever teemed, which cut a conspicuous figure in Thursday's *Times*, referring to the nature of Velluti's *epicene* gender, as the writer the following day termed it, and condemning in toto, not only the appearance of the singer, but of every person going to see him. We have not forgotten the outrageous calumnies and injuries heaped by this Journal on that poor Devil, Kean, whereby he became the object of the most disgraceful persecutions that were ever inflicted on a person so situated, and of which Mr. Kean almost deserved the full extent, for not prosecuting the libellous Cockney—and had we been then before the public, possessing the great influence our paper does, he should have had the full use of its columns, to have exposed to the scorn of every reader the affected morality of one of the most immoral men in the metropolis. There are two persons in the conduct of the *Times*, professed and open adulterers—who were insulting and disgusting the ears of all readers by the defamation of this man, for the very crime they were then committing, and one, in particular, whose name the courtesy due to a cotemporary is the cause of withholding, is the most profligate vagabond to be met with; and yet, this fellow can have the audacity to affect a squeamishness, which his enlightened and dignified rival journalists despise, at the delinquency of a poor actor completely harpooned by a wretched courtezan, and a foreign singer personally mutilated, by an accident in early life; while, at the same time, he himself is figuring away in the Blackfriars *coteries* with another man's wife—to say that this is the height of all insolence, is the least you can say—for it is the height of all humbug and hypocrisy.

In witnessing the performance of Velluti, we of course did not allow our minds to be prejudiced by any feelings of his situation: for, if we had viewed the matter in the light the *Times* views it, we should have considered the only way to check the immorality of such an exhibition, was to maintain a profound silence on the business, and deeming it an indelicate subject for female readers, certainly, not direct, by any remarks, their attention to it—these feelings, however, did not impress our minds, and, we therefore do not hesitate to say that we derived considerable gratification from his performance—he is an excellent singer, and when recovered from the natural timidity his peculiar situation excited, he may rest assured that the canting stuff of the *Times* would obtain for him friends instead of enemies, more particularly as his abilities are sufficient to command them. Every one has a joke about Velluti—Alvanley's about Remorini and him is capital, but we should have the "Society for the Suppression of Vice" about our ears, if we were to give it—we have had our own jokes, and certainly laughed internally to see Signor Velluti and Signora *Cast*elli on the stage together—but all this is foreign to the purpose.

In the other departments of the Drama little of interest has occurred, except that Miss Foote, or rather her Managers, have taken our hint and withdrawn "*Clari*"—that Miss Tree is to have a *Law* as well as a Love suit entailed upon her, for breaking her Covent-Garden engagement—that a very large Scotch booby, yclept Captain Forbes, had the impudence to call on Mr. Bradshaw to ask him if he meant to marry her, and that Mr. Bradshaw very properly shewed *Sawnie* the door, who went down stairs muttering to himself the first line of *Simkin's* song in the *Deserter*, "A little cock sparrow a'top of a *tree*,"—that Thursday's *Herald* killed Mr. Malcolm for love of this actress, and that Friday's *Herald* brought Mr. Malcolm to life again,—that Colman, the *Licenser*, was reeling drunk in one of the green-rooms the other night, and that Mrs. Coutts was sober in her box the same evening. The "note of preparation" has been loudly sounded at both theatres, for the production of the French King's Coronation; and report of course says, that we are to have something quite superlative at each house, in spite of the damp thrown on the spirits of Mr. Planche, the Covent-Garden caterer, because they did not fire a salute on the coast, when he landed from *Rheims*. It was certainly a pointed neglect to the "great Plenipotentiary."

It is not our intention to enter, at present, into any discussion relative to the Meeting held on Friday at the City of London Tavern, to consider the plans and objects of a New University, to be established in the Metropolis, as the business is so completely in its infancy, that any animadversions would be almost unnecessary; but as things take a different turn, and information on the subject expands itself, we shall take the liberty of pointing out several speakers at the said meeting, as fit objects for the very earliest admission, as soon as the said University is completed and open.

We perceive, by the *Morning Chronicle*, that Mr. Judge, the Editor of the *Cheltenham Journal*, has been horsewhipped again; and having made the necessary enquiries on the subject, we find the cause of quarrel to have originated in the following circumstance:—In reporting the motion lately made by Counsellor Phillips for the removal of the trial of Judge *versus* Berkeley from Gloucestershire, the *Courier* misnamed the paper, mentioning the Editor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, when it should have said the *Cheltenham Journal;* which blunder elicited the following letter:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

"Cheltenham Chronicle Office, June 13.

Messrs. S. Y. Griffith and Co. Proprietors of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, request the Editor of the *Courier* will do them the justice to correct an error which appears in the Law Report of Saturday evening, in which it is stated, that the Editor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle* had applied to the Court of King's Bench to remove the venue of a trial for an assault from Gloucestershire into Herefordshire. The Editor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle* never having received personal chastisement from any member of society, has no occasion to institute such a proceeding—and if he had, he has too firm a reliance upon the conscientious feelings and honourable principles of the Jurors of Gloucestershire, to state, upon his oath, that he believed they were incapable of rendering him justice, upon their oaths."

Upon which Mr. Judge made these comments:—

"That a man should be so besotted as to suppose any person would have had the hardihood to go before the Lord Chief Justice, or a Commissioner of the Court of King's Bench, and make an affidavit, accusing *every* eligible special Juror in a whole County, of partiality, prejudice, and perjury, we should never have supposed credible, had we not 'seen and read with our own eyes,' the above precious composition. To men, whose understandings are even somewhat below mediocrity, the affidavit alluded to, requires no explanation; and as to the wilful misconstructions attempted to be put upon it by the *few* interested fawning parasites, our real friends, we are convinced, will consider them utterly contemptible and worthy only of the source from whence they sprung. Could any sober-minded man, we would ask, not bewildered by interest, or maddened by prejudice, deduce from the affidavit in question so ridiculous a supposition, much less so frothy a conclusion? No."

And in consequence, Mr. Griffith went with a friend to the Cheltenham Theatre on Tuesday last, and there publicly chastised the said Mr. Judge. In the former instance, in which Colonel Berkeley was the assailant, we really imagined that this gentleman, who is not accustomed to use much ceremony on any occasion, had committed himself in some outrageous manner, but this subsequent instance in which Mr. Judge's writings have come under the *lash* of his antagonist, induce us to view Berkeley's conduct in a totally different point of view, and we presume it will completely alter the complexion of the pending action. It would be unjust to either party to adjudge this business prematurely, and we shall therefore decline to insert, at present, any part of the mass of scurrility and abuse that we have received against Mr. Judge; because, divested of any other consideration, he is really to be looked upon "as a very ill-used gentleman." He was horsewhipped some time since by Colonel Berkeley, who is above six feet in height; and in consequence of the punishment he received, his marriage was put off for nearly two months; he is now horsewhipped by Mr. Griffith, who is just three feet one inch in height; and we understand that, in consequence of its severity, the parental expectations from the said marriage are frustrated, owing to Mrs. Judge's alarm. When Mr. Judge's eye gets quite well, and he is enabled *to see things in their proper light*, we do hope something may suggest itself to him to remedy all this personal inconvenience; in the mean time we shall suspend all further animadversion, and merely notice a most extraordinary coincidence,—at the end of the criticism, in the last *Cheltenham Journal*, Mr. Judge mentions the announced appearance of Mr. Macready, and concludes by saying, "we anticipate a great treat on Tuesday next," and as this is the identical night on which he was horsewhipped, we have every reason to hope his expectations were realized.

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

The King's Levee and Court.—Wednesday, at two o'clock His Majesty held a Levee at his palace in Pall-mall, which was attended by between six and seven hundred of the nobility, gentry, and persons of distinction. A short time before one o'clock, the King's Guard marched into the Court Yard of the Palace, under the command of Colonel Mackinnon, preceded by the band of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards in their State uniform, the Ensign carrying the State colours. Sir Richard Birnie appeared at the head of Townsend, Sayer, and a numerous assemblage of police officers, Bow-street patrol, who preserved very excellent order in the avenues and entrance to the Palace-yard. A detachment of Life Guards marched into Waterloo-place, where they halted opposite the Palace, their band, in their superb uniforms, playing marches and various pieces during the afternoon. The band of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards playing alternately with them. Two of the Royal Porters appeared at each gate, wearing embroidered scarfs and holding long splendid staves in their hands. The Marshalmen, Under Porters, Gentlemen Porters, the Pages in Waiting. Mr. Messenger and Mr. Lyn were the State Pages. The grand hall was lined with a party of the Yeomen Guard under the command of Mr. Cipriani, the Exon in Waiting.

The grand ball to be given by His Majesty at St. James's Palace, on Monday evening, will be magnificent in the extreme. Great preparations are making for the occasion. The splendid suite of rooms, when lighted up, will excel in grandeur anything that has been seen on any similar occasion. The company are all to appear in new gala dresses.

The Marquis of Hertford entertained a most splendid party last evening at his noble mansion in Piccadilly. The whole of the Royal Family, we believe, with the exception of His Majesty, were present, besides four hundred persons of the highest rank. The Noble Marquis erected with peculiar taste a temporary theatre in the large apartment, where a French play was acted by the performers from Tottenham-street. At the conclusion of the *Vaudeville*, a superb supper, consisting of every delicacy of the season, together with the greatest variety of fruits and wines, kept the company in a spirit of perfect enjoyment and hilarity till a late hour.

Prince Esterhazy, Austrian Ambassador to the Court of London, who attended the Coronation as the representative of his Sovereign, will shortly leave Paris for the British capital. We hear that his Excellency is likely to supersede Baron Vincent, as Austrian Ambassador to the Court of France.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

On Friday His Majesty's naval steam vessels *Comet* and *Lightning*, under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Brazen*, of 50 guns, arrived in Dover Roads from Boulogne, with the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and suite. Upon the *Comet* and *Lightning* quitting the *Brazen* to enter the harbour, she saluted the noble party, by a discharge of 15 guns; at the same time her yards were manned, and the sailors cheering until out of sight. As soon as the *Comet* reached the quay, a salute from the guns at the Drop Redoubt was fired. There was an immense multitude of persons assembled on the quays and pier, to witness the arrival of the noble party; the greater portion having followed his Grace and Duchess to the York Hotel, gave them nine distinct rounds of cheers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, June 9.—The project of a forced loan, which was decided on some time ago by the Council of Ministers, has been laid before the Council of Castile, which threw obstacles in the way of it, and which have hitherto paralysed it; but it seems that the distress of our Exchequer, and the necessity of providing for the current expences, added to the state of the public mind in the Isle of Cuba, have induced the Council of Castile to sanction the forced loan, without regard for the consequences of this disastrous measure. Eight individuals of that party which prowls about Aranjuez, were executed yesterday, but the discontent expressed by the people on a preceding execution of two individuals of the same party, caused great precautions to be taken this time, almost the whole garrison being under arms.

Vienna, June 11.—Prince Ruffo, ambassador from the King of the Two Sicilies to the Imperial Court, arrived here yesterday from Milan, and the Chevalier Vasquez, Spanish mbassador at the Swedish Court, for Stockholm.

Stutgard, June 16.—A letter from Stunfen (in the Grand Durhy of Baden) says, "The damage done by the dreadful hail storms of the 24th of May, in 17 parishes of this district, amount to 390,000 florins, without reckoning the loss of the fruit. The fields present a most melancholy appearance of desolation. The cornfields look like stubble after the harvest, and the trees are as bare of leaves as in the middle of winter."

Switzerland.—On Sunday the 5th, at two in the morning, the city of Zurich was illumined by a frightful column of fire, which arose on the other side of the lake; it was found to be the great dye-house One of the owners perished in the flames. This active and most respectable man has left three young children, who are reduced to poverty by this misfortune, as the proprietors of the establishment, which they had lately increased considerably, were in treaty about the insurance. It is said the fire was caused by the spontaneous bustion of some oil-cloth.

The Canton of Tessine has granted a license to a Piedmontese Society, for 15 years, for establishing steam vessels in the Lago Magiore.

Papers and letters from Quebec, to the 28th ult., have been received. A public meeting of the inhabitants had been called, for the purpose of discussing the plan of a new canal to connect the lakes of Ontario and Erie, and to proceed through a whole chain of minor lakes. Accounts had reached Canada of the establishment in London of the Canada Ship Building Society, the Halifax Agricultural Association, and other societies about to be formed, which the papers notice as likely to be very beneficial to the British possessions in North America.

Letters received yesterday from Bordeaux, referring to an account from Madrid, of an attempt to destroy the soldiers of the Royal Guard, by mixing poison with their provisions, treat it as a far more serious affair than the Paris papers have done, but supply no details which can be useful in developing its true history. It is remarkable that no account of it has appeared, except in papers known to be under the influence of the Spanish Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The King has presented the Duke of Wellington with the identical diamond ornament (the George) belonging to the Order of the Garter, with which Queen Anne invested the Duke of Marlborough. His Majesty, in the most gracious and pleasing manner, desired the Duke of Wellington to wear it at the dinner at Apsley House on the 18th, at the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo—*Morning Paper.*

A meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Chambers and Son, Bankers, took place on Monday at the King's Theatre. J. Calcraft, Esq. M. P. in the chair. It was stated by that gentleman and some others, that it was impossible to avert a bankruptcy; Mr. Chambers, Jnn. was in custody for debt to the amount of 20,000*l.* Mr. Denew said, that the conduct of the Committee was base, malignant, and oppressive; there was no person more honourable than Mr. Chambers; the Chairman, in particular, betrayed a bad feeling towards him. He (Mr. Denew) would undertake to pay 20s. in the pound, if a commission were not issued; 10s. before a year and a half, and the other 10s. when the Chancery suit respecting the Opera-house, should be decided. It was then agreed that the conduct of the committee has met the approbation of the creditors, and that they be empowered to act as they think fit respecting the revocation of the letter of licence.

More Horsewhipping at Cheltenham.—On Tuesday night last, Mr. Judge, the Editor of *The Cheltenham Journal*, was in the Theatre of that town, and was called out to a person, who, it was said, was desirous of speaking to him. The moment he left the box he was assailed by Mr. Griffith the Proprietor, and by the Printer of *The Cheltenham Chronicle*, the one using a horsewhip, and the other a stick, with quite as much vigour as had been displayed by Colonel Berkeley. The effects of the discipline were soon visible, and Mr. Judge had another vein opened on the occasion. The attack is attributed to some paragraph in the Journal offensive to Mr. Griffiths and his squire, who thought they could not act in a more becoming manner, than by following the example of their gallant neighbour, the Colonel.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A Brussels paper states, that Mrs. Becher, late Miss O'Neill, the celebrated actress, is now in Paris, deprived of sight, and is about to undergo an operation for cataract.

On Wednesday, the first Anniversary meeting of the Society for preventing cruelty to animals took place at the Crown and Anchor. Mr. Warre, M.P. took the chair, in the place of Sir James Mackintosh, who was too indisposed to attend. The meeting was but thinly attended. Mr. Martin, M.P., Mr. M'Kinnon, M.P., and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting on the benefits which the society had conferred; and the report, which was read by the Secretary, stated that 149 convictions had taken place through its exertions. The letters of several eminent surgeons, expressive of their objection to experiments upon animals was read, but as these were published several months ago, they are known to the public. The meeting separated, after voting thanks to the leading supporters of the society.

Much of the annoyance of which complaint has been so frequently and justly made, at the Coach-stand, Piccadilly, will be in future avoided, a new regulation having commenced on Monday last—all the cads are done away with, and two persons appointed to prevent any stage remaining there more than ten minutes, the expence to be defrayed by the Coach Proprietors jointly.

The wife of General Lavalette, whose escape made so much noise some years since, is still in a private mad-house in Mont-Martre. Her malady is of a melancholy kind, and she amuses herself with tearing her dresses in long narrow slips, accompanying the action with a corresponding hissing sound. Her only paroxysms are when she beholds her husband; her conduct is then outrageous. She is about 45 years of age, and all means have been used for her recovery, but without effect. Her husband has been again received into favour, and is now employed in the King's Household.

Society of British Artists.—We are very glad to hear that this Exhibition has increased in public estimation, assured as we are of its beneficial tendency to the promotion and encouragement of the fine arts, it has not only been more numerously attended this season, but its sales have likewise been more extensive; and in addition to which we are gratified to know that the Duke of Bedford, Lord Northwick, Dr. Mackie, and several other distinguished patrons have given commissions for pictures to several of the Artists; we sincercly and cordially wish it every success it merits, and have no doubt that every successive Exhibition will add to its importance by a pictorial display; honorable to native talent and worthy of British support.

The Thames Tunnel.—On Thursday last, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by an Officer of rank, visited these interesting works at Rotherhithe. His Royal Highness, attended by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, one of the Directors, and by Mr. Brunel, the Engineer, went down the great shaft, which is, we understand, now 52 feet deep, or 13 feet lower than the deepest part of the river. His Royal Highness witnessed the manner in which the works is carried on, and expressed his admiration of the progress which has been made in this great undertaking. It is expected that in about three weeks or a month the double archway will be commenced towards the river. The ground, on the river side in particular, is found to be so dry and hard, that the engineer feels no apprehension at leaving in the wall of the shaft, on that side, an opening of 40 feet by 17 feet, which in his original plan was to have been built solid, and cut through afterwards. This work was visited the preceding day by the Vice-Chancellor and a numerous party of persons of distinction.

Election of Sheriffs.—The poll finally closed on Friday, when Messrs. Crowder and Kelly returned thanks for the distinguished honour conferred on them. The Hall then adjourned to Monday, when the election of these Gentlemen will be declared in form. The final state of the poll was as follows:—

For Alderman Crowder	945	For Mr. Hurd . . .	287
Mr. Kelly	872	Mr. Martin . .	137
Mr. Dove	455	Mr. Woolley . .	86

THE ARMY.

Half Pay.—The three months' half-pay due on the 27th ult. will be in course of payment on Thursday, the 14th of July. The under-mentioned services, due on the 24th ult. will be in course of payment on the 14th of this month, viz:—Retired, full and half-pay; Military Pensions to Wounded Officers; Pay of Adjutants of Local Militia; Allowances to Reduced Adjutants, and Serjeant-Majors of Militia; Foreign half pay, and Foreign Pensions—The 7th (the Queen's Own) Regiment of Light Dragoons (Hussars) is ordered to march, on Monday next, from Hounslow Barracks, for York.

The 8th (the King's Royal Irish) Regiment of Ligh Dragoons (Hussars) has received orders to march, on Monday next, from Windsor to Hounslow Barracks.—The 12th (the Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers) Regiment, has received orders to march, on Monday next, for Birmingham and Coventry.

ARRIVAL OF LORD COCHRANE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, June 27.—This morning's dawn discovered his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil's frigate, Peranga, anchored at Spithead, with the flag of Lord Cochrane flying at the main, as Admiral of the Emperor's fleet. At nine o'clock a communication was had with the Victory, the flag-ship of the Port Admiral, regarding the customary salutes between friendly powers, which we suppose was satisfactorily arranged, for, about three in the afternoon, the Peranga saluted our Admiral, which was returned by him in the usual manner. Lord Cochrane landed at the King's Sally Port, about ten o'clock, when the assembled populace gave him three cheers, for which he bowed politely in return. He walked up the High-street, to the George Hotel, accompanied by his suite. Time and the elements seem to have had some effect on his Lordship's person. He was dressed in a blue undress military coat, with a foraging cap with gold band. His Lordship seemed to stoop in his gait, and looked rather pale. We learn the frigate sailed from Maranham on the 20th ult., and having been driven by the S. E. winds to the Northward of the Azores, bore up for this port, in order to shift some of her masts, which have been sprung, and to repair other damages. The officers report, that all the northern provinces of Brazil had been restored to tranquillity and obedience to the Government, and that no hostile vessel of war had been seen on any part of the coast since the evacuation of Bahia two years since.—A number of naval and military officers waited on his Lordship immediately on his arrival at Billett's Hotel. He proceeds to London in the morning.—The Peranga is a very fine frigate, mounting 46 guns, and has a very showy appearance, from the immense size of her ensign, added to the flag of his Lordship flying at the main, and another flag on the bowsprit.—Most of the crew are British, as also the officers. The first and second Captains are Shepherd and Crosby.—During the time the Peranga was saluting, she ran up the English union to her fore-top-gallant-mast head.—It was a considerable time before any shore boat was allowed to board the frigate. The first information Lord Cochrane asked, was, if the Catholic Bill had passed.

On Tuesday last Abraham Levy, Esq. of the East India House, residing at Bank Terrace, Whitechapel-road, was proceeding in his carriage with his family to see the review on Hounslow Heath, when on reaching Hammersmith he became alarmingly ill, so much so, that he could not onger bear the motion of the carriage. The unfortunate Gentleman was conveyed to the Cock and Magpie Tavern, at Hammersmith, where every medical aid was promptly procured, but in less than ten minutes after entering the house, he breathed his last.

A dreadful fire broke out on Thursday morning between twelve and one o'clock, in the Green-lanes, Stoke Newington, on the premises of Mr. Massey, a bullion dealer, of Leadenhall-street. Mr. Massey had just finished building four beautiful houses near the end of Church-lane, and the workmen were going to leave about the time above stated, when one of the houses was discovered to be on fire, which owing to the dry state of the materials was spreading rapidly to the adjoining houses. Messengers were dispatched after the engines to town, and persons employed themselves in throwing water with pails and buckets, but without effect, and the whole of Mr. Massey's houses were enveloped in the flames, which wore a very alarming aspect, and all attempts to arrest their progress proved abortive. Before the engines could arrive from town three out of the four houses were completely burnt down. We understand Mr. Massey is not insured; and no cause can be assigned for the conflagration.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT—Thursday.

Lord Ravensworth *v.* Law and others.—Mr. Sugden stated, that this was a common bill, filed by Lord Ravensworth, his son, and other persons interested, against Mr. Law, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, the Bishop of Durham, and others; and the object of it was to establish a claim to a *modus.*—Mr. Horne said he did not think it necessary to trouble the Court in opening the answers of the several defendants, because, if the Court should be of opinion that the plaintiffs' title was clear upon their own evidence, he did not mean to resist the application.—His Honour asked, if Mr. Horne meant to pray an issue?—Mr. Horne said no—he meant to leave it entirely to the Court, to decide the right upon the evidence of the plaintiff himself.—Mr. Sugden was quite prepared to read his evidence and to prove the title of the plaintiff, which was not disputed.—His Honour considered, from what had been said, that there was nothing to be disposed of but the question of costs.—Prayer of the bill granted.

Mr. Secretary Peel, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, said, it was his intention to bring in certain Bills next Session, for the consolidation of parts of the Criminal Law.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Thursday.

The King *v.* Knight and Others.—This was an information filed against the defendants, under the 43d Geo. 3, for the recovery of a sum of 50*l.*, as a penalty, due in consequence of their resisting a tax-gatherer in the execution of his duty.—The Solicitor-General and Mr. Shepherd appeared for the King; and Mr. Jervis, for the defendant. The circumstances were these;—A Mr. Richard Hoskins, who resides at Charlton-row, near Manchester, not finding it convenient to pay his taxes, a necessity arose of putting a distress into his house. When the tax-gatherer, Redfearn, arrived at the house, he found that the creditors of Mr. Hoskins had been before-hand. The property and furniture of the house had been seized, and a sale was going on. He immediately applied to one of the defendants for the taxes, which amounted to 6*l.*, and some odd shillings. This request was received civilly, and the tax-gatherer was told, that if he would wait half an hour, he should have the money. He waited the half hour, but no money arrived. A second demand was made. The conduct then pursued was far different from that on the first intimation. Insult, abuse, violence, and blows, were the response. Two bailiffs were then sent for, and a chest of drawers was seized, to answer the demand. At length, perceiving that they must in the end yield, the money was obtained, and paid to the tax-gatherer. On these facts of the assault, which thus operated to obstruct the tax-gatherer in the execution of his duty, the present information was filed. Mr. Jervis, for the defendant, contended, that the evidence for the Crown did not prove that his clients were guilty of the obstruction in question. Those who had been guilty of the offence had submitted, and allowed judgment to go by default. This, however, was by no means the case with them. They were conscious of their innocence, and therefore defended it themselves. They might have been present at the obstruction, but there was no proof that they had been guilty of the offence imputed to them. Taking all the facts into their consideration, he hoped the Jury would think their verdict ought to be for his client. The Solicitor-General was greatly surprised at the very strange speeies of defence here set up. If the defendants were to be acquitted in this case, then if there were five persons engaged in a murder, the person only who had actually struck the fatal blow, or fired the pistol, would be punished. These parties were present at the time, and by that presence, and the countenance thus afforded, they certainly rendered themselves liable, and were subject to the penalty of the law.—The Lord Chief Baron summed up the evidence, and told the Jury, that the sole point for their consideration was, whether these defendants had been engaged in obstructing the collector in the performance of his duty. If they thought they had, their verdict must be for the Crown; if not, they would find for the defendants. The Jury having consulted some minutes, returned a verdict for the Crown.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—June 26.

Newport *v.* Starling.—This was an action by the late keeper of a boarding-school at Little Hampton, in Sussex, to recover the amount of half a year's schooling of the defendant's daughter.—Mr. Talfourd and Mr. L. Adolphus conducted the plaintiff's case; and Mr. Wightman, the defendant's.—The plaintiff, in support of her case, was obliged to call Mrs. Perry, the wife of a defendant in a former action, and sister of this defendant, and on her cross-examination, she stated that the defendant's daughter had been put to the plaintiff's school on her own responsibility, and not that of the defendant, and this fact not being contradicted, the Lord Chief Justice directed a nonsuit.

Same *v.* Saggers.—This was a similar action against the parent of another child, but it was agreed by Counsel to refer the case to arbitration.

Maguire *v.* Farnsworth and others.—This was an action of trespass and assault.—The plaintiff's case was conducted by Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Platt. The defendant did not appear.—The case proved in evidence was in substance this:—The plaintiff, a poor man, had rented part of a house with a separate entrance, of the defendant Coates, a coachmaker, in Somers'-town, at fifteen pounds per annum. For some reasons Mr. Coates was dissatisfied with his tenant, and wished to get rid of him, right or wrong. The last quarter's rent was paid at Michaelmas, 1824, but in the second week in October, Mr. Coates employed Mr. Farnsworth to make a distress for two weeks' rent, and he accordingly seized a table, and left the other defendant, Parsons, in possession. At the end of two more weeks, another seizure was made, in the expectation that the plaintiff would be induced to give up possession, which he refused to do. After twelve o'clock at night in the month of October, the defendants, Farnsworth and Coates, broke into the plaintiff's room, turned him naked into the street, and gave him in charge to the watchman for an assault. The watchman refused to take the charge until the plaintiff put on his clothes, and as soon as he was clad he was taken to the watchhouse, but discharged next morning by the Magistrate, who advised him to bring this action. There being no defence offered, and these facts being uncontradicted, the Jury, under the learned Judge's directions, found their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100*l.*

Lee *v.* Levy.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff who is an Attorney, against defendant, a Sheriff's Officer, as an indorsee of a bill of exchange for 50*l.*, who at the sittings after Hillary Term last, obtained a verdict on the grounds that plaintiff took a warrant of attorney from the acceptor without his consent.—In Easter Term last, the plaintiff applied to the Court for and obtained a rule *Nisi* to set aside such verdict, and that judgment might be entered for the amount of his debt.—In last Trinity Term, Mr. Brougham and Mr. Platt for the plaintiff contended, that as at the time plaintiff took the warrant of attorney from the acceptor, this action was brought; it was not necessary to have defendant's consent—on the contrary, Messrs. Gurney and Chitty for defendant, contended that it was, and several cases were cited, when the Judges took time to consider of their judgment and to look into the cases cited, and this day gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the whole amount due to him by making the rule absolute.

LIBEL—MEMOIRS OF HARRIETTE WILSON.

Blore *v.* Stockdale.—*Friday*—Mr. Jones, in opening the pleadings, stated that this was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a statuary and stone mason in Piccadilly, to recover from the defendant, who is a publisher and bookseller in the Royal Colonade, Pall-mall, compensation in damages for injury sustained by him in consequence of the defendant having published a false and malicious libel upon the character of the plaintiff, in a work entitled *The Memoirs of Harriette Wilson.* The defendant pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Scarlett, in stating the case for the plaintiff, read the libel, which was contained in a letter alleged to have been written by Harriette Wilson's sister Fanny, then the kept Mistress of Capt. Parker, and in which she stated that she had just declined an offer of marriage made to her by the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff, in making her the offer, told her "that he would have no objection to her taking a little

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ATHENS.—A view of this interesting City, comprising the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Grove of Academus, and several other objects equally fraught with classic associations, is now exhibiting at the Cosmorama—this view and the Panorama of Edinburgh, at Leicester square, will enable the public to judge of the resemblance said to be observable between those Two Cities—the Cosmorama having undergone a total change, contains also Views of Grand Cairo, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, and other magnificent antiquities of Egypt, and some very extraordinary objects in Italy, Spain, and India, 209, Regent street, Oxford street.

THE EGYPTIAN TOMB, discovered by the late Mr. BELZONI.—The Exhibition of the Egyptian Tomb, with a variety of Models of Temples and Pyramids explored by the late Traveller, is now open at 3, Leicester-Square. Admittance, 2s.: Children, 1s.

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CORNWALL and DEVONSHIRE MINING COMPANY.—The Deputation from the Board of Directors, appointed to inspect the Mines belonging to the Company, have returned from Cornwall, and have made their Report, which is now printed, and in course of delivery to the various Shareholders. But any other Person, desirous of Reports, may obtain them on application to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.

Offices of the Company, JOHN WOOD, Secretary.
Lombard-street, July 8, 1825.

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News of Literature and Fashion.

THIS Day is Published in Folio, price One Guinea: EAST INDIA COMPANY'S RECORDS founded on Official Documents, shewing a view of the past and present state of the British possessions in India as to their Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Assets, Trade, and Navigation, to which is added a variety of Historical, Political, Financial, Commercial and Critical details from the period of the first Establishment (1600) of the Honourable East India Company to the present time (July 1825.) By the author of the State of the British Trade with Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and each Kingdom, State, or Colony, from 1697 to 1823. Price 10s. 6d.

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Published by W. POPE, at Holts, 1, Catherine-street, Strand: to be had of all Booksellers.

NEW WORKS Published by John Miller, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars. Lionel Lincoln, or Boston Bellegnered, by the Author of the Spy, Pilot, &c. 3 vols. £1 1s. boards.—The Pilot, a Tale of the Sea, 3 vols. £1 1s. bds.—Redwood, 3 vols. £1 1s. bds.—The Travellers, by the Author of Redwood, 4s. 6d. bds.—Poems, by James G. Percival, M. D. 2 vols. 16s, bds.—John Bull in America! or the New Munchausen! one vol. 7s. bds.

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THE STAR CHAMBER, or a Panorama of the Moral Assassins of the Metropolis, addressed to Richard Clarke, Chamberlain of Loudon, and George Bridges, Alderman and M. P. President and Vice-President of the Essex-street Gang of Inquisitors, with a List of the Junto; together with Reflections on the Revival of this odious Inquisition in Britain.—To which is subjoined, a Reply to the "Wha wants me" man of law, Serjeant Spankie, and his Defence of Anderson, a convicted Slanderer.—Also a word or two on the celebrated Act of Parliament Quack, and ex-Licentiate, Dr. Thornton, with a Hint at the consistency of Chief Justice Best, on his two views of Anderson's Trial,—and a peep at a Case of Violation, tried some years ago at the Old Bailey.—Considerations on the Imbecility of the Grand Inquests of the present day.—An Exposure of the Fallacy in most cases of the Trial by Juries, as now modelled.—Concluding with Observations on the true Liberty of the Press, and its Licentiousness in Britain in our times, as instanced in the conduct of the convicted calumniator, Daniel Whittle Harvey, of the Sunday Times, of Brick Swindling notoriety.—To be published monthly.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

THE STAFFORD PEERAGE.—DR. TUCKER appeared on behalf of Mrs. Gertrude M'Carthy, a widow lady, who is opposed to Sir George Jerningham in this claim.—MRS. BLANCHARD gave a hearsay evidence of the pedigree of the female claimant, which went to shew that she was descended from the late Earl of Stafford, but could not establish her legitimacy. The Worcester marriage register was produced on behalf of Sir George Jerningham. It appeared that it was kept very irregularly, being for some time out of the custody of the proper officer; it likewise contained some interpolations, and it was in many parts blotted, so as to excite suspicion among their Lordships. A copy of the will of the late Earl of Stafford was produced by a clerk from the Prerogative Court, in which the following singular bequest appeared:—To the worst of women except not being a ——, my wife, I bequeath 45 brass half-pence, to buy a pullet for her supper; she is a scold, and a termagant; the daughter of Monsieur Grammont, a Frenchman, who was the most contemptible of men, and never was able to make 45 half-pence in his life; had I known their character in time, I would not have intermarried with them." This will is dated 1724. —The LORD CHANCELLOR said he supposed that this was a set-off to another part of the will, wherein a bequest was made to the best of women.—MR. ADAM said that Sir George Jerningham's descent from the late Earl of Stafford was considered as established, there being no doubts manifested respecting it on the former inquiry.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that Sir George Jerningham some time ago petitioned His MAJESTY to have his claim established. His MAJESTY having referred it to the House, two questions arose, first as to the pedigree, and secondly how far the attainder affected him. The latter was referred to the Judges; and before they came to a decision the attainder was reversed. Application was then made to him to issue a writ; but recollecting that the question of pedigree was also before the House, and not established, he did not feel at liberty to comply. He was often blamed for hesitating in such cases; but if it should turn out that the pedigree could not be established, their Lordships might then feel inclined to give him credit for being particular. The further consideration was adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE GARDNER PEERAGE.—Several medical men were examined in this case to-day, whose evidence went only to prove several instances of protracted gestation. Some discussion arose as to the admissibility of women to give evidence on this point.—The EARL of DARLINGTON said, that as the opinions of physicians were entirely founded on the statements made to them by women, if women themselves were admitted, the evidence of the physicians ought to be struck out.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that when a physician gave his opinion the House might ask the grounds of it; and if they doubted the statements of women, they might then examine them. Suppose a woman, conscious that the child she bore was not her husband's, took means to accelerate the birth, by driving over stones, like the opponent's mother, and failing to effect it, might be unwilling to tell the truth to a physician, would it not be dangerous to admit the evidence of a physician, in such a case, and ought not the woman herself to be examined.—After a few words from LORD LAUDERDALE.—MRS. PARKER was examined.—She stated that she was now 11 months gone with child, according to her own calculation; she had had children before, and could not be mistaken.—Four other women were examined, who gave evidence of having been pregnant from 10 to 11 calendar months.—The further consideration was adjourned to Wednesday next.

Petitions were presented from the Workmen of Birmingham and its vicinity, against altering the law relative to Combinations of Workmen—from the Freeholders and Landholders of Axminster, in favour of the Western Canal.

The EARL of HARROWBY laid on the table the Report of the Committee on the State of Ireland.—The EARL of DARNLEY complained of the meagreness of this Report, which contained no recommendation relative to the Catholic Claims, or the Elective Franchise. The EARL of LIVERPOOL defended the Report, as containing a most important and useful body of evidence. That it did not contain any recommendation of specific measures, was not, in his opinion, matter of blame, as it was for the House to decide upon these points.

On the Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Combination Laws Amendment Bill, the MARQUIS of LANSDOWN said, he had several petitions to present against the bill now before their lordships, relative to the combination of workmen. He censured the lateness of the period at which a bill of this importance was introduced; but approving, as he did, of the general objects of the measure, he should not oppose its going into a Committee; he would merely move that these petitions be read. His lordship then presented petitions from the Journeymen Ladies' Boot and Shoemakers of London and Westminster, against altering the law relative to combinations of workmen.—The EARL of LIVERPOOL stated the objects of the bill which these petitions referred to. The measure was rendered necessary by the bill of last session, having, along with some 30 or 40 obsolete statutes respecting the regulation of wages, swept away also the whole of the common law relative to the combination of masters and workmen, and it was one object of this bill to restore the common law. The bill was absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. If any part of it were found inconvenient it would be perfectly competent for Parliament to make some alterations in it next session. It had been said that this bill was intended to repress workmen alone. This was not the case. It applied both to combination of workmen against masters, and to those of masters against workmen. The bill repealed the act of the last session, but at the same time continued the repeal of all the old statutes, whilst it revived the common law in all cases where the other act repealed it. He trusted that their lordships would not object to the word molestation, and would see no word in any of the clauses to excite jealousy. The bill did not apply to any fair meeting of workmen to regulate their wages, and there was every disposition to give it the most liberal interpretation. It allowed besides an appeal to the Quarter Sessions.—The MARQUIS of LANSDOWN wished it to be distinctly understood, that he not only did not oppose the Bill, but concurred in every thing which had fallen from the Noble Earl. Some measure was absolutely necessary to protect the men against themselves. It was desirable that the men and the masters should have opportunities of discussing their respective interests together, but it would be impossible for any commerce or manufacture to stand, if it were in the power of one part of the persons employed to impose laws on the other. This would not be endured if done by the Legislature; and it could not be tolerated in a free country, that what the Legislature could not do, should be done by a set of men with threats and violence. If this were allowed, the best workmen or manufacturers might be driven away to other countries where the Government would afford them adequate protection. Should next year any body of men think that they had been injured by a Bill passed so hastily as the present, he should be ready to move, or to support a motion, for calling Counsel to the Bar upon the subject.—The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that a petition from certain persons delegated by the operatives of the silk trade at Manchester, complaining of not having been examined by the Commons' Committee, could only be received as the petition of the persons signing it, and not in the character of delegates.—The MARQUIS of LANSDOWN said, there was no doubt it could not be received as from the delegates.—EARL ROSLYN supported the Bill, as tending to secure to every man the right of disposing of his labour. He then presented petitions like the former ones, from the Shipwrights on the river Thames, the Power Loom Weavers of Manchester, the Calico Printers of the county of Surrey, and the Cotton Spinners of Glasgow. Laid on the table.—EARL DARNLEY did not mean to oppose the Bill before the House, but thought it most extraordinary that his Majesty's Prime Minister and the Chancellor of England should have known nothing of the Act which had passed last year. He then complained of the manner in which measures were sent in mass by the other House to their Lordships' table, at a period of the session when it was impossible to attend properly to them.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee, the MARQUIS of LANSDOWN objected to the nature of the punishment affixed to the Bill, the Tread-mill, and moved that the words "kept to hard labour" be left out, and "six calendar months" inserted instead of "four."—The EARL of LIVERPOOL could not agree to the amendment, as gross cases might arise under that Act for which the Tread-mill would be an appropriate punishment. There was besides an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, and the punishment would be suspended till the appeal was decided.—The amendment was then negatived without a division.—EARL ROSLYN then moved an amendment extending the right of the workmen to meet, for the consideration, not only of the wages, but of such regulations or measures which might affect the price of work.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that the amendment was wholly unnecessary, as it was already comprised within the meaning of the clause to which it was proposed.—EARL ROSLYN then withdrew his amendment.—The House resumed: the Report was brought up and agreed to, and the Standing Orders having been suspended for that purpose, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

EARL GROSVENOR stated the circumstance of a Bank at Bristol having refused to pay their notes in gold, and suggested the propriety of a short Act of Parliament to renew the clause for compelling summarily the payment.—The EARL of LIVERPOOL did not see the necessity for any Act of Parliament, as there could be no doubt that there was but one legal tender, and that was the coin of the realm.

LORD CLIFDEN complained of the conduct of the Bank of Ireland, who had, he was informed, thrown every obstacle possible in the way of the measure for assimilating the currency of the two countries.—The EARL of LIVERPOOL denied having any knowledge that the Bank of Ireland had so done.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWN moved the Committee on the Indictments' Removal Bill.—The LORD CHANCELLOR hoped the Noble Lord would not press this measure, as it had been brought up only two days ago, and he had not had time to consult any lawyer on the operation of it.—The MARQUIS of LANSDOWN had no objection to accede to the Noble and Learned Lord's wish, and trusted, that early in the next session, the measure would be brought forward again.—Motion withdrawn.

TUESDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the following Bills:—Court of King's Bench and Court of Common Pleas, Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellor's Salaries, India Judges, Bishops of Jamaica and Barbadoes Salaries, Regulation of Customs, Smuggling Prevention, Irish Bank Tokens, Frivolous Writs of Error, Shooting and Stabbing (Scotland), British Consuls' Salaries, Newspapers, Law of Merchant and Factors', Universities' Police, and several other public and private Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Redesdale.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWN presented a petition from the Unitarian Dissenters, praying for enquiry into the state of the law respecting themselves. The Petitioners contended, that there was nothing in the opinions they held that disqualified them from acting as became loyal subjects, nor that should place them without the protection of the laws. The principal grievance was as respected marriages.—The LORD CHANCELLOR thought it certainly was desirable that the law should be ascertained. Should any doubts exist, it was but reasonable that those doubts should be construed for the benefit, and not to the prejudice of the Petitioners.

WEDNESDAY.

THE STAFFORD PEERAGE.—Their lordships met at ten o'clock and heard Appeals.—Afterwards they formed themselves into a Committee of Privileges, and heard evidence on the Stafford Peerage, in consequence of the petition presented some days since by Richard Stafford Cooke, claiming to be the right heir to that Peerage. The examination having terminated,—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that it be declared that Sir George Jerningham had established his claim to the Barony of Stafford.—The motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*, and the House having resumed, the Report of the Committee was immediately received.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—At three o'clock the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the Earl of HARROWBY and the Earl of WESTMORLAND, in their robes, took their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners, on the Woolsack. Sir THOMAS TYRWHITT, the Usher of the Black Rod, was then directed to require the attendance of the Commons in the House of Peers to hear the Royal Commission read.—In a few minutes the SPEAKER of the House of Commons attended by fifty or sixty Members and the usual officers having appeared at the bar,—The LORD CHANCELLOR stated that his Majesty had pleased to issue a Commission under the Great Seal for giving the Royal Assent to several bills.—The Commission was then read and the Royal Assent given with the usual forms to the following bills:—The Surplus of Grants Bill, the Combination Laws Amendment Bill, the Ireland Church Rates Bill, the Western Ship Canal Bill, the Apothecaries Bill, the Scotch Copartnerships Bill, the Marine Insurance Bill, the Bristol Dues Bill, and a great number of private bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The business of the Session being now brought to a conclusion, we are commanded by his Majesty to express the great satisfaction which he feels in releasing you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty returns you his warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the inquiries into the State of Ireland, which he recommended to you at the opening of the Session.

"It is a particular gratification to his Majesty, that the tranquillity and improved condition of that part of the United Kingdom have rendered the extraordinary powers with which you had invested his Majesty no longer necessary for the public safety.

"His Majesty is happy to be able to announce to you, that he receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general Peace.

"While his Majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East Indies with the Burmese Government, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British and Native Forces, employed in operations in the enemy's territory, may lead to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the contest.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to him for the service of the present year, and at the same time to express the satisfaction which he derives from the reduction you have found it practicable to make in the burthens of his people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that he is highly sensible of the advantages which must result from the measures you have adopted, in the course of this session, for extending the commerce of his subjects, by the removal of unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and from the beneficial relaxations which you have deemed it expedient to introduce into the colonial system of this country.

"These measures, his Majesty is persuaded, will evince to his subjects in those distant possessions the solicitude with which parliament watches over their welfare; they tend to cement and consolidate the interests of the Colonies with those of the Mother Country; and his Majesty confidently trusts that they will continue to promote that general and increasing prosperity on which his Majesty had the happiness of congratulating you on the opening of the present session, and which, by the blessing of Providence, continues to pervade every part of his kingdom."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then said:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 25th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 25th day of August next."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY.

Sir R. FURGUSON presented a petition from Longford, Wilts, concerning the case of Robert Gourlay.

Mr. Secretary CANNING stated that his Majesty had read the Address of the House of Commons concerning the destruction of the Methodist Chapel at Barbadoes, which his Majesty had graciously received.

Mr. R. MARTIN presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Lambeth, expressive of their approbation of the bill to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of animals.

Mr. LITTLETON presented a petition from 2,000 British female inhabitants of Birmingham, praying for the abolition of negro slavery.

Mr. ABERCROMBY rose to present a petition from Sir Evan M'Gregor, one of his Majesty's aide-de-camps, and a member of the Prize Committee. The situation of this gallant officer, enabled him to acquire full information respecting the Deccan Prize Money. The Petitioner had observed that a petition had been presented to the House from several officers, stating that they depended on the Trustees for the proper guardianship and prompt payment of the money; and also to prevent the continuance of needless and expensive litigation. The petitioner remarks, that there can be no reasonable grounds for complaining of the litigation which took place before the Lords of the Treasury, as the claim of the Deccan army was there successfully established by the efforts of the law advisers. The present petitioner, like a man of spirit and of honour, felt it his duty to come forward and give the authority of his opinion and experience, to vindicate individuals from aspersions which ought never to have been made, or if made, should have been in such a form as to allow the accused an opportunity of defending themselves.—Col. LUSHINGTON thought it his duty, on the part of the officers who had signed the petition alluded to, to state that he had no idea of injuring any one. He could not conclude without observing, that in his opinion, if any party had a right to complain of insinuation and calumny, it was the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot.—Sir H. HARDINGE admitted the right of Sir E. M'Gregor to express his opinion in the manner he had chosen. He thought, however, that the unreasonable claims made by the Deccan army justified the gentlemen who signed the petition in the inference that a disposition to unnecessary litigation existed somewhere. He (Sir H. Hardinge) hoped the law bills would also be brought forward, which would enable the House to judge what portion of the plunder had gone into the pockets of the lawyers.—Mr. BROUGHAM assured the hon. member that he had his full consent to say all he pleased of the legal profession. He had talked of plunder; and he (Mr. Brougham) believed there were plunderers with black coats as well as with red. He asserted the latter, he did not deny the former. What he objected to was, that particular individuals should be charged with practices which the lowest practitioner would despise. As to the aspersion against the Duke of Wellington, all he (Mr. Brougham) had charged him with was gross ignorance of the practice of the legal profession. It was said that the Duke of Wellington had no objection to show the papers to any but legal gentlemen—Law Agents, who could alone take legal objections, were not allowed to look into them. So deep an interest do the Trustees take in the advantage of the army, that they would not permit them to see their own papers. In his opinion all the papers should be produced, and he had little difficulty in anticipating who should cut the worst figure.—Colonel LUSHINGTON said that he considered that he had sufficient authority from Colonel Noble to put his name to the petition.—Mr. BROUGHAM confessed he did not think the conversation he had detailed was sufficient to warrant the hon. member in signing Colonel Noble's name. At the same time he was free to acknowledge that the hon. member (Colonel Lushington) had acted to the best of his judgment, and entirely free from any improper motive.—Mr. Secretary CANNING said, that after the candid and manly manner in which the honourable member behind him had avowed that which on the opposite side so much pains had been taken to mystify, it was unnecessary for him to make many observations: but at least he would express his opinion that no specific authority for signing a petition could be inferred from a general knowledge of the sentiments and opinion of the individual from whom the petition purported to come. It was even wrong, he conceived, with authority so to put a name to a petition; but without it there was unquestionably an informality. At the same time he would take that opportunity of saying, that where there were two modes of determining a dispute, it was perfectly innocent to advise that of arbitration, in preference to going to law. It was perfectly natural for those who belonged to a learned profession to wish for employment, and that he would take the liberty of repeating, notwithstanding that it appeared to be the opinion of others, that no one should presume to breathe a syllable to that effect: because true the present opposition in Parliament was composed chiefly, if not entirely of lawyers. Never, in the history of Parliament, was an opposition so entirely, he might almost say exclusively, composed of lawyers; and they were then to learn for the first time since the origin of that magnificent profession, that its members were indifferent as to the increase of their professional occupation. —Mr. ABERCROMBY wished to correct the misrepresentation of the right hon. gent. (Mr. Canning). His deliberate conviction was that no one who read this petition, and also read the letter of the Duke of Wellington, could put his hand to his heart and say that the charges were not directed against a particular individual, and not sufficiently specific in their nature to make it necessary that they should be repelled.—Mr. BROUGHAM on a full view of the case could not but say that the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot did not take the most effectual means of vindicating themselves from the aspersions thus injuriously cast upon them. Instead of having hon. members in that House rising up to bear testimony to the uprightness and purity of their characters, they should at once proceed to the only complete legitimate and effectual way of repelling the accusations with which they had been assailed—that should bring their action.—(*Hear, hear, hear. Loud laughter.*) After a few words from Sir J. HARDINGE and Dr. LUSHINGTON, the petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a petition from Bishop Burnett, complaining of the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset.—Mr. Hume then rose, and was understood to advert to the difficulties which the petitioner had to encounter for want of means to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Secretary CANNING asked, was it because an individual had thought proper to accuse a public officer that the Government thereupon were to furnish him with money?—Mr. HUME explained that that was not his meaning. The petitioner had been banished from the Colony for a period of five years which was not yet expired, and as it was material for the substantiation of his case that he should proceed to the Cape, all that he then wanted to know was, whether, under existing circumstances he was at liberty to do so.

Mr. Secretary CANNING, observing that the hon. member for Taunton (Mr. A. Baring) was not in the House, proceeded to state that he (Mr. Canning) had intimated his intention of being present then, and giving that hon. member the explanation respecting the

onduct of Great Britain towards the state of Buenos Ayres, hich on a former occasion having been applied to unexpectedly, e was not fully prepared to give. Inquiry had been made hether any interference had taken place on the part of any oreign power with the Government of this country, respecting its iplomatic relations with the state of Buenos Ayres. To that inuiry he was then prepared to give the most decided and unequiocal negative. The State of Buenos Ayres had appointed an nvoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain. The creentials which that Minister received might have been enough as etween him and his Government, but yet not at all enough as beween Great Britain and Buenos Ayres. It was therefore impossible that a Minister so accredited could, with a just sense of what as due to Great Britain, be received. A partner in a highly espectable mercantile house in the city had been appointed a onsul, and had, in right of that appointment, called on him Mr. C.) and tendered his credentials, offering then to enter upon he discussion of points of the highest importance. But he (Mr. C.) elt it his duty most positively to refuse entering into any negociaion with that gentleman on the subject of his mission. He had trictly forbidden all the British Consuls abroad from entering into ny mercantile pursuits; and he would state, that if any were found ransgressing these injunctions, their removal would ensue, for to reserve our diplomatic relations with the new States was infinitely more delicate task than in maintaining them with those Powers hich were old and established. He was sorry to be obliged to dvert to any deficiency in the credentials of any gentleman, but he oubted not that, before the next Session of Parliament, he would e in possession of what might be necessary to his being fully ccredited.—Mr. BROUGHAM concurred with the right hon. gentleman, that forms of the nature to which he had adverted ought to be bserved. He then noticed the other observations which fell from im, and approved of them entirely.

After a few words from Mr. HUME, Mr. T. P. COURTENAY, Mr. OBERTSON, and Mr. Secretary CANNING, the petition, which was rom certain inhabitants of the county of Kent, on the subject of he Emancipation of Slaves, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from certain inhabitants of taplethorn and another parish, respecting Mr. Gourlay's case.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Secretary CANNING brought up certain papers, containing nformation as to the additional measures adopted for the ameioration of Slaves in the West Indian colonies. The honourable entleman also brought up papers connected with the Administraion of Justice, and other subjects in the same Colonies.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON brought up Returns of certain Duties onnected with Sierra Leone.

COMBINATION OF WORKMEN BILL.—Mr. HUSKISSON moved that he amendments introduced into that Bill in the Lords, be read a rst time.—Mr. HUME said, that the House of Lords had made ome alterations in the amount of the penalties to be inflicted nder the Bill, he wished to know whether such alterations were ot an infringement on the privileges of the House. He was inlined to believe they were, and trusted they would prove fatal to he Bill.—The SPEAKER said, it certainly was inconsistent with the rivileges of the House of Commons, that any alteration should e made as to the amount of penalties. In the present instance, owever, the Lords did no more than fulfil the intention of the ommons, and but restored on parchment what the Commons had laced on paper.—Mr. C. W. WYNN thought an entry should be ade on the Journals, stating the circumstances under which the lteration had been introduced.—The SPEAKER concurred with the ight hon. gentleman, and said, that such had been his intention.—After a few words from Mr. HUME and Mr. HUSKISSON, the amendents were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be sent back to the ords.

The Amendments made by the House of Lords to the Church tates' (Ireland) Bill, the Apothecaries' Bill, the Scotch Partnerhip and Societies' Bill, were subsequently agreed to, and the Bills rdered to be sent back to the House of Lords.

On the motion of Mr. S. WORTLEY, the Resolution of the 7th March last, relating to Private Bills, was made a Standing Order.

WEDNESDAY.

At a few minutes before three o'clock, the SPEAKER entered the House, and the Chaplain proceeded to read the prayers, which he ad just concluded, when the House was summoned by Sir T. YRWHITT, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to attend in he House of Peers, to hear the Speech for proroguing the Parliament read.—The SPEAKER, attended by a number of Members, hen proceeded to the House of Lords, and on their return, the SPEAKER stated that he had procured a copy of the Speech, which was then read and the House immediately separated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

St. John's, June 9.—At half-past one o'clock in the norning of Friday last, this town was again visited by the alamity of fire. Such was the rapidity of the progress of he dreadful element, tbat before we reached Queen-street we ound several houses completely in flames. In ten minutes fter the alarm was given, the engine from Fort Townshend, manned by artillery-men, under the command of Major kinner, was on the spot, others afterwards followed, as did he Royal Veterans, under the command of Colonel Burke, nd detachments of seamen from his Majesty's ships *Grasshopper* and *Snap*, under the command of Captain Aplin; by he united exertions of the Civil and Military authorities a upply of water was obtained for the engines. At four, we ad the satisfaction of observing the fire was so far subdued s to prevent its communicating with the blocking houses artly occupied by J. Brown, Esq. Chief Magistrate; and by heunexampled exertions of all, the partitions which joined he house of Mr. Brown, to that of Mr. Hogsett was at last ulled down, thereby mainly preventing the spreading of the re, which was finally got under at half-past four.

The names of the principal sufferers:—A. H. Booking, sq., collector of the customs; A. Hogsett, Esq. deputy aval officer; the Miss Keatings, Howard, baker, Mr. A. laire, Mr. Lambert, R. Sears, J. Long, carpenter, Hacock, nd many others, amounting in all to twenty-four families, hose houses have been entirely consumed. The only life ost was a child of Mr. Haire's.

The treaty of Commerce between England and Mexico is nderstood to have been sanctioned by the Congress of the atter country, but not without considerable difficulty; as it ppears that every impediment was thrown in the way of an micable arrangement between the two countries by a dissatised party in Mexico.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. The *ournal des Debats* entertains its readers with a long descripion of the festival celebrated by the French Ambassador at ome, in honour of the coronation of his master. The xtravagant loyalty and unbounded adulation displayed on he occasion, would be misplaced any where north of the lps, and are scarcely conceivable to our colder imaginations n this side of the Channel. So ingenious was his Excellency n absurdity, that he caused an Egyptian obelisk to be erected n the occasion, and celebrated the virtues of his master in n ancient hieroglyphic—a language which had been lost for ,000 years. This fourteenth obelisk (for Rome had already hirteen) must have been extremely edifying to the Parisians t Rome, who could no more decipher its inscription than hey could the legend on Belzoni's tomb or Pompey's pillar.

German papers state on the authority of a letter from Havre, that negociations have been resumed between the Governments of France and Hayti, through the medium of a private agent from the President Boyer, which are expected to terminate in the recognition of the independence of the latter Power.

By the arrival of the *Alicia* in the Clyde, a file of Barbadoes papers to the 25th of May, has been received.—They are principally filled with the proceedings of the Legislature, the Clergy, and the people, to carry into effect the diffusion of religious knowledge after the forms of the Established Church, by erecting a new Church. So strong is this feeling, that the Wesleyan Clergyman sent out to replace Mr. Shrewsbury, declined to land, and had proceeded to St. Vincent's, intending from thence to return to England. The most anxious desire is evinced by all classes to attend, and to get their slaves to attend the Established Church. The Bishop and the Established Clergy are welcomed with enthusiasm on all occasions wbercever they go, not only in Barbadoes, but in all the Windward Islands where his Lordship had been. He had also proceeded to visit the Leeward Islands, in the *Eden*, Captain Lawrence, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Pinder and Mr. Coleridge. The state of the slave population is said to be improving, in consequence of the increased facilities afforded for religious instruction since the arrival of the Bishop. The afternoon service of Wednesdays and Fridays at the Cathedral was attended by much greater numbers of them than before, and a prepossession was gaining ground among them in favour of the rite of baptism. Notwithstanding the weather had been extremely unfavourable at Barbadoes for getting out the crop of sugar, the quantity cleared at the Custom house up to the 10th amounted to 11,717 hogsheads. Quarter-master Matthews, of the 35th regiment, was thrown from his horse on the 10th, and a waggon passing at the time, went over him and killed him on the spot.

Madame Catalani, after eight years absence, appeared again in Paris, on Friday week. The concert was thronged with all that was most fashionable and gay, and as the price of tickets was very high, she must have netted a considerable sum by the distinguished patronage paid to her talent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Menai Bridge.—The fifteenth chain of this stupendous undertaking was safely got up to its situation on Tuesday: this is the last chain but one, whence the road-way will be suspended. At six o'clock in the morning, the pontoon carrying part of the chain began to move; and somewhat under two hours it was safely secured in its situation without the least accident. We understand the road over will be completed early in this autumn, for passengers and carriages. The Suspension Bridge over the Conway is in a forward state.

Oxford.—On Thursday last the following degrees were conferred: Doctor in Divinity—The Rev. J. Bull, Student of Christ-church.—Bachelor in Divinity—Rev. J. M. Boultbee, Merton College.—Masters of Arts—The Rev. C. S. Hassels, the Hon. A. Herbert, Rev. L. Dryden, Rev. P. W. Taylor, Rev. W. B. Cosens, R. Noble, J. B. Webb, J. M. D. Alexander, G. B. Farrant, Rev. W. Goddard, Rev. G. Roberts, W. H. Temlow, Rev. H. Gower, and D. Cameron.—Bachelors of Arts—A. Turner, R. Eden, R. C. Dallas, S. W. Cobb, the hon. J. L. Barrington.

Cambridge, July 8.—At a Congregation yesterday, the following degrees were conferred: Batchelor in Divinity—The Reverend John Baily Tuson, Trinity Hall.—Masters of Arts—R. Beehoe Radcliffe, Robert Edmonds, and the Rev. George Norman.—Batchelor of Art—Alexander J. Lyon Cavie, St. John's College. At the same Congregation the following Gentleman were admitted, *ad eundem:*—The Rev. Edward J. Burrow, of Trinity College, Oxford; Charles Price, M.D. Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford; the Rev. Thomas R. Wrench, M.A. Queen's College, Oxford; and H. Smedley, Esq. M.A. Oxford.

A congratulatory address was presented to the King of France on Monday se'nnight from the inhabitants of that part of Buckinghamshire where the King resided during his stay in this country. The address was signed by about 3,000 of the proprietors and most respectable persons in the neighbourhood.

The King has been graciously pleased to send to Lord Robert Seymour one hundred guineas, for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in the eastern part of Mary-la-bonne.

The lately-discovered mineral spring, in Windsor Great Park, has been opened by command of his Majesty, and one of the keepers' wives ordered to attend every morning from seven to nine. It is the opinion of the medical gentlemen, that the water is equal to Leamington, and superior to the Cheltenham. Every morning that beautiful avenue, the Long-walk, is thronged with persons visiting the well. Not less than from 200 to 300 daily frequent it. On Sunday last at least 500 parties arrived from all parts of the surrounding neighbourhood.

Canadian Chiefs.—A few days ago, the four Canadian Chiefs breakfasted with the Lord Mayor, and having expressed a wish to visit the coffer dam, in which the Lord Mayor and company were received on the occasion of laying the first stone of the New London Bridge, the Rev. Mr. Wrench, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain, accompanied them to the spot and over the works. They expressed the most lively astonishment at the enormous fabric. The Lord Mayor presented them with a medal, upon which was engraved a brief statement of what took place on the day the ceremony was performed.

Madame Manson, who was celebrated for the part she played in the affair of Fualdes, died lately at Versailles.

Hydrophobia.—A medical gentleman has stated, that a few drops of any mineral acid, put in the wound inflicted by a rabid animal, effectually prevents hydrophobia: it decomposes the saliva poison, consequently no bad effect follows.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Members of the Naval Charitable Society was held on Monday the 4th of this month, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, Lieutenant-Governor BROWELL, in the Chair;—when 78 petitions were presented for the consideration of the committee, 71 of which were relieved with donations amounting to 689*l.* 17s. and seven were decided to be inadmissible cases.

A meeting of the Members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain was held on Monday, in order to fill up the vacancy in the presidency occasioned by the resignation of Earl Spencer. The Earl of Chichester was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

On Tuesday the Clerks at the Table, Messrs. Ley, Rickman, and Ley, and the leading clerks of the Journal and and other Offices of the House of Commons, dined with the Speaker, in the grand and official dining-room, which is the antique chamber directly under the House of Commons. There were about 30 gentlemen present. The chaplain of the House, the Rev. Mr. Sutton, was at the upper end of the table, and R. Phillipps, Esq., the Speaker's Secretary, was at the lower end of the table; the Speaker sat at one side of the table. On Wednesday the sessional dinner, given by the Speaker to the messengers, &c. of the House, took place in the same chamber. Mr. Phillipps, the Secretary, presided on the latter occasion.

Foreign Stock Exchange.—It having been represented to the Committee of the Foreign Stock Exchange, that projects have been formed, and companies established, with the sole view of raising an account, and inducing members of this house to sell Bears of a larger number of shares than have been issued, the Committee think it incumbent on them to caution the members of the Foreign Stock Exchange against dealing in the shares of any company, with the respectability and fair conduct of which they are not perfectly satisfied.

"July 7. By order of the Committee. "WADE, Sec."

Lady Holland's Will.—The will of the late Dame Harriet Holland, of Cranbury, Hants, and of Piccadilly-terrace, Middlesex, relict of Sir Nathaniel Holland, was registered in the Prerogative Court on the 12th ult. Probate, under the sum of 500,000*l.* was granted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan, the nephew, sole executor. The will is dated the 12th of March, 1818, and most of the codicils (of which there are nine) are in her Ladyship's own hand-writing, and duly executed. The legacies are considerable: amongst the principal are these—to her sister, the Dowager Countess of Liverpool, 50,000*l.*; the hon. Miss Brudenell, 50,000*l.*; nephew and niece Bishopp, 30,000*l.* each; Lady Charlotte Rivers, 60,000*l.* the interest for life, and principal to her children; the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, 10,000*l.*; the Rev. Thomas Penton, Vicar of Wellon, 10,000*l.* These sums are all in stock of Three per Cent. Consols. To the Duchess of Dorset (niece), her best diamond necklace and cross, ear-rings, tiara, and bandeau; to Lady Rivers all the rest of her diamonds and trinkets. The Earl of Cardigan is residuary legatee of the personal, and sole devisee of the real estates.

The savage owner of the bull, in pride of victory over Mr. Martin's efforts to convict the bullbaiters, brought out the same bull to a field about two miles from Hounslow, and there set on an unlimited number of dogs, who literally tore and devoured the living flesh from off the bones of this poor defenceless victim of their cruelty.

THE ARMY.

Major General Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. has been appointed to Ceylon, vice Major General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B.—The 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which is stationed at Belfast, is ordered to embark for Halifax, Nova Scotia.—The 96th Regiment of Infantry, on being replaced at Halifax by the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, is ordered to embark for Bermuda.—The 39th (Dorsetshire) Regiment of Foot, stationed at Buttevant, is ordered to embark for Chatham, to replace the 57th (West Middlesex) Regiment of Infantry, which has proceeded, in detachments, as guards on board the convict ships, for New South Wales.—The 32d (Cornwall) Regiment of Foot has received orders, on being relieved by the 7th Royal Fusileers, at Corfu, to embark for England.—The 34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Enniskillen, has completed its augmentation establishment.

THE LATE MURDER.—It appears that Ougan, the unfortunate man who was murdered, was a steward, or care-taker, in the employment of Mr. Daniel, the gentleman who lately took a lease of the Commons of Saggard. Some weeks back he prosecuted some women of that neighbourhood, before the Bench of Magistrates at Lucan, who committed them to Kilmainham. The field in which the body was found is on the land of Whitestown, and is upwards of three miles from the residence of the unfortunate deceased. His wife states that he came home, on the night before the murder, between eight and nine o'clock, she being then in bed, and that he remained some time at the fire smoking, while she fell asleep. On missing him in the morning, she imagined he had got up early, to superintend the enclosing of the Commons, and did not hear of his death until informed by the police.—Another person saw him sitting at the fire, between ten and eleven o'clock that night; a watchman, named Sinclair, in the employment of Mr. M'Cracken, paper-manufacturer, heard two shots fired about one o'clock in the morning. The body was discovered about six, by a girl going to milk the cows; it was in a shocking state; three balls, or slugs, were lodged in the breast; the back of the skull was fractured in two places, and the front of the head down to the teeth, was completely beaten in; a ball had passed through the right hand, and the left was dreadfully mangled with some sharp instrument. Part of a ram-rod, the back of a gun, and a scithe freshly sharpened, were found near the spot, which was in the field where Mr. Brown's cows were maimed. What could have induced the unfortunate man to go so great a distaucc from his own place, is yet involved in mystery.

Mr. M'Carty, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body, until seven o'clock on Thursday evening, and then postponed it till Monday next, for further evidence. Mr. Farrell and a party of Police, set off on another search last night, and from his well-known activity we have no doubt that the villains will be discovered.—*Freeman's Journal.*

CONSPIRACY.—In the Court of King's Bench on Wednesday, Mrs. Saunders, otherwise Cooke, and three other persons, named Godfrey, Parke, and Gavett, were indicted for a conspiracy to obtain money by fraudulent representations of the characters of each other, and as designing to share in the spoil. Mrs. Saunders, who had also passed by the name of Mrs. Stamp Sutton Cooke, was represented as a lady of fortune, having large possessions in the West Indies, and well able to pay for all the goods which she proposed to purchase, though at the time when these representations were made she was nominally a prisoner in the custody of the Mashal; but having obtained the liberty of the Rules, she set all bounds at defiance, and commenced her career as if she had been entirely free from embarrassment or restraint. The frauds were of the most extensive description; and the evidence of conspiracy clearly established against Mrs. Saunders, Godfrey, and Parke, who were found guilty, and Gavett acquitted.

We have lately given two or three anecdotes illustrative of the lamentable superstition which still prevails in this enlightened country. We now subjoin another:—A poor woman in a neighbouring county appeared with her child before the parish surgeon. "Well, my good woman, what is the matter with your child?"—"O,la, Sir, I'm afraid you can do nothing for 'en. I have tried every thing. I have carried 'n to the water three times backwards. I have drae'd 'nthrough the brim'le bush; and I have let the mallard (the drake) blow in the mouth of 'en, and nathin doed'n a bit o' gude.—I am afraid your honour can do nothing for 'n."—*Dorset Chronicle.*

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

THOMAS CRANEN and JOSHUA PARKER, Heckmondwicke, scribbling-millers.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

SIR PAUL BAGHOTT, Stroud, banker.

BANKRUPTS.

MATTHEW LOUGH, Minories, druggist. Solicitor, J. Alexander, Hatton-court.

HARLEY THOMAS, Manchester, silk-mercer. Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.

SAMUEL VAUGHAN, Pool, carpenter. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, and Co.. Temple.

FRANCIS DENT, and JOHN MANNETT, Southampton, dealers. Solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Co., St. Mildred's-court.

WALTER MEADER, Shaftesbury, shopkeeper, dealer. Solicitor, W. Yatman, Arundel-street.

JAMES PARR and RICHARD MERCER, Liverpool, dealers. Solicitors, J. and H. Lowe, Southampton-buildings.

RICHARD SKELTON WHITAKER, Leeds, brewer. Solicitors, Messrs. Battye and Co., Chancery-lane.

HENRY SMITH and SAMUEL SANDERS, Finchley, builders. Solicitor T. Bennett, Tokenhouse yard.

JACOB NAISH, Little Saint Thomas Apostle, spirit-dealer. Solicitor, G. Vinbent, Clifford's Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Peter Caygil Lee, and William Ballard, Brentford, dealers, July 30—James Gray, Bishopsgate street Without, Grocer, July 30—Benjamin Foot, Grace-church-street, dealer, July 30—James Dowley, Bankside, coal-merchant, July 30—Benjamin Copley and William Hirst, Doncaster, dealers, August 2—John Stevens, Liverpool, merchant, July 30—Samuel Gigney, Latchingdon, dealer, July 30—John Thompson, Manchester, dealer, August 1—Joseph Marriott Waller, and Michael Waller, Hightown, merchants, August 30—James Hadmarack, Mabely, dealer, August 3—William Orme, Borough of Southwark, distiller, July 16—Timothy Smith and James Yates, Heaton Norris, dealers, August 3—Samuel Dyhail, Fetter lane, dealer, July 30—Thomas Blunt, Twickenham, grocer, July 30—Samuel Downes, Cranbourne-street, haberdasher, July 30—Sir John Ladd, Cornhill, Watch maker, July 30—Benjamin Baines, Canterbury, bookseller, July 30—Henry James and John Wood, Chandos-street, haberdashers, July 30—Alexander Ross, and James Murray, Leadenhall-buildings, merchants, July 30—John Peck, Andover, linen-draper, July 30—William Young, and John Renard, Down's wharf, wharfingers, August 13—Quarton Levitt, Kingston-upon-hull, merchant, August 1—John Stubbs, Haxey, Lincoln, Innholder, August 1—John Bell, Pocklington, John Fotherley Bell, Sculcoates, merchants, August 1—Robert Stephenson, Cottingham, and Robert Hart, Sculcoates, merchants, August 1—W. Whitbread, Southend, dealer, July 30 W. Whitby and P. Withington, Clement's-lane, Brokers, July 30—S. Radford, Chiswell-street, victualler, July 30—J. Wood, Birmingham, broker, July 30—C. Wise, Sandling, paper-maker, July 30—W. J. Arnold, Idol-lane, wine and spirit merchant, July 30—Jane Docker, Great Russell-street, victualler, July 30—G. B. Clare, New Shoreham, brewer, July 21—J. Halmarack, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mercer, August 3—J. Bealey, Little Lever, paper-manufacturer, Aug. 1.

CERTIFICATES.—July 30.

James Warren, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, farmer—W. Chamberlain, Bath, hotel-keeper.—C. Lockington, Commercial-place-road, oilman—R. Halford, Prospect-place, Southwark, jeweller—George Bowen, Bristol, oil and colour-man.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

William Farrar, senior, Wm. Farrar, junior, Thomas Farrar, John Farrar, Stone Masons and Quarry-Men.—W. Branscombe, Francis Cridland, Tanners.—Henry Newington, Samuel Tompsett, China, Earthen-Ware, and Glass Dealers.—William Thorpe, Thomas Turner, William Rowley, Hall Overend, Cutlers.—Thomas Fletcher, Eben. Copeland, Coal-Merchants.—T. B. Newsome, Rebecca Emily Newsome, Marian Agnes Baker, Milliners and Dress-makers.—Elianor Broughton, Edward Edmunds, Woolstaplers.—Geo. Moravia, Alexander Palache, Merchants.—Jabez Clinton Pelham, John Barton, Brick Makers Thomas Parker, Peter Parker, Grocers.—Frank Fletcher, Charles Fletcher, Silk-Throwsters—J. Piolane, Auguste Huguenin, Clock-makers—Bryan Corcoran, Nich. Corcoran, Stationers—David Dickson, Woodfrey Middleditch, Calico Printers—James Hazelwood, George Hazelwood, Butchers—David Henry, James Graham, Tea-dealers—J. Daynes Jerh. Marshall, Crape Manufactnrers—J. Jackson, W. Street, Bobbin Makers.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We return our sincere thanks to P. for his communication—trusting he will pardon the trifling omissions and alterations which we have ventured to make, and shall at all times be most happy to hear from him.

Peeping Tom must descend more into facts, before we can avail ourselves of his communication.

We are compelled to omit the favours of Emilius, among many others, owing to the mass of advertizements that has this week been sent to us.

F. S. is quite wrong in his information—for many persons were at St. James's on Monday, whose names he has omitted to mention, and some alluded to by him were certainly not present.

The letter from Brompton to Mrs. Faucit, of Covent Garden, is like the lady, a little too broad and indelicate.

We hope to hear again from Woburn, and shall shortly avail ourselves of our correspondent's information relative to her Grace of Bedford's "Private Theatricals."

Loyalist is informed that Mrs. Coutts was not at His Majesty's Ball last Monday, at St. James's—God forbid!

We are aware of the circumstance Quiz alludes to, but do not think the public sufficiently interested in the affairs of the little Lord and Lady Tankerville—her French education accounts for her conduct at Vauxhall, at 3 o'clock last Monday—they were right to console themselves at not being asked to Court.

Mercator from Liverpool, informs us that old Foote arrived there as avant-courier, having started before hand to order horses for Mamma, Maria and George Robins on their way to Dublin. We are obliged to our correspondent, but few persons now care a farthing what these sad people do. So, Mr. Abbott really secures her 1,000l.—for which he ought to be horsewhipped.

We have not room for Junius.

We received Mr. Newbury's circular too late for any notice this week, but he may be assured it shall not be forgotten.

Hope is quite right, as he will see, for what with Steam, new Type, and other operatives, it would be devilish odd, if we had not an excellent paper this week at any rate.

We did notice the Herald stating Lord Glengall to be formerly Walscott. A Fool! the Peerage could have set him to rights.

THE AGE.

LONDON, July 10.

It will be seen by a reference to our Report, that Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday last, till the 25th of August, by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Rendlesham.

We are quite delighted that the Session of Parliament has terminated—we are spared for some considerable time to come, all altercations with those miserable disputants, the Whigs: and also have got rid of those continual bickerings to which they eternally subject the House, answering no earthly purpose, and impeding the general progress of business. We shall take this opportunity of alluding to their last dying attempt at making a flourish, which occurred on Tuesday last, on the presentation of a petition from Sir Evan Macgregor, by Mr. Abercromby, on the hacknied subject of the Deccan Prize Money, and here it will be as well to allude to the disgusting aim so openly manifested during the greater part of the year to cast a stigma on the strenuous exertions of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot, the appointed Trustees for preparing a scheme of distribution according to the principles recommended in a minute of the Lords of the Treasury. There will surely be met with few persons so hardened by absolute prejudice as to say that a fitter person than this illustrious commander could be found to decide on such a magnitudinous question; and none, who could for a moment suppose that His Grace would be tardy in witholding from that army, of which he is so brilliant an ornament, the reward to which their valor and intrepidity have so justly entitled them, but those—either whose own peculiar ignorance, or whose general desire to mislead public opinion, induces them to agitate this, like many other points of equal moment. It has been apparent to every rational person throughout the progress of this business, that the Duke of Wellington has adopted that one systematic line of conduct which alone can effect the proper distribution of justice, and that strict devotion to the fulfilment of duty, against all the ribaldry and vulgarity of ignorant assailants, which has marked so strongly every action of His Grace's life; and it is not because, in a desire to reserve for the reward of his fellow soldiers as much booty as he can, and at the same time to avoid any further unnecessary delay—he has pertinaciously refrained from entering into litigation which he knew could only obstruct, instead of forwarding the general cause, that His Grace is to be subject to the animadversions of every legal blockhead that may get into Parliament. But Brougham would be miserable if he could not say something, no matter how little to the purpose—but when referring to a point on which his own delectable calling is brought into question, he becomes absolutely ignited. Mr. Canning most justly observed, that "when there "were two modes by which a question might be settled, "an expensive arbitration, and an expensive process of "law, he thought it was perfectly honest to entertain an "opinion, that arbitration was the most advisable course "to adopt; and a person might sustain that opinion with-"out being called upon to substantiate any charge against "the members of the learned profession, who of course "had an expectation of being employed." But as this goes directly to prevent Mr. Henry Brougham from having any finger in the pye, it is not to be supposed he would sit quietly down and hold his tongue; and although above 14,000*l.* out of the 300,000*l.* has been expended in law upon the business already, still, as by his own account, only three guineas of the said sum has come into Brougham's pocket, he naturally feels sore upon the subject. The pamphlet that has appeared relative to the Deccan Prize Money will form the point of our future strictures, and we shall therefore pass it over at present, by remarking, that although it would be almost hopeless to expect that Mr. Brougham could agree with any rational man on any one given position, we did not possibly think he could style that book temperately written which is a mass of abuse and falsehood from beginning to the end.

A gentleman is said to have pawned his shirt for the purpose of having one more throw at Fishmongers' Hall.—*Morning Herald.*

Tea-pot Crawford ought to contradict this.

It is with feelings of infinite satisfaction we congratulate our readers on the very flourishing state of the Country's finances, as will be seen by the official details introduced in another part of our Paper. On a comparison of the Revenue of the two last years, there will be found an increase, in favour of the year just closed, amounting to 1,713,601*l.* because in computing the income of 1824, the repayment by Austria of 2,500,000*l.* though added to the gross amount of receipt, must be deducted, as forming no portion of our ordinary resources---and in reference to the quarter just ended, it will be seen that in those two grand branches of our revenue, the Customs and Excise taken together, there is an increase of 225,078*l.* and in the whole branches together, the sum of 504,041*l.* and indeed the only one instance of decrease which will appear to the observer, is in the Excise, which arises in the transfer of the duties on imported articles therefrom to the Customs, since the 5th of April last—a circumstance necessary to explain, that no erroneous impressions may be made on the subject. It is impossible to present more gratifying intelligence to the Nation, than the above statement, because it will occur to the most superficial reader that this increase is not derived from the same imposts as were available last year, but takes place during that period when several taxes have been repealed, which contributed very materially to the general Revenue, and is, therefore, palpable evidence, not only of the general thriving condition of the Country, but of the desirable means now within the reach of the people—and adopted by them—of indulging in those pleasures and comforts which the necessary exactions for the service of the State, had hitherto placed beyond their reach. The broad fact that, in the last quarter alone, an increase of more than Half a Million of Money, during a considerable reduction of taxation, has actually taken place, speaks for itself; and is the very best answer that can be given to that incessant tone of grumbling, which will for ever mark the operations of the Whigs, and which has so peculiarly distinguished their career in the late Parliament—and while it points out to the people the able and indefatigable exertions of the present Administration, it will be to the Advisers of the Crown, the very best refutation that can possibly be advanced to those contemptible malcontents, at all times to be found disposed—nay, desirous—to cavil with 'the powers that be."

We have received New York Papers to the 9th ult., and Baltimore to the 7th. The following is the only intelligence they contain of any interest:—

From the Baltimore Advertiser of June 6.

"MEXICO.

"Mexican Papers to the 30th of April state, that the General Congress was busily engaged in organizing the Government. From the reports in the Papers it would appear, that its proceedings are conducted with wisdom and moderation. The treaty with Great Britain had not been made public; and it had become unpopular with the people, as they conceived it to contain some very obnoxious provisions. The Federal Congress of Guatimala was employed in passing laws for raising a revenue, suppressing smuggling, and protecting the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of the country, and providing for the immediate organization of a senate."

(From the New York Advertiser, June 3.)

"FROM BUENOS AYRES.

"We have been favoured with several numbers of the Buenos Ayres *Argus*, to March 26.

"The *Argus*, of the 23d March says—General Don Carlos Alvear has arrived in this capital from his mission to the United States. So early a return seems to have been caused by an express order from this Government sent to him after his departure; this has left a chasm, considering that it is of national importance that these United Provinces should have a Minister in the United States; but we think that the Government must have had urgent motives to send such orders, especially as the said General had been handsomely received, and enjoyed distinguished consideration; thus acquiring an aptitude which would have rendered it easy for him to promote with success the interest of his country.

"The Congress General of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres proceeds in the exercise of its functions with great deliberation, solemnity, and unanimity. It gladdens one's heart to find among the number of illustrious deputies that compose that body the venerated name of the patriot Funes, the enlightened and genuine friend of mankind.

"A well-contested election for representatives in the Legislature of Buenos Ayres had taken place in that city. The twelve candidates in favour of the Government had 3,799 votes, and the opposition candidates had only 116 votes.

"On Holy Saturday (the last day of Lent), there was publicly burnt in Buenos Ayres, a Judas of huge size, with this label—"Emblem of Anarchy," to commemorate the late defunct opposition.

"Great preparations are making in the Province of Entre Rios, to secure it from any sudden incursion from the Brazilian forces at Montevideo and vicinity.

"The last Message of President Monroe to Congress is faithfully translated and published entire in the *Argus*, which is the Government Paper.

"The Constitution of the Province of St. Salvador, one of the States of the Confederation of Central America, has already been published. The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, is the dominant religion, and the exercise of all other religion is prohibited."

His Majesty yesterday afternoon sent Mrs. Brandon a draft for One Hundred Guineas. Such an act needs no comment—for in any instance where warmth of heart, delicacy of feeling, and remembrance of public service are required, every other name must shrink before George the Fourth.

FANCY BALL AT ALMACK'S.

A pressure of more important matter has obliged us to postpone the account of the late Fancy Ball at Willis's Rooms, until the present number. Among those who best sustained their characters, we remarked:

The Duke of Wellington as a *Chelsea Pensioner*, and *Showman* exhibiting several worn out battle pieces, in one of which Lady Shelley appeared *en Amazone*, in the uniform of the *Blues*. Lord Hertford, as keeper—Lady Strachan, as chamber maid—Lord Graham, as waiter—and Sir Richard Strachan, as boots, at the *Horns* Tavern, were soon discovered.

Lord Binghiam, as *Foppington*, with a bouquet of Narcissus, coxcombs, and ladies smocks, "looked unutterable things." Mrs. Coutts was in high spirits, as *Moll Flaggon*. Lord Alvanley, as *Cull*pepper, played the hero of *Alsatia* to the life.

Lord Londonderry, as Kill-devil *Killian*, and the Marchioness as "la petite femme colere," were inimitable. Lord Anglesey as the *Wood Dæmon*, and the Ladies Paget as "the Imps of *Der Freischutz*," looked too natural. The Countess St. Antonio, as a *Sultaness* from the *Torrid* Zone was accompanied by Velluti, as *Mesrour*. Lord Glengall, an amateur, as *Le menteur* veridique, surprised every one by playing true.

Mr. Henry de Roos, as *Mephostophiles* was very successful. We were delighted with an admirable group from Moliere, of Lord Belgrave, as *Harpagon* in *L'Avare*—Sir H. Cooke, as *Tartuffe*—"Le pauvre homme?"—Mr. Raikes, as *Jourdain*, in the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, speaking lingua franca—Mr. Francis Russell, as *Scapin*, in *Les Fourberies*, and the Duke of Bedford, as *George Dandin*, exclaiming, "la méchancete d'une femme iroit-elle bien jusque-la?"—Sir George Warrender appeared—first as *Monsieur de Sotenville*, and afterwards as the glutton of La Fontaine.

Amongst the Artists from the Opera, we observed Begrez as an itinerant brazier, trying to dispose of a rusty *Flint* fowling *piece*, and Torri, as a Savoyard, selling casts of St. Antonio. Major Wylley, as *Messire Bon*, in the *Cocu battu et content* of Fontaine, seemed well pleased with his character; and Mrs. Wylley, as a fellow*commoner* of Cambridge, looked very *cunning*.

We have only room to add, that Mr. John Mills, as a gentleman from *Duke's Place*, with specimens of *Mosaic*, seemed very anxious to obtain the custom of Lady Sefton and her daughters, who were charming as *Mother Bunch and her chickens*, and that Messrs. C. Mills, Cockerell, and Talbot were not bad as *Tag, Rag*, and *Bobtail*.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

AIR—"*One bumper at parting, though many.*"

One motion at parting, though many,
The members have made since they met,
The best and the wisest of any,
Remains to be pass'd by them yet.
The wisdom the Senate has in it,
Is always so slow to come forth,
That seldom, alas, till the minute
Of breaking up, know we its WORTH!!
And oh, may the good people never,
At motions like these dare to scoff:
So let's move that each member's endeavour
Be read—and each member move off.

DUKE WILLIAM OF GLOUCESTER has brought in
A bill which, their Lordships might see,
Could shew that *he* never was caught in
Attempts to prove one and one—*three!*
Old SUSSEX has passed the whole season,
In dining out every day,
And has spoke not—for one only reason—
—Because he had nothing to say.
LORD LAUDERDALE's spent every morning
For pawnbrokers making a fight,
And left very soon, for adorning,
To spend with old LANSDOWNE the night.

LORD GRANTHAM's been signing commissions
In his troop of the York Cavalry,
LORD GLENGALL has brought in petitions,
Allowed "on the table to *lie*."
LORD HARBOROUGH's weathered the gale in
The watch-house, and 80, Dean Street,
And seems so devoted to sailing,
He'll very soon be in the *Fleet!!*
LORD ALVANLEY's been such a fume in,
"He moved," in his amorous rage,
"The order of the day" for consuming
That infamous Paper, the "AGE."

LORD HOLLAND petitions presented—
In which the petitioner sues
That Ladies, he knew, be prevented
From having their *vassals* ill-used.
Lord LUCAN's been begging "young hopeful"
The sixth great commandment won't break,
When he's known ALEXANDER to mope, full
A twelvemonth, for TULLAMORE's sake.
DUKE MARLBOROUGH's promised to settle
What he "promised to pay" long ago,
And LIMERICK's stated, that mettle
As good as the others, he'll shew.

LORD TANKERVILLE, being afflicted
With violent pains in his head,
Has moved, that his Lady's restricted
From coming so late up to bed.
The bill having passed through the Commons,
When WALPOLE was not in the way,
'Twas moved, that he now had a summons
To hear just what JOHN had to say.
LORD DONOUGHMORE had but committed
One blunder as oft as he spake,
And PADDY to speak once permitted
Can sure *do no more* than mistake.

LORD BELGRAVE has put down a shilling,
And DE LA ZOUCH sixpence has set,
To show that they both are most willing
To pay off the NATIONAL DEBT!
'Tis done, though, on this one condition,
Which BELGRAVE begg'd leave to explain,
That the House do send out a commission
That RAWLINGS shan't lick him again.
LORD VALLETORT's been rather puzzled
To know "how many beans make up five,"
And MARTIN concerned that they muzzled
The bulls "just to bate 'em alive!"*

ARTHUR HILL and LORD NUGENT comparing
The size of their heads and their tails,
Have long been contending and swearing
In whom the preponderance prevails.
But both knowing well they had got 'em,
'Twas settled at last—for they said,
That NUGENT was largest in bottom,
And HILL was the thickest in head.
JOHN CALCRAFT on GLENGALL's been calling,
To tell him that UXBRIDGE was mad,
And an error would certainly fall in,
For CHESTER was not to be had!!

MR. BROUGHAM, of Glasgow the Rector,
And grand University tool,
Has tried for his friends to project a
New Cockney kind of a school.
Where HOBHOUSE the classics to teach is,
And DEERHURST the *horn* book to hold,
And TWISS's last Catholic speech is
For Learning's advance to be sold!
That people may all have a notion
How PETER MOORE fagged to the last,
Let them know he has not made a motion,
Poor fellow! since Easter has past.

GOOSE HUME has been shewing how he'll dock
Our Ships, when he steers into Place,
And BURY, with STEER's Opodeldoc
Been rubbing "goose-look"† from his face.
As he fancied a jerkin of camlet,
And patronized always the *art*,
LORD FORBES has been studying *Hamlet*,
But TOTALLY FAILED *in the part!*
SIR W. GUISE has been trying
To learn by conjecture, or rule,
Whether WEBB or himself stand most high in
The *Gloucester* idea of—fool!

LORD SEFTON has netted six thousand
At CROCKFORD's, by "seven's the main,"
And LAMBTON been buying a house and
The grounds, upon Wimbledon plain.
GEORGE LAMB, rather short in his speeches,
A motion made, begging to say,
That all must take *two* pairs of BREECHES,
Who went down at HATFIELD *to stay!!!*
There's JEM ABERCROMBY who rose up,
To get CAPTAIN WILSON his place,
May talk, and BOB button his clothes up,
They cannot *close up* his disgrace.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT has been writing
The life of the late LADY O———
And ARCHIBALD HAMILTON quite in
A stew, lest too far he should go!
TOM DENMAN for once has been quiet,
As nothing has offered a slice,
HART DAVIS has issued his fiat
To say that "it *is* very nice."
MICHAEL ANGELO's sent to buy provender
Five or six times every day,
But always found out that GEORGE WARRENDER
Ate all that came in his way.

GEORGE ANSON has properly voted
An army reduction for fear,
As he chanced to be lately promoted,
Some fighting might shortly be near!
So you see what the Senate has in it
Is always so slow to come forth,
That seldom, alas! till the minute
Of breaking up, know we its WORTH!
Then, oh, may the good people never
At motions like these dare to scoff:
We've noticed each member's endeavour,
And now move—each member move off!

* *Vide* MARTIN's Speeches, *passim.*
† "Where got'st thou that *goose*-look, villain?"—MACBETH.

We have so fully entered upon the merits of the present year's ACADEMY, that we have nothing further to advance—but as both that and the SOCIETY FOR BRITISH ARTISTS closed yesterday, we feel bound to express our regret, that we have been prevented from saying as much as we could have desired, relative to the latter institution. We feel highly interested in its prosperity, and entertain not a doubt of a continuation of the success it has so eminently enjoyed this season, while it possesses the aid of such men as LINTON, MARTIN, and STANFIELD; and without saying another word on artists, the splendour of whose genius requires no eulogy, we seriously advise the first of them, who is the assiduous and able Secretary to the society, if he wish that good to his undertaking, which his great exertions seem to indicate, to exclude for ever from any participations in this exhibition the *paintings!* of that redoubtable blockhead, Mr. B. R. HAYDON, whose daubs seen there this year would be a disgrace to the signs of our country pot-houses. The Society is quite wrong, if its members suppose there is any thing in this fellow's *name*, for they must know that it is only by their *works* such persons are either estimated, or cared about. We are particularly induced to notice this man, because, in a late review of his works, in a cotemporary Journal, he was accused of "asking Parliament for money because he was a *great artist*," and he laconically replied in the daily prints, that "it was a *falsehood*." How far it *was* a falsehood our readers shall judge; for the following extracts from his petition to the House of Commons, praying for patronage to Historical Painters, though it does not actually ask for a draft off hand, is about as broad a hint as any fellow ever had the impudence to make:—

"That your petitioner (if he may be permitted to allude to his own misfortunes) has devoted 19 years to the study of historical painting; that his productions have been visited by thousands in England and in Scotland; that he has received signs of regard and estimation from many of the most celebrated men in Europe; that the day after he was imprisoned he was greeted by a distinguished honor from a foreign academy; but that historical pictures of the size of life being ill-adapted to private patronage, he has been overwhelmed by the immense expense of such undertakings. That he has been torn from his home and his studies; and all the materials of his art, collected with the greatest care from all parts of the world, the savings and accumulations of his life, have been seized. That he is now in the King's Bench, separated from his family, and his habits of employment, and will have to begin life again with his prospects blighted, and the means by which alone he could pursue his art, scattered and destroyed.

"And he humbly prays you to appoint such a committee as investigated the subject of the Elgin Marbles, to enquire into the state of encouragement of historical painting, and to ascertain the best method of preventing, by moderate and judicious patronage, those who devote their lives to such honorable pursuits, so essential (as your committee has affirmed) to science, literature, and art, *from ending their days in* PRISON *and disgrace!*"

In the first place, by his own account, this Mr. HAYDON *has* been patronized "by thousands in England and Scotland," who paid a shilling a piece to see his paintings, consequently his embarrassments do not appear to arise from any national neglect of his art—at least his *professional* art; in the next place, on what pretence did he petition Parliament "to ascertain the best method of preventing historical painters from ending their days in *prison*," unless it was to extricate himself, who was probably the only *historical painter!* at that time in prison? It is sheer impudence from first to last; for, in our firm belief, Mr. HAYDON's difficulties arose from an extravagance of private expenditure, deemed by himself commensurate with the dignity of an historical painter, and not solely in the furtherance of his art, which the encouragement of that art was fully equal to. Mr. HAYDON ought to be a much better artist than he stands the least chance of being at present, before he ever thought of troubling Parliament about either himself or his affairs, or before he could expect that Government would feel disposed to listen to the petition of a man who, in all his other writings, had heaped the grossest abuse upon them.

THEATRES.

THE FRENCH CORONATION made its appearance at Drury-Lane on Tuesday last, and, although the total want of interest excited by the original, led one to believe that little could be effected in a Theatre, entitled to extraordinary commendation, particularly where the ceremony of crowning our own King had been so gorgeously exhibited, we were most agreeably disappointed. The interlocutory matter put together, as the medium of introducing this imposing spectable, is from the prolific muse of GEORGE COLMAN, though a Mr. BLUECHAMBER has been made, we understand, nominally to bear the responsibility of the mighty burthen; and, if one thing can point out more forcibly than another the utter incapacity of the present Licenser to fulfil the duties of his office, it is to be found in his having sanctioned this most contemptible botch—the whole of which consists of a string of pointless jokes, vulgar dialogue, and confused plot. It will be quite enough to observe that Mr. TERRY is denominated a Mr. READY DUMPS! as a joke, of course, on his late purchase of the Sans Pareil Theatre, an excellent actor, as he is, having to support this grievous absurdity. Mr. HARLEY is called a *Master Clipcard!* and Mrs. ORGER's beautiful face, whose very smile is an hour's happiness, styled *Jolly-guills!* and this is the upshot of COLMAN's genius, whose name was once the focus of all the brilliancy and wit of the land—it makes one melancholy to reflect upon, when we, moreover, take into account the general loss the drama must sustain—not from a want of his talents, but owing to the talents of every other dramatic writer having to pass under his censorship. Having dismissed this position, let us introduce the grand points of attraction, viz., the mode of preparation and exhibition of all the paraphernalia appertaining to this imposing representation—and viewing the general and particular parts of it, we think it right to pay Mr. ELLISTON the most unlimited expression of our approbation—not that ELLISTON will care personally a fig for that, but regarding it as the means of his obtaining a more extensive approval, and feeling assured, which he ought, that we should not praise where we were in doubt, he will be likely to estimate such opinion the more. As far as the cursory glance permitted to a spectator will permit, we have no hesitation in pronouncing this spectacle not more replete with splendour of decoration, than it is with fidelity of costume—and among the many specimens of liberal expenditure and great ability, we have particularly to notice a most ingenious method adopted of forming instantaneously, out of a false front to the dress circle—a handsome plat rm for the purpose of shewing the PROCESSION from the Archiepiscopal Palace to the Cathedral, at Rheims. In point however, of real genius, of scenic effect, throwing all competition far in the distance, and surpassing any expectation that could by the most sanguine disposition be entertained, are the Dioramic views painted by STANFIELD, on which it is impossible for any language to be too laudatory—indeed, this one sight alone, were there no other attraction, possesses in itself quite charm enough; but there are some other very clever things by ROBERTS, though, of course, of a secondary quality, when compared with this gigantic effort of Art. The fine order in which the whole ceremony is arranged, does infinite credit to Mr. WALLACK, and possessing, as it does, the combined excellencies to which we have alluded, must be a source of great receipt for some time to come; and it would be the height of injustice to anticipate otherwise—for on all points of spirit, where expenditure, research, and assiduity are prominently called into question, no man can exceed Mr. ELLISTON. We beg to suggest that it is contrary to all etiquette, wearing gloves in the PRESENCE, though, it is to be sure, a minor point compared with many others, and this, with the extirpation of the whole dialogue, would then render the thing perfect. In the scene of Brighton, where a group o Sailors are singing, there was a Naval Officer we took for FORBES—if that be the case, this sneaking into the enemy's camp is quite unpardonable, and while on the subject of rivalry, we cannot omit noticing the interruption we were subject to during the representation, by the vociferous remarks of a little fellow they pointed out to us as a Mr. PLANCHE, the Covent Garden *charge d'affaires*, whose determination to abuse every thing, smacked somewhat both of impudence and ignorance. According to this little monkey-faced personage's account, there is to be the very devil to do at the rival Theatre, but, as at present, we have only his word for it, we shall wait till next week, sincerely trusting that it is to be produced under the very judicious eye of Mr. C. KEMBLE, or that if he *should* have delegated this Mr. PLANCHE to do it, he will display a better knowledge of costume than in some of his Shakspearean displays.

We are most delighted to find that our hint relative to poor BRANDON's widow has been adopted, and that the benefit she is to take on Tuesday next at *Drury Lane*, is likely to be a bumper—there cannot be a more deserving case—and while we are on this point, we cannot withhold our meed of approbation from GEORGE ROBINS, who, with a most praiseworthy and warm-hearted alacrity is using every exertion in his power to forward the object.

We regret that want of room alone prevents our commenting on the opening of the English Opera House—but we shall certainly pay attention to it next week. Mr. THORNE (who that stupid cockney critic in the *Times* asserted, never appeared on a stage before—when he was at Drury Lane a few years ago) has made a very successful debut, and the new opera of *Broken Promises* met with a most enthusiastic reception—on the respective merits of both of which we shall certainly hereafter dilate.

ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th July, 1824 and 1825, shewing the INCREASE and DECREASE on each head thereof.

	Years ended 5th July 1824.	1825.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	10,386,228	12,267,969	1,881,741	
Excise	24,040,953	23,578,873		462,080
Stamps	6,526,139	6,933,177	407,038	
Post Office	1,427,000	1,497,000	70,000	
Taxes	5,147,752	4,982,875		164,877
Miscellaneous	384,520	366,299		18,221
	47,912,592	49,626,193	2,358,779	645,178
Repayment by Austria	2,500,000			2,500,000
	50,412,592	49,626,193	2,358,779	645,178
	Deduct Increase			2,358,779
	Decrease on the Year			786,399

Memorandum.—If the Repayment by Austria be excluded from this statement, it will be seen that there has been an Increase, under the ordinary heads of Revenue, of no less than 1,713,601*l.*

	Quarters ended July 5, 1824.	1825.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	1,997,070	3,935,641	1,938,571	
Excise	5,963,338	4,249,845	. . .	1,713,493
Stamps	1,691,588	1,822,646	131,058	
Post Office	347,000	369,000	22,000	
Taxes	1,918,672	2,035,463	116,791	
Miscellaneous	71,812	80,926	9,114	
	11,989,480	12,493,521	2,217,534	1,713,493
	Deduct Decrease		1,713,493	
	Increase on the Quart.		504,041	

INCOME and CHARGE of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, in the Quarters ended 5th July, 1824 and 1825.

INCOME.	Qrs. ended July 5, 1824.	1825.
	£	£
Customs	1,026,931	2,931,108
Excise	5,963,338	4,249,845
Stamps	1,691,588	1,822,646
Post Office	347,000	369,000
Taxes	1,916,813	2,035,463
Miscellaneous	71,815	80,925
	11,017,485	11,488,988
Tontine Money	11,460	11,285
To cash brought to this Account, to replace the like Sum issued out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, Ireland, for Public Services	458,265	398,870
	11,487,210	11,899,143

CHARGE.	Qrs. ended July 5, 1824.	1825.
	£3,322	£2,354
Exchequer Annuities	97,707	97,704
South Sea Company	89,125	89,125
Bank on their Capital	8,538,874	8,500,233
Dividends	1,211,600	1,212,600
National Debt	212,500	212,500
Civil List	92,813	89,671
Pensions	93,212	345,813
Other Charges	10,339,153	10,550,000
Surplus	1,148,057	1,349,143
	11,487,210	
Exchequer Bills issued for the Consolidated Fund, at 5th April, 1825, and paid off out of the Growing Produce of that fund in the Quarter ended July 5, 1825		2,530,953
Surplus as above stated	1,349,143	
Issued out of the Consolidated Fund, on account of the Supplies granted for the service of the years 1824 and 1825	3,878,702	
Total at 5th July, 1825, to be provided for by an issue of Exchequer Bills charged on the Growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ending 10th October, 1825		2,529,559
		5,060,512

COMMERCIAL CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A work of the above nature has just issued from the Lithographic Press, under the authority of that most laborious and acute compiler, Monsieur Cesar Moreau. It is in the form of a *brochure*, and contains some eight and forty folio pages of closely written matter, enough to alarm the industry of the most elaborate financier. M. Moreau professes to give in this work a view of the financial affairs of the East India Company since the period of their establishment in 1600. Such a work, going over two centuries and a quarter of the most extensive and complicated operations of trade, cannot fail to be highly desirable and important in a country where commerce rests upon the foundations of truth and knowledge. These important arithmetical facts, which have hitherto existed in a library of 73 folio volumes, of 1,200 pages each, may be now had for the convenience of reference, compressed into a space in a less proportion than one page to each volume. The solid mass of figures which everywhere meet the eye in this *brochure* are truly startling; and this is one of the greatest compliments that can be paid to Mr. Moreau's diligence. The arrangement seems to be as luminous as the nature of the work admits of; and the qualifications of this Gentleman, for the arduous task, are already before the world in his work on British Trade. As far as we have examined, it appears to possess the one essential in matter of account—accuracy.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Thursday.

The Attorney-General *v.* the Bank of England.—This was a case of appeal, partly heard yesterday. It related to the construction of a will, in which the testator bequeathed his property in the British funds to certain legatees, and the remainder of the money in the 4 per cents. (described in the will as R. 4 per Cent. Consols) to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Debt. Previous to his death, but subsequent to the execution of the will, a large portion of the property invested in the Navy 5 per Cents., was converted by the act of the legislature into 4 per cent. stock. Supposing that the testator meant this part of his property to be subject to the same disposition, the Society, instead of receiving a small sum, would become entitled to about 80,000*l.*—The Lord Chancellor, after observing that if the testator could be restored to life he would be astonished to hear what the Court had been listening to, was of opinion that the will would not pass the larger sum (amounting to upwards of 70,000*l.*) to the Society; but that they were entitled to the sum of 18,000*l.*, and certain smaller sums. His lordship announced to-day that the sittings in the hall would continue till August 16.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—Thursday.

Keenan *v.* Smyth.—This was an action against Mr. Carmichael Smyth, to recover 31*l.* 6s. 2d. for necessaries furnished to his wife. A similar action against the same defendant was recently tried in the Common Pleas, when the misconduct of the lady was urged as a ground of defence; and after a trial which lasted two days, the plaintiff recovered a verdict. Before this case was opened,—Mr. Campbell said he appeared for the defendant, and he was ready to admit a *prima facie* case for the plaintiff, and take the opinion of his lordship on a point of law, waving all the unpleasant questions of fact which might be introduced on the inquiry. This demand arose between July and November in last year. In the March preceding, Mrs. Smyth sued her husband for a divorce and for alimony; he was cited and appeared; and in December, a decree was made for a divorce and for alimony, to the extent of 30*l.* a-year, which had operation from the commencement of the suit. Now, though at the same time this debt was incurred, the decree was not pronounced, yet, inasmuch as it covered the whole period, he submitted that the husband ceased to be liable to support his wife, from the moment of the citation; or, at all events, that he was liable only to support her at the rate of 30*l.* a-year.—Mr. Denman and Mr. Maule submitted that the proposed defence was no answer to the claim; and that the evidence could not be received.—The Lord Chief Justice agreed in this opinion, but proposed to receive the evidence, and direct a verdict for the plaintiff, giving leave to move for a nonsuit.—Mr. Campbell then proved the citation and the decree, but failed to prove the payment of the alimony, having only the receipts of the lady, which were not admissible as evidence. The jury then, under the direction of his lordship, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 31*l.* 6s. 2d.

Frost *v.* Bolland and Others.—This was an action by the clerk to the commissioners for paving the parish of St. Pancras, against the assignees of Marsh and Co., of Berner's-street, to recover 1,070*l.* paid into the banking-house before the bankruptcy. The commissioners claimed to recover the whole sum out of the assets, by virtue of a local act giving them a preference. A similar claim was set up in an action at Guildhall, which has been reserved for the consideration of the Court.—Mr. Scarlett now appeared for the assignees, who, he said, felt bound to see that the actions were rightly brought, in protection of the interest of the mass of creditors; and, in addition to the general question raised in the case, contended that the commissioners had no authority to sue in Mr. Frost's name.—On the suggestion of the Lord Chief Justice, a verdict was taken for 1,070*l.*, subject to the opinion of the Court on a special case.

OLD BAILEY.

Monday.—*F. Wilson*, aged 30, was indicted for forging an endorsement to a bill of exchange, for 500*l.*—There were other counts in the indictment varying the form, one of which laid the fraud to be against R. Booth.—Thomas Beck examined—Knows the prisoner, and has seen him write; saw him write on the paper now produced; the signature on the other side "Wm. Ogilvie," is his hand-writing; the signature "F. Wilson" on another paper is also his; also the body of two other letters (produced); saw Mr. Morse on the 20th of January, at the Vine Inn, Bishopsgate-street, when the prisoner was present: it was there the witness saw the letter now put in, written by the prisoner. Witness said to prisoner, "You do not know Mr. Morse, and you should make strict inquiries to satisfy yourself of his respectability;" this was before Mr. Morse came—when Morse came, prisoner stated his terms, saying he would discount any bill for 5 per cent. discount, and 5 per cent. commission—he said that his brother-in-law kept an account at the Bank of England. Mr. Morse assented to the terms, and inquired in what manner he was to draw this bill—prisoner told him first, but Morse said you had better write it down for me. Prisoner did so, and Morse copied it on the bill stamp. Morse received a letter signed Ogilvie—he asked the prisoner if his name was Ogilvie? he said, "No, my name is Wilson, but I do business for my brother-in-law."—The prisoner said, after the bill was drawn, that on the following Wednesday, Morse should receive the money—the note now produced was then put in the hands of the prisoner.—By Mr. Adolphus. The writing is so like that he saw the prisoner write that he believes he can swear it to be the same—not only the letter, but also the endorsement on the bill. Witness is brother-in-law to the prosecutor.—J. Thompson lives at Northampton: knows the prisoner, by having seen him in London; knew him by the name of Ogilvie on one night, and by Wilson the next morning; he answered to both names. It was in consequence of a letter he sent, that witness applied at the Ram Inn. He drew a bill on the second interview, and in consequence of the alteration in his name, witness said, "I cannot think of signing any bill, because you have written to me in the name of Ogilvie, and signed the bill Wilson." The prisoner explained, that he had a brother-in-law named Ogilvie. The letter addressed to me was signed "Ogilvie," and addressed to "Joseph Thompson."—James Hance stated that he was brought into Court in custody for debt. Had seen the prisoner write many times; believes the endorsement "Wm. Ogilvie" is in the prisoner's handwriting, at whose suit he (witness) is in custody.—Mr. Adolphus—It is a comfortable thing to hang your plaintiff, because you'll get out of prison.—Court—No he will not.—Sarah Hambley—Knows the prisoner, who at one time lodged at Mrs. Clark's, 35, Little Union-street, Moorfields; Mrs. C. is her grandmother; he passed by the name of John Cooper; he had lived there three months before he was taken into custody; has frequently seen him write, and knows "Wm. Ogilvie," on the bill now produced, to be his writing.—Mr. Adolphus, on behalf of the prisoner, submitted that there had been no proof of the prisoner's having uttered the forged endorsement, and that offence took place in the City of London.—Mr. Justice Burrough addressed the Jury, and stated that there was no evidence to prove the charge against the prisoner. The consequence, therefore, was, that they were bound to acquit him. The Jury acquitted the prisoner.

He was then indicted upon a charge that he, on the 11th of May last, had defrauded Robert Coles of a bill for the value of 350*l.*, upon the understanding that he could discount the same, and that he at the same time falsely stated that he could borrow money upon the said bill, through a Scotch bank, where he had a regular discount account. There were four counts in which the charge only was varied.—The prisoner traversed till the next Session.

The Sessions terminated on Monday.—The following prisoners received sentence of death, viz.:—Thomas Bright, aged 34, John Williams, 18, George Bruton, 25, William Harding, 22, James Davis, 22, William Naylor, 20, for stealing in dwelling-houses to the amount of 40s. and upwards; Thomas Hill, 17, for burglary; George Waters, 27, William Field, 13, Thomas Godwin, 11, James Norris, 11, Mary Ann Cook, 20, for housebreaking; Jane Davis, 23, Catherine Ferris, 20, Charlotte Groves, 23, Charlotte Williams, 21, James Grosvenor, 15, for highway robberies; Jeremiah Riley, 40, for returning from transportation; John Battle (alias Nathaniel Hartley), 40, James Smith, 40, for horse stealing. One of the female convicts, Mary Ann Cook, pleaded her pregnancy in arrest of judgment, but a jury of matrons having been sworn, and having retired for some time with the prisoner, assisted by the advice of a medical gentleman, they gave an opinion that the prisoner was not quick with child.

POLICE.

Bow-street.—A man who made an application at Marlborough-street police-office on Tuesday morning last for a warrant against Sir Richard Birnie, for assaulting him in Pall-mall at two o'clock in the morning, came here late in the afternoon of the same day, and finding that Mr. Halls, the magistrate of the day, had left the bench, he followed him to his private house in Great Queen-street, where he renewed the application which he had previously made at Marlborough-street.—Mr. Halls told him to be at the office in the evening, and wrote to Sir R. Birnie to inform him of the complaint in order that he might be present, but Sir Richard was from home. The man, however, came in the evening, and stated publicly that he was passing through Pall-mall about two o'clock in the morning, and found that there was a great bustle and confusion at Carlton-house, in consequence of the grand ball given by his Majesty. Sir Richard Birnie was there very busy with a staff in his hand among the officers, and applicant having stopped for a few moments, the chief magistrate came up to him and knocked him down. He got up, and Sir Richard again knocked him down, and it was for these assaults that he wished to have the usual redress.—The applicant did not say here, as he said at Marlborough-street, that Sir Richard Birnie seemed elevated with wine.—Mr. Halls said, that if the applicant had real ground for this complaint, he was certainly entitled to redress, as in any other case, and he (Mr. Halls) was bound, in the discharge of his duty, to hear the charge; but he could not help feeling convinced in his own mind, from what he knew of the chief magistrate, that he was perfectly incapable of the conduct attributed to him, and that there must be some mistake.—The complainant said there could be no mistake on his part as to the identity of Sir Richard, for he knew him well, and had done for years; and what was more, the knowledge was mutual.—Mr. Halls asked the complainant his name, what he was, and where he lived?—The complainant said his name was Dodd, his trade was that of a shoemaker, and he lived near Newport-market.—Mr. Halls said, that a warrant was of course out of the question, but the complainant could have any opportunity of stating his case when Sir Richard Birnie was present. He would very probably find him on the bench on the following day (Wednesday), but at all events on Thursday, that being Sir Richard's day of sitting.—The complainant said he would come on one of those days, but whatever happened, he should prefer an indictment against the chief magistrate at the next sessions.—Sir R. Birnie was on the beuch the whole of Wednesday, but the complainant did not make his appearance. Towards the close of the afternoon, of Thursday, Sir Richard took occasion to allude to the statement that had appeared in the newspapers, and said that the accusation was totally untrue, for that on the night in question he had spent some hours with a worthy brother magistrate, at his private house, and went home to bed at ten o'clock. He believed the man who made the charge was mad. In the evening, however, he appeared to make good his charge to his face. When he came in, Sir Richard said "Well, my good fellow, what have you got to say?" Dod: I have to say that you knocked me down, between one and two o'clock on the morning of last Tuesday.—Sir Richard: What I? Dod: Yes, you.—Sir R.: Why, I was in bed at the time. Dod: Come, come, Gov'nor, don't go for to gammon me. I knows you; I'n a *cordvainer*, and I have worked for you, so I must know.—Sir R. B.: I tell you again, I was in bed at the time. Dod: That is a good one. I tell you what, you're a devilish good one, perhaps, to do other people, but you won't do me. I saw you, and you had a staff in your hand. Sir Richard: I a staff in my hand! I never had in my life. Officer, lock him up. The unhappy cordwainer was forthwith locked up. Two respectable looking women now stepped forward, and stated that the poor complainant had been knocked down by a fat ill-looking man on horseback, who was armed with a silver truncheon, and that they supposed that was the cause of Dod's mistake. Sir Richard: Oh! That's a different case; I dare say, by the description you give, it is the High Constable of Westminster; bring in the poor man. He was obeyed, and the disrespectful culprit was discharged, and desired to speak to a man named Lee, who was the supposed assaulter.

Bull-baiting.—This long-looked for case at length came on to be heard before Mr. Minshull, the Sitting Magistrate. Mr. C. Philips attended with Mr, R. Martin, M.P. for the prosecution; and the defendant, John Halt, who had now been taken, appeared to make his defence. Mr. C. Philips then rose and said, that as the Magistrates were clearly of opinion the evidence of the informer, Mr. Wheeler, could not be received in support of the information, he would not trouble them by endeavouring to enforce arguments, against which they had already decided, if against the present defence he should be able to produce evidence completely independent of that person's testimony. He should prove that the defendant had been engaged, with a number of other persons, who were, he was sorry to say, persons of respectability, rank, and title, on Hounslow-heath, on the 21st of last June, in one of the most inhuman scenes imaginable. It was the baiting of a bull! The case was proved by a man named Benjamin, who had been present on the occasion. On being asked for his defence, the prisoner stated he was not aware he was offending the law in setting his dog at the bull.—Mr. Minshull said this was not a valid defence to the accusation, and therefore he must convict him in a penalty which the 2d Geo. 4 would warrant. The act said, the penalty must not be less than ten shillings, nor more than five pounds. As this was the first conviction under the Act, and as possibly the prisoner was not aware of the guilt attaching to the act proved, he should only inflict on him the fine of twenty shillings. He hoped, however, this would be a warning to him, and all persons of a similar disposition, not to pursue a similar line of conduct. If a second offence of the same nature came before him, his feelings would be very different. Mr. C. Phillips said, that there was very great danger to be feared from these persons, for the informer, Mr. Wheeler, had received several threatening letters.—Mr. R. Martin said, that now the defendant had been fined, he would state, that the unfortunate bull which had been baited, was that same evening devoured alive by the dogs, and his living flesh actually torn from his bones. If such atrocious cruelty as that was not sufficient to induce a dereliction of this odious practice, the feelings of its supporters were not to be envied.—The prisoner was leaving the office, when the worthy member for Galway addressed him to this effect:—"Harkee, my fine fellow, if you had maimed that ox, or that bull, and it is a question with lawyers whether you have not maimed him, you might have been transported to one of his Majesty's colonies for seven years. So take that with you."

On Wednesday *James Woodrouffe*, proprietor and driver of one of the Uxbridge coaches, appeared at this Office, to answer the complaint of a female for retaining a basket containing perishable articles. It appeared that complainant came to town on Monday by the coach with an infant in her arms, and on her arrival tendered 2s. 6d. the regular fare, and which she had frequently paid before; but Woodrouffe refused it, and demanded 5s. and said he should detain the basket unless she paid the full fare for herself and child. A witness proved that she often passed to and from Uxbridge with a child, and was never asked more than 2s. 6d. The defendant acknowledged that he had detained the basket, and pleaded the Act of Parliament as a justification of his demand. Sir G. Farrant, however, said the Act did not allow him to charge for infants, and ordered him to pay 20s. to complainant for the expences of herself and witness, and as compensation for the contents of the basket, which were spoiled.

Marlborough-Street.—Count *De Lancy*, a Spanish nobleman, residing in Jermyn-street, St. James's, was brought to the office upon a warrant charged with an assault on Mr. Vaughan, a boot and shoe-maker, residing in the same street. Mr. Vaughan stated, that having been in the habit of making boots, &c. for the ladies of the Count's family, one of the servants came and ordered a pair

of shoes for his own use, to be charged to the Count, and the other day, when the bill was sent in, the Count paid it, with the exception of this pair of servant's shoes, which he refused to pay for, saying that they were never ordered by any permission of his. Mr. Vaughan called again in person, and demanded to be paid for the shoes, but the Count peremptorily refused, and ordered him in a violent manner to quit the house; and he not doing so on the instant, the Count clenched his fist in his face, and flourished a large stick over his head, but did not strick him with either, and this was the assault complained of. The Count not speaking a word of English, his lady, who is a native of this country, and who with another lady accompanied him to the office, acted as an interpreter, and explained to him the statement Mr. Vaughan had made. The Count, who is a powerful man, on hearing it, expressed the utmost indignation at its being for a moment supposed that he could have ever contemplated or threatened to strike such a diminutive being as that, pointing to Mr. Vaughan, who is of no great stature. The Countess De Lancy said, that although she was aware that she could not be a witness for her husband, she assured the magistrate that she was present at the whole transaction, and the Count never attempted to strike the complainant; but being rather passionate, he used some vehement gestures, in desiring Mr. Vaughan, in the Spanish and French languages to quit the house. As for the shoes, she said they were ordered by the servant entirely unknown to them, and they certainly considered that they had no right to pay for them. The magistrate said, that they undoubtedly had not any right to pay for them, and Mr. Vaughan had no claim whatever on account of those shoes. As for the charge of assault, it did not appear by Mr. Vaughan's own statement that any had been committed, only threatened; and he thought the justice of the case would be perfectly answered by the Count's paying the expences of the warrant, which he did immediately, and was discharged.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM.—Several robberies have been committed in this town within a few days. Some villains broke into the warehouse of Messrs. G. A. and E. Hadley, of Camden-street, and stole therefrom three £1 notes, some silver and halfpence, a card of silver pencil cases, 13 penknives, a pair of silver spectacles, and other articles, with which they got clear off.—A few nights after, some thieves broke into a warehouse of Messrs. Reeves, of Moor-street, but without obtaining much plunder, as they were soon disturbed. They, however, succeeded in taking a trifling amount of cash, left in a temporary situation, with which they got clear off. An iron crow-bar and phosphorus bottle were left behind. This is the second attempt upon these premises within the last few months.

BRIGHTON.—Mr. E. Youens, a respectable boot and shoe-maker, of Red Lion-street, Holborn, arrived at Brighton with his wife and brothers-in-law on Wednesday last, and in the course of the evening drowned himself a few miles westward of the town. Every possible enquiry was instantly made, but without success, till between 10 and 11 o'clock the same evening, when a man belonging to the Coast Blockade Service, stationed at Copperas Gap, a small village on the coast, about three miles westward of Brighton, found a coat and waistcoat lying on the beach, just without the wash of the sea. On putting his hand within the sleeve it was still warm, and from that circumstance, together with the clothes being thrown carelessly down, it is supposed they had been very recently taken off, and that the deceased had wandered there from Brighton, and then flung himself into the sea. The man took the clothes to his Commanding Officer, and in the pockets was found a pocket-book containing two 20*l.* notes and some private memorandums. Thus things remained till about 3 o'clock the following morning, when the body was discovered by another of the Coast Blockade men, in the sea, opposite Regency-square, Brighton; he immediately went into the water and brought it to shore, and the same evening a Coroner's Inquest assembled, at which the above facts were stated in evidence.—The brother-in-law of the deceased (Mr. King, of Islington) attended the Coroner's Inquest, and stated to the Jury, that his unhappy relative had for the last fortnight appeared to labour under mental despondency; and after a full and patient investigation, a verdict was recorded of "Drowned himself while in a state of temporary derangement."

MANCHESTER.—A very shocking circumstance, which has excited a strong interest in Salford, took place on Thursday morning. Joseph Standring, a dyer, lived with his wife in a cellar, in Catcliffe-street, at the back of the Methodist Chapel, in Gravel-lane. He was addicted to liquor, and his wife, there is reason to believe, was not quite free from the charge of inebriety. They had frequent and violent quarrels, and lived together in a very uncomfortable manner. On Wednesday last the wife of Standring left a public-house, about 11 o'clock at night, at which time she was not much intoxicated. It appears probable that she was then refused admittance into the cellar by her husband, for she was seen about four o'clock, standing at a short distance from it, being at that time perfectly sober. About five, a watchman, who had been calling up some young women to go to their work, was returning in their company, when one of the young women happening to look into the area in front of Standring's cellar (which is about eight feet deep,) saw a woman lying on the flags. She immediately called the attention of her companions to the circumstance, and the watchman went down into the area to see what was the matter, and found her quite dead. He then knocked at the door of Standring's cellar, and in a short time Standring came out, quite dressed, and with a basket on his arm, as if going to his work. When he saw the body of his wife lying on the ground, he said very little, and did not stop to examine it, but passed by, and went direct to the police office. He was there directed to the house of the beadle, whom he called up, and informed him that his wife was dead; and added (though he had not examined the body,) that he believed she had choaked herself. Diggles immediately repaired to the spot, and on examining the body found a very obvious mark of a string, which appeared to have passed round the throat, and then behind the ears to the back of the head, but had not touched the back of the neck. When he saw this his suspicions were immediately excited, and he took the man into custody. On searching his house, a frame for hatting cotton was found, from which a piece of cord had been recently cut; and on comparing the mark on the throat of the deceased with a piece of the cord left, they appeared to correspond precisely in size; but no piece of cord with which the deceased could have been strangled was discovered. The body was afterwards opened by Mr. Boutflower, and another surgeon, who were both of opinion that the death was caused by strangulation. A coroner's jury was impannelled on the same evening, and viewed the body, but heard no evidence, except that of the surgeons'; the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday.

BERKS.—While Mr. Crockett (the auctioneer) was on Wednesday disposing of the effects of Mr. Worthy, of Lavington, the beam which supported the room in which the company were assembled suddenly gave way, and the floor gradually sunk two or three feet. The consternation which ensued among a number of ladies present, who thought that they were "sinking to rise no more," may be conceived. Fortunately they all escaped unhurt. This is the second or third instance of the kind that has occurred in that neighbourhood.

WANTAGE, JULY 1.—Died on Saturday last, Mr. John Walker, of Stanlake, Oxon, aged 77. He was a most eccentric character, and so fond of the glittering dust, that he was called a second Elwes. He was at our fair on the Monday previous to his death, where he bought a horse; but such was his penurious disposition, that he cheated the toll man of the toll, by saying he could not sell him—meaning the horse he had bought. He tried to escape our gate, by pressing the same tale, but could not succeed, although he did better at the Kingstone gate, where he passed through without paying. On his death bed, he observed to the person who sat up with him, "I suppose I shall die, but remember, you owe me for a hundred of hay." He has left property, it is supposed, to the amount of 20,000*l.*—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

AFFRAY OF THE MILITARY.—We are at all times sorry to have occasion to notice proceedings of a riotous tendency, and more especially so when the military are implicated, not alone on account of probably dangerous results, but because it is a most unwarrantable species of hostility which could induce two or three hundred people to raise a contest in a drunken brawl with a recruiting party of the 3d, or King's own Light Dragoons. It appears the band of this regiment had been parading the streets of this town on Saturday last for recruits, and had retired to Eggleton's, the Fighting Cocks, in the Biggmarket, on that evening, to take refreshment. An affray commenced there, about ten o'clock at night, and the band proceeded, playing (as well as the jostlings of the crowd of people that accompanied them would allow) as far as the Darn Crook, when the shouts became awful from the pressure of the people, who began to use brick-bats, stones, and mud, so as to provoke the few soldiers who were of the recruiting party, and accompanied the band, to draw their swords. Great violence continued to be evinced on both sides, as we learn, along the road up to Gallowgate and towards the barracks; many bruises were the consequence, and one man, who had been very obstreperous the whole evening, received a cut in the cheek from a sabre. The sergeant is said to have behaved well on the occasion, and the soldier bearing the instrument vulgarly called the "*Great Tom of Lincoln*" used every means to persuade the mob to allow the band to go peaceably to the barracks. Towards twelve o'clock a file of men was dispatched to quell the disturbance, but we are glad their interference was then rendered unnecessary by the people dispersing. The destruction of the musical instruments, belonging to the band, has been serious, as the fragments of the clarionets, &c., found strewed in the Gallowgate on the Sunday morning, amply testified. We have not been enabled precisely to learn how the affray originated.—*Tyne Mercury.*

An accident of a melancholy nature took place at Auldbar, on Monday, the 30th ult. The gamekeeper's wife went out of her house for the purpose of gathering some fuel, leaving behind her two fine young children, one of them about the age of six weeks, fast asleep in the cradle. In her absence, the other child, which had been amusing itself about the house, became tired, and laid itself down in the cradle, with its head upon the mouth of its little relative. Upon her return, the mother found her youngest child quite dead, and the other fast asleep.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

There are still many disciples of Johanna Southcott at Ashton-under-Lyne, and one of them, John Wroe, has assumed the character of a prophet, and in a published rhapsody calls upon his fellows to assume the name of "True Israelites," to abandon such of their garments as contain a mixture of linen and wool, and to put away all pictorial representations. Five respectable gentlemen have actually signed their names to a paper recommending this rhapsody to the obedient attentions of mankind.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

HORSE STEALING.—Mr. Joseph Trumper, of Upton, Bucks, has recently recovered two valuable horses, which had been stolen from him some time since, through the means of Sargeant, the culprit who was executed with Probert and the other malefactors, on Monday se'nnight at the Old Bailey. Since sentence of death had been passed upon him, Sargeant wrote to the constable of Upton, to say, that if the farmer who lost two horses from that place some time ago, would come to him, he could tell him where to find them. Mr. T. went to him, and was informed, that the horses had been left under the care of a publican, at Braintree, in Essex, who had sold them to a farmer in that vicinity. This information proved correct. The horses had been shut up from public view for some considerable time, and was advertised in a provincial paper for public sale, and ultimately sold by auction, without any probability of the circumstance becoming known to the proper owner in a remote county. Mr. T. however, having received this intelligence from Sargeant, took such prudent measures as soon compelled the reluctant publican to restore the purchase money to the Essex purchaser, and the horses to their proper owner.

On Thursday, the 30th ult. Mr. Giles, of Watton-on-Thames, had an excellent horse stolen from his field. He communicated his loss to his son, who is a guard to one of the mails. The son gave information of the robbery to several of the mail guards; and last Saturday morning, on the arrival of the Colchester mail at the Three Cups Inn, Colchester, the guard saw a man offering a horse for sale to the owner of the above inn: on examining the horse, he proved to be the one stolen from Mr. Giles. The man who had the horse was taken before a magistrate; he said he had bought the horse from a man in the City-road. The prisoner, John Hamilton, was remanded until Thursday, to give the parties time to appear; and on that day he was brought up for final examination. Mr. Giles, of Walton, identified the horse to be his property. The man whom the prisoner said he bought the horse of was also examined, but his evidence was of so prevaricating a nature, and contradictory to what the prisoner had previously asserted, as to leave no doubt of the prisoner's guilt. He was committed for trial.

On Friday last, a man who casually resided at Ware, was returning from Hertford in a state of intoxication, when he fell down and broke his leg. He laid several hours in the road before he was discovered. A litter was then procured, and he was taken to the parish of Amwell, which adjoins Ware, but the Overseers refused to take him in; he was in consequence carried on in that state to Ware, where his landlord also shut the door upon him, and refused to admit the poor fellow in. At length, after a full hour had elapsed, on application to the Overseers of Ware, they humanely ordered him to the poor house, where due attention was paid to his case.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

An Inquest was held on Saturday, at the King's Head, Baker's-row, Whitechapel, on the body of an infant three months old. Its mother, to keep it quiet, introduced a piece of fat meat into its mouth, holding it between her fingers, but suddenly letting it slip by accident, it fixed in the windpipe, and caused the death of the child in a few minutes from suffocation. Verdict—*Accidental Death.*

On Monday night, about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in a shop, in Tothill-street, near Dartmouth-street. The flames communicated almost immediately to the adjoining house, in the occupation of a butcher, and thence to a china shop, in Dartmouth-street, to which it was carried by the connexion of a slaughter-house. The three buildings were entirely consumed.

An Inquest was last week held at the Black Horse, Poplar, on the body of Sarah Reed, aged 25, who, it appeared, had come down to town on Monday, with two other female acquaintances, to purchase a wedding suit, as she was to have been married on the Thursday following. On returning to their home at Greenwich, in the afternoon, the party took a boat at Wapping, and in order to get down the river the quicker, as the tide was on the turn, the waterman made his boat fast to the stern of a sailing barge, a practice not unusual amongst watermen, but contrary to the regulations of the river; and on getting into Limehouse Reach the barge took a short tack, and at that moment a lighter was passing, against which the wherry struck, and she was upset.—The Jury, in just terms, censured the conduct of the waterman, and observed, that they hoped the publicity given to the case would draw the attention of the water bailiffs, or other officers, whose duty it was to put a stop to such practices.—They then returned a verdict of *Accidental Death.*

An extraordinary investigation took place on Thursday at the Regent's Arms, near Vauxhall Bridge road, before MR. HIGGS, the Coroner, and a Jury, respecting the death of a fine mule infant. It appears that a basket had been delivered at the house of Mr. Fricker, 6, Vincent-street, Vauxhall-road, by a porter from Hatchett's, in Piccadilly, directed to Mr. F.; on opening which, a quantity of paper, rose leaves, and a parcel of [illegible] presented themselves, and underneath, wrapped in two pocket handkerchiefs, the dead body of the infant was found. The basket came by the Winchester coach, regularly booked, and entered in the way-bill. As no satisfactory information could be procured from the examination, the Jury adjourned to Monday next; and Weale, the officer, was immediately dispatched to Winchester to make inquiries. Mr. F. has been some time confined to his bed-room with a complication of disorders.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Friday evening, Godfrey, the police-officer, destroyed himself in a public-house, called the Apple Tree, near Coldbathfields' Prison. It will be recollected that this unfortunate man had in his charge, a short time ago, a prisoner who contrived to escape from him, and that the Magistrates, in order to prevent carelessness, which may be attended with injurious effects to the public, discharged the officer from his situation. This dismissal weighed heavily upon Godfrey. He was observed to become more and more dejected every day, and at length an inconsistency was observed in his actions, as well as his words, to be accounted for only by the absence of reason. He had been frequently in the neighbourhood of the place where his prisoner succeeded in getting away from him. A few minutes before he destroyed himself he walked into the house in which he and his prisoner had sat immediately before the escape was effected. No person took particular notice of his approach, but the lodgers were soon disturbed by the report of a pistol, and, upon going into the room from which it proceeded, found the unfortunate man lying dead. He presented a dreadful appearance. The greater part of the face was blown away, the ramrod as well as the bullet having passed through. Near the deceased were several letters, one of which was directed to a female of his name. Mr. Whitmore, the surgeon, of Coldbath-square, was called in, but it must have been a mere matter of form, as to suppose that life could be in a body presenting such an appearance was absurd. The body was taken to the workhouse, where the Coroner's Inquest is to be held.

On Monday evening, a fine boy, seven years old, son of Mr. Jones, of Montague-place, Manchester-square, fell from the drawing room window on the pavement, and so dreadfully fractured his skull that all surgical skill was of no avail; he remained in a state of stupor for twenty minutes, and then expired. His afflicted mother, who was in the room, saw him fall, but had no power to save him; she dropped senseless on the ground; and we regret to add, the effects of the shock are so great, that it is believed she cannot recover.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BATH AND BRISTOL RACES.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

The Somersetshire Stakes of 25 sov. each, 15 ft.—Mr. C. Day's Sloe, 5 yrs 8st. 11lb. 1; Col. Wilson's Oscar, 5 yrs 8st. 10lb. 2; Mr. Farquharson's b. f. by Waterloo, 4 yrs 7st. 3lb. 3; Mr. Whiteside's Picton, 6 yrs 8st. 6lb. 4; Mr. C. Day's Victorine, aged, 7st. 12lb. 5.

The Clifton Dog Club, a Sweepstakes of 10gs. each. Two-mile Heats. Gentlemen riders.—Mr. I. Bayly's b. g. Clifton, 6 yrs (rode by the owner,) 1; Mr. Bayly's b. g. Jemmy, 5 yrs, 2; S. Worrall's ch. g. Acorn, 3.

The Bath and Bristol St. Leger Stakes of 25 sov. each, h. ft.—One mile. Three-year old colts to carry 8st. 7lb.; fillies and geldings allowed 3lb. and 25 sov. added.—Mr. C. Day's Burgundy, 1; Mr. Jones's Bitton, 2.

A Match for 100 sov. Two miles.—Mr. Fisher's Dotty, aged, 7st., 1; Captain Scott's Healey, aged, 8st. 7lb., 2.

A 50*l.* Plate given by the Members for the County, for three and four years old; three years carrying 7st. 7lb.; and four years, 8st. 12lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. Two-mile heats.—Mr. Howe's b. c. Warwick, 4 yrs, 1 1; Mr. Ryan's ch. c. by Soothsayer, 4 yrs, 2 2; Mr. Small's b. f. by Lorient, 3 yrs. 3 3; Mr. Bartley's br. c. Ecarté, 4 yrs, 4 4.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY.

The Bath and Bristol Stakes of 10 sov. each, with 50 added by the Racing Fund. Heats two miles and a distance; the winner to be sold for 300 guineas, if demanded.—Mr. Worth's ch. m. Prosody, aged, 9st. 2lb. 1 1; Mr. Gauntlett's ch. f. Prima Donna, 4 yrs 8st. 2 2.

The Original Five Sovereign Stakes, with 50 added by the Racing Fund, for horses that never won 100*l.* at any time, before the day of nomination.—Mr. Bristow names b. c. Flexible, 3 yrs. 1; Mr. Howe's b. c. Warwick, 4 yrs, 2; Mr. Bigg's Bulow, 4 yrs, 3; Mr. T. Sadler's br. c. by Shuttle Pope, 3 yrs; Mr. Farquharson's b. f. by Waterloo, 4 yrs.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sov. with 25 added from the Racing Fund.—Mr. Bartley's b. c. by Cotton, 3 yrs; Mr. C. Day's Plover, 5 yrs; Mr. W. Day's Franconi, 4 yrs. Mr. F. G. Cooper did not name. Plover walked over.

Match for 100 sov.—Mr. Bailey's Bullfinch, aged, 12st.; Mr. Phillipson's Uncle John, aged, 12st. Mr. Phillipson won cleverly on Uncle John, he ran a very good horse.

HAMPTON RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The Clarence Stakes of 10*l.* each, for all ages.—Mr. Scaith's Jack Bunce, 1; Mr. Hide's Augustine, 2; Mr. Messer's Duckling, 3.

The Ladies' Plate, for all ages.—Mr. Hide's Augustine, 1; Mr. Coleman's Fortune Teller, 2; Hon. G. Berkeley's br. g. Little Driver, 3.

A Sweepstakes of 25 sov. each for horses, &c. of all ages.—Hon. G. Berkeley's br. g. Little Driver, 9st. 11lb. 1; Mr. Jones's Irene, 8st. 11lb. 2; Mr. B. Hughes's Prince Lee Boo, 8st. 11lb. 3.

SECOND DAY.

The Gold Cup, value 100 sov. for all ages. Three-yrs old, 9st. 4lb.; four, 10st. 8lb.; five, 11st. 7lb.; six and aged, 12st.—Mr. De Burgh's b. g. Hurly Burly, aged, 2 1 1; Mr. B. Hughes's b. h. Orator, 6 yrs old, 1 3 3; Mr. Hide's bl. h. Augustine, 5 yrs old, 4 2 2; Mr. Murray's Blue Ruin, aged, 5 5 dr; Mr. Douglas's b. h. Middleton, aged, 5 5 dr.

Irene, Philip, and Little Driver, drawn.—The Cobourg Stakes of 5 sov. each, with 25 added from the Fund, 3 yrs 7st. 4lb.; 4 yrs 8st. 4lb.; 5 yrs 9st.; 6 yrs and aged, 9st. 4lb. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lb. Once round. Mr. Scaith's gr. h. Jack Bunce, 3 yrs old, 1 1; Mr. Knight's b. g. Swindon, aged, 2 dr; Mr. Hughes's Orator 6 yrs old, dis.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

Match for 50 sovs. each. Two Miles.—Mr. Messer's Miss Sly, 8st., 1; Mr. Jacob's Jewess, 9st. 7lb., 2.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, with 10 added. Heats, 1 Mile.—Captain Berkeley's Little Driver, 9st. 6lb., 1 1; Captain Locke's Irene, 8st. 7lb., 2 3; Mr. Ball Hughes's Fairy, by Castrel, 7st., 3 2.

First Heat—Fairy made all the running until the turn coming home, when she bolted and ran almost into the Thames; the contest then became strong between Irene and Little Driver, who soon got in front, and won the heat in a canter.

Second Heat—A fresh jockey, Old Jerry was now placed upon Fairy, it being found that the boy who rode her the first heat had not strength to hold her. Irene made strong play for about half a mile, when Little Driver came up, followed by Fairy, and a very pretty race ensued between these two, till within a distance of the Judge's Chair, when Little Driver made ground every throw, and won the race cleverly, by a length, Little Driver was rode by a boy; Irene by Snap. Any odds on the winner for both heats, but no takers.

A Grand Foot-race took place on Thursday morning, in Hyde Park, for twenty guineas, between Mr. Smith, of sporting celebrity, and Mr. Jackson, known on the turf. The distance ran was one hundred yards, and Mr. Smith won by half-a-yard. Considerable sums were lost and won on the occasion.

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

His Majesty's Ball.—On Monday night the ball, whie it had been for some days announced to be the intention of His Majesty to give, took place at St. James's Palace; and one more splendid has never, perhaps, been witnessed. The new apartments in this Palace are peculiarly well adapted to give effect to a scene of this description. His Majesty slept at St. James's on Sunday night, and passed the whole of Monday there; and we are sorry to say, that in consequence of a slight attack of the gout, His Majesty was not so well able to enjoy the society of those whom he honoured with an invitation, as he undoubtedly otherwise would. At ten o'clock the Nobility and others invited to the Palace began to arrive. All but those of the Royal Family were driven in at the new entrance near Marlborough House. The Royal Family alone entered at the gate exactly opposite to St. James's-street. The members of the Royal Family present were—the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Glouceester, the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. The company, on their arrival, were introduced to the Presence-chamber, which was on this occasion the promenade room. About 12 o'clock dancing commenced in the anti-room, where an orchestra was fitted up. The supper, which was a standing one, was laid out in the splendid banquetting-room, and His Majesty's superb service of gold plate was produced on the occasion. The King himself supped with the members of the Royal Family and a select few, in a private apartment, owing to His Majesty's slight indisposition.—Amongst the nobility, &c. invited, were the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Liverpool, Earl and Countess of Harrowby, Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Count and Countess Munster, Duke and Duchess of Leeds, Duke of Brunswick, most of the Foreign Ambassadors, Mr. and Mrs. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Canning, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, the Earl of Donoughmore, Lady Sarah Robinson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord and Lady Colchester, and a long list besides.

The King held a Court on Tuesday at his Palace at St. James's, the first which has been held there for upwards of eighteen years. His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which his Majesty's Speech, to be delivered at the closing of the present Session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. The Earl of Harrowby, the Duke of Northumberland, and Earl Chatham had audiences of His Majesty. The Court broke up at six o'clock, and soon after the King went to his Palace in Pall-mall.

Thursday the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by Prince George, and suite, visited the brewhouse of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, in the Borough. Their Royal Highnesses expressed their astonishment at the magnitude of the premises, and after inspecting the whole, partook of an elegant *dejeuner*, which was provided for the occasion in one of the interior apartments.

Vauxhall Gardens.—This fascinating scene of amusement has attracted, during the last week, a greater number of visitors than we remember to have seen in any other such space, for we learn from authority that above 21,000 persons have visited the Gardens since Monday last. We shall reserve a notice of the *Juvenile* Fete till next week, as we hear that a scene of greater interest has never been witnessed.

Remarkable Case.—There is a person of middle age in the vicinity of Boston who has nothing but the muscles and common integuments to cover or defend the heart on the left side of the thorax. The heart's pulsation can be seen distinctly, even pressing itself beyond the anterior side of the sternum. This is a great curiosity to the anatomist, and strikes those who are acquainted with the beautiful mechanism of this never-tiring organ with astonishment, as it seems, on viewing this phenomenon, as though every succeeding diastole would burst the heart, and sever the thread of life in an instant. The facts in relation to the case are simply these:—When the individual of whom we are speaking was a child, by some strange accident all the ribs about this part were badly fractured, but instead of uniting again, by a deposition of ossific matter, the absorbents took away the injured bone, and none was afterwards formed, thus leaving the heart entirely unprotected. Even the puncture of a pin at this tender point would be his death, and yet he is apparently so careless of his existence, that he never has provided himself with any pectoral defence beside his common clothing.—*American Medical Intelligencer.*

We understand that a fine steam vessel of five hundred tons, named the Enterprise, will depart from Falmouth about the 5th of August next, for the East Indies. They calculate on arriving there in about two months.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

A young African of the name of Francis was committed on Monday from Queen-square Office, for bigamy. It was proved that he was married in Ireland to his first wife, who having lately left him, he married the other, who was an Indian, in the service of an officer.

A fire broke out early on Tuesday morning, at the shop of Mr. Perdue, in Tothill-street, Westminster, which entirely consumed the same, with the adjoining house of Mr. Croker, and did considerable damage to several premises in the rear of the buildings.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE—through the kindness of Mr. Elliston—For the Benefit of the Widow and Four Daughters of the late Mr. JAMES BRANDON, on which evening the kind patronage of their friends and the public is most humbly solicited. Tuesday, July 12, 1825, will be presented the Farce of MONSIEUR TONSON: the part of Mons. Morbleau, by Mr. Mathews. (The other Characters as before.) After which the Extravaganza of Giovanni in London: Don Giovanni, (by permission of Mr. Ebers and the Proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket) Madame Vestris with a Grand Concert; on which occasion Mr. Bishop will preside at the Piano-Forte, combining the unrivalled talent of Mr. Braham, Mr. Sapio, Miss Stephens, Miss Povey, Miss Graddon, Mr. Harley, Mr. Knight, and other Eminent Performers. To conclude with the splendid spectacle of the French Coronation.—Tickets and places to be had of Mrs. Brandon, No. 6, Charles-street, Covent-Garden; and of Mr. Spring, at the Box-Office of Drury-Lane Theatre.

An attempt to defraud the Underwriters at Lloyd's has been discovered at Rostock. A merchant of Weismear, named Engel, chartered a ship to load wool for London; but one of the bales said to contain wool bursting, was found to consist of nothing but straw, dung, and other filth. Engel is in custody, and has confessed that it was intended to sink the vessel, and come upon the Underwriters for the value for which he had insured it.

LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Colonial Department, July 4, 1825.

The king has been pleased to appoint Major-General Bourk to be Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope.

Crown Office, July 5, 1825.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present parliament.

County of Tyrone.—The Hon. H. T. L. Corry, of Ahenis, in the said County of Tyrone, and of Castlecoole, in the County of Fermanagh, in the room of Sir John Stewart, Bart, deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

G. FARNWORTH, late of Fothersall, Lancashire, dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Sherwood and Son, Canterbury-square, Southwark.

E. WHEATLEY, Leicester-square, bookseller. Solicitors, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

T. BUXTON, Compton, Derbyshire, tanner. Solicitor, Mr. Barber, Fetter-lane.

T. SWINDELLS, Bosden, Cheshire, farmer. Solicitor, Mr. Makinson, Middle Temple, London.

J. LATHBURY, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, mercer. Solicitors, Messrs. Hard and Johnson, Inner Temple, London.

J. WELLS, Aldhourn, corn-dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

J. S. DE PINNA, St. Anne's-lane, Cheapside, ostrich-feather-manufacturer, Solicitor, Mr. Lane, Lawrence Pountney-place.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Horne and J. Stackhouse, Liverpool, merchants, July 29.—M. and J M'Donnell, and J. Busbell, Broad street, City, merchants, July 26.—S. Couchman, Throgmorton-street, printer, July 30.—T. Wostenbolme, Sheffield, hair seating-manufacturer, July 28.—G. North, Sheffield, butcher, July 28.—T. Jackson, Wath-upon-Dearne, York, grocer, July 27.—S. Humphreys, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, merchant, July 16.—S. Humble, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stationer, July 26.—W. and A. F. Smith, Stockton, Durham, bankers, Aug. 6. T. Mantle, Dover, cabinet-maker, July 26.—T. Kinning, Oxford-street, linen-draper, July 26.—J. Holbrook, Derby, grocer, July 26.—H. Cullingham, Kensington, carpenter, July 26.—G. Bond, Gravesend, victualler, July 26.—N. Gillbee, Denton, Kent, coal-merchant, July 12.—M. and J. F. Welcker, Leicester-square, tailors, July 26.—A. J. Cumming, High-street, Borough, cheesemonger, July 26.—R. H. Hunt, Great Yarmouth, wine-merchant, July 30.—T. Mercer, Billinghurst, Sussex, brewer, July 30.—T. C. Butts, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, wholesale perfumer, July 30, G. B. Lonsdale, Green Lettuce-lane, insurance-broker, July 30.—C. Austin, Luton, Bedford, banker, July 29.

CERTIFICATES—July 26.

E. France, Huddersfield, glazier—J. Bentley, Bradshaw, Lancashire, bleacher—G. Campbell, Liverpool, merchant—T. Chambers, Fenchurch-street, hardwareman—G. V. Leonard, Taunton, Somersetshire, linen-draper—H. Clarke, Agnes-place, Waterloo road, coal-merchant—C. Parker, Bristol, tailor—J. Edmonds, Warwick-lane, cheesemonger.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. Oakley and H. Phillips, Baker-street, surveyors—J. Cock and T. Pillow, Thomas-street, Horslydown, lightermen—T. Ginn and G. Pung, Ballingdon, Essex, lime-burners—W. Wigglesworth, jun. and J. Bradley, Leeds, silk-mercers—S. Statham and T. Cowgill, Huddersfield, hosiers—J. Braddock and J. Jackson, Macclesfield, silk-manufacturers—H. Howe and J. Melville, Manchester, builders—J. Kendall, T. R. Sewell, and T. Green, Nottingham, millwrights, (so far as regards the said T. Green)—J. Saunders and J. Bushell, Foulsham, silk-manufacturers—E. White and T. Andrews, Goswell-street, timber-benders—W. Ayliffe and J. Ayliffe, Peter-street, Bath, pork-butchers.

AMPLE COMMAND OF MONEY:—While one hears this exclamation on every side, thousands feel the pressure of want, and deride the mockery of the cry. It may be, this plentiful command exists among a few leading capitalists, and that the city men who draw their resources from their ink, may boast of their facilities to create artificial checks, but there is no real and general plenty, and the truth becomes manifest enough by the difficulty every person finds in borrowing money when he wants it, unless he has some Government or Mercantile security to offer, or a Landed Estate of twice the value of the sum he would wish to raise. The writer professes however to procure Loans upon every description of Convertible Security, upon Terms fairly apportioned to the risk which may be incurred of delay or loss as to the repayment, and he may be communicated with personally, or letter, post paid, addressed to E. H. G. No. 8, Carlton Chambers, Regent Street; but he will only treat with people of consideraton, and not upon trifling subjects, or about less than £100.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-prodneing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1*l.*, forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post paid.

HAVING heard loud complaints of there being no Establishment of Scientific Artists for cutting and dressing Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair, we have adopted a plan which we trust will be a successful medium of conveying to the fashionable world a style peculiar to ourselves and for which we have this week published an Engraving, copies of which will be presented to each of our visitors. The figure presents the last and newest Parisian Fashions, both for hair and costume; and will be succeeded every month by each revolution in the fashionable world. We beg to state that contrary to the general opinion of those who are unacquainted with our terms that our charges are moderate. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair cut and dressed at our establishments, each 1s.; emiled only 6d. At their own residence, if not exceeding one mile of Temple Bar, or within a mile of Threadneedle Street 2s.; in addition to the attention we pay to our Clients' convenience, in having six different rooms replete with every comfort, and well aired, for their accommodation, every visitor receives from us instructions in French and English, for the management of their hair. We flatter ourselves both Ladies and Gentlemen can suit themselves with Perruques, Toupees, and all sorts of ornamental hair, of every shade and description, and all kinds of foreign perfumery, better of us than any place in England, in consequence of our connexions with Paris. Gentlemen are also invited by us to see the Patent Machines (never before introduced in this country) for ascertaining their weight, height and strength, in a saloon fitted up for their amusement and convenience. A Clerk attends to register each gentleman's height, weight, and strength, if desired, all free of expence.

MONEY & HIPPOLITE,

13, Fleet Street: 49, Threadneedle Street; and 30, Palais Royal a Paris.

BY THE KING'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, granted May, 1825.—PAYNTER and HAWKE respectfully solicit the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, to inspect their new-invented PATENT FIRE FEEDER, the novelty and utility of which will be found to exceed that of any other invention of late years. It supplies fires with coal or any other fuel for the whole of the day without the use of the coal-scoop, or the attendance of domestics; prevents dirt and dust, and also materially lessens the quantity of fuel which is required in the ordinary method. It is used with the greatest ease, and can be attached to any stove in common use without being exposed to view.—To be seen at their Manufactories, Nos. 178, and 282, Strand, near Norfolk-street, also at No. 7, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, where it is kept in daily use.—N.B. Shower, vapour, warm, and cold baths, on entire new principles.

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment,) to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London, Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lambing, loping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining, yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated black and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knitting-pins, meshes, cap-pins, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoiseshell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear-rings, elastic girdles, neck-chains, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper, and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse. No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—(*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*)

INDIA SHAWLS and SHAWL HANDKERCHIEFS Bought, Sold, or Exchanged, at EVERINGTON and GRAHAMS India Warehouse, 10, Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, although there are Articles daily puffed in the newspapers for the Hair, but it is acknowledged as a fact, whoever makes a fair trial of the Origiual Thick RUSSIA OIL, has found it, through the Aromatic Oils it is prepared with, the wholesomest and best Oil for preserving and promoting the hair of ladies, gentlemen, and children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the Hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour; will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, has been proved by hundreds.

A. PRINCE is proud to acknowledge the favour of his Gracious Majesty of Great Britain, in sending for six bottles of his celebrated Russia Oil. It ought really to be generally known—the principal Physicians have recommended those who wear false hair to rub their heads often with the Russia Oil, as, through the aromatic ingredient it is prepared with is wholesome and refreshing to the head. Observe, Mr. Marshal and other respectable Court hair-dressers, will not recommend any other article for the hair but the Prince's Original Thick Russia Oil, as they have experienced it is the best for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair; but there are several hair-dressers, when Ladies and Gentlemen have their Hair dressed by them, they recommend Bears' Grease, or other Oils for the Hair, though they know it is a humbug.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 1*l.* which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland street, Oxford street; Mr. Smith, Perfumer to His Majesty, 117, New Bond street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A. Prince, No. 9, Poland Street, Oxford Street, London,*" on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation.—Also, Prince's RUSSIA DYE is so improved, as there is no doubt that it will change Red or Grey Hair on the Head, Whiskers, or any part to Brown or Black in a few minutes.—Directions sealed up with each bottle, at half a guinea, or two bottles for One Pound.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS.—*Holyhead* through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor.—*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton.—*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham.—*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Collumpton.—*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester.—*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield.—*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by ten miles).—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.—*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.—*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen.—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES.—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock.—*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.—*Carlisle, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*, (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine.—*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half past two o'clock. *Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport, every day at five.—*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock.—*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four.—*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half-past five.—*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach, (in 15 hours) at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six.—*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six.—*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St. Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon.—*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock.—*Worwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.—*Tamworth, Atherstone*, and *Hinchley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock.—*Derby* post coach, the Regulator, in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four.—*Tenby, Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock.—*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five.—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.—*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening.—*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach, the Eclipse, through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, though Oxford, every evening at five.—*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half past two.—*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach, (in 14 hours, and driven through by one coachman only) at five in the morning.—*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach, (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flowerpot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two.—*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.) *Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock.—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.——N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.

W. Waterhouse and Co. Proprietors.

††† The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l.*, unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents.—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst. Lady Johnstone, of a daughter.—At Leghorn, on the 19th of June, the Lady of John Christie, Esq. of a daughter.—Lately, at Tours in France, the lady of W. A. Brewer, Esq. of a son.—On the 1st inst. the lady of Thomas Joshua Platt, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., Mr. H. G. Brown, to Frances Ann Brown, only daughter of the late Robert Brown, Esq.—On the 5th inst., the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, to Louisa Elizabeth, third daughter of William Wyndham, of Dinton, Esq.—On the 5th Inst., the Rev. John Ayre, to Henrietta, third daughter of the Rev. Leigh Richmond.—On Wednesday, William Henshaw, Esq. to Emily Charlotte, second daughter of the late James Tomlins, Esq.—Monday, S. Waymouth, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of the late Hugo Meynell, Esq.—On the 4th inst. Charles Greenwood, Esq. to Ann Louisa Adriana, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alex. Sterky.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, Frances, the wife of Edward Golding, Esq.—At Stanwell, the Rev. Henry Kett.—On the 4th inst. James Bury, Esq. aged 61.—On the 29th ult. in the 79th year of his age, George Lempriere, Esq.—On the 3d inst. Harriet, wife of N. W. Peach, Esq.—On the 3d March, the Rev. Joseph Cook, M. A.—On Sunday, the 3d, Catharine, relict of William Goodrich, Esq.—On Sunday last Anthony Lax Mayuard, Esq. in the 84th year of his age.—Early on Monday morning, the 4th inst. the Right Hon. Lord Lilford.—At Spa, in the Netherlands, on the 22d of June, Maria, the only daughter of Sir Claudius Hunter, Bart.—At Paris, on the 25th of June, Anna Maria Aldridge.—On the 5th inst. Mr. Edward Haydon.—On the 26th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Turney.—On the 6th inst. in his 26th year, James Grelve Livett, Esq.—On the 25th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Sitch, in the 68th year of his age.

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A notice has been put up at the new church, in Langham-place, signed by the Rectors and Churchwardens, announcing that from henceforth all marriages of persons living within that district, can only be legally solemnised there, and that all children born within the district *must* be brought there to be baptised!

On Thursday a ballot was held at the Middlesex Hospital, for the election of a surgeon to that noble institution, when the numbers were—

For Mr. Shaw	319
Mr. Vance	60
Mr. Perry	56

On Thursday the Privy council assembled to meet the Jury for the annual trial of his Majesty's coins in the Pix of the Mint, when the usual ceremonies took place, and the purity of the coins issued was proved by the evidence of the Goldsmiths' Company, &c. A certain quantity of the gold coin was melted down, to ascertain that the alloy was in the proper proportion. It appeared that the total amount of the gold coined by the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, Master of His Majesty's Mint, from the 1st of July 1824, to the 1st of July, 1825, was £5,046,300. A similar account of the silver coined, after the rate of 66s. to the pound weight troy, of the standard of eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine silver and eighteen pennyweights of alloy. The amount of silver coined, including the smaller pieces, was £137,761 16s.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Friday.

Heat of the Weather.—The Lord Chancellor felt extremely sorry to have been obliged to have left the Court on Thursday so early, but he was really so exhausted with the heat as to have been almost unable to walk from the Bench into his room.—Mr. Horne said, not only did the Bar feel it very oppressive here, in the course of the day, but when they went to the Rolls on Thursday night, almost every Counsel in attendance had one after the other, to go out, to save themselves from fainting.—Sir Thomas Plumer converted that Court into a dwelling-house, as well as continuing it a Court, and if it were to be permitted to remain so, the whole Bar would be killed.

Gordon *v.* Gordon.—His Lordship, referring to this, which he designated as a most painful case, stated that the papers recently laid before him had in no other respect altered the view he had taken of the subject. If the party against whom his decree operated thought proper to take the case to the House of Lords, he should earnestly recommend its being heard and determined with as little delay as possible. It was deeply to be deplored that persons standing in the near relation to each other these parties did, could not be induced to compromise the differences between them, and manifest that disposition towards each other which became them as brothers. If he was in their situation he should feel most anxious for an amicable arrangement.—Mr. Heald then prayed for the further consequent directions for the purpose of winding up the cause. He should, on the part of his client, decline saying any thing on the subject of costs.—The Lord Chancellor, for God's sake! see if you cannot effect a compromise between these brothers! It would be exceedingly desirable for both parties.—Mr. Knight said no efforts with that view had been spared by him.—Mr. Heald observed that not more for his client's sake than his own, he had throughout the whole proceedings endeavoured to promote a reconciliation.—His Lordship heard and disposed of several cases of appeal.

Judgments.—His Lordship, with a view to his judgments, stated that he had in contemplation to propose sitting at eleven instead of ten, as he thought he could with more advantage to the suitors, devote that hour each morning to the consideration of the judgments it was his intention to give in succession, prior to the vacation.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Wednesday.

Buckingham *v.* Murray.—Mr. Hill opened the proceedings, and stated that this was an action brought by Mr. Buckingham, the well-known traveller in Palestine, against Mr. Murray, the respectable bookseller, and publisher of the *Quarterly Review*, for a libel which appeared in No. 52 of that work. The libel was contained in an article which professed to be a critical review of *Buckingham's Travels in Palestine;* but it was, he said, a gross attack on the veracity and respectability of the plaintiff. The Learned Counsel then read from p. 380 of the *Quarterly Review*, for March 1822, the imputed libel.

Mr. Scarlett then addressed the Jury, and observed upon the complicated nature of the pleadings, which were numerous. Mr. Buckingham, he said, was well known as having edited a newspaper at Calcutta, and having performed travels in countries hitherto but little known to Europeans, hence this work, *Travels in Palestine*. The defendant, in this case, as publisher of this Review, had lent himself to publish, against the plaintiff, that species of personal slander, which was stepping beyond all bounds of fair criticism, making the Review a vehicle of the basest and most slanderous imputations on private character, and such as could only emanate from personal malice, under the shelter of an anonymous signature. He (Mr. Scarlett) would say it was a much easier matter for a closeted Reviewer to throw missiles at an author, than to have furnished a work of much greater merit, and which the critic should be found himself incapable of executing. The object of Mr. Buckingham, in undertaking these Travels, he should state, was to facilitate the overland conveyance between this country and India, through the Isthmus of Suez, this being an object of great commercial importance to various merchants, both in England and Bombay. Here the Learned Counsel went through an historical sketch of Mr. Buckingham's journey and return to Bombay from Aleppo, and afterwards to Calcutta. The notes and observations of Mr. Buckingham, of these Travels, as recommended by the Bishop of Calcutta, for publication, were offered to Mr. Murray for publication, and he had actually agreed to become the publisher; but, for some reasons, Mr. Buckingham withdrew his MSS. and published the work on his own account; after-which followed this libellous attack. The charge and imputation cast upon Mr. Buckingham, by this Reviewer, was pretending to pity his ignorance, for omitting to notice certain historical facts relative to the ancient city of Ukhase, or Unchasc, which Mr. B.'s work would be found not to have omitted as charged; yet these were the misrepresentations this Reviewer had recourse to, in order to destroy the character of this work. Similar remarks were made in respect to other places, It is also asserted in the *Review*, that Mr. Buckingham's plates were pilfered from former travellers. Mr. B. complained that this critic had looked no further than the Index of his book, pretending to have not only reviewed, but visited those very countries himself, which he moreover denies that Mr. B. ever visited. The libel further charged Mr. B. with ingratitude to his employer, Mr. Bankes, who had paid his (Mr. Buckingham's) expences during a certain portion of these travels. He (Mr. Scarlett) would affirm, that no reviewer had a right (and no gentleman of honour or respectability could be capable of such an abuse of literary privilege), to introduce hearsay slander upon the private character of the author, whose work the anonymous critic reviews. In this case, he (Mr. Scarlett) demanded heavy damages, for the sake of fair and impartial criticism; for the sake of private character; and for the sake of that property the public had in works of merit, the characters of which were not to be blasted by anonymous slanders.—John Peterson examined by Mr. Brougham: Witness proved that he purchased the *Quarterly Review*, No. 52, containing the alleged libels, at the defendant, Mr. Murray's shop, in Albemarle-street, on the 31st December, 1823.—Here the book was handed to Mr. Abbott, the clerk, who commenced reading the passages, when Mr. Park rose on behalf of the defendant, and took an objection to the plaintiff's declaration, which charged certain unqualified expressions used in the libel, as being too indefinite.—The Counsel on both sides now conferred together; at length Mr. Abbott again proceeded to read the different passages, and after he had gone through several, the Attorney-General said he was instructed by his client to state his regret at what had occurred, and would submit to a verdict being returned against him.—The Counsel on the other side acquiesced to the above suggestion, and the Jury instantly found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 50*l*.

Hill and Others *v.* Starbuck.—This was an action for damages, brought by the plaintiffs, who are ship-owners, against the defendant, who was formerly Captain of the vessel called the Aigle. In 1822 the defendant was sent out to the South Seas as master; the vessel was fitted out in the most approved method for the whale fishery, and he had instructions to prosecute the voyage with all despatch. Instead of doing this, however (according to the statement of Mr. Scarlett, who was for the plaintiffs) he had been allured by a syren, at the Sandwich Islands, where he passed much of his time and neglected his duty. She persuaded him to take her on board, where she remained about nine months, and then persuaded him to return to the Sandwich Islands, in order to be cured of certain swellings occasioned by the food which she had taken during the voyage. The consequence of all which was, that the young girl's appearance so much improved by the voyage, that the Captain became quite a favourite in the main island, where the king and queen resided, and was courted by all ranks and sexes, but particularly by the ladies. The queen took quite a fancy for him, and she likewise was determined to make a voyage in order to improve her looks, and learn wisdom by associating with Europeans. The Captain lingered in this island, which might be called another Circe, and, instead of catching whales, seemed only intent on catching women.—The Attorney-General, for the defence, produced witnesses in order to prove that the defendant had fulfilled the contract, and, in proof of it, that the plaintiffs had received a bounty of 500*l*. granted by Parliament to the owners of vessels which brought home the greatest quantity of fish.—After a great variety of details, which occupied the Court till eight o'clock, the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—Damages 210*l*.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Abingdon, July 11.

Mr. Justice Bayley's Silver Cup.—*John Hagan* was indicted for stealing a silver cup, the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.—Mr. James Bayley (son of the Learned Judge) said, I was at the last Ascot Races in a phæton, and in that I had some refreshments, and a silver cup. After the great race, the silver cup and refreshments were on the back seat, and while I was standing on the front seat with my back towards the cup, my coachman, who was standing close to the carriage, was addressed by another man, who called out, "Joseph, have you lost any thing?" and my coachman replied, "No, I am all right." My coachman afterwards asked me if I had got the silver cup, and I replied No; and he, on searching the phaeton, discovered the loss.—John Hunt said, I was on the course, and saw Mr. Bayley's carriage; I saw a person who was standing close to the near side of it; he put the end of a yellow handkerchief into his mouth, as if to hold it, and he then put his hand over the back of the dickey, and snatched from thence a cup; I had seen the cup there; the person then put the cup and handkerchief into the left side of his coat, and I saw him go away under the carriages. I gave a description of this person to Warren, a Bow-street officer. The man at the bar is the man, I am sure.—William Ayles said, I am the coachman of Mr. Tattersall; I was at Ascot races on the day in question, and saw Mr. Bayley's carriage; there was a person loitering about the carriage for three or four minutes, and then I saw him take something from the hind part of the carriage: I cried out, "Joseph, have you lost any thing?" and he said, "No;" I then asked if he had not lost something out of the carriage, and he said he had lost a cup. This was on the Thursday at the races; and on the Saturday I saw the prisoner at Bow-street, and recognised him as the person whom I had seen take the cup.—Mr. Justice Bayley's coachman confirmed the evidence of the preceding witnesses as far as their testimony regarded him.—John Warren, a Bow-street officer, said, in consequence of information I received, I took the prisoner into custody, and searched him; I found on him a yellow silk handkerchief; the prisoner then fainted; on his recovery I told him I took him about a silver cup which was stolen from a gentlemau's carriage; he immediately said, "I was not on the course;" I had not then told him that the cup had been stolen the day before.—The prisoner, on being called upon for his defence, said that he left his case to his counsel.—Mr. Baron Garrow summed up the evidence, and left it to the Jury to say whether they were satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner.—The Jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner Guilty.—Mr. Baron Garrow then sentenced him to be transported for seven years.

northampton, July 12.

James Dixon, a respectable looking man, aged 52, was capitally indicted for forging and uttering as true a forged bill of exchange for 498*l*. with intent to defraud Messrs. Smith, Osborn, Howes, and Co. bankers of Northampton.—Mr. Sergeant Addams conducted the prosecution.—Wm. Law said—I am clerk in the banking-house of Smith, Osborn, and Co. in this town. I know the prisoner at the bar. About ten minutes before five o'clock (the bank closes at five) in the evening of the 7th of Feb. last, he called at our house, and said, "my name is Dixon. I wish to open an account with you. I am the person who has the house of Mr. Witton, who now lives at Kingsthorpe, and am a corn dealer. I shall leave these two bills (one of 498*l*. and another of 20*l*.) in your hands." The bills now produced are the bills. I know them by the private mark upon them, by the number 9,881, and by the day of their being due, the 27th February, being written with red ink. That is the custom of our house, and I have no doubt they are the same. They were entered and marked immediately by Mr. Smith, one of the clerks. The prisoner said, "I wish to place these to my credit, but do not want any thing on them until they are honoured. In ten days or a fortnight I shall have a remittance of about 2,000*l*." He then endorsed the bills, John Dixon. He asked for a pass-book, which was given to him, his name being written in the usual way on the outside, and entry being made within of the bills. He then appeared to be going away, but suddenly turned round and said, "Oh, as I have been some time in Northampton, it is possible I may want a little money to pay my bills; you may therefore give me 30*l*. or you may say 33*l*. which will enable me to pay every thing till my next remittance comes." This sum I paid him in three ten-pound notes of the "Town and County Bank" of Northampton, and three one-pound notes. He then went away.—The prisoner being called upon for his defence, asserted his innocence, and affirmed that he had given value for this bill, there having been a *bona fide* transaction between him and Hugh Bold, the last endorser before him. He admitted that this person was not now forthcoming to corroborate his statement.—Mr. Justice Park charged the Jury in a perspicuous manner upon the accusation and the evidence, telling them that the main question for their consideration was, whether or not the prisoner knew this to be a forged instrument, when he uttered it as true? The charge of forging must be abandoned, as there was no evidence to substantiate it. Uttering with guilty knowledge was, however, equally a capital offence as that of forging or causing to be forged.—The Jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner Guilty, and he was removed from the dock.—The unfortunate man seemed much affected.

William Lonslow and *Thomas Lonslow*, brothers, were capitally indicted for stealing 40 sheep at Clipston, in this county.—The number of sheep stolen by these wholesale rogues, gave their case an interest which does not always attend such trials. A clear case was substantiated against them. It appearing, however, by the evidence of the shepherd, that the animals stolen were what were called *lamb-hogs*, the prisoners' Counsel submitted that they must be acquitted, as the property was described as sheep in the indictment, meaning thereby animals which had been shorn. They contended that the animals which the prisoners had stolen were not those charged in the indictment.—The Court, however, declared, that if this point availed the prisoners, they should be re-indicted, and it was therefore abandoned.—The Jury found William Lonslow Guilty.—Mr. Justice Park immediately passed sentence on the prisoner, intimating at the same time that from the daring extent and nature of his offence, he must not expect any mercy.—Death.—The prisoner, who is a stout country-looking fellow about thirty, was much affected at hearing the announcement of his awful doom.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

MONDAY.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sov. each, for 3-yrs old colts, 8st. 6lb., and fillies, 8st. 3lb. New T. Y. C.—Mr. Rogers's Muleteer, 1; Lord Anson's Miniature, 2; Mr. Wilson's c. by Smolensko, out of Gonsalvi's dam, 3; Mr. Hunter's f. by Orville, out of Pea-blossom, 4.

Mr. Wortley's Scandal, 7st. 10lb. beat Lord Exeter's Progress, 8st. 12lb. T. Y. C. 100.—2 to 1 on Scandal.—Second Year. Renewal of the July Stakes of 50 sov. each, 30 ft. colts, 8st. 6lb. fillies, 8st. 4lb. New T. Y. C.—Mr. Wortley's c. Crusader, by Cervantes, 1; Duke of Grafton's ch. c. Goshawk, by Merlin, 2; Mr. Ruger's names brother to Scratch, 3.

Lord Orford's Orion, 7st. 12lb. beat Lord G. H. Cavendish's Ganymede, 8st. 12lb. D. M. 500 sov.—6 to 4 against Orion.

Lord Anson's Ina, 8st. 6lb. beat Sir J. Shelley's Infelix, 8st. First half of Ab. M. 100, h. ft.—6 to 4 on Ina.

Mr. Prendergast's Witch, 8st. 8lb. beat his Royal Highness the Duke of York's f. by Soothsayer, dam by Rubens, 7st. 6lb. First Half of Ab. M. 100, h. ft.—2 to 1 on Witch.

TUESDAY.

Fifty Pounds, for three yrs old, carrying 6st, 9lb. four, 8st. five, 8st. 8lb. six, 8st. 12lb. and aged, 9st. D.I. Entrance 7gs.—Mr. R. Pettit's ch. g. Cataline, aged, 1; Mr. R. Wyndham's gr. c. by Whalebone, 3 yrs old, 2; Mr. Lamhton's b. m. Spermaceti, 5 yrs old, 3; Mr. Ruger's b. f. Aline, 3 yrs old, 4; Col. Wilson's bl. m. Black Daphne, 5 yrs old, dr.

Second Year of a renewal of the Sweepstakes of 10 sov. each, for three yrs old, 6st. 9lb. four, 8st. 11b. five, 8st. 10lb. six, 9st. and aged, 9st. 2lb. T. M. M. The winner to be sold for 300 guineas, if demanded, &c.—Mr. Wyndham's ch. c. by Phantom, 4 yrs old, 1; Col. Wilson's Black Daphne, 5 yrs old, 2; Lord Exeter names ch. g. Cataline, aged, 3.

Mr. Greville's Don Carlos, 8st. 9lb. rec. ft. from Lord Orford's Fleance, 7st. 9lb. D. M. 100 h. ft.

WEDNESDAY.

The Town Plate, for 3-yr old colts and fillies.—Mr. Rogers's ch. c. Muleteer, 0; Mr. Wyndham's brother to Black and all Black, 0; Mr. Vansittart's Darioletta, 3; Mr. S. Duncombe's b. f. by Gulumpus, 4.

Match. 50, 8st. 7lb. each. T. Y. C.—Mr. Pettit's f. by Aladdin, 1; Mr. Lee's f. by Smolensko, 2.

Match 100. First half of Ab. M.—Mr. Wortley's Scandal, 8st., 1 Mr. Prendergast's Witch, 8st. 6lb., 2.

The Sweepstakes of 10 sov. each, for 2-yr olds, 6st. 11lb.; and 3 yrs 9st. New T. Y. C.—Sir J. Shelley's Infelix, 3 yrs, 1; Mr. Hunter's ch. f. by Comus, Sprightly, 2 yrs, 2; Lord Lowther's ch. f. by Catton, 3 yrs, 3; Mr. Wyndham's f. by Whalebone, 2 yrs, 4; Mr. Udny's sister to Blue Ruin, 2 yrs, 5.

Match 100, 8st. 5lb. each, T. Y. C.—Lord Anson's Ina, 1; Mr. Pettit's Verbina, 2.

Match 100, T. Y. C.—Mr. Greville's Elizabeth, 7st., 1; Mr. Hunter's Pipylina, 6st. 8lb., 2.

NEWCASTLE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

A Produce Sweepstakes of 50gs. each, h. ft. For colts, 8st. 7lb. fillies, 8st. and 8lb. allowed, &c. Two miles.—Mr. Riddell's b. c. Brigand, by X. Y. Z., 1; Mr. Lambton's b. f. by Leopold out of the Duchess, 2; Lord Kelburne's h. c. by Androssan out of Percy's dam, 3; Mr. Loftus's b. f. by Leopold out of Kitty, 4.

The Tyro Stakes of 20gs. each, p.p. for 2 yr olds. Colts, 8st. 4lb.; fillies, 8st. Half a mile.—Mr. Baird's ch. c. by Androssan out of Lady Cramfeazar, 1; Mr. Lambton's b. c. Magister, by Soothsayer, 2; Ld. Kelburne's br. f. by Androssan, dam by Rubens, 3.

The Gosforth Stakes of 25 sov. each, 10 ft. for all ages, three yrs, 6st. 10lb; four yrs, 8st. 3lb.; five yrs, 8st. 11lb.; six yrs and aged, 9st. Mares allowed, 3lb. Two miles.—Lord Queensberry's b. h. Abron, by Whisker, 5 yrs old, 1; Mr. J. Davidson's ch. f. Purity, by Octavian, 3 yrs old, 2; Mr. Lambton's br. c. Rosario, by Walton, 4 yrs old, 3.

Match—Bluebeard agst Mustachio. Off by consent.

SECOND DAY.

The X. Y. Z. Stakes of 25gs. each for 3 yr olds: Colts, 8st. 3lb.; fillies, 8st. Two miles.—Mr. Jackson's ch. c. Rapid, 1; Mr. Lambton's ch. c. Menelaus, by Whisker, 2.

The Filly Stakes of 25gs. each, 10 ft.; 3 yrs 8st. One mile.—Sir M. W. Ridley's b. f. Fleur-de-Lis, 1; Mr. Lambton's ch. f. Figurante, by Comus, 2; Lord Darlington's b. f. Bird of Passage, by Whisker, 3.

His Majesty's Plate for 100gs. 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb.; 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb.; 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb.; and aged, 12st. Four miles.—Mr. Lambton's ch. c. Royalist, by Leopold, 4 yrs, 1; Mr. Quarton's b. c. Warkworth, 4 yrs, 2; Mr. Danell's b. g. Chronicle, 4 yrs, 3.

THIRD DAY.

The Silver Cup, value 60gs, given by the Corporation, added to 5gs each, p. p. (10 Subscribers) for horses that never won 100gs at any one time in plate or stakes before naming; three year olds, 7st. 4lb.; four year olds, 8st. 3lb.; five year olds and upwards, 8st. 10lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The second horse to receive 20gs. Heats two miles and a quarter.—Mr. Russell's b. c. Caccia Piatti, 4 yrs, 1 1; Hr. B. Peter's ch. h. Bogle, by Asmodeus, 5 yrs, 3 2; Mr. Lambton's b. h. Dresden, aged, 2 3.

A Gentleman who has long been in search of Medical knowledge, by botanical discoveries and chemical skill, has at length found out a most incomparable secret, in the possession of the Proprietor, J. Robins, No. 1, Hanover-street, Hanover-square; which surpasses every thing that has yet been offered to the Public; it is a preparation for strengthening the Hair, making it grow beautifully luxuriant, and preserving it from changing colour in all climates; likewise cleanses the Hair from dandriff and all diseases that injure the roots thereof, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to patronize, her Grace the Dutchess of Rutland, the Nobility and Gentry. This incomparable Cream is strongly recommended by the Faculty in the Nursery, for the use of children; is a most invaluable acquisition to the toilet, is perfectly innocent and pleasant to use, and will neither soil the bonnet nor head-dress after being well brushed; none is genuine but what is signed by the Proprietor, J. Robins, Meldovia Cream, No. 1, Hanover-street, Hanover-square; and may be had of Messrs. Bayley, Blew, and Chapman, Cockspur-street; Howell and James, Regent-street; Berry and Lloyd, 18, Greek-street, Soho; S. Grainge, 126, Oxford-street; S. and J. Brooks, 32, Whitefriars-gate, and at Scarbro'; J. T. Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Hendrie, Tichborn-street, Piccadilly; Delcroix, Bond-street; and all respectable Perfumers in Town or Country—Method of using this surprising Cream with each bottle, Prices 4*s*. 6*d*. and 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

On Saturday se'nnight, some desperate and unfeeling incendiaries again set fire to the plantations of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford, on Haldon, in two different places, at least a mile distant; after the flames had raged for a considerable time, and nearly eight acres of the plantations had been consumed, his Lordship's keepers and workmen succeeded in extinguishing them.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards—Colonel James Macdonnell to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Hamilton to be Major, with the rank of Colonel.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Henley Raikes to be Major, with the rank of Colonel, vice Macdonnell. May 27, 1825.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay commissions:—Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Francis William Grant, Brevet Colonel, half-pay, 2d Argyll Fencibles.—Major James Sullivan, half-pay, 83d Foot.

BREVET.—To be Aides de Camp to His Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cotton St. John Lord Clinton, on the half-pay of the 8th Garrison Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Moreland, of the 9th Light Dragoons.

To be Major in the Army—Captain Donald Urquhart, of the 39th Regiment.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

ELIAS ABRAHAM JONES and WILLIAM HIBBS JONES, Hackney-fields, brewers.

CLAUDIO ARCANGELO, Gloucester-terrace, Bethnal-green, feather-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

GEORGE CASSWELL, Jun. Borough-Fen, Northampton, potatoe-merchant. Solicitor, Mr. C. J. Monkhouse, No. 3, Craven-street, Strand.

JOHN RUTTER, Whitechapel-road, corn-chandler. Solicitors, Messrs. Winter and Williams, Bedford-row.

ISAAC WELCHMAN, Trowbridge, linen-draper. Solicitors. Messrs. Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn.

THOMAS BENJAMIN SUMTERFIELD, Wapping, coal-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Grace and Co. Birchin-lane,

JOHN JACKSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer. Solicitor, G. Dunn, Bank-buildings.

WILLIAM WALPOLE, Carthusian-street, dealer. Solicitor, Mr. Rushbury, Carthusian-street.

JAMES JUPP, Horsham, miller. Solicitors, Messrs. Dendy and Co., Breams-buildings.

DIVIDENDS.

S. Passey, Newington, bookseller, August 6—W. Garner, Margate, bookseller August 6—M. Elder and T. Melton, Highgate, bricklayers, August 6—E. Batt, J. Backshell, and A. W. Batt, Witney, bankers, August 6—T. Sparkes and J. Bailey, Chandos-street, drapers, August 6—T. Drew, Exeter, linen-draper, August 6—J. Walker, Bishopsgate-street, without, August 6—O. T. Kerby, Finch-lane, stock-broker, August 6—S. Groves, Sheffield, saw-manufacturer, August 10—G. Hutchins, Andover, victualler, August 8—W. Jackson, Bristol, corn-factor, August 8—W. Smith, Huntington, Sussex, miller, August 8—H. Hobbs, Chichester, farmer, August 9—H. Ackland, Leadenhall-market, provision-merchant, August 6—J. Leigh, Blue-anchor-road, Bermondsey, engineer, August 6—S. Butt, Motcombe, cheese-dealer, August 8.

CERTIFICATES.—August 6.

R. Gittens, Tewkesbury, corn-factor—R. Grimwood, Rochester, draper—H. T. Robinson, Gun-street, silk-manufacturer—G. Wyne, Stafford, shoe-manufacturer—J. Banks and W. Garrod, Beeles, woollen-drapers—T. French, Cheltenham, Grocer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Heald and Balderston, candle-manufacturers, Lancaster—Sawyer and Rayner, engravers, Church-street, Soho—Dismore and Bignell, (no place named)—Anstice and Co., porter-dealers, Liverpool—Moxon and Co., lawn-weavers, Shelton, Stoke-upon-Trent—Haywood and Moor, plumbers, Derby—Swanston and Clara, merchants, Fen court, Fenchurch-street—Davies and Davies, blacksmiths, Shrewsbury—Rivington and Cochran, booksellers, Strand—Littledale and Littledale, general-brokers, Liverpool—Bennett and Gill, spirit-merchants, Stockport—Muskett and Fraser, lead-merchants, Snow's-fields, Southwark—Packer and Hoffay, brewers, Camberwell—Cole and Co., brass-founders, Chester—Adamson and Co., maltsters, Ashton within-Mackerfield, Lancaster—Forsyth and Bigs, silk-manufacturers, Russia row, Milk-street—Ward and Co., carriage-makers, Nottingham, Ricketts and Cave, glass bottle-manufacturers, Bristol.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received EMILIUS's *six favours, and shall be most happy to hear again from him on all occasions.*

The "Joke at the Masquerade" may be original, but it appears to us to be "no joke" at all.

The communication relative to the DUCHESS OF RUTLAND *we were in possession of, but are equally obliged to our correspondent—we shall use it, but time!*

We will make the enquiries alluded to by SPY, *he may be assured.*

There is an admirable couplet in POPE *which* QUIZ *would do well to consult:*

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
"For want decency, is want of sense."

**PROJECTOR's scheme is not a bad one, but it will require more time than we can afford to devote, to render its execution perfect.*

A FRIEND *is informed that we never heard of the paper he mentions, till the receipt of his letter, but he will perceive that we have answered the remark as fully as it is necessary.*

NEDDY, FUN, A. B. C., DRAMATICUS, and CENSOR *are all received.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, JULY 17.

We have received a mass of important intelligence from Buenos Ayres. Besides the defeat of General OLANETA, in Upper Peru in the beginning of March, the Buenos Ayres Gazettes to the 5th of May, inform us that after the defeat by SUCRE, OLANETA endeavoured to escape with his shattered army, and was pursued by Colonel de MEDINA, who came up with the routed enemy near Tumusla, on the 1st of April. An engagement took place, in which the Spanish force, consisting of 700 men, was entirely defeated by that of the Patriots, consisting only of 300, and General OLANETA killed. Thus may the freedom of Peru be considered as accomplished, and the last hope of Spain for ever extinguished.

In addition to this news, the details of which will be found under the proper head, the *Buenos Ayres Gazette* contains accounts of various advantages gained over the Indians, who had invaded the territory of Buenos Ayres. We subjoin extracts from the *Argos* a Buenos Ayres paper, which details the above intelligence:—

BUENOS-AYRES, MAY 2.

BULLETIN (NO. 3) OF THE ARMY IN PERU.

"Salta, April 8, 1825.

"The following proclamation has just been issued:—

"Citizens!—The Government, desirous of communicating to you the joy which it feels, does not delay a moment to publish the interesting news contained in the despatch of the General-in-Chief, which it has just received.

"At four o'clock this morning I received a despatch, conceived in the following terms:—At this moment, being two in the morning, I received from General URDIMINEA the following despatch:—Marching towards Tumusla, to succour Colonel Don CARLOS MEDINA CELI, being now 12 at night, I received letters from him by his aide-de-camp, Don JOSE MARTINES, that at seven in the evening this day, 300 valiant *Chickenos* completely triumphed over 700 servile enemies at Tumusla. The number of killed and wounded is not yet known, except General OLANETA, who was the first that bit the dust. Above 200 prisoners were taken on the field of battle, including 20 officers. The firing began at three o'clock, and ended at the hour above-mentioned. All the military stores were taken, and a great quantity of baggage belonging to OLANETA. Please immediately to send this interesting and agreeable intelligence to the Government of Salta, till I can transmit the particulars of this brilliant action, which the victorious officer, DON CARLOS MEDINA CELI, has promised. "URDIMINEA."

Our attention has been directed by a correspondent to an obscure print, the name of which we never heard of before, in which "LORD ALVANLEY is exculpated from the attacks of the *Age*," by an assertion that "AT THE TIME *alluded to*, his lordship was in Spain." Though we disclaim having made any attack on this *peppery* lord, we have only to say, that in the joke we introduced, *no* TIME is mentioned, and moreover, that LORD ALVANLEY *was never in Spain* IN HIS LIFE!

We are apprehensive that our readers will find our paper of to day rather dull for *us*, but the degree of the thermometer (77 in the shade, and 110 in the sun) during the greater part of the last week, the extraordinary dearth of news, and general preparations for emptying the metropolis of all its fashionable votaries, must plead some excuse. Bare existence is as much as the human frame, in the present state of the weather, is at all capable of; or it may by possibility reach to such an exertion as the taking a little ice—lolling about in any umbragcous corner to be met with, yawning away a long day, and sleeping away a short night, but the idea of attaining any other point is quite out of sight or calculation, and as in the absence also, of important occurrences, insignificant ones become the subject of conversation and enquiry, our friends must put up with the common stupidity of the Times, and for once with the *uncommon* stupidity of the AGE, and be satisfied with what we give them. The prominent points which have constituted the topics of daily talk the last few days, consist of the marriage of ARTHUR ALGERNON CAPEL, Esq. to LADY CAROLINE BEAUCLERC, and which, in consequence of MRS. COUTTS's presence, and LORD BURFORD's giving away his sister, gave circulation all over town to a report of his lordship having legally prostituted himself by marrying the widow, more especially as the lady's carriage on the occasion to say nothing of herself, was in high *favour*—evidently with the hope of making the world believe it. Further news is, that SIR VINCENT COTTON has been completely ruined by CROCKFORD's gang—that LORD BINGHAM, like the renowned STURGEON, for "his marching and countermarching from Ealing to ACTON, and Acton to Ealing," has been made a *Major*,—and that ALVANLEY, being asked whether his appointment was obtained by love or glory, said "l' amour, l' amour, c'est tout *l' amour*—(quere, TU-LLAMORE?)—that BALL HUGHES has had four Patricians honouring his Plebeian table at Oatlands with their presence, during the poney and donkey racing there, which his advertizements in the *Post* have amply demonstrated, and, on the authority of that intelligent paper, "has become a decided favourite in that part of the country." If we were to follow the example of our cotemporaries, we could this week dole out to the town accounts of the most interesting murders! melancholy suicides!! dreadful accidents!!! calamitous fires!!!! and humane subscriptions!!!!! that have ever deluged the country, for certainly no week has ever been more prolific in that kind of attempts than the last. Such an awful gap in the fulfillment of editorial functions always occurs, on the breaking up of the Parliament, that a poor devil of a scribbler has no chance of cutting any figure, unless he collect together all the deaths and rapes that occurred while the session was sitting, and thus make a shew of the most appalling nature—and it is on this account that the reader has, for the last few days, been horrified by a recitation of the "cruel murder" of one person—of another taking in arsenic for physic, and being consequently *taken off*—of a third intimating his intention of cutting his throat, but thinking better of it,—a fourth blowing out his brains, or rather blowing off his head—of a man selling six pigs that had been bit by a mad dog, and the chief officer of UNION HALL expressing his determination, in consequence, not to eat pork for a month to come!—and of another receiving a verdict of *man*slaughter, for ill using his *mother*, (vide *Post* of Wednesday.) Now, without affecting any unnecessary squeamishness, we shall refrain from entailing on our readers accounts so completely out of season, for the greatest number of these are worn out stories, that now lose half their pith by being told at this particular crisis—for the account of a murder committed in February should be committed to paper also in February, as every one is aware that July is far too hot for any amusement of this description, and such things to be read with interest must be attended by the probability of *temporary* advantage and local circumstances. Although it is not our intention thus far to tread on the heels of rival journalists, it is nevertheless our determination to amuse the "gude folk" with the genius and talent of other people, when we have so little of our own this moment at command; and having paid every attention to the lucubratious of the daily press for the last few days, we cannot certainly do better than recapitulate some extraordinary instance of *ability, information*, and general *truth* which our principal papers have exhibited. By the display in the *Times* on Monday last, we began to suspect that something alarming was not very far off, as in fact turned out to be the case; for nothing short of a really critical juncture could have produced the following specimen of true wit:—

"AIR BALLOON AFRICAN PENETRATION COMPANY.

The interior of the immense continent of Africa has hitherto continued almost inaccessible to the mercantile and scientific world. Approach by water is precluded by the shallowness of the rivers; and access by land is liable to various *uncertainties*, which render it, at the best, *precarious*. The regularity of the trade winds ensures punctuality, safety, and despatch, by the only remaining mode of communication—namely, the air.

It is proposed to establish air-balloon offices at Sierra Leone and other convenient *points* for the conveyance of goods and passengers to and from the various districts of central Africa. The concurrence of the Dey of Algiers and the King of Congo has been already secured; that of the Emperor of Timbuctoo will, it is hoped, be speedily obtained.

A company has been formed with a capital of 500,000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* each. All applications for shares must be made before twelve o'clock to-morrow, when the lists will be finally closed.

*** Wanted a person well acquainted with the management of gas establishments to go out to Sierra Leone. Apply at the office of Messrs. *Gammon, Humbug*, and *Gammon*, solicitors, Air-street."

Now, lest it should have escaped the observation of the readers of this Cockney MILLER, we beg to apprize them that applications for any shares in this undertaking, are received, as is very common with advertizing papers, at the office of the *Times*, for the solicitors mentioned are the names of the very firm which conducts that paper. This was followed up on Wednesday by an increase in the size of their publication, in consequence of the repeal of a late Act of Parliament, which, by their own account, cramped their trade, and made every thing they wrote, "weary, flat, stale, and *unprofitable*," the three first of which every one knows to be true, and the last every one knows to be false. We are given to understand that "their fetters are now removed, and their paper has naturally expanded"—and as the expansion of their genius must as naturally follow that of their paper, God only knows what wonders the Cocknies will bring about.—The *Morning Post* has started off in great style, by favouring us with a dissertation on a Meeting of THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE, held as *late* as the 30th of May—it further gives us a beautiful account of "the most popular Song of the present time," called the PROTESTANT'S SONG, the only beauty of which appears to us to lie in the embellishments by WHITING and BRANSTON, to which it alludes. We little thought, when buying this "most popular Soug of the present time" in the Strand, the other day, for ONE PENNY, that it would so soon make such a distinguished appearance in the shabby *Post*—it professes to be a musical attempt to driuk the DUKE OF YORK's health, for his manly opposition to the Catholic Bill, and each verse ends with this sublime couplet:—

"Your goblets fill with heart and glee—
"Let's *toast* brave York with three times three."

No man would go farther in commendation of this ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE than ourselves, but the idea of "*toasting* brave YORK" in such weather as this, and not only toasting him, but toasting him *with three times three*, appears to us quite barbarous. There is a further account in the second verse of "brave York," standing in his breeches near the throne," which is rather a smart idea; and taken altogether, we have not been more amused for some time past. The account given in this sagacious Journal, of the "noble" company at Newmarket, is more than half-fudge, for we met the DUKE OF RICHMOND and others, in St. James's-street, the identical day it stated them to be there.—But the old *Herald* is as good fun as any; for it sets off with a blunder in enumerating the list of Magistrates who decided for MR. BAKER, on the late Pancras Election—and in a day or two afterwards, inserts a letter from MR. HANSON, purporting to put it to rights, which letter the following day's paper admits to be a *hoax*, but this old rogue is capital altogether; for in criticising the performances at the Argyle Room, for poor PLACCI's benefit, he speaks rather dispraisingly of MISS PATON's singing *Di piacer*, thinking she sang it more like a *debutante*, than one who had been so long accustomed to receive the public favour—now the fellow little imagined how near the truth he was, for he really believed it was the Syren of Covent Garden he was listening to, and not her youngest sister, who lately had a concert at these said rooms—funny blockhead!—It further said, on Thursday, that "MR. and MRS. *Under Secretary* DAWSON, had left town for Broadstairs"—now, although every one knows MR. DAWSON's official situation, we believe no one ever took the liberty of saying his wife had been "Under Secretary" before.

But there really is no end to the drolleries of these fellows, for almost every day furnishes us with some account on which there is no more dependance, than on the fluctuation of the wind, and, yet, so sure is it to be replete with genuine humour and pleasantry, that one is irresistibly drawn into a perusal of it—and really, taking into consideration the position on which we started—the extraordinary dearth of general information—what could be done, if the reading part of mankind had not some such sons of wit to look up to, as these LITERARY EVERGREENS!!

TOM RAIKES asked a friend the other day, if he could tell him how MR. CANNING's gout was—the reply was, "only *so, so*, I believe;" on which RAIKES observed, "I'm sorry to hear that, for I really entertained hopes he was well in *to-to*."

We have watched somewhat narrowly the proceedings of the Saints lately, in the expectation that some opportunity would present itself, which might enable us to offer a few comments on their general character, and particularly on the *aim* of all their actions, but really did not expect to meet with so fine a sample of their qualifications as an occurrence of this week offers to our view. In point of actual blasphemy, no circumstance within our recollection has equalled the Meeting of the GOSPEL TRACT SOCIETY held on Thursday week, at the London Tavern, and we cannot help thinking that the Legislature would be fully justified in interfering, for the purpose of preventing such assemblages; or, certainly, the circulation of their transactions, which under the specious appearance of inculcating the Doctrines of Divinity, are only invoking the awful blessings of Providence on a set of villainous jobbers, for the most part, carpenters, butchers, tinkers, or rather BRAZIERS, each with the assumed title of *Reverend*, trying who can pilfer the public pocket to the best advantage. The person by the name of PETO, who acted as Chairman on the occasion, is no other than the builder of the Custom House, the *honesty* of whose character has this year been the subject of Parliamentary discussion—and who, moreover, rebuilt the present Drury Lane Theatre, about three years ago,—yet, we

will undertake to say that, if any one were to ask this hypocritical blockhead, glad as he was to work for the Playhouse, day and night to get it finished, he would not be seen in it, *when done, and his work was* PAID *for*, on any earthly consideration. But the principles of the Meeting, and of every Member who attended it, may be fairly estimated, by perusing the following speech :—

"The *Reverend* Mr. Francis said, the 'Whole Duty of Man' was *lie* from beginning to end. He once saw a book entitled 'Thirty-nine Criterions, whereby a Man may know whether or not he is in a State of Grace.' Now he (Mr. F.) would fling thirty-six of these reasons *overboard*. There was an old woman whom he knew—she had travelled from 'Dan to Beersheba,' *by a short cut*, after the Lord had *delivered her!!* (*Laughter.*) People might smile, but 'let them laugh *as* wins.' She found out her Sinnership and her *Saviourship* too!!! He recollected a text of Scripture, where it was said that Jehovah would 'break the neck of the ungodly;' and he supposed it meant putting an end to their *jaw*, as was the case with the *impudent rascal* who had interrupted them to night!!!"

Another of these Meetings was held on Friday evening at the Assembly Rooms, Hampstead; and neither in the pretensions of blasphemy, impudence, or ignorance, is it much inferior to the one before alluded to. St. BUXTON was in the Chair, backed by St. STEPHEN and other mongrels, and a Mr. THADDEUS CONNELLAN, was introduced, merely to give the concern that air of ridicule which the others had failed sufficiently to do, and in default of which, assemblages of this kind would pass off without exciting a moment's interest, or obtaining any pecuniary assistance. Our object in mentioning these two cases of absolute immorality and larceny, has been for the purpose of bringing forward another of a far more dangerous and disgusting description, which is the procession of a certain set of saintly mountebanks, on Wednesday last, to lay the foundation stone of a New Chapel for the display of MR. ALEXANDER FLETCHER'S clerical powers, who—to prevent the possibility of any mistake on the part of our readers, we beg to apprize them—is the man lately convicted in a court of law for A BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE, and, who was in consequence expelled from Albion Chapel by the "Presbyterian Synod of Scotland." The account given by this FLETCHER of his expulsion, is equally irreligious and ridiculous, for he says "the Synod laid hold of his private concerns, with which they had nothing to do, and of which they could not make a handle! and they inveigled his flock to join with them!"—he then goes on to say "RIVERS *of oil* can never wash out their trangressions till," —— till what is the question, ——"till they make him a *restitution!*" he then begged them to sing another psalm, as he was so excessively hot—after which they should see the stone laid, and might put their offerings of —— gold and silver in it!" In the interregnum of FLETCHER'S oration, a man from Penzance, yclept the Reverend MR. SMITH, who, by his own account, was originally a common sailor, harangued the people, telling them of his affection for FLETCHER, owing to FLETCHER'S affection for sailors, and wound up by giving them a naval anecdote, illustrative of the designs of "his friend FLETCHER" on their exchequer:—he observes,

"I stood on the quarter deck of Lord Nelson's ship the oth[er] day, and read the inscription 'England expects every man to do his duty.' The flag lieutenant told me that when Lord Nelson was preparing to go into action, he first gave out the signal 'prepare to anchor!' My brother Fletcher has at last brought himself to an anchor, I see after all his storms—and *now* sends round the *signal* for you to '*do your duty*,' though I'm not his flag lieutenant, but only an impressed seaman.—The gunner of the Victory told me that his wife had been of great use in the action of Trafalgar, by handing powder to the men. I saw the heroic damsel, and she confirmed the truth of the story. It reminded me of a young boy to whom the Captain said, 'You must go down to the cockpit; you are not strong enough to carry a cartridge.' 'No,' says the powder monkey, 'I'm not;' but then I can drag one after me.'—So, I say to the ladies here, they *can hand round the cartridges*, and can help my friend to load his guns against the enemy!!!"

and after this depredation was committed, and another touch given by FLETCHER, the stone was laid with this inscription:

"'This stone was laid on the 13th of July, 1825, by the REV. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, for the accommodation of his loving and steadfast Congregation,' who were deprived of Albion Chapel, Moorgate, by the Tyranny, Injustice, and Oppression of the Scottish Secession Synod. 'The LORD of Hosts is with us; the GOD of Jacob is our refuge.'"

and the whole party immediately repaired—of course—to a substantial dinner!!

It is not necessary to enlarge on such a subject, for the reader will at once draw his own conclusion—here is a man committing a gross immorality in the eye of God, whose Minister he dares to stile himself—and a violent breach of the laws of man, convicted and condemned by those very laws, after having been openly and disgracefully expelled from the congregation over whom he was permitted to preside, has the audacity to beseech the blessings of that God whom he has offended in a double capacity, and to make a further inroad on the respect of society, which he has already so infamously outraged. The world must see these things in their true light—but whether or not, we shall renew our exertions on any fresh innovations of these "Scribes and Pharisees," to convince every sceptic that their ENTIRE AIM is *self-interest* and their WHOLE RELIGION—*hypocrisy!*

BALL HUGHES, who, since his marriage with the beautiful MERCANDOTTI, has become a capital French scholar, was enquiring the other day into the general character of that nation, when a gentleman observed that every other man, in his opinion, was a complete *charlatan*—"well then," said BALL, "I am glad we did not go to Rheims, as I have no desire to see a *Charley ten* crowned."

The reception MISS FOOTE has experienced in Dublin has occasioned as much sensation here, as any thing relative to that unfortunate lady now can excite, even among her warmest admirers, and the gallantry of the Irish has been very strongly called into question, in consequence. Our sentiments respecting this female are tolerably well known by this time, and without at all recurring to any former expression of them, we shall confine the few remarks we have to make, to the subject before us, and on a full consideration of the matter, cannot withhold the meed of approbation from our opposite neighbours, for the *consistency*, at least, they have manifested in the respective receptions of MR. KEAN and MISS FOOTE, so directly at variance with the conduct adopted by the London audience. In the eyes of all rational people, neither of these players ought to have been seen for a full twelvemonth after their disgraceful exposure, particularly the lady—because the indemnification the law awarded her would far more than compensate for any professional compromise she might make; whereas KEAN would have been a double sufferer—but in one of those unmeaning and beastly humours the liege subjects of *Cockaigne* are now and then afflicted with, they applauded the one "to the very echo," and overwhelmed the other with the most relentless persecution; while ST. PATRICK on the other hand views the conduct of both in the same light, and visits them both at first with the same marks of his displeasure. The appearance of MISS FOOTE has been, very enviously we beg to observe, contrasted with the late appearance of MADAME VESTRIS in the same theatre, and a surprise expressed at the very different reception experienced by the latter lady; than which nothing to us is clearer—for, whatever *imputation* the tongue of slander may cast on MADAME VESTRIS, it can only be looked upon as calumny—because no one, but an individual on whom that fascinating lady may have placed her affections, can truly impugn her reputation; and he, it is to be hoped, would not have the dishonor to do it—whereas the other female, in order to create a professional and personal interest, which her abilities could never command, has in the most public manner exposed the errors of her life in a court of justice: and out of those very errors, now, in an equally public manner, seeks the favor, and braves the opinion, of the people. It has appeared to us all along a most extraordinary and rather equivocal thing, that a lady in MISS FOOTE'S critical situation should select for her *debut* in every theatre, a character bearing the ominous title of *Hardy*, in a play with the equally ominous name of the BELLE'S *Stratagem*—but that is "*Mademoiselle la fille's*" own affair altogether, and we can do no other than shew, in the following extract from the *Dublin Evening Star*, how far the *stratagem* she has been *hardy* enough to try, in this instance, has succeeded:—

"The scene which occurred last night was a disgrace to the age in which we live and to humanity; and we sincerely hope, for the credit of the Irish nation, we shall not have to record its repetition. Long before the rising of the curtain, it was evident that a disposition existed in some portion of the audience, to oppose the fair *debutante*.—On a person, in the gallery, calling for "a clap for Miss FOOTE," hisses and groans were heard; they were instantly, however, overpowered by the general approbation, which that expression drew forth. The persons, who have thus disgraced themselves, and their country, were nevertheless, pertinacious in their opposition, and displayed it on every convenient opportunity throughout the evening. When Miss FOOTE first appeared upon the stage she was evidently labouring under great anxiety, and the strong disapprobation which instantly burst from her persecutors, completely overpowered her feelings. She was so far overcome, as to find it necessary to avail herself of the aid of a chair, which was most considerately placed for her by Mrs. VAUGHAN; when seated, her sobs were audible. She was not reassured by the indignation expressed by the sensible and humane part of the audience, and it became necessary for the manager to relieve her from her embarrassment, by conducting her from the stage. She was led off by Mr. ABBOT, who instantly returned, and, with great animation, addressed the house in the following terms:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I confess I did not calculate that this appeal would be necessary.—(Cheers.)—Without reference to statements made elsewhere, whether true or false, I think I can make an appeal, no Irishman will withstand, when I make it to the feelings, or on behalf of an unprotected woman; that I am sure is one an Irishman cannot resist."

"The general enthusiasm with which this address was received appeared to guarantee the restoration of order. It was not however, so completely restored *at any time* as to relieve Miss FOOTE entirely from her embarrassment. Still the opposition was confined to a few individuals, and those not of the most respectable classes, as the hissing chiefly proceeded from the galleries. It would be impossible to form a just estimate of the abilities of this fascinating woman, for such she undoubtedly is, from the performance of last night. She was evidently deeply affected, and incapable of infusing into the character that sprightliness which she is no doubt competent to assume when not labouring under agitation. In the little song which she introduces, she was loudly encored, and in the masquerade scene the elegance of her person, and the gracefulness with which she swam through the mazy dance in a Pas de deux with Master ST. CLAIR, were the theme of universal admiration. The announcement of her appearance on to-morrow night, as *Lady Teazle*, was enthusiastically received, still interrupted, however, by the partial hisses of the individuals who absurdly imagine that the cause of morality is to be aided by an inhuman persecution of a defenceless woman.—The House was crowded to excess in every part."

In addition to this information, the *Morning Post* of Friday furnishes us with the following squib—

"Thursday night, during Miss FOOTE'S performance in Dublin, Peace Officer *Galogly* took into custody a young man of genteel appearance, named J. RUSSEL, living at Summer Hill, on a charge of using obscene language to Miss FOOTE. The prisoner entered into recognizances to abide his trial before the RECORDER."

But whether this is another specimen of this droll paper's *information*, or a puff of NINNY'S, to blind the real state of things, we do not pretend to determine—and as such, we leave the whole of this important affair to the more wise decision of our readers.

THEATRE.

Mr. PLANCHE'S "devil to do," in the shape of the French Coronation, has been produced at Covent Garden Theatre, and has answered our expectations just about as much as we anticipated, fulfilling to the very letter the old joke of "great cry and little wool." In every instance wherein the genius of its artists, or the industry and ability of its managers are called into question, this Theatre has always maintained a proud superiority over its rival, and certainly in this exhibition has lost little of its character on that score, but the error has been in deputing a little Cockney to go abroad, for the first time probably in his life, to collect information on a subject of which he must be decidedly ignorant and not at all competent to judge. It has amused us vastly to see the struggles of the two Theatres "Gog and Magog," to convince the people that each was right. Covent Garden starts off by saying, it possesses "facilities which could be obtained from no other source." Drury Lane says, "no *facilities* were found necessary for the able draughtsmen *they* employed," and that their neighbour does not spell MONSIEUR HITTORF'S name right—and further publishes the account of the "real Simon" as given in the *Etoile*, by the side of their own account, to set the matter quite to rights. But the people, however, in spite of all these violent contentions for propriety, have treated the thing by far too lightly, and exhibited a most thorough contempt for the whole affair, by staying away altogether. But to Covent-Garden: we think their procession by no means so imposing as the one in Russell-street, and their scenery far inferior—but their dresses are more gorgeous, though not one iota more correct, and their introductory piece (although its clever author may *pique* himself on having done better things) much smarter. This is about a fair estimate of the respective merits of both, but with reference to the latter, we cannot abstain from noticing a most consummate piece of quackery, below the dignity of *such* a Theatre, in asserting that "the *whole* of the company, *without a single exception*" passed in the procession," when we will SWEAR that on the nights we saw it, neither MR. YOUNG, MR. SINCLAIR, MR. PEARMAN, MISS CHESTER, nor MISS PATON made their appearance. We would not be thought to countenance for one instant, the principle of degrading people of such talent by putting them in the light of mere supernumeraries, because we think MR. KEMBLE has set an example, derogatory to his name, his abilities, and the rank his family maintained in their profession, by crossing the stage as an actual puppet. But really within these few weeks the course of things at this Theatre has altogether changed, for the exhibition of the *Mountaineers* on Tuesday (barring C. KEMBLE'S admirable delineation of *Octavian*) was literally disgraceful—*Virolet*, MR. MASON; *Sadi*, MR. DURUSET; *Floranthe*, MISS KELLY; *Agnes*, MISS HENRY; after what we *have* seen on those identical boards—the principal performers are now degraded into mere showmen, walking in processions on platforms, and the principal characters entrusted to persons fit for nothing *but* processions. This is merely a specimen of that disgusting meanness which has crept into the counsels of this Theatre, since that Scotch Captain has had any controul over it, and which must prove fatal to all MR. KEMBLE'S intellectual arrangements—the success a Theatre has received, owing to the moral derilection of one of its members, is no criterion of its managerial tact—to permanently succeed, it must support the general character of its company—not lose a leading performer for a trifling excess of income, and, above all, not try to gull the town with processions and tinsel, and with a company, saving a few exceptions, "not a jot" better than GYNGELL'S Bartholomew Fair one.

The principal gratification, on the whole, that we have derived from the production of the *French Coronation* at Covent Garden Theatre, has been the witnessing CHARLES KEMBLE in some of his leading characters—for to enjoy so much real pleasure as his *Orestes*, *Young Mirabel*, *Octavian*, and *Charles Surface* have afforded us, we would be doomed to set out things a thousand times worse than this continental importation.

The English Opera House is enjoying the advantages of judicious management, by the continued success of *Broken Promises*—for, indeed, without flattery this is the best conducted theatre we have—ARNOLD is a very able director, has an admirable company, a judicious stage manager, clever authors, and a treasurer, worth all the money he has to count. We regret that we cannot say as much for the Haymarket, for the foolerics going on there are becoming really serious, and to add to all the other sins of the season, a farce entitled the *Rival Valets* has appeared within these few days, which, but for the admirable acting of LISTON, WILKINSON, MRS. WAYLETT, and MRS. JONES, must have been consigned at once to "the tomb of all the Capulets." The most charitable thing to say of MASTER DAVID DAW, is—that he is mad—for no one in his senses would assign the part of *Nell* to MADAME VESTRIS, charming as she is, when his theatre possessed such a resplendent genius as MRS. DAVISON—if DAW hath what one SHAKSPEARE calls "an itching palm," DAW should exhibit it outside the walls of the Haymarket. We shall devote a few lines to the praise of the undefinable and incomparable LISTON, when it pleaseth KING DAVID to bring his talents forward in something more worthy of them, than the *Rival Valets*.

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

The KING arrived at the Royal Lodge on Thursday evening at half after ten o'clock, accompanied by the Marquis CONYNGHAM, in his travelling carriage and four with outriders and an escort of the 1st regiment of Life Guards. His Majesty is expected to make a considerable stay at the royal lodge.

Thursday, at eleven o'clock, was married in St. James's Church, Arthur Algernon Capel, Esq., to the Lady Caroline Janetta Beauclerc, third daughter of his Grace the Duke of St. Albans.—The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lord Frederic Beauclerc, brother to his Grace.—The bride was given away by her brother the Earl of Burford.—There were present at the ceremony:—

The whole of his Grace's lovely family, the Countess of Essex, Admiral and Mrs. Bladon Capel, General Capel, Lady Frederick Beauclerk and family, Mrs. Cuthbert, Mrs. Coutts, Miss Twisleton, Miss Cuthbert, and Count Gersdorff.

The bride and bridegroom left town in their travelling carriage, and the rest of the party partook of a sumptuous breakfast given by the Dowager Countess of Cork, at her house in Old Burlington-street.

THE ARMY.

The 3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards have marched from Cahir to Dublin.—The remainder of the 6th Dragoons has received orders, on being replaced at York by the 7th Regiment of Light Dragoons on the 19th, to march to Manchester.—The 14th Regiment of Light Dragoons has marched from Cork to Dundalk.—The 2d Battalion of the 60th has moved from Barbadoes to Berbice; the 65th Regiment of Foot from Athlone to Mullingar; the head-quarters Division of the 84th Regiment of Infantry from Clonmel to Mullingar.

NEW COMBINATION LAWS.

We really congratulate the manufacturers on the very salutary effects already brought about by the late revision of the COMBINATION LAWS, and with an equal view to the guidance and satisfaction of masters, and to the conduct of servants, we think it highly essential to lay before the public the following opinion and prompt decision of the magistracy of *Bow-street*:—

Nearly every day this week the magistrates here have had a good portion of their time occupied in hearing complaints of master manufacturers and tradesmen against refractory workmen. Mr. Canning, a coach-harness maker, in Cross-lane, brought up six of his men for leaving their work on Tuesday, and on Thursday Mr. Bushnell, the coachmaker, in Oxford-street, brought seven or eight of his journeymen to answer for similar misconduct. These last had gone away suddenly, and left a carriage belonging to Lord Mountcharles unfinished, and another belonging to Sir D. Baird, finished, but in so bad a manner, that Mr. Bushnell was obliged to send it to another house to be retouched. In these and other cases the men, when the law was explained to them, and they were threatened with the tread-mill, consented to apologize to their masters, and return to their work, and the magistrates being, as they said, always reluctant to disgrace a hardworking, and perhaps ingenious mechanic, by sending him to a prison, to herd with felons and the worst of characters of all sorts, discharged them. In the case of Mr. Bushnell's men, however, which was heard on Thursday evening, the magistrates took occasion to observe, that the spirit of insubordination appeared to be spreading to such an extent, that in all future charges of this kind, the act would be enforced.

Friday, a young man, named *Robert Ford*, a journeyman shoemaker, was brought up on a warrant charged, under the New Act, with endeavouring by threats and intimidation, to prevent one George Turner, from returning to his work.

It appeared that all the men in the employment of Mr. Ashenden, a boot and shoe-maker, at Hampstead, struck for wages about a fortnight ago. Among the rest were the above-named Ford and Turner. The latter, however, was compelled by the rest to strike against his will; and when the whole party were assembled at a public-house debating the matter, he said he was sorry he had left his work, and would return to it; upon which Ford, who was one of the most active promoters of the "strike," swore, that if he did he would drag him through a pond. This was the "threat and intimidation" complained of.

Ford, in defence, said he made use of no threat. The words he made use of were these:—"If you return to your work, you ought to be dragged through a pond."

Mr. HALLS said, Turner had sworn otherwise.

Mr. Ashenden said, he should not have brought the prisoner here, but this was not a solitary instance of his having used threats to other men.

Mr. HALLS said, he certainly should put the act in force against the prisoner. Even now he did it with reluctance, but some check must be put upon the dangerous spirit which seemed to prevail. For the instruction of those whom he saw within hearing he would read that part of one clause of the recent act, which applied to the present case. It stated, "that if any person shall by violence to the person or property, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting or in any way obstructing another, force or endeavour to force, any journeyman, manufacturer, &c. to depart from his business, or return his work before it is finished, or preventing any person from returning to his work, &c. every person so offending, or aiding, or assisting therein, shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months." The act left it in the discretion of the Magistrates whether the hard labour should be added to the imprisonment. The prisoner was sentenced to one months' imprisonment, but not to hard labour.

Two elderly men of the craft called out that they wished to appeal to the Sessions against the decision; but the defendant being advised by his friends, said he had no such wish. Mr. HALLS told the two men that they were mischievous fellows, and desired them to walk out of the office.

After the prisoner was locked up, a respectable man who knew him said he was a raw lad lately come from the country, and bore generally a very good character. Upon this representation, Mr. Halls reduced the period of imprisonment to 14 days.

SHERIFF'S COURT, JULY 9.

A commission having been issued, directing certain commissioners to ascertain whether *Antonio Pontoni Romano*, formerly of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, wax-chandler, was an alien, a jury was summoned to ascertain that fact; and also whether, at his death, he was not possessed of certain freehold, leasehold, and copyhold property, which had become forfeited to the King.—The Chief Commissioner observed, that if an alien became possessed of such property, it devolved to the Crown, as he could not legally hold it in this country. If he were a legal tenant, it devolved to the Crown; but if he held it in trust, it required some legal proceedings before the Crown could take possession of it.—Mary Ann Colesley, who lived in Mr. Romano's family many years, said she heard Mr. Romano say that he was a native of Spoleto, in Italy, and that his father was an Italian. Several persons who were attesting witnesses to certain deeds of conveyance, were called to prove the signature of the grantor and who had conveyed certain property to Mr. Romano. The result was, that such property was declared to have been vested in Mr. Romano, and it was therefore forfeited to the crown.

The next case which was brought before the jury was respecting the property of a young man named *George William Hipkins*, who was convicted at the Old Bailey Sessions in April, 1825. It appears that Hipkins and another youth having received information that a gentleman and his son, possessed of considerable property, had engaged apartments at the Dundee Arms, Wapping, previous to their departure from London, Hipkins and his companion also engaged lodgings in the same house, and in the middle of the night they entered the gentleman's room and robbed his pockets of 227*l*. The young men were tried for the offence and transported for seven years. It further appeared that Hipkins's father, by his will, left him 500*l*. and, provided the death of a natural child took place, he was to receive 500*l*. more. The child died when six months old, and thus this property, which the Crown now claimed, became vested in the convict, and by the verdict of the jury it was awarded to his Majesty.

An inquest was held on Saturday week at the Cobham Arms Tavern, Clerkenwell, on the body of Godfrey, the police-officer, the circumstances of whose death has been already related. The verdict of the jury was, that the deceased destroyed himself under the influence of "Temporary derangement, arising from dejection of mind, produced by being discharged from his situation."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS.—On Thursday evening a gentleman arrived at the hotel in this town by the Newcastle coach, and asked for a bed-room; on being informed that all the sleeping apartments were engaged, except a double bedded room, he seemed somewhat disappointed, but, after a moment's pause, said, "Well, it will do for one night," and he desired to see it: the chambermaid showed him the room, and nothing further was heard of him till a quarter past 11 o'clock, when the chambermaid, entering the room to light a person who was to occupy the other bed, found him lying upon the bed with his throat dreadfully cut, and in a dying state. Mr. Chorley, surgeon, was sent for; he found the unhappy gentleman alive, but in the agonies of death, and perfectly insensible. Upon examining the wound, he found that the wind-pipe, and the carotid artery, on the left side of the neck, were divided. Mr. C. tied up the artery, and stopped the further bleeding. The previous effusion of blood had been extremely great: the person of the deceased, the bed, and floor, were nearly covered with it. He expired in about a quarter of an hour after the arrival of Mr. C. The dreadful act had been committed with his own razor, which was lying open, covered with blood, upon the dressing table: he had taken off his coat and hat, which were laid upon the other bed, and his neck-handkerchief, which was upon the table near the razor. An inquest was held upon the body on the following day, when it appeared that the deceased had left Newcastle on Thursday morning, but that he was entered in the way-bill of Tuesday, as having paid his fare to London; and he accounted to the guard for not having come on that day by stating that he had been taken ill. On his arrival at Leeds, he made no inquiries, nor gave any directions about his luggage, but retired to his bed room. In his waistcoat pocket were found two sovereigns, and in his pocket-book two £1. provincial notes; he had also a silver watch, made at Newcastle. It seemed, from some letters and other papers that were found in his pocket-book, that he had been employed as a teacher of the Italian language, and that he had resided sixteen weeks in the present year at Newcastle. He had a leathern portmanteau, filled with wearing apparel, and his dress was that of a person who had seen better days. In his pocket-book was found a certificate of arrival from the Alien Office, in which his name is given as Jacqs. A. Bertolino. His own signature is Giacomo Alessio Bertolino; and he is described as being of the age of 32 years, 5 feet 7 inches in is described as being of the age of 32 years, 5 feet 7 inches, dark hair, eyes, and complexion, a native of Italy, known height, to no one in this country, an attorney at law, and as having arrived in London from Ostend on the 26th of May, 1823. The jury found a verdict of "Lunacy."—*Leeds Mercury, July 9.*

MANCHESTER.—*Accidents by Machinery.*—A young man in the employ of Mr. J. Walker, of Lee-street, Bank-top, got entangled in the machinery on Saturday, and was instantly crushed to atoms.—On Thursday at noon, a man employed in whitewashing about the machinery at Smith's factory, in Butler-street, got the sleeve of his jacket entangled in the cogs of a wheel. His arm was instantly drawn into the machinery, and dreadfully lacerated, more particularly above the arm-pit, which was so torn as completely to expose the important organs in that part.—At Liverpool, on Tuesday, a man, who, it was supposed, was examining the paddle-wheel of the steam packet Hibernia, which was in motion, fell into the wheel-box, which he had opened and was killed.

PAISLEY.—About 17 years ago, Mr. John Cullen, manufacturer, Glasgow, became unfortunate in business, in consequence of being deeply involved with a London house. He then paid a dividend of 5s. per pound, for which he received a discharge in full from all his creditors. On Saturday morning a house in Paisley received from Mr. Cullen a letter enclosing a bank bill to the amount of upwards of £600, being the full amount of their debts, principal and interest.

RIOTS.—Several disgraceful acts of popular outrage have been perpetrated in Bristol and its neighbourhood during the past week. A number of Irish labourers have been working, it is said, in the Bedminster tan-yards, at prices less than customary given for such labour; this excited the animosity of those usually employed in these yards; and the popular ill-will was further increased by a pitched battle on Pie-hill, on Monday evening, between an English lad and a young Irishman, during which it is said the countrymen of the latter interfered improperly. A general battle between the Englishmen and the Irishmen was the consequence, which ended in the retreat of the latter, who took refuge in a row of houses in Brown-street, Bedminster, the windows of which were demolished by the Englishmen. On Tuesday evening, a numerous body of the latter marched into Bristol from Bedminster, and attacked the dwellings of the poor Irish in Marsh-street. Here, not contented with breaking the windows and endangering the lives of the inhabitants, they plundered two shops of their contents. The greatest alarm prevailed in the neighbourhood until the arrival of the police, headed by the Mayor, when order was restored and the mob gradually dispersed, vowing vengeance against the Irish. On the following evening (Wednesday) more than 3,000 people were congregated in Corn-street, Clare-street, and Marsh-street; but the presence of the city constables, and the knowledge that a squadron of the 10th hussars were in readiness at the guard-house to act at a moment's notice, kept the populace in awe, and prevented farther mischief. In the affray on Tuesday night, seven Englishmen and two Irishmen were badly wounded, and conveyed to the infirmary.—*Bath Journal.*

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—On Wednesday evening, about half-past six, one of the coaches which pass between this town and Beverley stopped at Brook-street-end, on its return from the latter place, when a woman, residing in North-street, in her hurry to dismount, fell from the roof, and was severely hurt. About half-past nine, another coach, also returning from Beverley, stopped at the same place, and, from the same cause, a woman residing at the Pottery, met with a similar accident. Both the females fainted, and both were taken into the neighbouring shop of Mr. Munn, grocer.—*Hull Advertiser.*

A most diabolical murder was committed at Nottingham, on Saturday se'nnight, about 11 o'clock. A female of the name of Mary Austin, a married woman, and who had resided at Leicester with her husband, by whom she had two children, in consequence of some disagreement, left him some time ago, and went to Nottingham, where she took lodgings on the river Beck side, opposite Snow-hill. In an adjoining apartment lived one Thomas Dewey, a framework-knitter, together with his wife. It seems that a criminal connexion took place between Dewey and Mary Austin; she had one child by him, and was pregnant of another. One of her sons, by her husband, was apprenticed at Nottingham; but absconding from his master, he was taken and lodged in the House Correction. This induced Mary Austin to go to Leicester, in order to prevail with her husband to return to Nottingham to effect the lad's liberation, which he did, and they both travelled by the Leicester coach, on Saturday evening. The unfortunate woman went shortly after to her lodgings, where she was met by Dewey, who shook her by the hand, and gave her a kiss, and retired into his own apartment, where his wife was at the time: shortly after he took a knife, such as butchers usually kill pigs with, and returning into Austin's room, plunged the weapon into the poor creature's side, so as to reach her heart; she gave a loud scream, which brought in Dewey's wife, who found the poor woman on the floor, bleeding profusely, and expiring, with the knife striking in her side. The murderer then kissed the deceased, went to his wife's father and mother, and told them what he had done; he was soon after taken into custody, and on Saturday an inquest was held at the Neptune Tavern, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against him. At 6 o'clock on Monday morning, he was taken on the Coroner's warrant, to the town goal, preparatory to undergoing his trial at the Assizes.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

ISLE OF WIGHT.—On Thursday se'nnight in the evening, at Cliffe-house Academy, St. Margaret's, the pupils being nearly all gone home, and the house being infested with rats, with a view to destroy them, some bread and butter was steeped in arsenic by Mrs. Temple, who, unfortunately, only put it out of her hands for a few seconds, preparatory to placing it in the rat-holes, when three or four of the lads, who were waiting for their friends to fetch them, accidentally going into the room, conceiving the bread and butter was left there for their supper, partook of it, and were taken ill; on the discovery of what had happened, every remedy which medical advice and assistance could suggest, were had recourse to; but, we regret to add, that one fine little boy, named Fuller, of London, fell a victim, and to add to the distressing scene, his father arrived to take him home, in about an hour after the unfortunate event had taken place. The other boys who partook of the bread and butter are likely to recover.

A commercial gentleman, travelling for a spirit and vinegar firm in London, yesterday morning, whilst bathing in a hot bath, at Mr. Maypee's, at Exmouth, suddenly expired;—he had requested the attendant, at the expiration of a quarter of an hour, to call him, on doing which he was found a corpse. The unfortunate gentleman had arrived from London only on the preceding evening.—*Exeter Paper.*

On Sunday evening last, as two of the men in the Preventive Service were on the look-out for smugglers, near Lulworth, they were surprised by a party of men, between 60 and 70, who immediately deprived them of their swords and pistols, and carried them to the edge of the cliff, where they were placed with their heads hanging over the precipice, with the comfortable assurance that if they made the least noise, or gave alarm, they should immediately be thrown over. During this time, a smuggling vessel landed her crop (100 casks) which the shore gang placed on their horses, and carried off in triumph. After the crop had been fairly disposed of, the preventive men were removed from their perilous situation, and taken by the smugglers (who stood guard over them) into an adjoining field, where they bound them hand and foot, in order to prevent them from giving alarm to their brother officers, and in this state they were found the following morning.—*Dorset County Chronicle.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT EAST ACTON.—Thursday afternoon, about half-past one o'clock, a destructive fire broke out on the estate of S. Marriott, Esq. M. P. at East Acton, Middlesex, owing to a very large hay rick igniting, in consequence of its being overheated. Messengers were instantly sent to town for the different fire engines, but, before their assistance could be procured, nine other ricks, of equally large dimensions, were included in the devastation, and burnt with unprecedented fury, till the whole of the valuable property was reduced to the earth. Each of the ricks that have been consumed contained forty loads, and the loss is estimated at £1,500 and upwards. Notwithstanding the villagers rendered every assistance in their power, they could not rescue one of the ricks from the devouring element.

Monday, a battle, for one guinea aside, was fought at Westerleigh, in Gloucestershire, by two labourers, named Lawrence and Tyley, to decide a quarrel. In the fifth round Lawrence received a blow in the stomach, which proved instantaneously fatal.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE IN A BOUGHT WIFE.—Bugg and Constable, two men residing at West Berghot, were on the 4th instant apprehended and committed to Chichester Castle, upon suspicion of having stolen, from the vicinity of that town, some of the pigs and sheep of which so many have of late been missing. Bugg, it appears, was lately a party to one of those disgraceful scenes, which, from the improved state of the morals of the people, we are happy to say is now rarely exhibited. This man *purchased* the wife of an equally, it may fairly be presumed, indifferent character, and received her with all the *graceful* forms of the contract—at the end of a *halter*. In a woman, who thus breaks through a marriage vow, and deserts her husband, confidence will, as in this case, be found to be misplaced; the halter must be strong indeed that binds such a wife, and the sequel of this union may serve as an example, of what may be expected from so immoral and criminal a connection. Harmony was but of short duration; of affection there was none. Disputes produced hostility, and hostility perfidy. On Sunday last this faithless woman, deserted her new partner, strongly protesting that she would hang him, as she was in the secret respecting the sheep he had stolen—no doubt but poor Bugg at these words recollected the *halter*. The woman instantly paved the culprit's way to the gallows by causing information to be given to Mr. Partridge, of Breewood Hall, in Horkesley, who had lost *five* sheep in as many weeks. The prisoners reside near to each other; in their yards five skins were found buried: to some of them Mr. Partridge has sworn, and likewise to one out of two pigs which the prisoners had in their sties. It appears that the sheep were taken about two miles from the prisoners' cottages, and that they have butchered one a week for some time past.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

FATAL BOXING MATCH.—On Saturday last, two men, of the names of Platt and Leonard, were sitting in the Red Lion public-house, Finchley, and some words arose about the prowess of each, when Platt sneeringly observed upon Leonard, and who retorting, the violent language increased, and was eventually heightened by some observations upon a female of Leonard's acquaintance. At length they agreed to fight for a purse, and on Monday morning met by appointment in a field near Finchley, attended by seconds and bottle-holders, and all the usual ceremony of the prize-ring. They commenced fighting, and continued for nearly an hour with mutual advantage, until both were bruised in a desperate manner. At last Platt received a tremendous blow, and sunk to the ground. On being lifted up he was insensible, and the other, amidst the usual yelling, was declared the victor, and was taken off the ground in triumph. But not so with John Platt. Every effort was made to restore sensibility, and a medical man rendered prompt assistance, which was of no avail. The unfortunate man breathed his last in a few minutes. He never spoke or moved after receiving the blow which had killed him. On the business being made known to the parish-officers, Leonard was taken into custody, and underwent an examination before the magistrate, but was remanded to the watch-house, to abide the result of the coroner's inquest, which sat yesterday. The jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased died of inflammation of the bowels caused by the blows received in a fight from Thos. Leonard Jordan, while standing in his own defence."

Wednesday evening a fine boy, of the age of 18 months, the son of Charles Taylor Watson, Esq. of Berners-street, was left alone in the nursery by the servants, got playing with the fire, and, by means of a small broom, which he succeeded in lighting, his dress took fire, and in an instant the poor infant was enveloped in flames. His cries brought the domestics to the room, and the flames were quickly extinguished, but not before his hands, arms, and legs, were burnt and scorched in a distressing manner. Every medical aid was procured, and the usual remedies were applied, but of no avail whatever. He endured the most dreadful turture for nearly two hours, when death put an end to his misery.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A LADY.—Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, as Mrs. Lucy Ryals, wife of Mr. Jos. Ryals, one of the corps dramatique of Covent Garden Theatre, was proceeding through St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, to her residence in St. John's-street, she was seized by a ruffian in the shape of a human being, and most cruelly and indecently used, which caused her to fall into hysterics. The fellow actually tore the sleeves from her pelisse, and injured her apparel in many places. Fortunately two gentlemen, neighbours, came up and rescued Mrs. Ryals from further violence, and gave the fellow into custody.

Wednesday morning about four o'clock, a young lady, not more than 20 years of age, attired in white, with a crimson silk pelisse, Leghorn bonnet, white silk stockings, and white kid shoes, proceeded down the stairs of Waterloo Bridge, on the Strand side, and threw herself into the river, but it being low water, she stuck in the mud, from which situation she was rescued by a waterman named Kemp, who happened to be cleaning his boat at the time; but no sooner had she been taken out, then she made an attempt to mount the ballustrades of the bridge, in which she was also foiled by the interference of Kemp, and she was at length given to the watchman, who carried her to the watch-house, where, in about an hour after, she was claimed by her friends, who live in the neighbourhood.

On Friday an inquest was held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, before Thomas Shelton, Esq. on the body of Thomas Rose, a merchant's ticket porter. By the evidence of William Cartwright, a man in the same employment, the deceased, who was 65 years of age, was discoursing with his companions at the door of the Brown Bear public-house, Eldon-street, Moorfields, on Tuesday fortnight, on the strength evinced by a man whom the deceased had just witnessed unloading some sacks of flour, which being disbelieved by one of them, the deceased attempted to shew him the means the man had used, by taking him round the waist and endeavouring to lift him from the ground, but in so doing overbalanced himself and fell backwards, drawing the other upon him, and received an internal injury, that rendered it necessary he should be taken to the Hospital, whither he was conveyed in the greatest agony. Mr. William Birch, house-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's, saw the deceased when brought to the hospital; he was then labouring under symptoms of injury to some internal organ. Every attention was paid to his case, but he, notwithstanding, became worse, and expired; Thursday, on opening the body, the bladder was found to have been ruptured, which was the cause of the deceased's death—Verdict—"Accidental Death."

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—*Row at the London Tavern.*—Saturday, *Mr Eades*, of Coleman-street, one of the Gospel Tract Society, appeared before Alderman Thorp, who sat for the Lord Mayor, charged by Mr. Rolph, of Crutched Friars, under the following circumstances:—He had on Thursday evening attended a meeting at the Gospel Tract Society, at the Old London Tavern, and had not sat long, when a gentleman who was next to him rose to speak, but was objected to by some of the meeting, while others expressed a wish to hear him. Witness said, "Hear, hear!" and an uproar arose, which lasted a considerable time. At length a party of the Gospel Tract Society bore down upon the gentleman and the witness, and forcibly turned them out of the room. The defendant was amongst the breakers of the peace, and used as much violence as he was capable of using on the occasion, in assaulting not only the gentleman who wished to speak, but the witness who wished to hear him. Had not the owner of the tavern interfered, the witness would, he believed, have certainly lost his life, as he must have tumbled from the top to the bottom of the stairs.—Mr. Tyrrell, a Roman catholic clergyman, stated, that in consequence of having seen an advertisement in the newspapers, inviting all persons to attend at the Old London Tavern, and having read, only a few days before, that Mr. Butterworth asked, in a meeting, why there were not any popish priests to answer him, he thought fit to attend this meeting, in order to auswer any charge that might be made against the clergy of the Roman catholic church. Several assertions were made, one of which, he believed by a Mr. Hope, was, that the Pope was a man of sin. He (witness) stood up, in order to make a few observations, as he thought he had a right, in a public meeting to reply to a public accusation, more particularly as an impression might go abroad, that if charges of that kind remained unanswered, it might be supposed they were incapable of being answered. He had, at the same time, no idea of saying a word in opposition to the Gospel Tract Society, to which he had no objection to make. He had, however, scarcely got up when a number of persons bore down upon him, and endeavoured to prevail upon the officers of the police to take him in charge. The officers, however, refused, and in a very gentlemanlike manner endeavoured to protect him. At length the party used violence. He received several blows, but he could not see from whom, and was finally shoved out of the room. The landlord of the tavern witnessed a great part of the transaction, but he was unwilling to call that gentleman, as his situation was rather delicate. —The defendant solemnly denied that he was at all engaged in the row. He was one of the committee, and had taken his seat on the hustings, where he remained till all was over. He never moved—he never stirred.—Thomas Russell, of No. 31, Little Britain, stated that he sat on the hustings near the defendant, and was convinced that the gentleman never left his place till all the confusion subsided.—A police officer said, he had been called to take Mr. Tyrrell into custody; but, as he did not see the peace broken, he refused to interfere.—Mr. Rolph declared most positively again, that Mr. Eades was his and Mr. Tyrrell's assailant. He had reason to recollect him, for he was quite ill after such violent treatment. He would swear that Mr. Eades struck both, and was in the midst of the party that expelled them.—Alderman Thorp asked how long this extraordinary row lasted?—Mr. Rolph said, it continued for twenty minutes.—Several of the Gospel Tract Society expressed their readiness to come forward and swear that the whole was a mistake, as Mr. Eades was sitting quite quiet when the disturbance took place.—Mr. Rolph said, he had no vindictive motives for complaining. He merely wished to aseertain whether, at a religious meeting of this nature, a man might not speak without being subject to violence and insult.—Alderman Thorp said, the evidence of one party was so directly opposed to that of the other, that he could not take upon himself to decide upon the merits of the case, and would leave it to the decision of a jury, if the complainants should think proper to prefer an indictment.

GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday, a carter in the employ of Mr. Randal, coal-merchant of Queenhithe, was brought before Sir C. FLOWER, the sitting Alderman, at the instance of R. Martin, Esq. M.P., on a charge of brutality to one of his horses.—Mr. Martin, in making his complaint, said, "now, Sir Charles, I was coming alonga street, close by this place, when I saw this fellow (pointing to the defendant) beating and slashing one of the fore horses in his team worse than ever I saw a horse beaten in all my life, nor could I ever have thought a human being could have behaved with such severity to a poor creature, who really appeared to be one of the most tractable animals I ever saw. Sir, the horse was so fine a creature that he could do any thing but speak, and was going on in a steady straight forward manner, as you know a horse should do, when this wretch, who was a long way behind, because the fine creature did not by insinct, and as if by inspiration, turn the way this man wanted to go, he began laying on the whip with a ferocious dexterity that made one shudder to see; and the thong of a whip in such a fellow's hand as this, for he knew how to apply it well, may be used with more violence than a bludgeon would in another man's hands. Upon my honour, I thought the man's ill-usage to the poor creature was so cruel and shameful, that I determined to punish the rascal; and that I might be certain that it was not the horse's fault, I made it my business to see the owner of it, and he told me that there was not a finer or a better tempered horse in London than it was, which made me resolve to punish the fellow for using such unnecessary brutality.—The defendant said that the horse was not tractable, and that he was compelled to be severe with him, to keep him in order.—Mr. Martin—Sir, the horse is a fine tempered creature; and it is only your brutal disposition that is to be blamed.—An altercation then took place between the carter, the carter's friends, and Mr. Martin, which was stopped by the Alderman's interfering, and imposing the mitigated penalty of ten shillings on the defendant, and also the costs.

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday *John Dodd*, the man who charged Sir Richard Birnie, with assaulting him in Pall-mall, came to the office, and having stated that he had ascertained beyond doubt that it was Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster who had struck him, requested to have a warrant.—Mr. HALLS said, he thought it would be unnecessary to send a warrant against a man so well known as Mr. Lee. He would send an officer to require his attendance, and if the message was not obeyed, he should of course grant a warrant. The officer who was sent to Mr. Lee's house, stated on his return, that the latter was out of town, but would receive and of course obey the order of the Magistrate as soon as he returned.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Lee made his appearance, and John Dodd being sworn, stated that he was the man who had assaulted him.—Mr. MINSHULL—Are you quite sure: because you know you said the other day it was the Chief Magistrate of this office?—Dodd—O yes, Sir, this is the gentleman, and no one else. The complainant then stated the manner in which the assault took place nearly in the same words as he had before described to the Magistrates, and again repeated that Mr. Lee was the assailant.—Mr. Lee questioned Dodd as to the precise time and place at which he was assaulted, and the latter said it was a little before two, he believed—at all events, it was between one and two in the morning, and the place was within about twenty yards of the Palace.—Mr. Lee was asked what answer he had to make to the charge, and said that he never saw the complainant before; and that he never in the whole course of his life struck a man with his staff but once, and that was a notorious thief whom he saw in the very act of taking a gentleman's watch from his pocket, "and on that occasion (said Mr. Lee) I certainly could not resist the temptation which I felt to knock him on the head."—Mr. MINSHULL asked Dodd if he had any witnesses? and he said he had his wife and niece with him at the time, but they were not now present, his wife being ill, and his niece engaged in attending upon her. He, however, would take a coach and fetch them at all hazards.—Dodd started off for that purpose, and while he was gone, Mr. MINSHULL arranged that some ten or a dozen of the officers, with Mr. Lee amongst them, should mix together, and enter the office while he was examining the witnesses. When Dodd returned with his wife and niece, the former stated, that the person who assaulted her husband was on horseback, and had a long silver staff in his hand. She thought she should know the person again.—Mr. Lee and the officers being congregated below the bar, Mrs. Dodd was desired to go amongst them, and see if she could point the individual out. She wandered in and out amongst the groupe for some time, looking stedfastly at most of them, and then smiling and shaking her head, in a way that created great laughter in the office; but it was remarked that she never got a full front view of Mr. L.'s face, he always happening to have his side face towards her when she passed him. She at length singled out Herring, an officer of the establishment, who is a stout, comely, and ruddy complexioned person, and said she thought he was the man, but she would not swear.—Dodd's niece was next examined, and said she did not see the assault committed, but saw her uncle immediately afterwards, and every body about said it was Mr. Lee, the High Constable, who had done it. She had seen a Gentleman about on horseback, with a long silver staff or mace in his hand, several times in the course of that night, and she thought that she should know him again. The witness being sent round the bar, fixed upon Mr. Lee with very little hesitation as the person whom she saw on horseback with the silver mace, and Mrs. Dodd having her attention thus drawn to him, exclaimed, "O, now I know you, Sir. You are the gentleman; I know you by your fat jolly cheeks."—(A loud laugh.)—Mr. Lee being asked if he had any thing further to say, again questioned Dodd as the time and place, and repeated what he had before advanced. Mr. MINSHULL asked Dodd if he wished to go on with the charge? —"Why, Sir, (said Dodd, who is a very droll sort of person,) I have no wish to proceed with severity against any body—it was the *most disgracefullest* thing for him to assault me in that manner, and though as I said I *ant* malicious in my disposition, I think I have a right to claim protection."—Mr. MINSHULL—I shall call upon Mr. Lee to find bail. Knowing Mr. Lee's respectability, I should, if he appeared here merely as a private individual, be satisfied with his own recognizance; but in order that it may not be supposed that any favour was shewn to him because he was a public officer, I shall call upon him to find two sureties in the usual way.—Mr. Lee bowed in seeming assent to the justice and propriety of this course, and having immediately put in bail, he left the office.

Extensive Fraud and Forgery.—A very respectable-looking, well-dressed, middle aged man, named *Henry White*, was brought before Sir Richard Birnie, charged with obtaining a sum of £29 10s. under false pretences, from the commissioners of the Stamp-office. The circumstances were these:—The prisoner applied to Mr. Samuel Truman, a clerk in the legacy-office at Somerset-house, for the return of the legacy duty, amounting to £29. 10s., which had been paid on letters of administration, purporting to be taken out on the estate of John Markham Covenant. He produced the usual affidavit, stating that he was entitled to the money demanded, and also a receipt. A warrant was given, empowering him to receive the money at the Receiver-General's Office. The receipt produced by him was signed William Smith. Charles Norman, the chief clerk in the Receiver-General's Office, produced the warrant under authority of which he had paid the sums in question. That money was paid to whoever produced it, but witness could not remember the person of the individual.—Thos. Gwynne, esq., Solicitor of the Legacy Duties, said, that this was all the evidence he was at this moment prepared to produce, and that at a future period he should be enabled to prove that these letters were fictitious. Mr. HARMER, who attended for the prisoner, said that this was undoubtedly a *prima facie* case against his client. This empowered the magistrate to hold him to bail, and that any further testimony, which the prosecutors might be enabled to produce, would be deferred till the case came to be heard at the quarter sessions.—Sir R. BIRNIE said, that were this the only case against the prisoner, and no attendant circumstances within his own knowledge, he should have no objection to treat it as Mr. Harmer advised. But it was a different case from a mere fraud on a shopkeeper. It was a fraud of a most dangerous description, where the public interest was concerned, and where, from the character of the persons, whose situation enabled them to practise frauds, detection was always extremely difficult.—Some conversation then took place between the Magistrate, when—Ralph Dunn, esq., the solicitor of the South Sea Company, came forward. He was desirous that the prisoner should be detained on other grounds; not merely for a fraud, but for a forgery.—Thos. Wright Ellis, a clerk in the Transfer-office, at the South Sea House, stated, that the prisoner had come to him a few days since, and claimed certain unpaid dividends standing in the name of John Markham Covenant, deceased, late a captain in the honourable East India Company's service. He received forty-seven warrants for different sums, and afterwards was paid the money due on them, to the amount of some hundreds of pounds. To entitle him to obtain these warrants he produced a warrant of attorney, signed "William Smith." He then went in the name of Henry White. The witness did not know of his own knowledge that the power of attorney was forged.—Mr. Dunn said, from information he had received, he had no doubt that the warrant was forged and counterfeit.—Sir R. Birnie, on this evidence, ordered him to be committed for further examination.—We understand the unfortunate prisoner is a surgeon, and formerly enjoyed an extensive practice in Spring Gardens.

Two gentlemen who gave their names and address "Messrs. Dixon and Hall," were brought before SIR RICHARD BIRNIE, from St. Clement's watch-house, on Monday morning, under the following circumstances:—It appeared by the evidence of a woman of the town named Mary Robinson, that between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, she saw these two young men ringing at the door-bell of a house in Crown Court, Temple-bar. They were accompanied by a lady and a little girl, who did not appear to be more than ten years of age; and witness thinking they intended the Child to accompany them into the house, determined to prevent it—the house was closed and when the servant came to the door, the woman called out, "Don't let them in, for they have got a little girl not ten years old." A mob soon collected, and as usual on such occasions, they attacked the gentlemen, who to escape from their fury called a coach, from which they were forcibly expelled by persons who stated they were police-officers, and were ultimately taken to the watch-house—Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, after a patient investigation of the business, declared that he was perfectly satisfied that the young men were entirely exonerated from any intention of so revolting a character as that ascribed to them by the witness Mary Robinson.—Several morning papers having given very inaccurate reports of the case, Messrs. Dixon and Hall addressed the following letter to them, and Sir RICHARD BIRNIE is ready at any time to vouch for the truth of the contents.—

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—We have strongly to complain of a statement, under the Bow-street Police Report, in your Paper of yesterday, wherein a charge of assault upon a police officer is made a vehicle for a insinuation against us of a very grave and revolting character. Had your reporter been present when Sir Richard Birnie resumed the consideration of the business on Monday evening, we are sure the report you have given would not have appeared. Sir Richard then, after a full investigation of the affair, stated most distinctly and publicly, that there was no ground whatever for the above insinuation alluded to, although he took cognizance of the common assault; and we have now Sir Richard's authority, personally communicated to us this day at the Office, to declare, that he (Sir Richard) is quite satisfied the insinuation against us is wholly unfounded, and that he will himself satisfy any one of this fact who will have the goodness to apply to him.—We trust to your candour to insert this in your Paper of to-morrow, and remain, Sir, your very obedient servants,

T. H. DIXON,
New Boswell-court, July 13, 1825. JAMES HALL.

TOWN HALL.—On Friday, Mary Welsh, a pretty young woman, with an infant at her breast, charged her husband *David* with beating her most cruelly.—The complainant had been married on the death of a former wife, with whom she had lived servant; and she now stated, that on Saturday last, without provocation of any kind, he struck her so violently, while sitting in a chair nursing her child, that she fell to the ground. He seized her by one of her legs with one hand, and twisting the hair of her head round the other, dragged her across the floor, repeatedly striking her head against the boards and the wall, notwithstanding the child she bore him was still in her arms. Returning in about an hour, with the salutation of "well devil, are you there yet?" he turned her and her infant into the street, to wander for upwards of two days; when the pangs of hunger forced her again to appeal to the Magistrate for protection.—The prisoner, a cadaverous-countenanced man, and apparently old enough to be the complainant's grandfather, said, in reply, that she had on Saturday prayed aloud that a curse might descend upon him and his elder children by a former wife, to the seventh generation; upon which he arose, and laying his hand upon her child's head, prayed in return that the curse might pass from him and his, and rest upon her head and that of her offspring (of which he was the father.) It was in the attempt to get from her the key of the house door that he had taken hold of her leg.—"I never cursed you," exclaimed the complainant, "though God knows you have given me cause every hour since we were united."—Alderman J. J. SMITH said it was high time to put an end to the atrocities of such a husband and father, and ordered the defendant to find good bail till the Sessions, and in the mean time make a provision for the complainant and her child, with both of which complying, he was allowed to go at large.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—*John Stevens* was charged with having annoyed several persons, particularly the Duke of Gloucester, with begging letters upon false pretences. He was committed for a month to the House of Correction. It appeared in the course of the examination that those kind of letters are written by a man who obtains a livelihood by the practice.

MARYLEBONE-OFFICE.—CHARGE OF ARSON.—Tuesday a young woman, named *Julia Doyle*, was charged with having attempted to burn the house of her master, Mr. George Palmer, coal and corn merchant, in Marylebone-lane. The prisoner, who appeared not the least dismayed by her situation, said she knew not how the fire originated, and was opening the parlour shutters when Mrs. Croft gave the alarm; she rendered her every assistance; and, on being accused of setting the place on fire, she left the house and went to her father's. She was committed to Newgate accordingly.

CURIOUS CASE.—Friday *Moses Harris*, an aged and worn down looking Israelite, appeared before Mr. HOSKINS, under the following circumstances:—About eight months since, the house of Mr. Lowther Chiswick, was broken into and robbed of a great quantity of valuable property, among which was a considerable portion of Mrs. Lowther and her daughter's wardrobe, and although every inquiry had been made, no clue whatever could be obtained of the thieves or their booty. About a month since, Mrs. Lowther, and her daughter, a young lady of the age of 14 years, were walking in Hyde Park, when the young lady observed, "Oh, Mamma, that girl before us has my frock on!"—at the same time pointing to a young girl walking with a lady a few paces before them. Mrs. Lowther, on looking closely at the frock, which was silk, was also struck with the resemblance it bore to the one stolen, and taking an opportunity, which occurred in a few minutes, addressed the lady politely, and stating her motive, begged to know how her young companion had become possessed of the frock. The lady, Mrs. Gemine, of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, very willingly, although much surprised, said she had bought that frock, as well as other things, from an aged Jew, named Harris, who had lived in the neighbourhood of Houndsditch, and who was in the habit of going round by her house frequently, but she had since disposed of the most part of those articles of that particular purchase. Mrs. Lowther came to the office, and directions being given to the police, Gibbs, an active constable, soon found out Harris, but he denied at first ever having sold Mrs. Gemine any thing, but on the officer taking him to that lady's house, he suddenly recollected the business, and came before the Magistrate, when he positively and solemnly said, that he had bought the apparel, &c. at the Jews' Fair, in Cutler-street, but he could not recollect from whom.—The case could not be carried any further upon the evidence, and Harris was allowed to depart, on giving an undertaking to look for the man from whom he had purchased them.

The Ticket, No. 3613, drawn on Friday a Prize of £21,055 was shared and sold in one half, one quarter, and four sixteenths: also, 8,687, a Prize of £2000 in a whole Ticket, by J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, at their Offices, No. 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; 38, Haymarket, where the fortunate holders may receive money on demand.

Friday the Lottery finished drawing, when, with their usual success, the following Capitals were all sold to the by RICHARDSON and Co., No. 60, Charing Cross, viz:—

Nos. 9,776 . . . . 20,000 Guineas.
8,598 . . . . 1,000 Guineas.
and 8,598 also entitled to Sixteen Pipes of Port Wine.

The fortunate holders of the above, may receive their Prizes on demand, and an order will be given by RICHARDSON and Co., Charing Cross, for the Wine, on any Wine-merchant they prefer. —Tickets and Shares for the new Lottery to be drawn 31st August, are on sale at the above fortunate Office.

Lieutenant-General Sir F. Adam, K.C.B. is coming from the Ionian Islands to England on leave of absence.

Lieutenant-General Sir Manley Power, K.C.B. remains at Malta.

The recent discovery of the Miltonian MS., in the State Paper Office, attracted the notice of his MAJESTY, under whose auspices the work so long lost to the world, is about to be published.—We understand, in consequence of this and other interesting discoveries, made within the last few years in the same quarter, his MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint a Commission to examine the documents in that valuable depository of the records of former times, with a view to printing the most important of them. The Commissioners named are, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. C. W. Wynn, Mr. Croker, and Mr. Hobhouse. Mr. Lemon, the Deputy Keeper of the State Paper Office (by whom the MS. above-mentioned was found), has been appointed Secretary to the Commission.

The Royal Mineral Spring in Windsor Great Park continues to add every day more and more to the general attractions of that town; and during the present week we have had the pleasure of noticing a great number of the most fashionable visitants, not only from the town and its neighbourhood, but several from the Metropolis, who have come for the express purpose of drinking the waters, and have derived great benefit therefrom. From 12 to 1400 pints are drank every morning.

WAREHAM, JULY 13—On Monday last an inquest was held at the Town-hall in this borough, before the Coroner, Henry Everingham, Esq. on the body of Peter Barrett, who lost his life while bathing in the river Trent. The deceased, who was 16 years of age, on leaving his work at dinner time, bathed in the river, and was suddenly seized while in the water with the cramp, or a fit, which attack may have been produced by his inadvertently plunging into the stream while warm. The body lay in the water about 15 minutes, and more than a quarter of an hour was suffered to elapse before it was removed from the bank. Medical assistance was then procured, but too late to avail, and the Coroner commented in strong terms on the imprudence of the parties, who, instead of seeking proper advice, rolled the body on a fallen tree, and adopted no doubt with the best intentions, the very method to extinguish the last spark of life, namely that of holding the body by the heels, by which the blood and water being forced upon the lungs, render suffocation almost inevitable. It is singular that this silly practice should still be resorted to, notwithstanding the repeated cautions in the newspapers. The Jury returned a verdict, "Accidently Drowned." Too much praise cannot be given to the medical gentlemen, for their prompt, humane, and persevering attention in endeavouring to restore animation. Every means was resorted to, nor did they cease their labours until the corpse was quite cold.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, an inquest was held at the King's Arms public-house, Prince's-street, Vauxhall, before Richard Carter, Esq., coroner for the county of Surrey, on view of the body of George Cook, a child ten years of age, who came to his death under the following circumstances:—Hugh Hodges, of No. 1, Princes-street, Lambeth, deposed, that on Wednesday evening last, about eight o'clock, he was sitting outside the King's Arms public-house, and saw a coach coming from Vauxhall-gardens. The coachman, when he neared witness, turned round; witness heard a noise like the crack of a whip, which was instantly followed by a loud shriek; the deceased ran round the coach and leaned against some garden pales. Witness immediately ran to the assistance of the deceased, examined him, but did not discern the slightest injury. The deceased had been riding behind a carriage, and was sliding from behind it, when he was jammed against a post whilst it was turning round; the deceased lingered until Friday morning. Robert Abbott, of 28, Glasshouse-street, deposed, that he went to the assistance of the deceased, who was leaning against some garden palings, bent almost double; witness took the deceased in his arms, and carried him home. He said he had been riding behind the coach with several other boys, that the coach backed and jammed him against the post. The deceased was ten years of age. The Jury retired to view the body, and returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Thursday the Lord Mayor held a Court of Conservancy for the county of Essex, at the Swan-inn, Stratford, and afterwards proceeded to Greenwich, to hold another court for the county of Kent, when the juries made their presentments of divers nuisances, &c.; and the Kent Jury alluded in their presentment to the great good that had been done by the partial clearing of Yantlet Creek, and begged to impress on his lordship's mind the very great utility it would be to the owners of small craft, and to the public generally, if that creek could be sufficiently opened to allow such craft to pass through in stormy weather, which, if completed, would be the means of saving many valuable lives, and prevent the distress that so frequently followed to the wives and families of the sufferers. The Jury in their progress went through the creek.

COMBINATION AND SHOCKING MURDER.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a crowd of working men, from 30 to 40 in number, were seen assembled dear the draw-bridge, leading to Ringsend, and divided into groups of six persons each. In a few moments two lads, Richard Neill, and Andrew Marchant, apprentices to Mr. Morton, ship-carpenter, of Ringsend, on their way to break fast, arrived opposite the gas factory; one of the groups, of six persons, armed with a "slating bludgeon," ran at Marchant, and laid him prostrate by a blow on the head; and with such furious force was the blow given, that the ruffian who levelled it was propelled some paces beyond the unfortunate victim of atrocity. This wretch, however, without changing his position more than turning himself half shoulder forward, inflicted a second blow on poor Marchant's head, with apparently still greater force. He then passed on, and was succeeded by a second death-dealer, at the moment of whose arrival Marchant was heard to supplicate the first assassin, calling on him by name to spare his life; but, as will readily be anticipated, the persons who could associate for such a purpose were insensible to the feelings of humanity, and the unhappy Marchant received another blow from the second monster. Their thirst for blood was not yet satiated, and a third miscreant put an end to the miserable apprentice's sufferings, by a blow also on the head, after which Marchant was never seen to move. Another group had attacked Neil, but by the time Marchant was despatched, the whole party were obliged to fly, in consequence of the appearance of the workmen from the gas factory, who were coming out to breakfast, and with some of whom the combiners came in contact. A bludgeon was rescued from one of the assassins, by the gasmen. Neill, although very seriously hurt, is not in a quite hopeless state. Marchant was conveyed to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, where every attention was paid to him, but without effect, the combiners having done their horrid work effectually. An elderly man, a ship carpenter's joiner, was also beaten, and had both his legs broken, yesterday. He was conveyed in this miserable state to his place of abode. The whole party who had attacked the apprentices were seen to run off in different directions, throwing away their weapons. An investigation into the circumstances of this atrocious murder was held yesterday before the magistrates of College-street Police-office; but we are not at liberty in this stage of the proceeding to go into details.—*Freeman's Journal*, July 7.

On Thursday last, an inquest was taken at the Duke of Clarence public-house, Rotherhithe, before R. Carter, Esq., Coroner for Surrey, on the body of Richard Painter, who met his death by falling down the shaft of the Thames Tunnel. It appeared from the evidence, that about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the deceased, who was employed upon the tunnel, whilst walking on the curb of the shaft, slipped and fell to the bottom of the tunnel, a distance of upwards of 50 feet. Both the bones of the deceased's right arm were broken, and he was dreadfully bruised about the head. He lingered until 11 o'clock, when he died.—Verdict—Accidenal Death.

FIRE IN COW-LANE, SNOWHILL.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the upper part of the house of Mr. Smith, portable desk and fancy cabinet-maker, No. 45, Cow-lane, and instantly communicated to his extensive workshop, which, from the nature of the materials, burnt with an alarming fury. In a short time the flames acquired an ascendancy that defied every exertion to preserve his house and property, and but for the substantiality of the adjoining houses, which, with Mr. Smith's, were only rebuilt five years ago, (a fire about that time having taken place on the same spot,) the whole neighbourhood must have been destroyed. Mr. Kennaby, of No. 44, cork-manufacturer, and Mr. Flint, No. 46, boot and shoemaker, had their houses considerably damaged, and were obliged to have a part of their property removed. Green Dragon-court, (densely inhabited,) immediately behind the houses mentioned, narrowly escaped destruction, owing principally to the plentiful supply of water and the excellent conduct of the firemen generally, (but particularly those who first arrived,) which, as usual was beyond all praise. The first engines on the spot were the Sun, (where Mr. Smith's property was partly insured,) the Hope, and the Alliance Assurance offices. No serious accidents took place at the fire; but from the immense crowd congregated in the vicinity, being Saturday night, we heard of two persons being hurt by the engines driving rapidly up to their post, and carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It cannot be ascertained how the fire oringinated.

LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

F. DIETRICHSEN, North Church. Hertfordshire, lace-agent.

J. UNSWORTH, Liverpool, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

T. T. MARE, J E. MARE, and W. MARE, Plymouth, smiths. Solicitor Mr. Sole, Gray's Inn-square,

J. THACKERY, Garratt, cotton-spinner. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

R. Thewlis, Huddersfield, ironmonger. Solicitor, Mr. Lever, Gray's Inn-square.

W. GORST, Stafford, hide-dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Philpot and Stone, Southampton-street.

G. HOPE, sen. Wapping, corn-factor. Solicitors, Messrs. Pownall and Papps, Old Jewry.

DIVIDENDS.

S. Fereday, R. Smith, and J. Fisher, Bilston, bankers, Aug. 29—W. Broadhead, Ashton-under-lyne, and G. Broadhead, Manchester, stone-masons, Aug. 10—W. Smith, Funtington, miller, Aug. 11—H. Hobbs, Chichester, farmer, Aug. 12—W. Sneade, Whitchurch, timber-merchant, Aug. 6—A. Smith, Beech-street, timber-merchant, Aug. 6—T. Redshaw, Fleet-street, bookseller, Aug. 2—S. Walker, Bull Wharf-lane, Queenhithe, hoop-bender, Aug. 2—J. Kite and B. Best, Macclesfield-wharf, New North-road, Shoreditch, wharfingers, Aug. 6—B. Herbert, Cheltenham, silk-mercer, Aug. 2—J. Cradocke, Downing-street, picture-dealer, Aug. 2—J. B. Benelli, the Quadrant, Regent-street, dealer, Aug 6—J. Thornley, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, hat-manufacturers, Aug. 3—J. Douglas, Blackburn, bookseller, Aug. 12—J. South, Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer, Aug. 3—T. Taylor, Ashton-under-lyne, draper, Aug. 8.

CERTIFICATES—AUG. 2.

J. Grafton, Hoxton-new-town, silk-weaver—R. Rooke, Halifax, merchant—T. H. Lloyd, Wood-street, warehouseman—J. Hills, High-street, St. Mary-le-bone, farrier—J. Edmond, Size lane, warehouseman—J. Hawkins and S. Hawkins, Claypole-mill, Lincolnshire, millers—B. Hurd, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, dealer—A. Burgess, Hulme, Lancashire, dyer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Crowder and R. Seymour, Radford, lace-manufacturers—J. Boden and Co. Derby, lace-manufacturers—D. and E. Pelling, Bristol, hair-dressers—A. H. Ayres and J. Higgs, Barking, school-masters—A. Bartleman and Co., North Shields, common-brewers—J. Ridgway and G. Burkinshaw, Manchester, file-manufacturers—J. Tootell and Co., Stockport, iron-founders, so far as respects G. Carter—T. Broadhead and T. Robinson, Gorsey knowle, Cheshire, stone-masons—J. Maugall and W. Jackson, Bolton-le moors, plumbers—J. Jackson and W. Darby, Horncastle, maltsters—J. Plevins and R. Le Marchant, Birmingham, architects—T. and A. Murcott, Hinckley, hosiers—J. Thomas and W. Cox, Oxford-street, men s-mercers—T. Lane, and J. S. Bennett, Lawrence-Pountney-hill, factors—J. L. Beetholme and D. Cornthwaite, John-street, Bedford-row, attorneys—P. Woodman and J. Secker, Piccadilly, corn-factors—W. Smith and A. Weaver, Bristol, commission-merchants—J. Jones and Co. Chester, manufacturing-chemists—W. Reynolds, jun. and W. Harrison, Liverpool, ship-brokers—H. Bleasdale and Co. Westhoughton, coal-merchants—W. H. Docker and J. Hindle, Liverpool, attorneys-at-law.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. 90¾	Bank Stock
Cons. Three per Cents. 90⅜	Long Annuities, 22¾
Three and a half per Cents.	India Stock, 273¼
3½ per Cents. Reduced 98¼	India Bonds, 54
Four per Cents. 103⅝;	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 34
Consols for Acc. 91⅝	

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, No. 91, Cheapside, London—M. WHITRIDGE and Co. are now supplying the Public with Teas, exactly at the wholesale prices; Black Teas, Good Congou, 5s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. Strong Congou, 6s. Fine Congou. 6s. 4d. Superior Congou, 6s. 8d. Good Souchong, 7s. Fine Souchong, 8s. Superior Souchong, 10s.; Green Teas, Twankay 7s. Bloom Hyson, 8s. Fine Hyson, 10s. Young Hyson, 10s. Finest Hyson, 12s. Gunpowder, 12s. 14s. and 16s. Prime Mixed Teas, 6s. 4d. Jamaica Coffee, 1s. 6d. Dutch ditto, 2s. Fine Berbice, 2s. 4d. to 2s 8d. Mocha, 3s. 4d.

TO THE EPICUREAN ADMIRERS OF FINE SAUCES.—N. B. GILBERT begs to inform the Public, that he has prepared a new and highly superior ESSENCE of the ANCHOVY, possessing in an eminent degree all the real and peculiarly fine flavor of the GORGONA FISH, which has been pronounced by some of the best Judges to surpass any thing of this description hitherto submitted to the Public; and it is warranted to keep in all Climates.

N. B. G. also begs to recommend his ROYAL METROPOLITAN SAUCE, which has been universally approved of for purposes of general use.

To be had in London, at the original Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451. Strand, opposite Villiers street; and of J. C. HOSE, late KINNARD, 309. High Holborn.

WINES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

	per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 820	27s to 30s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	45s to 56s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s
Ditto, East India	45s to 60s
Bucellas	36s to 42s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s
Claret, St. Julien	48s
Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s
St. Peray, dry and spark	72s
Chablis	63s
Hermitage, Red and White	96s
Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s.; Jamaica Rum, 15s.; Brandy, 25s. per gallon—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis.—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove Injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBERRY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 28, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom. Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street

FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS and MATTRASSES.—W. TIBBATTS, Feather-Bed, Mattrass, Bedstead, and Sea Bedding Manufacturer, No. 303 HIGH HOLBORN, near Chancery-Lane, begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal support he has met with, and assures them that no pains shall be spared on his part, to supply them good clean Bedding at fair and moderate prices, not pretending to sell cheaper than other tradesmen; but to sell such goods as will always be a credit to himself, and really serviceable to his customers. W. T. trusts by assiduity and perseverance, and an honourable mode of conducting business, still to merit the favours of a generous and discerning public.—Families Furnishing and Tavern Keepers, will find their advantage.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	
Superior stoved best White Goose Feathers		0	3	6				per lb.
Best White Goose	from	0	2	9	to	0	3	do.
Best Grey Goose Feathers	from	0	1	6	to	0	2	do.
Best Poultry	from	0	1	0				
White Goose bordered beds, bolsters and pillows	from	3	10	0	to	7	10	do.
Plain White Goose Beds	from	1	15	0	to	4	0	do.
Flock Beds and Bolsters	from	0	18	0	to	1	5	do.
Good common Mattrasses, with borders	from	0	10	0	to	1	2	do.
Superior White Wool bordered Mattrasses	from	1	15	0	to	3	0	do.
Very best Horse-hair Mattrasses	from	1	15	0	to	3	15	do.

Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.—Feathers and Bed Ticking sold to any quantity.—Old Feather Beds dressed, and Mattrasses re-made, or taken in exchange.

*** Bedsteads made to order, but no fixed price, as the Proprietor is determined not to sell trash of any description, and knows, as a man of business, that it is impossible to make Bedsteads at the price some tradesmen advertise.—Schools liberally supplied.

It is the Proprietors particular request that those families who honour him with their commands, will send their servants, or some trusty friend, to see the Feathers put into the Ticks, and by that means prevent any possibility of being deceived, and have the great advantage of buying their Feathers by weight, so that it will remain entirely with themselves what price they give for Beds.—Persons fearful of not having their Feathers quite dry, may see them put into their Ticks hot from the Stove.

HAVING heard loud complaints of there being no Establishment of Scientific Artists for cutting and dressing Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair, we have adopted a plan which we trust will be a successful medium of conveying to the fashionable world a style peculiar to ourselves and for which we have this week published an Engraving, copies of which will be presented to each of our visitors. The figure presents the last and newest Parisian Fashions. both for hair and costume; and will be succeeded every month by each revolution in the fashionable world. We beg to state that contrary to the general opinion of those who are unacquainted with our terms that our charges are moderate. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair cut and dressed at our establishments, each 1s.; curled only 6d. At their own residence, if not exceeding one mile of Temple Bar, or within a mile of Threadneedle Street 2s.: in addition to the attention we pay to our Clients' convenience, in having six different rooms replete with every comfort, and well aired, for their accommodation, every visitor receives from us instructions in French and English, for the management of their hair. We flatter ourselves both Ladies and Gentlemen can suit themselves with Perruques, Toupees, and all sorts of ornamental hair, of every shade and description, and all kinds of foreign perfumery, better of us than any place in England, in consequence of our connexions with Paris. Gentlemen are also invited by us to see the Patent Machines (never before introduced in this country) for ascertaining their weight, height and strength, in a saloon fitted up for their amusement and convenience. A Clerk attends to register each gentleman's height, weight, and strength, if desired, all free of expence.

MONEY & HIPPOLITE,

13, Fleet Street: 49. Threadneedle Street: and 30, Palais Royal a Paris.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Paten Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS.—*Holyhead* through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor.—*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton.—*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham.—*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Collumpton.—*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester.—*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield.—*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by ten miles).—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.—*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.—*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen.—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES.—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock.—*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.—*Carlisle, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*, (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine.—*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half past two o'clock. *Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport, every day at five.—*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock.—*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four.—*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half past five.—*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach, (in 15 hours) at five every morning and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six.—*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six.—*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St. Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon.—*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock—*Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.—*Tamworth, Atherstone*, and *Hinckley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock—*Derby* post coach, the Regulator, in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four.—*Tenby, Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock.—*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five.—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.—*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening.—*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach, the Eclipse, through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post coach, carries four inside, though Oxford, every evening at five.—*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half past two.—*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach, (in 14 hours, and driven through by one coachman only) at five in the morning.—*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach, (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flowerpot, Bishopsgate street, at half-past two.—*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.) *Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half past ten o'clock every morning.—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock.—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.—N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.

W. WATERHOUSE and Co. Proprietors.

††† The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l*., unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents.—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th of June, the lady of the Rev. Alexander Dallis, of a son.—On the 7th inst. Mrs. David L. Chambers, of a daughter.—On the 12th inst. the lady of John Walter, Esq. of a daughter.—Same day, the lady of James Cazenove, jun. Esq. of a son.—On the 10th inst. the wife of John Foakes, Esq. of a son.—On the 11th of July, the lady of James Paterson, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 13th inst. Mrs. Greenway, of a daughter.—On the 9th inst. the lady of Richard Ford, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 15th inst. the lady of Dr. Harrington, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Henry Milward New, to Miss Margaret Gibbs.—On Saturday week, W. Bowden, Esq. to Miss Anne Shaw.—On the 9th inst. Mr. West to Jane, eldest daughter of Robert R. Mawley.

DIED.

On Thursday week, Miss Harriett Cuff.—On the 8th inst. Anne Gurtred, wife of John Sudlow, Esq.—On the 9th inst. in her 13th year, Eliza Mar[illegible] daughter of Mr. James Jones.—On the 7th inst. at Stratford-green, Mrs. [illegible] wife of Dr. Edmund Fry, letter-founder, Type-street.—On the 8th instant, aged 74, Miriam, widow of the late G. Levien, Esq.—On Sunday last, Joshua Lo[illegible] Esq.—On the 10th instant, William R. Johnston, Esq. aged 35.—Same day, Emma Maria Elizabeth St. John, widow of Henry Beauchamp Lord St. John.—On the 11th inst. Robert Nuthall, Esq. aged 76, late Transfer Accountant to the Hon. East India Company.—On the 13th inst. Mrs. Richardby.—On the [illegible] inst. aged seven years, Harriet, second daughter of Mr. Freeman.—On the [illegible] inst. William Thompson, Esq. aged 69.—On the 14th inst. Samuel Hoare, Esq. aged 74.—On the 12th inst. Mrs. Colvile, daughter of Sir Charles Asgill, Bart.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-Street

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 11. SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1825. Price 7d.

ALBION CLUB

FOREIGN LOTTERIES, PRIVATE LOTTERIES, LITTLE GOES AND RAFFLES.

Lottery Office, Somerset-Place. 20th July, 1825.

WHEREAS by several ACTS of PARLIAMENT passed respectively in the Reigns of George the First and George the Second, the offence of selling Foreign Lottery Tickets, or publishing proposals for selling the same, is punishable as a misdemeanor, and persons guilty thereof are subject to the penalty of £500 for each offence. And by the annual Lottery Act, the offence of selling Tickets in any Lottery not authorised by Parliament (which has been held to include all Foreign and Private Lotteries and Raffles), or publishing proposals for the same, has subjected the persons guilty thereof to be punished as Rogues and Vagabonds, and made them liable to the penalty of £50 for each offence.

And whereas the offences above described, having become so frequent as to require immediate attention to put a stop to them, Notice is hereby given, that all persons offending in the above particulars, whether before or after the English State Lottery shall be discontinued, will subject themselves to the above mentioned pains and penalties. L. HESSB.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.

THE PROPRIETORS of VAUXHALL, in consequence of intimations they have received from many of the Highest Classes of the Nobility and Gentry, who purpose re-visiting Vauxhall previous to leaving town, most respectfully state their intention of giving THREE MOST SPLENDID GALAS during the NEXT WEEK, viz:—To-morrow Evening, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for which preparations are making on a most novel and extensive scale. The Concert and the Entertainments generally will be expressly arranged for the occasion, with peculiar claims on public attention: a New Ballet Dance, of unusual interest, produced; the Gardens will be illuminated in the highest degree of ornamental taste and elegance; and the Fire Works, for brilliancy and variety of design, surpass any yet introduced, even at Vauxhall, it being the determination of the Proprietors to render the whole every way worthy the August and distinguished Patronage they have so flatteringly received.

Doors open at Seven o'Clock.—Admission, 3s. 6d.

THE EGYPTIAN TOMB, discovered by the late Mr. BELZONI.—The Exhibition of the Egyptian Tomb, with a variety of Models of Temples and Pyramids explored by the late Traveller, is now open at 28, Leicester-Square. Admittance, 2s.; Children, 1s.

INFANT LYRA, 94, PALL-MALL—CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that a New Selection of most popular Airs, &c. will be performed by the INFANT every day; and for the better accommodation of the numerous visitors, there will be four Performances each day, which will take place at the following hours:—At two, half-past three, at five, and at eight in the evening. In the course of each entertainment, there will be introduced Performances on the Sanotinesta Piano-forte, by a celebrated Professor.—Admission, 2s. 6d.; Family Tickets to admit Four, 8s.; Children half-price.—Tickets to be had at the doors.

ATHENS.—A view of this interesting City, comprising the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Grove of Academus, and several other objects equally fraught with classic associations, is now exhibiting at the Cosmorama—this view and the Panorama of Edinburgh, at Leicester square, will enable the public to judge of the resemblance said to be observable between those two Cities—the Cosmorama having undergone a total change, contains also Views of Grand Cairo, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, and other magnificent antiquities of Egypt, and some very extraordinary objects in Italy, Spain, and India, 209, Regent street, Oxford street.

THE AUTOMATONS.—The Musical Lady and Ten other Automatons, including the Walking Figure now exhibiting in the Gothic Hall, 7, Haymarket, (next the Little Theatre, which by the power of mechanism, at a cost of more than 16,000*l.* display, by their perfect imitation of animated nature, the highest achievements of human skill and ingenuity. The spacious and richly decorated Hall is surrounded by a noble collection of Ancient Armour, the whole forming the most magnificent and gratifying exhibition ever opened to the Nobility and Public.—At 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 o'clock will be introduced Performances on the Sostenente Piano-Forte, by a celebrated Professor.—Open from Ten till Six.—Admittance 2s.—Children 1s.

THE TOMB OF BUONAPARTE, at ST. HELENA, with the whole Ceremony observed at his Interment, displaying upwards of 2,000 Figures, is now added to the New PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA, Great Room, Spring Gardens—representing all the interesting events that occurred to that individual, from his defeat at Waterloo till his death; Thirteen views of St. Helena; the Battles of Gennape, Trafalgar, &c. The Figures and Ships of War being on the largest scale, and accompanied by a full military band give a complete sensation of reality.—Day Exhibitions, from 12 to 5; Evening ditto, by gas, at 7 and half past 8 o'clock.

CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Holders of Scrip Receipts for SHARES, in the Capital of this Company—That the DIRECTORS, have resolved to make a call of £10 per Share, to enable them to carry into effect the engagements entered into, to set the Principal Mines in full operation, conformable to the Report of the Deputation; and which call must be paid on or before the 30th instant. And—They have also Resolved, to issue Shares in lieu of the Scrip Receipts. The Holders of Scrip Receipts, are therefore requested, either personally, or by their Authorized Agents, to attend at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, No. 26, LOMBARD-STREET, London, on any day, (Sundays excepted), from the 18th to the 30th instant, between the hours of Twelve and Four, to pay to a Committee of Directors, who will attend at the offices, the amount of the call on the Shares held, to sign the Deed of Settlement which has been approved by the Board of Directors, and then receive Shares in exchange for the Scrip Receipts. Holders of Scrip Receipts, who cannot personally attend, may appoint any person to sign the Deed for them, by Power of Attorney, printed forms of which may be had on application to the Secretary. But Shares in Exchange for the Scrip Receipts, cannot be obtained until the Deed of Settlement be first signed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN WOOD, Secretary.

26, Lombard-street, July 16, 1825.

To Sail 31st August, and has room for Measurement Goods only.

FOR CALCUTTA, the fine Teak Ship BARROSA, burthen 730 Tons; HENRY HUTCHINSON, Commander. Lying in the West India Export Dock. Has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to BUCKLES BAGSTER, and BUCHANAN, 33, Mark-lane.

Is clearing out at the Custom-House,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the fine fast-sailing Brig JOHN DUNN, A 1, burthen 200 tons, Sutherland Macbeath, Commander, lying in the London Dock. Has good accommodations for Passengers.—For Passage apply to BUCKLES, BAGSTER, and BUCHANAN, 33, Mark Lane.

ROTTERDAM ANNUAL FAIR.

THE Public are respectfully informed this great Annual Fair will commence on SUNDAY, the 14th of AUGUST, and continue three weeks. The Steam Packets, the

KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, CAPTAIN J. SLATER,
QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, CAPTAIN J. PEARSON,

depart regularly every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from off the Custom House at Eight o'clock in the Morning, for the conveyance of Passengers, Carriages, and Luggage, to Rotterdam. For further particulars, application to be made to the General Packet Office, 358, Strand; and for securing beds to N. W. SYMONDS, Agent, Crescent Minories.

TO prevent the Scorching rays of the Sun affecting the Skin, is by the use of that infallible Specific,

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

which immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, produces a delightful and pleasing Coolness, truly comfortable; it also removes Freckles, Pimples, Spots, and all Cutaneous Eruptions. It imparts a luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritation and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant.—Sold in Bottles (duty included) at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. by the sole proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, No. 20, Hatton-Garden, and by most Perfumers and Medicine-venders.

*** Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and see the Signature, A. ROWLAND and SON.

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Lord Bacon's Works, by Basil Montagu, Esq., vol. II. to be completed in 12 vols., and published on the 10th of every alternate month, price 8s. to subscribers.

This Edition will contain translations, as well as the original of the Latin Works, and will be embellished with five Portraits of Lord Bacon at different ages.

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PERRING'S PATENT DOUBLE EDGED SILK HATS.—PERRING (original inventor of this justly celebrated Hat,) invites the members of fashion, taste, and fancy, to his establishment, 413, Strand, and at Hammersmith. The Peer, the Gentleman, the Man of Fashion, the Tradesman, and the Sportsman, here find a Hat suited to their wants, and worthy their peculiar notice. Little need be said respecting the qualities or advantages of the Hats in questioo; suffice it to say, they possess what every good manufactured Hat ought to do. Public estimation is the best criterion to preference, and it is fully borne out in the universal satisfaction and esteem in which these inimitable Hats are held. The double-edged Silk Hat differs from all others in possessing an extra quantity of napping on that part of the crown most exposed to wear, thereby removing that long existing prejudice against them. Price 17s.—Best Superfine light Beaver Hats, in a variety of modern shapes, warranted to retain their shape and colour in any climate, 23s.—Youth's Silk Hats, Gentleman's and Youth's Seal and Fur Forage Caps, Young Ladies Hats and Bonnets. Hats covered with Silkand double edged, 12s.—Best Superfine light Beaver and Drab Summer Hats.

Gentlemen residing in the country may meet with early attention to their orders by stating the number of inches round the band of the Hat, and inclosing a remittance.

BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—(*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*)

Cologne, the 25th February, 1825.

DEPOT FOR THE REAL EAU DE COLOGNE. In order to prevent trouble and additional expense to those parties who have been hitherto supplied direct from this place, with our EAU DE COLOGNE, and to promote the sale of it in general, we have been induced to establish a depot at Messrs. ASCHROTT'S and Co. London, where the genuine article is always to be had at the original prices. R. F. & M. FARINA.

In reference to the above Advertisement of Messrs. R. F. and M. Farina, of Cologne, ASCHROTT'S and Co. respectfully beg leave to recommend their extensive Stock of Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE, which may be had Wholesale at the Original Prices, directly out of bond, or duty paid at their warehouses, Sun Street, Bishopsgate; and have likewise appointed Mr. J. C. HOSE (late Kinnard), Druggist, as their wholesale and retail Agent for the same; where all orders directed for him at No. 309, High Holborn, will be immediately attended to.

REAL Italian Leghorn and Paris Chip Hats.—Messrs. ELLIOTT et TINGCOMB ont l'honneur de faire Savoir aux personnes du bon ton, qu'ils viennent d'engager pour leur Magasin de Modes, deux modistes Francaises du premier merite, tant pour les modes les plus elegantes que pour tout ouvrage d'alguille. Their Manufactory for STRAW and ITALIAN LEGHORN HATS is detached from the Shew Rooms which now form a magazine of novelty for the season. Children's Leghorn Hats of choice fabric, as imported. French Flowers and Trimmings. Ladies Leghorns continue to be bleached in the Italian style, 344, Strand, nearly opposite Waterloo Bridge. Millinery and Dresses in the Parisian style.—N. B. GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

GUN and PISTOL REPOSITORY, 42 and 43, Oxford-street.—D. GASS respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Sporting Gentlemen, he has added to his choice and well-selected stock of New and Second-hand FLINT and DETONATING GUNS, the principal part of Mrs. Wilson's, late of Vigo-lane (retired from business); Guns by Manton, Purdey, Forsyth, Smith, Nock, Moore, Egg, Mortimer, and other Makers, at half their original cost, warranted; Rifles, Air Guns, and Canes, by Staudenmayer and other Makers; Duelling, Holster, and Pocket Pistols, in great variety; an assortment of Plate and Plated Articles, very low for ready money. Guns and Pistols bought, or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied.—42 and 43, Oxford-street, near Berners-street, London.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, although there are Articles daily puffed in the newspapers for the Hair, but it is acknowledged as a fact, whoever makes a fair trial of the Original Thick RUSSIA OIL, has found it, through the Aromatic Oils it is prepared with, the wholesomest and best Oil for preserving and promoting the hair of ladies, gentlemen, and children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the Hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour; will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, has been proved by hundreds.

A. PRINCE is proud to acknowledge the favour of his Gracious Majesty of Great Britain, in sending for six bottles of his celebrated Russia Oil. It ought really to be generally known—the principal Physicians have recommended those who wear false hair to rub their heads often with the Russia Oil, as, through the aromatic ingredient it is prepared with is wholesome and refreshing to the head. Observe, Mr. Marshal and other respectable Comt hair-dressers, will not recommend any other article for the hair but the Prince's Original Thick Russia Oil, as they have experienced it is the best for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair; but there are several hair-dressers, when Ladies and Gentlemen have their Hair dressed by them they recommend Bears' Grease, or other Oils for the Hair, though they know it is a humbug.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 1*l.* which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland street, Oxford street; Mr. Smith, Perfumer to His Majesty, 117, New Bond street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A. Prince, No. 9, Poland Street, Oxford Street, London,*" on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation.—Also, Prince's RUSSIA DYE is so improved, as there is no doubt that it will change Red or Grey Hair on the Head, Whiskers, or any part to Brown or Black in a few minutes.—Directions sealed up with each bottle, at half a guinea, or two bottles for One Pound

SODA WATER.—WM. CLARK, No. 21, MAIDEN-LANE, Covent Garden, Soda Water Manufacturer to the Royal Family, most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he Manufactures the above article of a very superior quality: it is warranted to be free from all metallic impregnations in consequence of its being prepared in glass machinery.—N. B. Superior Jamaica Ginger Beer, and Fine Sparkling Lemonade, (in glass bottles). They are warranted to keep good to twelve months.

AMPLE COMMAND OF MONEY:—While one hears this exclamation on every side, thousands feel the pressure of want, and deride the mockery of the cry. It may be that this plentiful command exists among a few leading capitalists, and that the city men who draw their resources from their ink, may boast of their facilities to create artificial riches, but there is no real and general plenty, and the truth becomes manifest enough by the difficulty every person finds in borrowing money when he wants it, unless he has some Government or Mercantile security to offer, or a Landed Estate of twice the value of the sum he would wish to raise. The writer professes however to procure Loans upon every description of Convertible Security, upon Terms fairly apportioned to the risk which may be incurred of delay or loss as to the repayment, and he may be communicated with personally, or letter, post paid, addressed to E. H. G. at Letter A, No. 8, Carlton Chambers, Regent Street; but he will only treat with people of consideraton, and not upon trifling subjects, or about Loans of less than £100.

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment,) to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London. Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, beteens, hlunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lambling, loping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining, yarn, &c. Fish-books, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated black and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knitting-pins, meshes, eap-pins, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoiseshell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear-rings, elastic girdles, neck-chains, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guarde, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

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FOR ALL KINDS of SPRAINS, BRUISES, recent WOUNDS, RHEUMATISMS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, Contraction, Distortions, Weakness in the Joints, and Malformations arising therefrom, Swellings, indurated Tumours, Cores in the Breasts, Rickets in Children, &c. &c. MASON'S ARABIAN BALSAM is now fully confirmed to be the most effectual Remedy ever submitted to the public, in any of the above cases. Its application is perfectly easy and pleasant, being used externally as an embrocation to the parts affected two or three times in the day.

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, stamp duty included, by C. MASON the sole proprietor, at his establishment, No. 10, Calthorpe Place, Gray's Inn Road, and all respectable Druggists in Town and Country.

KITCHEN RANGES, with C. Ricket's late Holmes's Patent Conducting Ovens; it is a fact well known that all Ovens hitherto contrived for the use of Families, which are attached to Kitchen Ranges, owing to the Flues, occasion a considerable loss of Fuel as well as diminution of Heat. To obviate these great disadvantages has been the study of the Inventor of the Patent Conducting Ovens, which are without Flues, and which instead of diminishing increases the Heat without the least additional Fuel.—References to Families of the first respectability will be given, where Ovens may be seen in use, and also at the Manufactory, Castle-Court, near Bedford-street, Strand.—N. B. The Society of Arts did Mr. Holmes the honour of voting him a handsome premium for his Invention.

REDUCTION in NUTMEGS at HOLLINS's old-established Tea, and noted Spice Warehouse, 22, St. Martin's Court, Leicester-square; viz. Sixpence per Ounce, or 7s. 6d. per lb. Also very superior Teas in Original China Packages, from 2s. to 11s. each.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, No. 91, Cheapside, London—M. WHITBREAD and Co. are now supplying the Public with Teas, exactly at the wholesale prices; Black Teas, Good Congou, 5s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. Strong Congou, 6s. Fine Congou, 6s. 4d. Superior Congou, 6s. 8d. Good Souchong, 7s. Fine Souchong, 8s. Superior Souchong, 10s.; Green Teas, Twankay 7s. Bloom Hyson, 8s. Fine Hyson, 10s. Young Hyson, 10s. Finest Hyson, 12s. Gunpowder, 12s. 14s. and 16s. Prime Mixed Teas, 6s. 4d. Jamaica Coffee, 1s. 6d. Dutch ditto, 2s. Fine Berbice, 2s. 4d. to 2s 8d. Mocha, 3s. 4d.

TO THE EPICUREAN ADMIRERS OF FINE SAUCES.—N. B. GILBERT begs to inform the Public, that he has prepared a new and highly superior ESSENCE of the ANCHOVY, possessing in an eminent degree all the real and peculiarly fine flavor of the GORGONA FISH, which has been pronounced by some of the best Judges to surpass any thing of this description hitherto submitted to the Public; and it is warranted to keep in all Climates.

N. B. G. also begs to recommend his ROYAL METROPOLITAN SAUCE, which has been universally approved of for purposes of general use.

To be had in London, at the original Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand, opposite Villiers-street; and of J. C. HOSE, late KINNARD, 309, High Holborn.

HAVING heard loud complaints of there being no Establishment of Scientific Artists for cutting and dressing Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair, we have adopted a plan which we trust will be a successful medium of conveying to the fashionable world a style peculiar to ourselves and for which we have this week published an Engraving, copies of which will be presented to each of our visitors. The figure presents the last and newest Parisian Fashions, both for hair and costume; and will be succeeded every month by each revolution in the fashionable world. We beg to state that contrary to the general opinion of those who are unacquainted with our terms that our charges are moderate. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair cut and dressed at our establishments, each 1s.; curled only 6d. At their own residence, if not exceeding one mile of Temple Bar, or within a mile of Threadneedle Street 2s.; in addition to the attention we pay to our Clients' convenience, in having six different rooms replete with every comfort, and well aired, for their accommodation, every visitor receives from us instructions in French and English, for the management of their hair. We flatter ourselves both Ladies and Gentlemen can suit themselves with Perruques, Toupees, and all sorts of ornamental hair, of every shade and description, and all kinds of foreign perfumery, better of us than any place in England, in consequence of our connexions with Paris. Gentlemen are also invited by us to see the Patent Machines (never before introduced in this country) for ascertaining their weight, height and strength, in a saloon fitted up for their amusement and convenience. A Clerk attends to register each gentleman's height, weight, and strength, if desired, all free of expence.

MONEY & HIPPOLITE,
13, Fleet Street: 49, Threadneedle Street; and 30, Palais Royal a Paris.

WINES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

	per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s
Bucellas	36s to 42s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s
Claret, St. Julieu	48s
Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s
St. Peray, dry and spark	72s
Chablis	63s
Hermitage, Red and White	96s
Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s.; Jamaica Rum, 15s.; Brandy, 25s. per gallon—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis.—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

India Board, July 19, 1825.

Dispatches have been received at the East India Hnusc from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council at Fort William, in Bengal ; with inclosures, of which the following are copies and extracts ;—

Extract from a Letter from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 25th and 28th of February, 1825.

Since the date of our last address to your Honourable Committee, of the 31st ultimo, relative to the Birman war, we have received some interesting reports of the operations of our troops in the different quarters, copies of which we lose no time in submitting for your information, briefly referring to their contents in this place.

From Assam we have received the gratifying intelligence of the defeat of the Burmese in the neighbourhnod of the capital, Rungpore, where they had collected their scattered parties with the intention of making a stand ; but after the gallant attack and capture of their stockaded position on the 29th ult. they despaired of success ; and it appears by the dispatch from the agent of the Governor-General, that, on the 2d instant, the fort of Rungpore was surrendered, and the principal Assamese and Burmese commanders were in our camp.

On the south east frontier, we have received reports of the evacuation of Mungdoo and Lowadhung, on the troops under Brigadier-General MORRISON passing the Naaf and entering the province of Arracad.

The official dispatches announcing the capture of the capital of Assam, the expulsion of the Burmese, and the complete subjugation of the coudtry having been received, copies are translated as numbers in the packet.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARDS, commanding in Assam, to the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated Camp, Moura Mookh, the 13th January, 1825.

SIR—I had the honour to report to you, in my letter of the 9th instant, the march of several detachments against the enemy ; I have now the honour to transmit copies of letters from the different officers, who have all returned to the fleet, detailing the particulars of their operations ; I feel much obliged to the officers and men who have been employed. The object for which they were detached has been completely fulfilled. I am happy to state, that, notwithstanding the fears of the inhabitants of those places visited by my detachments, I do not think the enemy will dare to venture to molest them again, after their late defeat at all points. The detachments under Capt. M'LEOD and Lieut. N. JONES having joined me this forenoon, I have to report my intention of advancing to-morrow morning upon Ioor Haut, at which place the enemy are concentrated and stockaded.

I have, &c. A. RICHARDS.

Extract from a Letter from Captain MARTIN, commanding a Detachment of the 57th Regiment N. I. to Brigade-Major BAYLDON, dated Camp Deeorgong, 10th January, 1825.

About eleven o'clock P.M. the detachment under my command moved silently forward, and as we approached the stockade of Deeorgong, Capt. NEUFVILLE led us by a considerable detour to the right to avoid two advanced posts, and to get into the rear of the stockade.—We were now in the sanguine hopes of effecting a complete surprise, but the enemy must have had scouts on the plain, as we were challenged by both out-posts. At a short distance from the stockade signal-lights appeared from both chokies, and the alarm had evidently been taken ; at this moment a small party of men that had broken from the rear, by mistake, suddenly appeared in front, and a few shots were fired, but immediately stopped.

The detachment now pushed on rapidly, and entered the stockade as the last of the fugitives were quitting it on the opposite side ; they were pursued to the jungle ; six men were killed and seven taken. The only casualty I have to regret on our part is the death of one sepoy by an accidental shot. This stockade consisted of a double fence of bamhoos, but without a ditch. The amount of the enemy's force within it could not, I imagine, have exceeded two hundred men.

Extract from a Letter from Lieut. WALDEN, commanding a Detachment of the 46th Regiment N. I. to Brigade Major BAYLDON, dated Moora Mookh, January 13, 1825.

Having ascertained that the enemy, to the number 100 or 120, were in a stockade, distant four or five coss, and judging from the time they had been absent that it might be more, I immediately ordered the men under arms, leaving a small party to guard the knapsacks, and proceeded over a very bad road, which greatly distressed the men. A little before daybreak I crossed the Dhonseera again, (about a mile below the stockade,) and proceeded along its right bank, and reached the stockade about sun-rise ; a fog allowing me to come up unperceived, the enemy were completely surprised, and about twenty were killed, amongst whom was a Phokun and five Usseel Mauas ; 13 prisoners were taken.

CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Copies of the following dispatches, regarding the operations in Assam, are herewith published for general information :—

To Captain SHULDHAM, *Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Eastern Division.*

SIR—I have the honour to report for the information of Brigadier General SHULDHAM, commanding Eastern Division, that at half an hour after ten o'clock this morning, many hundreds of the enemy attacked my advanced position at Namdong Nulla, over which there is a fine pucka bridge, and where Captain M'LEOD commanded with the Rungpore light infantry. The bridge is distant from my present camp about three-quarters of a mile on the high road to Rungpore. On hearing the firing, I ordered the troops under arms, and moved on to the support of Captain MAC LEOD with two companies of the 57th regiment, and the Dinagepore local battalion, leaving the remainder of the former corps under Captain MARTIN, to defend the camp, as the Hurcarrahs informed me that the enemy meant to attack in three divisions. On my reaching the scene of action, I found that gallant officer, Captain MAC LEOD, and his little band, defending the position in a steady soldier-like manner. As I perceived the enemy were collecting and spreading to the right and left in a very heavy jungle, in which it was impossihle our troops could act with effect, and that those in our immediate front were keeping up a very sharp fire of jingals and muskets, I ordered the party on the bridge to retire to the front division and to lay down and cease firing. The enemy thought this was the prelude to a retreat, and set up a shout and came forward ; but our fire from the advanced division soon made them retire ; after this the enemy were apparently gaining confidence, and began to show themselves boldly ; I therefore gave them half an hour to collect, and to induce them to suppose we did not meditate an attack. At the expiration of that time I directed Captain MAC LEOD to charge their position with the Rungpore light infantry, followed by the volunteer cavalry, in number twenty-eight, under Lieutenant BROOKE, sub-assistant commissary-general ; this was performed with the utmost gallantry, and the enemy fled after giving their fire, but were overtaken, and Captain MAC LEOD reports that full sixty were killed in the charge, among whom were three Phokuns, mounted on horseback ; their horses were taken, as also 41 muskets and 36 spears, and four prisoners. The number killed in the charge is independent of those that were killed in the first attack, who were all immediately carried off as they fell, and it is supposed they must have lost near one hundred killed, as the attack lasted one hour and twenty minutes. On our side I regret to say, Lieutenant and Adjutant KENNEDY, Rungpore light infantry, was wounded in the head (slightly.) The other casualties are, one sepoy of the same corps, and one horse attached to the cavalry wounded. The conduct of the Rungpore light infantry, and the volunteer cavalry, which belongs to the same corps, merit my warmest approbation. To Captain MAC LEOD, commanding the Rungpore light infantry, and Lieut. BROOKE, who commanded the volunteer cavalry, and whose conduct is reported by Captain MAC LEOD to have been most conspicuous, my best thanks are especially due ; as also to Lieutenant FLEMING, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, who joined the Rungpore light infantry in the charge, and to Lieutenant and Adjutant KENNEDY, and Mr. THOMPSON, Surgeon of that corps, for the zealous assistance afforded by them during the action.

I trust the guns, spare ammunition, and supplies, will arrive in camp in the course of the night or to-mnrrnw morning, which will enable me to move forward to the attack of Rungpore on the day follnwing.

I omitted tn mention in my letter of yesterday's date that 46 prisoners have been taken subsequent to my former letter of the 19th instant. I have, &c.

(Signed) A. RICHARDS.
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding in Assam.

Camp, Gowree Sagar, 27th Jan. 1825.

To Captain SHULDHAM, *Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Division*

Sir—In continuation of my letter of the 27th instant, I have to acquaint yon, for the information of Brigadier-Gen. SHULDHAM, commanding Eastern Division, that I was joined by Lieutenants BEDINGFELD and BURLTON, with two howitzers and two 12-pnunder carronades, on the same evening, and having arranged every thing for our advance tnwards Rungpore, I marched at day-break on the 20th, in the following order ;—1st. The detachment 64th Regiment (light Company leading) the advanced guard from which an Havildar's party was sent 100 paces on in front. 2d. The Volunteer Cavalry. 3d. The Brigade of howitzers, drawn by elephants. 4th. The 57th Regiment right in front. 5th. The two 12-pounder carronades on elephants, with ammunition attached. 6th. The Dinagepore Local Battalion. 7th. The Rungpore Light-Infantry. 8th. The spare Ammunition.

I was aware that the enemy had a stockade across the road, near Rungpore, as Lieutenant NEUFVILLE, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, had gone out to reconnoitre on the morning of the 26th, and got to it without being perceived. He reported that it was defended by 200 men and some guns, and that he was fired upon from a fortified Tank, a little in advance on the right, and which appeared to command the before mentioned stockade, and a gun was also fired from the left, which he considered must have been from the Fort of Rungpore, as he observed the tops of pucka buildings and mosques in that direction, distant about three quarters of a mile ; and he also stated that the whole country he traversed was a deep jungle.

Before advancing I gave directions to Captain WALDRON, commanding the advance guard, to storm the stockade across the road if he thought he had a chance of carrying it, but if not to turn into the jungles, right and left, and act as a covering party, which latter plan he adopted, as the fire of the enemy was extremely heavy. It may be here proper to remark, that the Stockade had been greatly strengthened and reinforced since Lieut. NEUFVILLE was there, and that the first discharge from the enemy, who were entrenched, brought down more than half of the leading division, which caused a momentary check. At this time the guns and column were abnut 200 paces in the rear. On th first shot being fired, I gave directions for the elephants to be cast off from the howitzers, and prepare for action ; whilst this was performed, I advanced near to the Stockade to examine it, and immediately returned to the head of the column, and ordered a couple of shells and a round or two of grape to be thrown in, and for Captain MAC LEOD to prepare to assault with the right wing of the 57th Regiment, which was accordingly done in the most gallant style, assisted by the detachment of the 46th Regiment, who rushed forward to support him, and I had the pleasure to see the enemy fly at the moment our troops began to scale and break down the Stockade. At this period I was unfortunately wounded, hnt gave orders for the guns and column to advance, and sent for Majnr WATERS and gave him directions to carry the stockaded tank on the right, or any other outworks the enemy might have, and I would be up so soon as my wound had been dressed. Herewith I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of that officer's letter, stating what occurred from the time he assumed the command until I joined, which I was able to do in a dooly in about twenty minutes. Captain MAC LEOD, with the Rungpore Light Infantry, took possession of a mosque on the left, about 400 yards from the fort, and another party was detached to occupy another mosque on the right side, by which means the south side of the fort was invested and the enemy driven in at all points. As the fort appeared an extensive place, and full of guns and men, who showed themselves on the walls and gateways, I deemed it advisable to order the camp to be pitched, and to have the place reconnoitred, which was done the same evening, and it was considered necessary by the artillery officer, that two more guns should be ordered from the fleet, and that people should be sent immediately to cut and collect materials for a battery, which was complied with. In the course of the day we fired a few rounds of shells, carcases, and round shots at the fort, to give them a specimen of the means we had of annoying them, which they returned by constant discharges of cannon.

I am sorry to say that our loss, in wounded, is very heavy, but from the nature of the service, and the troops being for a time unavoidably exposed to a cross fire of twenty pieces of ordnance—all of which were captured, and a large body of men, armed with muskets, it is providential that we suffered so little. I have particularly to lament the severe wound that enterprizing Officer, Lieutenant BROOKE, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, received at my side, at my first advance to the stockade, hut I trust that as the surgeon's report of his case is favourable, he will soon be restored to health and service. I have not been able to ascertain the loss the enemy sustained in this affair, but it cannot, I have every reason to believe, be less than one hundred men killed and wounded. To the whole of the troops employed on this occasion my best thanks are due for the zeal they evinced ; but I feel it incumbent on me to bring to the nntice of the Brigadier-General commanding the division, the gallantry and steady conduct of the following Officers who had the good fortune to be more immediately engaged—viz. Major WATERS, my second in command, for the judicious arrangements which he adopted, after I had been disabled ; to Captain WALDRON, commanding a detachment 46th regiment ; Captain MARTIN, commanding 57th regiment, the right wing of which carried the stockade by assault ; Lieutenant BEDINGFIELD, commanding the artillery, as well as to Lieutenant BURLTON, attached to the same ; to Captain MACLEOD, commanding Rungpore light infantry, for taking possession of a commanding position before the enemy were aware of its importance ; and to Lieutenant NEUFVILLE, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, for his gallant conduct in leading the advance, and for the correct intelligence he gave me, by which means I was enabled to form the plan of operations with such success, and I trust that our attack on the Fort will be equally fortunate, the result of which I hope to have the pleasure of reporting in a day or two.

I cannot close this dispatch without recording my approbation and thanks to Captain BAVLDON, Major of Brigade ; Lieutenant NEUFVILLE, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Lieut. BROOKE, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General ; and Lieutenant FLEMING, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, the staff attached to this force, for the prompt and great assistance I have at all times received from them in the execution of their respective duties.—I have, &c. (Signed) A. RICHARDS, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding in Assam.

Camp before Rungpore, Assam, Jan. 29, 1825.

GENERAL RETURN nf KILLED, WOUNDED, and MISSING of the Force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARDS, in Action with the enemy near Rungpnre, on the 29th January, 1825. Head-Quarters, near Rungpore, Jan. 29, 1825. Gen. Staff.

Wounded—One Lieutenant-Colonel and one Licutenant.

46th Regiment.—Wnunded—One havildar, four rank and file, severely. One jemidar, twn havildars, 21 rank and file, slightly.

57th Regiment.—Wounded—Eleven rank and file, severely. One subadar, one havildar, and seven rank and file, slightly.

Rungpnre Light Infantry.—Killed—Two rank and file.

Names of Officers wounded—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, (slightly) commanding the Force ; Lieutenant J. Brnoke (severely not dangerously) Snb-Assistant Commissary-General.

(Signed) R. BAYLDON, M. B.

RETURN of ORDNANCE, &c. captured at the Stnckade and fortified Tank near Rungpore, on the 29th Jan. 1825, by the force under the cnmmand of Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARDS.

Brass Guns—one two-pounder. Iron Guns—three two-pounders and 19 swivels. Iron Balls, of sizes—250.

(Signed) R. G. BEDINGFIELD, Lieut.
Commanding Artillery Detachment.

To D. SCOTT, *Esq. Agent to the Governor General.*
N. E. Frontier.

SIR—I have the honour to inclnse for ynur information the accompanying documents relative to the surrender of the Fort of Rungpore. I have, &c.

(Signed) A. RICHARDS, Lieut.-Col.
in Assam.

Camp near Rungpnre, 4th February, 1825.

To Captain SHULDHAM, *Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Division.*

SIR—In continuation of my dispatch of the 29th ult. I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of Brigadier-General SHULDHAM, commanding Eastern Division of the Army, that on the moon setting, on the morning of the 30th, the enemy in small parties came out and attacked the picquets, but were soon compelled to retire, with the loss on our side of two sentries killed, and on their part, as far as is known, of one man killed. The firing from the Fort continued during the whole of the night and morning at intervals ; but as they had not the range of our camp, I did not return a shot, as the place is too extensive to have made any great impression, and our supply of ammunition being but small, I was anxious to reserve it for the day of attack. About ten o'clock on the morning of the 30th, a flag of truce was seen coming from the Fort, and I sent out Captain BAYLDON, M. B. and Lieutenant NEUFVILLE, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, to receive it. Those Officers having met the Herald, and conducted him to the outer picquet, reported to me that he represented himself to be a native of Ceylon, by name DURMADUR BHURMACHAREE, many years resident in Bengal and the Eastern Islands, in the employment of various well-known public servants, and conversant with our manners and customs, at present Raja Gooroo or Chief Priest to the Saum and Burmese Authorities in Assam, and an accredited messenger from Saum and Baglee Phokuns to me. I accordingly directed him to be admitted under the usual forms of precaution. After his introduction, he said that he was deputed by the Phokuns to enquire what were the objects of our present advance upon Rungpore; to which I replied that my instructions were to clear the country of Assam of all opposing forces, and to occupy it on the part of the British Government, for the protection of the inhabitants ; that I was surprised at the question, since I conceived the Phokuns must have been already apprised of our intentions by Mr. SCOTT's (A.G.G.) communication in reply to theirs.

The Gooroo expressing his total ignorance of the receipt by the Phokuns of Mr. Scott's letter, I explained the general tenor of the contents, which he promised faithfully to deliver to the Phokuns, and to return in the course of the day with their reply. I also took the opportunity of bringing forward a messenger of the Phokuns returning with despatches from Mr. Scott, who had arrived in camp the same morning, and of delivering the letters to the Gooroo for transmission to the Phokuns. These proved to be the delayed communications above adverted to.

Within the period stipulated in the Armistice the Gooroo returned, stating that he had not met with any opportunity of delivering the letters privately, which it was necessary to do, to avoid the jealous suspicions of the numerous conflicting factions into which the enemy were divided ; that he had every reason to believe the two great Chiefs Saum and Baglee Phokuns to be unanimous and disposed to enter into treaty with us ; that he trusted much to his own sacred influence over them and all the others to bring matters to an amicable adjustment ; and requested a continuance of the truce till the morrow. He also asked for some definite explanation of our wishes.

To this I acceded, adding, that he was authorized to say to the Phokuns, that if they decided on making terms of alliance with us, I was ready to meet them ; if on fighting, I was equally ready ; and if they wished to retire out of Assam into their own country, I was willing to permit them to do so, provided that they took the directest route, committed no ravages on the road, and carried away none of the inhabitants now in their possession by compulsion. To this latter alternative I was induced, by finding from the Gooroo the impracticability of a plan proposed by me to separate the two factions by admitting the friendly disposed portion to the benefit of terms, provided they would come over and abandon the others to their fate in a continuance of hostilities with us. This he declared impossible, since the latter considerably preponderate in strength over the former, though headed by the chiefs, and that the slightest suspicion of such an inclination would entail bloodshed and destruction, not only on their families here, but in their own country. I was also compelled reluctantly to reflect on the total want of means in my power to prevent their escape, or to pursue them, in which case all hope of rescuing the captive Assamese inhabitants must have been abandoned. It was at the same time clearly pointed out to the Phokuns, and understood by them, that any act of plunder or aggression committed by the retiring party in progress through Assam, or in the territories of our allies would be tantamount to an infringement of engagement, and again draw down on them our arms.

The following morning the Gooroo returned, accompanied by two inferior Phokuns, (the brother of Saum Phokun and Hatsse Phokun,) with a friendly offering, and a letter from the Chiefs of which No. 3 is a translation. After much resultory conversation the Gooroo returned with my reply, and an exchange of presents. On the following morning a message was brought from the Gooroo by his brother, Rutun Pal, stating that in compliance with my terms, one portion was preparing to evacuate the fort for their own country, and that the remainder were ready to surrender ; also that the Chiefs were anxious to wait on me to adjust the various points of capitulation.

I accordingly invited them to a conference and directed the officers of my staff to proceed to meet them and conduct them to me.

The principal Chiefs Saum Phokun, Sheick Phokun, and Nabaroo Phokun (Ranglee Phokun, having joined the other party and quitted the Fort) having been introduced, we proceeded to arrange the terms of treaty, of which the principal are as follows:—

On the part of Saum Phokun, &c., that all his followers should deliver up their arms and warlike stores of all descriptions, and that possession of the Fort be given to us the moment the evacuating party should have quitted it.

On our part, that their wives and personal property should be guaranteed ; their wives and children, and all who may be voluntarily attached to them, secured to them, in conformity with instructions from Mr. Scott, A. G. G. that they should remain in

every respect in their present situation until the arrival of Mr. Scott, or instructions from him respecting their ultimate destination; and that having once entered into the bonds of friendly alliance with us they shall not eventually be delivered over to the King of Ava in case of a peace, should he make such a stipulation, of which they entertained great dread, and were most anxious to receive positive assurances.

These points being settled, the Chiefs expressed their willingness to surrender without delay, and I accordingly directed Major Waters to take a party and receive charge, when I had soon the satisfaction of seeing his Majesty's colours flying on the top of the Palace in the inner Fort, under a salute from the battery in camp.

The examination of the Fort fully justified the opinion I had formed of the importance of the acquisition by the mode adopted, and of the utter inadequacy of my means of preventing the escape of the greater part of the garrisnn, should we have proceeded to the assault. The place is of very great extent, and surrounded by deep swamps and jungle, with a ditch; the sorties to three gates were strongly defended; and on them and the walls were more than 200 pieces of ordnance, ready for service. The garrison was reported to consist of 10,000 of all classes, of whom perhaps one-third were fighting men, of these 700 have surrendered with the Phokuns. I have the honour to commit a return of the ordnance, arms, and military stores captured.

By the acquisition of Rungpore I may now consider myself in entire possession of Assam: and it is a source of great self-gratulation to me, that that important point has been accomplished with so little loss on our side, considering the means of annoyance possessed by the enemy, in defending a country peculiarly unfavourable to regular military operations.

My total dependence for supplies in the fleet, which is 20 miles distant (at the mouth of the Dikho River, now not navigable), would have rendered it impossible for me to proceed farth r, under any circumstances, until the arrival of land carriage from the provinces, and I therefore consider the prospect of peaceable evacuation of the remaining portion of the country as an object gained of the most vital importance, while the possession of the capital secures a key to all points from whence any future irruptions may be attempted from the eastward.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. Richards, Lieut.-Col. Comg. in Assam.

Camp near Rungpore, 3d Feb. 1825.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William 25th Feb. 1825.

A royal salute and three vnlleys of musquetry to be fired at all the stations of the land forces in the East Indies, in honour of the surrender to the forces nnder Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, of the Fort and Capital of the kingdom of Assam, the expulsion of the Burmese from that country, and its entire subjugation by the British arms.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Geo. Swinton, Secretary to the Government.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

YORK.

Clarkson v. Harding.—This was an action brnught by the plaintiff, a widow lady residing at Richmond, in the county of York, against the defendant, a carpenter, to recover the amount of 12 months board and lodging, besides several other sums expended for the use and on the behalf of the defendant.

Mr. D. F. Jones stated the case to the Jury, and called the following evidence in support of it:—

John Myers examined—I am an officer in the excise; I know the plaintiff; she is a widow living at Richmond, in this county; I took a lodging at her house in the month of November 1823; the defendant, Harding, was not then a lodger there, though I understood he had been at a previous period. While I was there, however, he returned and remained for several weeks. On one occasion I asked the plaintiff if she had received the money; to which she replied, "Yes;" and upon that they both went up stairs to a room adjoining mine. I followed up stairs and went to my own room, where I heard some expressions which awoke my curiosity. I heard a good deal about a sum of 100*l.* which I understood was to be advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant. He told her she had been a good friend to him, and he would shortly prove to her his honesty and his gratitude. At another time, the defendant handed the plaintiff a memorandum-book, which he desired her to look at; but what it contained I cannot tell. Also, on another occasion, when plaintiff and defendant were together, I heard the plaintiff sobbing; excited by curiosity I went to the door of plaintiff's room and listened. I overheard plaintiff requiring from defendant a bill for what he had obtained from her; he said he did not think it at all necessary, as it was set down in his own book, and as stamps were very expensive. I think that a charge for board and lodging, after the rate of from 14s. to 15s. a week would be quite moderate.

Cross-examined—I know not whether the room in which I heard the conversation is the bed-room of the plaintiff. I cannot swear it was on my oath; and on my oath, I cannot say how long I listened; it might be a few minutes.

Mr. Scarlett, was your eye or your nose at the key-hole of the door, or what? I cannot exactly say, sometimes one and sometimes another.—Then how long did you remain in that interesting posture? Some minutes.—Now, Sir, have you stated all you know upon that subject? All I noticed: perhaps I did not see all, as I was not very particular, only to gratify my curiosity. Pray Sir, what do you think was going on there; what were your thoughts on the subject? Why, I really cannot tell you, Sir; but it is very probable you may be able to form a good guess yourself. Did you put your eye or your ear to the key-hole when you heard the plaintiff sobbing in the manner you have described? Not then, I did so before that time, merely to gratify curiosity.—For no other purpose? For no other purpose that I know.—Now is that so, upon oath? Why, if you must know, I had a mind to know what they were about.—I thought so. Now Sir, I ask you what business you had to meddle or pry in this manner? I don't know, only that a great many people say and do things they have no right to say or do; that's all.—How old is the plaintiff; I don't k ew, but I suppose she is about forty years old, or more.—How old is the defendant? Better than twenty.—Did she ever tell you that she wished very much to have a young husband, though she might pay something to get one? I never thought any thing about the matter the one way or other—Are you, or were you then, a married man? I was then married.—Was your wife with you? No, not then; she was in the country.—Then you did not want to get the old lady and her money? Why should I, for I was a married man.—If you had conferred favours upon her would you have taken any remuneration? If she offered it to be sure I should.—Mrs. Jane Hutchinson was merely called to prove that the defendant had boarded and lodged with the plaintiff for upwards of a twelvemonth.

Mr. James Carter examined—I am Adjutant in the North York militia; I live near Mrs. Clarkson's. After the defendant had married I went to him on behalf of the plaintiff to demand her money, or a nete by way of security for it. This, however, he refused; alleging that he had received no money from her, or if he had that she could not prove it. I then said, she would take the money by instalments; but this he also refused. I know that at the death of her husband she had £130. I know this because she asked me to take care of it for her.

Another witness was called to prove an admission from the defendant, that he had received a sum of £113 from the plaintiff.

Mr. Scarlett for the defendant, contended that a great deal of suspicion attached to this case, and that as to the evidence of the witness Myers, it might be altogether put out of the case. A man who would stoop to do the acts which he himself admitted to have done—a man who could pimp and listen at a key hole, was not the species of witness to which a Jury would lend their attention. The defendant positively denied that he had boarded and lodged with the plaintiff, or that he received money from her which was to be returned. True, the plaintiff thonght she would have secured a husband in the defendant, but again, the defendant denied that he had ever held out to her any such hopes. But how that matter really was he could not pretend to say.

Mr. Justice Bayley here suggested a reference as the best method of settling a case like the present, which was agreed to.

A young woman of the name of *Mary Senior*, aged only 18, stood capitally indicted with having, on the 10th of April last, or early on the following morning, feloniously and burglariously broken out of the dwelling-house of William Monkman, a furrier residing in this city, in whose family she lived servant, and stolen therefrom one muslin gown, one shawl, seven caps, one petticoat, and other articles of wearing apparel.—The prisoner, an interesting young woman, pleaded guilty to the indictment, but was humanely advised by the learned Judge to retract her plea. She did, on his Lordship's informing her it was a capital offence, and sentence of death must be passed upon her, if she persisted in that plea. The prisoner wept the while, and hung her head down—It appeared from the examination of the wife of the prosecutor, that the prisoner had been apprenticed to them by the parish, and had lived five years in their service, and during all that time had conducted herself honestly till the time of the commitment of the burglary with which she stood charged. It further appeared that she had formed a connexion with a person of the name of Tanfield, and with whom she had left this city with the clothes in question, as they were afterwards pursued and overtaken at a public-house at Bradford. This man was admitted an evidence against the poor girl. The property being identified, the Learned Judge charged the Jury, and dwelt particularly as to the hour that the robbery was committed, and said it was particular for them to know if it was done at such a time of night as to preclude the possibility of day-light to intervene, which the law required should be proved, in order to constitute the capital part. His Lordship then dwelt on the breaking out of the house, which alone the indictment charged her with, and said, that they must be satisfied in their minds that she had slipped the bolts with a burglarious intention; for if she had not, then it would amount to theft, and they must acquit her of the capital charge; on the contrary, they would find her guilty of both.—The Jury found her guilty of stealing only.—The prosecutor immediately recommended her to mercy, and hoped his Lordship would take care of her, as he had no doubt she would return to virtuous principles, which had been corrupted by the witness Tanfield.—On his Lordship's making inquiry from Mr. Kelly, the keeper of the prison, it appeared that since her commitment, Mrs. K. had taken her into the house, where she had conducted herself with extreme propriety. His Lordship on passing sentence upon the unfortunate prisnner, said, that the very circumstance of her being found guilty might be to her a blessing, and that an atonement for her past offences might insure her happiness during the remainder of her life, and what was infinitely of greater importance, in that which was to come! The judgment then of the Court for this offence was, one year in the House of Correction. Several persons shed tears during his Lordship's feeling address.

CHELMSFORD, July 19.

Walter Nunn was indicted for stealing, at Epping, on the 14th of April, a bay mare, the property of the Right Hon. Frederick William Earl of Bristol.—Mr. Jessopp conducted the Prosecution, and Mr. Dowling, the Defence.—It appeared that the prisoner had formerly been a labourer in the employment of the Earl of Bristol. In the night of the 14th of April the mare in question was stolen from a yard belonging to his lordship's house, near Bury St. Edmund's. Next morning the animal was found in the prisnner's possession at Epping, completely knocked up from fatigue, having travelled 58 miles.—The Jury found the prisoner *Guilty*.

Thomas Simmonds, who had been confined since last Summer Assizes by ill health, in consequence of his having taken poison, was also tried on a charge of stealing a horse, the property of a farmer in Norfolk, named Gunton. The case was clearly brought home to the prisoner, and he was found *Guilty*.—Mr. Mirehouse for the defence, was instructed to set up a plea of insanity, which, however, failed in proof.

SALISBURY.

Calley, Esq., v. Cannon.—Mr. Merewether npened the pleadings.—Mr. Sergeant Pell, who conducted the plaintiff's case, said, the plaintiff was a gentleman of considerable property in this county, and was the owner of Burdrop Park. The name of the defendant was Thomas Cannon; and he was described in the declaration as "an idle and dissolnte person," and not an apprentice, in company with his master who was qualified to kill game. It would be natural for the jury to ask, who was the man who had been thus brought under their cognizance as "an idle and dissolute person?" His real name was Thomas Cannon; but he also went under the more high-sounding title of "The Cannon of Windsor;" or "The Windsor Great Gun." He was an individual of no inconsiderable notoriety, and perhaps at the time he was speaking, was pronounced the pugilistic champion of England. The plaintiff had merely to prove two plain propositions: first, that in November last, the defendant had committed a trespass on the property of the plaintiff, by going into a certain wood, in his possession, and there killing game, he not being qualified so to do. The second point was, that the said defendant came within the words of the statute, he being an idle and dissolute person, who had neglected his employment, who had wasted his time in the manner there described. The plaintiff had for a considerable time great reason to believe that the defendant, and other persons of the same sporting character, had trespassed on his property, and had done that which no gentleman would tamely submit to. For his own protection, therefore, he had instituted the present action. Before the period when the different trespasses had taken place, he had let out Burdrop Park to a Mr. Hayne. That individual thought proper to invite down to Burdrop Park, the defendant Cannon, and other characters of an equally respectable description. These individuals had molested the plaintiff most seriously. They had gone to these parts of the plaintiff's estate which were not let to Mr. Hayne, and which they had not the least shadow of pretence for entering. The plaintiff remonstrated with the defendant upon this conduct; and the answer of the latter, accompanied with an oath, was, that he would shoot when he pleased, and where he pleased. He had otherwise behaved himself in a coarse, vulgar, and offensive manner—a manner perfectly befitting his profession, as it was ludicrously called. He should prove these facts, and having done so, he would be entitled to a verdict.—Mr. Manning, for the defence, said, they had heard, from his learned friend, that the plaintiff was a gentleman of considerable property in Wiltshire. It appeared, however, that he had fallen into embarrassments since the mansion and grounds were let to Mr. Hayne. While Mr. Hayne was in possession of this property, he had a number of visitors; and amongst the rest, the defendant Cannon. It appeared from the evidence, that the defendant had gone out with Mr. Hayne's servants, and shot some pheasants. Now the learned counsel apprehended, that if Mr. Hayne had a legal right to employ any one to kill game, he certainly had a right to employ Cannon for that purpose. Mr. Calley had, in fact, no more interest in the game than any one of the jury.—Mr. Justice Gaselee charged the jury. He observed that the statute upon which the action was brought had been passed to protect the property of land-owners from trespass, and also to protect men of low conditinn from the folly of wasting their time in pursuits above their station, instead of employing it for the benefit of themselves and families. That statute, however, was now out of the question. The points for the consideration of the jury were these—whether, at the time of the trespass (which was not denied), Mr. Calley was in possession of this wood? And again, whether Mr. Hayne had a right of shooting on it? The plain question was, whether the plaintiff was, or was not, in possession of the wnod? If he was, he must have a verdict. If he was not, the verdict must be for the defendant. If the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, they wnuld consider all the circumstances of the case, and say to what amount of damage he was fairly entitled.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with one shilling damages.

Robert Jones, *John Smith*, *Joseph Clements* and *George Gardner*, were indicted—Jones and Smith for having feloniously stolen two geldings, the property of Joseph Foley, on the 6th of July, at King's Norton, in the county of Worcester, and Clements and Gardner for having feloniously received the said geldings, at Milford, in the county of Wilts, knowing them to have been stolen. Smith and Jones were also indicted for having feloniously stolen a chesuut gelding, the property of Thomas Willetts; and Clements and Gardner for having received the gelding, knowing it to have been stolen.—A great number of witnesses were called to prove this case, and the Learned Judge having summed up, the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty of stealing* against Robert Jones and John Smith; and *Guilty of receiving*, knowing the horses to have been stolen, against Joseph Clements and George Gardner.

George Billett and *Edward Billett* were indicted for feloniously stealing a mare, the property of William Hale, at Shipston-upon-Stour, on the 23d of December last. The Jury, without hesitation, found both the prisoners *Guilty*.—Judgment of death was then recorded against them.

William Withers was indicted for feloniously assaulting William Webb, on the King's highway, and forcibly taking from his person a metal watch, and other articles, his property, at Broughton-Giffards, in this county. The prosecutor, an infirm old man, was prnceeding homeward on the evening of the 1st of June, when the prisoner darted from the ditch, in which he had concealed himself, struck him a violent blow, and robbed of the property laid in the indictment.—*Guilty*.—Judgment of death was recorded against the prisoner.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TOTNESS RACES—First Day.

For the 50*l.* Plate, given by the town of Totness, for thorough-bred horses; only two were entered. Mr. Trelawney and Mr. Burch received 10*l.* each.

A Sweepstakes of 16gs. with 10gs. from the Fund.—Capt. Leach's b. g. Fox, 1 1; Capt. Acland's Rosemary, 2 2; Mr. Holditch's Miss Foote, dis.

Second Day.

The Hunters' Stakes.—Mr. Trelawney's b. m. Guinare walked over the course.

The Ladies' Purse of 50*l.*—Mr. Trelawney's ch. m. Norna beat Mr. Butler's b. m. Rusemary.

A match for 25gs. 15 of which were subscribed from the Racing-Fund, between Capt. Acland's b. m. Rosemary, against Mr. Trelawney's ch. m. Norna. The best in three two-mile heats. The first was won by Rosemary; but in the second heat she fell, and dislocated the jockey's shoulder—the mare received no injury.

Third Day.

The Yeomanry Cup.—There was most excellent running for this cup; six superior cavalry horses started, carrying thirteen stone each, and was won by Mr. Loy's horse.

The Sweepstakes of 5gs each, for horses the property of Officers of the Yeomanry Cavalry, was won by Capt. Clarke's mare, rode by Capt. John Templer beating two others.

MANSFIELD MEETING—Tuesday.

A Subscription Purse of 15 sovs. Heats, once over the Course.—Mr. Bagrall's m. Nothing Thought Of, 5 years old, 8st. 9lb. 1 1; Mr. Spencer's br. g. Blemish'd Boy, aged, 9st. 2lb. 2 2; Mr. Clifford's br. g. Tontine, 6 years old, 9st. 2lb. 3 d.

A Subscription Purse of 7 sovs. Heats, once over the course.—Mr. Eaton's ch. m. Miss Justice, 3 years old, 6st. 7lb. 1 1; Mr. R. Backas's gr. f. I Wish She May, 3 years old, 6st. 7lb. 2 2; Mr. Clifford's br. g. Tontine, 6 years old, 9st. 2lb. 3 3.

Wednesday.

A Purse of 10 sovs. Heats, once over the Course.—Mr. Sykes's Surprize, aged, 9st. 2lb. 1 1; Mr. Spencer's br. g. Blemish'd Boy, 9st. 2lb. 2 2; Mr. Heaton's ch. m. Miss Justice, 6st. 10lb. 3 d.

A Purse of 7 sov. Heats, once over the Course.—Mr. Spencer's br. g. Blemish'd Boy, 9st. 2lb. 1 1; Mr. Backas's gr. f. I Wish She May, 6st. 7lb. 2 2; Mr. Eaton's ch. m. Miss Eaton, 7st. 3 3.

WELLS RACES, (Somersetshire.)—Thursday.

The Gold Cup for Horses not thorough-bred.—Mr. Phillipson's b. g. Uncle John, aged, 12st. 4lb. 5 1 1; Mr. Molony's b. m. Madge Wildfire, aged, 12st. 4lb. 4 2 2; Mr. Smith's br. g. Visconut, 5 years old, 11st 8lb. 1 3 3; Mr. Jackson's b. g. Capt. Parry, 5 years old, 11st. 3lbs. 3 4 4; Mr. Bayly's gr. g. Grimace, aged, 12st. 4lbs. 2 3 dr.

The Gentlemen's Plate.—Mr. Pulsford's ch. f. Aura, 3 years old, 7st. 4 1 1; Mr. Small's Sir Hildebrande, aged, 9st. 8lbs. 1 2 dr.; Mr. Dundas's b. c. by Pyramus, 4 years old, 8st. 8lbs. 0 2 dr.; Mr. Hooper's Rattle, aged, 9st. 2lbs. 0 3 dr.

CHELTENHAM RACES—Wednesday.

The Prestbury Stakes was walked over for by Mr. Ormsby Gore's Hollyhork.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each, for Colts and Fillies, 3 years old; Colts, 8st. 7lb Fillies, 8st. 4lb. Three Year Old Course.—Lord Warwick's br. c. by Creey, 1; Mr. Bartley's b. c. Flexible, 2; Mr. Ormsby Gore's Vesuvius, 3.

The Gloucestershire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, (55 subscribers.) Two Miles.—Mr. West's Claude Lorraine, by Rubens, 1; Mr. Moreton names Triumph, 2; Mr. Moreton names Sloe, 3.

Second Day.

A Sweepstakes of 15 sov. each, for Colts and Fillies, T. Y. C., was won by Mr. West's b. c. by Smolensko, beating three others.

A Sweepstakes of 15 sov. each, for hunters, was won by Mr. T. Gwynne's Plover, in four heats, beating two others.

The Maiden Plate was won in two heats by Mr. Bartley's Congeon, 3-yrs.

Summer.—The influence of the sun on the Skin in fine weather, when Travelling, Promenading, or enjoying Aquatic Excursions is often subversive of comfort in producing Sun-burns, Freckles, Face Heated and Rough; Lips Parched and Swollen. To oppose these innovations, the most infallible specific is Rowland's Kalydor, which immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, producing a delightful and pleasing Coolness, truly comfortable; it also removes Freckles, Pimples, Spots, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; thus prevents those disorders which disorganize the beauty of the Female Countenance. It imparts a luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritation and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant. That Rowland's Kalydor elicits these felicitous results one trial will suffice to prove, and satisfactorily establish its reputation.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 23, 1825.

6th Reg. of Dragoon Guards—Lt. P. Corry, Genl. to be Cornet, vice Wiss, promoted.

7th Ditto—Cornet F. Dunne to be Lieutenant, vice Everard, promoted.—W. D. King, Gent. lo be Cornet, vice Dunne.

4th Reg. of Light Dragoons—Cornet J. M'Caffery to be Lieutenant, vice Doyle, promoted.—Cornet W. H. Ramsbottom to be Lieutenant, vice Sullivan.

12th Ditto—Surgeon F. Burton, M.D. from the 66th Reg. to be Surgeon, vice B. Robinson, who retires.

15th Ditto—Cornet E. A. Percival lo be Lieutenant, vice Ramsden, promoted.—Cornet L. Shedden to be Lieutenant, vice Lindsay, promoted.—J. Rait, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Percival.—F. Ives, Gent. lo be Cornet, vice Shedden.

1st or Grenadier Reg. of Foot Guards—H. Fitzroy, Gent. lo be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Flndyer, promoted.

4th Reg. of Foot—Ensign T. Williams to be Lieulenant, vice L'Ardy, promoted.—C. Ruxton, Gent. lo be Ensign, vice Williams.

11th Ditto—H. O'Niell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Westropp, promoted.

12th Ditto—O. K. Werge, Gent to be Ensign, vice Cuthbert, promoted.

15th Ditto—Ensign R. A. Culhbert, from 12th Reg. to be Lieutenant, vice Bonner, promoted.

29th Ditto—Lieut. J. Davidson to be Captain, vice Bridgeman, prom.—Ensign M'Kenzie Champain to be Lieutenant, vice Davidson.—Gent. Cadet H. Phillpotts, from the Royal Military College, lo be Ensign, vice Champain.

2d Ditto—Ensign J. H. Baldwin lo be Lieutenant, vice Farquson, promoted.—G. B. Mathew, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Baldwin.

38th Ditto—Lieut. A. S. Fraser, from 42d Reg. lo be Lieutenaot, vice Fyfe, who exchanges.

63d Ditto—R. Lane, Genl. to be Ensign, vice Spencer, promoted.

66th Ditto—Assist.-Surg. P. Egan, from 12th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Burton, appointed lo 12th Light Dragoons.

Cape Corps (Cavalry)—Lieut. W. J. St. John, to be Captain, vice Taylor, promoted.—Cornet E. Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice St. John.—O'Niel Segrave, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Armstrong.

The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of lheir half-pay Commissions;—Major J. Duusmure, Brevet Lieut.-Col., 10th Garrison Battalion—Captain W. Cotter, Portuguese Officer—Captain J. Finucane, 30th Foot—Capt. G. S. Murray, 95th Foot—Captain C. A. Elton, French's Levy.—Captain J. Robinson, Portuguese Officer.—Lieut. J. Dolbel, 4th Light Dragoons.—Cornet A. N. Molesworth, 20th Light Dragoons.

Unattached.—Capt. E. H. Bridgeman, from the 29th Reg. to be Major.

To be Captains, by purchase.—Lieut. L. Groeme, from the 33d Foot.—Lieut. T. J. Van Braerle, from the 89th Foot—Lieut. G. H. Lindsay, from the 15th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. F. L'Ardy, from the 4th Foot.—Lieut. R. Ferguson from 52d Foot.

To be Lieutenant, by purchase.—Cornet P. Barne, from the 4th Dragoon Guards.

To be Ensign, by purchase.—W. Campbell, Gent.

Memorandum.—The commissions of Capt. A. Campbell and Lieut. R. Campbell, of the 46th Reg., have been antedated lo the 13th June 1822, that being the day on which their promotion took place in India.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED

JAMES GOLDSCHEIDER, London-wall, merchant, from the 19th to the 30th of July.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM KAYE and HENRY DYCHE, Manchester, joiners. Solicitor, Mr. Lever, No. 5, Gray's-inn-square.

WILLIAM THOMAS HESLOP, Manchester, scrivener. Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis, Sons, and Gorton, Chancery-lane.

THOMAS ATHERTON and JOHN DUNN, Liverpool, brokers. Solicitor, Mr. Chester, No. 3, Staple-inn.

JAMES HUDSWELL, Manchester, victualler. Solicitors, Messrs Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

CHARLES HENRY MORING, Pope's-head Alley, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Blunt, Roy, and Blunt, No. 10, Liverpool-st. Broad-street-buildings.

GEORGE CROSS, Chandos-street, victualler. Solicitor, Mr. Thompson, No 18, Bleinent's-inn.

EBENEZER WILLIAMS, Southampton, draper. Solicitors, Messrs. Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

THOMAS BAKER, Jun. Cannon-street, grocer. Solicitors, Messrs. Gadsden and Barlow, No. 19, Austin-friars.

HENRY CONGRAVE, Chapel-street, Edgeware-road, tailor. Solicitor, Mr. Dignam, Newman street, Oxford-street.

BENJAMIN HAIGH, and ELI WHITELEY, Leeds, dyers. Solicitors, Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.

SAMUEL CLARKE, Castle-street, Holborn, tailor. Solicitor, Mr. Turner, No. 5, New Basinghall-street.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Higgs, G. Hodson, and R. Higgs, Bristol, leather-factors, Aug. 19.—G. B. Clark, New Shorebam, brewer, Aug. 13.—H. Dennet, Wilson-street, Gray's Inn-lane, cow-keeper, Aug. 13.—J. G. Hodgson, Covent-Garden, wine-merchant, Aug. 13.—B. Beverley, Barge-Yard, merchant, Aug. 13.—S. Rowlandson, E. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside, warehousemen, Nov. 5.—J. Wilson, Rathbone-Place, bookseller, July 30.—H. Caton, Yeovil, draper, Aug. 13.—J. Glandfield, Strand, wine and spirit merchant, Aug. 13.—W. Crowther, Saint-Buildings, Islington, apothecary, Aug. 13.—T. Mirchin, Verulam-Buildings, dealer and chapman, Aug. 13.—S. H. Leah, jun., Old street, spirit-merchant, Aug. 13.—S. H. Leah, Old-Street, watch-maker, Aug. 13.—M. B. Hughes and J. Horton, iron-founders. Aug. 13.—S. Tomkisson, Burslem, manufacturer of earthenware, Aug. 26.—G. Dinsdale, Richmond, grocer, Aug 15.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 13.

W. Faircloth and W. Turk, Great Tower-Street, wine and spirit merchantis, —W. Greening, Hampstead, carpenter.—W. Booth, G. Booth, and R. Booth. Bishop-Wearmouth, ship-builders.—F. Powell, Earl-Street, corn and flour factor. —J. Davidson, Chorlton-Row, stone-mason.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. and B. Cowie, Falcon-square, refiners—Taylor and Hessey, Fleet-street, booksellers—Sheppard and Chandler, Collingbourn-Kingston, haberdashers—Smith and Forsyth, Princes-street, Lothbury, agents—Mills and Bird, Cambridge, inukeepers—Dawson and Vigevenu, Stratford, callenderers—Woodward and Bodman, Bristol, soap-boilers—Anderson and Mousley, Hanley, attorneys—Mitchell and Francis, Old Cavendish street, tailors—T. and I. Littledale, general-brokers, Liverpool—Coldicott and Yuldy, Coventry, silk-dyers—Smith and Axon, Manchester, cotton-spinners—Wilkinson and Collins, Crown-court, Broad-street, wine-merchants—Yates and Benson, Birmingham, nurserymen—Ham, Granger, and Seaton, Halifax, vinegar makers—Bullen, Wyatt, and Scott, dyers—Carr and Barkers, Halifax, cudbear-manufacturers.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENES.

We have made those emendations, omissions, and additions, as our invaluable correspondent P. has suggested, and cheerfully find room for his welcome communication.

A correspondent from Paris, says, among other remarks, we "can have but a faint idea of the heat of the weather there,—to which we can only reply, that no weather can give us a better idea of faint than what we have had in London.

Two Verses will find themselves omitted, merely because they refer to "a tale twice told," which on the authority of Shakspeare, "grows tedious in the telling."

To W. W. we have only to give the following couplet:—

"Adieu my dearest W. W.
"We never more will trouble you, lrouble you."

We thank T. A. S. and shall avail ourselves of his information.

The favour of Emilius is most welcome, and extremely clever!

We could answer P. B.'s enquiries about Miss Love, but time will shew.

We have made arrangements for the future insertion of the Promotions in Saturday's Gazette in our paper.

THE AGE.

LONDON, July 24.

If there is one thing we detest more than another, it is the task of speaking about ourselves, coinciding entirely with Lord Byron's trite remark, "that self is a subject on which all men are supposed to be fluent, and none agreeable;" but, in the same degree we object to it on a general principle, so do we consider that there are instances in which silence would amount to a compromise, and forbearance to actual meanness. It was not to be supposed that a Paper which, in the space of 11 weeks, has attained a sale nearly equal to any contemporary, and which, with one solitary exception, has excited an interest beyond all precedent, should escape a very general scrutiny, or be free from all those aspersions and petty machinations, which narrow minds and envious dispositions are so apt to disseminate, but it could never have been contemplated that any establishment would become subject to a system of espionage, which may, with perfect applicability, be designated a species of Inquisition.—During the last week, the Office of the Age has been broken open, and in addition to a few Pounds belonging to our Publisher, and incautiously left there by him, Papers of very considerable importance have been Stolen, a circumstance which, joined with preceding occurrences, has placed the disposition and determination of our antagonists so far beyond doubt, that every faint suspicion is confirmed, and every conjecture established. It must be apparent to the meanest intellect that the office of a paper is a place of all others the least likely to abound with money, inasmuch as it can only be considered the mart of information and publication, and the very last spot a treasurer would select for the deposit of a weekly proceed equal to ours, and the trifling sum now lost was merely the value of a few advertisements received in the course of the day; it would therefore be absolute folly to suppose the object of this burglary was pecuniary gain. No such thing—it was the furtherance of that planned enquiry by which we have for so long a time been molested, and which has at length assumed that alarming shape, demanding at once all our vigilance to expose, and all our energies to stop. We have seen our paper burnt under our very nose—watched it in other instances literally hid, nay *stolen*—we have heard little Angelo Taylor flounce into Crockford's with the velocity of a squib, and making fully as loud a *report*, on the subject of our paper, and all its shameful attacks, making himself a more conspicuous blockhead, if possible, than he does in parliament—we have been told by another what a stupid journal it was, and that its Editor was laughed at all over London, and we *could* have told this noble individual, that was *the very thing he wished to be.* All this we have heard, and passed it by with that contempt to which it was entitled, but events of a more serious aspect have at length demanded a much more serious attention.—There is not a publisher or printer, of the lower description of character, men at all likely to accept a *bribe*, who have not been suborned, for the purpose of furnishing their noble employers with every information as to ourselves and our writings,—in some instances the servants of the news venders have been tempted to obstruct the direct sale of the paper,—the persons employed at the Office, watched about for hours, and the residence of our most respectable publisher blockaded, as well as the necessity of preventing detection would admit, the Government offices have been searched, and the securities required from us by the Crown, who have no more to do, beyond that responsibility, with the concerns of the Age, than with those of his Majesty's Privy Council, have been wantonly maligned, suspected, and grossly insulted, and been subject to an institution of scrutiny and examination of the most impudent quality, to which, as perfectly aloof from us, they ought never to have been mean or foolish enough to have submitted. To us this latter position is a matter of perfect indifference, as respects *them*, but as far as the parties themselves are concerned, "who set it on," we beg leave not to be quite so indifferent, for *knowing* as we do, the very persons, the sole agitators, and movers, the almoners and grand inquisitors of this contemptible and insolent proceeding, we feel bound to address them with less ceremony, if possible, than they have adopted towards us, but with a force, the extent of which *if* applied, they will regret as long as they live. To those who may be disposed to complain of the severity of our remarks, or of any malignity in the tendency of our writings, we beg to observe, that our primary object has been to reduce to a proper level, that general tone of conduct which at present characterizes the higher circles of life, outraging at once the respectability, nay the morality of the nation, by painting it to the public gaze in its proper and natural colours, and certainly not with the view, as ascribed to us, of unnecessarily wounding the feelings of any one; and, in the spirit of this determination, we positively state, that if the injurious system of which we have herein complained were of a more general nature, or one in which ourselves were not so immediately involved, we would submit in this present number, without a particle of reserve, the *names* of every individual concerned in this paltry traffic, an exposure, compared to which all our previous remarks would be deemed merciful. We abstain from this course on the sole principle of keeping our columns free from the very imputation cast upon them by these identical persons, and in a desire not to agrieve any one for any excess committed towards us, unless by so doing public society is to be the direct gainer; for although we could, by a few words, hold up to the extremest height of the world's ridicule, two *of the* first Lords *of the Land*, by proofs brought to us by some of the very agents employed, and obtained from those sources of information which they must know are at our command, of their attempts to injure our property by the prevention of sale, and to molest ourselves, by an impertinent interference in the conduct of our undertaking, we will not do so, yet: but we will tell these mistaken Peers what we *will* do—we will persevere in the fulfilment of our duty with the same unshaken nerve we hitherto have done—fear no antagonist, and shrink from no exposure, that may come to our knowledge, satisfied with the flattering popularity we now enjoy, and we further will not hesitate to visit, from this hour, with a system of torture from which they shall never recoil, any persons hereafter detected in following a pursuit not more injurious or annoying to us, than it is derogatory to the rank they hold in society, and to the line of conduct they ought to maintain in it.

To such a pitch has the genius of Ball Hughes arrived, in his acquisition of the French language, that in translating, the other day, Cibber's Comedy of *Love's last shift* to his wife, he styled the play "*La derniére chemise de l'amour.*" As Mr. Mathews says, "That boy will be the death of me."

The Calcutta paper just arrived to the 3d of March, furnishes us with the particulars of a series of Stockade fighting, in which the Company's forces under the command of Colonel Richards, have taken possession of *Rungpoor*, the Capital of *Assam*, by Capitulation, and by the permission extended to the Burmese troops, to withdraw to their own Country, the whole of the *Assam* Kingdom has become subject to the British Arms.

It was in 1820 that the Burmese took Rungpoor, and it was the spirit of aggression which they displayed on that occasion, and the disputes consequent upon the flight of some of the Assamese Princes into the Company's territories, that formed one of the causes of the war. At Rangoon, the troops were "about to move" forward. The last plan was said to be, that a small body should proceed onwards, trusting to the weakness of the Burmese, and the disaffection to the Ava Government of the people of the district. There were new reports at Rangoon—but received with caution—of the massacre of the King of Ava by his brother-in-law. The country was also represented to be in a most distracted and disturbed state. Brigadier-General M'Creagh had arrived at Rangoon and was to command there while Sir A. Campbell advanced with the first division. The news from thence is of February the 4th. At Mergui and Martaban, the Siamese have made tenders of their aid against the Burmese, in which the ancient inhabitants of Pegu have also joined.—An attack was made upon the Burmese in Ramre Creek, near Cheduba, on the 2d of February; the British forces retreated with the loss of thirty-two men through the treachery of a guide.

The following extract is from a Dublin paper:—

"On Wednesday night, a gentleman was robbed by a Lady of the Town, of 275*l.* in ten pound notes, also a leather purse containing some silver and a snuff box, with the letters T. H. on the case."

Dublin Morning Post.

The Irish are an ingenious and a very humourous description of people, but we had no idea that any one among them could be found ingenious enough to lose two hundred and seventy *five* pounds, in *ten* pound notes, or humourous enough, to carry his snuff-box in his purse.

The last week has been so fertile in general information and events, that we should be neglecting an imperative *duty* if we did not place them upon record, and having commented upon the only political occurrence which has excited the slightest *bruillerie*, in another part of our Paper, we reserve a short space here to introduce the extraordinary domestic incidents which have taken place within these few days, and resounded from one end of the empire to the other. The most important circumstance, is the case of a Lancashire barber, who it seems, has been fined by a Magistrate of that County in the sum of *Five Shillings*, for shaving his brother on the Sabbath, and the said brother in the sum of *One Shilling* for being shaved, on the said Sabbath, which we take to be about the dearest shave "the brother" ever had in his life—but without going farther into the merits of the case, we cannot help thinking that the Magistrate is quite as close a *shaver* as the barber in this instance; and as it appears really to have cut the feelings of the poor hair dresser, we beg to suggest to him that on the first *professional* opportunity which presents itself, he will not fail to *cut* the Magistrate. Another event of equally vital import, is the apprehension of a Mr. Christmas, late clerk in the Banking-house of Messrs. Hoare and Co. for a trifling misapplication of their property, to the amount of 1000*l.* or so, which it appears he has found it necessary to do, for the purpose of keeping up a very splendid establishment at East Acton, and sundry other *keepings*, equally essential to his respectability and comfort. This gentleman is rather well known, than otherwise, by his attachment to Mrs. Chatterley, the actress, between whose mother and Mr. Christmas's lawful wife, there have been sundry pugilistic encounters, which have afforded considerable amusement at our Police Offices; and, indeed, from all we have heard upon the subject, even poor Mrs. Chatterley's life has been regularly once a year in a somewhat awkward and critical situation. It is not for us, in the present state of the business, to prejudge Mr. Christmas—God forbid we should—but even supposing his affection for Mrs. Chatterley to have been more violent than it has been described, we have no hesitation in saying, that in the event of his committal, he stands a capital chance of being *transported* beyond any thing he ever was in his life before—thus far as regards the gentleman—and with reference to the lady, she will certainly have to regret—if things take this turn, not only the loss of *Christmas*, but her *annual* Christmas-*box*.

Our Irish neighbours who would die for any body and for any cause, have lately had a capital subject, for the experiment of all their eccentricities, in the person of Sir Walter Scott, who has had to go through the routine of public gazings, private invitations, and the general paraphernalia of a Stranger's visit. The account of his appearance at the theatre is really funny, for it is said, somewhat quaintly, that towards the evening there was a report spread that the distinguished Baronet would be present, and the audience was consequently a very numerous one; that a very general mention of his name became prevalent all over the house, and even in the applause attendant upon it Sir Walter heartily joined, which was only suspended for a few moments by the appearance of Mr. Abbott, the Manager, enquiring the cause of the apparent disturbance; the whole of which, from beginning to end is a mass of the completest humbug ever put upon paper, for it surely requires very little circumspection to know that the Manager of a Theatre would lose very little time in letting the public into any secret, that presented a prospect of filling his house, and consequently could never have the audacity to come before his audience and ask the origin of a complimentary noise, which he himself had been

nstrumental in making, in addition to which Sir Walter Scott is in reality so very modest a man, hat he would not be likely so far to commit himself, as to bin in the applauses of a place of public amusement, which his usual reception in such situations must have coninced him were meant for himself; in short it is, in the sual style of our Hibernian friends, a complimentary libel n this mighty genius. The late fight between men, and he ensuing one betwcen a lion and dogs, have also furnished fund of very extensive conversation since our last number, nd in addition to these interesting subjects, we have to noice another beast quite as extraordinary as either of the wo last mentioned—we allude to Mr. Long Wellesley, whose treatment of his amiable wife has furnished "food or talk," and whose subsequent refusal, for the *fourth* time, o "come to the scratch" with a Mr. Bligh, who has expressed himself anxious to have as much satisfaction as possible, smacks somewhat of "the better part of valour—liscretion." We however only mention all these things *en passant*, being perfectly assured there is something more n all of them than occurs at this present writing to our numble imaginations; but leave so important a conjecture, to the more fertile imaginations of our readers.

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.

Air "Ye shepherds who live on the Mountains."
Old Song.

Attend ev'ry votary of Fashion,
Take one other peep at the Age,
Though it throw you perhaps in a passion,
'Tis folly to publish your rage.

There's simple "sweet William" of Gloucester,
Since *April*, has puzzled his brains,
To find out with Higgins and Foster,
How the deuce the Sun shines, when it rains.

And, since Coburg gave his last dinner,
He's lived on the remnants, (says Cust;)
So no wonder young Seaton gets thinner,
For at Claremont he can't get a crust.

The Grand Master's gone down with Shelley,
To study projectiles and learn,
How the *Blues* can manœuvre, and how they
A right flank, or left flank can turn.

John Walpole, that selfish self lover,
No longer "au palais" mounts guard,
For he's scarce time to *fire* and *recover*,
Little **********'s duty's so hard.

So Frank primus, now "nulli secundus,"
Is placed in the *Guards* in his stead:
Tho' the *Coldstream* are not quite jucundus,
To see such a youth at their head.

There's Uxbridge for Windsor has left town,
To take the command of his corps,
Forgetting the weight on his own crown,
When he quizzes poor dear *Tullamore*.

There's Berkeley most loth, in his fury,
With his winnings at Crockford's to budge,
Has left town to pay for his Jury,
And, what's rather new, for his *Judge*.

You know that Flint thought 'twas his duty,
To hand the *Sieur* Begrez down stairs,
So my Lady now plays with Velluti,
Who consoles her—at *least* with his *airs*.

Have you heard of the work that's intended
Shall shortly come forth from the press?
'Tis Johnston revised—not *amended*—
Curante Lord Brudenell "I guess."

Tom Duncombe, who's grown a sad punster,
Therefore dines now and then with old Cork,
Gave a toast—'twas thus told by Count Munster
"Here's de *Lane*, vat is *high road* to York!!"

In the Papers, it also is stated,
From *Cambridge*, that "Whylley, M. A.*
To a living's been lately collated,
'Tis somewhere in *Bed*ford they say.

Lady Normanby's now got no dobbins
To her Coach or her Britchka to put,
As my Lord rides and tyes with George Robins,
Though he'd much rather go upon *foot*.

George Anson, that gallant deceiver,
Now votes pretty Smith a great bore,
Since Bob, like a jealous retriever,
Nosed his game, and then showed him the door.

There's Drummond at Twickenham is fishing,
Where the nasty man swam on his back,
Tho' Talbot (for max alone wishing),
Declares he'll catch nothing but *Jack*.

Ball dropped the new pun which Raikes gave him,
So *new*, it made Valletort stare,
For he swore that a lady had told him,
That Hertford had chosen her *Mayor*.

Tom Raikes, for the good of the Nation,
Is writing on "beauty and grace,"
Recommending we see *vaccination*,
As a *Sine qua non* for the face.

Sir George, who can't stomach our papers,
Has purchased at Clifden, the *Spring*,
Where he'll *gorge* him on turbot and *Capers*,
Whilst *Rowland* of *Kitty* will sing.

Lady Peyton has vowed "by *Old Harry*"
She ne'er will receive Mr. B—
So if Jemmy don't hasten to marry,
The bloom will soon pass from *Tree*.

Lord Chesterfield always loved *dealing*,
So he's lately turn'd "Marchand en *Gros*,"
And Madame, who thinks it no stealing,
Merely *retails* a little or so.

Sawnie Forbes has set off for the country,
Where he swears in broad Scotch, "twa na farce"
When Bradshaw, with gentle effrontery,
Begged *he would make himself scarce!!*

Of Dullish, de Roos and John Lyster,
And *others*, we've plenty to state,
But the heat makes one's fingers so blister,
We beg 'till next number they'll wait.

* Quere, Mary Anne?

THEATRES.

The two winter establishments have terminated their campaign in consequence, as we are given to understand, of the intense heat of the weather, in the actual truth of which the wags are of course rather sceptical—and, although, we certainly have heard of houses being *too hot to hold one*, of people *being burnt out*, and so on, yet, we should rather say that the actual cause of this hasty retreat has originated in the miserable attendance to witness their *French Coronations*. Be that as it may, our business is no longer with that subject, and the only truth which now remains for our fulfilment is a general comment on the past events of the season. By a much more organized system of operation, Covent Garden commenced its career in due time and took the lead of its rival, and the success which fashion invariably gives every thing, afforded this Establishment an unusual degree of popularity, which was afterwards maintained through the Season by the appearance of Miss Foote, who became an actress from vice, which she never was from virtue. In this degree of security the Managers have appeared to us to proceed throughout the year without making an effort entitling them to the least dramatic respect, and have terminated their exertions by a general degradation of their Company, in reducing them to the disastrous necessity of appearing as downright puppets, but while we think it proper to pay every proper eulogium to Mr. Kemble's exertions, and express our fullest reliance on his judgment and zeal, we cannot too strongly deprecate that pernicious system of meanness and avarice which has actuated the conduct of that Scotch mountebank, Captain Forbes, who, permitted by the gold in his purse and the brass in his face to exercise an undue authority over concerns of which he must be ignorant as the ropes he has been accustomed to handle, has at once passed an insult on the profession he has intruded into, which the profession ought to resent.

The late period at which Drury-Lane opened, and the immediate failure of an expensive spectacle, tended to damp the prospects of its season; but by a continuation of energy it rose above the consequences of an early error, and we are induced to hope, has wound up with a balance in favour. We cannot permit this opportunity to pass by, without again recurring to the gross inconsistency and almost fatal pre-judgment, exercised by the London audience generally during the year, for, while the whole town, led on by that libellous Cockney who controuls the *Times*, was assailing poor Kean in so merciless a manner, the same set of fellows were upholding Miss Foote, and are to this hour supporting persons worse if possible in fulfilling the general dictates of virtue. Our limits will not now admit of that extension of remark it is our fixed determination to pay, with a view to forwarding the general interests of the Patent theatres, and we shall therefore resume the subject at a more seasonable opportunity, trusting that as far as the evils they are now subject to are brought on by themselves, they wil be by themselves rectified, and hoping their directors will feel assured that as far as the public are concerned, we, as a portion of their advisers, will use every means in our power to properly direct their taste. The only jokes among this interesting part of mankind which have this week come under our knowledge, are that Mr. Liston, whose weekly salary is, we hear, above 50*l.*, played two or three evenings lately to the sum of 20*l.* and that Mrs. Faucitt has, during the last week, made very heavy complaints of her suffering under an oppression of *Fahren heat*.

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

On Tuesday a Privy Council was held at Windsor Castle, which was attended by the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Harrowby, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Hon. W. Fremantle. After the Council, his Majesty inspected the progress in the renovation of the works at the Castle, and returned to the Royal Lodge by the Little Park.

Monday was the day appointed for laying the first stone of the intended splendid Mansion-house for the Duke of York, in the precincts of the King's Palace, in St. James's, commonly called the Stable-yard. The necessary arrangements were made for the ceremony. A temporary platform was erected, covered with green baize, to descend to the spot where the stone was laid, which was on the west side of the garden, nearly opposite to the entrance of the residence of the Princess Augusta. About half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, the Duke of York and the Duke and Duchess of Rutland entered the garden from St. James's Park. They were received by Mr. Phillip and Mr. Benjamin Wyatt, the architects appointed to erect the building. After waiting a short time, the distinguished personages were conducted to the spot over the platform as above described, the Duke of York leading the Duchess of Rutland. There were no spectators admitted into the grounds. On the arrival of the Duke of York at the spot, where the stone was drawn up by a windlass, all present and the workmen took off their hats. The stone being adjusted by a plum rule and a square, one of the architects presented the Duchess of Rutland with a silver gilt trowel made for the occasion, with which the Duchess proceeded to spread the mortar under the stone, previous to its being laid, with her lovely delicate hand; and afterwards, on the stone being laid, the noble Duchess struck it with a mallet prepared for the occasion. After this proceeding a square white glass bottle was placed in an aperture in the stone prepared for the purpose, in which was put a sovereign, a half-sovereign, a crown piece, a half-crown piece, a shilling, a sixpence, a three-penny piece, a two-penny, and a silver penny piece, also a copper penny, a halfpenny, and a farthing, all of his present Majesty's coinage. A plate was also let into the stone, with an appropriate inscription, describing for whom the edifice was erected, naming the Royal Duke's titles, rank, &c. as given from the Herald's College. As the royal Duke was retiring from the ground, the workmen cheered his Royal Highness with the most rapturous and gratifying huzzas. The Royal Duke, previous to his leaving the ground, ordered every man employed on the occasion a liberal donation. The erection of the mansion will proceed with all possible speed.

Death of the Duke of St. Albans.—Died on Sunday morning, at his house in St. James's-square, the Most Noble William Beauclerc, 8th Duke of St. Albans, Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, in the sixtieth year of his age; he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, William Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Burford, now Duke of St. Albans.

Rossini, the great composer, has been seriously indisposed at Paris since last Saturday. It was expected, however, that no serious result would ensue. On Tuesday, Madame Pasta was taken suddenly ill, and the opera of *Othello* in which she was to appear was changed for *La Donna del Lago*.

Generals Count de Segur and Gourgaud have had a meeting, notwithstanding all the efforts of the police to prevent it, and both of these Officers have been wounded. It is supposed by some people that the matter will not rest here, notwithstanding that the seconds in the affair have decided that the matter ought not to proceed any farther. The duel was decided *a la Francais*, by the sword, and not by pistols.

Vauxhall.—The present season has been a more propitious one than the spirited conductors of these Gardens have experienced for some years, and it would be neglecting a very proper sense of duty to deny that they are entitled to every patronage they enjoy. Throughout the week, this agreeable scene has been attended by many of the principal votaries of fashion, and on Tuesday in particular a very brilliant assemblage of society made their appearance, in compliment to the celebration of the Coronation Anniversary.

Our limits will not admit of our entering into any analysis of the general merits of the *Cosmorama*, but we are free to say that we think it one of the most interesting exhibitions now in the metropolis.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter has been put in our Editorial box, evidently under an impression of the bearer that it was a general post-office; but as the direction would have defied the research of all the postmasters in Europe—as it was unsealed, and also as the inside presented no address by which the writer could be traced, we transcribe it *verbatim et literatim*, that it may reach his eye. We recommend the subscribed George Keacy to Mr. Brougham's serious attention, as Lexicographer to the Patent Cockney School, for any thing of a more literary, humourous, yet pathetic, and at the same time original character, it has seldom been our lot to peruse.

Dr

Brother—I take apportunity of Writing these few lines to you Hopeiug to find you in as Good Healt as the leaves me at present thaukes be to God for it Dear Brother I am told my Child is Dead andBerrid as I hope. You will let me nolthe Pertuce/ars as soon possible as I am Very uneasy Until I Get answer from you I Also Expect you will let me no how my Mother and Mother-in-law and all Inquiring friends are not forgeting the horse, and to let me no how the house stands as I hope you will Consider and let me no if you would wish to have Go home against Descember if you think I Could do Better then Stop here as I have Constant Employment Earning One pound fore Shilling per Week as I hope you you will not forget to let me no if my Sister is Marred as I here she was Marred I also expect my Brother will not think of Comiug here the People are famishing here for not getiug employment I hope you will not sarve the next letter as you sarved the last as you put me to 6S expenee by Covering it let me have answer as you receive this as I am Determint to Send some Money home if the Child is living as soon as I Get return of this Send me no false accounts about the place atome But let no the pertucelars of Every thing as it will Give me great Pleasure to here all the friend being well no more at present from your loving Brother & Sister

George Keacy

THE ARMY.

Major-General Woodford, it is understood, will be appointed to Malta, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Manley Power, K.C.B.—The 79th (Cameronian Highlanders) Regiment, now stationed at Kilkenny, has received orders to prepare for embarkation for Quebec.—The 37th (North Hampshire) Regiment of Infantry is ordered, on being relieved at Quebec by the 79th Foot, to embark for England.—The 72d (The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders), now in Edinburgh Castle, is ordered to proceed to Portpatrick, to embark for Ireland.—A Detachment, belonging to the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Regiment of Guards, marched this morning from Windsor to the Tower, for the purpose of mounting guard in that Fortress to-morrow, in order to enable the 2d Battalion of the same Corps to proceed from that station, on Monday morning, for Paddington, to embark on board Canal-boats for Liverpool, en route to Dublin.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Boston Palladium* of June 20, contains a long account of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the intended monument on Bunker-hill, to commemorate the celebrated battle on that spot at the commencement of the revolutionary war. The grand procession was composed, first, of a military escort; then followed the survivors of the battle :—

These worthies were in eight barouches and carriages, and were about forty in number ; each wearing on his breast, a badge, "Bunker-hill, June 17, 1775," and many bearing the implements of war they used in the fight.

Next came between one and two hundred revolutionary officers and soldiers, each bearing an appropriate badge.

THE B. H. M. ASSOCIATION,

In full numbers, six deep, all wearing the badge, "B.H.M.A."

Hon. Mr. Webster, President, and the other officers of the B.H.M. Association.

The Rev. Dr. Kirkland, the Rev. Mr. Thaxter (a revolutionary chaplain ;) and the Rev. Mr. Walker, Chaplains of the day.

Directors and Committees of the Association.

General Lafayette, in a coach and four, accompanied by Lieut.-General Lallemand.

Mr. George Washington Lafayette, and the General's suite in a carriage.

His Excellency, the Governor.

The hon. Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Secretary, Treasurer, &c.

Governor Fenner, of Rhode Island.

r. Barbour, Secretary of War of the United States and others.

Delegations from various States.

Delegation from the Pilgrim Society in Plymouth.

Officers of the United States Navy, and Army, and of the Militia in Uniform.

Citizens.

The Masonic Procession succeeded.

This section of the procession was very splendid, and exceeded two thousand of the fraternity, all with their jewels and regalia. Of the regalia of the Grand Lodge was a golden urn, borne by the Deputy Grand Master, containing a relic of the departed brother George Washington.

In this order the whole proceeded from the State House about half-past ten.

Arrived at the monument, the various sections of the procession, formed in squares around it ; when the Grand Master of Massachusetts, accompanied by General Lafayette, President Webster, the past Grand Masters, District Deputy Grand Master, bearing the architectural implements, the Grand Wardens, bearing the corn, wine, and oil, in vases, the Grand Chaplain, Grand Treasurer, and Principal Architect, repaired round the foundation stone, which having been squared, levelled, and plumbed, by the Grand Master, brother Fayette, and Mr. Webster, and declared to be true and proper, a casket was deposited in the cavity of the stone, containing coins, &c., and a silver plate with the following

INSCRIPTION.

"On the XVII. day of June, MDCCCXXV. at the request of the Bunker-Hill Monument Association, the most worshipful John Abbot, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusets, did in the presence of General Lafayette, lay this corner stone of a monument to testify the gratitude of the present generation to their fathers, who, on the 17th of June, 1775, here fought in the cause of their country, and of free institutions, the memorable BATTLE of BUNKER HILL, and with their blood vindicated for their posterity the privileges and happiness this land has since enjoyed."

After the ceremony was over, the guests and subscribers to the dinner were then escorted to Bunker-Hill, where an edifice, covering 3,400square feet of ground had been erected, and in which, at 12 tables, running its entire length, (400 feet,) 4,000 plates were laid, which were all occupied.

After dinner many appropriate toasts were given, and odes recited, by various individuals of the company.

On the health of General Lafayette being drank, he rose, and thus expressed himself:—Gentlemen, I will no longer trespass on your time than to thank you in the name of my revolutionary companions in arms and myself for the testimonies of esteem and affection, I may say, of filial affection, which have been bestowed upon us on the memorable celebration of this anniversary day ; and to offer our fervent prayers for the preservation of that republican freedom, equality, and self-government—that blessed union between the states of the confederacy for which we have fought and bled, and on which rest the hopes of mankind. Permit me to propose the following sentiment—"Bunker-Hill, and the holy resistance to oppression which has already enfranchised the American hemisphere—the next half century's jubilee's toast shall be—*to enfranchised Europe.*"

Of the surviving officers of the battle, there were present seven captains, three lieutenants, and two ensigns. No field or staff officers now living.—In the first carriage containing the officers who were in the battle, were—

Colonel Clarke, aged 95 ; Captain B. Mann, aged 85 ; Captain Samuel Russell Trevett, aged 74 ; General Henry Dearborn, aged 74.—The aggregate ages, 328 years. These were all captains, and distinguished in the battle. Captain Trevett was the senior officer present, he having been a captain of artillery on that great day.

MILAN, JULY 4.—The Parliament of the Ionian Islands has enacted some new regulations respecting the payment of import and export duties. The export duty of 2 colonnatti per barrel on oil, the produce of that island, is abolished ; and instead of it, a duty of 18 per cent. *ad valorem*, is to be paid.

Articles of foreign produce or manufacture, imported in ships that are, *bona fide*, Ionian, British, or Austrian, shall pay at the custom-house of the island in which they are imported, a duty of seven per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of six per cent. ; and imported in ships of any other nation, eight instead of seven per cent. *ad valorem*, as was fixed by the act of parliament of April 5, 1819.

All articles of foreign produce or manufacture, after paying the import duty in one of the islands, may be carried free of any duty to any other island of these States, it being well understood, however, that they are to be conveyed in ships *bona fide* Ionian ; for if they are conveyed in ships of any other nation, these articles shall pay a duty of five per cent.

The duty of half per cent. hitherto required, is entirely abolished.

Every article of the produce of the United States of the Ionian Islands, may be exported without restriction, subject only to the duty of three per cent. *ad valorem*, excepting oil and currants, but including soap, wines and spirituous liquors, which have hitherto been subject to higher duties.

Wines produced in one of the islands of the States may be imported into any other of the islands of these same States, paying a duty of 40 obole per barrel only, the higher duties hitherto imposed being abolished.

"HALIFAX, JUNE 24—On Monday last, the *Trusty*, Capt. Finlay, dropped down and anchored at the beach, from whence, on Wednesday morning she proceeded on her intended voyage for Calcutta, on account of an Association lately formed in this town. The committee intrusted with the management of the concern, having taken care to acquire the best information, made every preparation for this long voyage, without the loss of a moment—scarcely three weeks having now elapsed since the subscription was paid up :—Halifax has, therefore, the honour of having been the first to embrace, and take the benefit of the liberal and enlightened intentions of his Majesty's Government, in extending the trade of these Loyal Colonies to every quarter of the habitable Globe—So, 'God grant, that the good ship may complete her destined voyage in safety!'"

The master of the *Brothers*, from Newfoundland, states, that on the night previous to her sailing, another fire had destroyed sixteen houses there.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 24th of June says—"A Spanish mistica, with a cargo of wheat, was the day before yesterday detained by a Colombian privateer, at the back of the rock. On their allowing her to proceed she was boarded by a revenue boat, with the intention, as was stated, of considering her as a captured vessel, which being observed by the privateer, she was again taken possession of after the revenue boat got off, and was subsequently burnt."

Letters from Maranham, dated 9th ult., state, the northern provinces of the Brazils are very unhealthy, on account of the continuance of excessive drought. The prices of cotton had advanced greatly, on account of the rapid rise in England.

The *Gazette* of Corfu, received *via* Milan, contains a decree abolishing feudal tenures and restrictions, so far as regards the preventing the alienation of landed property. The preamble of this decree states that—

"It being one of the principal objects of the Government to encourage agriculture, and experience having demonstrated that one of the greatest impediments to its progress is the existence of property rendered inalienable by means of feudal restrictions, therefore, with a view to put an end to this evil, increasing at the same time the prosperity of the state and of private persons, by the authority of his Excellency the President of the most Illustrious Senate, with the assent and advice of the most Noble Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands, in the second Session of the second Parliament, and with the approbation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Sovereign Protector, it is ordained and enacted as follows."

The law itself, in seven short articles, provides, for the abolition (partly immediate and partly gradual) of all feudal tenures or restrictions, hindering or impeding the alienation of landed property." It is dated Corfu, May 28, 1825.

The *Etoile* contains an article from the *Austrian Observer*, dated Vienna, the 8th inst. which states, on the authority of letters from Smyrna of the 17th June, that fresh advantages had been gained over the Greeks by the Egyptian Army in the Morea ; Ibrahim Pacha having advanced with 8,000 men, had attacked a body of Greeks, chiefly Moreats, to the number of 1,700, entrenched in a position to the north of Modon, and having surrounded them, they were destroyed after a desperate resistance. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 14th July, also gives news unfavourable to the Greeks.

The *Journal des Debats* has a letter from Madrid, of the 7th instant, which describes the perilous and disturbed state of Spain, and the manner in which the town of Malaga had been saved from imminent danger from a plot (prepared at Madrid, as it is asserted) among the royalist volunteers, of whom a battalion had been disarmed ; and many persons in the town engaged in the conspiracy had made their escape, while others had been arrested

EXTRACTS FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND GAZETTES.—An advance of one penny upon the 2 pound loaf of bread has been made by several of the bakers during the week, in consequence of the late sudden rise in the price of wheat, which now obtains 10s. per bushel. One miller, who we understand has a considerable quantity on hand, will not even part with it at that price.—Fine bread is now 6d. per loaf.

Many thousand oranges, shipped in the Prince Regent, by some for sale, and by others as intended presents for friends here, were utterly spoiled during the passage. One gentleman (Captain Lambton), who speculated in this fruit, is thereby a loser of more than £70.

From the increasing demand for wheat to supply the Sydney market, a scarcity of that article has already evinced itself at Port Dalrymple, eleven shillings per bushel having been offered and refused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The plan of Mr. Nash, the architect, for the improvement of his Majesty's Palace of Buckingham House, includes a magnificent Colonnade, of the Corinthian Order. The capitals are now preparing at the Ornamental Stone Works of Croggon and Company, late Coade's. Artists are employed not only upon the caps of the columns, but the paunels of a pedestal, upon which figures are to appear in *basso*, and *alto relievo*.

Kew Gardens, to the opening of which there had been some interruptions, are now regularly opened every Sunday evening, till half-past nine o'clock. In one of the hot-houses, in the botanical gardens at Kew, there is a shoot from the willow that sweeps over and shades Bonaparte's grave at St. Helena. After having been cut from the tree, the little branch was put into earth, and it struck root. On arriving in England, it was presented to his Majesty ; and as our King wars not with the dead, it was ordered to Kew, and the memorial directed to be taken great care of. It is now hardly a foot high, but it is in full leaf ; it is taken special care of, not a leaf of it being suffered to be touched. The King of late has frequently visited at Kew, and always on such occasions walked through the Botanical Gardens.

O'CONNELL'S POPULARITY.—The following account was proved before the Commissioners of Bankrupts, in a case wherein a friend of Mr. O'Connell had become insolvent some short time since. The items appeared in this man's schedule, forming part of his account with Mr. O'Connell. "To providing tar-barrels and other materials for bonfires, on your visit to Killarney, 5*l.* 13s. 9d."—"To providing ropes, and paying the men who drew your carriage into town, 11*l.* 7s. 6d." "To three casks of porter to the people who were shouting, 6*l.* 16s. 6d."

Ann Leyson, of the village of Porthyrhyd, Carmarthenshire, died lately, aged 107 years. Within a mile of her late dwelling, there are now living three persons whose united ages amount to 297 years.

MORE THAN "TWA JAMIE JAMIESONS."—Mr. John Sinclair, from London, who is now performing at our Theatre, took places for himself and wife in the Umpire, for Liverpool ; at the same time, Mr. John Sinclair, of this town, took places for himself and wife in the same coach ; unknown to each other, the two John Sinclairs and their wives occupied the inside of the coach from London to Liverpool. In the course of conversation, it came out that the three children of the said John Sinclairs were of the same name—namely, their eldest daughters, "Christiana," their eldest sons, "John," their youngest daughters, "Catherina."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

COMMENCEMENT OF THE HARVEST.—A field of oats, the property of Mr. Smith, of the Field, near this City, was cut last week. The field contained twelve acres, and was sown with last year's seed. Mr. Jones, of the Black Swan, in this city, also yesterday cut a field of Rye.—*Hereford Independent.*

The steam-packet brought over from France, a few days since, a most extraordinary being—"*a living skeleton.*" This strange *lusus naturæ* consists of nothing but skin and bone—at least the former is so thin and unencumbered with flesh, that every bone can be as distinctly seen as in a real skeleton. His face is the only part which at all approximates to any other living creature ; it appears that of a man very ill, and as he wears loose clothes, his strange conformation is of course not suspected by those who merely see him when walking. His daily food does not amount to more than two ounces per day ; and on the passage from Dieppe he took one glass of wine. He can walk on a smooth surface with the assistance of two persons ; but being unable to do more than barely lift his foot from the ground, his power of loco-motion ceases where the ground is at all uneven or steep. The packet landed her passengers at the Chain Pier, and he walked along the surface of the platforms to the shore, leaning in the way I have described on the arms of two men. The circumstance being soon whispered about, his appearance attracted great curiosity among the crowds of spectators by whom the pier was thronged when he landed. He is, I understand, a Swiss by birth, and has been in this strange state all his life. He has been brought to this country by a Colonel Williams, for the purpose of being exhibited, and was immediately sent off to London with great care, where, no doubt, he will form a new wonder for the gaping curiosity of John Bull.

At the Gloucester Sessions, held on Wednesday last, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Samuel Young Griffith, the Proprietor, and William Henry Haplin, the Editor, of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, for the assault committed on Mr. Judge, the Editor of the *Cheltenham Journal*, on the 28th of June last. The indictment has been removed into the Court of King's Bench.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Sir Walter Scott visited the Bank of Ireland on Monday ; he then proceeded to the residence of the Provost, and was introduced by him to the College library. The door of the library was guarded by a surly porter, and not even the ladies who came to catch a glimpse of the "Great Unknown" could obtain admission. This is worthy of that college where a system of exclusion and illiberality has long prevailed—a system abhorrent to the pursuits of literature, and disgraceful to the country. A curious circumstance occurred during Sir Walter's visit on Saturday to the library adjoining St. Patrick's Cathedral. The deputy librarian, who happens to be a collegian, having got into conversation with the "Great Unknown," wished to take him by surprize, and thereby prove his own dexterity. With this view he exclaimed, "Oh, Sir Walter, do you know that it is only lately I have had time to get through your *Redgauntlet*." Sir Walter—"Sir, I never met with such a book." The librarian stood rebuked, and said nothing. Sir Walter is exceedingly lame. The lameness, we should think, by his manner of walking, proceeds from a hip-disease, with which he was probably afflicted in his youthful days. The sketch given of him in *Peter's Letters* is extremely faithful. He partook of a *dejeune* at the Provost's, and dined in the evening with Mr. W. Hartstonge.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

THE COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT.—It appears by the accounts from Lima, that the sum of 1,000,000 of dollars has been twice offered to the illustrious Bolivar, by the Congress of Peru, for his services in effecting the liberation of that country. The following is an extract from the President's second refusal :—"I repeat, that without accepting the favour in question, my services have already been rewarded in an infinitely greater degree than had ever been hoped. Your Excellency knows," he addresses the President, "that Congress has omitted nothing calculated to be honourable to me. They have named me Father and Saviour of Peru : they have decreed me the honours of Perpetual President ; they have ordered a medal to be struck with my portrait ; they have called me Liberator ; they have invested me with the command of Peru ; and, finally, offered me an enormous fortune. I have accepted, with pleasure, all, except the last : that I am forbidden to accept by the laws of my country, and those of my own heart."

The carrier pigeon belonging to Mr. Henry England, of the Green Man, Kent-road, brought the first news of Cannon's defeat at Warwick, on Tuesday. The bird, which is of the Flemish kind, was let loose at twenty minutes past one o'clock, and reached the Kent-road within three hours.

When Dr. Duncombe was head master of the King's School, Canterbury, he at one time gave great offence to the scholars by enforcing some strict regulations among the Latin Students. A day or two after, the following pun was chalked upon his front door :—

"The colour of a mouse—the trap for a louse—
"Is the name of the man that lives in this house."

The youthful author was soon detected, expelled the school, and, in a few weeks after, committed suicide! The old Tory master possessed too stern a nature to applaud the wit.

The celebrated Mazarine Bible, printed on vellum, was purchased at Evans's, by Mr. Perkins, the opulent brewer, for 480 guineas. The Duke of Sussex bought the Latin Bible, in 2 vols. without date, place, or name of the printer, but undoubtedly from the press of Ulric Zell, for 44 guineas, likewise the Latin Bible printed at Nuremberg, by Frisner et Sensenschmin, 1475, for 48 pounds. Mr. Thorpe purchased the excessively rare Latin Bible, in 2 vols. without signatures, date, place, or name of the printer, but certainly one of the earliest and noblest productions of the press of Mentelin, and printed before 1466, for 180 guineas. Mr. Thorpe also bought the original drawings by Francis Grosse, most of which have been engraved for the Antiquities, for 100 guineas.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Mr. *Joseph Chilton*, a brewer, carrying on business a few miles from London, was brought before Mr. HALLS, on Tuesday evening, on a warrant, charged by his wife with assaulting and beating her. Mr. Chilton was a rough, homespun, farmer-like looking middle-aged man ; his wife a delicately-formed well-dressed woman, wearing an eye-glass, and having a good deal the appearance of a lady of some fashion. The contrast was most remarkable in the manner as well as the appearance of the couple.—Mrs. Chilton, in a soft and under-tone, savouring somewhat of affectation, began her complaint in these words—"I have to complain, Sir, of much harshness of conduct on the part of Mr. Chilton—extreme harshness, excessive harshness, I assure you Sir," and here the lady paused and shed tears. He curses me, and calls me such horrible names—names which I cannot of course repeat, and I assure you that my sufferings are beyond endurance.—Mr. HALLS—All that may be very true, but of mere words I cannot take cognizance. You charge him in this warrant with assaulting and beating you, and you must state some specific act of that kind to enable me to interfere.—Mrs. Chilton, with some hesitation, stated that, a short time ago, her husband compelled her to get into his gig, in order, as he said, to take her to her mother's, at Edmonton, and when he got her in he kept her for some time in a position which exposed her in a way that was truly shocking to her feelings. [Here Mrs. Chilton, with great simplicity of manner, suited the action to the word, by drawing her petticoats nearly to her knees, in order to describe the manner in which she was exposed.] Instead of taking her to her mother's he drove 13 or 14 miles down the St. Alban's road, and then, when night had come on, and they were on a lone spot, he forced her to get out of the gig, and then drove away and left her, in spite of her cries and entreaties to him not to be guilty of such cruelty as to leave her, a poor defenceless woman as she was, to the mercy of any ruffian who might pass that way. It was then quite dark, and when he had got out of hearing, not knowing which way to go or what to do, she kneelt down and prayed to God to direct her footsteps. When she arose from her knees she looked about, and saw a light, apparently issuing from the window of a cottage at some distance. She approached, and found it to be the porter's lodge of a gentleman's mansion. She made her situation known to the inhabitants of the mansion, and was received and entertained for the night with great hospitality. She went the next day to her mother's at Edmonton.—The defence of Mr. Chilton to this charge consisted of a relation of circumstances in palliation of his conduct, rather than a denial of the facts alleged. She was, he said, extremely high in her notions, and talked and acted in a way that he, who was only a plain-dealing, straight-forward, industrious sort of a man, did not understand nor like. Nothing was good enough for her, and she was always ridiculing and abusing him. He was willing to have her back with him, and wrote to her to that effect, and offered to treat her kindly. He actually started to go to her mother's to fetch her, but on the way he met a stage-coach, the driver of which gave him two letters from his wife, one addressed to himself, and the other to a Mrs. Sedgewick, a friend of hers. He took the liberty, however, of opening them both. His own contained plenty of abuse, and in that to Mrs. Sedgewick he was ridiculed most unmercifully, and to mend the matter, it contained a request to Mrs. Sedgewick to be sure and let Captain Laroche know where she (Mrs. Chilton) was, as he would be very anxious to know. Mr. Chilton read a copy of Mrs. Sedgewick's letter, and its contents and his manner of reading it was too much

for the gravity even of the Bench itself. In reply to this defence, it was stated by Mrs. Chilton and her friends, that the defendant was an idle man and much given to the bottle, and that he had spent all her money.—Mr. Halls said he had heard quite enough to convince him that the plaintiff and defendant would never live happily together, and therefore they were much better apart. As it was not likely Mr. Chilton would soon have an opportunity of again assaulting his wife, he would not put him to the trouble and inconvenience of sending to a distant place for bail, but would suspend the warrant, so that if he broke the peace in any way, he would be again arrested upon it.—The warrant was accordingly handed back to the officer, to be held *en terrorem* over the head of Mr. Clinton.

On Monday Sir Richard Birnie was occupied the greater part of the afternoon in the examination of *Mr. William Christmas*, late a clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Hoares, whose name has so often appeared in the public prints, in connexion with that of a well known actress of the Covent Garden establishment (Mrs. Chatterley,) he being charged with having embezzled an Exchequer-bill for 1,000*l.* the property of his late employers, and applied the proceeds to his own use. The examination took place in a private room, but we learned that the leading facts of the case were these :—The prisoner had been about 15 years in the employment of the Messrs. Hoares, and a considerable degree of respect was entertained for him by the firm, but since his connexion with the lady alluded to, there had been so many statements and such frequent exposures in the public papers respecting that connexion, that the partners felt themselves called upon to dismiss him. They had, moreover, discovered that he had lately taken a splendid house near East Acton, at which he and the lady resided, and that they had set up their carriage. The partners, in consequence of this discovery, were the more confirmed in their determination not to keep him any longer in their service, and about a fortnight ago he was dismissed. In the course of his employment, he was entrusted with the negociation of Exchequer bills to a large amount, and after his discharge from the firm, it was discovered that he had embezzled and applied to his own use a bill for 1,000*l.*, and there was too much reason to suppose that his dishonesty was not confined to that single transaction. One of the partners in consequence applied at this office on Monday morning, and Salmon was sent to apprehend the prisoner. He was conducted on his arrival to a private room, and immediately afterwards sent for Sir Richard Birnie, and offered to make a full disclosure of all that he could be charged with, but Sir R. Birnie declined hearing any confession until the prosecutors came. When the examination came on, the prisoner professed the same willingness to disclose every thing, and after some conversation on that subject, he was informed that he might make any communication he pleased, by letter, to his late employers, after he reached the prison to which he would be sent.—He was committed to the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, for further examination, and was informed that his solicitor might have an order to visit him, but that leave would not be given for the admission of his friends indiscriminately. He will be examined next week.

Mr. Henry White, a person charged with having defrauded his Majesty's Government, and the South Sea Company, by forging certain documents, representing himself to be the administrator of the late Captain John Markham Covenant, of the East India Company's service, underwent a final examination before Sir Richard Birnie, on Thursday. A great number of witnesses from the Stamp Office, the South Sea House, and Doctors' Commons, were examined in support of both those charges, and after a long and careful investigation, the prisoner—who, by the advice of his solicitor, declined saying any thing in his defence, was fully committed to Newgate for trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions. Before he was removed from the bar, he requested to be allowed to remain at the House of Correction until the day of trial. He was suffering from indisposition, he said, and Mr. Webb, the surgeon of that prison, was so well acquainted with his constitution, that he was desirous of remaining under his care as long as possible.—To this request, Sir Richard Birnie replied, that however desirous he was of affording accommodation to any person in his unfortunate situation, he should not feel justified in departing from the usual custom in a case of this importance.

Mansion-house.—A young man named *James Bond* was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged by the officers of St. Benet Fink, with having deserted his wife and family. He is a man of respectable appearance, and rather fashionably dressed. —His wife, who carried one of her children in her arms, and is a young person of very interesting appearance, was called up to prove the desertion. She stated that she had two young children by the defendant, and that he had had a business as a dyer, in Threadneedle-street, which with moderate industry produced £400 a-year; that he went on prosperously until he unfortunately became connected with some abandoned women, who seduced him from his home, and soon caused such neglect and irregularity in his conduct as to destroy all his chances of success. Mrs. Bond said, that she had not only to deplore this adverse state of things, but the correspondent change which took place in her husband's treatment of herself; that he upon one occasion brought a woman into the house, and that she (Mrs. Bond) believed she owed her life to the humanity of that woman, who was virtuous enough not to endure that a married woman should be so severely dealt with by a husband, and prevented him from putting into effect the threatened violence. At length, he completely deserted her and his children, and she was obliged to have recourse to the parish. Mrs. Bond, at the same time that she mentioned these particulars, did not appear to have uttered a word from vindictive motives. On the contrary, she seemed overwhelmed with affliction. The beadle of the parish, who had been sent after the deserter, said he had traced him to places which were the resort of the most debauched of both sexes, and at last found him at "The Finish," near Covent-garden Theatre. The prisoner retaliated upon his wife by saying that she intrigued with some fellow. He did all he could to blacken her character, evidently, the parish officers were convinced, for the purpose of paliating his own bad conduct, as they had never heard a word against her from any other person.—The parish officers said they should expect from a man who was able to keep a woman, that he could allow 1*l.* a-week for the maintenance of his wife and family.—He said that he was reduced from the condition of a master to a journeyman, he could earn no more than 30s. a-week. He at the same time said he was willing to take care of the children.—His wife said he had had the care of them on a former occasion, and he had almost starved them, while he kept a woman in luxury, and she could not, therefore, think of parting with her children.—The parish officers told him they would be contented with 10s. a-week for the support of the family, but the defendant seemed unwilling to give any thing, and the Lord Mayor, after strongly condemning such reprobate conduct, convicted Bond as a rogue and vagabond, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Worship-Street.—*Irish Shindy—Serious Riot.*—Monday morning the above office was completely beset by several hundreds of persons of all denominations, in consequence of the expectation of seeing some Irishmen who were to be brought to the office under the following circumstances. It appeared that the origin of the riot, or, as it is politely termed, *shindy*, commenced about four o'clock on Sunday morning, in Parrack-court, Goldenlane, between some Irishmen, who had been drinking the whole of Saturday night, and continued at intervals during the whole of the day; but the most serious part of the disturbance did not begin till six or seven o'clock in the evening, when, from the mob's momentarily increasing, it was deemed requisite by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to send for the officers. This was the signal for the general *shindy*, and upon the appearance of the constables the war-cry was made, and the forces of the Emeralders called to their ranks, through a broken tin horn, such as are used by the guards of the stage-coaches. In less than five minutes about four or five hundred were collected, armed with spades, of staves of all sorts, composed of broom-handles, shovel-handles, small scaffolding poles, choppers, hatchets, hammers, brick-pickers and chippers, mortar-scrapers, and in fact, every description of missile they could get, not even forgetting an odd poker, fire shovel, or pair of tongs. Here the riot commenced in earnest, for the more the officers exerted themselves to put a stop to it, the more strenuous were their opponents in their endeavours to increase it by every means that lay in their power, either by force of arms or tongue. Soon after this period a slight murmur was heard of "Down with the Protestants," and such other party expressions, which were immediately laid hold of by the insurgents as fresh causes for their conduct. Such was the dreadful pitch to which it arrived, that we are told, from a large reinforcement having come down from St. Giles's, the constables were compelled to call upon every individual in the vicinity of the riot to render their assistance in taking some of the parties into custody; and at four o'clock yesterday morning there were, as we understood, 140 taken and lodged in various watch houses. In fact, such was the state of fermentation in which the whole neighbourhood was, that scarcely any one dare to go to bed during the night. At half-past eleven the prisoners were brought before Mr. Osborne, when there appeared some 30 or 40 persons who had assisted to quell the affray, many with dreadful bruises on various parts of the body. One poor lad had his upper lip cut in two with a chopper, and escaped very narrowly having his nose and chin shorn off at the same instant; this was immediately followed by his receiving a brickbat upon his shoulder. Another person was so very seriously cut upon the head as for it to be deemed necessary, when taken to the hospital, to shave off nearly the whole of the hair; another person had his arm broken, and, indeed, so much havoc we never heard of as having been committed at one time, in an affray of this description.—The greater part of the prisoners were recognized by those who had been witnesses of the riot, and nearly the whole were ordered to find bail, some for assaults, and others for rioting, and to give 24 hours notice of such bail, and in default to be imprisoned.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Fire.—Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in a very extensive building intended for a piano-forte manufactory, opposite to the Southampton Arms Tavern, Camden Town. The premises were the property of Mr. Gould, piano-forte manufacturer, and were newly built, together with a smaller house adjoining, intended for his private dwelling-house. A very large and valuable stock of woods of various kinds used in the business, had been removed to the premises, a few days since, and business was to have been commenced the next week. Some workmen who had been employed in finishing the interior, had left but a short time previous evening, when flames were seen bursting from the ground floor window, and spreading with immense fury over the entire floor. Messengers were despatched on horseback to the different engine-stations in town, and an ample supply of water was soon turned on from the main of the Hampstead Water Works; but even if all the London engines had been on the spot at the time the fire first broke out, it would have been impossible to prevent the entire destruction of the factory, so furious and rapid was the fire in its progress. In seven or eight minutes the whole premises were in one blaze and in a short time after, nothing but the outside walls were left standing. The fire communicated to the intended private dwelling of Mr. Gould, and soon reduced it to the bare walls, but the engines having by that time arrived, the further progress of the destructive element was checked. Some idea may be formed of the nature of the fire from the circumstance of a house at the other side of the road, which is very wide (we should think at least 50 yards), having caught in front and burned considerably. The fire was said to have been caused by the workmen leaving some embers in a grate, which they had used to heat their glue.

Fatal Effects of the Heat of the Season.—On Tuesday, about the hour of one o'clock, as a man in the employment of Mr. Abercrombie, a respectable sail-maker of Wapping, was returning from Poplar, where he had been executing some business for his master, he was seized with a sudden faintness, and fell abruptly on the pavement. The spectators, naturally alarmed by the circumstance, had him placed on a truck, and immediately sent for Mr. Jackson, a surgeon, residing at Wapping-wall, who at once obeyed the call, and rendered his unfortunate patient every assistance that skill and humanity could suggest. We regret to add, however, that all his efforts were unavailing, and that the object of his attention is now no more. Mr. Jackson is of opinion that a *coup de soliel*, owing to the intense heat of the weather, an unusual circumstance in this country, led to the fatal catastrophe.

On Wednesday morning, about half-past three o'clock, a party of friends, among whom was the Duke of Wellington's servant, St. John, a man of colour, who had attended on the Duke in all his campaigns, left Vauxhall Gardens, and took a boat at Vauxhall-stairs to proceed down the river. On their way St. John stripped and dived into the river; he rose once and sunk to rise no more. The boat was directly pulled ashore, and the drags provided. The body was found yesterday morning, and a cut was discovered on the forehead, which was probably the cause of the accident.

Wednesday, at midnight, a fire broke out in a barn belonging to Mr. Hamerden Major, of Foord Farm, Folkstone, which consumed the barn, a cow-shed, and a stack of wheat, amounting, with what the barn contained, to about sixty quarters. A threshing machine and winnowing machine were also destroyed.

Thursday morning, the body of a young man, drowned, was picked up on the Surrey side of the River, near the Patent Shot Manufactory, and instantly conveyed to Christ Church workhouse, for a Coroner's Jury. The deceased is supposed to be one of the unfortunate sufferers, among many who lost their lives on Sunday last while bathing.

Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock, as a poor woman, carrying breakfast to her husband, was crossing the High-street, Borough, a little above the Town-hall, a post chaise at full speed drove against her, by which she was thrown down and fell under the wheel of a waggon just passing at the time, by which she was so dreadfully injured in the head that she died immediately on being conveyed to the Hospital.

Fatal Pugilistic Contest.—On Monday last, a battle, for one guinea aside, was fought at Westerleigh, in this county, by two labourers, named Lawrence and Filly, to decide a quarrel. In the fifth round Lawrence received a blow on the stomach, which proved instantaneously fatal. An inquest was held on Wednesday, before W. Joyner Ellis, Esq. and a verdict of Manslaughter returned against the principal, and Zachariah Townshend and Joseph Hopkins, the seconds.—*Chelt. Journal.*

In the course of last week two men were drowned in the Clyde, near Rutherglen. One of them lost his life under very melancholy circumstances. He dashed into the river without taking off his clothes for the purpose of saving his own son, a lad about fifteen years of age, who had gone in to swim. He dived and sent up the young man, who was with great difficulty restored; but he lost his own life, as he never reached the surface of the water. He has left a wife and seven children.

Suicide.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening, at the Committee-Room of St. James's Workhouse, on the body of Thomas Venns, who held the situation of butler in the family of Mr. Serjeant Doyley, of Argyll-street, Regent-street, who put a period to his life by swallowing a quantity of oxalic acid. The deceased had been a little indisposed for a day or two prior to Thursday last, when he swallowed the poison. The Jury returned a verdict of—"Temporary insanity."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Worcester, July 18.—The passengers by the Worcester Telegraph night Coach from this city to London, had a most miraculous escape on its return on Thursday morning. The coach, which was very heavily laden with passengers and luggage, had reached the brow of the hill at the entrance of Chipping Norton from this city, when, on the guard descending to fix the skid-pan, he noticed that one of the hind wheels considerably inclined towards the body of the vehicle, and on further examination discovered that the axletree had broken from the great weight, and was so nearly asunder, that had they proceeded a few yards further it must have become completely so, and the overturn of the coach would have been inevitable. The guard immediately apprized the passengers of the circumstance, who, as will be imagined, very speedily alighted, and they were forwarded on to their destination in post-chaises, most thankful to Providence for their preservation from the danger which threatened them.

A young woman, about twenty years of age, named Jane Anderson, daughter of William Anderson, gardener at Faulkner Hall, who had been for some days in a melancholy state, occasioned by the death of a young man to whom she was betrothed, left her father's house on Saturday, and had been missing since that day. It appeared she had formed the resolution of putting an end to her existence, which she accomplished by drowning herself in the Canal on Saturday. Her body was found on Wednesday morning, and brought into Portsburgh watchhouse, where it was claimed, and carried away in the afternoon by her friends.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Southampton, July 16.—Married, on Thursday last, at St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. S. Sutton, Ann, relict of the late Mr. S. Holding, fishmonger, who had scarcely sported her weeds four months, to Mr. J. Ellis. The lady had determined on having the hymeneal knot tied at Kingston Church, and on Wednesday, a licence having been previously obtained by the bridegroom, the happy pair dashed off in a post-chaise to Portsmouth. Never was the old adage of "the more haste the worse speed" better exemplified—on their arrival at Kingston Church, the minister discovered that the bridegroom in his haste had brought the licence unsigned by the minister of the lady's parish, and the consequence was that no marriage took place, and the unfortunate couple were compelled to return in a one-horse van, the chaise having returned without them. The licence being rectified on Thursday morning, the lady again became "in Hymen's rosy fetters bound."—Married, this morning, at St. Michael's Church, Sarah Welton, aged 85, to Patrick O'Carrol, aged 76. This is the bride's *fourth* husband.

Yesterday, when the Edinburgh mail was on its way to this city, the guard observed a saddle-horse without its rider, and a little farther on found a gentleman on the road with his neck under part of his body, quite dead. Pocket-book, watch, letters, papers, &c. were found on the person of the deceased, and a little dog was seen howling over the body of its master. On examining some papers, the deceased appeared to be a traveller belonging to the firm of M'Call, Douglass, and Co. The passengers took up the corpse on the coach, and left it at a public-house in the adjoining village.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Southampton, July 16.—Einbly, the favourite residence of the late Sir T. F. Heathcote, Bart. has been purchased by R. N. Nightingale, Esq. for the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand pounds.—The corn in this part of the county is so forward, that some farmers will commence harvest next week. The appearance is very promising.—The thermometer, on Thursday last, was seen to stand at 92 in the shade here.

Winchester, July 16—The wheat harvest will commence generally in this neighbourhood on Monday next, and, if this weather continues, all hands must be piped together, to keep pace with the ripening crops.

The weather has been extremely sultry here this week. The thermometer in the shade and in a current of air, reached very near 80 degrees every day.—What would it amount to in the melting atmosphere of the Courts of Assize?

Salisbury, July 16—The wheat has assumed the yellow hue, and there is every prospect of a golden harvest. Barley is very forward: they have began to cut oats at Wallop. Present Market Prices.—Wheat 56s. to 68s.—Barley 30s. to 36s.—Oats 19s. to 27s.

Christchurch, Hants, July 20.—A most destructive fire broke out in the north-west quarter of this town, at about half-past ten o'clock this morning, which, in less than four hours, destroyed at least forty-five houses, chiefly occupied by the families of artisans and farmers' labourers. Not less than 200 individuals are thus rendered houseless; but a meeting of the principal inhabitants is convened at four o'clock, to consider of the best means of affording a temporary provision for them. Great merit is due to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 2d Dragoon Guards quartered in our barracks, for the prompt assistance they afforded in working the fire engine belonging to the barracks.

Cheltenham.—On Tuesday, William Tant, the jockey, who was to have ridden Presentiment, at our races on Wednesday, was taken suddenly ill on his return to Prestbury, from training; and although medical assistance was promptly procured, it was of no avail, as he expired soon after. The poor fellow had declared but a day or two before, that he would never ride another race when his present engagements were over; but would retire with his wife and children to enjoy the competence he had so hardly earned. He was in his 35th year, bore an excellent character, and was a first-rate jockey. His death is to be attributed to the effects of over-training, and the excessive excitement of heat.

Some days ago, a herring, of the most extraordinary size seen on this coast, was caught in one of the salmon nets on the beach—its length was eighteen inches, the circumference ten inches, and it weighed 2 lb. 2oz English.—*Aberdeen Paper.*

Mr. Weller, butcher, of Southover, recently killed a lamb, which he had taken from the ewe's side, so completely rotten, that its liver was tremblingly alive with the flounder; and hence it appears that the disease in this animal must have been constitutional, as engendered by its mother, no doubt in a very rotten state.

Although the residence of so many of our countrymen on the continent has been felt by tradesmen, the more observing begin to see good arising out of it, from the gradual introduction there of a taste for many comforts, that may be termed peculiarly English, and the supply of which must for some time be derived exclusively from British markets, and in no article is this more manifested than in the extended orders received from the continent for carpets. This taste has received a new impulse, and although many, ill-versed in the science of political economy, attempt to depreciate the substitution of machinery for manual labour, we are glad to find it increasing in every branch, and in none more than in carpet weaving, since the consequent cheapness of this valuable article of domestic ornament and convenience will materially contribute to its introduction among the middle classes of society throughout a considerable part of the continent, particularly in the northern districts, where its utility, it is obvious, must be so fully appreciated. The extension of this manufacture from British looms will be of the greatest consequence, because the wool used is entirely of British growth. We feel therefore warranted in wishing success to the very ingenious establishment recently projected, and about to commence in that article at Battersea; it is a similar principle which has enabled Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, &c. to nearly monopolise all markets for their manufactures. Recent experience has shown that perhaps there is no article, the manufacture of which may be extended with more advantage than carpets, even in this country, but still more for exportation to the continent, where they have but recently been introduced: and it may be anticipated that at no remote period it may be numbered among the staple manufactures of the country, and deserving, in common with them, of every possible encouragement.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN WARD AND CANNON.

Another of those incomparable specimens of downright blackguardism, for which the world has now such a rage, took place, in the instance of the above pugilists, at Warwick on Tuesday last, of which the following are technical particulars :

Round 1. Without ceremony Cannon made play at his adversary with both hands, but there was no *telling* in it as in his fight with Josh Hudson. Ward avoided this premeditated assault, by a retiring step, and in Cannon's second rush he was hit hard in the eye, which some thought was done by falling on the stage. Some severe *in* fighting took place, and both went down in a fall, Cannon undermost. Betters silent, and odds as at setting to.

2. Cannon again made his rush, and his right hand told partially at an ill-measured distance upon Ward's neck. Jem returned instanter with his left fist, drew claret, and in a struggle threw Cannon a heavy cross buttock. *a la* Jem Belcher.—2 to 1 on Ward.

3. Ward was playing at what school-children would call, hide and seek, but his *seeking* was only to find out his real and scientific measurement upon Cannon's os *frontis*. After some feints, he put his right fist into action by a hit upon Cannon's nostrils, which, however, was gamely returned, but short. In struggling for the fall, or rather in what would be termed a wrestling match, both went down, Ward undermost, but not hurtful to either.

4. A brave fighting round, but Ward was too quick for his adversary; his straight hitting superseded Cannon's round blows by depriving them of that strength in delivery, which alone can prove effectual. A manly rally took place, and both went down in a struggle. The hitting was too quick for discernment at this moment; but when Cannon left his seconds's knee for the next round, his punishment about the *ogles* was prominent.

5. Ward for the first time made play by pinking his antagonist and getting away. Cannon was too game to be denied; but he was outfought upon all points. Ward was thrown at the close of the round—3 and 4 to 1 on Ward.

6. This the best judges considered a *finishing* round. The lion-hearted Cannon went in to fight, but he was always met upon the head until he was kept in what is technically called *dorsing*. He bled freely, and was thrown. Ten to one on Ward, who was fresh, full of gaiety, and had not a visible mark.

17. Cannon by severe hitting was much reduced; he was *piping*, and all abroad, and Ward waited upon him with the finest of science. The round closed with a gallant rally, and in wrestling Cannon got a heavy fall.

8. Cannon seemed to have been hit out of time. He was besides, open mouthed, his *pompey* heaving, and every thing but a winner. He made gallant but useless efforts, and was thrown. The poundage begging.

9. This round was a finisher. Cannon in making a rush was met in the throat but he fought to one corner of the stage, when his arms laid helpless upon Ward's shoulders. Each were tired and Ward used no exertion until Cannon made a stir and Ward floored him.

He was senseless on his second's knee, and was carried off the ground in that state.

Ward won the fight in 13 minutes without any visible marks of punishment.

Attempt to Bury a Man Alive.—On Wednesday evening, Brittain's private burial ground in Church-row, Whitechapel, was made the scene of the most dreadful uproar and confusion from the following cause :—It appeared that on Tuesday week, a woman named Lucer, was taken to the London Infirmary, where disease baffled the skill of her attendants, and she died a day or afterwards. There being marks of violence about her face and head, which were represented to have been inflicted by her husband, the parochial authorities deemed it necessary to institute an inquiry into the real cause of her death; and on Saturday evening, a coroner's jury sat on the body, and after the evidence of the surgeon, who attended her in the hospital, it clearly showed that her dissolution was not at all attributable to the injuries on the face and head, but entirely owing to a fever which was very prevalent at this season of the year. The result of the inquiry did not at all satisfy the neighbours of the deceased, who persisted that she had been massacred by her husband, against whom they vowed vengeance. On Wednesday evening, at the hour appointed for the funeral, all the friends of the deceased assembled together, with vast numbers of their countrymen and women, to the amount of several thousands, from all parts of London; as the funeral procession moved on, the multitude increased; and when it reached the burial place, not less than from eight to ten thousand persons were present. Such was the uproar, that Mr. Nicholl, the minister, was interrupted repeatedly by several of the Irish calling out that she did not belong to his flock. After the corpse was lowered into the grave, the general shout was to serve out the murdering Sasenach (Protestant ;) and at this signal the husband, who was the chief mourner, was seized upon and forced to the edge of the grave, whilst others were prepared with shovels to fill the grave up. The poor fellow struggled with all his might, and roared out lustily for assistance ; and, fortunately, at this moment, a body of officers, belonging to Lambeth-street police, rushed forward to save him from the dreadful sentence that awaited him, in which they with difficulty succeeded, but not until his habiliments were reduced to rags. The affrighted man was placed in a coach, and accompanied by many persons for safety to his home; and on Thursday he made application to the magistrates for warrants against many of the assailants, none of whom have as yet been arrested.

The Magistrates of the Head and James's-street Police Offices have been laboriously engaged for the last fortnight, in an investigation of the following extraordinary case:—"A woman, whose name it is not prudent to disclose at present, gave information to the Magistrates of the Head Police Office, that about three weeks since, she slept at 192, James's-street, a house in which 'good dry lodgings for travellers and others' are to be had, and that a pedlar, whom she heard the people of the place call 'Tom,' came to sleep there. Having occasion to send out to purchase something, this man gave a thirty-shilling note, which he took from other notes, to pay for what he wanted. Afterwards, in the dead of the night, she saw Henry Duff, his wife, and her mother, named Mary Going or Fitzpatrick, the proprietors of the lodging, proceed to the bed where the pedlar lay; they having first passed the candle over informant's eyes, for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was asleep, and by means of a horrible process effected his murder.—Several witnesses have been examined for and against the accused, who were at length committed from James's-street Police Office to Newgate for trial.—The body of a man shockingly mutilated, and whom nobody could recognize, was found at Clondalkin, about the time of this alleged murder."—*Freeman's Journal.*

Brighton, July 16.—At the dissolution of Parliament there will be four distinct contests for Sussex : first, for the county; secondly, for Chichester; thirdly, for Lewes; and, lastly, for the Rape of Bramber.

The *Blackburn Mail* contains a paragraph which carries us back in imagination, to the days of *Drunken Barnaby*, who, in one of his journeys, describes a Puritan as being engaged in

> Hanging up his cat on Monday,
> For killing of a mouse on Sunday.

It should seem that at Blackburn, the practice of trimming the beard on Sunday, unless by the proper hand of the wearer himself, is absolutely interdicted. If a man cannot shave himself he must be content to wear his beard till Monday, under pain of drawing down the vengeance of the law :—

"Profanation of the Sabbath.—John Hodgson, barber, was fined five shillings and costs, for following his worldly calling on the Sabbath-day; and W. Hodgson, (his brother) was fined one shilling—he being the person whom John was shaving at the time he was caught."

A woman residing at Taunton, named Rich, had been to Bridge water market, and was returning to her home in a cart; when she was descried by her little son, a child of only three years of age. The fond creature, in the excess of his joy at again seeing his mother, ran and laid hold of the wheel of the cart in which she was riding; when distressing to relate, he was carried under it, and sustained a fracture of the skull, of which he died on the following day. Mr. Caines, of Langport, held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Friday se'nnight, at six o'clock, as a party of boys were bathing in the river, at Chiswick, off one of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's fields, called Corney Mead, a lad about 16 years of age, named Henry Butts, got out of his depth, and being entangled in the weeds, sunk almost instantly. The Duke was walking on the lawn at the time, and on witnessing the catastrophe, hastened to the spot, and evinced the most intense anxiety to recover the body, The drags belonging to the Humane Society, kept at the Red Lion, Chiswick, were immediately sent for; but, we regret to add, were not in order, and consequently, could not be used. The Duke begged, among the many Gentlemen who assembled in their boats, that one of them would row over to Barnes for the nets kept there, which was done, and in the meantime the nets of some fishermen were sent for from Hammersmith, but the tide being against them, a considerable delay arose. The net arrived, and was drawn over the reeds, but unsuccessfully; and after about three quarters of an hour, the body was fished up by a waterman's oar, and taken to Mr. Hobb's, a tenant of the Duke's, close by (by the Duke's desire), where every exertion recommended by the Society was used. After two hours, however, it was found thar every effort was useless. The Duke, when he found all their labours in vain to resuscitate the body, assured the brother of the poor lad, that he would relieve the distressed parents (the father is a bricklayer at Hammersmith) in every way he could.

Stafford.—A prosecution having been commenced at the instance of William Sneyd, and Thomas S. Kinnersley, Esqrs. Magistrates of this county, against *Mrs. Mary Limer*, dress-maker, of Uttoxeter, for ill-treating an apprentice girl; the case was heard at these Sessions. Martha Palmer, between 12 and 13 years of age, stated that she was bound apprentice to Mrs. Limer about two years ago; that about ten months since, her mistress ordered her to go up stairs and pull her clothes off—she soon followed herself, and having first tied the girl's hands behind her, she beat her with a toasting fork, and she ran the prongs of the fork into her arm. On another occasion she hit the little girl such a violent blow with a poker, that the poker broke, and the bone of the child's stays broke. On a third occasion, the girl was ordered up stairs, and followed by her mistress, who, after locking the door and ordering her to strip naked, beat her with a rope five doubles and knotted at one end, for three quarters of an hour! Two females, the overseer of Sudbury, and a surgeon, four individuals who had examined the girl's body after the last beating, confirmed her account, by stating that it was in a dreadfully bruised state; one of them said that it actually appeared as if the flesh was in a putrid state. The girl's health had been greatly injured by the treatment of her mistress. Verdict—*Guilty*. Sentence—12 months imprisonment. Mrs. Limer, a young woman well dressed, without a blush, left the Court without a tear.

Murder in Mary-le-bone.—Thursday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a dreadful act of homicide was perpetrated in Croydon-street, Mary-le-bone. A man named *Alexander Dobie*, living in the street, was seen to go towards No. 11, the house of an old soldier, named John Dillon, whom he called out. On Dillon asking what he wanted, he commenced a volley of abuse, and swearing a dreadful imprecation, flew at him. Dillon retreated across the street a few paces, but was followed up by the other, who struck him once or twice on the back of the head. Dillon turned round, and holding up his hands, endeavoured to parry the blows of the ruffian, who struck him two tremendous blows on the temples, and then letting go his hold, the unfortunate Dillon fell insensible. Several of the neighbours rushed from their houses, amazed at so sudden an outrage, and endeavoured to secure Dobie, who one person said held an iron clock weight in his hand, but he fought his way through them with great desperation, and succeeded in making his escape. Dillon was raised up, and on being taken into his house, expired. Mr. North, a medical gentleman, instantly attended, and from the extensive injury on the temples and head, judged that the blows were given with a very hard substance. Information of this was instantly sent to the Mary-le-bone office, but although the constables of that establishment were directly on the alert, they could not discover the retreat of Dobie.—Yesterday the office was crowded to excess, in expectation of his being apprehended, but up to twelve o'clock no tidings whatever had been heard of him.

LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2.

BANKRUPT.

WILLIAM MOORE, Houghton, bacon-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Birkett and Co. Cloak-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

T. Walker and H. P. Parry, Bristol, furnishing-ironmongers, August 20.—J. Plaw, New Kent-road, grocer, August 9—D. M'Kinlay and A. M. Belesario, Sise-lane, merchants, August 9—T. Salter, Manchester, Merchant, Aug. 10—W. Davies, Neston, draper, August 9—W. Cross, Liverpool, currier, August 12—A. Trim, Davenham, currier, August 12—J. Driver, Knowl-green, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, August 12—T. Butcher, Holborn, victualler, August 9—A. Ellis, Hackney, carpenter, August 9—W. Bradley, Louth, linendraper, August 9—C. Sims, Crown-court, Broad-street, merchant, July 30.

CERTIFICATES—Aug. 9.

J. Bell, Manchester, dealer—J. Cave, Coventry, riband-manufacturer—U. Plant, Wharton, Cheshire, flour dealer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Amos and Ransford, Worcester, tallow-chandlers—C. and M. Jones, Oswestry, dress-makers—Coney and Austin, Jermyn-street, bricklayers—Clare and Harrison, Liverpool, accountants—Balaam and Scott, Clapham, schoolmasters—Hough and Hope, Manchester, calenderers—J. and B. Hipwood, Cannon-street-road, cabinet-makers—Smith, Long, and Smith, Leadenhall-street, merchants—W. and J. Statham, Huddersfield, boot and shoe makers—Taynton and Cheetham, Lincoln's-inn, law-stationers—Hafford & Atkins, Leicester, sinker-makers.—Perrottet and Rostaing, mother of pearl carvers—W. and G. Smyth, South-Molton, Devonshire—Brookshaw and Cottier, Manchester, tailors—Whitehead and Low, Manchester, calenderers—Parker and Co, Sheffield, merchants—E. T. and J. W. Roberts, Farnley-Tyas, Yorkshire, cloth-merchants—J. and W. F. Barton, Old Broad-street, merchants—Cooper and Hale.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. Bradbury has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 28, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom. Orders from the country immediately attended to. Remove from 332, Oxford-street.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post paid

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. 91⅞	Bank Stock, 201½
Cons. Three per Cents. 90⅝	Long Annuities, 28⅛
Three and a half per Cents.	India Stock,
3½ per Cents. Reduced 98⅛	India Bonds, 53
Four per Cents.	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 28
Consols for Acc. 91	

FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS and MATTRASSES.—W. TIBBATTS, Feather-Bed, Mattrass, Bedstead, and Sea Bedding Manufacturer, No. 303, HIGH HOLBORN, near Chancery-Lane, begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal support he has met with, and assures them that no pains shall be spared on his part, to supply them good clean Bedding at fair and moderate prices, not pretending to sell cheaper than other tradesmen; but to sell such goods as will always be a credit to himself, and really serviceable to his customers. W. T. trusts by assiduity and perseverance, and an honourable mode of conducting business, still to merit the favours of a generous and discerning public.—Families Furnishing and Tavern Keepers, will find their advantage.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	
Superior stoved best White Goose Feathers	0	3	6			per lb.
Best White Goose	from 0	2	9	to 0	3	do.
Best Grey Goose Feathers	from 0	1	6	to 0	2	do.
Best Poultry	from 0	1	0			
White Goose bordered beds, bolsters and pillows	from 3	10	0	to 7	10	do.
Plain White Goose Beds	from 1	15	0	to 4	0	do.
Flock Beds and Bolsters	from 0	18	0	to 1	5	do.
Good common Mattrasses, with borders	from 0	10	0	to 1	2	do.
Superior White Wool bordered Mattrasses	from 1	15	0	to 3	0	do.
Very best Horse-hair Mattrasses	from 1	15	0	to 3	15	do.

Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.—Feathers and Bed Ticking sold to any quantity.—Old Feather Beds dressed, and Mattrasses remade, or taken in exchange.

*** Bedsteads made to order, but no fixed price, as the Proprietor is determined not to sell trash of any description, and knows, as a man of business, that it is impossible to make Bedsteads at the price some tradesmen advertise.—Schools liberally supplied.

It is the Proprietors particular request that those families who honour him with their commands, will send their servants, or some trusty friend, to see the Feathers put into the Ticks, and by that means prevent any possibility of being deceived, and have the great advantage of buying their Feathers by weight, so that it will remain entirely with themselves what price they give for Beds.—Persons fearful of not having their Feathers quite dry, may see them put into their Ticks hot from the Stove.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS.—*Holyhead* through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor.—*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton.—*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham.—*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Collumpton.—*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester.—*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield.—*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by ten miles).—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.—*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.—*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen.—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES.—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock.—*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.—*Carlisle*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*, (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine.—*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half past two o'clock. *Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport, every day at five.—*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock.—*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four.—*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half-past five.—*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach, (in 15 hours) at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six.—*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six.—*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St. Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon.—*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock.—*Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.—*Tamworth*, *Atherstone*, and *Hinchley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock.—*Derby* post coach, the Regulator, in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four.—*Tenby*, *Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock.—*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five.—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.—*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening.—*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach, the Eclipse, through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, though Oxford, every evening at five.—*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half past two.—*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach, (in 14 hours, and driven through by one coachman only,) at five in the morning.—*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach, (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flowerpot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two.—*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.) *Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock.—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.——N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.

W. Waterhouse and Co. Proprietors.

ŧŧŧ The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5l., unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., the Lady of J. L. Lister Gye, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. J. Butterworth, of a daughter.—On the 19th instant, the Lady of W. Moffat, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. Henry Dance, of a daughter.—On the 16th instant, the Lady of John Sweatman, Esq. of a son. On the 22d instant, the Lady of Captain Drummond, of a daughter.—On the 19th instant, Lady Mary Hamlyn Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st instant, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Moggridge, Esq. to Mary, only daughter of the late John William Yerbury, Esq.—On Wednesday the 20th instant, Mr. James Mann, to Miss Isdell.—On the 19th instant, Mr. William Cotton, of the Comptroller of Army Accounts Office, Whitehall, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Joseph Whitfield, Esq.—On Thursday, Walter Burrell, Esq. M.P. for Sussex, to Mrs. Chisholme.—On the 21st instant, Thomas Le Breton, Esq. Attorney-General for the Island of Jersey, to Frances, daughter of Thomas Jekyll Rawson, Esq.—On the 15th, the Rev. Cecil Robert Smith, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Warren, of the 3rd Guards.—On Tuesday the 19th, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Somerset, Esq. of Eastwick, near Marlborough, to Alice, youngest daughter of Jos. Munden, Esq. of Bernard-street, Russel-square.—On the 19th instant, the Rev. John Lafont, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Izard Pryor, Esq.—On the 9th instant, Robert Jameson, Esq. to Anna, eldest daughter of Mr. Murphy.—On the 21st instant, Captain E. M. Daniell, to Emma Isabella, youngest daughter of Thomas Ferrers, Esq.—On Thursday, the Rev. Vyell Francis Vyvyan, second son of the late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart. to Anna, youngest daughter of J. V. Taylor, Esq.

DIED.

At Nine Elms, Vauxhall, in the 73d year of his age, William Hollingsworth, Esq.—On the 6th instant, Benjamin Terry, Esq. aged 75.—On Saturday last, Mrs. Benge, aged 71.—At Kilburn, in his 25th year, Samuel, the son of Mr. Hancock, of Northumberland-street, Strand.—On the 28th of December, 1824, at Madras, of cholera, Ensign Henry Molesworth Edwards, of the 32d Regiment of Native Infantry, aged 21.—On Saturday morning, the 2d inst. Geo. Galloway, Esq. aged 61.—On Monday evening, in the ninth year of her age, Anna Maria, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. Levy, in her 35th year.—On Wednesday, the 20th instant, Mrs. Dobie, widow of James Dobie, Esq. Secretary for 34 years to the Scottish Corporation.—On the 19th instant, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Graham.—On the 17th instant, Mary Anne, the Widow of the late Jacob Rigail, Esq. of Petersburgh.—July the 20th, 1825, Mr. Allan Dalzeal, aged 70 years.—July 21, John Smith, Esq. in the 64th year of his age.—On the 21st instant, Sarah, wife of Mr. Cook, aged 48.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-Street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 12. SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1825. Price 7d

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.
ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.

IN obedience to the wishes of the Illustrious and Distinguished Personages, and of that large proportion of the Public who honoured the Royal Gardens with their presence during the past week, and expressed their high admiration of the THREE SUCCESSIVE and SPLENDID GALAS that have been given, the Proprietors propose to repeat them the ensuing week (TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY), with additional novelty and variety, but in the same matchless style of decorative splendour. The many thousand additional Lamps, in new and tasteful devices, will be again displayed, and the Entertainments and Concert varied, and, if possible, excelled in interest. A New Ballet expressly produced, and Mr. WILSON, the celebrated Rope Dancer, who, during his absence, has performed at every Court of Europe, with extraordinary success, has just arrived, is engaged for a few nights, and will make his first appearance TO-MORROW EVENING; and the Fire-Works and wondrous Ascent will be so conducted as to insure a continuance of the universal acclamation and delight with which it is nightly honoured. Particulars will be given in the bills of the day.

Doors open at Seven o'Clock.—Admission, 3s. 6d.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester square, are NOW OPEN, and will continue so every day (Sundays excepted), from Nine in tho Morning till Dusk.—Admittance 2s.—Children, 1s.

EXHIBITION, at No. 8, SOHO-SQUARE, near the Bazaar, of MODELS of the most interesting objects in Switzerlaud, upon a very large scale, by which the Artist has been enabled to combine the most faithful representations of the natural grandeur of Swiss Scenery with the most perfect accuracy of detail. That of Mnnt Blanc, including the valley of Chamouni, 14 feet by 8, is eminently calculated to give a correct idea of this magnificent object, with its snowy mantle, its extensive glaciers, and the numerous needles by which it is surrounded. Also a model, upon a large scale, of that wonderful work, of Buonaparte's, the Road over Simplon into Italy. One of Mont Righi, with the valley Goldau, represented in the state of devastation caused by the falling of the Rosberg, in 1806. One of the Passage of St. Gothard and the Devil's Bridge. Also the interesting Passage of Mont Cenis. Models of the Cities of Geneva and Edinburgh; and various others, all executed with due regard to accuracy and effect.—Admission 1s.—Small Models of the above made for sale.

THE EGYPTIAN TOMB, discovered by the late Mr. BELZONI.—The Exhibition of the Egyptian Tomb, with a variety of Models of Temples and Pyramids explored by the late Traveller, is now open at 28, Leicester-Square. Admittance, 2s.; Children, 1s.

THE AUTOMATONS.—The Musical Lady and Ten nther Automatons, including the Walking Figure now exhibiting in the Gothic Hall, 7, Haymarket, (next the Little Theatre, which by the power of mechanism, at a cost of more than 16,000*l.* display, by their perfect imitation of animated nature, the highest achievements of human skill and ingenuity. The spacious and richly decorated Hall is surrounded by a noble collection of Ancient Armour, the whole forming the most magnificent and gratifying exhibition ever opened to the Nobility and Public.—At 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 o'clock will be introduced Performances on the Sostenente Piano-Forte, by a celebrated Professor.—Open from Ten till Six.—Admittance 2s.—Children 1s.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, Thomas Bish, Frederick Gye, and Richard Hughes, in Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill, in the City of London; and Charing Cross, in the City of Westminster, carrying on the Trades of Tea-dealers and Wine and Spirit Merchants, under the two several Firms of "THE LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY," and "THE LONDON WINE COMPANY," and at Vauxhall, in the County of Surrey as "PROPRIETORS of the ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL," is this Day dissolved, by mutual consent, so far as relates to the said Thomas Bish, who retires; and that all Debts owing to and from the said late Partnership, are to be received and paid by the said Frederick Gye and Richard Hughes.—As witness our hands this 30th day of July, 1825.

THOMAS BISH,
FREDERICK GYE,
RICHARD HUGHES.

To Sail 31st August, and has room for Measurement Goods only.

FOR CALCUTTA, the fine Teak Ship BARROSA, burthen 730 Tons; HENRY HUTCHINSON, Commander. Lying in the West India Export Dock. Has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to BUCKLES BAGSTER, and BUCHANAN, 33, Mark-lane.

A REGULAR TRADER.—For VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, and NEW SOUTH WALES, the fine coppered Ship, PRINCE REGENT, burthen 400 Tons. WILLIAM B. LAMB, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. Has very superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

BROKEN PROMISES.—The whole of the Music in the above popular Opera, now performing at the Theatre Royal, English Opera-House, adapted by Mr. Hawes, just published by Welsh and Hawes, at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll-Rnoms, 246, Regent-street.—An extensive assortment of Second-hand Piano-Fortes and Harps on Sale or Hire.

NEW SONGS, &c. published by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside, SHOULD THE ROSES BE WITHERED, adapted to the favourite Melody of the Finale in the Opera of Freischutz, by C. M. Sola, 1s. 6d.—Oh! Erin, the Land of the Fair and the Bold, written by W. F. Collard, music hy J. C. Clifton, 2s.—There is a Sweet and Pleasing Hour, written by T. Blake, music by Meves, 1s. 6d.—Who'll buy a Heart? sung by Madame Vestris, music hy Blewitt, 2s.—Adelgitha, by ditto, sung hy Braham, 2s. 6d.—Irish Joiner, Comic Song, by ditto, 1s. 6d.—Grief's a Folly, Fill the Bowl, Bacchanalian Air in Freischutz, 1s. 6d.—The Bird whose Song of Gladness, sung by Miss Graddon, in Abon Hassan, 2s.—When Beauty courts the pensive mien, from the Hebrew Family, by Attwood, 2s.—Care fly far, from ditto, 1s. 6d.—Hail return of day, from ditto, 2s.—Tell Jeretty cousin, for two Voices, from ditto, 2s.—Huntsmens Chorus, for two Voices, with Guitar or Piano Forte accompaniment, hy Sola, 2s.

(Just Published with Engravings.

PHRENOLOGY, by the Author of the celebrated Comic Songs, "OH, 'TIS LOVE—BUBBLES—THE BAZAAR—HOME DEAR HOME, a Parody—and the Hussars. *** The title pages of these Curious Songs having been imitated, the Public will avoid the imposition by observing that the name and address of the Publisher on every Copy should be T. HOLLOWAY, No. 5, Hanway Street, Oxford Street.

PERRING'S PATENT DOUBLE EDGED SILK HATS.—PERRING (original inventor of this justly celebrated Hat,) invites the members of fashion, taste, and fancy, to his establishment, 413, Strand, and at Hammersmith. The Peer, the Gentleman, the Man of Fashion, the Tradesman, and the Sportsman, here find a Hat suited to their wants, and worthy their peculiar notice. Little need he said respecting the qualities or advantages of the Hats in question; suffice it to say, they possess what every good manufactured Hat ought to do. Public estimation is the best criterion to preference, and it is fully borne out in the universal satisfaction and esteem in which these inimitable Hats are held. The double-edged Silk Hat differs from all others in possessing an extra quantity of napping on that part of the crown most exposed to wear, thereby removing that long existing prejudice against them. Price 17s.—Best Superfine light Beaver Hats, in a variety of modern shapes, warranted to retain their shape and colour in any climate, 23s.—Youth's Silk Hats, Gentleman's and Youth's Seal and Fur Forage Caps, Young Ladies Hats and Bonnets. Hats covered with Silkand double edged, 12s.—Best Superfine light Beaver and Drab Summer Hats.

Gentlemen residing in the country may meet with early attention to their orders by stating the number of inches ound the band of the Hat, and inclosing a remittance.

ROTTERDAM ANNUAL FAIR.

THE Public are respectfully informed this great Annual Fair will commence on SUNDAY, the 14th of AUGUST, and continue three weeks. The Steam Packets, the
KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, CAPTAIN J. SLATER,
QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, CAPTAIN J. PEARSON,
depart regularly every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from off the Custom House at Eight o'clock in the Morning, for the conveyance of Passengers, Carriages, and Luggage, to Rotterdam. For further particulars, application to be made to the General Packet Office, 358, Strand; and for securing beds to N. W. SYMONDS, Agent, Crescent Minories.

FREEHOLD ESTATE.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on TUESDAY, the 30th AUGUST NEXT, in One Lot, unless the whole, or any part shall, in the mean time, be disposed of by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given,

WESTWOOD HOUSE, a very commodious modern built stone Residence, beautifully situate, overlooking wood and water, four miles from Leek and Cheadle, off the Manchester and Birmingham Road, with the Manor of Chedleton, its court baron, immunities, and royalties over an extent of country of 20 miles in circumference, abounding in every kind of game, with desirable farms and tenements, interspersed with extensive woods and plantations, lying immediately around the House, and containing about 870 acres, mostly let by the year, and tithe free, at a rental and estimated yearly value of 1,675*l.* forming a handsome Domain, capable of great improvement, and highly desirable as a Gentleman's Residence, or for Investment.

Printed particulars, with Plans of the Estate, and Views of the House, may be had at the Office of Messrs. Killminster and Challinor, Solicitors, Leek, Staffordshire; of Mr. Heaton, Land Surveyor, Endon, near Leek, who will appoint a person to shew the Estate; at the Swan Hotel, Buxton; Regent Hotel, Leamington; Messrs. BROOKS, the Auctioneers, 28, Old Bond-street, London; and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. John Powys, Everton, Liverpool.—All letters to be post paid.

REDUCTION in NUTMEGS at HOLLINS's old-established Tea, and noted Spice Warehouse, 22, St. Martin's Court, Leicester-square; viz. Sixpence per Ounce, or 7s. 6d. per lb. Also very superior Teas in Original China Packages, from 2s. to 11s. each.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, No. 91, Cheapside, London—M. WHITBROOK and Co. are now supplying the Public with Teas, exactly at the wholesale prices; Black Teas, Good Congou, 5s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. Strong Congou, 6s. Fine Congou, 6s. 4d. Superior Congou, 6s. 8d. Good Souchong, 7s. Fine Souchong, 8s. Superior Souchong, 10s.; Green Teas, Twankay 7s. Bloom Hyson, 8s. Fine Hyson, 10s. Young Hyson, 10s. Finest Hyson, 12s. Gunpowder, 12s. 14s. and 16s. Prime Mixed Teas, 6s. 4d. Jamaica Coffee, 1s. 6d. Dutch ditto, 2s. Fine Berbice, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. Mocha, 3s. 4d.

ALL BAD WRITING IMPROVED, at the Royal Systematic Writing and Short-hand Academy, 104, High Holborn. Whatever may be the age of the Pupil or his defects, whether the stiffness, formality, and tedious execution, often arising from bad habits in schools, or an effeminate, scrawling, illegible style—in either case, Mr. LEWIS will engage positively to remove all defects in a few short and easy Lessons, and enable the Pupil to write a quick and beautiful hand, fit for the Tradesman or the Gentleman.—Short Hand taught in Six Lessons.

WINES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

	per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s
Bucellas	36s to 42s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s
Claret, St. Julien	48s
Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s
St. Peray, dry and spark	72s
Chablis	63s
Hermitage, Red and White	96s
Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s.; Jamaica Rum, 15s.; Brandy, 25s. per gallon—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis.—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

DISCOUNTS AND MONEY ADVANCED.—Ladies, Noblemen, and Persons of Consideration, can have their Acceptances Cashed to any amount required, as may suit their immediate convenience, upon Equitable terms. Casb also advanced upon every description of Convertible Property, with the greatest possible privacy. Personal applications, or Letters post-paid, to Mr. E. H. G., at letter A., Carlton-chambers, No. 8, Regent-street, Pall-mall, between eleven and six, will meet attention.

3,613 a Prize of £21,055
8,687 a Prize of £2,000
BOTH SOLD AND SHARED BY

J. AND J. SIVEWRIGHT, who have again to congratulate their Friends on the success that attends their Offices, 37, Cornhill, 11, Holborn, and 38, Haymarket.—J. & J. Sivewright beg once more to remind the Public, that the New Lottery, to be drawn in one Day, (31st August,) is one of the last they will have to offer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having announced that Lotteries will cease in this Country with the present Drawings.—The present Scheme contains the unprecedented amount of £218,204, including £100,000 in Four of £25,000 each! and all must be decided in one Day! the 31st of AUGUST.—N.B. It will be recollected that J. & J. Sivewright shared both the first and the last Prizes of £25,000 ever sold in this Country.

SODA WATER.—WM. CLARK, No. 21, MAIDEN-LANE, Covent Garden, Soda Water Manufacturer to the Royal Family, most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he Manufactures the above article of a very superior quality: it is warranted to be free from all metallic impregnations in consequence of its being prepared in glass machinery.—N. B. Superior Jamaica Ginger Beer, and Fine Sparkling Lemonade, (in glass bottles). They are warranted to keep good to twelve months.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, although there are Articles daily puffed in the newspapers for the Hair, but it is acknowledged as a fact, whoever makes a fair trial of the Original Thick RUSSIA OIL, has found it, through the Aromatic Oils it is prepared with, the wholesomest and best Oil for preserving and promoting the hair of ladies, gentlemen, and children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the Hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour; will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, has been proved by hundreds.

A. PRINCE is proud to acknowledge the favour of his Gracious Majesty of Great Britain, in sending for six bottles of his celebrated Russia Oil. It ought really to be generally known—the principal Physicians have recommended those who wear false hair to rub their heads often with the Russia Oil, as, through the aromatic ingredient it is prepared with is wholesome and refresbing to the head. Observe, Mr. Marshal and other respectable Court hair-dressers, will not recommend any other article for the hair but the Prince's Original Thick Russia Oil, as they have experienced it is the best for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair; but there are several hair-dressers, when Ladies and Gentlemen have their Hair dressed by them they recommend Bears' Grease, or other Oils for the Hair, though they know it is a humbug.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 1*l.* which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland street, Oxford street; Mr. Smith, Perfumer to His Majesty, 117, New Bond street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A. Prince, No. 9, Poland Street, Oxford Street, London,*" on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation.—Also, Prince's RUSSIA DYE is so improved, as there is no doubt that it will change Red or Grey Hair on the Head, Whiskers, or any part to Brown or Black in a few minutes.—Directions sealed up with each bottle, at half a guinea, or two bottles for One Pound

GUN and PISTOL REPOSITORY, 42 and 43, Oxford-street.—D. GASS respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Sporting Gentlemen, he has added to his choice and well-selected stock of New and Second-hand FLINT and DETONATING GUNS, the principal part of Mrs. Wilson's, late of Vigo-lane (retired from business); Guns by Manton, Purdey, Forsyth, Smith, Nock, Moore, Egg, Mortimer, and other Makers, at half their original cost, warranted; Rifles, Air Guns, and Canes, by Staudenmayer and other Makers; Duelling, Holster, and Pocket Pistols, in great variety; an assortment of Plate and Plated Articles, very low for ready money. Guns and Pistols bought, or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied.—42 and 43, Oxford-street, near Berners-street, London.

Cologne, the 25th February, 1825.

DEPOT FOR THE REAL EAU DE COLOGNE. In order to prevent trouble and additional expense to those parties who have been hitherto supplied direct from this place, with our EAU DE COLOGNE, and to promote the sale of it in general, we have been induced to establish a depot at Messrs. ASCHROTT'S and Co. London, where the genuine article is always to be had at the original prices. R. F. & M. FARINA.

In reference to the above Advertisement of Messrs. R. F. and M. Farina, of Cologne, ASCHROTT'S and Co. respectfully beg leave to recommend their extensive Stock of Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE, which may be had Wholesale at the Original Prices, directly out of bond, or duty paid at their warehouses, Sun Street, Bishopsgate; and have likewise appointed Mr. J. C. HOSE (late Kinnard), Druggist, as their wholesale and retail Agent for the same; where all orders directed for him at No. 309, High Holborn, will be immediately attended to.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBURY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 28, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom. Orders from the country immediately attended to. Remove from 332, Oxford-street.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PENEN, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1*l.*, forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post paid

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment,) to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London, Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lambing, loping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining, yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated black and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knittiug-pins, meshes, cap-pins, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoiseshell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear-rings, elastic girdles, neck-chains, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass pnints; brass, copper and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and conveuient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—(*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*)

TO THE EPICUREAN ADMIRERS OF FINE SAUCES.—N. B. GILBERT begs to inform the Public, that he has prepared a new and highly superior ESSENCE of the ANCHOVY, possessing in an eminent degree all the real and peculiarly fine flavor of the GORGONA FISH, which has been pronounced hy some of the best Judges to surpass any thing of this description hitherto submitted to the Public; and it is warranted to keep in all Climates.

N. B. G. also begs to recommend his ROYAL METROPOLITAN SAUCE, which has been universally approved of for purposes of general use.

To be had in London, at the original Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand, opposite Villiers-street; and of J. C. HOSE, late KINNARD, 309, High Holborn.

TO prevent the Scorching rays of the Sun affecting the Skin, is by the use of that infallible Specific,
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,
which immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, produces a delightful and pleasing Coolness, truly comfortable; it also removes Freckles, Pimples, Spots, and all Cutaneous Eruptions. It imparts a luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritation and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant.—Sold in Bottles (duty included) at 3s. 6d. and and 4s. 6d. by the sole proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, No. 20, Hatton-Garden, and by most Perfumers and Medicine-venders.

*** Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and see the Signature, A. ROWLAND and SON.

Also to preserve the Hair from falling, which is occasioned by excessive perspiration,
ROWLAND'S MACCASSAR OIL
Is pre-eminently successful in nourishing the Hair, preventing its falling off in cases of perspiration, illness, &c. and has the unrivalled property of giving a most fascinating and delectable appearance to the Hair. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s., 10s. 6d; and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT, for preventing the Tooth Ache.—CAUTION.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, flagrant impostors have counterfeited them; Copying advertisement, labels, bills and bottles, which renders it indispensibly necessary on purchasing either of the above to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing the Signature and Address in red, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden.

KITCHEN RANGES, with C. Ricket's late Holmes's Patent Conducting Ovens; it is a fact well known that all Ovens hitherto contrived for the use of Families, which are attached to Kitchen Ranges, owing to the Flues, occasion a considerable loss of Fuel as well as diminution of Heat. To obviate these great disadvantages has been the study of the Inventor of the Patent Conducting Ovens, which are without Flues, and which instead of diminishing increases the Heat without the least additional Fuel.—References to Families of the first respectability will be given, where Ovens may be seen in use, and also at the Manufactory, Catle-Court, near Bedford-street, Strand.—N. B. The Society of Arts did Mr. Holmes the honour of voting him a handsome premium for his Invention.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

YORK.

LIBEL AND SLANDER—BELL v. HILL.—Mr. SCARLETT stated the case.—The plaintiff in this action was a young woman, residing at Shields, in the county of Northumberland, and was in partnership with her brother in the china-trade; they were persons belonging to the Methodist persuasion, of great reputation, and universal good character. Hill, the defendant, was a preacher in that district, a man who exercised great influence over the Methodists, who formed a great proportion of his Majesty's subjects in that part of the country. The country was parcelled out into districts, over which a preacher was appointed, and then there was a circuit preacher over these, who derived a handsome emolument (equally the object of the clergy, as of other professions) from his labours. Hill, the defendant, presided over the North Shields circuit. He was in great authority, and made use of it for the double purpose of personal interest, and a species of official influence. The complaint now made by the plaintiff was, that Hill, from some unworthy motives, had interfered to prevent the union of the plaintiff with a respectable man residing at Hull. It would seem that Hill and the brother of the plaintiff, who was a local preacher, and had some difference; and in order to revenge this difference, Hill endeavoured to destroy the brother, the sister, and the entire family of the Bells. He obliged them to quit their residence, he destroyed her brother, and having sought the means, he accomplished the object of the plaintiff's injury, and the ruin of her family. He invited the attention of the Jury to this case, for sure he was, that a case calling for more special consideration could not be well brought before a Court of Justice. A more base man, a more scandalous, or a more wicked case, never perhaps occurred, and what gave it a dye of deeper malignity was, that the defendant, a malicious and worldly minded man, had committed all this mischief under the cloak, and as if under the sanction of religion. While he libelled the plaintiff, he was praying to God; and while praying to God, he was blasting the plaintiff's prospects in life, and carrying on a system of unrelenting persecution against her entire family. This Minister of God, as he styled himself, was propagating the foulest slander, and that to gratify one of the basest passions of the fiend—revenge. In the year 1821, an intercourse had subsisted between a Mr. Sissison, of Hull, a respectable man in trade, and the present plaintiff (Miss Jane Bell); he was attached to her, he offered her marriage, and the ceremony was to have taken place in the month of June of that year. Mr. Sissison had abundant means to make them comfortable, and his intended partner happy for her life. She was a young lady of amiable manners, and could boast of very considerable personal attractions. However, before the wedding day arrived, Mr. Sissison received an anonymous letter, addressed to the care of a preacher at Hull; and, in a short time after, another similar letter, addressed to another preacher, calumniating this young woman in the most scandalous and unfounded manner. These letters professed to come from a sincere friend of Sissison, and warned him of the danger which he would run in forming any connection with the plaintiff or any of her family. Such letters, upon strong minds, would perhaps have had no influence—perhaps they would have been shown to Miss Bell or some of her family, who would instantly have refuted such scandalous insinuations; but Mr. Sissison became alarmed, he dreaded the existence of some mystery, and seemed to think that slighted warnings would turn into deadly curses.—Such were the terms in which he wrote to a friend at York, when asking his advice upon the subject of these letters. At the time those letters were written to Mr. Sissison he had no acquaintance with Hill, the defendant, who had artfully contrived to request a reference to be made to him as to Miss Bell's character and connection. Mr. Sissison had known the wife of Mr. Hill since his childhood, and thus the trap which was laid had eminently succeeded. The anonymous letters he would this day prove to be in Hill's hand-writing, and upon these letters no commentary would be necessary. They were conceived in malice, and they ended in fraud of the most wicked description. Hill had a personal motive to gratify, and he scrupled not to take the most extraordinary means to attain it.—Here the Learned Counsel read the two anonymous letters, warning Mr. Sissison from forming any connexion with Miss Bell, requesting him to make inquiry as to her character, and conjuring him to pray to the Lord to give and assist him in the choice of a wife; for (added the anonymous correspondent) he was sure he never could be happy with that lady. Mr. Sissison was attached to Miss Jane Bell, and perhaps the stronger his attachment the more easily could his suspicions be awakened. However, he sent one of the anonymous letters to Shields, and with this circumstance the defendant, in some way or other, became acquainted. He had his eyes open in every direction, and his hand ready to seize upon every weapon which might inflict the fatal blow. The defendant also wrote a letter to Mr. Sissison from Shields, abusing the writer of the anonymous letters, calling him a "radical rascal," little, perhaps, thinking at the time that he was so accurately depicting his own character. In this letter, also, he begs that the preachers at Hull may not be made acquainted with the fact of his corresponding with Sissison; he called the plaintiff a hypocrite; he described her to be poor and sanctified and vituperate, and exulted that her brother John was "off the plan" or, in other words, had been suspended from preaching; and all this, he concludes his letter by saying, he had done "in the fear of God!" not to gratify any revenge, but purely out of love for Mr. Sissison, and his duty to his Maker!—While these letters were passing, Miss Bell thought it right to make some inquiry. An appeal was made to the preacher and those who knew her best, as to her character and conduct, and they gave her the most unexceptionable testimonials. But the defendant is still at his work of infamy; he gradually infused the poison into the mind of Mr. Sissison, as *Iago* does into the mind of the generous Moor, until at last he so works him up, that murder becomes the fatal catastrophe, as the picture is drawn by our great dramatic poet. He (Mr. Scarlett) would not now trouble the Jury with the perusal of all the letters; they proceeded as they went along with great fervour and warmth; they shewed that Hill found out he was suspected of being the writer of the anonymous letters, and that he feared an action might be brought against himself for a libel, or against Sissison for a breach of promise of marriage, although he warns Sissisons of the danger of revealing his correspondent's name, as likely, if known, to lead to the ruin of himself and family. In August, however, came the critical moment, and the letters of the defendant there described her as "dirty in her domestic concerns, bad tempered, and deceitful." These letters came down to a later period, when Sissison said he could no longer think of engaging himself with Miss Bell. Inquiry was then set on foot; Hill was found to be the author of these anonymous letters, and an action was brought against him. At that time, however, Sissison, only shewed one of the anonymous letters, and when he came into Court at the trial, he could not swear that it was the hand-writing of the defendant. Sissison further added, that these letters were not the only cause for his breaking off the match, and the plaintiff was non-suited. Miss Bell then retired under an impression of great misery and anxiety; then was Hill triumphant; but Sissison becoming satisfied that these anonymous letters were Hill's, and considering his conduct to be base, treacherous, and calumnious, he put all his letters into the hand of his calumniated victim. Hill's own letters, under his own name, were the cause of Sissison withdrawing his affection from the plaintiff, and no doubt she would be entitled to a verdict. He (Mr. S.) very much feared we were fast approaching to that time when religion would be made a cloak for the commission of every species of horror. He would not say that the Methodists as a body shared this feeling, there were many of them liberal, sincere, and able men; and if the body wished themselves well, if it was their wish to stand well with society and the world at large, they would hold up the conduct of Hill to execration.

The evidence in support of the plaintiff's case was then examined, and the anonymous letters read.

Mr. POLLOCK addressed the Jury for the defendant. The Jury, after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 300*l*.

The trial excited an unusual degree of interest, and the Court was crowded during the whole of the day. The defendant was in Court, and he seemed to be popular amongst the Methodist connection in the North of England.

NOTTINGHAM.

Thomas Dewey, aged 28, was charged with the wilful murder of Maria Austen, on the 2d of July, instant, by stabbing her with a knife.

This case had excited considerable interest in the town, and the Court was crowded to excess. The prisoner was a married man and had cohabited with the deceased, who was also married, with three children, but had separated from her husband for some time, and at the period the offence was committed, was far advanced in pregnancy.

Mr. READER, on the part of the prosecution, stated the case to the Jury, which was fully made out by the evidence of the following witnesses:—

Mary Fallowell—I am a single woman, and boarded in the same house with Maria Austen; the prisoner also lodged under the same roof; I went into the deceased's room about half-past ten on the night of the 2d of July, and the prisoner followed soon after; he asked me what he had said the night before to Mary Austen, the daughter of the deceased; I said "you threatened to strike her." The prisoner admitted he had said so, and the deceased then said that her children should not be controlled by him. He then went into his own room, which was on the other side of the passage, and returned, went up to the deceased, and struck her a violent blow below the left breast, saying "there then." The prisoner then returned into his room, and I heard him lay something on the table. I supported the deceased in my arms; she put her hand to her left side and groaned. I desired a daughter of the deceased to go and fetch her uncle, but the prisoner replied, "don't send for any one, for she is a murdered woman."—I then asked the prisoner to fetch a light, but he said "it's of no use, she is a dead woman." He fetched a light, and went up and kissed the deceased, saying, "it will be the last time." The prisoner was going down stairs, and met the brother of the deceased, who said, "Tom, what have you been doing?" He replied, "nothing." A surgeon was then sent for, but before he arrived, the deceased expired. I assisted in carrying the body up stairs, and on undressing her, I saw that her clothes were very bloody. I do not know that there had been any quarrel between them. The next morning I went into the prisoner's room, and saw three knives on the table, one of which, a butcher's knife, I delivered to the constable. I compared this knife with the cuts in the clothes of the deceased, and thought they corresponded in size.

Cross-examined by Mr. HILL—There was no fire or candle in the room; the prisoner did not lock his door when he went out. The knife I found on the table in the prisoner's room early the next morning; the deceased did not wish any body to be sent for. I have known the prisoner about half a year, and I always thought him a still quiet man.

By Mr. Justice PARK—I saw the deceased's husband that night; he had been living at Leicester, but had come to Nottingham that day.

Samuel Spencer—I am one of the police officers of this town; I received a knife from the last witness, which I now produce. [The production of this instrument, together with the clothes taken from the body of the deceased, and which were nearly saturated with blood, excited great sensation in Court. The knife was similar to those used by butchers, and had been made very sharp at the point.] I compared the knife with the cuts in the clothes of the deceased and thought they corresponded.

Maria Austen, a child of nine years of age, after being questioned by the learned judge as to the nature of an oath, was sworn.—I am a daughter of the deceased, and was in the room on the night my mother was hurt. The prisoner came into my mother's room, and my mother told him he should have nothing to do with her children.

By the JUDGE.—I saw the prisoner strike my mother; I was standing opposite my mother.

Ann Whiting, the mother-in-law of the deceased. I was sent for about half-past ten on the night of the murder, and found my daughter dying; I sent for a surgeon, but she died before he arrived; I assisted in undressing her, and found a wound under her left breast, and a considerable quantity of blood.

Mr. White.—I am a surgeon in Nottingham; on the night in question I was called to the deceased; she was then dead; I examined the body the following day before the Coroner's Inquest, and found that the left lobe of the liver had been perforated by some sharp instrument, and a considerable effusion of blood in the abdomen; the wound was about four inches deep, and had evidently been given by a violent blow; I compared the knife now produced with the wound in the liver, and it precisely corresponded in size; the deceased was far advanced in pregnancy.

The examination of the prisoner, taken before the Magistrates, was then put in. It contained a complete confession of the murder.

The prisoner in his defence said, that he had for the last few years been subject to violent pains in the head, which at times deprived him of reason, and that he had more than once attempted suicide.

The Learned Counsel for the prisoner set up a plea of insanity, to prove which several persons, relations of the prisoner, were called. Their evidence, however, entirely failed in substantiating such plea.

Mr. Justice PARK summed up the evidence with the greatest perspicuity, and the Jury, after a few moments' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The Learned Judge immediately passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, and ordered him for execution on Wednesday next, and his body to be delivered over for dissection.

STAFFORD.

ORME v. KNOWLES.—This was an action by which the plaintiff, Mrs. Orme, sought to recover damages for a violent assault, committed by the defendant on the 30th of September last.

The witnesses on the part of the plaintiff, stated, that on the above day, Mrs. Orme being inclined to see a little fashionable pleasure, agreed to go in company with several young people and the defendant, an elderly man, to Walsall Races. She hired a cart for the purpose. The party went to the races, and had a great deal of fun until they were returning home. A dispute arose on the way between Mrs. Orme and Mr. Knowles; and it arose from the latter being somewhat huffed that the former would not stop on the road and have a dish of tea. This was got over, and the party resumed their gaiety. They had not proceeded far, when Mr. Knowles's hat either fell, or was knocked off. It was knocked off again, and a third time Mr. Knowles's hat was knocked off. Each time that the gentleman put on his hat after the accident, he found that it had been more and more abused. Nay, it became very wet, and Mr. Knowles seeing a great deal of tittering going forward among the young ladies, seeing that they looked at his hat as a continued object of laughter, and moreover perceiving that the unfortunate hat used, at every accident, be kept out of sight, as if it had a tendency to remain at the bottom of the cart, from the giggling, the frequency of the fall of his hat, and the increased moisture, began to entertain very provoking suspicions. He spat at Mrs. Orme. She at him, and finally they resolved their differences into blows, and Mr. Knowles thus inflicted the injury thus complained of.

Martha Williams was one of the party. Mr. Knowles was very violent indeed; there was no cause for him to be angry; she believed he was drunk. Mrs. Orme was not tipsy; she had only tasted a little brandy and water.

Cross-examined by Mr. CAMPBELL.—Now, Miss Martha (she smiled), I perceive by your smiling, that you love a bit of a joke. Was not the hat knocked off? No, it was not; it fell off.—Where did it fall off? Into the road.—How did it get wet, Martha? I believe it fell into a lake of water.—Now, Martha, whether did the hat fall into the lake of water, or the lake of water fall into the hat? (Much laughter.) No, it fell into the lake.—Are you sure of that?—I believe it fell into the water.—Did you handle it that evening? I did.—Did you feel it warm? (Great laughing.) Now, Martha, was not the poor man's hat warm? (No answer, but great laughter.)—Did not the ladies amuse themselves with the poor man's hat? Witness could not tell.—The hat was here produced, and bore all the marks of the most inclement usage.

A Surgeon was then called, who stated that he was not called in for a month after the alleged assault. The marks of injury were not serious.

Mr. CAMPBELL addressed the Jury for the defendant. There was no doing without a surgeon in a case like this. Mrs. Orme who had no thoughts of an action, never dreamed of the doctor. A month passed over. The attorney is called; he finds to his consternation, that no surgeon appears in the scene; let one be immediately called. "La! (says Mrs. Orme), I am well, I don't want him." But I do, says the Attorney; we bring our action for a desperate assault—bring you to death's door—have our surgeon to save you by a miracle of skill—have Counsellor Curwood to colour and grace the whole, and then what swimming damages we shall have!—(Much laughing.) Poor Mr. Knowles was, after all, the most unfortunate of men to have been entrapped into this fate by Mrs. Orme. The lady was the centre of fashion—she led the ton—she issued her commands for a party to Walsall races, and directed her cart to be got ready—next she had to fill the cart—the Williams's, the Stringles, and the Knowles's are invited, and off they set to Walsall races. Every thing went on well until her return. Mrs. Orme was quite sober—all the witnesses joined in that—there was no gin—no porter—no ale to be had on the race-ground, and it was not a hot day, and Mrs. Orme could not have been thirsty. However, poor Mr. Knowles was tipsy—he drank for them all, and on the return home he was a fair butt, as they thought, for merriment,. Mrs. Orme and he could not agree. He wanted some hohea on the road. Mrs. O. got sulky, and refused to stop. When at last the party resumed their seats in the cart, it was only to be expected that the young ones would join Mrs. O. and do something to taunt and hurt the poor man. His hat was knocked off, not once, but three times. It was wetted, well wetted, for hours. How did this take place? Yes, it was a good jest for the giggling ladies! a fine day's sport to have Mr. Knowles' hat in the cart for their unrestrained amusement. Were the ladies too delicate for this supposition?—surely no—nor was it the first time that they had exhibited their little figures against an individual of the other sex, for some slight or supposed offence. There was a ludicrous illustration of this remark occurred to a learned relation of a gentleman, a member of their circuit. The gentleman alluded to, in his tour through the Sister Kingdom, Ireland, had been unfortunate enough to impute the crime of thick ancles to the ladies of that part of the world. What was their revenge? There was a certain nightly and morning ceremony, which was of such universal practice that even ladies were supposed to comply with it. It was thought that this ceremony could be made conducive to the end of offering an habitual indignity to the national offender alluded to, and accordingly the bottom of that recipient which was indispensable in the ceremony above alluded to, was decorated with an image of him, and the following rhyme was painted beneath:—

"On thee I ——
Poor Dicky Twiss."

(Much laughing.)—Mr. Twiss, however rejoined, and met his fair antagonists with their own weapons. He caused a similar vase to be made, decorated in the same place, with a figure of himself looking up in an attitude of wonder, and exclaiming:—

"Ah me!
What do I see!"

Mr. Justice BURROUGH said there was no defence to the case as

[redacted]

[redacted] The paragraph was contained in a newspaper, recently established at Huntingdon, opposed in its politics to a journal said to be under the control of the plaintiff, if not edited by him. In the "*Liberal* Journal" there appeared certain animadversions upon the police of Huntingdon, for suffering noisy and idle persons to disturb the peace of the town on Sunday evenings. The imputed libel was inserted in the "Government Paper," as it is called, and professed to come under the very original title of "An Old Inhabitant of Huntingdon." The "Old Inhabitant" expressed his indignation somewhat in the "Cambyses' vein," upon the appearance of such observation in the "Liberal Journal," a paper under the management of the plaintiff, who, according to the publication of "The Old Inhabitant," had stirred up more of insubordination in the quiet town of Huntingdon, than any liberal since the days of Robin Hood. He had violated the Sabbath, and encouraged the little boys to throw stones at the apple-women, and to break the church windows and "the ten commandments." He got drunk in the evening, and started a popular candidate for Peterborough the next morning. Though a disciple of Cobbett's, he was a lover of wine, and though he held a *sinecure*, he was a notorious (Bedford) "leveller." To these and various other allegations, the defendant, who, like the plaintiff,

"Is—can he help it?—a special attorney."

pleaded a justification. The damages were laid at £500.—The publication having been proved, and its authorship by the editor, and the libel put in and read, the defendant's counsel proceeded to cross-examine the editor as to his recollection of certain bills placarded about Huntingdon, signed by Mr. Wells. They contained invitations to the people of Huntingdon. The plaintiff's counsel objected to their reception, but they were received, as proof of correspondent papers having been circulated at Huntingdon.—Witness recollected the acquittal of the Queen. Mr. Well's house was illuminated, and beer was distributed; and Mr. Wells spoke from a waggon to the lower orders.—What did he say?—To this question it was objected, "that the words spoken" were not in any of the pleas set out.—On the other side, it was contended that the words need not be set out; but on a suggestion from the court, it was agreed that the witness should be called again at the close of the speech for the defendant.—This was the plaintiff's case.—On the part of the defendant, it was very ingeniously admitted that Mr. Margitts "loved the constitution because he was a member of an ancient corporation," and was attached to the thirty nine articles of the established religion, and, therefore, with Mr. Wells's character for notoriety, it was surprising he should against such a man be in an action for libel. His political life was freely and fully animadverted upon, and it was contended that the libel was of a public nature, reflecting upon his known principles, and the natural tendency of those principles. Various passages from his "Conciones ad Populum" were read. His addresses to the electors of various boroughs, the independent

representative of which he was anxious to become, and hi Sunday night's Vauxhall, it was contended, had the inevitable effect of rendering lax the morals of the lower orders.—Weston Hatfield, the proprietor of a Huntingdon newspaper, said, Mr. Wells was a friend of his; he produced certain papers containing "the Petition of the Paupers," "Invitations to Vauxhall," &c., paragraphs eulogizing these gardens. One of the paragraphs contained this passage—"The entertainments at Mr. Wells's gardens form a striking contrast to the usual dulness of a Summer's evening at Huntingdon."—The "Petition of the Paupers" was then read, charging that the fruits of their labour had been applied to support tax-eaters and sinecurists.—The Address to the Electors of Eye was also read. It commenced by declaring, that "no place, not even the corrupt and degraded borough of Huntingdon, owed a larger atonement to the public, than the borough of Eye."—Thomas Lovell produced the manuscript (in Mr. Wells's handwriting) of a letter dated January, 1818—A Letter to the Freeholders of the county of Huntingdon—"Of myself I may truly say I live in the hot-bed of sedition and corruption," was its commencement. Seven hundred of these were printed.—The advertisement communicating the plaintiff's intention to illuminate his house, and calling upon "the ragamuffins of Huntingdon to join him in the expression of the triumph of the Queen over ministerial persecution was then read. The witness said about one-third of the houses in Huntingdon were illuminated; he was sworn in as a special constable; he had heard the plaintiff make speeches at various times, but he could not mention any particular occasion.—The master of "The National School" proved that a man was employed to take care that no improper person was admitted. Mischievous boys assembled outside, attracted by the music.—A special constable proved that on the night of the illumination a waggon came from the direction of Mr. Wells's house. He heard Mr. Wells speak of the corporation collectively. In 1807 he heard Mr. Wells speak from a wheel-barrow, but what he said he don't recollect.—Mr. James was recalled, and stated, that at various periods he had heard Mr. Wells declaiming in a powerful way about the corporation. He remembered being present at a supper of the burgesses, where Mr. Wells spoke of a corporation in a degrading manner, charging them with venality and corruption. He spoke of a corporation in a degrading manner, charging them with venality and corruption. He spoke violently of Lord John Russell for having favoured the doctr ne of Malthus.—This was the defendant's case.—The learned counsel for the plaintiff having replied,—The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and the jury having deliberated for half an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 40s.

KENT.

Coleman v. Delasaux.—This was an action of assault and battery, to which the defendant pleaded the general issue, not guilty.

Mr. Gurney and Mr. Adolphus conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Bolland the defendant's.

The plaintiff had been in the army, and resided at Canterbury; the defendant was an attorney of the same city. It was to be collected from the evidence, although it was not distinctly proved, that there had been some old standing quarrel between the parties. At the last Canterbury races, on Barham Downs, the defendant rode up to the plaintiff, who was driving his gig on the race course, and asked some explanation of something which was supposed to have been said by him of the defendant. The answer, which did not appear in evidence, not being satisfactory to the defendant, he struck the plaintiff three violent blows with his whip, and rode away. The assault, which took place in the view of a great many persons, was proved by two witnesses.

Mr. Bolland addressed the Jury inmitigation of damages, and put to them the probability that the defendant must have acted under some strong provocation given by the plaintiff; for it was scarcely to be supposed that without some adequate motive he should have proceeded to such violent extremities,

The Lord Chief Justice charged the Jury that the plaintiff was clearly entitled to a verdict. The defendant, being a member of the profession of the law, ought to have acquired sufficient experience to be aware that no language, however provoking, could afford a sufficient excuse for the violence of which he had been guilty. It was the duty of the jury, by their verdict, to check such ebullitions of passion as had been proved in this case. The peace of society required that in proper cases the Jury should mark their sense of such outrages by giving liberal damages to the party complaining.

The Jury found for the plaintiff—Damages £70.

J. H. Sadler, aged 30, was indicted for intermarrying with Ann Eliza Court, at Hythe, his first wife, Ann, being alive.—The prisoner was a gentleman's servant, and in 1816 had married Ann Hide, a woman in his own station, at the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, with whom he appeared to have lived on ill terms, but had had three children by her. On the 17th of April last he had married Ann Eliza Court, a handsome young woman, of respectable parents, at Hythe, in this country, with whom he cohabited about a fortnight, and then left her, going to his first wife, under pretence of looking after some property in London. His stay being protracted longer than was expected, the unhappy young woman followed him to London, and found him domesticated with his first wife and family. An *eclaircissement* took place, to the misery of both women, and the second wife, by the advice of her friends, instituted this prosecution.—The case was clearly made out, and the prisoner was found *Guilty*.—Judgment postponed.

ATHY.

John Healy was indicted for stealing 5*l*. 17s. from the person of Andrew Keating, of the town of Kildare.

Andrew was an able prosecutor, and appeared very anxious to do his business well. He said his money was in a box in a room in his house; that he saw the prisoner open the box and take it out; but, "my Lordship," you had better try my wife first—she ought to be tried first.—(loud laughing.)—It was about 1 o'clock in the morning that the money was taken, when I was going to pay some money that I owed.—Court—He was going to settle with his creditors at one or two o'clock in the morning. (A laugh.)—Mr. Bethel. Andrew, will you turn about until you and I have a little conversation together?—Andrew. Very well, so we can.—Mr. Bethel. How many brothers and relations have you?—Andrew, five or six.—Mr. Bethel. You have no doubt, but one of them appears in Court to-day?—Andrew. Very well; if my brother is in gaol itself it is not for robbery, only for suspicion of it. (loud laughing.) But what do I care for my brother, eh?—he's as a big rogue as any in Ireland, and I don't care if he's transported; did you hear me that time? (Continued laughter.)—Mr. Bethel. Were you not drunk the night before, and did not the prisoner and your wife attend the quarter sessions together, the day after the alleged robbery?—Andrew. My wife!—Mr. Bethel. Yes, your wife! Andrew. You know very well what I am at. (A laugh.) Andrew. I know d—d well what you're at; but you might as wel be whistling jigs to milestones, as to try to do me. (Shouts of laughter.)—Mr. Bethel. Andrew, I believe your wife and prisoner were pretty well "pretty well for it I thank you." Do you understand me now, Andrew? (A laugh.)—Andrew. I'd advise you to behave yourself. (A laugh.)—Mr. Bethel. If you convict the prisoner, I suppose you expect to be paid by the Grand Jury? Andrew. What should the Grand Jury pay me for?—Mr. Bethel, I ask you, Sir, if the Grand Jury handed you the money would you not take it?—Andrew. I don't know; but if you hand it to me, I'll take it; but sure every body knows the devil a notion you have of it. (Shouts of laughter.)—Mr. Bethel. Andrew, I wish you a good morning.—Andrew. Good morning to you kindly. (Continued laughter.)

Bridget Keating proved to her having put the money in the box, and to her seizing the prisoner in the room, but could not swear that he took it.—*Not Guilty*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna, July 16.—The *Austrian Observer* contains, at length, the new convention between the Emperor of Austria and the King of the Two Sicilies, for the prolongation of the stay of part of the Austrian troops in the kingdom of Naples, till the end of March, 1827.—The preamble states, that, according to the preceding Convention, the number of the Austrian troops in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was fixed at 33,500 men, and the evacuation of the kingdom to take place by the end of May, 1826. But His Sicilian Majesty had considered on the one hand that the numerical strength of the Neapolitan Army, and the degree of its organization, will probably render the support of other troops necessary, even after the expiration of the previous convention—and on the other hand, that the consolidation of tranquillity in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies is so certain, that a diminution of the auxiliary army may be effected; and as the Emperor of Austria has nothing more at heart than to promote, in concert with his allies, every measure that is calculated to accelerate the entire evacuation of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, by the Austrian troops, their Majesties have appointed, viz. the Emperor of Austria, Charles Lewis Count V. Fequelmont, &c. &c. and the King of Naples, the Chevalier Lewis de Medici, &c. &c. their Plenipotentiaries, to draw up some additional artieles to the existing convention.

The articles, five in number, are the same as already been published. As the state of the finances will not allow his Sicilian Majesty to be at a greater expense for the occupation than fixed by the Convention of the 31st August, 1824—and as the Austrian finances ought not to be burdened with an additional charge, in consequence of the prolongation of the occupation,—it is agreed to reduce the troops to 15,000 men, so that the saving thereby accruing will cover the expense of the longer duration of occupation; and if the numerical state of the Neapolitan army should be sufficiently increased to allow the auxiliary corps to be reduced without endangering the tranquillity of the kingdom, this corps shall, at the desire of his Sicilian Majesty, be reduced to 12,000 men; and the saving thence arising shall be to the advantage of the Treasury of his Sicilian Majesty.

Vienna, July 15.—Metalliques, 96½.—Bank Shares, 1220 3-5th.

Ghent, July 23.—It is very natural that the Ordinance of the King of France, which is partly directed against the most interesting branch of our manufactures, should have caused a great and painful sensation. It will particularly affect the numerous class of inhabitants of the country, who are at the same time farmers and weavers.

If we consider that the King of France has issued this Ordinance of his own accord, or rather by the advice of the Council of Ministers, during the interval between one Session and the next, so that the Ordinance has not been laid before the Chambers, we should be tempted to think that his Most Christian Majesty had, in a fit of ill humour and injustice, forgotten both the *hundred days*, and the asylum which Flanders hospitably offered him and his august brothers. In fact, this measure will shortly affect East Flanders, and the markets of its principal towns, Ghent, Alost, and Oudenarde. However this may be, as the Ordinances left a term of fifteen days for the importation of linens, on payment of the old and more moderate duty, advantage has been taken of the circumstance to import into France an immense quantity of these goods; and it is calculated that within these few days, from 35,000 to 40,000 pieces have entered Lille and the department of the North, which were bought up by French dealers, who hastened to our market. This has, of course, raised the price in the warehouses of our merchants in the country and the markets. But after next week there will be a sensible decline.

INDIAN ARMY.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 24, 1825.

General Orders.

In continuation of a General Court Martial, held at Cawnpore, on Monday, the 17th May, 1824, Corporal John Fitz Simmons, of the 5th Company of his Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz. :—

1st. "For entering the Verandah of the Barracks occupied by the 4th Company of his Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, between the hours of one and two o'clock, p.m. of the 13th March, 1824, and then, and there, with mischievous intent, discharging the contents of a loaded musket into the room of Sergeant Tinsley, of that Company, maliciously intending to shoot Eliza Tinsley, wife of Sergeant Tinsley aforesaid, and thereby endangering the lives of other persons then in the room along with her."

2d. "For designedly wasting, on the 13th March, 1824, one round of ammunition, served out for public service."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :—

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner, Corporal John Fitz-Simmons, of the 5th company of his Majesty's 59th Regiment of foot, guilty of both the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does sentence him to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck until he is dead."—Confirmed.

(Signed) Enwarn Paget, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

The above sentence is commuted to transportation for seven years, subject to the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.—Confirmed

(Signed) Edward Paget, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Governor-General in Council concurs in the commuted sentence of transportation for seven years, passed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Corporal Fitz-Simmons.

(Signed) Amherst,
Enward Paget,
John Fendall.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majestcy's service in India.—By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Thomas M'Mahon, Col. A. G.

"In spite of the obstinacy of Olaneta, his duplicity and extraordinary efforts, the moral force of Upper Peru has displayed its irresistible impulse. This section of America, which, placed in the vanguard of those who proclaimed liberty, appeared by its heroic attempts to be destined to effect the triumph of our country, has been the last to see it established on its soil. Its illustrious sons only waited the approach of the liberating army to repeat the vow which they pronounced in the year *ten*.. The enemy's chiefs, dazzled by the splendour of the victory of Ayachucho; saw behind them the immense abyss in which they were about to be buried, and fixing their eyes on their country, found the safety and the consolation which was denied them under the tyrannic power they supported. The soldiers, changing front, have saluted with the tenderness of the instinct of the heart that liberty which they had combated against their will. All have attached themselves and sworn to it for ever. Olaneta, wandering with 400 men, who will abandon him without resource, has no choice but to submit at discretion, and to show to the world the issue of Spanish rashness and injustice, which now occupies in the vast extent of the New World only the narrow enclosures of Callao."—(*Lima Government Press.*

Corfu, May 31.—It is reported here that the British government intends to grant to the Government of the Ionian islands the establishment of some free ports, and that Corfu and Zante are proposed as such. This measure would have a most favourable effect on the trade of these islands. On the 27th instant, his Majesty's corvette, *Rose*, arrived from Malta, with about £20,000 sterling, in British money, which is to be put in circulation instead of that hitherto current in these islands.

A letter, dated Madrid, July 14, says, M. Abad Quaypo, Bisho of Mechoacan, ex-member of the Junta of 1820, has been tried and condemned to six years' confinement in a monastery, near Toledo, in order, as his Judges said, to learn the doctrines of Chrisitanity.—Bread is very scarce at Madrid, and water is not abundant. In general, also harvest has turned out bad. The soldiers of the regiments of the Queen Amelia, destined for the Havanna, have almost all deserted. Six weeks' pay is due to the Guards, and the troops of the line are neither paid or clothed, and the soldiers are in the greatest distress.

Letters from Lepanto of June 14, inform us that Ismael Pliassa, who, at the head of a corps of 6,000 Toxides, had entered Phocis, was attacked on June 1st and 2d, by General Goura, beaten, and forced to shut himself up in the ruins of Castro, a castle situated in the environs of Amphissis; surrounded on all sides, and being destitute of provisions, Ismael applied to the Stralasch Panorios, to obtain a capitulation, which the latter granted, subject to the ratification of his superior, General Goura.—The Toxides, who have so many times been pardoned, thought they were again saved, when General Goura being informed of the cruelty of Ismael Pliassa, who had massacred the Christian inhabitants, the monks, and the priests of several convents and villages of Mount Parnassus, gave orders that Ismael Pliassa, should be hanged, and that his troops should be put to the sword. This sentence was rigorously executed.—After the victory at Salona, Goura, accompanied by Panorios Zeroo Dimos, traversed Doris to proceed to Cranis, in order to attack the Turks encamped on Mount Araryathes before Missolonghi.

Letters have been received from Tunis, of the 9th of June, which state, that the Bey, by way of fulfilling his agreement, with the Pearl and Coral Fishing Company, for the exclusive right of fishing for coral on the coast of Tunis, has sent out a crusier to seize all the vessels it can meet with fishing for coral on his coast, a couple of hundred boats and vessels having, according to their practice, resorted there for that purpose.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says—"It is generally believed at Constantinople, that the losses sustained by the Capitan Pacha at Capo d'Oro, are more considerable than at first stated. A report from Smyrna even says, that the Greeks have taken a corvette of 54 guns. Meantime a small flotilla is arming, which is to be loaded with ammunition; it is destined for the gulf of Lepanto, whither it is to go under the convoy of a frigate. The Capitan Pacha is still at Suda. The Turks are said to have commenced their retreat from Salona for want of provisions. Ibraham Pacha, on the contrary, is advancing into the interior of the Morea, and is in the environs of Calamata, while Colocotrini is said to have approached Navarin.

"Letters from Constantinople of 28th June have the following particulars:—

"The accounts arrived this morning from the Morea positively announce the defeat of Ibraham Pacha by General Colocotroni, now Director of the Executive Power of Greece.—The details of the naval battle between the Greek fleet and that of the Capitan Pacha, inform us that the latter had three ships burnt, one of which was the frigate which had his treasure on board, and captured some transports, which had most of the ammunition and the rafts intended for the siege of Missolonghi.—The Turks had made a general attack on Missolonghi on the 17th of June, but without success, and consequently with considerable loss.—The death of the Seraskier was spoken of, but a piece of news which seems more certain is, the death of General Boyer, who served in the army of Ibrahim Pacha, and whose wounds received in the taking of the Island of Sphactina, have proved fatal."

Deccan Prize-Money.—Wednesday, at half-past half-past twelve o'clock, a Special Board of the Lords of the Treasury was held at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, which was attended by the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Hon. Berkeley Paget, Lord Granville Somerset, Edmund Alexander M'Naughten, Esq. and also Lord Bexley, who, it was understood, was Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time the business about to be discussed commenced, viz. the India Deccan Prize-money, in dispute between the Marquis of Hastings and Sir Thomas Hislop, respecting the Grand Army. Their Lordships were attended by their Secretaries.—The business under discussion was considered of so much importance, that all the King's Law Officers attended the investigation, viz. the King's Advocate, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and the King's Proctor.—The Duke of Wellington, one of the Commissioners, was present. Mr. Arbuthnot was prevented from attending by indisposition, with which the Right Hon. Gentleman is confined in the country.—Their Lordships continued the investigation till three o'clock.—The Earl of Liverpool came to town from Coombe House to attend the meeting.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer came to London from his visit to Lord Grenville at Dropmore, to attend the meeting.

African Discoveries.—The account brought by Capt. Clapperton and Major Denham, from Soudan, and other places in the interior of Africa, which have been visited by these enterprising travellers, is very satisfactory, and much valuable information relative to the inhabitants has been obtained. The surprise of the former gentleman may readily be conceived, upon his reaching Sockatoo, in finding plates, dishes, basins, and other articles of English manufacture, with the makers' names marked thereon; and during his residence, which was nearly three months, he daily used wares of this description. The markets are regularly supplied, in addition to flour, with fine stall-fed beef, mutton, and kids; as also ducks and geese, eggs, &c. The existence of this place, which is to the westward of Bornou, was before unknown; it is governed by a Sultan, who has several wives, and many children; and, with all the persons about him, evinced every attention to Capt. Clapperton. Major Denham proceeded to the South and East of Bornou, and examined the Lake Tsad, which is an immense fresh water lake, visiting many towns and villages in his journey. The country to the southward of Fezzan may be considered as a new discovery, and extends from that place to about the ninth degree of latitude, between the sixth and fourteenth degree of longitude East of Greenwich. It has hitherto been deemed impracticable to travel in any part of Africa as Christians until this time. Both these officers performed the journey as such, occasionally wearing their uniforms, and were deemed by many of the followers of Mahomet as curious personages. We have already mentioned that ministers have considered it an object of such importance, as to again send another mission, placed under the direction of Capt. Clapperton, in which he will be assisted by Capt. Peace, also of the Royal Navy, and the Cameleon sloop of war is preparing at Portsmouth for their conveyance. Very sanguine hopes are entertained of their success, and of ultimately introducing, by the route Capt. Clapperton will proceed, many of our manufactures into central Africa.

A curious circumstance occurred at Stockholm. A colonel Aminoff, of the Hussar Regiment of the Guards, had brought an action at law against a Baron Von Ankersvard. The Colonel was unsuccessful in the first Court; he appealed to a second, and so on through all the Civil Tribunals. Finding that the law of the land was against him, the gallant Colonel resolved to try the laws of honour, and therefore challenged his legal opponent to meet him in the field. The Baron, however, with much good sense, declined this call, and made an appeal to the public, in a pamphlet which is said to be extremely forcible and well written. Among other arguments he observes, that if military officers shall call in the laws of honour to control the laws of the state, and shall create a jurisdiction which only begins to operate when the ordinary Tribunals have pronounced against them, they will, in fact, erect themselves into a military tyranny wholly unprecedented.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 30, 1825.

Royal Reg. of Horse Guards—Lieut. P. P. Doyne to be Capt. vice Fitzroy, promoted.—Cornet T. P. Cosby to be Lieut. vice Doyne—Second Lieut. J. V. Shelly, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Cornet, vice Cosby.

1st Reg. of Dragoon Guards—J. B. Morris, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Wilson, promoted.

6th Ditto—Capt. J. Y. Scarlett, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Hume, who exchanges.

6th Reg. of Dragoons—Capt. R. Warrand, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major T. Macky, who exchanges.

7th Reg. of Light Dragoons—F. Hall, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Warde, prom.

9th Ditto—Capt. H. J. Richardson to be Major, vice Hurt, who retires.—Lieut. H. E. Porter to be Captain, vice Richardson.—Cornet R. F. Shawe to be Lieut. vice Porter.—Cornet and Riding Master J. Rind to have the rank of Lieut.

10th Ditto—C. S. Oliver, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Gifford, promoted.

11th Ditto—Supernumerary Assist.-Surg. B. Campbell to be Assist.-Surg. vice Steele, deceased.

13th Ditto—Major J. F. Paterson to be Lieut.-Col.—Major W. W. Higgins, from half-pay 21st Light Drag. to be Major, vice Paterson.

17th Ditto—H. Witbam, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Massey.

3d Reg. of Foot Guards—Lieut. C. Coote to be Lieut. and Capt., vice Stapleton, prom.—Second Lieut. P. W. Campbell, from Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Coote.

2d Reg. of Foot—W. V. L. Ilesse, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kennedy, prom.

4th Ditto—Lieut. H. W. Breton to be Capt. vice Speed, who retires.—Ensign D. W. J. L'Ardy to be Lieut. vice Breton.—Ensign R. J. Massey, from 96th Reg. to be Ensign, vice L'Ardy.

13th Ditto—Lieut. M. Fenton to be Capt., vice Clarke, deceased.—Lieut. T. Tripbook to be Captain, vice Thornhill, prom.—Ensign T. Blackwell to be Lieut vice Triphook.—Volunteer — Morebouse to be Ensign, vice Blackwell, prom.

15th Ditto—Capt. F. Hope, from half-pay, vice Forde.

19th Ditto—Lieut. D. W. A. Douglas, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Hughes promoted.

20th Ditto—Ensign W. H. E. M'Dermott to be Lieut. vice Douglas, appointed to 19th Foot.

22d Ditto—R. N. Bolton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Streatfield prom.

24th Ditto—Lieut. H. W. Harris, from 54th Reg. to be Lieut. vice Child, who ret.

25th Ditto—Lieut. C. R. Murray, from half-pay, to be Lieut. vice Cary, who exchanges.—A. Barnes, Gent. to be Ensign, vice O'Brien, deceased.

26th Ditto—T. I. Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Campbell, who resigns.

34th Ditto—Assist.-Surg. R. Orton, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice French, who ret.

35th Dttto—Ens. and Adj. M. Dickens to the rank of Lieut.

37th Ditto—Lieut. J. Molineux, from 77th Reg. to be Capt. vice Barrillier, who ret.—Lieut. W. H. Waters, from 3d Royal Vet. Batt. to be Lieut.

38th Ditto—Lieut. R. H. Willcocks to be Capt.—Ensign W. Campbell, from 89th Reg. to be Lieut. vice Willcocks, prom.

39th Ditto—Lieut. T. Wright to be Capt. vice Newport, who ret.—Ensign W. S. Coke to be Lieut. vice Wright.

42d Ditto—Lieut. T. Raynes, from 44th Reg. to be Lieut.—E. H. Chawner, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Macleod, prom.

44th Ditto—Lieut. C. Evans, from 75th Reg. to be Lieut. vice Raynes app. to 42d Foot.

45th Ditto—Ensign J. Ward, to be Lieut. vice Perham, prom.

46th Ditto—R. Manners, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Davids, deceased.

47th Ditto— —— M'Nally, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Geddes, killed in action.

52d Ditto—Lieut. W. Blois to be Capt. vice Hewett, promoted.—Ensign H. A. Morshead to be Lieut. vice Blois.—G. C. Swan to be Ensign, vice Morshead.

53 Ditto—Assist. Surg. C. Maclean, M.D. to be Surg. vice Pollok, who retires.

54th Ditto—Lieut. R. Kelly to be Captain.—Capt. W. Abbott, to be Captain, vice Slyfield.—Lieut. P. Cosby, from half-pay, to be Lieut. vice Harris.—Ensign C. Tobin to be Lieut. vice Kelly.—R. Barton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Tobin.

60th Ditto—Capt. J. C. S. Slyfield to be Captain, vice Abbott.

66th Ditto—C. H. Jenner, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Anstruther.

68th Ditto—Ensign and Adjutant J. Duff to Lieutenant.

70th Ditto—Lieutenant E. J. White to be Captain, vice J. Mackay.—Ensign H. Jelf to be Lieutenant, vice White.—G. L. Harvey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Jelf.

73rd Ditto—B. Brown, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Coote.

75th Ditto—Lieutenant H. Anderson, from 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Mildmay.—Second Lieutenant C. J. Welsh, from Royal Regiment of Artillery, to be Lieutenant, vice Evans.

76th Ditto—Assistant-surgeon, C. Collis, from the 6th Regiment, to be Assistant-surgeon.

83d Ditto—Lieutenant W. H. Law, to be Captain, vice Smith.—Ensign H. Caulfield to be Lieutenant, vice Law.—J. Kelsall, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Caulfield.—Assistant- Surgeon M. M'Dermott, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

86th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon J. Ewing, from 90th Regiment to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Fitzpatrick.

87th Ditto—Ensign W. L. Stafford to be Lieutenant, vice Flaherty, deceased.—T. Creagh, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Stafford.

88th Ditto—Brevet Major G. H. Dansey to be Major, vice Nickle.—Lieutenan J. Gibson to be Captain, vice Dansey—Ensign R. T. Fletcher to be Lieutenant, vice Gibson.

89th Ditto—H. Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Campbell.

91st Ditto—Ensign F. Lloyd, from 1st West India Regiment, vice Laye.

94th Ditto—Captain R. Stewart, from 56th Regiment, to be Captain, vice T W. Poppleton.

96th Ditto—H. J. Lloyd, Gent. to be Ensign, vice R. J. Massey.

99th Ditto—Gentleman Cadet A. F. Wainwright, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Mayne.

Rifle Brigade—R. Jones, Gent. to be Second Lieut. vice Shelley.

Royal Staff Corps—Lieut. C. J. Welsh, from 76th Regiment, to be Lieutenant vice Hall.

1st West India Regiment—G. Robeson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lloyd.

Ceylon Regiment—Hospital Assistant W. M. Wilkins, to be Assistant Surgeon vice M'Dermott.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their halfpay commissions:—Lieut. Col. W. Woodgate, 60th regiment; Lieut. Col. W. MacCarthy, 96th regiment; Major G. Fitzsimons, 67th regiment; Capt. G. Eason, 32d Foot; Capt. E. W. Newenham, 9th Foot; Lieut. A. Campbell, 50th Foot.

UNATTACHED.—To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major R. N. Nickle, from 88th regt.—Major B. Harding, from 6th dragoons.—To be Major—Capt. J. Hewett, from 52d foot.—To be Capts.—Lieut. M. Mulkern, from 11th light dragoons.—Lieut J. F. S. Clark, from 2d dragoons.—To be Lieuts.—Ensign A. L. Macleod, from 42d regt.; Ensign J. H. Anstruther, from 66th regt.; Ensign R. S. Streatfield, from 22d foot: Ensign C. C. Coote, from 73d regt.—To be Ensigns—J. Collin, S. Wiggins, J. M. Kidd, and J. E. Codd.

BREVET.—Lieut. D. Liddell, of the Hon. East India Company's service, and Orderly Officer at the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, to have the local rank of Lieutenant while so employed.

STAFF.—Troop-Serjeant-Major F. Hoey, from 13th light dragoons, to be Garrison Quartermaster to the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

THOMAS SWINDELLS, Bosden, farmer.

ALEXANDER SLOAN and MARK FRIEDEBERG, Paternoster Row, dealers and chapmen.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Manchester, tea dealer. Solcitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.

THOMAS LOVEDAY, Newgate Market, Poulterer. Solicitor, Mr. Dimes, Princes street.

JAMES HOLLIS, Bishopstoke, miller. Solicitors, Messrs. Winter and Co., Bedford row.

ROBERT WATKINS, Mount street, Tailor. Solicitor, Mr. Young, Poland-street.

WILLIAM JONES, Croydon, coal merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Birkett and Co., Cloak lane.

GEORGE LOWE, Popham-terrace, merchant. Solicitor, Mr. Weymouth, Chancery lane.

JAMES READ, Thames-street, victualler. Solicitor, Mr. Glynes, Burr-street.

JOHN BADCOCK, Watlington, Tanner. Solicitors, Messrs. James and Ca., Ely-place.

THOMAS BARNES, Donnington, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Alexander and Son, Carey street.

CHARLES HOLAH, Hastings, chemist. Solicitors, Messrs. Barra and Co., Kingstreet.

WILSON HASELDEN, Liverpool, porter dealer. Solicitor, Mr. Chester, Staple-Inn.

FRANCIS NICHOLSON, Manchester, Corn-dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.

HENRY WALDUCK, Shadwell, dealer and chapman. Solicitor, Mr. Bromley, Copthall-court.

WILLIAM FULLER, Boston, linen draper. Solicitors, Messrs. Reardon and Co., Corbet-court.

JOHN MACAULAY, Cheshunt, Schoolmaster. Solicitor, Mr. Pinero, Charlotte street.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Richards and Sons, Martin's lane, merchants, Aug. 6—John Ryley, Birmingham, Grocer, Aug. 30—Michael Meek, Knaresborough, dealer, Aug. 26—William Watson, the elder and younger, Alnwick, dealers and Chapmen, Aug. 23d—William Vaughan, Pall Mall, tailor, Aug. 20—Joseph Phipps, Portland place, Tailor, Aog. 20—Nathaniel Nathan and Walter Nathan, Goodman's fields, dealers and chapmen. Aug. 20—William Newbold, Fleet-street, tailor, Aug. 27—William Brown, Wood street, silk manufacturer, Aug. 23—James Robertson, Whitsdale, coal merchant, Aug. 25—Thomas Robert Gregg, and William Phene the younger, Watling street, confectioners, Aug. 20—James Storer, Mount street, Undertaker, Aug. 20—Joseph Clarkson, Gracechurch street, hatter, August 20—Thomas Bowden, Museum street, Stationer, Aug. 20—John Paradise, Newcastle street, Jeweller, Aug. 20—Walter Walker, Charles street, Haberdasher, Aug. 20.

CERTIFICATES—Aug. 20.

Patrick Canfield, Pembroke, Auctioneer—Henry Paget O'Shaughnessy and George Sherborn, Pall-mall, dealers and Chapmen—Edward Munk and John Hodgskin, Maldstone, Cheesemongers—Joseph Brown, Austin Friars, merchant—Thomas Clay, Size lane, wine merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Water Robertson and Patrick Kilgour, Liverpool, Drysalters—George Pickles and Thomas Fawcett, Leeds, dyers—Joseph Powell and Frederick Taylor, Burr street, Aldgate, yeast merchants—William Itrown and George Hopps, York, Grocers—John Shaw, and Joseph Shaw, Newbury, market gardeners—Thomas Barnett, sen. and Thomas Barnett, jun., Oxford, farriers—Paul Tatlock, and James Hogg, silk merchants—Broad street—William Whitby and Watkin Williams, linen drapers—William Hargrove, M. Gawthorp, Henry Cobb, and John Hargrove, York, Printers.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The SONG *certainly next week, and a capital one it is. Withu* entrenching *on the privacy of our Correspondent, we shall be godt of the* RUTLAND *Information he has promised.*

EMILIUS is really very kind.

The complaints made by a NOBLE LORD *relative to the delivery of* THE AGE *have been attended to, and the evils alluded to remedied We beg to convey our best thanks to* HIS LORDSHIP *for this polite attention.*

S. is quite right—we all along concluded that something bright would follow the late enlargement of the TIMES, *and sure enough it has proved so, though we never thought it would reach such an excellent thing, as the "New Cooling Company" it started last Tuesday,*

We very much doubt FACT, *and must therefore decline inserting it.*

We have received a letter from DRAMATICUS, *who we conclude is a Haymarket performer, complaining of the substitution of* MRS. GIBBS *for* MRS. GLOVER *in the character of* MRS. SIMPSON—DAW *is a fool, and what's more, he can't help it—but that he should be permitted to remove so admirable an actress as* MRS. GLOVER *from so fine a performance as her* MRS SIMPSON, *and place in its stead such a vile exhibition as the Mrs. S. of* MRS. GIBBS, *is unaccountable—but we are sick of these squabbles altogether—*DAW *must be deranged.*

We cannot see the least fun in F. L.

AMICUS is very polite, and we shall feel obliged by the communication he mentions.

OBSERVATOR is under consideration, for independent of the ACCURACY *of the information he has favoured us with, must be entertained the* POLICY *of submitting it to the Public.*

ALERT is assured we ARE "*on the alert.*"

L. M. ORATOR, SPY, JOCOSO, COWBRIDGE, and A WELL-WISHER have come to hand.

THE AGE.

LONDON, JULY 31.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

We have watched with considerable earnestness, the attacks which have for some time past been so unmercifully made upon THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR, evidently with a view of exciting a question throughout the country as to the qualifications possessed by HIS LORDSHIP for the fulfilment of the duties appertaining to his high and important office; and we are really at a loss to determine whether impudence, malignity, or ignorance, cut the most prominent feature in the various dissertations on the subject, which have come under our observation. We can readily believe that the besotted Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* is at a loss every other day for some position on which he can start off with the prospect of amusing his readers—but we could never suppose that a man could be so far estranged from the common sources of information which hourly arise, as to fix upon one everlasting theme for the display of his genius, when it in reality admits of little argument; and, even if it did, he has not brought any in aid of his positions—for, having very considerately weighed the various opinions held out by this miserable scribbler, waded through his brilliant wit, his poetical effusions, and the different statements advanced—we have little hesitation in setting down the whole compilations as the effusions of a replenished blockhead, and that *our* opinion may receive the sanction of our *readers*, we shall exhibit to them a few samples of this contemptible and shallow hostility. On the general abilities, the consummate legal knowledge, the great attainments, and inflexible principles of LORD ELDON, there is not a difference of opinion throughout the country—at least entitled to a moment's attention—and it will require something more than the feelings of a cockney scribe, whose wisdom, like his influence, is confined very nearly to his own garret, to shake one iota of the universal estimation and respect in which THIS GREAT MAN is held. Nevertheless as such fellows will,

"Sit by the fire and presume to know
"What's done i' the Capitol,"

it is necessary to set them a little to rights, least in the dissemination of *their own* IGNORANCE, they may happen to mislead the JUDGEMENT OF OTHERS. In one of the poetic effusions which this blundering old journal has lately submitted to the perusal of mankind, we find the following concluding stanza, on the question of hanging either the CHANELLLOR, or the Attornies practising in his Court:—

"'Tis not for us to say what's good
Or which 'twere well were movedoff,
But *either way* we think it would
Be very much approved of!"

Without going into the question at all, we will only ask any soul whether it would not be a common charity to hang the fellow who was dunce enough to compile such a mass of nonsense—though to be sure the composition is a little redeemed by the harmony and versification to be found in the pleasant rhythm of "moved *off*" and "approved of."—But as we go further on, we shall find things much more delightful than this; or, indeed than any we at first expected to find, for we should imagine that among all the tit bits of bathos that were ever met with, the followiug is the richest:—

"The Roman Bard was very wrong,
"Tho' some have much admired his song,
"And thought it vastly well done,
"When he declared, that age was tame,
"And appetite no more the same—
"For only look at ELD—N!

'No *torpid palate* here is seen,
"To check his stomach ever-green,
"And taint each fond endeavour," &c. &c.

A "*torpid* palate" is to *us* rather a funny idea, though any thing in the *torpid* line is evidently very familiar with the old CHRONICLE; that, however, is not so alarming; but when he tells us of an *evergreen* stomach, he calls upon us to *stomach* more than we really can afford to do. In God's name who ever heard of such incomparable nonsense--what does the fellow mean? We have met with an evergreen tree, we daily read the ever-*green* CHRONICLE; but an *evergreen* STOMACH! is something so *novel*, that our intellects are literally bewildered: so we turn from this for relief, and on refering to Monday's CHRONICLE, we find as much as, under all circumstances, could be reasonably expected. In alluding to what this deep fellow calls "the fate of the motion list," we find the following parallel to the situation of the COURT OF CHANCERY—

"*If a man were to put himself through a course of physic for the* "*benefit of another*, he may be well assured, that he would be "extremely apt to find fault with the prescription, to neglect "its directions, and to throw the boluses and black draughts out "of window as good for nothing, when he felt a *twinge* in his *un-*" *nameable lower regions!* Something like this case is that of "Chancery when subjecting itself to rules devised for the advan-" tage of suitors."

This appears to us by far the most amusing turn in the whole affair, for we should imagine "a man putting himself through a course of physic for the benefit of another," one of the most original thoughts that ever entered the mind; but the "twinge in his unnameable lower regions," is smarter still, if possible—because, in addition to the ingenuity, there is considerable delicacy in this touch of the CHRONICLE, for you may depend upon it that there can be no doubt on earth that the "unnameable lower regions" here introduced, are meant for the identical "evergreen stomach" alluded to before; if, after this, the CHRONICLE would "put itself through a course of physic for the general benefit of mankind," it would be the height of all charity, more particularly as it has *dozed* the town, heaven knows, long enough. We do not think it necessary, in the present article, to enter upon any justification of the dignified or learned Peer, who is the subject of it, from the individual cases that are cited as condemnatory of his Lordship's judicial integrity, because we have effected a much more important point, in exposing the imbecility of the antagonist by whom he has been mainly assailed—but, as it is our decided intention to resume this discussion, we shall avail ourselves of every opportunity that may present itself to lay open the barefaced presumption of attacking, *without* RHYME, and certainly without reason, one of the most eminent, if not the *most* eminent Judge that ever presided over the laws of our nation, and one of the most conscientious Peers that ever spoke within the walls of her Senate.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Act allowing Newspapers to be sent to the British Colonies, at a rate of postage of three-halfpence each paper, does not come into operation till the 10th October next, and then it will be necessary to put the Newspaper into the Post-office *on the day on which it is published*, otherwise the paper will be charged postage as a letter.—*Courier.*

We shall feel particularly obliged to the *Courier* to tell us how a *Sunday* Paper is to manage to do this.

We recently took an opportunity, in a casual way, to refer to some particular instances of conduct adopted by those miscreants, THE SAINTS, exemplified by allusions to certain individual cases; but an occurrence of the past week enabling us to resume the subject, we do so with considerable willingness and zeal; for the events of every day tend to convince us of the necessity there exists of adopting every available means to crush the rising power and open presumption of these wretches, whose ultimate aim, apparent in all the petty machinations of their commonest transactions, is the accumulation of wealth and power, and the final subversion of the established order of things. It is impossible to contemplate the daily occurrences that are submitted to our observation, in which the intolerance of these people is the leading feature, without engendering a very natural apprehension and alarm at the inroad made by them on the received forms of our religious institutions, the general arrangements of worldly concerns, and the actual DECORUM OF SOCIETY; and, while the vast increase, as well as predominance of this influence must convince every thinking mind of the eventual ruin it will entail upon us, unless radically shaken in its progress, it must also point out the absolute advantage, as well as direct necessity of straining every nerve to suspend, and finally impede, this baneful power. The Press has this week teemed with the full particulars of an action for libel and defamation of character, brought by a most respectable young lady of the name of BELL, against a fellow who has the audacity to style himself THE REVEREND THOMAS HILL, in aid of which a mass of evidence of the most conclusive character was disclosed in Court, and the defendant has consequently been cast in the sum of 300*l.* damages; and if any thing were wanting to confirm the opinion which fortunately so many thousands already entertain of that sect of personages to whom this reptile belongs, a perusal of the trial in question would be quite sufficient, for an instance of more cold blooded, calculating villainy, more impudence, hypocrisy and blasphemy we never remember to have perused. It makes one shudder for the safety and respectability of the Church of England to see an itinerant vagabond, like this HILL, assume the dignified and awful name of Reverend, to which neither education, natural acquirements, or universal information entitle him, and dare to attempt, in that sanctified character, an exposition of the Holy Bible, and to inculcate an observance of the DIVINE WILL; while, in every moral and religious construction, he is violating all those very doctrines he is presuming to teach, and holding out to the very persons he proposed to edify, and (what is of much more consequence) to the world at large, an example most fatal to the salvation of common principle. The errors of a man, in no respect removed above the ordinary level of society, frequently bring about, with *his* ruin, that of some unfortunate followers and

nmcdiate connections, bent on the same direction of dis-
osition, and equally regardless of consequences; but there
ie injury terminates—not so in instances like the present,
r the example given by a pastor to his flock, over whom
nore particularly in that class to which this man belongs)
e is supposed to possess a great influence, is too frequently
llowed, on the conviction of its rectitude; and in cases
ich as this, where, in addition to a feeling of rectitude, a
irst of WORLDLY GAIN is entertained, it is SURE to be pur-
ued. The daily derilictions we hear of among that order of
eople who dissent from the religion of the Established
hurch, more particularly among what are called METHO-
ISTS, have reached so alarming a pitch, that it is totally im-
ossible to mistake either their pretensions or objects; the
ecurity of government is threatened—the dissemination of
hristianity, comparatively speaking, impeded—and the
hole land deluged with an evil increasing every instant
oth in magnitude and in effect, and unless by an occasion-
l exposure such as this, a temporary stop were given
o their proceedings, their POWER would be at last equal to
heir AIM, and the brand of PURITANISM, which blazed through
he realm in the seventeenth century—immolated the mo-
arch, and fired our country's pile, would be re-lit, and
pread once more its devastation along our shores. To a-
ert this projected danger, and expose the shallow policy—
et barefaced attempts of its contrivers, and to remove from
ociety in general a horde of wretches, whose very words
re libels, whose hearts are all guile, and whose very lives
re LIES, must be the persevering study of every worshipper
f his God and every well wisher to his King and to his
Country; and, as long as we retain the common faculty of dis-
inction, we will leave no stone unturned to further such an
niversal object, and as *one* instance may effect a single
oint, "convince the wavering, or confound the weak," we
annot do better than submit to them a specimen or two of
he RELIGION, TRUTH, HONESTY, GOOD FEELING and CANDOUR
f the *Reverend*!! THOMAS HILL. Lest our readers may be
enerally ignorant of the case, it is merely necessary to in-
form them, that, in consequence of MISS BELL's brother
aving interfered in some local disputes relative to the
plans, as these impostors term them, of their preaching,
his *clergyman* formed and carried into execution, the de-
sign of preventing the sister marrying a MR. SISSISON, by
a series of anonymous and subsequently subscribed letters,
defaming her character, and for a reparation of this injury
the action was brought, and the damages already recorded
obtained. Nothing can speak plainer—nothing more fully
display the *real* feelings and designs of these miserable
creatures than the subjoined extracts from this HILL's let-
lers, in the first of which he says, in warning MR. S——, of
the dangerous step he is taking,—"what, a *Methodist* join
himself to infamy and *poverty*!" Ask the METHODIST
Preachers whether you ought to take "such a step?"

The profane varlet then goes on to say, (speaking of her as one of his OWN SECT)—"as I am a *Minister* of JESUS CHRIST, and as I must stand at his bar to answer for all my transactions, I will tell you my opinion—she is full of religion, and even sanctification, and full of drunkenness, scandal, and calumny!!"

In drawing this EXACT *picture of* HIMSELF would any one suppose a man could be found wretch enough to invoke the sacred name of THE LORD to such prostituted purposes—but so it is; and going further on we shall find even the language of THE LORD'S disciples cited to forward his object, but that mighty master of the human mind, SHAKSPEARE, says "the Devil himself can quote Scripture for his purposes," and such indeed appears to be the case here. In the course of his correspondence this worthless fellow observes, "I know not what to say, but what I do say is done *in the fear of* GOD!" Then again, "Oh my brother, pray much, *trust in* GOD, be *firm*, and *you will be* DELIVERED!" And after having carried his points, divided two affectionate hearts, and sown between them the seeds of discord for ever, he observes, "Oh how ought you to *praise* GOD for deliverance!" and in urging MR. SISSISON to conceal all knowledge of him when the trial was coming on, he observes, "Be therefore true to your word, and you will have to *praise* GOD *for ever* that there was such a man in YORKSHIRE (if I mistake not) as Anonymous, and such a man in *Shields* as T. H.;" on which latter quotation it is only necessary to remark, that a more horrible sample of hypocrisy, blasphemy, and knavery was never read.

Anonymous and T. H. are the *same* man, yet the fellow speaking of himself, with some ingenuity, attempts to disconnect them, by venturing a guess, who ANONYMOUS can be, when he says, "if I mistake not,—" and all this language is used *in the name of* GOD!!!

Where are our laws, where are the statutes of the land, where are the common energies of the minds of men, that such beings are not incarcerated for life by the hands of Justice, or swept from the surface of all human intercourse by the common consent of Earth, and the voice of all creation. Man *has* deceived and *will* deceive his fellow while time shall last—he has *robbed* his friend, *traduced* his neighbour, and even *murdered* his associate—but enormous as is such crime, he has done it in the course of that interchange of society, where it arises out of the dealings of MAN *to* MAN, uninfluenced by any other impulse than the dictates of bad passions and depraved principles, with a reckless contempt of DIVINE COMMAND—but here is one, amongst a thousand instances, where a mortal, invoking the awful name of his Maker, professing to be his Minister, breathing his dread words, and openly avowing himself to be the dispenser of his HEAVENLY WILL, under this holy garb, wrapt in this secure mail, outraging all the bonds society has formed on EARTH, and warring against all the sacred ordinances of Heaven! It is to be presumed that the frequent recurrence of this licentious conduct will arouse the legislature from their dream of security, and produce an enactment of some law by which the hallowed shrine of our religion may be protected from the inroads so continually made on it by these "Scribes, Pharisees, and Hypocrites," by which the natural purity of the peoples' hearts and imaginations may remain uncontaminated by the doctrines of these false Prophets, and by which the country may at once be rid of a set of plunderers, who are attempting to disturb her envied tranquillity, to partake, in their own persons, of her great prosperity, and to undermine the proud ascendancy she now holds over all the NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

SIR WILLIAM CURTIS'S—LAST!

SIR WILLIAM CURTIS is returned from his Baltic expedition, and we are rejoiced to say, in excellent health—he is a loyal subject, an eminent merchant, and an honest man: and, as such, we respect him. The worthy baronet is a funny fellow withal, for a friend called on him the other morning to ask after his health. He found him in his dressing gown and slippers, with a velvet cap on his head—"Pray, SIR WILLIAM," said he "how are you after your *Water* excursion." "Tolerably well, my friend, I thank you," replied the baronet—"but (pointing to his cap) you see I have come home *vel vet* over *head and ears*!"

In the concluding week of the late SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, Mr. BROUGHAM, it will be remembered, interrogated the SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS as to the period when it was supposed the French troops intended to evacuate Spain, and the honourable gentleman was understood to say, that he could, with perfect sincerity, state, he was satisfied in his own mind that the French government had not the slightest shadow of an intention of keeping PERMANENT OCCUPATION of that country. We are very willing to give Mr. CANNING credit for as much sincerity as he can bring into the field, nor are we prepared to doubt the *belief* for which this sincerity is here called into action, but we shall take leave to remark, that the avowal appears to us given without that usual discrimination which distinguishes the conduct, and in general the remarks, of the HONOURABLE SECRETARY, for from information received within this day or two, upon the *authority* of which we WILL PIN OUR FAITH, the intimation therein given is by no means borne out either by circumstances or fact. *We are prepared to state* that the French government, rather than resign possession of CADIZ, would at once go to war with this country—that no intention of abandoning it has ever been entertained—and that they are prepared to spend A MILLION OF MONEY on its fortifications, were it necessary, for the purpose of making that Citadel to *them*, what the Fort of Gibraltar is to *us*. It is known, moreover, that purchases are at this moment making in England of artillery for that specific object, and that very general preparations have for some time past been agitated for the undertaking and completion of this important point; and although we do not presume for an instant to impugn either the wisdom or information of THE HONOURABLE SECRETARY we should be compromising a duty which appears to us involving a question of vital import, if we did not direct the attention of His Majesty's Ministers to a circumstance so essential in all its bearings, and which may be so fatal in its consequences. A retrospect of the late Peninsular war affords us quite argument enough for the necessity we have felt, of introducing the subject, and as we do not entertain a moment's doubt but the notification will undergo the severest scrutiny and investigation of government, we shall not now enlarge upon it, but content ourselves by remarking, that, if there is one spot of land more than another from the possession of which the French ought to be excluded, CADIZ *is that* SPOT, and that it behoves this government, if it be desirous of avoiding the possibility—nay, probability—of hostile measures, to require the immediate resignation of this important fortress, as an earnest of that good understanding upon which the present *peace* was established, and as a security for its future CONSOLIDATION.

RAIKES seeing GLENGALL taking a glass of wine at Crockford's the other night, asked him what wine he was drinking, to which GLENGALL replied, with his usual adherence to truth, "Wine—pooh—its cherry brandy." "I should rather think," said RAIKES, "its cherry *bounce*."

One of those silly affairs which seem to afford so much pleasure to a few persons who exist on eating and drinking, and hearing themselves speak—we mean, in plain terms, a public dinner—has just been given at Wexford to that Catholic mountebank, DANIEL O'CONNEL, quite as like in its general complexion to other occurrences of the kind as possible, and quite as worthy of record; but as we have neither room nor inclination to expatiate at any length on the proceedings of this important congregation, we shall therefore content ourselves by making a few cursory remarks on the speeches of Master DANIEL and his incomparable friend SHIEL. After making a trumpery tirade about the late rejection of the Catholic Bill, the first of these orators observes:—"These symptoms loudly proclaim the melancholy truth that *Ireland does not govern herself:* that she is subject to the misrule of an interested policy, and all the evils under which she groans will continue and will thicken, until Protestant, Catholic, and Dissenter, coalescing and confederating together, become too strong for their chains, and insist, in a voice of thunder, on the restoration of their common country to her rights and to her freedom." we should presume that no one was ever yet found fool enough to assert that Ireland DID govern herself"—indeed, it will be a melancholy truth, as Dan says, for Ireland, when that is the case—for the experience of every day assures us of the inability of her sons to govern themselves, and the consequent impossibility of their ever presuming to govern one another. In another part of this harangue this blundering blockhead says, "does England want allies?" She may have them here, and they will fight her battles, and win victory for her standards. We do not want to fight with the Marquis of Anglesea; but the day may, and *will* come, when England will want us to fight by her side; and when that occurs, despicable and base-born is that being who will raise an arm in her service, until she does justice to his country." By which one would immediately infer that unless parliament consents to the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, Great Britain had better not think of going to war, for "the divil" an Irishman would lend an hand to help her out of her difficulties—instead of which, the chances are, that when that calamity *does* again visit this country, we shall not only find Englishmen enough to fight their own battles—but a few left to send over to Ireland to keep these rebellious Paddies in subjection. We recommend, by way of a friendly hint, a little more circumspection to DANIEL in his orations; the times have been, even in the comparatively mild reign of the Tudors, that this fellow would have "lain shorter by the head" long ere this; and as it is we think his speeches are as nearly allied to HIGH TREASON as inflammatory language can well be; but this is DANEIL'S own affair, for it only makes us laugh. As far as poor SHEIL is concerned, we have a different kind of feeling, for every thing he says is so humourous and nonsensical that we cannot entertain resentment, for as far as downright bombast goes, not even the stuff in SHIEL'S tragedies can surpass the following tirade: he said "the *mass* of EMOTION had *encreased* into a *vast* accumulation, and that the FIRE which had long lain in the regions of society, had burst out from its *frozen* summits! MOORE'S health was of course drank, and, as usual on such occasions, SHIEL, who thinks himself a poet, always returns thanks for him, and did so in this instance; assuring them that though greatly exposed to temptation, no SEDUCTION had DEBAUCHED him from his country. The evening of course passed off very delightfully, and we will be bound there were not five people in the room who did not go away, thinking really that O'CONNELL and SHEIL are two of the cleverest fellows living.

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

His MAJESTY has been pleased to grant to the Honourable GEORGE NEVILLE, Clerk, Master of Arts, Rector and Ordinary of Hawarden, in the county of Flint, and Master of Magdalene College, in the University of Cambridge, (second surviving son of the late Right Hon. RICHARD ALDWORTH, Lord BRAYBROOKE, deceased, by CATHERINE, his wife, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. GEORGE GRENVILLE, some time First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and sister of the late most Hon. GEORGE, Marquis of BUCKINGHAM, K.G., (also deceased,) his royal license and authority, that he may (not only in strict fulfilment of an injunction contained in the last will and testament of the late Right Hon. JAMES GRENVILLE, Lord GLASTONBURY, deceased, but also in testimony of his most grateful and affectionate respect for the memory of his said noble kinsman and benefactor, and likewise out of respect to his maternal uncle, the Right Hon. THOMAS GRENVILLE), assume, take upon himself, and henceforward use the surname of GRENVILLE, in addition to and after that of NEVILLE, and also bear the arms of GRENVILLE quarterly in the first quarter with those of NEVILLE; and that such surname and arms may, in like manner, be taken, used and borne by his issue male, when and as they shall severally and respectively become entitled to the possession of certain estates in the county of Somerset, in virtue of the limitations of the said will.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.—At an early hour on Thursday morning, the remains of this nobleman were removed from his late residence in St. James's-square, for interment in the family vault at Lincoln. The procession consisted merely of the hearse and six horses, followed by one mourning coach, containing the butler and housekeeper to the deceased Duke. The nearest relatives of his Grace left town yesterday, and the funeral will take place in a private manner, the same having been the wish of this departed nobleman.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—By special license, at Abbeyliex church in the Queen's County, on Tuesday, the 26th of July, by the Rev. John Stokes, A. M. Vicar of Cobham, in the County of Kent, Lord Clifton, eldest son of the Earl of Darnley, to Emma Jane, third daughter of Sir John Parnell, Bart. and niece of the Earl of Portarlington. Among the company present on this interesting occasion were—the Earl and Countess of Darnley, Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci, Lady Elizabeth Bligh, Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wingfield, Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey, Mrs. Vesey, Hon. Charles Vesey, and the Rev. Mr. Newcombe. On leaving the church, the party proceeded to Abbeylicx-house, the seat of Viscount de Vesci, and partook of an elegant *dejuené*, immediately after which the happy couple set off for Clifton Lodge, in the County of Meath.

MATCH FROM CHELTENHAM.—A Mr. Danvers matched himself, at the finish of Cheltenham races, to go on foot from thence to Bayswater, 94 miles, in 22 hours, for 200 sovereigns. The start took place on Friday night, and the pedestrian performed 30 miles in six hours without stopping to refresh. He accomplished the 50 miles in half the stipulated time, and leisurely at rather more than four miles an hour, and won the match easy with ten minutes to spare. He wore flannels only, and thick shoes.

MR. GRAHAM AT BRISTOL.—Mr. Graham made his 29th ascent on Monday afternoon, at Bristol, from the Gas Company's Works, accompanied by Mr. Robert Jillard, at eight minutes before five o'clock. The fineness of the day caused several thousands of persons to assemble round the spot and the adjacent heights. The balloon rose gracefully with what seamen denominate a half gale, until it had attained a considerable altitude, when it took an easterly course for about ten minutes, and remained for some time stationary, perfectly visible for upwards of an hour.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

DERBY RACES.

First Day, Monday, July 25.

Sixty Guineas given by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire for maiden horses, &c. Heats, two miles.—Mr. Houldsworth's b. f. Maid of Mansfield, 3 yrs old 1 1; Mr. Tones's br. g. Tripoli, 5 yrs old 2 0; Mr. Owen's b. f. by Cestrian, 3 yrs old 0 0; Lord Rancliffe's b. c. Dandy, 3 yrs old 4 5; Mr. Twemley's ch. f. by Blucher, 3 yrs old 5 4; Mr. Powell's Woodbine, 3 yrs old 3 bolt.

The Gold Cup, value 100 guineas, the surplus in specie, by subscriptions of 10 guineas each, all ages. Three miles. 15 Subscribers.—Mr. Athorpe's Sir Gray, by Rubens, 4 yrs 8st. 2lb. 1; Sir C. A. Hasting's b. h. Canteen, 4 yrs 8st. 2lb. 2; Lord Darlington's Barefoot, 5 yrs 8st. 2lb. 3; Lord Anson's b. c. Sligo, 4 yrs 8st. 2lb. 4.

A Sweepstakes of 20 guineas each for 2 yr old colts, 8st. 2lb; fillies 8st. Half a mile.—Mr. Mytton's b. f. Louisa, by Orville 1; Mr. Turner's ch. c. Jeweller by Tiresias 2.

Second Day.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Plate of 60gs. for horses of all ages. Three-mile heats.—Mr. Houldsworth's br. f. Miss Maltby, 4 yrs old, 7st. 5lb. 1 1; Lord Sligo's b. g. Bequest, 4 yrs old 2 2.

Sweepstakes of 5gs. each, for three-years old colts, 8st. 7lbs.; fillies, 8st. 4lbs. Heats, one mile and a half. (21 subscribers.)—Mr. F. Bradshaw's br. f. Arachne, by Filho da Puta 1; Mr. Houldsworth's c. f. Conviction, by Cannon Ball 2; Mr. Gisborne's b. f. Susan, by Mango 3; Sir T. Mostyn's br. f. by Whisker 4; Lord Darlington's gr. c. by Whisker, dam by Wizard 5.

Sweepstakes of 5gs. each for half-bred Horses, that never won Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes prior to the 10th of May, 1825. Four yr olds, 10st. 10lb.; five, 11st. 7lb.; six, 11st. 12lb.; and aged, 12st. To be rode by Gentlemen. Two mile heats. (Thirteen subscribers.) Mr. Wilkins named Ld Rancliff's g. g. Theodoric, 6 yrs. 1 1; Mr. F. Bradshaw's ch. g. Fitzjames, 6 yrs old 4 2; Mr. Kempson's h. High Lurcher, 4 yrs old 5 3; Mr. W. B. Johnson's b. m. The Nun, 6 yrs old 3 4; Mr. Marriott's b. c. 4 yrs old, by Norton 2 dr.

BRIGHTON RACES.

First Day, Thursday, July 28.

The Gold Cup, value 100gs. the gift of his Majesty, added to 10 sov. each. Three years old, 6st. 12lb.; four, 8st. 3lb.; five, 8st. 12lb.; six and aged, 9st. 3lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. Two miles. Lord Egremont's gr. c. by Whalebone, 3 yrs 1; Mr. Theobald's Cydnus, 4 yrs 2; Lord G. Cavendish's Bizarre, 5 yrs 3; Duke of York's Dahlia, 3 yrs 4.

second day.

The Two Year Old Stakes of 50gs each. Three-quarters of a Mile.—His Majesty's ch. f. by Rainbow, 1—Ld Egremont's b. c. by Whalebone, 2—Ld Exeter's ch. c. by Comus, 3—Ld G. Cavendish's ch. c. by Comus, dr.—A beautiful race.—The Duke of York was on the ground, and was received with joyous acclamations.—The Duke of Cambridge, and a long list of Fashionables were also present.

THE FIGHT AT WARWICK BETWEEN THE BULL DOGS AND THE LION.

(from a correspondent on the spot.)

This combat took place at half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday in the factory yard, but from an anticipated *hoax*, the guinea admission customers were very shy. The dogs for the sport were of the best bull breed, viz. Turk, Captain, Tiger, Nettle Rose, Nelson, and a brindled bitch. The lion was released from his cage into a stage encircled with iron, and the seconds to the dogs were Edmonds, Jones, and Davis. The lion was so great a favourite that any odds were offered upon him, but no takers—not even by the owners of the dogs.

The first turned loose were Turk, Captain, and Tiger, and they all shewed their breed, but Nero pawed two of them rather unceremoniously after some minutes had elapsed, and they bolted. The remaining dog, Turk, kept at his work, and pinioned the lion by the nose for some time.

Mr. Wombwell, the owner of Nero, claimed a cessation of warfare for twenty minutes, agreeably to articles, and in this interval the lion shewed a want of courage, by moving majestically to the opposite part of the stage from where the dogs had entered, piping, open mouthed, and other unfavourable symptoms. 2 to 1 on the dogs.

The second turn loose soon settled the business. The dogs went to work, and the lion ran away from them, and here ended what some would have called the sports of the day. The two other dogs had nearly killed each other on a former day, and could not be shewn if wanted.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

The Stake-holder on this event having appointed 2 o'clock on Monday to give up the stakes to the winner, he accordingly attended. The Subscription-room, the yard, and the gateway, were crowded beyond precedent. The Stake-holder then announced that he had received the following letters from Mr. Carter, the Solicitor of Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Radford, the Umpire of Cannon:—

"Dear Sir,—Mr. Hayne has desired me to request you will not deliver up the stake of the fight between Cannon and Ward until the umpires and referee meet to decide the fairness of the battle.

"Yours, &c. W. A. Cartea.

"Furnival's Inn, 25th July, 1825."

"11, Furnival's Inn, July 25, 1825.

"Sir,—In consequence of serious doubts expressed by Mr. Hayne, of the character of the late fight between Thomas Cannon and James Ward, and these doubts having been confirmed by others, I feel it my duty, as umpire, on the part of Cannon, both for the sake of Mr. Hayne and the sporting world, to request that you will retain in your hands the stakes until a meeting shall have taken place between the umpire of Ward, the referee (Mr. Osbaldestone,) and myself. The articles specify "that the stakes are to be given up according to the award of the umpires and referee;" and no award having been made on the spot, I am, perhaps, justified in begging this short delay. In the interim, I shall expect that any evidence which can be produced to sustain Mr. Hayne's doubts will be brought forward. By Monday next our decision will, no doubt, be accomplished.

"I have the honour to be, &c. J. Radforn."

All the sporting men expressed the utmost astonishment at their contents, and immediately inquired if the Stake-holder was present at the fight, and if any objection was there taken by any party as to the fairness of the battle. The Stake-holder at once answered that he was present, and in conversation both with the umpires and the referee, and that not a single suspicion was breathed that the fight had not been fairly won. The Stake-holder then appealed generally to the judgment of the highest sporting gentlemen present, who declared that there was not the slightest pretence for withholding the payment of the stakes.—The Stake-holder, upon this declaration, instantly paid over the thousand pounds to the backer of Ward. This conduct gave universal satisfaction, and it was said that Mr. Hayne was only *sparring for wind*.

Cannon was present, and declared most honourably to himself that he had fairly lost, and that £200 was his own money. All bets were immediately paid.

On Wednesday an inquest was held at Great Hale, on view of the body of John Wesselby, of Bicker. Deceased had undertaken a journey to Great Hale, to visit some friends there, and was taken violently ill on the road. He was found by some chance passengers in a dying condition, and was only just able to articulate "Let me alone, I am going," when he almost instantly expired.—Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

Miraculous Escape.—A singular occurrence took place in the Gibbet Colliery near this town, on Tuesday the 19th instant. A young woman, of the name of Jane Tranter, fell by accident down the shaft of an ironstone pit, a depth of 110 yards, and what is almost incredible, she received no other injury except a few bruises upon her arms and legs, occasioned by catching against the pit-rope as she fell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Knightsbridge Toll-Gate.—The workmen have begun to prepare the erection of the new toll-gate, near the Cannon Brewery, which is to supersede the Hyde Park corner gates. We understand that there will be only one toll-house, which will be erected in the centre of the road, leaving the carriages to pass on the right and left. This arrangement is likely to be of great benefit to Knightsbridge, and the whole erection is undertaken to be completed by October next.

Mr. Holmes, M. P. gained a 20,000*l.* prize in the Lottery just concluded.—*Star.*

A Carrier Pigeon.—A carrier pigeon being killed on its way from Scandaroon to Aleppo, the letter conveyed by it, instead of reaching the person for whom it was intended, fell into the hands of a European merchant of a different nation. It contained information of the excessive price to which gall-nuts, the most valuable article of commerce procured from Aleppo, had risen in Europe. The merchant, who had thus obtained the notice, immediately bought up all the gall-nuts he could find, and by this means acquired a very considerable gain. The circumstance naturally produced a great deal of jealousy and ill-will among the Europeans, and at length, to prevent the chance of a repetition of such dishonourable conduct, it was resolved by them, that in future no couriers of the kind should be used. Since that period, therefore, the practice has been discontinued. The pigeons had been known to perform the journey in two hours and a half. The distance between the two places is between sixty and seventy miles, in a straight line.

The Cosmorama.—This exhibition deserves to be ranked amongst the displays and application of the fine Arts, which minister at once to the pleasure of the eye, and are auxiliary to the information of the mind. There is much in it beyond the mere praise of artist-like ingenuity and beautiful picture. Many of the subjects are not only gratifying to the passing sight, but tend to excite and assist the attainment of knowledge relative to some of the most curious objects of historical and antiquarian research, the history of arts and of man in ages and regions the most remote from modern and local apprehension. The views of Athens and of the Ruins of Pæstium are particularly captivating, not only from the union of the architecural and picturesque, but associated with all the remembrances dear to us in the renown of elder times, and in the struggles of the present era. Our attention is, however, most rivetted and rewarded by the views of the Pyramids, the Sphynx, the great temple at Edfou, and the Ruins in the island of Phyloe, which carry us in imagination through wonders, and over vast deserts of a region, the primitive birth-place of Arts, Science, and Civilization, and still the objects of laborious and perilous research to the curiosity of the learned world. There are also many other objects more or less interesting, but the Bourse, or New Exchange in Paris, is quite unworthy of its plan and association.

Mansh & Co's Bankruptcy.—Saturday a Meeting of the Creditors was held at the Commissioners' Rooms, in Basinghall-street, when the creditors of Mr. Stracy and Mr. Graham were informed, that a dividend of 17s. 6d. in the pound would be paid on the private debts of the former, and 20s. in the pound on the private debts of the latter. It is expected that in a few days a further dividend will be declared on the bankruptcy; this may however, be prevented by the Bank of England, who have not yet relinquished their claims for Mr. Fauntleroy's forgeries. The Bank are well aware that every objection is made to their claim; but then, they say, that as guardians of the public property, they have a right to make that claim. Should they persevere, the dividend will not be paid, nor, in fact, can the creditors be at all benefitted until the Directors decide, at their meeting in October, what course they will pursue.

Sir Wm. Curtis returned to Ramsgate on Tuesday last from his Baltic excursion, and arrived in London on Thursday night, by the steam packet, in high health and spirits.

The Royal Society of Sciences, in its Sitting of the 22d of this month, admitted Mr. Thomas Campbell, one of the most distinguished literati of England, among the number of its non-resident Members. Mr. Campbell is now at Paris.—*Etoile.*

Sir Walter Scott.—Monday se'nnight the freedom of the Guild of Merchants of Dublin was proposed to Sir Walter Scott, by W. Glascock, Esq. seconded by R. Horan, Esq. which was carried unanimously. The Master of the Guild, Sheriff Lamprey, having notified this civic compliment to Sir Walter, he returned the following answer:—

"Sir,—I am apprised by your letter, just received, that the Guild of Merchants of the City of Dublin have done me the distinguished honour of enrolling me in their Incorporation. It would be difficult for me to express the feelings excited by such an unexpected and gratifying mark of distinction; and I must beg of your kindness to express, in the warmest terms, my sense of obligation to the highly respected Guild of Dublin. Be pleased to receive, at the same time, my personal acknowledgment for the polite manner in which you have intimated the favour which it has been the pleasure of the Guild to confer on me; and believe me, with sincerity, Sir, your honoured and obliged humble servant. "Walter Scott."

Dublin, July 19, 1824.

"*J. Lamprey, Esq. Master of the Guild of Dublin,*
19, *Westmoreland-street, Dublin.*"

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Robson v. Cameron.—The Lorn Chancellor said he was again called upon, for the third or fourth time, to deliver his judgment in this case. The court had said a great while ago, that where a bill was filed by a creditor, and a decree had been made directing the creditors generally to go before the Master, and prove their debts, no individual could proceed at law. He had heard no ground of relief stated in the present instance, which took the plaintiff's case out of the general rule. Although he had intimated his opinion to the same effect, the injunction restraining the plaintiff had not been drawn up, but the parties had acted much in the same way as if it had, for they had done nothing. He remained decidedly of opinion that it was not in his power to refuse the injunction. It must therefore be drawn up, but without prejudice to the right of the creditor to go before the Master.—Mr. Lowe, the solicitor, made some observations we did not distinctly hear, but their tendency was to accuse the court of delay.—The Lord Chancellor said there was no ground for the imputation of delay; for this was a case in which the court had expressed its opinion long ago.—Mr. Lowe said it was not for him to reply upon the court, but this was the first time the representative of a deceased person had been permitted to admit a debt in favour of a simple contract creditor, to the prejudice of a bond creditor.—The Lorn Chancellor observed that there was no pretence for saying that the bill had been filed by a simple contract creditor, to the prejudice of the bond creditor, because the debts would be paid in the ordinary course of administration, and would obtain the priorities to which, from the nature of the securities, they were entitled. As to Mr. Lowe's saying this was the first time such a thing had been done, perhaps Mr. Lowe would prefer sitting in the Lord Chancellor's chair, where he might reverse all his predecessors had done. His lordship added, that he had rather Mr. Lowe should do so than that he should. He did not apprehend that any gentleman at the bar could remember any distinction being made as to whether the plaintiff in a suit of this kind was a simple contract or specialty creditor. The decree having been made for the benefit of the creditors at large, did not affect their right to priorities.—Mr. Hart said he always understood the doctrine of the court to be so. He had had many orders pronounced against himself upon the principle laid down by his lordship.

POLICE.

Bow-Street.—The noblemen and gentlemen of the Fancy will be sorry to learn that their old "pal," young *Ned Stockman*, once the cock of the walk among the light-*weights*, and always the friend and patron of the light-*fingers*, is in serious trouble at this office on a charge of having assisted in *cleaning out* his friend, Mr. Richard Crouch, to the tune of £352 *flimsey*, after having assisted in beating the head of the said Richard to a mummy, and kicking his front teeth down his throat.—Ned was *nibbled* on this queer charge just as he was toddling from his roost, in Walker-street, Oxford-road, last Saturday morning, by that staunch spoil-prig, Bond, sen., who brought him forthwith to this office, where Mr. Richard Crouch was in waiting—with a green shade over his eyes to hide the blacking, a pair of lacerated lips, and no front teeth; fully prepared to substantiate the charge, as far as in him lay: Mr. Pedestrian Metcalfe, and Mr. Solicitor Wolley attending as his backers; whilst honest Ned had no backer at all, except the wall at the back of the bar.—The evidence against him was in substance thus:—Mr. R. Crouch, *ex*-maltster, of Ravensworth, near Richmond, in Yorkshire (when at home,) had the honour of training Jem Ward for his late bruising bout with the great Gun of Windsor; and of course he was present at the said bruizing-bout, at Warwick, last Tuesday. After the fun was over and the ex-maltster had seen his man tucked up between the Witneys at the Hare and Hounds, he repaired to the Warwick Arms to draw his winnings and lendings from some of the gentlemen of the Fancy who honoured that hotel by *feeding* there. Ned Stockman, the canonized Josh. Hudson, and walking Metcalfe, accompanied the ex-maltster on this bustle-bagging expedition; and Ned Stockman stood by whilst he received £200 from a gentleman of the Fancy, named Priestly; which £200 he deposited among many other bank notes in his pocket-book—making a tempting total of £352 flimsey as aforesaid. This done, the ex-maltster, Metcalfe, and Stockman, left the Warwick Arms; the ex-maltster intending to return to the Hare and Hounds, where there was to be a grand Fancy feed among the fighting men; but Ned Stockman was so urgent with the ex-maltster to look in at the public house called the Warwick Castle, that he consented, and there honest Ned introduced him and Metcalfe to a select party of fifteen gentlemen of the Fancy, supposed to be from that place which Edmund Burke denominated "the *toy-shop* of the world." Not one of these gentlemen was known either to the ex-maltster or his friend Metcalfe; and they had not been many minutes among them, before Ned Stockman seized one of the least of them and chucked him head-foremost against Master Metcalfe's victualling *depot*. This he pretended to do by way of a *lark*; but the ex-maltster was decidedly of opinion that there was more of the *hawk* the lark in it, and so it turned out; for in the next moment he found himself upon the floor with five or six of the strange gentlemen battering away at him, fist and foot, until his senses were battered out of him; and at last he found himself in the street, *minus* his front teeth, and the £352 above-mentioned. He also found honest Ned Stockman standing by his side and condoling with him upon his misfortune; but all the other gentlemen were gone; and when the ex-maltster very naturally asked honest Ned who they were, he replied, "I know every one of them, but what's the use of telling their names, you'll never get a shilling of your money back again!" This curious answer convinced the ex-maltster of what he before only suspected—viz. that the whole affair was a trap laid by honest Ned Stockman to get hold of his money, and therefore he resolved to prosecute him.—Metcalfe also corroborated this suspicion of honest Stockman's integrity—"for," said he, "when I laid hold of one of them chaps, and was punching his head, you know, Stockman told me I was wrong, and got him away from me; and let me be punching which of 'em I would, Stockman always said I was punching the wrong man."—The Magistrate now asked honest Ned what he had to say in his defence. "Why, Lord love your worship!" he replied, "what's the use of my saying anything—its no use in the world my opening my mouth to say a word, and they swearing through thick and thin athisn's. Why, Mr. Crouch! I wonder a man like you, will go for to say as I told you I know'd any 'em—for I never said no such thing; but I think I should know one of 'em again, if so be I were to see him."—Oh, don't tell me—that's all *gammon*!" exclaimed the ex-maltster; and honest Ned Stockman was committed for further examination.

Tuesday was the day appointed for the further examination of the charge against the *Chatterley-smitten* Mr. Christmas, who, as our readers will recollect, is in custody on a charge of embezzling an Exchequer bill of £1,000 value, the property of his late employers, Messrs. Hoares, the bankers; but, to the great disappointment of the *amateurs* in such matters, the said examination did not take place. We understand that it is postponed *sine die*, in consequence of the death of one of the prosecutors, though there are some "deep ones" about the office who boldly prophecy that the charge will be allowed to evaporate upon condition of the person principally concerned therein transporting himself out of these realms.

Hatton-Garden.—Tuesday a young man, named *Wm. Sydney Smith*, was brought up in the custody of Prendergast, a director of the Bow-street patrol, charged with maliciously stabbing Chas. Waters, of Brook-street, Holborn, with intent to murder the said Charles Waters, or do him some grievous bodily harm.—The case excited very great interest, and occupied the attention of Mr. Serjeant Sellon, the sitting magistrate, for nearly three hours.—Mr. Waters stated that he kept the Three Tuns public-house in Brook-street, Holborn. On Saturday night, the 16th instant, the prisoner at the bar was in his tap-room; some bricklayers were also there, but not in his company. The prisoner was observed to go across from his own box to the table where the bricklayers were sitting, one of whom afterwards complained of having had a handkerchief stolen out of his hat, and pointed out the prisoner as the person who took it. Complainant being unwilling that such a circumstance should occur in his house, where a great number of working people were in the habit of coming on a Saturday night to be paid, called upon Smith, if he had taken the handkerchief, to give it up immediately. Smith at first denied having seen any handkerchief, but subsequently in effect admitted the fact, by an expression he let fall, which was, "I'll be d——d if you shall have it." Complainant then endeavoured to pull him out of the box, and in the struggle Smith threw himself on his back on the floor, and while he (Waters) was leaning over him, he found that Smith was striking at him, as he conceived, with his clenched hand, but ultimately he discovered that he was stabbing him with a knife, which he drew out of his waistcoat-pocket. The first plunge was made at his right side, and cut quite through his coat, waistcoat, and shirt, but without wounding the flesh; however, the next was more certain, the blade being buried to the handle in the fleshy part of the right arm, with which he held his prisoner; a second and a third time he plunged the knife into the arm, until at length pain and loss of blood occasioned him to let go his hold, and he (complainant), in a very weak state, was then taken out to a surgeon's, Mr. Dymonds, in Holborn, under whose care he had since been.—Mary Davis, servant to Mr. Waters, stated that he distinctly saw the prisoner Smith take the handkerchief out of the bricklayer's hat, but she at the same time conceived it was only done for a joke. When her master and the prisoner were struggling, witness saw the latter take the knife out of his pocket with his right hand, the left he had then in Mr. Water's neckcloth, and he opened the knife by means of his teeth; witness instantly called out, "Oh! God, the villain has a knife in his hand—he's going to murder my master." The witness then ran to the bar for assistance, and on returning to the tap-room met Mr. Waters coming out as pale as death, and quite bloody. The prisoner immediately sprung at witness, and made a stab with the knife towards her bosom. Witness sprung aside, and grasped the hand in which he held the knife, which with great difficulty she succeeded in getting from him; prisoner then made towards the door and effected his escape. Wit-

ness had since heard, that prisoner, on the same evening, had stabbed a young woman in Gray's Inn-lane. He was a little intoxicated.—The knife, with which the wounds were inflicted, was produced by Welderman, the street-keeper, as werealso the clothes which Mr. Waters wore on the night in question; the waistcoat was cut on the left breast, and the sleeve of the right urm was also very much gashed. The whole were stained with blood, of which there must have been a great effusion.—The surgeon who is in attendance on Mr. Waters, has stated, that if the knife had entered on the inside of the arm, it must necessarily have severed the main artery, and of course the consequence would have been fatal. Two of the wounds were both long and deep, and a great portion of muscle was protruding.—The prisoner made no defence whatever, and seemed to treat the proceeding with the most perfect indifference as to the result.—Mr. Sergeant Sellon inquired if there was any one present who knew any thing of his previous habits or mode of life? So sanguinary an outrage must certainly have been produced by a long acquaintance with crime.—A poor old man stepped forward, and, with tears in his eyes, confessed himself, unfortunately, as he said, the father of this abandoned young man, who some time back had been in a comfortable service with a gentleman named Brown, of Brunswick-square, but was destroyed by keeping bad company. The father said he would consider it a happy circumstance if he was sent out of the country altogether, as it might be the means of saving his life.—All the witnesses were bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

Mansion-house.—On Wednesday, a boy named *Watson*, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having stolen Leghorn bonnets, amounting in value to a very large sum, from Mr. Anderson, warehouseman, of St. Martin's-le-Grand; the amount of the depredations was believed to be upwards of 1000*l.* A Jew named Emanuel, and his wife, were charged as receivers of the stolen property.—Mr. Anderson's statement was as follows:—Watson has been in his employment six or seven years, and was never suspected of dishonesty until Mr. Anderson received an anonymous letter, informing him that his boy was robbing him constantly. As the business of the house was very large, the depredations had not been observed, and probably would have remained undiscovered, had not this information been communicated. A watch was set upon Watson, in whose coat pocket four bonnets squeezed together were perceived one evening, but by some awkward management theperson appointed to follow him to the receiver lost him in the street. Upon his return to his master's house, the bonnets were of course not to be found. Mr. Anderson then charged him with the offence which had been just committed, and he without hesitation acknowledged that he had been robbing the concern for two years, and that he had sold what he had stolen to Emanuel and his wife. Watson seemed extremely penitent, and solemnly declared that he had been urged by Emanuel to plunder his master, notwithstanding his frequent objections to the wicked design. "He came to me (said the boy), two years ago, and first prevailed on me to pilfer at a small rate, and he gave me some money every time I brought him property. I at last was induced to steal largely, but my conscience struck me often, and I told him I would rob no more. Very well, said Emanuel, then if you don't go on I'll go to your master and tell what you are, and how you have been robbing him. I was terrified at this threat of exposure, and was thus compelled to go on with the robbery; I always took Leghorn bonnets, and Emanuel gave me about a fourth of the real value." Mr. Anderson, who, if he had applied more promptly to the City Police, would no doubt have been enabled to trace the sale of the bonnets at the receiver's, then sent for an officer, but it was too late.—Emanuel was laughing during the greater part of the time the examination was going forward.—A police officer, who searched Emanuel's premises, in Cox's-square, Spitalfields, produced a very handsome Leghorn bonnet which he found there. Mr. Anderson said he believed the bonnet to be one of his, but he could not swear to that fact, as he had no private mark upon it. The bonnet was worth from 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.*—Mr. Anderson said he was rather inclined to believe that the boy was sincere in his repentance, as he had quitted his service some time ago, without any apparent motive, and had since declared that it went bitterly against his conscience to rob in such a manner, but that the compulsion used by Emanuel was of such a nature that he felt it necessary to return and rob on as usual. This account of the transaction excited the indignation of every one who heard it in the Justice Room, against Emanuel.—The Lord Mayor regretted that the prosecutor had not at a more early period called in the assistance of the police.—Mr. Anderson pleaded the lateness of the hour, and the suddenness of the thing in excuse.—His Lordship then most reluctantly permitted Emanuel and his wife to leave the Justice-room, stating to them, however, that they were liable to be brought up again on the same charge, and that he should expect they would attend the moment they should receive notice to that effect.—Watson was remanded for further examination.

Marlborough-street.—A young man, named *Berry*, of respectable appearance and manner, accompanied by his wife, an interesting young woman, about 18 years of age, was brought to the office by a constable, charged by a man named Manning, who keeps a lodging house in Rathbone-place, with an assault. Manning stated that Mr. Berry being a lodger in his house, and being a week in arrears of the rent of a room which himself and his wife occupied, he, Manning, went up that morning to demand payment, which not being complied with, he introduced Mr. Davis, a broker, to take an inventory of Mr. and Mrs. Berry's property, upon which Mr. Berry struck him, and pushed him over a washhand basin, and tore his coat.—Mr. Davis, the broker, who seemed very anxious to uphold the cause of Mr. Manning, confirmed the statement of the latter as to the assault, and said that Mr. Manning offered not the least offence, and he never knew a better behaved, quieter man in his life; indeed he would not hurt a fly, he was so tender hearted. Mr. Berry gave the following statement of the case, which, in the view of the Magistrate and all who heard it, gave it a very different complexion:—He said that he had been for some time in London trying to get a situation in the navy, to which service he belonged, and not being very flush with money, he took a small apartment, at a very moderate rent, for himself and his wife, at the house of Mr. Manning. He continued to pay the rent every week regularly until last Saturday, when he unfortunately was disappointed in some money he expected, and apologised to Mr. Manning, but told him that he would pay him both weeks' rent on the following Saturday, and would then be leaving, as he had got a situation on board the *Glasgow* frigate, which he must join about that time, and was taking his wife with him in the vessel. Mr. Manning seemed satisfied at this arrangement; but, notwithstanding, he came up to their room that morning, bringing a broker with him, and commenced taking possession of every little article belonging to them, even his wife's clothes, who was at the time in the act of dressing herself, and they actually seized the gown and things she was putting on her, and a bonnet she was about to go out in, was torn to pieces, as was the gown. Manning also endeavoured to force from his (Mr. Berry's) hands a pair of gloves, which he was then in the act of drawing on him, intending to go out, and upon this it was that the scuffle ensued; and he did, he believed, push Mr. Manning, but never attempted to strike him. A constable was then sent for, and he, Mr. Berry, was dragged off to the office as a prisoner.—Mr. Dyer, the Magistrate, asked the constable what he saw of the assault?—The constable replied nothing at all; he only knew what Mr. Manning and Mr. Davis told him.—Mr. Dyer then said, that he had no authority whatever to take Mr. Berry into custody without a warrant, or without at least seeing himself that a breach of the peace had been committed. He had entirely exceeded his duty.—Mrs. Berry, who seemed much ashamed at the exposure of her own and her husband's private circumstances, and concealed her face as much as possible during the investigation, was now called upon by the Magistrate to state if she had any complaint to make against any one for any act of violence towards her. She said she did not wish to make any complaint, but ever since she had been in those lodgings she had been very much annoyed and insulted by Mrs. Manning, who is a very vulgar ignorant woman, and with whom she does not, and could not associate.—Mr. Dyer said, that Mr. Manning and his broker were very much mistaken if they supposed that they had a right to drag the clothes off people's backs for rent in the manner stated. The law allowed no such unfeeling proceedings. In this case he would discharge Mr. Berry, on the conditions of his promising to pay the rent, and quit the lodgings by Saturday. Mr. Berry assured the Magistrate he would do so. He never intended or attempted to remove an article belonging to him until the rent was paid.

Guildhall.—*Half Sovereigns.—Caution.*—A decent-looking labouring man applied to the sitting magistrate, Mr. Alderman Bridges, for a summons against an individual for illegally detaining a half-sovereign. He had occasion, he said, on Saturday last, to employ the individual whom he now charged to do some job, and intending to give him the price of a pint of porter, gave him, as he then thought, a sixpence, receiving back from him the change, but, upon subsequently looking at his money, he discovered he had given him a half-sovereign instead of a sixpence. He was himself positive as to the fact, because he knew that just previously the money he had in his pocket was 15s. 6d., consisting of the half-sovereign, five shillings, and one sixpence. About three quarters of an hour after the occurrence, having occasion again to look at his money, the half-sovereign was gone, and the exact five shillings and sixpence remained. In the interval from his parting with the man up to that moment, he had not paid any money whatever away, and was therefore quite sure he must have given him the half-sovereign, through mistake, for the sixpence.—On the discovery, he went immediately to look for the man, and, upon meeting with him, and his denying receiving the half-sovereign, an officer happening to be present, searched him: neither the half-sovereign, however, nor indeed any money of any kind, was found in his possession. That, indeed, was to have been expected, for if he were dishonest enough to have taken the half-sovereign in the first instance, he must of course, have expected it would be missed; and as two hours had elapsed, he had plenty of time to prevent any thing being found upon him that should lead to his detection.—Mr. Alderman Bridges thought it was very probable the occurrence had taken place as the complainant stated, from his own experience, for he had indeed been himself a fellow-sufferer in precisely a similar manner, having in no less than three instances given a half-sovereign in mistake for a sixpence. The last he parted with in this way was to a post-boy, and although he was quite positive, from the change he he knew he had about him, and his discovering the mistake almost immediately that it was a half-sovereign he had given the fellow, he as positively denied it, "and I found myself," said the worthy alderman, "without a remedy. As a magistrate, I can render you no assistance whatever; but as the transaction in your case happened in the City, you may probably obtain redress by summoning the man to the Court of Requests. That court, I understand, have taken cognizance of circumstances of this kind; and upon your making your application there, and stating the facts, they will allow you to swear to the amount as a debt, and grant you a summons against the fellow for 9s. 6d."—The applicant thanked the worthy Alderman for his information, and withdrew, expressing his determination to follow the advice he had received.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Waterford, July 19.—On Saturday the following tragical affair took place in Dungarvan:—Two privates of the detachment of the 58th regiment quartered there, named John Mulligan and Daniel Game; the former an Irishman, the latter a native of England, having quarrelled with each other, agreed to fight a duel, with their muskets! Accordingly they loaded their pieces, and placing themselves at a distance of about sixteen paces from each other, snapped, but without doing any execution. Game's shot missing his opponent, and Mulligan's musket not going off. The latter, as we have heard (but of this part of the transaction, it is right to observe, there are different versions), then laid aside his arms, and expressed a desire to be reconciled to his opponent (with whom he had previously been on very friendly terms), but Game, still under the influence of passion, and heated by intoxication, declined the proffered reconciliation, reloaded his piece, and fired at his unfortunate comrade, who received the ball in his neck, and fell dead on the spot. The survivor, Game, has been committed to the county gaol, under the Coroner's warrant to abide his trial at the ensuing assizes. The deceased, we understand, was a young man of excellent character and amiable disposition, was very much esteemed in the regiment.

Bath, July 25.—At a very numerously attended Vestry of the Abbey parish, held on Thursday, a plan for the enlargement of the choir of that Church, and making upwards of 100 free sittings, and building a Gothic stone screen, correspondent with the building, having been submitted to their consideration, was unanimously approved, and a Committee appointed to carry it into execution.

Sudden Deaths, Accidents, &c.—On Wednesday morning, a female having the care of a house in Gay-street, was found dead in her bed.—A young man in Walcot, died from the effects of drinking cold water while heated during the night.—A workman in the service of Messrs. English and Co. in a fit of delirium (supposed from the heat of the weather), threw himself out of a window and was killed.—A man was taken out of the river on Wednesday night. He was conveyed to the Casualty Hospital, where, after some time, he recovered.—As Mr. Norval, publican, of the Vineyards, was driving a young horse and gig, the animal ran away, when Mr. N. was thrown out and severely injured. The horse was also so much hurt, that it was found necessary to kill it.

Stirling.—*Stabbing*—An instance of this revolting crime, at one time very rare in this country, but now becoming alarmingly common, we regret to say, happened here last week. Neil Macpherson, a young man who resides with his parents, in a house in Bridge-street, had gone home, after indulging two freely in drinking spirits. In the other end of the same house, a person of the name of Fairley resides, and to whose wife Macpherson applied offensive language. Fairley interfered to resent the insult thus offered, when the offender struck him, and drew a knife and inflicted several wounds on the wife about the head and breast; he then pursued the husband and gave him also several wounds. His parents, we understand, are decent and sober, and have often experienced such unbecoming treatment from their depraved son, as called for the interference of their neighbours. On seeing the consequences of his unconquerable rage, he entered his own room, locked the door, and eseaped by a back window, and has, as yet, eluded the vigilance of his pursuers. Fortunately none of the wounds are considered of a dangerous nature.

Wantage, July 22.—On Friday last, died, at West Lockinge, aged 55, Mr. Simon Brown, an eminent farmer, whose loss will be severely felt, and virtues long remembered, in that neighbourhood. Mr. Brown's illness was short, and attended at its commencement by a remarkable coincidence. He was, on Saturday, the 2d inst. celebrating with a few friends his fifty-fifth anniversary, when a young lady present sang a song in which were the following or siuilar words—

"Death struck his dart into his heart,"

After the repetition of which, Mr. B. placing his hand on his breast, exclaimed, "Death has struck his dart into *my* heart, I think!" but the party, not considering this exclamation to proceed from any serious indisposition, took no notice of it, till his increasing illness forced itself on their attention, and in less than a fortnight he was a corpse.

Brighton, July 27.—The town is filling so fast that scarcely a bed is to be had. At the Pavillion (or Palace) there are the Duke of York, and Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. In the town the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Duchess of Rutland, (the Duke expected), the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, Lord George Lennox, Lady Alvanley, (just arrived) Lord and Lady Kinnoul, Earl and Countess of Coventry, Ladies Paget (just arrived), Earl and Countess of Jersey, looked for every minute; Duke and Duchess of Argyll, will be here on Friday; the Marquis of Exeter, though one of the Stewards of the Races, is not expected to be here. There are also, Lady Caroline Cotton, Lady Mary Bennet, Hon. Mrs. Coventry.—Lord George Cavendish's horse, Bizarre, is the favourite for the cup to-morrow. The Theatre opened with great *eclat* on Monday last.

Glasgow, July 22.—At seven o'clock on Saturday evening, an Officer and a party of the 5th Dragoons, at present in garrison at Glasow, were ordered off to Port Glasgow, on an application by the Magistrates of that town, who were apprehensive of a visit from some ruffians in Greenock. The business originated in an affray at the fair of Port Glasgow, on Tuesday last, the particulars of which are variously described, but all agree that the attack was made most unprovokedly by the Greenock people, and that the Authorities in Port Glasgow behaved with great moderation on the occasion. As no unpleasant accounts have come up the water this morning, we conclude all is quiet, and have no doubt that the judicious exertions of the respective Magistrates of the two towns, will quash the present absurd ferment.

Modern Travelling Accommodation.—Some of the proprietors in this city having advertised the fares from hence to Teignmouth, "2s. *inside*, 1s. *outside*, or *what you please*," Mr. Congdon, of the hotel, one of those who did not publish any such proposal, on Tuesday last actually gave a party of tradesmen, who were about to start from his house for the above place, a sumptuous breakfast; promising them also, if they were not perfectly satisfied, that they should have a handsome supper supplied to them on their return in the evening. This is a *realization* of what is *likely to please*, and a *cheering prospect* on the road.—*Exeter Alfred.*

At the Roscommon Assizes, three soldiers, of the names of O'Connor (a sergeant), Ganly, and Glynn, were indicted for forcibly carrying off an interesting young female, of the name of Jane Matthews, with intent that O'Connor should marry her. The force used was very considerable, and her resistance great. She was taken from Athlone to Balinasloe. The character and conduct of the young person were extremely good: and what aggravated the violence was, that she disliked O'Connor, and was attached to another. The case was rendered singular by this, that her father and mother were favourable to the views of the prisoner, urged him to take her off and appeared as a witness against their daughter in his defence. The jury reprobated their conduct, and Baron Smith concurred in their censure of it, more particularly with regard to the mother. The jury found guilty, but recommended them to mercy. So did the Grand Jury; and the Judge promised to forward both recommendations. The prisoners obtained a good character, and this, and the encouragement given by the parents, and the fact that no violation of the person of the girl took place, caused the jurors to recommend.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A robbery to a considerable amount in money, was committed a few nights since at the apartments of the Officers of the Royal Artillery in Colewort Barracks, the neighbourhood of which has been the resort of various persons of indifferent character, during the Fair, on their visit to a Booth called "Vauxhall." The money was at the Officers' Mess Fund, and was taken from a trunk where it had been deposited in four different bags; it amounted to upwards of one hundred pounds, besides a bill of exchange upon Cox and Greenwood for twenty-five pounds odd. On the following morning three of the bags were picked up by a man who was passing the field opposite to Hampshire Terrace—one of them containing a quantity of half-pence, and in another was the aforesaid Bill of Exchange, which the person who found it, attempted to get cashed at the Portsea Bank, where it was detained. On searching the ground where the bags were found, the fourth bag was discovered, buried under the surface, and which also contained a quantity of copper: the other part of the property has not yet been discovered—Several persons have been apprehended under suspicious circumstances and are committed for further examination.

Thursday, a man named Edward Page, who has suffered seven years' transportation for house-breaking, was brought to Union-hall, charged with stealing a double-barrelled fowling-piece, value £12, the property of a foreign gentleman named Nurinex, residing in Camden-town. The evidence appeared to the sitting magistrate to be conclusive, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

During the exhibition of the fire-works on Friday evening, at Vauxhall-gardens, a part of the combustibles fell into an old walnut-tree, standing on the premises of the Reverend Francis Moore, the Minister of Vauxhall-chapel, which, after smothering till twelve o'clock the next day, at length broke into flames, and the tree, together with an adjoining fowl-house, pig-stye and some paling, was destroyed.

Destruction of Two Flocks of Sheep by Dogs.—In the night of Wednesday last, eighty-five ewes and lambs, part of the highly esteemed Southdown flock, belonging to Mr. John Bawtree, of Louthminster, were destroyed by two dogs, a pointer and a terrier: but for the presence of the shepherd, a more extensive destruction appears to have been contemplated by these canine animals.—Fortunately the shepherd had that morning risen somewhat earlier than usual, and when he had reached the spot where he had hoped to find the objects of his care in perfect safety, the dead and dying presented themselves in such numbers as to cause the most poignant grief to his mind. Sixty of these inoffencive animals were lying dead, and presented a most shocking spectacle; twenty-five others were so mutilated as to be past recovery, which were very humanely relieved of their sufferings, but which produced but very little beyond the offal.—Even after all this damage the murderers had not fully satiated their thirst for blood, but were pursuing the remnant of the flock, as it would appear with a determination to its final destruction. The Reverend Gentleman to whom the dogs belong was from home, and this truly lamentable occurrence is said to have arisen from the negligence of his servants in not confining the dogs as directed. About forty sheep were destroyed in a similar manner a short time since at Manifold Wyck Farm, in Tolleshunt Knights, the property of Mr. Wood, of Langford. The shepherds of ancient days "watched their flocks by night," to protect them from ravenous wolves: it appears equally necessary in these days, in order to secure this valuable property against the like disposition, which the most domestic animals appear to retain.

Awful Instance of Sudden Death.—Monday morning, as an elderly gentleman was walking along Bow-lane, Broad-street, St. Giles's, apparently in good health, he was observed to stagger as if intoxicated, when he fell backwards on the pavement. He was instantly surrounded by a crowd of persons, who lifted him up, and perceived in his countenance all the agonies of death. A surgeon was sent for, while the unfortunate Gentleman was carried into a private house, where every humane assistance was offered; but on the arrival of the surgeon, he was quite dead. On searching his pockets, some gold and silver monies were found on him, together with a valuable silver watch, and some letters, from which it appeared he had been transacting business of a private nature at the West end of the town. It is not positively known who or what he was. The name of "Picton, Old-street," was on one of the letters. He is of portly appearance, with powdered hair, and of gentlemanly aspect, dressed in black.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A general assembly of the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane proprietors was held in the saloon of the theatre, at two o'clock on Saturday, to receive the annual statement of accounts from the committee, and to elect auditors and other officers, in the room of those who, according to routine form, annually retire. Mr. Calcraft, M.P., was called to the chair.

The Chairman, after stating the object of the meeting, said that the Secretary would read the report of the sub-committee, which comprised a particular relation of the affairs of the concern, well calculated to give general satisfaction.

Mr. Dunn then read the report.

The sub-committee was then re-appointed for the ensuing year; and so were the old auditors. Other routine appointments were then made, and apologies for absence, on account of indisposition and the pressure of other business, given for Sir Thomas Turton, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, and Mr. Soane.

Thanks were also unanimously voted to the chairman and the committee.

On the vote of thanks to the lessee (Mr. Elliston) being also unanimously carried, and acknowledged by that gentleman, who said he had only done his duty to the theatre,

Mr. Robins remarked, that he thought the time had come when they ought to give Mr. Elliston a more solid proof of their sense of the value of his services, by presenting him with a solid piece of plate—such a proof ought not, he thought, to be longer deferred. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Elliston interfered, and entreated Mr. Robins not to press that motion at present. "Consider, my dear Sir," said Mr. Elliston, "you are going to build, and you do not know what expense you may incur; leave it at any rate till next year, and then the plate will be heavier." (Laughter.)

Mr. Robins then gave notice that at the next annual meeting he would move that a piece of plate of substantial value be given to Mr. Elliston, in token of the respect and gratitude of the preprietors.

THE LIVING SKELETON.

The name of the *Living Skeleton* is Claude Ambroise Seurat; he is a native of Troyes, in Champaigne, was borne on the 10th of April, 1798, and is consequently twenty-seven years of age. On inquiry as to whether any object had presented itself during his mother's pregnancy, to create a fright, we were assured to the contrary, which was the more unlikely, in consequence of the mother having been very short-sighted.

The child, on coming into the world, presented the customary baby form, its features being handsome; but in proportion as the infant grew, the frame gradually wasted away, and so continued to decrease until the attainment of its full stature, which occurred according to the usual term of life, at which period Claude Ambroise Seurat had attained his present height of five feet seven inches and a half, when his frame had dwindled to the living skeleton form it now personifies. Having been shaved, for the purpose of displaying the formation of the skull, in order to prevent the effect of cold, he wears a wig, the colour of his eye-brows, which are a dark chesnut brown. The pupils of his eyes are large, full, and penetrating; the whites very clear, and his sight strong; but the upper lids appear rather to weigh downwards, from a laxity of the muscles, added to which there is a glaziness in the sight, that conveys a something of ghastliness to the general appearance. His teeth are perfect; his powers of mastication very good, as there is no defect in the strength of the jaws. His right shoulder inclines very much downwards, while the left rises in proportion. The upper joints of the arms present nothing but bones covered with the skin, their circumference measuring just four inches; while the fore arms, on the contrary, are five inches and a half. The hands are particularly long, and the nails beautifully formed; but the fingers are contracted upwards. The muscles of the arms are, however, wasted away or contracted, so that our subject does not possess the power of elevating the hands higher than in a semi-horizontal position, and when in that attitude nothing can possibly exceed the sepulchral appearance of this living anatomy.

Perhaps one of the most wonderful circumstances attending the living skeleton is, that if measured externally from the chest to the backbone, the distance is under three inches.

Taken round the waist at the bottom of the ribs, the body measures barely one foot eleven inches, and when the object throws its arms backwards the shoulder blade bones are scarcely one inch asunder. From the vertibræ of the back, taken between the shoulders to the centre of the loins, the falling-in is not less than five inches.

The thighs are much smaller than the legs, and like the upper joints of the arms merely covered with skin: the knees of a reddish colour, protrude in the front and sides, forming as it were a bowl at the bottom of the thigh-bones. The legs, of which the right is the largest, merely show signs of calves, particularly the latter; and the main arteries of the exterior of the thighs and legs are large and full, which were no doubt augmented by the excessive heat of the weather.

When in France, he ate very little if any animal food, a penny French-roll was enough for a day's sustenance; but as he now partakes of animal diet in very small quantities, his portion of bread is reduced accordingly.

His digestion is extremely good, and the evacuations of nature regularly performed—his sleep is uninterrupted, except at certain periods, when he has violent attacks of the night-mare; to dispel which his father, who always sleeps with him, and carefully watches his motions, on perceiving their approach, merely touches him with the hand, when the whole subsides. His voice is by no means strong, but far from disagreeable: he has a particular passion for music, and even can sing in a faint tone; but conversation must not be kept up for any length of time, as complete exhaustion would be the consequence. When speaking, the rotatory motion through the skin of the neck is perceptible, and the pulsation of the heart conspicuous to the eye.

In raising either of his feet from the floor, the limb appears to be distended uselessly from the knee, and we cannot better illustrate this idea than by that sensation we commonly experience upon allowing a limb to remain too long in one position, thereby causing a temporary strangulation of the vessels, known by the common term of the foot being asleep.

Previous to the arrival of this extraordinary creature in England, the French physicians who had inspected him gave it as their opinion, that his lungs were placed in a different position to that usually occupied in the human frame. Since his arrival, Sir Astley Cooper, by whom he has been visited, finds that his heart is placed so much out of the common region allotted to it, that it is precisely its own length lower than if properly placed.

The health of this singular being has been uninterruptedly good, except about five years ago, when he had a liver complaint, which subjected him to the application of numerous leeches, the traces of which are still visible on his skin. His respiration is confined; being the necessary result of a contraction of the lungs; yet upon the whole he does not appear to be much inconvenienced on that account, in consequence of the little exercise he takes and the consequent quiescent state of the animal system.

In regard to the texture of the skin of this living wonder, it is of a dry, *moistless*, parchment-like appearance, which, covering any other human form, would not answer the purposes of its functions, but seems calculated alone to cover the slender juiceless body of the being whom nature intended it to array. On the shins, nodes appear in the form of buttons, though not obtrusively to the eye; and the toes of the feet are bent over one another.

The ribs are not only capable of being distinguished, but may be clearly separated and counted one by one, and handled like so many pieces of cane, and, together with the skin which covers them, resemble more the hoops and outer covering of a balloon of a small size, than any thing in the ordinary course of nature. We come now to the action produced by the effort of the lungs, and which, strange as it may appear, does not proceed from the chest, as in ordinary cases, but from the lower extremity of the abdomen, as though the organs of respiration, from excessive laxity, had absolutely descended from their proper sphere, and that by a tenacious effort of nature, unwilling to yield possession of her functions, they had accommodated themselves by time to such an unnatural and incredible position.

The subject is presented to view in a state of nudity, save a mere covering of several inches deep round the loins, through which are cut large holes to admit of the hip bones to pass, for the purpose of keeping it in its proper place. The poor fellow appears conscious of the only use that can now be derived from his crazy frame, and as though the last and only good he can bequeath to his more fortunate beholders, patiently submits to every proper examination, and readily answers any question at all calculated to elucidate his extraordinary state and existence.

MR. O'CONNEL IN WEXFORD.

At half-past four o'clock on Wednesday, Mr. O'Connell drove up to Ferrycarrig Bridge, about two miles from the town of Wexford, where a deputation of Gentlemen waited with an escort of boats to receive him. A deafening cheer was raised on Mr. O'Connell's setting his foot on the ground.

PROCESSION OF BOATS UP THE RIVER.

Mr. O'Connell was seated at the stern of Mr. Nicholas Devereux's boat, the George the Fourth, which, besides him, contained Henry Lambert, Esq., John Talbot, Esq., Messrs. Corballis, Power, and Kelly, of Dublin, Patrick Walter Redmond, Esq., a young Gentleman of large estate and good family in the county of Wexford, who acted as coxswain, and the following highly respectable Gentlemen, with six active and well-looking sailors who used the oars:—Thomas Brenau, Nicholas Devereux, John Devereux, Laurence White, Robert Rea, and John Dixon, Esqrs.

Thus equipped, the George the Fourth proudly commenced her career up the river, preceded by a band of amateur musicians, playing "See the Conquering Hero comes," and escorted by a numerous convoy of boats, whose crowded crews vied with each other in manifesting their respect and attachment to their distinguished visitor, by hearty and reiterated cheers. On Mr. O'Connell's landing he was received by a deputation, consisting of Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Sutton, and a number of other Gentlemen of the first distinction. He was then placed in a private carriage and driven to the house of Mr. Redmond, in Chapel-lane, where he dressed for dinner, changing his green travelling dress for the Association uniform.

THE DINNER.

This festivity was prepared on a very tasteful scale, and did much credit to the Gentlemen who undertook the management of it. It was given in the Poor School adjoining the Roman Catholic Chapel. The room was very prettily laid out. The roof was hung with festoons of laurel, the wall painted, and the space behind the chair ornamented with devices and appropriate inscriptions:—"Equal Liberty to his Majesty's subjects," "The man of the People," and "*Cead Mille Faltha*," were among the number. The plate of Mr. O'Connell immediately surmounted the Chair. The room was brilliantly lighted with wax, and a military band was stationed in the gallery, who played appropriate airs during the evening.

At seven o'clock, the company (about 120 in number) sat down to an excellent dinner. Sir Thomas Esmonde sat at the head of the table; on his right hand were placed Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Sutton, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Frizell, and Mr. Devereux (Banker). On the left of the Chair sat Mr. Shiel, Counsellor Bennett, Mr. White, &c.; and Mr. Thomas Brenan was Vice-President.

After dinner, the first toast proposed from the Chair was "The King," and the Chairman observed, that there never was a time when an Irish company were more bound to drink that toast with enthusiasm, and to wish heartily for the health and long life of his Majesty than the present.—Drunk with four times four—Air 'God Save the King,'—'The Duke of Sussex, and the rest of the Royal Family; and may they never forget the principles which placed the illustrious House of Brunswick on the Throne.'—Three times three.—'The Lord Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland.'—Air, 'St. Patrick's Day.'—The next toast, the Chairman observed, truly deserved a bumper. It was—

"The Army and Navy of Great Britain, whose ranks were filled by great numbers of Irish and Irish Catholics."—Three times three.—Air, 'Rule Britannia.'—The Chairman professed himself impatient to come to the next toast. It was—"Catholic Emancipation."—Drunk with three times three, and rapturous applause.

The Chairman observed, that the company had drunk the Catholic Emancipation with an enthusiasm commensurate to the great importance of the measure, and creditable to their own patriotism. He would now propose the health of the man on whom the hopes of the country, for the realization of that great object, rested, and without whose invaluable exertions these hopes would have been long since crushed.

"The health of Mr. O'Connell" was now drunk with loud and long-continued cheering, of which it is impossible to convey any idea by description.

Mr. O'Connell returned thanks at length, after which he expressed his regret at the necessity of parting from his friends, and professed that although he had passed many pleasant days in his life, no incident that had ever occurred to him, gave so much gratification as his reception and entertainment that day.

He then retired, attended by the Chairman and other gentlemen, and the whole company had separated about one o'clock.

The day's festivity passed off with the utmost harmony and regularity, and appeared to convey unmixed gratification to the breast of every person who partook of it.

Thursday morning a person calling himself Capt, Bois, of the ship Coromandel, went into the shop of Messrs. Viner and Co., watchmaker, Royal Exchange, under pretence of purchasing some watches; several were shown to him, one of which he agreed to take; but while Messrs. Viner and Co.'s assistant was reaching others from the window for his inspection, he contrived to purloin two valuable watches (one a gold repeater, striking the hour, quarter, and minutes, with gold dial and chronometer balance; the other a Lady's watch, made to wind up without a key, No. 2055, both engraved Viner and Co. on the movement); and pretending to see a friend pass the door, he at that instant made off with them. He was instantly pursued, but without effect. He is about five feet three or four inches in height, dark complexion, black eyes, and of genteel exterior.

Sudden Deaths from the Coup de Soleil.—Thursday morning a young woman, named Catherine Redman, a servant in the family of Mr. Chapman, Crown, Edgware-road, having been during the morning very much exposed to the heat of the sun, it is supposed was affected by its rays, as he was observed suddenly to become faint, and endeavour to get into the house; she staggered a few paces towards the bar door, fell on her face, and expired. A medical man being sent for, declared he thought it was likely that the sun's heat had produced this awful visitation. A similar instance of sudden death occurred about the same time. A poor Irish labourer, named Michael Hogan, while at work on some buildings in High-street, St. Giles's, fell and expired.

The result of the Great Battle of the Lion has given rise to a challenge by Mr. Money, of Fleet-Street, the celebrated Mart for Bears Grease, who offers to fight one of his Bears for £1,000, on the same conditions as those specified in the preceding battle. His Bears are quite domesticated, and are so tame that they suffer the feeding-boy to play with them: but being somewhat of a less dignified nature than the noble King of the Forest, he has no doubt of a different result, from the determined character of Bruin, and pledges his Money on the issue.

LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, July 26.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. NICHOLSON, North Shields, master mariner.

BANKRUPTS.

A. STILL, High-street, Poplar, tailor. Solicitors, Messrs. Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street.

E. PRICE, Abergavenny, horse dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, and Blewitt, Lincoln's Inn.

W. DURTNALL, Dover, ironmonger. Solicitors, Messrs. Stocker and Dawson, New Boswell court.

D. CHEETHAM, Stockport, cotton-spinner. Solicitor, Mr. Back, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

T. PAINE, Coventry, silk-manufacturer. Solicitor, Mr. James, Walbrook.

DIVIDENDS.

A. Andrade and T. Worswick, Lancaster, bankers, Aug. 22—T. Field and J. Du Vivier, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, Aug. 17—J. Perks, Monkton-Combe, Somersetshire, common-brewer, Aug. 26—C. Appleton, Northampton, hosier, Aug. 18—J. Taylor, Little Pulteney-street, cheesemonger, Aug. 20—E. Napper, Frome Selwood, surgeon, Aug. 29—J. Oliver, Hemlington-row, Durham, cattle-dealer, Aug. 20.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 16.

W. Watson, Lancaster, inn-keeper—W. Wilkinson, Ulverston, merchant—J. Bath, Devonport, Devonshire, grocer—T. Johnston, jun. Liverpool, tailor—W. Archer, Fetter-lane, merchant—J. Austin, Devonport, merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and G. Dickson, Edinburgh, nurserymen—Arkwright and Woods, Liverpool, publicans—Barnes and Tucker, Liverpool, brokers—J. and J. Pierce, Manchester, glass cutters—B. and S. Marshall, Whalstandwell-bridge, stone-merchants.—Shaw, Bagley, and Ackers, Lane-End, Staffordshire, china-manufacturers—Raper and Ashton, Leeds, whitesmiths—H. Parker and M. Walton, Brampton, school-mistresses—Brown and Kent, Reeve's-mews, livery-stable-keepers—Roberts and Slark, Great Cumberland-mews, job masters—H. and T. Beakhaue, Manchester, linen-drapers—Kenderdale and Bamford, Stafford, grocers—Taylor, Barnes, and Co. Newington, Lincolnshire, maltsters.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. 91⅝	Bank Stock,
Cons. Three per Cents. 89⅞	Long Annuities, 22⅓
Three and a half per Cents.	India Stock, 70⅛
3½ per Cents. Reduced	India Bonds 50
Four per Cents.	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 26
Consols for Acc. 91⅝	

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS.—*Holyhead* through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor.—*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton.—*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham.—*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Cullumpton.—*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester.—*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield.—*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by ten miles).—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.—*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.—*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen.—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES.—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock.—*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.—*Carlisle, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*, (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine.—*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half past two o'clock. *Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport, every day at five.—*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock.—*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four.—*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half-past five.—*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach, (in 15 hours) at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six.—*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six.—*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St. Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon.—*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock.—*Worwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.—*Tamworth, Atherstone*, and *Hinchley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock.—*Derby* post coach, the Regulator, in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four.—*Tenby, Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock.—*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five.—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.—*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening.—*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach, the Eclipse, through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, though Oxford, every evening at five.—*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half past two.—*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach, (in 14 hours, and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach, (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flowerpot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two.—*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.) *Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock.—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.——N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.

W. Waterhouse and Co. Proprietors.

‡‡‡ The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l*., unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

On the 23d inst., Mrs. William Iliff, of a son—On the 23d inst., the lady of the Rev. Martin Boswell, of a daughter—On the 22d inst., Mrs. R. Clare, of a daughter—On Sunday, the 17th inst., Mrs. C. M. Adams, of a daughter—On the 22d inst., the lady of Skinner Turner, Esq. of a daughter—The lady of the Rev. George Trevor Spencer, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., the Rev. W. H. Bury, B. D., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Graduate of the University of Paris, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Maclean, Esq.—On the 26th inst., by Special Licence, in Harley Street, the Right Hon. Lord Grantley, to Charlotte Earle, youngest daughter of Sir William Beechey—On the 26th inst., Henry Charles, youngest son of Chas. Joseph Harford, Esq. to Susan Harriet, eldest daughter of Samuel Brice, Esq.—On Saturday, the 23d inst., Mr. Townsend, to Maria, only daughter of John Curtis, Esq.—On the 23d inst., John Coates, Esq. to Emma, widow of the late Nathaniel Legge, Esq.—On the 23d inst., at St. Mary's Lambeth, Mr. Wm. Kirkman, to Julia, eldest daughter of Mr. Oliver Vile—On the 23d inst., at St. George's, Wm. Bowden, jun., Esq. to Miss Eleanor Hindmarch—On the 23d inst., Chauval James S. Ewart, Esq. to Jane Simpson Laing, only daughter of the late Robert Laing, Esq.—On the 23d inst., Mr. Frederick Tootell, to Mary eldest daughter of Mr. Webb—On the 23d inst., Chevalier de Rantzow, his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Lisbon, to Emma, third daughter of the late William Bosanquet, Esq.—J. R. Grosett, Esq M.P. for Chippenham, to Christina Maria, eldest daughter of the late Baron de Kantzow—July 27th, Elias Lindo, to Susan, fifth daughter of the late S. Lyon, of Cambridge.

DIED.

On Monday, the 25th inst., Catharine Halifax, relict of the Right Reverend Samuel Lord Bishop of St. Asaph—On Friday, the 29th, the Rev. Francis Haggitt, D. D., Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, Prebeudary of Durham, and Rector of Nuncham Courteny, in the County of Oxford—On the 24th inst., the Rev. Edmund Ferrers, M.A. Rector of that Parish—On the 26th inst., Miss Brooks, eldest daughter of the late James Brooks, Esq.—On the 22d inst., Francis Wilberforce, the daughter of James Stephen, jun. Esq.—On the 10th inst., Michael Joy, Esq. aged 71—On the 18th inst., Catherine wife of Arthur Easton, Esq.—On the 18th inst., Emanuel Levy, Esq.—On Saturday, the 23d inst., Authony Rowlandson, Esq. aged 67—On the 23d inst., Mr. Arthur Chichester Allen. —On Sunday last, Mrs. Susannah Reynolds, aged 74—On the 21st inst., Francis Underwood, Esq. in the 76th year of his age—On the 24th inst., aged 20, Emma, youngest daughter of Charles Watkins, Esq.—On Friday last, Miss Bagwill, aged 65—On the 24th inst., Ann, the wife of M. W. W. Dell.

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It was denied that any brands had been thrown up in the air as a signal to smugglers, or for any other purpose whatsoever. The spot where the party were regaling themselves was in front of the sea, and it was admitted that the lights might be visible to smugglers, if there were any on the look-out. Roper, on his cross-examination, admitted that he had been chased two days before by Lieutenant Francillion, of the Preventive Service, when he was at sea; but he declined answering whether he had thrown any thing overboard when the Lieutenant approached his boat. He did not think himself bound to answer the question. These were the leading circumstances of the case.

The prisoner put in a written statement to the effect that he had gone upon the hill in consequence of seeing the lights, which he had reason to suspect were made as signals in aid of smuggling, in order to discharge his duty. When he arrived where the party was sitting he was immediately attacked by several individuals, by some of whom he was struck; whereupon, dreading that his life was in danger, he, in self defence, and for no other purpose, discharged his pistol, but with no intention of injuring any particular individual. Being unaccompanied by any of his own people, he was in no condition to prove the truth of these facts, and could only have resorted to the testimony of some of his assailants, who, from their bias on the subject, could not be relied upon as witnesses in his behalf. He solemnly declared that he had been first assailed in the manner stated, and had been actually wounded in the hand by a pistol fired by one of the smugglers. He submitted the improbability of his having been the aggressor, whereby he would necessarily have been exposed to the unequal odds of twenty to one.—Lieutenant *Francillion* proved that he had chased the prosecutor on the 7th of June, and just opposite the Castle-hill the latter threw something overboard, which he suspected to consist of contraband goods. The lights seen on the hill would have been a guide to persons disposed to fish up any thing which might have been thrown into the sea at the spot where Roper had been chased.—An excellent character was given to the prisoner by his superior officers, by whom he was described as a man of mild temper, humanity, and general good conduct.—In the course of the trial it appeared the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution had been taken by the town clerk of the borough of Hastings, when neither the Mayor nor any other Magistrate was present, and that the witnesses had not been sworn until after their statements had been reduced to writing.

The Learned Judge animadverted in strong terms upon the impropriety of this practice, which, he said, was most scandalous. He had adverted to this practice in his charge to the Grand Jury, in order that Magistrates might be more alive to their duty, for nothing could be so improper as for Magistrates to suffer their clerks to take the statements of witnesses without the sanction of an oath, in the absence both of the Magistrate and the party accused. Such was the course adopted in this case, and he could not condemn it too strongly.

After an elaborate summing up on the whole of the case, the Jury retired to consider of their verdict at half-past five yesterday evening; and between one and two o'clock this morning they brought the prisoner in *Not Guilty*.

HEREFORD, August 5.

JASPER TOMSETT JUNGE *v.* COLONEL BERKELEY, LORD SUSSEX LENNOX, AND ROBERT CARR HAMMOND, ESQ.

This case was to have been tried at Gloucester, being the county in which the subject matter of the action originated; but Mr. Judge having moved the Court above to have the place of trial changed to Middlesex, on his affidavit that he did not conceive he would get impartial justice done there, from the influence of one the defendants (Colonel Berkeley) enjoyed in it, though the Court was of opinion there was not sufficient grounds laid before them to induce it to grant the motion, they directed the trial to take place here; and this day (Thursday) having been fixed for it, at an early hour in the morning the Shire-hall was crowded to excess, by the ladies and gentlemen of this and the neighbouring counties, anxious to witness the result.

Mr. Lockart opened the pleadings. The declaration stated this was an action to recover compensation in damages for an assault and battery committed by the defendants on the person of the plaintiff, at his house in Northfield-place, on the 14th of March last; they having then and there struck him with a whip several heavy blows on the head, &c. with the butt-end and lash, by which he was much cut, &c.

In the second count there was an averment, that the defendants forcibly and violently committed a common assault. The damages were laid at £5,000.

Mr. Philips expressed regret at having to detail the particulars of an atrocious, a brutal, and unmanly outrage; an outrage which not merely degraded the parties implicated, but the entire class of society in which they had been in the habit of moving. Mr. Judge was the editor of the Cheltenham Journal; a man of some literary attainments; highly educated, and though not so highly born as some of the defendants, there was never yet a stain placed on his character. One of the defendants, Mr. Hammond, was a gentleman of fortune, residing in Gloucestershire. Another, Lord Sussex Lennox was a gentleman in high station; a nobleman; connected with a ducal house, being son of the late, and brother to the present Duke of Richmond, and possessing largely of the fortune of that family. The third defendant, Wm. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, was well known to the Jury, and was the proprietor of Berkeley Castle, and at the head of £20,000 per year. It would appear that Col. Berkeley was offended at something that was published in the paper of which Mr. Judge was editor; on this he did not resort to law for redress, but with the other defendants he thought proper to go to the house of the plaintiff, and commit this outrage. He understood Colonel Berkeley meant to prove some provocation, that he had been libelled by the plaintiff. He might have been irritated by reflections cast upon him. But what excuse could the others have?—Had they been libelled? Could they justify the manly part they took in that abominable outrage? If a man is provoked by reflections cast upon him, met the person who cast them, in a public place and there took his revenge, such an occurrence might mitigate, though it could not justify such conduct. But surely it could not justify such an outrage as this. Had the blood which they so inhumanly shed been the lifeblood, as it might have been, of Mr. Judge, they would have stood in a different place for their trial, and if they were placed at the bar, oh, what a happy defence would they have had that a paragraph had appeared in a newspaper, and that they were irritated by it! The Jury would by their verdict confer a public benefit on the country, and would vindicate the rank in which those parties moved in society, from any participation in such conduct, and teach the world that no man should insult the impartial justice of this tribunal.

Elizabeth Izard, a servant of Mrs. Morris, at whose house Mr. Judge lived, admitted three gentlemen. Heard the blows, and one of the gentlemen say "the rascal—give it him well; give it; he deserves it, give it, give it." Tried to get into the room, but could not as it was fastened. Heard some one inside say, "Let him out now; he has had enough." Mr. Judge then came out of the room; his face was covered with blood, which was running down his clothes. Mr. Judge made for the stairs, and got up two steps, when the tall, thin, gentleman, who came to the door with the letter, caught him by the skirts, and forcibly pulled him back. Mr. Judge's wig was pulled off by some hand, and Colonel Berkely then cut him over the head and eyes; the lashings of the whip left a blood-mark on the wall, about a foot long; there was blood in several places on the ground where he had been standing, several very large spots; they were together about one quarter of an hour. Mr. Judge then went to his parlor, from whence he went to his bed-room; the sofa in the parlor was marked in several places. Mr. Judge was confined to his bed from the 14th of March until the 30th. A medical person attended him three times a day for the first week. Miss *Mary Ann Morris* gave evidence to the same effect.

Mr. Ware, the oculist.—Mr. Judge called on me in London on Monday week last, and I examined his eye; the eye had then recovered from an inflammation it had, but there was a speck on the *cornea*, which might have been produced by a violent blow. There will be for a long while, I fear, a slight mark on it.

Mr. Taunton addressed the jury for the defendants, in a speech which occupied more than two hours. He would not so far disparage their understandings as to reply in detail to the speech of the learned counsel for the plaintiff—a speech of extraneous topics, and manifest exaggerations, because he was sure the verdict would be founded on the evidence alone. The case had been described to them over and over again as "unparalleled;" and this was its greatest aggravation—that the assault was committed "beneath the sacred roof of Mr. Judge," in "his castle," by his peaceful fire-side; as it turned out that this roof and castle were those of Mrs. Morris. (A laugh.) Now he was willing to admit that Mr. Judge had received a good, sound horse-whipping; for this, in plain English, was the meaning of all his friend's beautiful exaggerations; and he would tell them his defence in a few words—that Mr. Judge richly deserved it. (A laugh.) Though all the parties who were present were made defendants—and wisely so, lest they should be examined in Court,—the jury could not fail to perceive, that, in truth, the principal defendant was Colonel Berkeley, and that the others accompanied him only as witnesses. Heartily did he wish that Mr. Judge had indicted Colonel Berkeley; for then those gentlemen could have been examined on oath for him; and, what was much more important, Mr. Judge himself would have been examined against him. On that charge he must have exhibited himself in the box; he must have stood the test of a cross-examination; he must have shown his claims to be considered, as he had been described by the liberality of his counsel, as "a gentleman of birth and education;" he must have given a history of his life before he dropped, as from the clouds, in the town of Cheltenham, as the editor of a weekly journal; and, above all, he must have disclosed the provocation which compelled Colonel Berkeley to take a measure sanctioned by feeling though not justified by law. That provocation he would lay before the jury now, and when he had done so, he would call upon them, not merely as gentlemen, but as men endowed with the feelings of men and the affections of sons, whether flesh and blood could bear the outrage committed by the plaintiff, and whether this horsewhipping was not well bestowed. "A gentleman of birth and education" indeed! He might be descended from a line of illustrious ancestors, and he might have had a liberal education; but assuredly when he penned the series of libels which would be read to them, he forgot the first, and proved that he had not profited by the last; for a liberal education not only taught men Latin and Greek, but instilled into them manly feelings and liberal sentiments, and taught them not only how to speak and write, but to act like gentlemen and men of honour; and the jury would decide when they heard the series of paragraphs from the middle of November, just after the commencement of this paper, to the 14th of March, when the assault occurred with which Colonel Berkeley had been assailed, whether the writer or compiler of them deserved the character of "a gentleman by birth and education." It was well known to all who knew Cheltenham, that Colonel Berkeley had spent a large portion of the last 15 years at that place,—that he had actively promoted its interests—that he had acquired there many friends, and a large circle of acquaintances and connexions. The jury might imagine what effect a series of libels in this place would have—not on the character, for these attacks were now so frequent, as to be almost harmless; but on the feelings of a man who had thus connected himself with its society and interests. Of the plaintiff he knew nothing; the plaintiff knew so little of him; he had given no umbrage to this Cheltenham editor, who had attacked him with libels as wanton as they were wicked:—libels not only on the Colonel himself, but with unparalleled baseness aimed at him through a retired, an unoffending, a widow lady, the Dowager Countess of Berkely.

Surely after this the Jury would think he was fairly served out—justly, though severely, dealt with. So far from the case being "unparalleled," horsewhipping was a good old English punishment for such offences—an ancient and laudable custom, tried and approved on similar occasions. The learned counsel then alluded to the cases—of the Duke of Bedford, to whom Lord Chesterfield referred Geo. II. for the definition of "a drubbing;" to that of Captain Phillimore and Mr. James; and to others, in which he did not mention their names, in support of his last position; and concluded by entreating the jury to consider the provocation given; and though they must return a verdict for the plaintiff, to mark their sense of his conduct by the smallness of the damages.

Mr. Justice Burrough informed the jury that they could not sever in their damages, but must give an entire verdict against all the defendants. After reading the evidence for the plaintiff, he observed, that the assault was unquestionably very severe, and he thought, at all events, the holding the plaintiff in the passage, and renewing the blow after he had been allowed to leave the parlour, was a very unnecessary addition to the punishment he had received. There was a succession of articles representing him as a bastard, a seducer, and a coward; holding up his family to hatred and scorn; and tending to represent him as in every way contemptible and odious, and this in the place where he had been accustomed to live. The plaintiff had been warned to desist; but he refused, and talked about "the paramount duties of an editor," which was also nonsense as applied to such a case. An editor had no duties which privileged him to attack a private character, or defended him against law, and such language was ridiculous in the extreme. If, after this, Colonel Berkeley had met him in the street, and inflicted a moderate chastisement, though the law would not justify him, still he could not be blamed; but this was not a manly horsewhipping; it was inflicted by three persons, two of whom had no cause of complaint, and it was very violent, though perhaps, not productive of permanent injury. As to the evidence of Davies, if believed, it proved great baseness in the plaintiff; but still it did not deprive him of a right to compensation for the actual pain he had suffered. The Jury would consider all the facts of the assault and the provocation, and give such damages as the plaintiff ought to receive.

The Jury retired at six o'clock, and a little after seven returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500*l.* to be divided by the three defendants.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE RENEWED LION AND DOGS FIGHT AT WARWICK FOR 100 SOVEREIGNS.

Mr. Wombwell's assertion, that the lion he had to produce on Saturday was not like the lion Nero, which had been beat by two leashes of dogs, was verified in much earnest. Nero, a docile animal, seemed too innocent for combat; in fact, he was so tame, that a stranger might with safety approach him. Not so with Wallace, the animal for Saturday's fight; he appeared as wild as if just caught in a forest, and will let one or two, known to him as feeders, approach him when he is in very good temper only. Before we proceed to describe this day's fight, it is necessary to state that Nero is the worse for combat only by a slight torn cheek or lip; but of the six dogs turned loose at him, Turk is dead, the game brindled bitch is sold, and the other four remain in the factory yard disabled.

Wallace, the lion, was whelped at Edinburgh in September, 1819, and weighs about 400lbs. Warwick was not so full as was expected from the nothingness of the late combat, but towards eight o'clock the factory yard was well attended, at 5s. each, and soon after the action commenced. The lion was turned from his den into the same stage where Nero fought, well ironed round. The match was, 1st, Three couple of dogs slipped at him, two at a time. 2d. Twenty minutes or more, as the umpires should think fit, to be allowed between each attack. 3d. The dogs to be handed to the cage once only—Tinker, Sweep, Ball, Turpin, Billy, and Tiger.—Umpires, Mr. Phillips, of Shrewsbury, and Mr. Rainford, Liverpool. Edwards and Wedgebury seconds to the dogs.

THE FIGHT.

In the first round, Tinker and Ball were let loose, and both made a firm attack, the lion, by their barking, having waited for them as if aware of his foes. He shewed himself a forest lion, and fought like one. He clapped his paw upon poor Ball, took Tinker in his teeth, and deliberately walked round the stage with him as a cat would with a mouse. Ball, released from the paw, worked all he could, but Wallace treated his slight punishment by a kick now and then. He at length dropped Tinker, and he crawled off the stage as well as he could. The lion then seized Ball in his mouth, and played precisely the same game with him as if he had actually been trained to it. Ball would have been out and outed there and then, but his second got hold of him through the bars, and hauled him away. Betting 5 to 4 on the lion at setting to, was now 2 to 1.

Bout 2.—Turpin, a London, and Sweep, a Liverpool dog, made an excellent attack; but it was three or four minutes before the ingenuity of their seconds could get them. Wallace squatted on his hinder haunches, and placed himself erect at the slope, where the dogs mounted the stage, as if he thought they dared not approach. The dogs, when on, fought most fiercely, but both were served out, in less than a minute after the attack, and however game, maiming took it out of them. The London dog bolted as soon as he could extricate himself from the lion's grasp, and Sweep would have been killed on the spot had he not been released, and bolted as well. Some murmurs, that the dog Sweep had a right to go on again. The umpires said no. It was only a genteel wrangle for the dog could scarcely have been dragged on. It was now also the pictures in Warwick-Castle to the broken casements of the factory, on the noble Wallace, who, however, was supposed to have shyed the dogs, but our Correspondent thought otherwise, and that two or three hours a day at the best dogs in the country (coupled) would be merely amusement.

A secret committee was now held in the menagerie of wounded dogs in the factory, amongst the owners of the canines. Wedgebury, the purveyor of the London dogs, swore, with more energy than elegance, that he would not bring his dog Billy to the scratch. Edwards had got his dog Tiger ready, and said, "Why, you wouldn't disappoint the gemmen, would you?"—This seemed to to make an impression on Wedgebury, who untied Billy, casting a most piteous look upon the dogs around him. Billy was brought to the scratch, and then the owner was told with vociferations vulgar enough, as people expected the six dogs to fight. Billy was more willing than his master, who was next to obliged to let him loose. Both went to work, and Wallace fancying Billy, grasped him by the loins, and when shaking him, Tiger, his *pal*, having run away, Wedgebury sung out, "There, you see how you've *gammoned* me to have the best dog in England killed." He was not exactly killed, but bit an inch or two deep in the loins only; and the people departed satisfied, convinced that neither Wallace nor his master had hoaxed the public. Several well-dressed females witnessed the exhibition from the upper apartment of the factory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Sir—Having read in some of the London papers various false reports concerning the fight between Nero and the six dogs on Tuesday last, stating that he was torn, mangled, left in a pitiable state, &c. &c., I must beg leave to contradict any such invidious representations. Nero was next morning exhibited to an immense concourse of visitors, anxious to see whether he was or was not much damaged, when, to their great astonishment the noble animal shewed no more signs of punishment than a few slight scratches on the lip! I was then induced by some friends to try the courage of my second lion, Wallace, whose natural disposition was not so much controuled by making such freedom with him, or rendering him so tame, gentle, and submissive as was done with Nero; and so the effect was, that Wallace quickly conquered the six dogs sent at him without receiving as much as a scar of the slightest description. There is also a talk of cruelty having been practised in the engagement. Can any man in his senses suppose that I would risk the loss of my two lions, the finest ever seen in this country, for the purpose of gratifying a cruel propensity? It never was my idea; no, Sir, it was not: and I now further declare that another exhibition of such a scene will never be encouraged or engaged in by, Sir, your most humble servant,

Alcester, 1st Aug. 1825. Geo. Wombwell.

ASHTED PARK RACES.

At the Ashted Park races, on Monday, two serious accidents happened. Norval, the jockey, mounted the hunter Sullivan, but the horse refused the start, turned restive, reared, and fell over, and the jockey was so much injured, that he died in the evening. Cramp, another jockey, was thrown in the race, on Ranter, and had his collar bone broken.

Eleven started for the Hunters' Stakes, which was won at three heats, by Mr. C. Udney's Music.

The all-aged Stakes of £50 was won by Mr. Robinson's ch. c. by Smolensko, beating four others.

Sweepstakes of 10 sov. each was won by Mr. Bouverie's Pilot beating three others.

WORCESTER RACES.—Second day.

When our account left on Tuesday, the City Plate for horses that never won was not run, but it was decided in the evening in favour of Mr. Wood's br. f. Rosaria, in three excellent heats, beating Mr. Brown's b. c. by Sir Oliver, and Major O'Gore's Hesperus.—Hesperus agst the field.

The sports this morning were as under:—

A Sweepstakes of 10 sov. each. Two miles, for all ages. Five subscribers.—Lord Plymouth names Hesperus, 1; Mr. E. Foley named Vaga, 2. Won cleverly. Hesperus the favourite.

The Hunters' Plate of 50*l.* given by the County Members, for all ages. Four miles. Mr. Stuart's b. c. Man Friday, 1 1; Mr. F. Charlton's bl. f. by Milo, 2 2. Six to 4 on the winner.

SALISBURY RACES, 1825.—First day.

The Wiltshire Stakes of 25 sov. each. Mr. Ryan's ch. c. The Dear Boy, 4 yrs old, 7st. 7lb. 1; Mr. W. Wyndham's c. by Granicus, 3 yrs old, 6st. 11lb. 2.—The Dear Boy took the lead, was never headed, and won by half a head, after the most severe race ever seen on this course.—Seven paid 15 guineas forfeit, and 15 only five.—C. Day rode the winner, and W. Kean Mr. Wyndham's.

His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas.—Four mile heats.—Mr. Dilly's c. m. Prosody, aged 12st. 1 1; Mr. Shard's Razor, 4 yrs old, 10st. 7lb. 3 2; Mr. Gream's Presentiment, 4 yrs old, 7st. 2lb. 2 dr.—Won easy.—S. Day rode the mare; J. Day, Razor; and A. Percy, Presentiment.

About nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, a person of very respectable appearance, and about forty-three years of age, went on board the floating bath, off Waterloo-bridge, for the purpose of bathing. He had been in the water only about seven minutes, when he got out and complained of being unwell. The attendant put his shirt and stockings on, when he fell into his arms, saying he was very ill. Dr. Stauton, of the Strand, was immediately sent for, but before his arrival, the unfortunate gentleman said he was dying, and expressing an anxious desire to see his wife and family, he seemed to expire. Dr. Stanton, when he arrived, attempted to bleed him, but without any effect. The body was then removed to a public-house, in Strand-lane, where every means were used to restore animation, but all were useless. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by an attack of apoplexy. From some papers found in his pockets, it appears that his name is Chalk, and that he is a coach-maker, residing in Whitechapel.

For Promotions—se la Page.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Newmarket *friend is informed that the* Duke of York *will certainly in future patronize the* Rutland Arms *in that town.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of many letters on the subject of Mrs. Chatterley; *but, as that actress will of course never appear before a London audience again, we think the lady and the subject ought to be buried in oblivion.*

We did hear the report Citizen *alludes to, but, as we know the little* Banker's *testy humour, we will not state* Miss Stephens's *reputed acceptation of* Rowland Stephenson *until we hear further. His attentions and perseverance certainly authorize* Citizen's *suspicions.*

Quiz *sends us a joke on the subject of* Elliston's *son resigning the Church, to help his father in the management of Drury Lane. The abandoning all idea of "*taking orders,*" for the sake of* giving orders, *is not so bad.*

Judex *has been received. We always looked upon* Dick Martin *as an old twaddle, but we never thought a member of the Senate would turn Bow-Street* informer.

Viator's *Pamphlet is so well written that we the more regret our want of room for extracts.*

Verax *has been received, but he need be under no apprehension of the* Marquis of Anglesea's *high military character suffering any depreciation from persons of the very* common sense *to which he alludes.*

We cnanot insert Q.'s *letter to the Editor of the Sun, as every one knows* Jackey Taylor *to be the best tempered creature going. Its purport was to recommend him not to copy jokes from the "Age" into his paper, without, as is usual with contemporaries, stating "the place from whence they came"—and therein we agree with* Q.; *and while we are on the subject we think the* Morning Post, *which is usually so replete with whim and genius, might do the same, and when it condescends to give our humble attempts a corner, say so: the publicity will not make half as much difference in* our *sale or influence, as the insertion will in* theirs.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of eleven *letters on the Drama, the whole of which are, to say the least of them, sublime.*

A Friend *has our thanks. We* did *see the sonnet, in the* Post, *to* Sir Walter Scott, *beginning,*

Welcome, Sir Walter, frae the land o' cakes,
To the potato's hospitable shore!

and think the idea of "an hospitable potato" one of the brightest we ever met with.

We will enquire into the particulars sent us by Publius.

We are sorry we have not room for An Englishman's *very spirited letter to* Mr. Canning *on the subject of the French possession of Cadiz.*

A Constant Reader *has been received, and is thanked.*

We have inserted J. T. J.'s *communication and shall be happy at all times to hear from him.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, August 7.

THE KING.

It affords us the most heartfelt gratification to be enabled to state the continuation of our beloved Monarch's enjoyment of an uninterrupted state of good health. His Majesty arrived in town on Monday for the transaction of State affairs, and returned to Windsor immediately afterwards to dinner.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The conjectures which have been entertained on this subject for so long a time are of such vague character, that we have deemed it a duty we owe our numerous patrons, to institute the necessary enquiries upon the point, as well with a view to their gratification, as to the general satisfaction of the people at large. We are well aware of the conflicting interests in which a General Election involves a very considerable proportion of his Majesty's liege subjects, and we feel that it would not only be unjust, but highly prejudicial, in persons possessing those sources of information we do, and of which our readers are so well apprized, to give any intimation on so important an event, that we could not vouch for; and, indeed, we have no hesitation in declaring we would not be a party to so doing—and it is under this conviction and assurance we now entertain the question, and premise that the utmost reliance may be placed on our assertions. Without in any respect entering upon the old hacknied joke of "Parliamentary Reform," we are free to say, that, on a review of the acts and proceedings of the late session, some decided alteration in the present constitution of the House would greatly benefit the nation, for a viler set of bunglers than the major part of those with whom ministers have lately had to contend, were never before permitted to sit within the walls of St. Stephen's; and, what is a most remarkable thing, the very individuals who have been for so long a period keeping up this cry of Reform, are the identical persons constituting almost the only part of the Senate which needs any alteration. We should imagine there are not five people in England, who would care as many figs, how many five-act tragedies (save those who have to read them) my Lord John Russell were to write, provided he would undertake never again to offer himself for the shire of Huntingdon, or any other, well knowing his *sheer* incapacity for the fulfilment of the duties thus self-imposed upon him, or how great a fool Hume were to make of himself at Aberdeen, provided he never *returned* from that place to do the same at Westminster—whether Brougham was even more impudent, if possible, than he has shewn himself on the commission *de lunatico* of poor Mr. Franks, so he confined it to his own profession—whether Sir Isaac Coffin was *coke*, or old *Coke* in his *coffin*, if neither one nor the other sat *coughing* in parliament—whether Peter Moore was paid for his *chairmanship* of public companies, so that he never gave the public the benefit of his senatorial company—whether Lord Arthur Hill was lean or fat, or Lord Nugent fat or lean—whether Cam Hobhouse was a blockhead and George Lambe a greater, if they confined their abilities to their own fireside,—or to what extent little Angelo might eat, Sefton gamble, or Bob Smith be jealous, provided all the aforesaid worthies would sign a round robin never again to interfere in the important business of the State. But while just the reverse is the case, while we are lumbered with a set of men who get themselves returned as members, merely for the sake of making fools once per year of the Catholics, agitating annually the said question of reform, (which, as we have before observed, they so forcibly exhibit the necessity of) and for the advantage, as Lord Belgrave very justly says, of *saving postage*, why, it is almost time for every one to speak. Admitted, therefore, as it must be on all sides, that some decisive alteration is necessary, we are assured our readers will feel satisfied, on the perusal of the particulars herein submitted to them, that the country, in the event of a dissolution, at last stands a fair chance of proper representation; and, although a return of some of the present members is, it seems, unavoidable, it must be very gratifying to see that their *place of* representation is altered, by which means all old party interest will be dissolved—the feelings of all constituents fairly and impartially consulted and redressed, and the merits of public questions and National advantage duly debated and disposed of. Among the many authentic accounts which have been submitted to us, we find it positively stated that the Earl of Sefton means to offer for *Ryegate* (improperly spelt *Wry-gait* in our report) and Lord William Lennox for *Eye*—also that the Earl of Uxbridge has proposed for *Winchester*—and that Calcraft, not being able to stand for *Chester*, will be again returned for *Wareham*—it further appears that Colonel Trench, for which we are really very sorry, will to a certainty be *thrown out* for Rutland. Mr. Giles has offered for *Old* Sarum, so justly considered *a rotten borough*—but very considerable doubts have long been entertained of the probability of his success. Sir Francis Burdett at one time entertained an idea of cutting his Westminster eronies, on the pretence of resigning his claim to their interest in behalf of his gallant friend Lord Cochrane, who is lately returned to England—but the real truth was, he long ago intended, in conjunction with Lord Archibald Hamilton, to offer for Oxford, and would have so done, had not a *recent death* occurred in a family from which great interest was expected—it is, therefore supposed he sneaks back to his old quarters. Mr. Joseph Hume will be unfortunately returned, beyond any doubt, for *Cocker*mouth—and Ball Hughes has been trying some time for *Ayr*. Signor Begrez meant to stand for *Flint*, but the place was not open. Sir George Warrender, not being satisfied with *Sandwich*, means to start either for *Eton* or *Ply*mouth—and Scarlett has an idea of trying once more for Cambridge, on *Whylley's* interest—and "last not least," the great Lessee, Mr. Elliston, is said to have a firm footing Poole. Under these auspicious circumstances, we have really to congratulate the good people of England on the very agreeable prospect before them—for it surely will not be denied that no General Election ever held out fairer hopes—but great as is the probability of the success of the foregoing parties, we have heard from the highest authority, that there is every chance of the places we are about to mention being incorporated, and in that case Parliament will receive an accession of wisdom and morality hitherto unknown in its annals. In the event of such incorporation taking place, we are well informed that Lords Belgrave and Clanmorris will be returned for *Wallop*, (Hants,)—that Signor Velluti has signified his intention of standing for *Stone*, (Staffordshire,)—and Mr. Martin for *Bore*ham, (Wilts.) Lord Arthur Hill is sure to come in for *Ashill*, (Somersetshire,) and his gallant friend, Lord Nugent, for *Bulk*, (Lancashire). Our friend, Fred. Hodgson, (better known by the name of *Brown* Stout,) means to try *Man*chester, (Lancashire). Mr. Rothschild will, beyond doubt, be returned for *Market-Jew*, (Cornwall,) and Mr. Bradshaw for *Goose*trey (Chester). But even a much more important turn in things is likely to take place, for Lord Bury will offer for *Foo*low (Derbyshire,) and Alderman Wood for *Old* Windsor, (Berks) on the "*Wood* and *Windsor*" interest. In addition to these very desirable events, it is confidently stated in the best-informed circles, that Captain Fornes will try to represent *Leather*head (Surrey) and no one doubts but he will succeed—also Messrs. Irby and Petre mean to offer for *Foulness* (Essex,) and *Washing*ton (Durham;) George Robins for *Hammering*, (Lincolnshire,) and in the event of failure, for *Medlar*, (Lancashire) and Lord Normanby for *Folly*foot (Yorkshire). We are also led to understand that Peter Moore will really come in for *Sheeps*head, (Leicestershire,) Mr. Calvert for *Brew*ham, (Somersetshire,) Sir Vincent Cotton for *St. James's* Deeping (Lincolnshire), and Mr. Brougham for *Saus*thorpe, (Lincolnshire) and that, moreover, Old Coke will stand for *Silian* (Cardigan,) on his wife's interest, and Lord Viscount Valletort will offer for Bedford-*bury*, (Middlesex,) on the Duchess's interest. These constitute the principal points of information that have come to our knowledge, and as the idea of an Election is so generally entertained, and we happen to *know* on how slight a tenure the decision now rests, we shall, as soon as ever conjecture ripens into certainty, obtain every additional information which we may consider of the least import to our Readers, and lose no time in submitting them, feeling well assured that what we have here submitted will be equally satisfactory to them and the nation at large, as holding out an earnest of even better times than we now can boast of, at least as far as the abilities of the Legislature can possibly bring about so desirable an end.

FACETIÆ.

Lord Deerhurst was mentioning the other day some ridiculous observation, by which he said a whole company were made to laugh at his expense, when Tom Raikes observed, "then I will be bound it was the first company that ever yet "made merry" *at* your *expense.*

Old Lauderdale, a few days ago, recommended the Dowager Lady Lansdowne to go to Cheltenham for the purpose of taking the waters—but Her Ladyship deprecated the horrid idea, by observing, that it was a place only fit for "*working* people!"

Ball Hughes, returning from the Tennis Court last week, where he had been exerting himself prodigiously, was anxious to inform his wife how completely knocked up he was, and thus addressed her "Ah, comme je suis frappé en haut."

Edward Petre, who is rather famed than otherwise for his *classical* attainments, determined on surprizing the weak mind of one of Grange's shopmen the other morning, by discoursing in Latin, and exclaimed "bring me *speculum* vie"—which, after sundry explanations, turned out to be a Glass of *Whey!*

From the Mexican Extraordinary Gazette, dated June 15th, received yesterday morning, we find that the Spanish ship of the line, the Asia, carrying sixty-eight guns; and the brig Constantia, have gone over to the Mexicans. They have surrendered by treaty, and it is stipulated that the crews are to receive from the Independent Government the pay due to them from Spain, with permission to reside in any of the South American States, or to go elsewhere.

"CAPITULATION.

"Treaty made by the Commandant of the ship *Asia*, Lieut. Don Jose Martinez, his troops and crew, and the senior Governor Don Louis Antonio Arguello, Captain of Cavalry, and Military Commandant of the Territory belonging to the United Mexican States:

"Art. 1. Don Jose Martinez places at the disposal of the Government of the United Mexican States, the ship *Asia*, with all her stores and munitions of war, and the brig of war *Constantia*, which, on the 6th of April, separated for a time (if no other misfortune befal her) shall be comprehended in the capitulation, as if the two ships were but one.

"Art. 2. The Governor in compensation for the giving up of the ships, engages, for the security of the individuals who man them, their property, privileges, immunities, and safe conduct, through all the Federation; as, likewise, their individual liberty, according to the laws, subjecting themselves to the observance of the same.

"Art. 3. Don Jose Martinez, Commandant in Chief of these two ships, offers immediately to swear to the independence of the States, and likewise his officers, troops, and crew, from which condition are excepted those individuals who wish to pass to the Peninsula, or to any other part of the Spanish dominions, and to whom the Government shall give all the necessary facilities for embarking them from these States, for the places to which they may wish to proceed.

"Art. 4. The Governor shall name the Commissioner or Commissioners to carry into effect the Articles of the present Treaty, and, at the same time, to facilitate the necessary dispositions for the voyage of the said ships from Acapulco, to place themselves at the disposal of the Supreme Government of the United Mexican States.

"Art. 5. The Supreme Government of the United Mexican States shall satisfy the crews of both ships, for that which is due to them from the Spanish Government, as pay, from their leaving Spain for this country, according to the accounts which the Purser of the ship shall present, which shall be so much more readily given to them, as they have voluntarily surrendered to the United Mexican States.

"Art. 6. To those who have capitulated, and who may wish to remain in this State, or to pass to any other independant part of America, there shall be given a letter of security, expressing that the bearer is one of those who surrendered the ship *Asia*, in order that he may proceed in safety.

"Art. 7. Every interpretation that may be put on the present Treaty, shall be in favour of the capitulating party.

"Art. 8. This capitulation shall depend on the good faith of the two contracting parties. There shall be made four copies of the same, as done, ratified, and approved; of which two shall remain with each of the two contracting parties, to ensure its perfect fulfilment.

"Given in the Fortress of Monterry, May 21, 1825.

"Jose Estraoa.
"Jose Ramirez.
"Jose de Cardenas.
"Antonio Ventura Roteta.

"Confirmed and ratified in all its parts.

"Luis Antonio Argueldo.
"Jose Martinez.

"This a Copy of the original of that certified at Monterry, May 22, 1815.

"Arguello."

"His Excellency the President of the United Mexican States, filled with the most glorious satisfaction by an event which contributes so much to the security of our Independence, and to the honour of the Mexican Nation, has approved in all its parts, of the foregoing capitulation, and has ordered, in consequence, that the pay of the arrears due to the Spanish crew shall be paid according to the terms agreed upon."

CROCKFORD'S BALANCE SHEET.

Air—*Derry down.*

The season's just up, so I casts up accounts,
To see to vhat sum all vone's counters amounts;
Or else (as the old trade vone cannot forget,)
To see just vhat fish have come into the net.
Fol de rol lol.

Lord Foley has "dubbed up" five thousand, or so,
And that's vhy they dubbed him Lord Fooley, d'ye know?
And as "value received" I have touched for the same,
I never once asked of the place vhence it came,
Fol de rol.

There's vone Mister Paine from Northampton, as prime
As any *flat* fish, I have caught in my time,
And as Old Erskine said, "vone ought not to complain,
"For he never knowed *pleasure*, as never knowed *pain*."
Fol de rol.

Then comes good Sir Wincent, who's "done" as they tell,
And as far as I goes, vhy I've *done* very vell—
Thank God for such *win sent*, and therefore, d'ye see,
I cares not how many vill *cotton*, like he,
Fol de rol,

The next's Mister Hughes, who, ve all of us know,
To Miss Marcondotti vas spliced long ago;
Tho' he throwed down the *ball* for my lady to kick,
He's throwed down the dice, without throwing a nick—
Fol de rol.

I vish as how Sefton had not come to town,
'Cause he forced vone with part of vone's plum to "come down;"
For they thought his hump grown in the street t'other day,
When met, vith my largest bag, valking avay.
Fol de rol.

That Berkeley's contrived all his pockets to cram,
And valked off, without caring never a ———
They calls him a *hactor*—vhat's perhaps not amiss—
But I'm bound he ne'er *hacted* before like to this,
Fol de rol.

There's Duncombe, who's christened churchyarden, as how,
'Cause he spends all his time in the *vestries* just now;
He vins all he can, and then *touches*, d'ye see,
So I'd rather not have such a *dun come* as he,
Fol de rol,

Then vone BILLY LENNOX has "promised to pay,"
But's its wery long coming—that's all I've to say—
And as LENNOX don't never look straight upon I,
His promise, I fear's like his face "*hall* my *heye*."
Fol de rol.

There's two or three others, they says, is "cleaned out,"
Though I can't say as how I knows vhat its about:
But it is n't NED PETRE or IRBY, I've svore,
For they haven't been *cleaned* for a twelvemonth, or more.
Fol de rol.

We are authorized to state that it was not the *Living Skeleton*, but Lord EUSTON, who landed from the Calais Packet last Monday.

NUGENT was remarking at WHITE's last week, that the DUCHESS OF RUTLAND had gone to Brighton, it was apparent, for the benefit of the air—when LUTTRELL observed, that he rather thought it was for the *benefit* of the *Heir* APPARENT.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

That drivelling old *Chronicle* continues to heap, with unrelenting virulence, the grossest calumnies upon this Nobleman, possessing not the slightest point in any position of its attack, and exposing, the farther it proceeds, the very source from which all this rancour springs. The blockhead proposed to be very facetious on Wednesday last, in alluding to the pain he experienced every Monday morning in having to record "the Chancellor's visit on a Snnday to the King," and attempting to impute to such ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES the immorality of Sabbath-breaking—but it is always the case with this shallow Cockney, that the higher his flight, the surer and more fatal his fall, for we will be bound to say it never once entered the fellow's imagination that the *very* day appropriated by himself to record this sacred violation in his Monday's Journal, is SUNDAY, and that, consequently, while complaining of an infringement on the holy duties of the Sabbath in other quarters, this monkey was at the very moment *certainly* breaking the *fourth* commandment, and probably half a dozen more into the bargain. We have not leisure or limit this week to go into the renewal of this ignorant attack contained in last Wednesday's *Chronicle*, but with reference to that part of it in which the inattention of LORD ELDON to the cause before him is roundly asserted, we can only throw back the lie in the writer's face, by remarking, that if there is one point of eminence for which the LORD CHANCELLOR is renowned beyond another, it is the extraordinary comprehension he takes of every case submitted to him, and that although in some instances a tedious delay in decision may have arisen, from accumulation of affidavits and general information, yet in no instance of evidence has his Lordship ever been known to forego his vast legal attainments, or forfeit his claim to a clear knowledge of the whole circumstance. It is our decided intention to continue this subject, by illustrations hereafter of different cases, which will at once satisfy the minds of what few persons the vituperations of this paper may have misled: but in the present number we shall content ourselves with apprizing them of the source from which all this abuse has sprung, and by that means they will at once be enabled to ascertain the precise value to be attached to it. There can be no doubt on earth that MASTER BROUGHAM is at the bottom of it all. If his own views were accomplished, the LORD CHANCELLOR would be the first that ever filled his place—and the silly old *Chronicle* be the first to declare it. But while on this point, we cannot do better than cite the following passage from BLACKWOOD's Magazine for the present month, referring to the late enormities committed against LORD ELDON, and with which, as speaking so ably our own sentiments, we will terminate the present article:

"Waiving, therefore, all consideratioa of the nature of the attacks made by the diurnal or hebdomadal press on the Chancellor, we must only say that the continual recurrenee of it was at least in bad taste. It resembled altogether too much the yelping of a spiteful cur dog against an unconcerned passenger. Day after day paragraph succeeded paragraph on the same key. A collection of the jokes (Heaven help us!) made on Lord ELDON, would be the most monotonous thing in the world. A cuckoo-clock is more various, and more original in its note. The authors of them were men of two half ideas, each of which chased the other in unmeaning round, like a pair of paltry daubed grotesques on a smoked lantern. And the arguments! We engage to write them all in a few lines—the Chancellor is old—the Chancellor likes office—the Chancellor is illiberal—the Chancellor will not make his decrees as fast as he ought—all of which, except the first, found an answer of some sort: but there remained behind one which we cannot answer—the palmarian charge of all, the charge into which all the rest could be reduced—the climax of his sins, negligences, and offences—THE CHANCELLOR WILL NOT GIVE A SILK GOWN TO MR. HENRY BROUGHAM.

There is, however, something sneaking and cowardly in not putting this grand delinquency in the front of the array. There is no one in the country so *soft* as not to know, that his lordship might be as ignorant of law, and as destitute of decorum as Lord Erskine—that he might be as enamoured of place, as Mackintosh and Tierney are hungry for it—that he might be as old as Jeremy Bentham, and as sorely decayed in his intellects as that elderly gentleman, without a murmur of complaint being uttered, provided he did not display his *illiberality* in keeping Whigs out of office by staying in it, and in hindering that eminent person—at whose marvellous powers of universal talent the Edinburgh Review opened its eyes lately with such disinterested astonishment—that second admirable Crichton, before whom the ancient flower of Edinburgh must hide his diminished head—from receiving, as the reward of his exertions in the cause of Queen Carolina, the recompense given usually to legal knowledge, honourable character, and decorous conduct. We repeat, there is something peculiarly sneaking in this. Let the loud-tongued foes of Lord Eldon honestly state why they abuse, and they will rise some fifty per cent in our estimation. We own that our old friend Jeffrey does it and that is one of the many reasons why we prefer that learned gentleman to his worthy coadjutors, in the Times or the Morning Chronicle."

ANCESTRY OF ALDERMAN WOOD.

We never doubted for an instant, that WOOD was of good descent, and it appears that our suppositions were all true, for on refering to the MEMOIRS of MR. SAMUEL PEPYS, just published under the superintendence of my LORD BRAYBROOKE, we find an interesting notice of the worthy Alderman's name-sake—but the name is not the only singular coincidence—for, on an examination of the passage, it will be found that their BUSINESS was the same; and the concluding part of the sentence at once convinces us, that MR. ALDERMAN WOOD was paid just as much attention to in the Reign of CHARLES THE SECOND, as he is in the Reign of GEORGE THE FOURTH.

"March 3rd 1659.—There come many merchants to get convoy "to the Baltique, which a course was taken for. They dined with "my Lord, and one of them, by name ALDERMAN WOOD, talked "much to my Lord of the *hopes* that he had now to be settled "(under the King he meant); but, my Lord *took no notice of it*."
PEPYS's MEMOIRS.

WOOD has settled with LORD BRAYBROOKE that the word "hopes" is decidedly a misprint for *hops*.

We understand a Committee has been formed for the purpose of discovering the writers of THE AGE—COLONEL FRANCIS RUSSELL, Chairman—and that a large reward has been offered for attaining this laudable object—heavy wagers are pending, whether the researches of this gallant officer, or those of CAPTAIN PARRY to discover the North West Passage, will first be crowned with success.—One of the Committee, a Noble Lord, has already ascertained the LONGITUDE of the Office (though not the *latitude* of the writers) which is in Catherine-street, lies N.W. of *Somerset* House and E. of *White's*.—Any other discovery, equally scientific, the Committee have pledged themselves to make public.

THEATRES.

It is a hacknied remark, that "the English are not a play-going set of people,"—an excuse, by the way, generally set up by those who wish to prove the truth of the observation: but if our readers could but see the various communications we have received since our last theatrical notice, they would feel quite satisfied, that not only the adage was false, but that the players were the most important personages in his Majesty's realms. It appears that in these calm days, a criticism on the Summer Theatres is just as much expected, as it is that their doors should open, and more particularly from us, whom the public have been pleased to consider tolerable judges; and under these circumstances, with every apology for the neglect of such high people, and every assurance to our readers that their wishes hereon shall for the future be more minutely consulted, we proceed at once to our task. We attended the *English Opera House*, on Monday, to witness its new afterpiece, previous to which we were favoured with the original version of *Der Freischutz*, in which BRAHAM and Miss PATON appeared together, for the first time *at a Theatre* (on the authority of those amusing fellows, the playbills), in its principal parts, and, in the music belonging to the piece, nothing can be more ably executed or more pleasing; but we must protest against the introduction of airs, not at all in character with the superb order of WEBER's compositions, and which have no more business in this piece than they have in *Hamlet*, or any other thing. We never heard Miss PATON in finer voice—her ballad of "Say my heart," was given in the purest manner, and in the "grand scena" her flexibility and power were scarcely ever equalled on the London boards. PHILLIPS *sang* (we cannot say *acted*) in Caspar for the first time—his bacchanalian song was, however, admirable, and with this exception, and that of a young lady whom we took for Miss CUBITT, but have since heard was a Miss GOWARD (and who, we heard BALL HUGHES say, DID go *hard* towards marring the harmony of the evening,) the Opera remains the same in its representation as last year. We own we are surprized and disappointed that Mr. HAWES, who, *en passant*, we perceive, has presented WEBER with a silver Cup (a proof that MR. HAWES had *a cup* TOO MUCH at the time,) should have omitted the grand finale, depriving us of the pleasure of hearing one of that master's greatest efforts, and compelling us to hear airs arranged b[illegible] o[illegible] a[illegible] a[illegible] H. t[illegible] t[illegible] v[illegible] M[illegible] p[illegible] s[illegible] b[illegible] and it will therefore only be necessary to say, that BARTLEY, WRENCH, and Miss KELLY did all "their little utmost" to save the piece, and one WILLIAM CHAPMAN and a Miss GRAY *wice wersa*, with the latter of whom we must make free enough to recommend not to attempt singing, until she has learned speaking, and by no means to entertain a belief that she can do either, by the injudicious applause of the quantity of "orders gray" that were this evening in attendance upon her. Mr. ARNOLD's opera of *Broken Promises* continues to attract the attention of the people, and the substitution of Miss PATON for Miss STEPHENS, has given a novelty to its original disposition—the song to the air of *Kelvin Grove* by this lady, is among the highest specimens of ballad ever heard in a Theatre; and, joined to the inapproachable acting of Miss KELLY, whose *Susan* is the finest combination of the serious and comic we can call to mind, is at once an unusual treat to the real lovers of the Drama, and a most gratifying reflection on the spirit, the exertions, and the great abilities of the manager of this establishment.

We are still groaning under the pressure of insipidity with which it has pleased "the powers that be" to inflict us this year, at the once delightful little Haymarket, though we must own that a very agreeable exception, to this otherwise general rule, has been presented within these few days, in the shape of a three act comedy, from the pen (it may be called) of Mr. THEODORE HOOK—ninety-nine lines out of every hundred being a faithful transcript from that gentleman's admirable tale of *Doubts and Fears* in the second series of SAYINGS AND DOINGS, by the REVEREND MR. FALLOWFIELD, who is himself an intelligent, literary, and very agreeable personage. The piece throughout is well acted, and in the instance of *Grojan* may claim that peculiar originality, yet at the same time identity of character, which have so firmly and so deservedly obtained for MR. LISTON, the reputation he is now in the enjoyment of—the jokes which so forcibly bespeak the *brilliant source* from which they spring, could not be in better hands, and with every acknowledgement to the matchless author and equally matchless actor, we own we were unusually amused. So far so good—but on the other side of the question, we have witnessed something sufficiently deplorable to "make the Angels Weep," for the utter ignorance, for which the manager of this theatre has now become quite popular, shines out every day clearer. With a laudable determination to establish what the profession denominates an *independent Company*, he started two months before his usual time with the best performers then disengaged in town and country—they are entrusted with the responsibility of the whole business of the Theatre, as they should be, and thus become identified with their characters and the audience—but the instant the sluices of the Winter Theatres are let loose, the whole order of things is overwhelmed. MRS. GIBBS pounces right upon MRS. HUMBY, in parts for which she is no more fitted than DAW himself, by which means he totally undermines the value of MRS. HUMBY's public estimation—because on a general principle MRS. GIBBS is a charming actress, and far beyond the other—then MRS. GLOVER is ousted from HER OWN *Mrs. Simpson*, of which she is the excellent *original*—then HARLEY, great as he is, pops upon that odd compound, WEST, and reduces his previous importance to a mere nothingness—and thus things become topsy-turvy. It is DAW's misfortune rather than his fault, that Providence alotted him the management of a Theatre, for a man more incapable of sustaining its onus, or actually comprehending its commonest functions, never appeared in the theatrical world—and by this odd fatality the abilities of our best artists are insulted, misused, and eventually sacrificed, and the genius of our dramatists rendered unavailable. With the company he has, much, very much more, should have been done, though we are nevertheless glad to be able to say that "*Quite Correct*," with the addition of *Madame's* legs in *Midas*, have lately drawn together, in pretty tolerable numbers, the idle fops of this monstrous town, and helped to repay the losses occasioned by MRS. CHATTERLEY's presence at Tothill Fields. Miss CHESTER's absence at Cheltenham, (for the recovery of her health from the *hard work*, as the papers say, of the late season) and Miss LOVE's *confinement* to the sea side for, as her mamma told HORACE TWISS, the benefit of the *h'air*. On the score of general remarks, we cannot omit to hint to LISTON, in spite of all our vast admiration of his abilities, the impropriety of going as far as he does with his audience—in *Midas*, we almost lose the *Mountain Maid*, so enchantingly sung by VESTRIS, through his buffoonery, and the whole order of the stage is thus thrown into confusion, and its charm entirely forfeited—but this is, you see, the result of favoritism, and to such a pitch is *his* arrived, that within these few days, he considered the low offer made to him by Covent Garden Theatre of 20*l*. per week, for their ensuing season, (the amount of his last salary there) as a *hoax*—devilish funny to be sure—for, with all our unbounded admiration of his abilities, he is no more entitled to take 50*l*. per week, which we hear is the case, from the *Haymarket* Treasury, than he is to be FIRST LORD of his *Majesty's* Treasury. VESTRIS, we understand, is going to be married shortly—well, happiness to her, for she is a charming creature. We cannot close these animadversions on the Haymarket, without suggesting, that two most glaring errors, which have been committ- "since our last" are, LISTON's attempting to g, which the leader of the band should see to Oh, *where*, and Oh *where!*" as the songs says) and e whole lot of the gentlemen bowing themselves back-rds out of a room—thereby opening the door with a part their person never created for such a purpose. RAY-ND, whoi s a very good actor, must look to this. We all further be obliged to Daw the next time he sits with ady in a private box next to ours, not to keep such a *hum* our ears.

The closing of the Opera has been deferred until Tuesday, in consequence of its having been found that SIGNOR VELLUTI has "metal more attractive" about him than people at first supposed—though of what *cast* the said metal is, it behoveth not us to say.

CHARLES KEMBLE is gone to Germany, and ELLISTON we hear, alarmingly ill at Stratford Place—the former we care not a button about, the latter we deeply lament.

Poor KEAN's London persecution is following him through the provinces, and the "bad business" which the bad com-

pany of the Brummagem Theatre has met with, is laid upon our Tragedian's immorality—fools!—The puffs in the *Post* about Miss FOOTE, smell very strongly of the *Ninny* interest, for there is not a line of them to be found in the Dublin papers—Cheltenham is in a fit because their AMATEURS have been playing elsewhere—Brighton Theatre has been honoured by the presence of the DUKE OF YORK, to see the farce, and, upon the whole, the general interests of this branch of the nation are on the "que vive." We are really right glad to hear it—they are, as their great master-spirit says, "the abstract and brief chronicles of the Times," and as such entitled to our highest consideration and respect.

We had written thus far, when the following *official* communication was sent to our office, and which, as it will account for many of the grievances herein complained of, we really much deplore:

BULLETIN EXTRAORDINARY.

Haymarket Theatre, Saturday night, 10 o'clock.

Very little alteration, for the better, has lately taken place in Mr. DAVID DAW—symptoms of DULNESS in the eyes are still apparent—his OPERATIONS are very weak—and although his NIGHTS have been *somewhat better*, for the last few evenings, upon the whole there is no *visible* AMENDMENT.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, JULY 22.—In our Paper of the 9th of June, we gave, from the *Athenian*, an account of the taking of Odysseus. We have now received the following particulars from a traveller, who left Athens at the end of May:—In the neighbourhood of Salona, Odysseus was abandoned by almost all his followers. They went over to the Greeks who were opposed to him, under the command of Goura. Just about this time he was informed by a Turk, with whom he was on a confidential footing, that it was intended to arrest him, by virtue of an order that had come from Constantinople, and to bring him dead or alive to Negropont. This plan was to be executed that night. Odysseus quickly took his resolution, concerted with his few followers a pretended flight, pursued them with loud cries, and in this manner happily escaped before the Turks well knew what was the matter. He hoped to be well treated by his countrymen, as they happened to be some of those who had formerly been under his command. Goura had him put in chains, and led him past the cavern where the family of Odysseus and his brother-in-law still reside. An attempt was made to induce them to give up this retreat, but it failed. Hereupon Odysseus was sent to Megara, where the people were going to stone him to death, and he was saved only by his guards covering him with their cloaks. From Megara he was brought to Salamis, and on the 11th of May, to Athens. In the streets of that city a woman struck him in the face with stones, and the populace were incensed against him, reproaching him with his arbitrary executions, and especially with that of a Papa, whom he had ordered to be walled up. The Government had given orders to send the prisoner to Napoli, but the Captains (of Goura) refused; answering, that Odysseus was safer at Athens than at Napoli. He was shewn to me. He is confined in the Acropolis in a square tower, opposite the Propylœa, and the rampart which he had built during the time he was Governor, and there is an inscription on a stone commencing, "This work, completed in common by Odysseus and Goura, the Generals of Greece."

QUEBEC, JUNE 20.—Yesterday, Charles Wood, set afloat, in fine style, the Baron Renfrew, by far the largest ship that ever was built, with more than 3,000 tons of her cargo on board, loaded on the stocks; she was immediately towed to the anchorage near the Falls of Montmorency, where she now rides triumphant, as one of the greatest wonders of the deep. She is a much more sightly ship than the Columbus; and from her greater breadth and depth of hold, is better adapted for crossing the ocean. Her rigg will be that of a four masted ship, and the pumps will be worked by a ten-horse power steam-engine. Two thousand tons of her cargo will consist of masts for the Royal Navy, such as were never seen in Woolwich dock-yard, where her proprietors have contracted that they shall be landed. The residue will be fir timber and deals, with about 1,000 tons of oak, and other specimens of the hard wood of this country. Towards the end of July she will be all ready for sea, when the Hercules, steam-boat, of 140 horse power, will tow the Baron for 200 miles down the river, whence she will proceed, under the care of Captain Walker, accompanied by Mr. Wood, for the Downs. From thence steam vessels will again convey this stupendous representative of naval majesty to her moorings at Deptford.

TRIESTE, JULY 12.—Accounts from the Morea say that Maurocordato and Celetto have been obliged to lay down their offices. The Moreots will not take up arms, and it seems that all the efforts of Colocotroni are vain. It is said that the Greeks have re-taken Salona, and driven the Turks to some miles distance from Missolonghi.

CORFU, JUNE 30.—Missolonghi and Anatolico are blockaded by 20,000 Turks; the first is bombarded by eight cannons and five mortars, which have in places damaged the works of the fortress. The besieged defend themselves with courage, but for want of cannon balls they use pieces of iron and stone.—The Members of the Government appointed by Maurocordato have all fled to Napoli di Romania. Zonga and Macri command in Missolonghi; the garrison is 8,000 strong; 2,500 Peloponnesians who had come to succour Missolonghi, and the many cruisers that were in the neighbouring seas, had returned to the Peloponnesus in consequence of differences between them and the inhabitants of Missolonghi, it being impossible for the Greeks themselves to agree long together. On the 30th of May, two Greek vessels arrived at Missolonghi with a large supply of ammunition. The head-quarters of the Turkish army are at Caravassara. It has orders to destroy Missolonghi by fire and sword, and to level it with the ground. The Seraskier intends to attempt to carry it by storm. A division of the Turkish army has attacked the little Island of Lesina in the lake of the same name, near Petoli, but was repulsed by the Greeks, with the loss of above 100 killed. Ibrahim Pacha continues his march into the interior, laying waste the country with fire and sword, committing all sorts of cruelties and excesses, so that he leaves a desert behind him. Calamatai was burnt to the ground by the Egyptian troops, which were advancing towards Maina, burning every thing on their way. Colocotroni and his adherents are at Napoli di Romania, in appearance passing the time in taking oaths of fidelity to the common cause, and secretly intriguing against each other, without moving against the Turks.

MAYENCE, JULY 22.—There is a great demand for oats in the corn markets of the Netherlands, as well as in England, from which country news has been brought that the barley crops have totally failed. It is believed there, that in consequence of the great rise in the prices, which are still advancing, the importation of that kind of grain will soon be permitted in England, and that the 15th of August is spoken of as the time when the permission will probably begin. In many parts of lower Germany the rape seed seems to have failed. Holstein, from which large quantities of this grain are usually exported to Holland, this year receives supplies from the Weser. The prices of oil have likewise risen a little in the Netherlands, and this market. Raw sugars, too, have risen in Holland, and the demand for coffee has become more brisk.

Letters, dated the 7th and 8th of May, have been received from Sierra Leone. They state, that his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir Charles Turner, had returned to the Colony from the Gold Coast, and was shortly to proceed to the Gambia, to make some necessary arrangements there. The rainy season had begun, and we are sorry to add, that the soldiers were getting sickly.

BANKS OF THE RHINE, JULY 17.—Though the assembly of the troops in the departments of the East and West Pyrenees is represented at Paris as nothing but an ordinary military arrangement for the increase and inspection of the regiments, it is certain that it is looked upon in a very different light in the Southern departments. The number of these troops will be more considerable than was at first stated. Inspectors are indeed expected, who are to superintend the reviews; but when these are over, the troops will still remain in their encampments, and be placed in such a state of preparation, that they will be able to march at the first order. This order is of course dependent on the turn which the affairs of Spain may take; but if we consider the state of that country, as is represented both in letters and verbal accounts of persons coming from it, we must be convinced that our Government acts with great wisdom in assembling this corps. All the accounts show the progress of the intrigues carrying on, which will probably be followed by some severe measures. The Spanish Ultras will not renounce the preponderance of which it is intended to deprive them, but will maintain it by every means in their power. This is the real state of the case. The Ultra party is endeavouring to overthrow the Ministry and its new system, and thinks to effect it by employing the means it has at command. A civil war is therefore considered to be almost inevitable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELOPEMENT.—On Saturday last, a young gentleman, the son of Mr. Allsop, Surgeon, of Uttoxeter, contrived to escape with the grand-daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Bainbridge, Esq., at Wood Seat, in Staffordshire, and who has a fortune of 50,000*l*. The parties have bent their way to Gretna Green. A pursuit was attempted but as the youthful pair had the start of *eleven hours law*, with "all appliance and means to boot," it was considered as a hopeless affair; and the Vulcan-bound couple may be expected to return in a few days.—(*Pottery Gazette.*)

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—Monday the annual gift of the late Mr. Doggett, the Comedian, was rowed for by six young watermen, viz. three above and three below bridge men, and, after a severe contest, the three first boats coming in close upon each other's quarter; the prize was won by William Staples, of Battle-bridge Stairs. The whole of the distance was completed in about forty minutes.

On Wednesday the 20th ult., as some labourers were making a road at Shrivenham, Berks, they discovered about four feet beneath the surface, thirty-eight pieces of gold coin, of the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., and one of the reign of Mary. Those of the Charleses were nearly of the diameter of a crown, and of the thickness of a sixpence, but that of Mary of the superficies of an eighteen-penny token, and of the thickness of the rest. The value of the gold is about fifty pounds. Mr. Dawson, we understand, claimed the pieces for Viscount Barrington, who is Lord of the Manor.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—On Tuesday, the Recorder of London made a report to the King in Council of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, all of whom were convicted at the last Old Bailey Sessions—namely, Thomas Bright, aged 34, John Williams, 18, George Bruton, 25, William Harding, 22, James Davis, 22, and William Naylor, 20, for stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of 40s. and upwards; Thomas Hill, 17, for burglary; George Waters, 27, William Field, 13, Thomas Godwin, 11, James Norris, 11, and Mary-Ann Cook, 20, for housebreaking; Jane Davis, 23, Catharine Ferris, 20, and James Gravenor, 15, for highway robbery; Jeremiah Riley, 40, for returning from transportation; John Battle, alias Nathaniel Hartley, 40, and James Smith, 40, for horse-stealing; Charlotte Grov s, 23, and Charlotte Williams, 21, for stealing from the person; when His Majesty was graciously pleased to respite during his Royal pleasure all the above prisoners.

The Duke of Wellington has left England on his ordinary tour of inspection of the fortresses in the Netherlands, on which, in pursuance of the treaties with that country, a part of the indemnity paid by France is to be expended under the supervision of his Grace. He is accompanied by Colonel Jones, of the Engineers, who has the charge of detailed inspection.

The new Steam Vessel, Enterprize, sailed on Tuesday morning, from Deptford for India. Both the mercantile and scientific portion of the community are much interested in the event of this undertaking. Her burden is 500 tons. She has two 60-horse power engines. The boilers, which are made of copper, extend across the ship, with seven furnaces, each seven feet in depth. Although the Enterprize will make use of her sails when the wind permits, she will rely principally on her steam, and for this purpose she takes out not less than 300 tons of coals. The coals are partly contained in chambers within the sides of the vessel, covered with sheet iron, and partly in tanks beneath; which, as they are emptied of coals, will be filled with water, to keep the vessel properly ballasted. The cabins, of which there are 20, are furnished with every convenience.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF DORSET.—We regret to announce the death of her Grace the Duchess of Dorset, which took place at Knole, on Monday evening last.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* says—The Rev. Mr. Hannan, formerly a Roman Catholic reader of St. James's parish, in this City, publicly conformed to the Church of England on Sunday, by receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to its ritual, in St. Stephen's Chapel, Mount-street.

We congratulate all fair sportsmen on the prospect of the approaching shooting season. Almost every species of game has been unusually prolific in the present year. Pheasants, Partridges, and Hares, are very abundant, large, and vigorous. The corn is likely to be carried so early as to afford dangerous facilities to the depredations of poachers before the first of September.

Among the numerous improvements recently made in the vicinity of the Metropolis, we are happy to notice that an excellent new road has just been made over Battersea Common, which affords an improved communication with the whole of Surrey; the new road from Hyde Park Corner, over Battersea Bridge, being now the nearest to Epsom, and all that neighbourhood.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

MAL-CONDUCT ON THE PART OF AN ASSIGNEE.—Mr. Montagu said, an assignee had 1500*l*. in his hands which he ought to have divided among creditors; but which he refused to do. The Court made an order, in consequence of which he was compelled to attend a meeting, at which the Commissioners, under what was considered a very salutary Act of Parliament, called upon him to pay the money, with twenty per cent., which he, however, had not done; and therefore unless, at this season of the year, the Court could point out some means of enforcing the object of its own order, that order would be of no more use than a piece of waste paper.—His Lordship ordered a petition to be presented, to bring the matter before the Court.—Mr. Montagu said, that would be most willingly done, if the Court did not think it unreasonable.—His Lordship so far from considering it unreasonable, would be very glad to have such conduct brought before the Court, and therefore requested it to be presented and served, so as to have it brought on on Monday.

HODGSON *v.* HAWKINS.—This was a case of squabbling between partners, carrying on business in Sheffield, which, when the Court heard, a few days ago, his Lordship recommended to be settled by arbitration. The minutes of the order of reference were to-day mentioned for the Court's approbation; the parties on both sides having agreed to the intimation of the Court to refer it.—His Lordship referred all matters in dispute (including the question whether the partnership was, or was not, dissolved), without any reflection on the character of either.

IN RE ASHBY SCHOOL.—Mr. Horne was heard in reply to this petition, presented by the Rev. William Curties, which prayed that he might be declared to be the head master of this free grammar school.—The Learned Gentleman, rather amusingly, expatiated at some length on the learned abilities of the trustees in this matter, constituted of graziers, grocers, and little traders, who considered that nominated trustees, though without a conveyance of the legal estate, were invested with all the necessary powers of trustees; and could not comprehend why the Court of Chancery should be at liberty to take upon itself a right to interfere with them in what they thought proper to do, or not to do; and who, on this occasion, opposed this application, and insisted upon removing the Reverend Gentleman, who, when he entered the office in 1814, had the most satisfactory certificates of ability, &c., upon the ground of supposing him not a fit character to be in the situation any longer.—His Lordship was of opinion, regard being had to all the circumstances of the case, that Mr. Curties is the head master; that he is not removeable at the pleasure of the trustees (and that, even if he were, the trustees had not gone to work in a sufficiently formal manner, legally to remove him); that he is entitled to have all arrears of salary paid up to him; and that he must have the costs of this proceeding, reserving the question whether those costs shall be permitted to be retained by the trustees ultimately out of the charity funds, and with liberty to the trustees to present any petition they may be advised to the Court, for Mr. Curties's removal; giving liberty also to any person interested in the estate to present a petition for the removal of the trustees, if any person interested chooses to present such a petition.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

As the limits of our Journal would not admit of our giving the examination of the different witnesses in support of the alleged Lunacy of the REVEREND EDWARD FRANKS, the Commission for which has been held during the last week at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house, we have thought proper to introduce the summing up and reply, which will be found to embody the main points of interest adduced in the course of the proceedings.

Mr. WAKEFIELD, after the Jury had taken their seats, began to sum up the case for the Commission. He said he had a few observations to address. After the attention paid by every gentleman present, he did not think it necessary to go into details. The facts must be impressed on the Jury, and after a few observations, he should leave the case in their hands. He reminded the Jury that the inquiry was instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether Mr. Franks was of sound mind, and capable of managing his affairs. The result of the inquiry would be their opinion whether Mr. Franks was of unsound mind. If they should be of opinion that he was insane, the decision would be beneficial for both the unfortunate gentleman and his family, as they would then have the full protection of the law. From the evidence they had heard, it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that Mr. Franks had been of unsound mind for many years. He had not been found conducting himself—he had been conducted by others. When they considered two or three leading features, it was impossible not to be struck by the unfortunate gentleman's insanity. In 1815 Mr. Franks and his family resided at Campsall. Mr. Franks was, however, seldom there. He was living in Norfolk. It was necessary he should be at Norfolk, yet he might have been more frequently with his family at Campsall. During the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Franks, Mr. Dickenson was introduced; and about the time of that introduction one of the letters was addressed by Mrs. Franks to her husband. One way to ascertain the state of an individual's mind was to see not only how others treated him, but how he allowed himself to be treated. If he permitted himself to be treated unkindly and unworthily it was proof of insanity of mind.

[Here the Chief Commissioner stopped the proceedings, and intimated that he had received notice that one of the witnesses examined under the Commission had been taken away by a serjeant as a deserter. He wished, therefore, to have the serjeant brought before him. Inquiry was then made for the serjeant, but he could not be found. The corporal, it was said, had given him notice that he was wanted, and the Commissioner should be acquainted when he came.]

Mr. WAKEFIELD continued—What husband in his senses could permit a wife to write to him such a letter as that written in 1815. She well knew his habits and feelings. It was clear and evident that she wrote that indecent letter with a knowledge of his infirmity of mind; she allowed him to go to other women, in order that she might indulge her passion with her paramour; she knew his mind was so weak that he was likely to take the bait. Mr. Franks having permitted his wife to commit adultery, was strong proof of the bad state state of his mind. In 1815 it was allowed that he was in a state of high excitement. There was no proof that in 1816 and 1817, he was attacked with the usual violence of his disorder, but his mental disease was of a contrary character—it assumed the appearance of deep despondency. Between the two periods the separation took place. He went from high excitement to despondency, and yet it was said he had an interval of reason which enabled him to make provision for the younger children, but from the period of July 1817, to the present moment, there had been no reason to believe that this unfortunate gentleman's mind had emerged from darkness. In every stage in which they could trace him, they found the same delusion. In January 1817, his mind, though weak, might have some reasoning power. He then felt the truth of the information given to him by his friends, and acted like an honourable man. In 1821 how did he act? He took back Mrs. Franks without any expression of dissatisfaction or doubt of her fidelity. The letter which he wrote to his sister in 1818 stated that he had a desire to yield to the representation of Captain Mainwaring and Mr. Bellamy, but in 1821 his mind was not right, because he paid no attention to the same sort of information. In 1821, in the teeth of all that was said, he became reconciled to his wife, and had remained with her to the present time. If his mind had been sound he must have been made acquainted with the evidence given before the Commission. He had been told all the Jury had heard, yet nothing could make him believe the irresistible proof of his wife's infidelity. He took up 1821, as the fixed date of Mr. Franks' insanity. At that period there was proof of his utter incapability of ascertaining his wife's criminality. He had never since that period inquired about the guilt of a woman, whom in 1818 he pronounced to be lost and abandoned. He admitted with Mr. BROUGHAM, that wickedness was not insanity; but had Mr. Franks conducted himself like a sane profligate man. Had he not used an expression to his wife, in the presence of the waiter of a country inn, that no man in his senses would use? It was too gross to repeat; but

could any man of sane mind use such an expression. How did she feel? She laughed, and treated him as insane. Her mind, callous to the grossness of the expression, made her consider it the language of folly.—The Rev. Mr. Franks, with an income of 8,000*l.* a year, had been refused two guineas by his steward. Was he not treated like a child? Mr. Franks was followed by Mr. Malcolm. It was said he was a courier, but that courier never left him until the Lord Chancellor's order for the Commission was issued. Mr. Franks had been in the custody of those who opposed this proceeding; they of course had an opportunity of knowing his real situation. The Jury were to judge from the evidence, and if it should be said, from the evidence of 1822, that Mr. F. was then of sound mind, that circumstance would not interfere with the evidence offered on this occasion. There were persons who had an interest in opposing the protection to be afforded by a Commission under the great seal. Mrs. Franks was sharing his fortune. He begged pardon for using the word share. That lady and Mr. Dickenson could live in affluence at Winthorpe Hall, whilst he remained at a country inn without two sovereigns in his possession, or with common prostitutes. This man, who borrowed a scarlet coat, thought proper to dole out small advances to Mr. Franks. All these circumstances proved that Mr. Franks had been suffering under a manifest insanity. Dickenson and Mrs. Franks had had him under their charge since 1821, and the Jury were to say, doing their duty conscientiously, whether during that time he had been a man of sound mind. If they found him of unsound mind such a verdict would be most humane. The effect would be that the unfortunate gentleman would be protected, and his property taken care of for his family. They would also get rid of the disgrace of a clergyman continuing to act as Mr. Franks had.

Mr. PEPYS said he appeared in behalf of the eldest son and heir of Mr. Franks. The circumstances which had led the Lord Chancellor to permit the eldest son to appear by Counsel in the proceeding, arose from the son having applied to the Court in June last to confirm some deed executed by his father. The Lord Chancellor permitted him, with reference to that application, to attend the inquisition, with a view of watching the evidence, and seeing that all was brought forward by the parties prosecuting the Commission which the interest of all parties required. He had nothing to do with the Commission, but he had to discharge the duty of making such observations on the evidence as might enable the Jury to fix the date of the lunacy. The deed to which he alluded was dated April 1817. The party who prosecuted the Commission had not laid before the Jury the time when it was executed. The deed had not been produced, and as to what Mr. Franks did in that deed the Jury were in perfect ignorance. He was not able to give them any information. Mrs. Franks and Dr. Dickenson would not lay before them any information as to what had been done by Mr. Franks! What securities this Doctor might have obtained from Mr. Franks they could not tell. All they knew was, that the income had been expended and the estate encumbered. The young gentleman, son of these unfortunate parents, having just attained the age of 21, was called on to execute a deed, but he was not desirous of giving pain to any of his family. He was only anxious the Jury should look to the dates of the securities, and fix the time of the insanity. The validity of those securities would be affected, should the Jury date the insanity prior to the execution of these securities. The unfortunate gentleman might have made a will, which would not be produced until after his death, and certainly it was of importance in that respect to fix the commencement of the malady. He should say the commencement was from the first visit made by Dr. Wright in 1815. The two points on which the malady rested were in existence in 1815. Those points were a delusion as to his wife's infidelity. The next point was, that he did not manage himself, but had been managed by others from that time. They found, from the evidence of Roebuck, and Lucy Bradley, that this extraordinary person (Dickenson) came attired as a quack doctor in 1815. He took possession of the house, and acted with indecent freedom. What must be the surprise of a gentleman of sound mind to find this doctor in possession of his establishment? What must be the surprise of a man in his senses when he found his wife in the habit of rubbing his legs and back in bed? She was found in his bed-room with her night clothes on. What did he do? The servant said he took little notice of it. The man wore his linen, yet he took little notice of it. Did not this prove a delusion as to his wife's infidelity? When they went down to Norfolk, Mr. Franks said, go back, I don't want you. After that they went into the house, and he was on good terms with them. He permitted his wife and the doctor to be locked up in one enclosure. He did this with a knowledge that Mrs. Franks had been in the doctor's bed-room. This continued down to the end of 1816. In October 1816, the malady of this unfortunate gentleman had increased. The medical gentleman stated that he was in a state of violent excitement, and various instances were given of his violence. Dr. Wright was clearly of opinion that he was then incapable of managing his own affairs. At that time it was the opinion of Mr. Hales that he was not competent to manage his own affairs. In June, 1817, he returned to Norfolk. Dr. Wright then found him in a state of depression. He was worse than he had ever been. That state of the malady he considered the worst. There was no reason to suppose that during the intervals of the attacks he knew what he was about. During the time the deed was executed, he was not attended by any medical man at all. What was the preparation of the deed? The draft was prepared in Norfolk, and they might ask what would be the conduct of any man who followed the advice of Mr. Hales. He suggested to Mr. Franks the expediency of providing for his younger children. There was no proof that Mr. Franks knew what was to be done, yet it was executed.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER referred to his notes and read, that Mr. Hales asked Mr. Franks over and over again, whether he understood it. The answer was, yes.

Mr. PEPYS in continuation, still contended that Mr. Franks was not able to execute and understand the deed. He named certain individuals as trustees, and two persons were introduced who acquired a controul over this property during the life of Mr. Franks; was that proof of his sanity? It was clear from the evidence of Mr. Hales, his man of business, that he was not a person fit to be trusted with the management of his property. It was clear that Mr. Franks knew but little of the state of his property. He had long been subject to the discretion of others, and had arrived at that state when the law threw a protection over him. Would the Jury send him back to the custody of Dickenson again? Dr. Warburton having heard Dr. Wright's statement, was of opinion that the malady had existed from Dr. Wright's first visit, and the Jury certainly ought to place great reliance on the evidence of that Medical Gentleman. On the subject of the application made to the Lord Chancellor for a Commission in 1822, he wished the Jury to consider that the Lord Chancellor looked with anxiety to the circumstances which became the foundation of such a proceeding, and in some cases a reluctance to throw restraint on the person and property of an individual might have led to some delay. In Lord Portsmouth's lunacy, where application was made for a Commission, the Lord Chancellor refused it; and the consequence was, that he remained in the keeping of those persons from whom he was taken. On the second application the Commission issued, and it was found Lord Portsmouth's insanity had commenced long before the first application. On the part of the heir of the unfortunate gentleman, he had done his duty, and he left the Jury to decide the very important question left to their decision.

(This inquiry is adjourned to Monday, and will be concluded in our next.)

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Monday, *William Orchard*, the owner and driver of a hackney-coach, appeared to a summons, issued upon the information of Mr. Martin, M.P., to answer for having cruelly beaten and ill-treated one of his horses.—Mr. Martin claimed the right, as the person laying the information, to address one or two prefatory remarks. In a recent case, (the information against the bull baiters), it was contended for by Mr. Adolphus, and decided by Mr. Minshull, that the informer, because he might be incidentally liable to costs to the amount of from 4s. to 20s. if it should happen that he had preferred a groundless accusation, was incompetent to give evidence. Such a decision, if it were to be taken as authority, would render the Act a mere nullity in most cases, but it was well known that the opinion of Mr. Minshull ran counter to that of every other Magistrate in the kingdom who had ever acted upon the statute, and he (Mr. Martin) was happy to say that since the extraordinary determination of the point by the worthy Magistrate mentioned, Mr. Allen, of Union Hall, the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen at Guildhall, had come to an exactly opposite decision. The argument of Mr. Adolphus was really the most absurd thing he had ever had the misfortune to hear: it was the veriest quibble ever uttered: it was the very quintessence of legal pedantry. As Mr. Minshull's decision, however, had taken place at this Office, and might be taken as a guide, he (Mr. Martin,) to obviate any difficulty on the point, had turned informer himself. He did not see the transaction, but he had given oath upon his belief, founded on information which he had received, and that he wished it to be widely known, was quite sufficient to procure a summons for the attendance of the offending party.—Mr. Frederick Augustus Edwards, a Student at Law, was called, and stated, that as he was passing through Piccadilly his attention was drawn to a coach-stand by the loud and incessant cracking of a whip, and he there saw the Defendant, whose coach was on the stand, with other coaches behind and before it, whipping one of his horses very savagely, a discipline which he continued for several minutes, in spite of the remonstrances and cries of "shame," of those who witnessed his brutal conduct. The horse, which seemed a quiet animal, trembled at every joint. When the witness spoke to him, he said, "you must speak to my master about it." It had since been ascertained that the horses were his own.—Mr. Martin—Aha! the atrocious fellow; we'll teach him that he must not beat his own horses though.—Another Gentleman corroborated the statement of Mr. Edwards, and the latter Gentleman added, that on Saturday evening last he again saw a man beating a hackney coach horse very unmercifully, and upon going towards him, he found it was the Defendant, although he must ere then have received the summons for the former offence.—Mr. Martin hoped this fact would go in aggravation of punishment, and that the Magistrate would inflict something more than the lowest penalty of 10s.—The Coachman, in his defence, said the horse was a blind one, and although a very good animal when actually at work, would not keep steady when on the stand, but was continually "dodging about."—The Magistrate told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to make such a defence. The very reason he had mentioned in excuse should induce him to behave with the greater kindness to the poor animal. His defence was a greater aggravation than anything which had yet been advanced; and it would be but common justice to inflict the full penalty of 5*l.*—The defendant hoped his Worship would be merciful, for he had a wife and three children, and no other dependance than his pair of plates, which he had held twelve years almost without complaint.—Mr. Martin—You are not fit to have a pair of plates, and I will have them taken from you. I will go to the Commissioners.—The Magistrate said, he feared if he fined the defendant in a heavy penalty, his wife and children would be the greatest sufferers. He should, therefore, reduce the amount to twenty shillings and costs.—The defendant said he could not pay it.—Mr. Martin—Then, sure man, you'll only have to go to the tread-mill, that's all.—Magistrate—Let him be committed for one month.—The defendant begged for mercy on account of his children.—Mr. Martin—Mercy! Why were you not merciful to your horse? I'll tell you what, my fine fellow, you'll get no mercy here, and what is more, if horses should have any thing to do with judging us in the next world, you'll have none there.—(A laugh)—You have no friends here, and if you get among the horses in the next world, you'll find no friendship from them I'll engage; so that you are as badly off as any poor devil can wish to be, I think.—(Loud laughter.)—The defendant was locked up, but he soon found the means of paying the penalty and costs.

Stockman, who was connected with the outrageous robbery of Mr. Crouch, at Warwick, after the late fight between Cannon and Ward, was on Wednesday committed to take his trial at the Warwick Assizes. The County Magistrate who was employed by the person whose duty should have called him to sit on the occasion, was disposed to dismiss the prisoner on bail, until the next circuit, unless the prosecutor would bear the expences of carrying him to the present Assizes. Crouch answered that he did not care about the money so as he could have revenge. The committal was then made out, and the parties bound over to prosecute.

A man of very genteel appearance in point of dress and person, about forty years of age, who gave his name *Thomas Dutton Browne*, was brought from St. George's watch-house upon the following detestable charge of assault:—A young lad named Cross, a helper in the stables of Lord Stanley, in Reeves's Mews, stated that he was at Astley's Theatre the night before, and accidentally saw the prisoner there, whom he knew nothing of, nor ever saw before. After the performance was over, witness stopped at a public house to have some porter, and then he again saw the prisoner, who entered into conversation with him, and joined him in drinking porter out of the same pot. When witness left the public-house, and was proceeding over Westminster-bridge, the prisoner came up to him, having followed him, and asked him if he would permit him to take hold of his arm, as he was very tired. This the witness consented to, and they walked together over the bridge. The prisoner then said, that he had no place in town to sleep, as he lived at Clapham Common, and would be obliged to the witness if he could accommodate him at his lodgings. Witness knowing what it was to want a bed, could not refuse him, and took the prisoner home to where he sleeps, at the stables in Reeves's Mews, when they went to bed; but witness had very soon reason to regret having done so, as the conduct of the prisoner convinced him that he had got a most detestable companion. He immediately got up, ran out to the street, called the watchman, and gave charge of the prisoner.—The watchman who took charge of the prisoner confirmed this latter part of the complainant's statement, and said, that the prisoner spoke very largely of himself and his acquaintances; that he knew Lord Derby and Lord Stanley very well, and many other noblemen.—The Magistrate having asked the prisoner what he had to say to the charge, was replied to by a question from the latter, to know if he (the magistrate) had received a letter from him that morning.—SIR GEORGE FARRANT said, I did receive a letter just now from some person, but I do not know if it was from you. I never pay any attention to such letters.—Prisoner—Have you read the letter?—Sir GEORGE FARRANT—Yes, I have; but, as I said before, I never attend to such letters.—Prisoner. I there mentioned who I am, and the name of a nobleman now in London, with whom I am well acquainted; my family connexions are of the first respectability, and every word of the charge against me is false.—Sir GEORGE FARRANT—This letter is signed "T. D. Browne." Is that your real name, and what profession are you of, or where do you reside?—Prisoner—That is my name, I am of no profession, but live on my private fortune, at Clapham-common, or near there. Where I reside, I live chiefly in retirement, owing to the decay of my constitution from an internal complaint—The Magistrate again asked if he had any reply to make to the charge made against him by the complainant.—Prisoner answered as before, that it was all false. The fact was, that when he laid down on the defendant's bed, and went to sleep, he suddenly awoke, and discovered the complainant's hand in his pocket, robbing him, and when he charged him with doing so, the complainant turned round on him and made this charge.—The Magistrate asked was it not a most extraordinary thing for a person appearing to be a gentleman as he did, to think of sleeping with a stable-boy?—The prisoner said, that being very tired, and so far from home, at that late hour, and not knowing where to procure a bed, he was glad to find any place to stretch himself on.—The Magistrate said, that surely he could get a bed at any hotel. He had money in his pocket (a sovereign and other money was found on the prisoner, as were several papers and backs of letters, having the names of several noblemen and others written on them.)—The Magistrate then told the prisoner that he must find two respectable housekeepers in £100, to answer the charge at the sessions, and he must give 48 hours' notice of bail.—The prisoner said, he could easily procure bail to any amount, but he should wish to have a private interview with the Magistrate some time in the course of the day.—"That," said Sir GEORGE FARRANT, "you certainly shall not have with me; I hold no such private communications with prisoners."—"*What!*" said the prisoner, "not any time before the Office closes?"—"No," said Sir GEORGE, "nor at any time after."—The prisoner was then locked up, and the complainant and the watchman were bound over in £40 each to prosecute the case at the sessions.—The prisoner is a man of very dark hair and complexion, about five feet eight inches in height, dressed in a black coat and waistcoat, and fashionable ducktrowsers, and of very genteel address.

GUILDHALL.—CAUTION TO VAN DRIVERS.—Thursday *W. Bromley*, the owner of the van No. 130,572, appeared to answer the complaint of Mr. Martin, M. P. for having cruelly treated, by overloading the horse he had in his van, on the 1st of August, in the Old Bailey.—Mr. Martin said, he should not press for the penalty to be enforced in this instance; but hoped after an admonition from the worthy Alderman, that this would be a lesson not only to the defendant, but to all other van drivers, not to overload their vans in the shameful manner, he was sorry to say, he so often observed.—The Alderman then, after admonishing the defendant not to be guilty of such an offence a second time, dismissed him.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Monday morning last, the family of Mr. Barnard, belonging to the British Gallery, Pall-mall, were thrown into the most poignant grief, in consequence of the dreadful death of his daughter, a beautiful girl, about 20 years of age. A son of Mr. Barnard, a youth about 15 years old, has been ill for some time past, and the doctors prescribed for him change of air; and, in consequence, Mr. B. took a small cottage near Dartford, in Kent, and about three weeks ago the family removed there from town. On Monday morning the gardener loaded a fowling piece with pebbles to shoot the sparrows, but after trying to discharge it several times without effect, he placed it on some wood in an outhouse, and there left it. Shortly after, Master Barnard went into the shed with his sister, and seeing the gun, he picked it up, and the trigger by some accident caught his coat, and, melancholy to relate, the piece went off and shot Miss Barnard in the nape of her neck. The unfortunate girl fell instantly, and the cries of the youth alarmed the family, who ran to the spot, and found Miss B. stretched on the floor a corpse.

A lamentable accident occurred on Saturday se'nnight. A Lady, of the name of Shaw, accompanied by her husband and three children arrived in their native place by the Ostend steam-packet, from a residence of many years in Russia, and took up their temporary abode at the Ship-tavern, Little Tower-street, on the first floor landing of which the unfortunate Lady was standing with her youngest child, a little boy, six years old, in her arms, directing the porters in the disposal of the luggage, when stepping back to allow one of them to pass she pressed against a folding Venetian window, the fastening of which giving way, it flew open, and she fell into the yard, a depth of ten feet, by which sad mischance, the child was so much injured that it expired the same evening in St. Thomas's Hospital, whither the mother was also conveyed in a state of insensibility, but whose recovery is confidently expected. An inquest was held on Tuesday on the body of the infant, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. It is but justice to state, that the family of Mr. Jeffreys, the landlord of the Ship, paid every possible attention to the sufferers.

On Sunday morning, between the hours of eleven and twelve, the house of Mr. Turner, a dissenting clergyman, in the Albany-road, Camberwell, was broken into during the absence of that gentleman and his family at the Albany Chapel, and robbed of 50*l.* in sovereigns, besides a quantity of plate. Information of the same was given at Union-hall, together with the description of three men who are suspected, and who were observed lurking about the neighbourhood previous to the robbery.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT AT LISSON GREEN.— Another of those disgraceful disturbances with which the dissolute Irish have lately kept one quarter or another of the metropolis in a state of alarm, occurred on Monday night.—Throughout the whole of Monday evening, and up to a late hour of the night, the neighbourhood of Lisson-green presented an extensive scene of outrage and violence. Some quarrel amongst the lower Irish residing in that part of the town, took place in the vicinity of the Diorama, in Regent's Park. A general fight was the consequence; but the combatants being driven from the ground, suspended operations for a time, and, having retreated to their own quarters in Lisson-green, the contest was renewed, and nearly the whole parish engaged in it on one side or the other. Bludgeons and missiles of every description were employed in the warfare. The constables, and the whole civil power of the place interfered, but the hostile parties united against them as a common enemy, and inflicted the most severe wounds upon them. No age, sex, or condition, was spared by the ruffians engaged in this disturbance. No one was permitted to be an idle spectator of the scene, as there were parties who made it their business to scour the streets and assault all whom they met. In this way several unoffending and highly respectable individuals, passing to their homes in the course of the evening, were most unmercifully beaten. The horse soldiers stationed at St. John's Wood Barracks, mounting fifty or sixty men, were at length called in, and, under the direction of the civil authorities, succeeded, by great exertions, in restoring tranquillity. The soldiers received some severe contusions. A number of the rioters were secured and examined on Tuesday at Marylebone Office. Several persons appeared as witnesses against them; and they were remanded to the House of Correction for further examination.

Attley Villa, the residence of Anwell Stewart, Esq., Alstone, Bucks, was in part destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It broke out in the kitchen, and the smoke alarmed the inmates nearly to suffocation. A wing of the house, together with the coach-house and stables, was destroyed.

Tuesday morning, between eight and nine, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Mills, two doors from the Marquis of Granby, Silver-street, Lomau's-pool, Gravel-lane, Southwark, which, from the confined situation of the neighbourhood, threatened much destruction; but, by the prompt arrival of engines, it was quickly subdued, and only the lower part of the house appeared burnt. A poor man, named Tissue, who slept in a back room below, and who has been bed-ridden these four years, was smothered before any assistance could be rendered him. The fire is stated to have happened in consequence of some straw, which had been deposited in the house about a week ago taking fire.

LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2.

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. ALDERNON PERCY, now Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated Swiss Cantons.

The KING has also been graciously pleased to appoint HAMILTON C. J. HAMILTON, Esq. now Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Stutgardt, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at Paris.

And the KING has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. JOHN BLOOMFIELD, now attached to his Majesty's Embassy at Lisbon, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Stutgardt.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. NORTON, Brompton, master mariner, from Aug. 6, to Sept. 24.
S. EAST, Green Man, Stratford, victualler, from Aug. 6, to Aug. 13.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. BOYES, Scarborough, grocer.
E. PAINE, jun., Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

S. JONES, King's Arms-buildings, Wood-street, lace manufacturer. Solicitors, Messrs. Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square.

T. BATTEN, Great Titchfield-street, tailor. Solicitors, Messrs. Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Marylebone.

T. DALLY and T. BUSH, Nottingham, lace manufacturers, Solicitor, Mr Wolston, Furnival's Inn.

S. FARMER, Birmingham, glass toymaker. Solicitors, Messrs. Burfoot, Inner Temple.

W. CHASTENCY, Bunwell, coal merchant. Solicitor, Mr. Fenton, Austin Friars.

W. MILLINGTON, Shrewsbury, carpenter. Solicitors, Messrs. Philpot and Stone, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

DIVIDENDS.

E. Stabler, Bread-street, Cheapside, linen merchant, Aug. 30—F. Stabler T. Marshall, and G. Marshall, York, linen merchants, Aug. 30—R. Smith, York, machine maker, Aug. 31—T. Parkinson, sen., Mill-place, Scawby, Lincolnshire, T. Parkinson, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, and J. Lilley, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, raff merchants, Aug. 30—A. Ross, and J. Murray, Leadenhall-buildings, Gracechurch-street, merchants, Sept. 3—W. Vile, Deal, Kent, hatter, Aug. 29—W. Smith, Bristol, timber merchant, Aug. 26—E. Chittenden, Ashford, Kent, ironmonger, Aug. 26—M. Houghton, Liverpool, tailor, Sept. 6—J. Hunter, Hawkhurst, Kent, corn dealer, Aug. 27—W. Marsh, J. H. Stracey, and G. E. Graham, Berners-street, bankers, Aug. 9.

CERTIFICATES—Aug. 23.

W. Philips, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, coal merchant—H. Oldfield, Leamington, Warwickshire, gas light manufacturer—E. Boultben, Liverpool, merchant—J. Edwards, Elder-street, Norton Falgate, silk weaver.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Peacock and Bennett, merchants—Berrey and Gadsby, Nottingham, machine builders—Couch and Fletcher, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, millinners—Harpur and Co., Lane, Yorkshire, cotton printers—T. Bentley and R. Bentley, Rotherham, Yorkshire, common brewers—Steele and Co., Tunstall, Staffordshire, china manufacturers—Swarbrooke jun. and Hammersley, Macclesfield, Chester, silk throwsters—Lacey and Taylor, Nottingham, veterinary surgeons—Farrar and Steedman, Great George-street, Bermondsey, potatoe salesmen—R. Fisher and R. S. Fisher, Aldersgate-street, attorneys—W. Gocher, and T. Gocher, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, butchers—Rnoke and Hunter, seurs., Salford, Lancashire, red and iron liquor manufacturers—Fryer and Penistant Mausfield, Nottinghamshire, twist net-lace manufacturers—Wakefield and Harding, Ludlow, Salop, surgeons.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

War Office, August 5, 1825.

6th Reg. of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. P. Porter to be Lieut. vice Wiss.
2d Reg. of Dragoons—Cornet G. Hobert to be Lieut. vice Clarke.
6th Ditto—Capt. J. Linton to be Major, vice Harding.—Lieut. S. Black to be Capt. vice Linton.—Cornet R. White to be Lieut. vice Orme.—F. Wollaston, Gent. to be Cornet, vice White.
8th Reg. of Light Dragoons—Cornet W. Lyon to be Lieut. vice Macqueen.—J. S. Best, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Lyon.
12th Ditto—Cornet C. W. Webster to be Cornet, vice Petre.
3d Reg. of Foot—Lieut. S. Wright to be Captain, vice Rolland.
5th Ditto—Hosp. Assist. J. F. Nevison to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Johnstone.
8th Ditto—J. Longfield, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hare.
10th Ditto—Capt. J. Hart to be Captain, vice Leard.
17th Ditto—Capt J. Pratt to be Capt. vice Robison.
18th Ditto—Ensign N. R. Tomlinson to be Lieut. vice Roberts.—A. W. Thorold Gent. to be Ensign, vice Tomlinson.
25th Ditto—Ensign G. J. Smart to be Lieut. vice Lingard.
39th Ditto—J. F. Butler, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Coke.
58th Ditto—Ensign T. A. Grant to be Lieut. vice Fenwick.—Hon. H. Howard to be Ensign, vice Grant.
59th Ditto—E. Bolton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Johnson.
60th Ditto—Second Lieut. T. Cnghlan to Adjutaut, vice Wieburg.
65th Ditto—Ensign W. Bates to be Ensign, vice Downing.
76th Ditto—Lieut. A. Russwurm to be Quartermaster, vice Stevens.
77th Ditto—Lieut. C. Barry to be Capt. vice Clerke.—Ensign R. Harpur to be Lieut. vice Barry.—P. H. Bristow, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Harpur.
82d Ditto—Ensign W. H. Buckley to be Lieut. vice Delancey.——Maxwell Gent. to be Ensign, vice Buckley,
85th Ditto—Ensign P. Maitland to be Lieut. vice Power.
96th Ditto—Lieut. T. Abbott, to be Lieut. vice Rice.
Rifle Brigade—J. Dolphin, Gent. to be Second Lieut. vice Campbell.

The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay.

commissions:—Capt. Sir J. Colquhoun, Bart.; Capt. E. Lucas; Capt. R. H. Kelly; Capt. W. Charters; Capt. R. Gorham; Capt. P. Sutton; Capt. G. Llewellyn; Ensign D. Durell; Ensign R. Newman.

Unattached—To be Captains—Lieut. M. Power; Lieut. J. C. Roberts; Lieut J. Delancey; Lieut. W. Fenwick; Lieut. H. Orme; Lieut. J. M'Queen; Lieut J. P. Macqueen.

To be Ensigns—R. Lewis, Gent; T. Egar, Gent.

Hospital Staff.—To be Hospital Assistants to the Forces—W. Sinclair, M.D. vice Nivison.—J. Graves, Gent. vice Hall.—S. Tirvan, M. D. vice Davidson.—J. J. Russel, Gent. vice Williams.

Office of Ordnance, 2d of August, 1825.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Gent. Cadet W. Patten to be Second Lieut. vice Welsh.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES BARROW STOREY, Blandford, maltster. Solicitor, Mr. Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

WILLIAM HACKETT, Manchester, dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Appleby and Charnock, Gray's-inn-square.

THOMAS SADLER, Warwick-lane, dealer. Solicitor, Mr. Harmer, Hatton-garden.

THOMAS PARKES, Fenchurch-street, dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Pearce, St Swithen's lane.

JEREMIAH BEAZLEY, Hounsditch, trunk maker. Solicitors, Messrs. Birkett and Co. Cloak-lane.

STEPHEN FIELD, Smithfield, wine merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Atkins and Davis, Nicholas-lane.

WILLIAM RICH, Wigan, builder. Solicitnr, Mr. Gaskell, Wigan.

THOMAS GURNY, Lower-road, Islington, builder. Solicitor, Mr. Lewis, Charlotte-strept, Fitzroy-square.

THOMAS EVERSHED, Horsham, soap-maker. Solicitor, Mr. Thomson, George-street, Minories.

ROBERT ARTON, Wyndham-street, linendraper. Solicitors, Goren and Price Orchard-street, Portman-square.

DIVIDENDS.

A. Lara, Minories, haberdasher, Aug. 27—W. J. Arnold, Idol-lane, wine and spirit broker, Aug. 13—J. Crossley, Holborn-bridge, cheesemonger, Aug. 27—G. and J. Woolrich, Spital-square, dealers, Sept. 17—H. Dover, and A. De, Froger, Broad-street-mews, merchants, Aug. 27—T. Thompson, Cammomile-street, merchant, Aug. 27—Donaldson, Slee, and Mayston, Friday-street, linen drapers, Aug. 27—W. Compton, Birmingham, linen draper, Aug. 30

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 27.

H. Escott, Dunster, malster—W. Walker, Rochdale, woollen manufacturers—B. Backhouse, Leeds, druggist—J. Rohinson, Failsworth, copperas manufacturers—W. Share, Saint Alban's, victualler—J. Goodwin, Holt, miller—W. Jeffery, Cnck-yard, horse dealer—J. Kite and B. Best, Macclesfield-wharf, wharfingers—F. Willett, Holborn-bridge, druggist—J. Storer, Mount-street, dealer—J. Challenger, Margaret-street, dealer.

TO THE READERS OF THM LITTERARY GAZETTE.—Mr. T. CLERC SMITH, Bookseller and Publisher, 36, St. James's-street is under the necessity of laying the following statement before the readers of the Literary Gazette, edited by Mr. W. Jerdan:—In that paper, of July 16th, a paragraph appeared taxing Mr. Smith with having sent to the editor an unpaid letter, announcing a furth coming volume of Poems. Mr. Smith never having sent any such letter, nor held any communication whatever with the Editor of the Literary Gazette, wrote to him (Mr. Jeran) to state the fact, and in the following paper, of July 23, a slight notice was inserted to that effect. On Saturday last, July 30, a fresh pargraph was given to the public, affecting to recognise a third letter from Mr. Smith, and which being worded through in a style of of determined insult and offence, concluded by a charge of "folly and impertinence." Mr. Smith, feeling that he had not in any possible way given Mr. Jerdan occasion for this extaordinary conduct, never having written to him at all but to disclaim the alledged communication, called in consequence at Mr. Jerden's residence on the evening of Saturday last, when, not finding him at home, he left a note, pointing out the necessity for an immediate explanation. As Mr. Jerdan has had neither the good sense nor good manners to return him any answer, Mr. Smith cannot avoid resorting to this mode of acquainting the readers of the Literary Gazette, under whose notice the paragraph adverted to must have passed, with the true circumstances of the case, and to appeal to their judgment against a wanton and wholly unprovoked attack on the part of the above-named editor, calculated, as it was probably intended, to do material injury in many respects to Mr. Smith's character, and originating in some unworthy motive which he is wholly at a loss to explain.

Friday July 15th, the following Capital Prizes were Sold to the Public! at the Old established Office, of Richardson & Co. 60, Charing Cross.

No. 9,776, a Prize of £21,025
8598, a Prize, of 1000 Guineas and
859, also entitled to 16 Pipes of Wine.

The present Lottery all to be drawn in One Day, the 31st of this Month, August, the Scheme contains 4 Prizes of £25000 and 16 other Capitals, &c., &c. amounting to £218,204. the largest sum ever distributed, All to the Public in One Day. Tickets and Shares for the above, are selling in great variety of numbers at the fortunate Office of Richardson & Co. 60 Charing Cross.

FEATHER BED, MATTRESS BEDDING, and GENERAL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 69, HIGH HOLBORN, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—E. SLATER (from 40, Oxford Street,) begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that having removed to the above Spacious Premises, he has now an opportunity of offering for sale an entire new and extensive Stock of Bedding, Upholstery, and Cabinet Furniture, of the best manufacture and most modern Style; comprising elegant Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Pedestal Sideboards, sets of Mahogany Dining Tables, Rose-wood and Mahogany Card and Pembroke ditto, Chairs, Sofas and Couches of every description, Glasses, Dressing Tables, Stands, &c. Houses completely furnished by this Manufactory, on the shortest Notice, and most advantageous Terms—Feathers and Feather Beds, well seasoned and fit for immediate Use.

FEATHERS.

Capital Feathers	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. and	1s. 9d. per lb
Best Grey Goose		2s. and	2s. 6d.
Excellent White Goose		3s.	
Real White Dantzic		3s. 3d. and	3s. 6d.
Hudson Bay		4s. and	4s. 6d.

All the above Feathers are warranted to be sweet, clean, and free from any smell, as they are stoved by a new process, and not sold in that undressed state which is too often the case.—Bed Ticks sold at prime Cost to purchasers of Feathers.

BEDDING.

Feather Beds from	£2 5 0	to	£3 3 0
Best Grey Goose Beds	3 10 0	to	5 10 0
Best White Dantzic Beds	4 10 0	to	6 10 0
Full size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only			8 10 0
Flock Bed and Bolster	0 15 0	to	1 4 0

MATTRESSES.

Mattresses	0 10 0	to	1 8 0
Real Horse Hair and Wool Ditto, made in the French Style, equally cheap.			
Palliass	0 14 0	to	1 4 0

BEDSTEADS.—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also, elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

BEDSTEADS WITH FURNITURES.—Four-post with Moreen and Chintz Furnitures, full draperies, fringed, remarkably cheap! Tent, Waterloo, French, and other curious shapes, equally cheap, and ready for inspection.—Bedsteads with or without Furniture, made to any size and Bedding to fit them.

A large assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts.—Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian Carpeting, made up and laid down to any dimensions.—Feather Beds dressed.—Old Mattresses re-made and cured of the Moth by a new process.—Shipping, Hotels, Schools, Lodging Houses, and the Trade supplied on very low terms, for present Cash only; as also at his Manufactory, No. 22, Queen's Buildings, Brompton, (below Sloane-street, and directly opposite the half-mile stone from Hyde Park Corner.)

†+† Please observe the name of SLATER.

GUNS WITHOUT LOCKS.—After much labour and expence, J. RIVIERE has succeeded in so far simplifying the machinery by which Fire Arms are discharged, as to render Gun Locks totally unnecessary. By this simple method of discharging Fire Arms (for which J. R. has obtained His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,) accidents will be prevented, and the price of Guns and Pistols materially reduced. There are also considerable advantages which the newly improved Construction of the Gun and Pistol possesses over those now in use, and which may be seen at the Manufactory, 315, Oxford-street.

ALL BAD WRITING IMPROVED, at the Royal Systematic Writing and Short-hand Academy, 104, High Holborn. Whatever may be the age of the Pupil or his defects, whether the stiffness, formality, and tedious execution, often arising from bad habits in schools, or an effeminate, scrawling, illegible style—in either case, Mr. LEWIS will engage positively to remove all defects in a few short and easy Lessons, and enable the Pupil to write a quick and beautiful hand, fit for the Tradesman or the Gentleman.—Short Hand taught in Six Lessons.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, No. 91, Cheapside, London—M. WHITRIDGE and Co. are now supplying the Public with Teas, exactly at the wholesale prices; Black Teas, Good Congou, 5s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. Strong Congou, 6s. Fine Congou, 6s. 4d. Superior Congou, 6s. 8d. Good Souchong, 7s. Fine Souchong, 8s. Superior Souchong, 10s.; Green Teas, Twankay 7s. Bloom Hyson, 8s. Fine Hyson, 10s. Young Hyson, 10s. Finest Hyson, 12s. Gunpowder, 12s. 14s. and 16s. Prime Mixed Teas, 6s. 4d. Jamaica Coffee, 1s. 6d. Dutch ditto, 2s. Fine Berbice, 2s. 4d. to 2s 8d. Mocha, 3s. 4d.

WINES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

	per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s
Bucellas	36s to 42s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s
Claret, St. Julien	48s
Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s
St. Peray, dry and spark	72s
Chablis	63s
Hermitage, Red and White	96s
Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s.; Jamaica Rum, 15s.; Brandy, 25s. per gallon—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis.—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—(*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*)

TO prevent the Scorching rays of the Sun affecting the Skin, is by the use of that infallible Specific,

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

which immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, produces a delightful and pleasing Coolness, truly comfortable; it also removes Freckles, Pimples, Spots, and all Cutaneous Eruptions. It imparts a luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritation and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant.—Sold in Bottles (duty included) at 3s. 6d. and and 4s. 6d. by the sole proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, No. 20, Hatton-Garden, and by most Perfumers and Medicine-venders.

*** Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and see the Signature, A. ROWLAND and SON.

Also to preserve the Hair from falling, which is occasioned by excessive perspiration, ROWLAND'S MACCASSAR OIL

Is pre-eminently successful in nourishing the Hair, preventing its falling off in cases of perspiration, illness, &c. and has the unrivalled property of giving a most fascinating and delectable appearance to the Hair. Price 3s.6d.; 7s., 10s. 6d; and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT, for preventing the Tooth Ache.—CAUTION.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, flagrant impostors have counterfeited them; Copying advertisement, labels, bills and bottles, which renders it indispensibly necessary on purchasing either of the above to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing the Signature and Address in red, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, although there are Articles daily puffed in the newspapers for the Hair, but it is acknowledged as a fact, whoever makes a fair trial of the Original Thick RUSSIA OIL, has found it, through the Aromatic Oils it is prepared with, the wholesomest and best Oil for preserving and promoting the hair of ladies, gentlemen, and children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the Hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour; will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, has been proved by hundreds.

A. PRINCE is proud to acknowledge the favour of his Gracious Majesty of Great Britain, in sending for six bottles of his celebrated Russia Oil. It ought really to be generally known—the principal Physicians have recommended those who wear false hair to rub their heads often with the Russia Oil, as, through the aromatic ingredient it is prepared with is wholesome and refreshing to the head. Observe, Mr. Marshal and other respectable Court hair-dressers, will not recommend any other article for the hair but the Prince's Original Thick Russia Oil, as they have experienced it is the best for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair; but there are several hair-dressers, when Ladies and Gentlemen have their Hair dressed by them they recommend Bears' Grease, or other Oils for the Hair, though they know it is a humbug.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 11. which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland street, Oxford street; Mr. Smith, Perfumer to His Majesty, 117, New Bond street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A. Prince, No. 9, Poland Street, Oxford Street, London*," on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation.—Also, Prince's RUSSIA DYE is so improved, as there is no doubt that it will change Red or Grey Hair on the Head, Whiskers, or any part to Brown or Black in a few minutes.—Directions sealed up with each bottle, at half a guinea, or two bottles for One Pound

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment,) to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London. Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lambing, loping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining, yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated black and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knitting-pins, meshes, cap-pins, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoiseshell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear-rings, elastic girdles, neck-chains, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

SODA WATER.—WM. CLARK, No. 21, MAIDEN-LANE, Covent Garden, Soda Water Manufacturer to the Royal Family, most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he Manufactures the above article of a very superior quality: it is warranted to be free from all metallic impregnations in consequence of its being prepared in glass machinery.—N. B. Superior Jamaica Ginger Beer, and Fine Sparkling Lemonade, (in glass bottles). They are warranted to keep good to twelve months.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS.—*Holyhead* through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor.—*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton.—*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham.—*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Cullumpton.—*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester.—*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield.—*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by ten miles).—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.—*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.—*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen.—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES.—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock.—*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.—*Carlisle, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*, (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine.—*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half past two o'clock. *Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport, every day at five.—*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Audover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock.—*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four.—*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half-past five.—*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach, (in 15 hours) at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six.—*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six.—*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St. Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon.—*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock.—*Worwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.—*Tamworth, Atherstone*, and *Hinchley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock.—*Derby* post coach, the Regulator, in 18 hours, through Nortbampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four.—*Tenby, Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock.—*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five.—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.—*Purist* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening.—*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach, the Eclipse, through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, though Oxford, every evening at five.—*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half past two.—*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach, (in 14 hours, and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—*Cumbridge* Tally Ho! fast coach, (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flowerpot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two.—*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.) *Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock.—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.——N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.

W. WATERHOUSE and Co. Proprietors.

††† The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l*, unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

On the 2d inst. the wife of Lea Wilson, Esq. of a son.—July 31, the lady of J. Russell, Esq. of a son.—On Tuesday, the lady of Dr. Holland, of a son.—On the 2d inst. the lady of H. Streatfield, jun. Esq. of a son.—On the 1st inst., the lady of Mr. Mathias, surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. George Heald, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Emma, daughter of S. Trafford Southwell, Esq.—On the 2d inst. William Fowle Middleton, Esq. only son of Sir W. Middleton, Bart. to the Hon. Anne Cust, daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Brownlow.—On the 4th inst. J. Gurney Fry, Esq. to Rachael, third daughter of J. F. Reynolds, Esq.—Same day, W. E. Vowler, Esq. to Ann, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus Smith, Esq.—On the 3d inst. G. Wood, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Hamilton, Esq.—On the 1st inst. H. M'Lean, Esq. younger, of Coll, to Jane, eldest daughter of Wm. Robertson, Esq.—On the 2d inst. Mr. G. J. Palmer, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Hatchard, Esq.—On the 1st inst. Mr. John Hornby Maw, of Aldermanbury, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Johnson.

DIED.

On the 31st ult. Mr. T. P. Fatt, of Warren-place, Camden-town, in the 58th year of his age—At Ramsgate, on the 26th and 28th ult. Agnes and Elizabeth, infant daughters of Louis E. Thornton, Esq.—On the 1st inst. in her 7th year, Erskine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Christie, Esq.—On the 1st inst. Peter Ludgate, Esq. aged 77, one of the Magistrates of Middlesex.—Same day, deeply regretted, M. S. Browne, Esq. second son of Sir J. E. Browne, Bart.—July 31, George Collings, Esq. aged 70.—July 27, Charlotte Elizabeth Bentinck, second daughter of Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, K.C.B.—Lately, at Stourbridge, Mrs. Blake, relict of Captain George Blake, R. N. daughter of the late Peter Lascelles, Esq. of Mash Hall, in the county of York, and sister to Lady Wrasall, of Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.

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Mr. De Burgh's br. g. Little Driver, 6 yrs..... 1
Mr. Mill's Irene, 5 yrs..... 2
Mr. A. Berkeley's h. h. Philip, aged..... 3
Lord G. Lennox's Miss Page, aged..... 4

Won by half a neck: Captain Berkeley rode the winner in admirable style.

The Waterloo Plate of 50 sovs. (half of which is given by Chichester and half by the Fund) for all ages. Heats, two miles. The winner to be sold for 150*l.*, &c.

Duke of Richmond's h. m. Spree, 4 yrs..... 1 1
Mr. De Burgh's Hurly Burley, 4 yrs..... 2 dr.
Mr. A. Berkeley's b. h. Philip, aged..... 3 dr.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added by the Ladies: all ages. Heats, one mile.

Lord Uxbridge's gr. m. Dandizette, 4 yrs..... 1 1
Mr. Forth's Black Jack, by Waterloo, 3 yrs..... 2 2

HUNTING.

Sir Bellingham Graham, it is said, has given up his intention of hunting that part of the county surrounding Shiffnal, and will adhere to the vicinity of Shrewsbury, &c. In consequence of this determination a meeting has been held at Wolverhampton, when it was resolved to establish a pack of hounds, under the direction of T. Boycott, esq. A few couples will be given up from Sir Bellingham's pack. A liberal subscription, amounting to about 1,200*l.*, was entered into towards defraying the expenses. The meeting was attended by—Lord Grey, Colonel Gataere, T. W. Giffard, esq. G. Whitgreave, esq. F. Holyoake, esq. H. Montgomery Campbell, esq. C. Tonguc, esq. W. Grazebrooke, esq. J. Ashton, esq. the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Viscount Dudley and Ward, J. H. Hodgetts Foley, esq. H. Hordern, esq. and other proprietors of covers, are also subscribers to the fund.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Trieste, July 28.—"I announce to you with great satisfaction that there arrived here yesterday three Austrian vessels, two from Smyrna and one from Constantinople. The captain of the latter, named Rangeneorch, had left that place 21 days prior, and on his way had received a visit from Tombasis, who informed him that the Greeks had succeeded in taking Ibrahim Pacha, the leader of the Egyptian troops, who had been wounded in the thigh, and who, on his being taken, was sent to Napoli. On proceeding further he met Captain Stoicovich, who was coming from Maina by the way of Zante, and that captain told him the same news. He received that intelligence on the 13th instant. The two vessels from Smyrna had received no visits, because they had had a favourable wind, and had therefore proceeded without stopping. Blessed be God, who has delivered us from our despair and thus filled our souls with joy! A vessel from Smyrna had met a fisherman's bark near Cerigo, and had learned that Ibrahim Pacha was in treaty with Colocotroni. The Turkish troops, which had been landed at Navarino, were taken from that place to Patras; for the commander, seeing that he could not have any communication with Ibrahim Pacha, was afraid to remain in the fortress of Navarino, as, on account of the want of water, it would easily become a prey to an invading force. We give implicit credit to the above, for we rarely find that the Greek vessels of war give false intelligence, and we doubt not but we shall speedily receive a confirmation, with the details of the engagement. Those *brave* Frenchmen are now become the servants of the Turks. The *Amarantha*, a schooner of war, is the courier of Mehemet Ali, and carried money and despatches for him to his son, to Candia, and to the fortresses of the Morea; and now another French man of war, the *Courier*, filled the same office and brought despatches from the Turks for Ibrahim to Navarino. These accounts are confirmed by the *Osservatore Triestino* of this place, and also by a vessel arrived from Modon, which deposed the same in the office of health.

Mexico, June 11.—Since the presentation by Mr. Ward of his credentials, and his reception as British Charge d'Affaires, we have nothing new in politics, nor indeed in any thing else, if I except the arrival on the 8th inst. at the Mint, in this city, of the first conducta (convoy) of silver from the Valenciana mine. It is sent here to be coined. The papers by the April packet have brought us Mr. Baring's speech on the Mexican mines. It is a pity that a man of Mr. Baring's standing in the world should speak so loosely. It was an odd coincidence, that Mr. Baring's denouncement of mining as a mere bubble, should arrive here just about the same day as the first arrival of silver from the mines. No member of the British House of Commons would speak as this gentleman did, if he knew the beuefit that the mining districts of this country are at this moment of time receiving from the setting of the mines to work, and the thousands of people who are honestly and usefully employed by them.

Zante, July 6.—The martyrdom of a monk of the convent of the Virgin Mary, in Mount Aracynthe, is the subject of admiration among the faithful here. This old man having been brought by the Turks before the tribunal of Rouschid Pacha, and asked what his name was, answered, "Ambrose." "Your country?" demanded his persecutors. "The monastery of the Holy Virgin," replied the monk. "And your dwelling?" "My dwelling-place," said he, "were these rocks, until they were levelled by your soldiers; and soon," lifting up a cross at the same time, "my dwelling will be in heaven." "What have you done with the sacred vessels of the church?" "I have rescued them from the defilement of your soldiers." "Where are they?" "That secret rests with myself." "Speak!" "You may put my body to the rack; God only has power over my soul." They immediately began to apply the torture; not a word however escaped him but "*Kyrie eleison!*" and "Lord have mercy on me!" They drove sharp instruments under his finger nails, but the martyr glorified God, and prayed for his persecutors, who, enraged by his patience of suffering, impaled him, and left him to perish in view of the trenches of Missolonghi. This news was communicated by a Piedmontese deserter. Such are the tortures to which Christians are subjected in the nineteenth century!

COLLERETO PARELLA, (IN THE PROVINCE OF IOREA,) JULY 24.

"A most dreadful storm, in the course of last night, has spread desolation over this district. The whole of yesterday the sky was covered with heavy clouds, and at midnight profound darkness prevailed, only broken by frequent flashes of lightning. Instead of the usual sound of thunder, a low universal rumbling preceded half an hour the destructive hail, which fell in impetuous torrents, driven by the north wind. The intense darkness, the sound of the bells, the crash of the hail, and that of the roofs and windows shattered to pieces, and the mournful cries of the country people, inspired universal terror, more easily conceived than described. At half-past one o'clock the fury of the tempest abated, and we heard only the distant rolling of the thunder.

"The dawn of day came but too soon to show us the extent of the disaster; the vineyards, which promised the riches crops, the fields which gave the most flattering hopes, are become a desert; as far as the eye can reach, not a trace of vegetation is to be seen: the fields, the roads, the roofs, are covered with hail. It is noon, and the stones are still the size of a hen's egg. On a wide extent of country, not a note of a bird is to be heard; the country people are gathering them up by basket fulls, killed and mutilated by the hail, and they found in the furrows numbers of hares and foxes, victims of this tremendous visitation. The damage done to the houses and other buildings is very considerable. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the injury, but it is certain that the vineyards and plantations of Meige are wholly ruined. The storm swept some square miles of the country. Half an hour before the storm, the barometer was at 27° 1′. Reaumur's thermometer 1 °."

Frankfort, August 2.—"In the *Courier Français* of July 29, there is a letter signed D. G. respecting the loan which the Grand Duchy of Hesse has just concluded with the house of Rothschild. M. D. G. finds that there is some artifice in the statement respecting this loan; for, says he, if Hesse can borrow at 4 per Cent. France might do the same, and it would be wrong to continue paying a higher interest. But M. D. G. not being a friend to the conversion of the Rentes, pledges himself that the house of Rothschild has not lent at 4 per Cent. but *in Four per Cent.* which is very different.

"Being on the spot, and having the plan of the loan before us, we have reason to think ourselves better informed than M. D. G. and we *pledge* ourselves to him, that this loan, in the form of a lottery, redeemable in fifty years, is not concluded *in Four per Cent.* but *at* four per Cent. We now add that it was filled up in a very few days; that the house of Rothschild was far from being able to comply with all the applications made to it, and that the loan, which opened at 96⅛, is already at 99.

New South Wales.—The following circumstance occurred the other night at the house of Mr. Robertson, watch-maker, in George-street, near the King's wharf.—It is well known that Mr. R. has a family of children. These children, five of them quite babes, have their bed-rooms up stairs, and lie two in a bed. About midnight, on Friday or Saturday last, Mr. R's eldest son was disturbed by some animal, which he supposed to be a cat; he gave a kick and it fell off the bed.—In a few moments after, the animal found its way into his sister's bed-room, and there, in like manner, created an alarm; it was knocked off the bed, and expressed great displeasure, by squeaking; it was then known to be a rat. The horrid animal was not to be retarded from the object in view by these rebuffs; he made another attack. Some moments after the second alarm, one of the little girls was heard to scream; but all the children being inclined to sleep, even the little creature that was wounded also fell asleep. The morning, however, presented a most dismal scene. The bed, containing Lavelette and Jenny, was drenched in blood. The rat had seized the children just above the nose, and immediately below the forehead. One of the teeth had entered a vein that caused the blood to flow most copiously. Lavelette was nearly in a state of insensibility, and quite colourless. It is supposed that the animal must have been satiated with blood, and then retreated. The houses in the lower end of the town are alarmingly infested with these horrid vermin. Plenty of good strong cats (instead of so many useless, annoying curs) would be of great advantage to large houses, where children constitute so great a portion of the inmates.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Andover.—In consequence of a pond, a short distance from Winterslow Hut, between Sarum and Andover, having become dry, some workmen were required to clean out a well not far from the pond. The well had not been opened for upwards of two years; and on Saturday the 23d ult. one of the men went down to it, when he found the remains of a man, which he took out. He went down again and brought up some other parts of a human body; but the head and arms were left in the well.

Gloucester.—So frequent of late have been the nocturnal depredations among the cottagers' bee-hives, in the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury, that nightly watches are now necessarily set in order to guard what, in many instances, constitutes the most valuable portion of the poor man's wealth. An ineffectual attempt having been made to carry away the hives of a labouring man, named John Shillam, at Beckford, on Tuesday night last, a person was placed to guard them on the following night. A little after twelve, two fellows entered the garden, and immediately proceeded to their work of plunder, while a confederate remained outside, for the purpose of reconnoitering; whereupon the guard fired a gun heavily loaded with shot, and wounded one of the villains so severely, that it is supposed, from the quantity of blood remaining near the spot, he could not long survive without surgical assistance being administered to him; and this circumstance will, we trust, be the means of bringing these cowardly plunderers to justice.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 6.—As might naturally be expected, the calamitous catastrophe consequent upon the riotous proceedings of the Union Seamen at Sunderland, last Wednesday evening, has produced a very deep sensation in this district. But with every bias to humanity, and most deeply deploring the sacrifice of the lives of our fellow-creatures, it is impossible not to admit it was demanded by the exigency of the circumstances. The conduct of the Magistrates is spoken of by every one as deserving of praise for their forbearance and humane efforts to avert the pains of military execution; but, unfortunately, there was no making any impression upon the riotous multitude. Nay, they had the temerity to attack the soldiers with brick-bats and various other missiles, some time before a single musket was fired. One or more of the soldiers, in fact, were knocked down, and somewhat seriously wounded in the face. In this state of things there was only one way of acting—force was to be repelled by force. And it is but justice to observe, that in discharging a very painful public duty, the Magistrates displayed great coolness, and seemed perfectly reckless of personal danger. The military at first were ordered to fire over the heads of the rioters; but when they saw nobody hurt, the mob seemed to defy the authorities, and to grow more outrageous than ever. Hence the dire necessity of proceeding to extremities in the way that has already been mentioned in my letter of the 4th inst. Instead of three, five persons, it appears, were shot; and two individuals, it is said, are missing, supposed to be drowned. The Coroners for Easington Ward and Chester Ward, P. Russell, Esq. and M. Hall, Esq. with two several Juries, have examined a great mass of evidence, with a view to ascertain all the particulars that surrounded the five unfortunate men at the time they came by their death; and a most diligent and ample investigation has been gone into. It lasted nearly the whole of two days, and the verdict is *justifiable homicide*. One of the Magistrates, John Davison, Esq., set off for London yesterday, in order to lay the whole details of the distressing affair before the Home Secretary. Nothing, certainly, can be said in defence of the seamen; for it is well known, that at the present moment the wages on the Wear and the Tyne are higher than what are paid to any other of the same class of men in the kingdom, or perhaps in the world. One of our local papers of this day observes, with great truth, "It is the duty of every honest man to tell these misguided individuals, that the proceedings in which they are engaged are intolerable, and cannot possibly be suffered with impunity. What right has one man to interfere with the private individual conduct of another? Let every man please himself, either to work or not, upon the terms proposed by the ship-owners. This might be fair; but it is not to be endured for a moment that men shall form combinations among themselves, dictate terms, and molest or murder all who do not conform to this abominable Association." When the last accounts left Sunderland all was quiet, and the ships were getting to sea as usual. Independently of two troops of the 3d Light Dragoons quartered there at present, a strong detachment of the Tyne Hussars, under the command of Captain Pemberton, is also there upon duty.

Monmouth.—On Monday last, a Court of Record, convened by the Mayor and Bailiffs for the express purpose of electing Burgesses, was held at the Town Hall. Each individual qualified to be present, had been personally served with a notice of the time and business of the meeting; and the conflicting parties assembled in considerable numbers. Great irregularity and confusion prevailed; so much so, that only two Burgesses had been elected at a late hour in the evening, when the Court was adjourned till the following morning. The attendance next day was not so numerous; and there being consequently less interruption to the business, thirty-one Burgesses were elected and sworn in, with comparatively trifling opposition. These proceedings, although avowedly conducted agreeably to the recent decisions in the Courts of Law upon the controverted points, are still objected to by the party adverse to the Independent Burgesses; and litigation and warfare seem interminable in this devoted Borough.

Glasgow.—Early on Saturday morning there was a complete row in Mile-end. It appears that a publican commencing business in that quarter had invited a number of expected customers to the "heating" of his whisky shop (which seem to be increasing to an extraordinary extent in and around Glasgow). After passing the night in a manner befitting the *auspicious* occasion, the merry company were breaking up and going home, when they happened to come in contact with Mr. Snodgrass' night workers, as they were coming out of the mill. A quarrel instantaneously ensued between them and the spinners. One of the party had put his arm round the neck of a girl; this gave offence, and a general battle ensued. The spinners being sober had the best of the fight; but the other side receiving reinforcements, they were forced to take shelter in the mill. An attempt was then made to scale the walls, and force the door of the mill; but being baffled in this, they continued in numbers about the street, daring the spinners to come out and fight them. On the approach of the civil power, they fled into public-houses; and the night-spinners were relieved, after being confined for three hours. As both parties retired into public-houses, it is not improbable there may be a fresh rencontre during the day.

Liverpool.—On Friday morning last, about two o'clock, this town was visited by one of the most awful thunder storms ever experienced here. Two claps, in particular, were most terrific, and made the stoutest heart tremble. The first occurred at a quarter before two o'clock.

——"When mankind were wrapt in sleep,
And worldly Fancy fed on golden dreams."

The thunder burst forth with the most sublime, yet terrific grandeur. The clap was so loud that it awoke almost every inhabitant. We have heard the peal compared to the sudden crash of falling houses; but it resembled more the discharge of a heavy piece, or rather of pieces of ordnance immediately under your window. The lightning which preceded the second peal was so vivid as to deprive of sight, for a few moments, any one who had the temerity to gaze upon its dazzling and appalling brightness. It was just as if a glowing sheet of flame had been passed before the eye of the beholder. The whole town was seen as in the blaze of the meridian sun. The Town of Liverpool steam-packet was on her passage from Dublin at the moment; and the captain describes the lightning as having been the most awful and terrific he ever beheld. The thunder immediately broke forth, not with a rumbling noise, as during ordinary thunder storms, but in one loud, tremendous clap, shaking the very buildings to their foundations, and striking terror and dismay into all who heard it. The rain, during this time, descended in torrents. The lightning which succeeded the second terrific clap, was but weak, compared with the sublime grandeur of the flash by which it was preceded. The thunder also became feeble, and soon muttered and died away in the distance. As is usual after any awful visitation of nature, a variety of rumours of the damage produced by this storm of thunder and lightning were in circulation; but we have not learnt that any very serious injury, as respects either person or property, has been sustained in the town or neighbourhood. A respectable man, who lives in a street leading from St. James's-street to Wapping, states that he was awake before and during the storm. His bed-room window commands a rather extensive view to the north and north-west. He says, that, the window-blind being drawn up, he saw, the instant the second terrific flash took place, something resembling a ball of fire, about as large as a foot-ball, come over Sparling-street, in the direction of his house. He trembled with affright, conceiving that he could not escape the swift destruction which was approaching. The house, which stands alone, slightly but perceptibly vibrated as the electric fluid passed by, and the bed on which he lay moved as if violently shaken. This awful phenomenon was also beheld by a person who lives on the opposite side of the street, and whose bed-room window commands a view in the same direction as the house of his neighbour. He had given the inmates up for lost, so convinced was he that the electric fluid, from the direction in which he saw it approaching, would strike and destroy the opposite house. Fortunately, however, it passed over the building without causing any injury, and continued its course towards the south-east. The Town-hall is, we believe, the only building that experienced even a slight injury. It must, apparently, have been enveloped in the electric fluid, which appears to have made the circuit of the dome within the stone balustrade, where there are four lead pipes at intervals to convey the water from the dome down upon the foot-walk of the balustrade. About six inches from the bottom of this walk, the fluid appears to have gone wholly round close to the dome, and flattened each of the lead pipes, leaving the appearance as of a bullet, two inches diameter, having been forced between each pipe and the dome, then passed inside the lantern, and came out through the upper part of the window (breaking seven panes of glass) into Castle-street. The sign of a public house in Great Crosshall-street, has been discoloured, by the action, it is imagined, of the electric fluid. The iron-work, to which an artificial bunch of grapes is suspended, was supposed to have been bent by the same powerful agency; but this appears a mistake, the bend having, it is evident, been made by the blacksmith who manufactured it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Sir,—As a friend to truth and candour it will be satisfactory to me if you should think proper to allow this short letter a place in your columns.

I observed in the journal called the "Sunday Times," a paragraph stating that Mr. Wyatt, and not Mr. Nash, is the architect who has been preferred to Mr. Smirke, for the building of *His Royal Highness the Duke of York's house in the Stable-yard*.

The paragraph to which I allude is far from explicit or unequivocal, but it appears to me, that if it has any meaning at all, it is that Messrs. Benjamin and Philip Wyatt (who are the architects to the building in question) have obtained a preference to which they are not entitled.

I am aware that the paragraph does not absolutely make that broad assertion, but such is the only inference, I conceive, which any one unacquainted with the facts would be likely to draw from it. I am not personally acquainted with either Mr. Benjamin or Mr. Philip Wyatt, or with Mr. Smirke; but it so happens that I do know a good deal of what has transpired in the most respectable, and even in the highest quarters; and I assert without fear of contradiction, first, that Mr. Smirke had every possible opportunity given to him of altering and amending his original design, and of establishing the superiority of his taste and invention, if such superiority he had really possessed; and secondly, that in my conscientious belief, there never was a case of similar competition in which the ultimate preference was obtained more decidedly by a superiority of merit than in this instance.

I have long been of opinion that the injudicious zeal of an indiscreet friend is more dangerous than the open assaults of a decided foe; and upon this principle I would suggest to to Mr. Smirke's friends to consider well whether it would he for the interest of that gentleman to call forth, by hints or inuendos, or any other means, a full and complete exposition of the characteristic differences, the merits and demerits of the two designs respectively.

I entirely agree with the author of the paragraph in the "Sunday Times," that the architect's motto ought to be "Quod petis hic est," but at the same time I think it is but a fair equivalent to allow to the architect's employer the privilege of the old adage, "Sero quam serio;" or as we have it in plain English, "*Better late than never*:" so that if in his first choice he should not realize what he wishes, he may have the liberty of seeking it elsewhere.

Being a perfectly disinterested observer on this occasion, I beg to assure you that I make these remarks merely as

London. A Friend to Justice and Candour.

General Earl Craven.—The late General Earl Craven entered the service on the 4th of Sept. 1793, as an Ensign in the 45th Foot; was appointed, on the 19th Sept. 1793, Lieutenant of Independents; and promoted, on the 18th Oct. 1793, to a Company in the 80th Regiment of Infantry. He was appointed, on the 3d Nov. 1795, Major in the 84th Regiment of Foot; obtained, on the 7th March, 1794, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the same Corps; was removed on the 25th September, 1794, to the 3d Foot, and on the 5th August, 1799, to the 40th Regiment, and was placed, on the 24th August, 1802, on Half-pay. He was appointed, on 1st January, 1798, Colonel in the Army; was made, on 1st January, 1805, Major-General; on the 4th June, 1811, Lieutenant-General; and was raised, on the 27th May, 1825, to the rank of General.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

Foreign-Office, August 1, 1825.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint John Tasker Williams, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge, in the room of Edward Gregory, Esq. deceased, to the several Mixed Commissions established at Sierra Leone, under the Treaties and Conventions between His Majesty and the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty and the Catholic King, and His Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty, for the prevention of the illegal traffic in slaves, and pursuant to the several Acts of Parliament passed for carrying those Treaties and Conventions into effect.

The King has also been pleased to nominate and appoint William Sharp Mac Leay, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration, in the room of Robert Francis Jameson, Esq. to the Mixed British and Spanish Court of Commission established at the Havannah, under the Treaty between His Majesty and the Catholic King, concluded at Madrid, on the 23d of September 1817, and pursuant to the Acts of Parliament for carrying that Treaty into effect.

Whitehall, August 10, 825.

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend George Saxby Penfold, A. M. to the District Rectory of Christchurch, in the parish of Saint Mary-le-bone, n the county of Middlesex and diocese of London, the same being now void by the occasion of Doctor George Chandeler.

St. James's-Palace, May 26, 1825.

The Duke of York has been pleased to appoint the Reverend James Rudge, Doctor of Divinity, one of the Domestic Chaplains of His Royal Highness's Household.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, August 12*th*, 1825.

2d Reg. Life Guards—Capt. T. Crosse to be Capt. vice Douglas; Lieut. J. R. Broadhead to be Capt.: Cornet and Sub.-Lieut. L. D. Williams to be Lieut.; G. A. F. Cunynghame, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub.-Lieut.
2d Reg. of Dragoon Guards—G. W. Tobin, Gent., to be Cornet.
4th Ditto—E. F. Dayrell, Gent., to be Cornet.
1st Reg. of Dragoon—Lieut. E. B. Curteis to be Lieut.
4th Reg. of Light Dragoons—R. Grumbleton to be Cornet.
16th Ditto—E. B. Bere to be Cornet.
3d Reg. of Foot Guards—Lieut. S. Norval to be Lieut. and Capt.; W. F. Snell, to be Ensign and Lieut.
7th Reg. of Foot—Lieut. J. Stuart to be Capt.—*13th Ditto*—Lieut. W. Kretting to be Lieut.—*15th Ditto*—Ensign H. Barton to be Lieut.—*25th Ditto*—Lieut. R. Willington to be Lieut.—*28th Ditto*—Major W. Onslow to be Major.—*36th Ditto*—Lieut. C. Stewart to be Lieut.—*37th Ditto*—Capt. C. R. Bowers to be Capt.—*41st Ditto*—Lieut. S. Harrison to be Lieut.—*53d Ditto*—Lieut. J. Gardner to be Lieut.—*61st Ditto*—Lieut. H. A. O'Neill to be Lieut.—*68th Ditto*—Ensign H. Smyth to be Lieut.
70th Ditto—Ensign M. K. Atherley to be Lieut.; C. Du Pre Egerton to be Ensign.
74th Ditto—Lieut. A. Macbean to be Lieut.
80th Ditto—Capt. J. R. Majeudie to be Capt.
86th Ditto—Ensign W. Osborne to be Lieut.; J. M. Brooke to be Ensign.
95th Ditto—C. Main to be Adjutant.
1st West India Regiment—Lieut. N. Cameron to be Lieut.
To be Captains, by purchase—Lieut. F. Hammond, Lieut. S. W. L. Stretton, Lieut. H. D. Courtayne, Lieut. H. Alexander, Lieut. E. Thorp, Lieut. A. W. Bishop, and Lieut. C. H. Fraser.
To be Lieutenant, by purchase--Cornet W. Osborne.
To be Ensigns, by purchase—Hon. W. H. Drummond; J. P. Nelley, A. M. Woolhouse, and W. T. Gunn.
Brevet—Major D. Falla to bo Lieut.-Col. in the Army.
Hospital-Staff—Staff-Surgeon J. Thomas to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.
Commissariat—Deputy Assist.-Commiss.-Gen. R. Grindley to be Assist.-Commiss.-Gen.
Royal Malta Fencible Regiment—Capt. Marquis Guiseppe de Piro to be Major.
To be Captains, with local and temporary rank—Lieut. C. Bonello, Lieut. G. Gouder, and Lieut. G. B. Virtú.
To be Lieutenants, with local and temporary rank—Ensign J. Galland, Ensign C. Cutajar, Ensign P. Camilleri, Ensign V. Bonavita, and Ensign S. Calleja.
To be Ensigns, with local and temporary rank—S. Calleja, M. de Marchese Alessi, A. Maltei, E. Pettil, J. Gatt, V. Vella, and A. Camillieri.
To be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant—Ensign J. Levick.
To be Quarter-Master, with local and temporary rank—Serj.-Major S. Piott.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

John Smith, Cliftou-upon-Dunsmore, Warwick, grazier and salesman.

BANKRUPTS.

Leonard Jackson, Gerrard-street, Soho, picture-dealer. Sol. Mr. Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Thomas Lovell, Olney, Buckingham, draper. Sols. Messrs. Bridges and Mason, Red Lion-square.

Richard Rogers, Liverpool, pawnbroker. Sol. Mr. Edw. Chester, Staple-inn.

Giacomo Donia, John Pook, and Thomas Sardy, Colonnade, Haymarket, tavern-keepers. Sols. Messrs. Van Saudau and Tindale, Dowgate-hill.

Thomas Dixon, Bath, Somerset, cabinet-maker. Sol. Mr. Makinson, Middle Temple.

John England Rudd, Mitcham, Surrey, school-master. Sol. Mr. Thos. Jones, King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Ralph Rossi, Harp-lane, Tower-street, wine-merchant. Sols. Messrs. Kirkman and Rutherford, Cannon-street.

John Bamford, Egham, Surrey baker. Sol. Mr. Burton, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

CERTIFICATES.—Sept. 3.

J. Henderson, Shap, Westmorland, corn-dealer—W. Wilson, Banbury, wine-merchant—T. Flaherty, Bath, tailor—J. Guth, Shad-Thames, Southwark, corn-factor—J. Booth, Manchester, merchant—T. Stride, Quarley, Southampton, dealer—J. Brown, Exeter, coach maker—G Biggs, Bradford, Wilts, clothier.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Grime and R. D. Battelle, Derby, mercers—J. Laidlay, G. Mawhood, and C. T. I. Mawhood, Well-street, Wellclose-square, soap-manufacturers—G. Harrison and C. Hellis, Clerkenwell, carpenters—S. S. Wayte and M. Bridges, Bristol, attorneys—M. Wignall and E. Wignall, Ormskirk, Lancaster, ironmongers—J. Welch and T. Eskrigge, Lancaster, timber-merchants—S. Grimshaw & R. Gardner, Leeds, flax-spinners—T. Birks and T. Birks, jun. Chelsea, soap manufacturers—T. Leeds and E. Martin, Edgware-road, dress-makers—R. Northover and G. Deane, Winchester, linen drapers—J. Haste, C. Hargreaves, and T. Craven, Bradford, machine-makers—S. Malster and M. Pitchers, Norwich, manufacturers—S. Tingle, and C. Ashton—W. Poole, J. Grundy, and J. Davies, Nottingham, machine-makers—J. Maltby, M. E. Bonet, and J. Bonet, Durham, school-mistresses—J. Clark and J. Collins, Southwark, coal-merchants—M Willmer and A. Abbott, Farnham, school-mistresses—W. Booth and J. Booth, Birmingham, japanners—G. Boys and J. H. Gurney, Westminster, corn-merchants—W. T. Heath, G. Ashness, W. Vaughan, and B. Coveney, Queen-street, Cheapside, stationers.

PRICE OF SHARES YESTERDAY.

	Shares.	Paid.	
Anglo Mexican Mine	100*l.*	25*l.*	£110 107½
Anglo Chilian	100*l.*	5*l.*	8¼
Castello and Espirito	100*l.*	5*l.*	15
Potosi and Peruvian	50*l.*	5*l.*	10⅝ ½
Royal Stannary, Ditto	5*l.*		3
Alliance Assurance	100*l.*	10*l.*	14¾
Marine Do.	100*l.*	5*l.*	5¾

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. 90¾	Bank Stock,
Cons. Three per Cents. 89⅞	Long Annuities, 22 5-16 ¼
Three and a half per Cents.	India Stock,
3½ per Cents. Reduced 98⅜	India Bonds, 46
Four per Cents. 103¼	Exch. Bills (1½*d.*) 22
Consols for Acc. 89¾ 90 89⅞	

PRICE OF FOREIGN STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Austrian 5 per Cents. 98¼	Mexican Bonds, 74¾
Brazilian Bonds,	Mexican Scrip, 3¾ dis.
Brazilian Scrip, pm.	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.
Ditto Ditto (1825) dis.	Neapolitan Scrip, dis.
Buenos Ayres Bonds,	Peruvian Bonds,
Chilian 6 per Cents.	Peruvian Scrip, dis.
Colombian 6 per Cents.	Portuguese Bonds,
Ditto Ditto (1824) 84	Prussian 5 per Cents.
Danish 5 per Cents.	New ditto,
French 3 per Cents.	Russian 5 per Cents. 96⅞
French Rents,	Spanish 5 per Cents. (1818) 22⅜
Greek Bonds,	Spanish ditto (1823)
Greek Scrip., 14½ dis.	

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter to John Calcraft, Esq. M. P. *on the* Drama *generally, and on the administration of* Drury Lane Theatre *particularly, in our next.*

The communications of Emilius *are too voluminous.*

The coteries of the Haymarket ladies, at Brompton, we were aware of, before the receipt of Spy's *letter—"pares cum paribus," with the Latin proverb.*

We can hardly believe that Mrs. Bartley *made the unfeeling speech on* Mrs. Chatterley, *alluded to by* Dramaticus; *more particularly when the story of* Crampton, *the Surgeon General in Dublin, must be as fresh in* her *memory as it is in* ours.

We are obliged by the letter relative to Mr. Kean.

Curious *is informed that it is not* Mr. George Wombwell, *of "Conduit-street" notoriety, but* Mr. George Wombwell, *of Smithfield, who conducted the late Lion Fights.*

Note *informs us that* George Robins *has undertaken the editorship of a weekly paper; but the paper, like the editor, is too insignificant for any comment from us:—there can be no doubt that* Binny *will give us two or three of his usually bright touches.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, August 14.

THE KING.

Our most Gracious Sovereign attained the Sixty-third Year of his life on Friday; and if any proof were wanting of the increased attachment of his subjects towards him, it will be only necessary to allude to the celebration of the day both in the Metropolis, and various parts of the country. The present state of the prosperity, as well as tranquillity of Great Britain is such, that her people can have but one feeling on any question wherein the name of the Monarch under whose auspicious reign she has realized so much honour, is in the least respect concern-d; and in commemorating the return of his nativity, they have the proud satisfaction of claiming A King, at once the promoter of all their wishes, the patron of all their pursuits, and the support of all their glory; and at the same time they can indulge in the honest pride, to which all other nations are comparative strangers, of standing in the world, as respects the dignity of their nobility, the extent of their commerce, and the integrity of their princ ples, unrivalled.

The vituperation of the Lord Chancellor, under the auspices of Mr. Henry Brougham, continues without any abatement in point of rancour or malevolence, though weaker in every additional argument brought forth to its support. It would certainly be adviseable that some other principle were forthwith adopted for the arrangement of those articles, which almost daily figure away in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*, because their system and *accuracy* are now become so thoroughly understood, as to lose the influence calculated upon, even among their own immediate partizans; and as far as respects those persons whom it is desirous to enlist under the same standard of opinion, it totally fails in the object proposed. Assertion is one thing, and proof another; and the proofs of the old *Chronicle* have yet to learn the wide difference there exists between criticism and infallibility. We are favoured by this rank old twaddle, in his Monday's Journal, with a letter from a Solicitor to the Lord Chancellor, which he informs us "comes from a most *respectable quarter*, and is eminently deserving of attention,"---the first of which positions we beg to doubt, and the second we know to be false, for the contents of the letter in question are made up of personal abuse and gross language, without even the appearance of argument to support its statements. If this "respectable solicitor," instead of attempting to exculpate his brethren *generally*, from the very proper censure they so frequently subject themselves to from the Chancellor, had cited some cases *individually*, where rebuke would be well bestowed, he would have done a real service, and thereby spare his Lordship the unpleasant task, he calls upon him to undergo, of naming the particular parties so richly deserving it; and if he had been at a loss whom to pitch upon, at the moment, by way of a beginning, he could not have done better than have alluded to the petition of "Hubbersty, in the matter of Middleton," praying that the bill of costs of a Mr. Garland, a solicitor, might be retaxed by the Master, with a view to the disallowance of certain items therein. This Mr. Garland, it appears, acted as *solicitor* both for the Committee and next of Kin, a practice in every sense of the word highly reprehensible—but that is not the worst part of it---for his bills contained *double* charges for attendance, on every proceeding, though in point of fact only *one* attendance was given; and charges were made for payments to the Master for copies for the next of Kin, of all the occurrences in the Master's office, *though no such copies had ever actually been made*---a system which, we agree with Mr. Horne in thinking, is deserving of the severest reprobation. But in order that we may point out some reason for the very sore feeling entertained by such "respectable solicitors" against the Lord Chancellor, we will give His Lordship's opinion on this very transaction:

"The Lord Chancellor said, that the practice of the *same* person acting as solicitor for *all* parties, *has frequently been reprobated* by this Court. He hoped that some remedy would soon be found for this evil. The present was au important case; the *bond* taken by Mr. Garland for payment of the costs *disallowed* on taxation, was *most objectionable.* He never remembered such a circumstance being brought specificially before the Court, though he had heard from the Bar, of *solicitors making bargains that their bills should not be taxed.* All such bargains were clearly *illegal*; and in the order which he would pronounce on this petition, *he would show his strong reprobation of such a practice.*"

In addition to this sample of respectability, the *Morning Chronicle* has favoured us with two or three poetic effusions, in its usual style of pleasantry and harmony *combined*; and by way of founding them on the most *authentic* information to be had, gives the authority upon which it proceeds, after this fashion---"see *Morn. Chron.* of such and such a day"---as if the said *Morn. Chron.* were exempt from the possibility of committing an error. In one of these interesting sallies, we are treated with a translation of Mr. Shadwell's quotation of

"Castigatque, auditque dolos, subigitque fateri;"

of which the following is a specimen:

castigatque.

He *catigates* with pains and penalties,
With *Masters, peeping Clerks,* and *double fees.*

auditque dolos.

Well, next he *hears* the *silly* things that come,
Ay, *hears,* and *hears,* and takes the paper home.

and with reference to the first couplet, we sincerely trust, for the sake of decency, that the old gentleman means *castigates*, instead of what he has written; and in allusion to the second verse, we cannot sufficiently condole with my Lord Eldon on the character here given, by His Lordship's *most violent opponent*, of the different cases that pass under His Lordship's notice, or even applaud him enough for devoting eight hours *a-day* to the consideration of "the *silly* things that come" before him. Oh, *Morning Chronicle!---Morning Chronicle*, oh! if there is one head of a thicker quality than another in this land of Cockaigne, it is the doltish noddle that sends forth thy daily lucubrations to the world!

After wading through this mass of petty abuse, of accusation without testimony, of assertion without fact, we at last laugh outright at the blockheads who instigate it, for the *accomplishment* of a particular purpose, which they have no more chance of effecting, than the very printer's devils employed by them---and if we have one regret upon the subject, it is, that the venerated Nobleman against whom all this malice is levied, enjoying as he does the sanction and favour of His Gracious Master, and the approbation of that part of his countrymen worth possessing, should for a moment condescend to allow his mind to be diverted from its important pursuits by any such ribaldry; for, whether relating to the emoluments or abuse of the Court of Chancery, the people are too well satisfied with His Lordship to seek for any alteration, as far as he is *personally* concerned; for the memorable words delivered by him, on the passing of the Judges' Salaries Bill, have long since been registered by every one, as a spontaneous effusion of one of the most conscientious, upright, and exemplary men that ever flourished in the annals of the world:---we cannot do better than subjoin them:

"I can go no where without hearing the Chancellor's emoluments asserted to be *four times* their *actual* amount; and I believe that no man would be considered as adhering to truth who described them to be three-fourths less than what they are generally affirmed to be. I was myself in company a short time since, and I heard a gentleman assert that the salary of the Lord Chancellor was £40,000 per annum: another gentleman got up and said that this statement was not *exactly* correct, for he knew it to be £35,000 per annum, and *no more*; and *that* that was in truth the whole amount. Now this variation amounts to very little, as to the emolument of the situation I have too long held—I say too long, because *if I had been done common justice to*, I should not have been Lord Chancellor of England this day. I say to those who have endeavoured to turn me out, that they have not hit upon the right method; and I add, *treat me with common justice*, and you will find you can dispose of me as you wish, by fair means. As to the salary of the Chancellor, I now declare that the £10,000 per annum, to be received by the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, is as much as the Lord Chancellor has received for three years. I do not mean to say this is a fair average of the emoluments during the twenty-three years I have been in office, nor do I include in this calculation the fees received, as Speaker of the House of Lords; but in no year have I received the same emoluments, as *when I was Counsel at the Bar.* The emoluments of the two offices I hold, I imagine, fluctuate between £14,500 and £15,000 a-year. With respect to the abuses of the Court of Chancery, I declare that *I have no offices to sell*, and if I had, *I would not dispose of them.* The commission which has been established will remedy all these abuses." His Lordship then added in a low tone, and with much pathos, "I have discharged my duty, *to the best of my power*, and pray to God, that those who will have to succeed me will execute it more satisfactorily—*more sedulously or anxiously*, I can say, they will not *attempt* to execute them. They may *make sacrifices to popular clamour*, for insults *daily received*; but if *the temper of the Times* is to pull down the character and honour of men, in high judicial situations, and render them objects of *scandal and calumny*, the Peers of the Country can no longer exist, after such characters have been *sacrificed.*"

The following impromptu was made by Tom Raikes, during his recent visit to Oatlands, on hearing Ball Hughes boast that he had built himself a Study near the Grotto, which no one knew any thing about, and that he was consequently free from intrusion:---

"My garden neat
Has got a seat,
That's hid from every eye, sir;
Where, day and night,
I read and write,
And *nobody*'s the *wiser*!"

FACETIÆ.

The last time Sir Charles Flower dined at Guildhall, ——— pinned on his coat the following notice, discovered by his valet on Sir Charles's return home:---"*Widened* at the *expense* of the Corporation!"

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester went to see the *Living Skeleton* on Monday last, and seeing Luttrell in the room, said: "Pray, Mr. Luttrell, can you tell me if the gentleman is married, and whether he has any family?" "I should hope not, your Royal Highness," said Luttrell, "because he would *thin* the population."

Mrs. Mitchell was complaining to Glengall, that, at Almack's last Ball, Lord Kinnoul very rudely attempted to stare her daughter out of countenance---on which Glengall replied---"Without any reference to your *daughter's* countenance, I can only say, if she will but stare His Lordship out of *his* countenance, she will be conferring a very great favour on the late Miss Rowley."

The disgraceful exhibitions which have lately taken place in the vicinity of Warwick call forth the severest animadversions from every respectable member of society; and although no language can pourtray, in a manner sufficently forcible, the disgusting and brutal character of the parties concerned, we have no hesitation in saying, that a very great portion of the opprobrium so universally evinced on the different occasions, should fall on those persons who, either by a dereliction or ignorance of duty, or both, were not instrumental in suspending such occurrences. The selection of a neighbourhood like this for any public spectacle of so degenerated a nature, ought to excite double circumspection and energy in the minds of the magistracy; for it must be naturally sup

5. If he is a housebolder, and occupies a house with 15 or more windows.

You will observe, in regard to the qualifications depending on the poor-rate and on the house-duty, that they are made to depend entirely on the value at which the house stands in the rate or assessment, without entering upon any enquiry as to its actual value; and you will see, that by the 11th section of the Act, the Justices as well as the Parish Officers have a right to refer to the Rates and Assessments for this purpose. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

H. HOBHOUSE.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Friday was the anniversary of his Majesty's natal day, when he completed his 63d year. Several public buildings exhibited the standard of England. A number of vessels in the Thames displayed a variety of colours; the annual grand gala was given at Vauxhall upon the occasion. The day appointed for the celebration of this joyous anniversary, when it is observed as a national gala, is the 23d April.

The Duke of York is about to leave town to join a grouse shooting party, at the Duke of Rutland's seat in Derbyshire.

Marriage in high life.—On Saturday evening was married by special licence, by the Rev. P. Dodd, Rector of Penshurst, Philip Sidney, Esq., only son of Sir John Sidney, Bart., of Penshurst, to Miss Sophia Fitzclarence. The bride was given away by His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The infant son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry was baptised on Thursday eveuing at his Lordship's residence, Holdernesse House, Park-lane. The sponsors were, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Cambridge, and the Right Hon. Lady Anne Becket.

The Marquis of Hastings, with the Marchioness, Earl of Rawdon, and the Ladies Hastings, arrived at Loudon Castle on the 6th instant. At Old Cumnock, ucar which stands an ancient castle, called Terenzean, which gives the title of Baron to the Lords of Loudon, the noble party were met by a band of music, and the whole of the inhabitants of the town and neighbouring country. It is unnecessary to add, that the whole couutry was delighted with the return of this popular nobleman to the lauds of his children's ancestors, where they have been chieftains since the expulsion of the Romans.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

SIR THOMAS HARE'S CLAIM.

IN THE MATTER OF MARSH, STRACEY, AND CO.

Mr. PEPYS presented a petition from the assignees of the joint estate, praying that the proof that had been admitted of the demand of Sir Thomas Hare should be expunged, on the ground that the money in question never came into the bank.

The case, as stated by Mr. PEPYS, and answered by Mr. HART and Mr. BICKERSTAFF, appears to be, that Sir Thomas Hare had agieed to borrow a sum of 15,000*l.* from some trustees, of whom the late Mr. Fauntleroy was one; that on executing the mortgage he verbally requested Mr. Fauntleroy to pay certain sums thereout, and to vest the remainder in the Four per Cent. Annuities. That residue amounted to about 11,000*l.*, of which Mr. Fauntleroy vested the sum of 1,911*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, but the dividends were regularly credited to Sir Thomas Hare in the books of Marsh, Stracey, and Co. There was no proof, however, that the bank had ever received the money, at least noue to the satisfaction of the Vice-Chancellor, hut he directed an issue to try whether there was any and what sum due to Sir Thomas Hare from Marsh, Stracey, and Co. at the time of issuing forth the commission agaiust them.

Mr. HANT, at the conclusion of the argument, hinted that perhaps it would admit of a somewhat deeper investigation, for that, if Marsh, Stracey, and Co. had not received the money, it had not been paid at all, and that therefore the mortgage *pro tanto* was worth nothing.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR gave no opiuion on this point; nor indeed was it required, as the *cestui qui* trusts of the mortgage were not before the Court; but the decision on it will depend upou the fact whether Sir Thomas Hare left the money in Mr. Fauntleroy's hands as his agent, or that it was not to be considered as paid to Sir Thomas until applied according to his directions.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BOW-STREET.—Monday, a respectable looking young woman dressed in deep mourning, made the following application to Mr. MINSHULL, the Sitting Magistrate:—She stated that a brother of her's, who had been a long time ill, died on Saturday morning in St. George's Hospital, and on learning that he was dead she went to the hospital to look at the body. An undertaker, however, who had already brought a coffin in which she was told the remains of her brother had been placed, told her she could not see the body, but she was of course at liberty to come on Monday morning, the time fixed for the funeral, and follow it to the grave, and then perhaps her request might be complied with. She went yesterday morning at the hour mentioned by the undertaker, but found that he had left the hospital with the funeral half an hour before. She followed and overtook the supposed corpse of her brother, which was followed only hy another brother and a male friend, and preceded the usual way by the same undertaker. Her mind was not then quite free from suspicion of something wrong, and when they arrived at the church-yard, and she saw the coffin uncovered, she felt at once convinced that it could not possibly contain the body of her brother. He was a very tall man, and (having died of dropsy) very bulky, and the coffin was short and narrow, and had the appearance of as having been made for a mere boy. She requested while the coffin was yet above ground to have it opened, and the undertaker said he would go to the parish sexton and ask whether it could be done. He returned in a few minutes, and assured the applicant that the sexton said the coffin could not be opened, and consequently the ceremony proceeded, and the coffin was put into the ground. Still dissatisfied, however, she applied to the sexton, and to her great surprise learned from him that if an application had been made to him before the actual interment, he would have sent for a carpenter, and caused the coffin to be opened; hut, as it was, he had no power. He advised her, however, to go immediately to a magistrate, and request his interference.—Mr. MINSHULL said, that as it was St. George's Hospital, he must refer the applicant to Marlborough-street or Queen's-square, those offices heing much nearer, and any occurrence at that hospital being more immediately within the jurisdiction of the magistrates there.—The applicant said, that the interment took place in the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent-garden, and that the sexton advised her to come here. In answer to a question from Mr. MINSHULL, she said the interment took place in Covent Garden because her brother had lived many years in the service of Mr. Robins, the Auctioneer, and that gentleman ordered the funeral at his own expense.—A young woman who came with the applicant, and said she was her cousin, said she was quite satisfied that the body of their deceased relative could not lie in the coffin she had seen.—Mr. MINSHULL, after some consideration, said, he had no power to interfere. The only step he could take would be to give an order for the opening of the ground, and he knew of no law that would authorize him in issuing any such order.—Mr. ROCHE, the Vestry Clerk of Covent-garden, suggested that the parties might apply to the Churchwardens on the subject.—Mr. MINSHULL told the applicants they could certainly apply to the Churchwardens, but he had no power himself to interfere. He knew that their suspicious must be very distressing to them, but he could not step beyond the law.—The young woman went to Mr. Cribb, one of the Churchwardens, who in consequence waited on Mr. Minshull to learn if the application had actually been made here. Mr. Cribh, on being told in the affirmative, said, that he and his colleagues would most probably accede to the request, as there certainly appeared some ground for it, but they must first be properly advised on the subject.—We learned that a consultation afterwards took place at Mr. Roche's office, and upon reference to Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, and other authorities, it was found that the Churchwardens had no authority to open the ground, the power to do that being vested exclusively in the Archdeacon of the diocese. These gentlemen were therefore obliged to refuse the application. We do not at present know if it is the intention of the relatives of the deceased to pursue the inquiry further.

On Thursday evening last at eight o'clock, Mr. William Christmas, the late clerk of Messrs. Hoares, the bankers, in Fleet-street, who has been several weeks in custody on charges of embezzling Exchequer Bills to the amount of 1000*l.* and upwards, the property of his employers, was brought from the House of Correction and underwent a final examination. The prisoner when first taken into custody was privately examined before Sir R. BIRNIE and remanded for a week, but when the appointed day arrived, the order for his being brought up was countermanded, and so it was from time to time until last night. This delay, of the cause for which we are not aware, gave rise to a pretty strong opinion that it was not the intention of the firm to prosecute, and there was a rumour that the charge was to be withdrawn, on the condition that the prisoner should leave the country. We have reason to believe, however, that as far as the prosecutors were concerned, there was never the least idea of compromise, though overtures were certainly made on the part of the prisoner, but rejected by Messrs. Hoares.

Mr. LAW attended for the prosecution last evening, and Mr. HARMER appeared as the prisoner's solicitor.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. William Watfield, a paymaster of Exchequer bills, that it is the custom every year, upon a new issue of those bills, to call in the old ones, and persons presenting the latter have the option either to take the new bills in exchange, or money. In September, 1824, the bills paid in September 1823 were called in, and new bills given in exchange. This witness produced a list of Exchequer bills of 1823, to the amount of 475,400*l.* brought in to the Pay Office, to he exchanged for the same amount of bills of 1824, with interest, on account of Messrs. Hoares. The witness next produced a receipt for the bills, signed on the back, "Wm. Christmas, for Messrs. Wm. Hoare and Co." and a draft for the amount of the interest upon the bills. Mr. Watfield further stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Law, that there were never two Exchequer bills of the same number issued in the same year.—The issue of each year commenced at No. 1, and went on.

Mr. Robert Cotton, of the house of Messrs. Hoare, deposed that the memorandum and signature, on the receipt produced by Mr. Watfield, were the handwriting of the prisoner.

Mr. John Turner Watts, stock-broker, stated that on the 22d of June, he received from, and sold for Mr. William Christmas, (the prisoner,) Exchequer bills Nos. 3534, 5 and 6, each for 100*l.* and paid the produce, with the usual deductions to him. They were bills of the last new issue of 1824. On the 25th of June witness received from the prisoner three more Exchequer bills for 100*l.* each, Nos. 3527, 8 and 9, which he also sold. On the 14th of July he received and sold four other bills of the same issue for 100*l.* each, Nos. 10,530, 1, 2 and 3, making altogether 1,000*l.* Witness received drafts for the amount of these bills from Mr. Harman, and paid over the money to the prisoner. The witness was never concerned for the house of Hoare and Co.

Mr. Meyrick Hoare was called to prove the names of the several partners of the firm.

Other evidence was then called to prove that the prisoner had brought to account 1,000*l.* less than he had received in the Exchequer bills mentioned.

Sir R. BIRNIE having understood that this was the whole of the evidence intended to be offered on this charge, asked the prisoner if he had any remark to make, at the same time cautioning him that it was not absolutely necessary for him to speak. The prisoner said he should have an observation or two to make before the close of the examination.

A second charge was then preferred against the prisoner, and substantiated by evidence, for embezzling a 30*l.* note, part of the interest upon the bills, which was paid to him in money at the Bank of England.

Mr. LAW said this was the close of his case against the prisoner, and he presumed Sir R. BIRNIE would think there was sufficient to warrant a full committal.

Sir R. BIRNIE replied in the affirmative.

Mr. HARMEN said he had one request to make on behalf of the prisoner. He had been in an ill state of health almost from the moment of his apprehension on these charges, and had, indeed, been in the Infirmary the greater part of the time of his confinement in the House of Correction, and it would be a very great indulgence to him to be permitted to go back there till the Sessions, instead of being sent to Newgate. His comforts would be greater, and he would have the benefit of the attendance of the same medical gentleman. Mr. Harmer added, that he believed it was the wish of the prisoner to make an observation himself on a subject of considerable delicacy.

The prisoner, advancing to the table, said: "It has gone abroad that my present unhappy sitnation is owing to my acquaintaoce with a certain lady (Mrs. C., an actress, is the person here alluded to;) and I wish to take this opportunity of declaring publicly that there is no foundation whatever for such a supposition. I solemnly declare that it is not true, and that my present predicament is owing entirely to unfortunate speculations on the Stock Exchange. (The prisoner here produced a written account, in which it was made to appear that he had lost upwards of 6000*l.* by speculations in the funds, or in Joint Stock Shares.)

Sir R. BIRNIE---You had better have said nothing, for you don't know what you are doing. I cautioned you before, but if you will talk, I must hear you.

Prisoner---My only object, Sir, was to clear the character of a lady who has been most unjustly calumuiated.

Mr. LAW said this was all extraneous matter. He had to apply to the Magistrate on another subject. He understood that Mr. Vickery, the Governor of the House of Correction, had seized 1,300*l.* and upwards from the prisoner, and as it was already proved that he had embezzled more than 1000*l.* belonging to Messrs. Hoares, it was more than probable that part of this money was the produce of that embezzlement, and he (Mr. Law) had to request that the 1,300*l.* might be impounded, to be dealt with hereafter as the Judges should direct.

In a conversation which followed upon this, it was explained that after the prisoner was first sent to the House of Correction, some friends sent him about 1,300*l.* in the hope that he would be permitted to make up his deficiencies. Mr. Vickery took it from him, from a fear that some fellows in the prison might rob him of it, but gave it up again upon his formal demand.---The prisoner was fully committed.

WORSHIP-STREET.—*Journeymen's Wages.*—Two journeymen summoned on Tuesday a Mr. Case, a master carpenter, who lives in Bricklane, Spitalfields, for having refused to pay them an advance of 6d. per day, which they said had been consented to by the masters generally. Mr. TWYFORD and Mr. BRONERIP, who were the presiding magistrates, inquired whether any agreement had been made to that effect. The men admitted that none had been made. Mr. TWYFORD thought that the advance had not been so long established as to be generally known. For his own part, he always understood 5*s.* per day to be the settled wages of a carpenter, and in the absence of a specific agreement or proof of an advance having taken place, he could not depart from the former established regulations. The complainant then agreed to take the 5*s.* per day, which Mr. Case immediately paid him, after which he required the costs of the summons, when Mr. Case appealed to the Bench, and said that he had tendered the wages to the complainants on Saturday night, and asked if he should be obliged to pay the costs, after his loss of time in being obliged to attend here.—Mr. Case was then desired to pay the Complainant his wages only, without costs. The other complainant on the first summons then agreed to receive payment after the same rate, and the parties then left the Office.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Mr. J. Pitcairn, a tradesman of respectability, residing in the City, was, on Wednesday, charged with having illegally obtained bills to the amount of 500*l.* the property of a person named Tigow.—Mr. Tigow stated that the bills which had been forcibly detained were drawn upon the Minerva Mining Company, and that he negociated with the defendant for a dividend of half-a-crown in the pound, to be paid him on his foregoing all claim upon them. The terms were agreed to, and the defendant signed an agreement to pay the money. He then asked to look at the bills, and on getting them into his possession he refused to give them up.—On the complainant's cross-examination, he refused to state how or from whom he got the bills. He had, he admitted, been recently a prisoner in the King's Bench prison.—Mr. HARMER said that a partner in the Minerva Mining Company had become insolvent, and was now in the King's Bench prison. From thence he sent forth bills which had been before paid, and which were understood to be dead, in order to force Mr. Hunt, who was a solvent partner, and a gentleman of property, to pay them over again. Such was the allegation of Mr. Hunt to Mr. Pitcairn, who was his friend, and who had proposed to rid him of the annoyance of a law-suit by compromising with the present holders, and inducing them to forego all claim upon them on a consideration of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound being given. The complainant no sooner got the agreement into his possession than he declared his intention not to give up the bills. Mr. Pitcairn, who had them in his hands, refused to part with them, and thought himself fully justified in detaining them from a person who would give no account of how he got them.—The complainant said he only agreed to forego his claim upon the bills, but he never intended to give up possession of them. He was ready to return the agreement.—Mr. HARMER. So then, other persons were to have them, and get money upon them in the same manner?—The LORD MAYOR said, that as the complainant had not legally given up possession of the bills, they still belonged to him and ought to be restored. No improper motive could, however, be imputed to Mr. Pitcairn, who had acted in the best manner for the protection of Mr. Hunt.—Mr. Pitcairn said, he readily yielded to his Lordship's opinion, and he gave up the bills to the complainant, who put them into his pocket, and was about to leave the office, when Mr. Harmer reminded him that he had forgotten to give up the agreement.—The complainant only replied, that he had not got it about him.---The LORD MAYOR. How can you, Sir, tell such a falsehood? But this minute you said you were ready to give it up. It must be produced before you quit the room.---The complainant then produced it, and gave it up. He apologised by saying he was not aware he had it.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

At eight o'clock on Monday evening, an Inquisition was begun at the Triumphant Chariot, Pembroke-mews, Grosvenor-place, before Thomas Higgs, Esq. Deputy Coroner for Westminster, on the body of Mr. Samuel White, aged 46, who died that morning in St. George's Hospital, where he (the deceased) had been conveyed with his throat cut, and otherwise dreadfully beaten.

The Jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased cut his throat in a state of mental derangement, of which wound he died;" and the Jury strongly reprobated the inhuman and barbarous conduct of William White, for cruelly beating the deceased, who was his brother.

Tuesday night an Inquest was held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Johanna Rourke, aged 30, who was supposed to have been murdered by her husband, who is at present in custody on the charge of murder.—Ann Herring, of No. 2, New-street, North-square, deposed that the deceased lived in the same house with her husband. On Monday fortnight, witness was alarmed by screams which proceeded from the first floor, where the deceased lodged. Witness went down stairs, and heard high words and blows between her and her husband. Witness begged of him to desist from beating her, but he would not, and eventually he forced the deceased out of the room; she was dreadfully beaten about the head and face; she complained to witness of being very ill, and went to a doctor; she showed witness her legs and arms, which were covered with bruises; the deceased ultimately went into the hospital, where she died. Several witnesses corroborated this testimony.

Mr. Pierre, surgeon, attended the deceased, who was afflicted with a dangerous disease called the "land scurvy," which caused her death, and certainly not the blows.

Mr. Wormal, the surgeon, corroborated the above witness, and the Jury returned a verdict of—"Died by the visitation of God."

Tuesday morning, during the absence of the mother, a child, two years of age, the daughter of one Marshall, a shoemaker, Crown-court, St. Catharine's, fell out of a two-pair of stairs window, and was killed on the spot.

On Tuesday evening a gentleman dismounted from his horse in Portland-place, and gave it to be held by a boy on the spot. The gentleman had scarcely entered the house, when a boy mounted the horse, and the animal ran off at full speed. The boy held by the mane until he reached the corner of All Soul's Church, when he lost his seat, and his foot catching in the stirrup, he was dragged a considerable distance, his head striking the ground. A gentleman named Valence, observing the perilous situation of the boy, ran from the pavement and caught the horse by the bridle; but, while extricating the boy, the animal struck the little fellow with his fore-foot on the head, which dreadfully lacerated it. He was taken to the Middlesex Hospital, under the protection of Mr. Valence, where every attention was paid to him, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

William White, slater, in the employ of Mr. Johnson of Paradise-street, Mary-la-bonne, fell from the scaffold of one of the new houses now building in Dorset-square, and being struck by one of the projecting poles in his fall, came to the ground nearly doubled. He was immediately conveyed to the Mary-la-bonne Infirmary.

Yesterday week, about half-past ten o'clock in the evening, a destructive fire broke out in one of the projecting wings of the east front of Messrs. Gott and Sons' mills at Armley. The whole of the building in which it originated was burnt to the ground, together with almost all the valuable machinery and other property which it contained. The damage sustained by its destruction is estimated at about 5,000*l.*

Wednesday morning, about three o'clock, the inhabitants of Old-street and its vicinity were alarmed by the discovery of a destructive fire, which broke out on the premises of Mr. Robey, an apothecary, situated at the corner of Anchor-court, Old-street. The fire, it appears, originated in the lower part of the house, and had communicated to the first floor when it was discovered by a watchman, who gave the alarm. The only persons in the house at the time were Mr. Robey, his sister, and an infant child, Mrs. Robey being from home. A favourite spaniel dog, which slept in Mr. Robey's room, by his barking and scratching on the bed, awakened his master, who, on seeing their danger, raised his sister and the child, but the flames had by that time gained such ascendancy, that their escape below was rendered impracticable, and, accompanied by the faithful spaniel, they retreated from the upper part of the house along the parapet of the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Phillips, carpenter, through the garret window of which they forced an entrance. Meanwhile the fire raged below with indescribable fury, and had communicated to the house of Mr. Phillips, but the exertions of two parish engines prevented the flames from spreading further on that side. Mr. Robey's house being situated at the corner of a court, without any other outlet, and inhabited chiefly by labouring people, their situation, penned up as they were, was dreadful in the extreme. About an hour after the discovery of the fire, the engines began to arrive, at which time four houses in the court were on fire; and the inmates of the court then made a breach in a wall at the end of the court, to the premises of Dr. Rice, rector of St. Luke's, through which a man with an infant in his arms, and a woman far advanced in pregnancy, escaped without any other covering than a blanket. A horse kept in a stable belonging to Mrs. Howard, a tallow-chandler in the court, being brought to the opening in the wall, which was less than four feet in height, is said by his keeper to have crept through it like a dog; and two other horses also, belonging to Mr. Blake, a farrier in the court, were taken through the opening. The flames threatening the premises of Mr. Boulton, a cooper, and of Mr. Davis, a distiller, the horses from their stables were also removed; but the firemen having obtained admission to the rear of the court, and being plentifully supplied with water, the progress of the devouring element was effectually checked. About half-past five o'clock the walls of Mr. Robey's house fell with a dreadful crash, and Vann, the police officer, who had been actively engaged, and other persons, narrowly escaped being buried in the ruins. Not a vestige of property from Mr. Robey's or the other four houses was saved; but we are happy to add that no loss of life was sustained.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

RECOGNITION OF HAYTIAN INDEPENDENCE.

An Extraordinary Express from Paris has just brought us the *Etoile* of Friday, filled with gratifying intelligence. First, a telegraphic Dispatch from Brest and one from Calais, announce that the proposals made by the French Government to St. Domingo have been accepted, and that the independence of Hayti is recognized. The terms are of course stated very briefly, from the nature of the communication, but they appear liberal and just.

"*Calais, Aug.* 11, *Ten o'Clock, P.M.*

"The following has been received here:

"TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH, DATED PARIS, AUG. 11.

"An arrangement has been concluded with St. Domingo, which will pay an indemnity of one hundred and fifty millions to the ancient French proprietors.

"The French flag, and the merchandize which shall be imported under that flag, shall pay only half the duties. On receipt of this dispatch, the French vessels which sail for St. Domingo, must be sent under the white flag."

EFFECT OF JEALOUSY.—An inquest was held on Monday night, and again by adjournment on Tuesday night, before Mr. Higgs, Coroner for Westminster, at the Triumphant Chariot, Pembroke-mews, Grosvenor-place, Pimlico, on the body of Samuel White, a labouring man, who resided in Haystack-lane, Paddington, who cut his throat in a fit of jealousy. Many exaggerated and unfounded reports were in circulation respecting the death of this individual. The following facts were proved in evidence:—The deceased was near 50 years of age, and had lived with his wife 21 years; he was a drunken, passionate, and jealous husband, and, in his fits of jealousy, he had repeatedly beaten his wife so dreadfully that she had left him; but she had gone to live with him again on his expressing his sorrow for his conduct. A short time ago, a brother of the deceased returned from sea, where he had been 25 years. Recently the deceased had taken it into his head, when he was intoxicated, that his brother and his wife carried on a criminal intercourse, and on Sunday week, about one o'clock in the morning, the deceased struck his wife a violent blow on the head, and the two brothers went into the garden and fought. The deceased received several blows with a broomstick, and the neighbourhood was alarmed by the cries of "Murder!" It was stated that the wife put her head out of the window, and exclaimed, "Give it him, it serves him right." This language was addressed by her to the brother. On the following day the brother was charged by the deceased, at Mary-la-bonne Office, with an assault, and after the case was heard, the deceased forgave his brother, and the warrant against him was discharged. On Wednesday se'nnight the deceased went to his wife who had left his house, and entreated her to return and live with him. She said she would not, for he had blasted her character by charging her with being criminal with his brother, and he made an oath he would kill himself if she did not. On the same morning the deceased returned home in a dejected state, and shortly after he was found lying on the steps of his door, having his throat cut with a razor, which lay on the ground by his side.

Mr. S. C. Griffith, of Connaught-terrace, surgeon, stated, he was called in to attend the deceased on Wednesday morning, and found him lying on the sill of the door where he resided, in Haystack-lane, Edgware-road; and a person was kneeling down, holding his hand to the wound. There was a vessel bleeding, which he secured, and applied a bandage, and then had the deceased conveyed to the Hospital. He was insensible all the time. A razor was lying on the ground bloody.

Mr. Henry Pitman, house-surgeon of St. George's Hospital, sworn, stated that the deceased was brought into the Hospital on Wednesday se'nnight, with a wound in the throat between two and three inches in length, and several bruises on the body; he regularly attended him till one o'clock on Monday morning, when he died; the cause of his death was the inflammation in the throat, which extended to the lungs; he could only speak in a low tone of voice, and said he had been beaten by his brother; the bruises were on the chest, head, loins, arms, and other parts; the blows did not appear to be inflicted with a sharp instrument, but might be done with the fist.

In addition to the above evidence, several persons came forward, who stated that the deceased had repeatedly charged different persons, who had defended his wife from his violence, with being criminal with her.

The wife, a very decent woman, was examined, and she satisfied the jury that the reports against her reputation were unfounded.

Mr. Pittman was re-examined, and deposed, that the blows did not cause the death of the deceased, but the wound in the throat.

The Jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased died from a wound which he inflicted in his throat, when in a state of insanity."

The brother, who has been for several days in custody, will therefore be liberated.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—Tuesday a comic accident happened in Blackfriars-road. A well-dressed female going from Rowland Hill's Chapel to the New Cut, was knocked down by a gentleman riding at a sharp pace, and supposed to be dangerously hurt. The passengers crowded round the unlucky horseman, who inquired whether the lady was much injured? "Oh yes," said one of the mob, "you have knocked out her teeth. She is in a bad way." "For God's sake!" exclaimed the gentleman, "take her to a surgeon." Upon examination, the lady did not appear much distressed. There was no appearance of blood. Her teeth had certainly been knocked out, and were hanging on her face, but they were artificial teeth. Her fall had broken the silver wire by which those ornaments were fastened, and the appearance of one row out of the proper position occasioned the alarm felt by the passengers. Fortunately for the fair one she was more frightened by the awkward occurrence than injured by coming in contact with the horse; and after a female friend had assisted her to make good the derangement of her *dentes canines*, and the other false tenants of her *muchoire*, she was able to walk home and dispense with the attendance of a medical man. She required the dentist only.

Olab Phelair, the celebrated Persian poet, died lately at Ispahan, aged 96. He was the Voltaire of Persia, and has left behind him a very considerable number of manuscripts on mathematics, astronomy, politics, and literature. The Sophi had just granted him a considerable pension from the Treasury; he was very expensive in his living, his principal food being the flesh of larks, which were brought from Europe, and he went very rarely on foot. He has left no children.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

Office of Ordnance, August 8, 1825.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—To be Colonels—Lieutenant-Colonels Charles Gold; Sir J. Carncross; Alexander Watson; Edward V. Worsley; Brevet-Colonel Thos. Downman; Lieutenant-Colonels Henry Evelegh; Charles C. Bingham; Stephen G. Adye; Henry Phillott; Peter Eyers; Robert Thornhill; Sir Augustus Frazer, K.C.B.; Honourable W. H. Gardner; James Hawker; Frederick Walker; John S. Williamson.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bull to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Gold; Brevet Major Thomas Gamble to be Major, vice Bull; Major Francis Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Cairncross; Brevet Major Alexander Munro to be Major, vice Smith; Major Charles Egan to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Watson; Brevet Major James P. Cockburn to be Major, vice Egan; Major Henry Hickman to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Worsley; Brevet Lieutenant-Col. Sir Hew D. Ross to be Major, vice Hickman; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Macdonald to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Downman; Brevet Major Philip Durnford to be Major, vice Macdonald; Major Thomas John Forbes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Evelegh; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph D'Arcey to be Major, vice Forbes. *To be Lieutenant Colonels*—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Smith, vice Bingham; Patrick Campbell, vice Adye; Sir John May, K.C.B. vice Phillott; Majors Thomas Rogers, vice Eyers; Thomas Gamble, vice Thornhill; Alexander Munro, vice Frazer; James P. Cockburn, vice Gardner; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hew D. Ross, K.C.B. vice Hawker; Major Philip Durnford, vice Walker; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph D'Arcey, vice Williamson. *To be Majors*—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt F. Holcombe, vice Smith; Brevet Majors John S. Sinclair, vice Campbell; William Lloyd, vice May; Blaney Walsh, vice Rogers; Robert H. Birch, vice Gamble; James Armstrong, vice Munro; Edw. Wilmot, vice Cockburn; George W. Unett, vice Ross; Philip J. Hughes, vice Durnford; James Maclauchlan, vice D'Arcey. *To be Captains*—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John B. Parker; Brevet Major Henry C. Russell, vice Gamble; Second Captain Joseph Darby, vice Munro; Brevet Major Edmund Y. Walcott, vice Cockburn; Second Captain Samuel Rudgerd, vice Ross; Second Captain William Bentham, vice Durnford; Brevet Major William Cator, vice D'Arcey; Second Captain Charles C. Dansey, vice Holcombe; Second Captain Daniel Bissett, vice Sinclair; Second Captain Alfred Thompson, vice Lloyd; Second Captain Adam F. Crawford, vice Walsh; Second Captain and Adjutant Henry W. Gordon, vice Birch; Brevet Major William M. G. Colebrooke, vice Armstrong; Second Captain Richard King, vice Wilmot; Second Captain William D. Jones, vice Unett; Brevet Major Wm. B. Dundas, vice Hughes; Second Captain Frederick Arabin, vice Maclauchlan. *To be Second Captains*—Second Captains Edmund B. Gapper, from half-pay, vice Russel; George Durnford, from half-pay, vice Darby; William R. Grant, from half pay, vice Walcott; George Pringle, from half-pay, vice Rudyerd; David J. Edwardes, from half-pay, vice Bentham; Edward Coxwell, from half-pay, vice Cator; Charles Dalton, from half-pay, vice Dansey; James R. Colebrooke, from half-pay, vice Bissett, Henry F. Cubitt, from half-pay, vice Thompson; Richard B. Rawnsley, from half-pay, vice Crawford; William A. Raynes, from half-pay, vice Colebrooke; Charles S. Torriano, from half-pay, vice King; George H. Mainwaring, from half-pay, vice Jones; Thomas Bowlby, from half-pay, vice Dundas; Richard Hardinge, from half-pay, vice Arabin: First Lieutenants Geo. W. Baker, Edward A. Cotton, Lewis S. B. Robertson, Walter E. Locke, Sir William Smith, Charles Ford, Philip Sandilands, Thomas N. King, Browne Willis, Benjamin H. Vaughan, Fortescue Wells, Robert F. Phillips, Thomas G. Higgins, George Foot, John Hincks. *To be First Lieutenants*—Second Lieutenants Thomas W. Luard, vice Baker; Wm. Dixon, vice Cotton; William Stewart, vice Robertson; John W. Seddon, vice Locke; John W. Collingtou, vice Smith; Philip Heath, vice Ford; William Berners, vice Sandilands; Richard Shepherd, vice King; George H. Hyde, vice Willis; Thomas P. Flude, vice Vaughan; John M. Savage, vice Wells; James Smith Cremer, vice Phillips; William G. Fenwick, vice Higgins; Francis Weller, vice Foot; Thomas Kpatchbull, vice Hincks. *To be Second Lieutenants*—Gentlemen Cadets John Geddes Walker, vice Luard; Henry Geary, vice Dixon; Robert Pigot, vice Stewart; John H. Caddy, vice Seddon; Henry Joseph Morris, vice Collington; Henry Walter Hincheliffe, vice Heath; John Edward Tapp, vice Berners; Richard M. Poulden, vice Shepherd; John M'Coy, vice Hyde; Henry Allen Ommaney, vice Flude; Edward Fitzherbert Grant, vice Savage; William George Chart Cattin, vice Cremer.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—To be Colonels—Lieutenant-Colonels Henry Anderson Morshead, John Francis Birch, Stephen Remnant Chapman, Gustavus Nicolls, Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Cornelius Mann, George Wright, John Hussard. *To be Lieutenant-Colonels*—Brevet Major Thomas Colby, vice Morshead; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Felix Smith, vice Birch; Brevet Majors George Judd Harding, vice Chapman; Sir George Charles Hoste, vice Nicolls; John Ross Wright, vice Smyth; Griffith George Lewis, vice Mann; Thomas Mark Dickens, vice Wright; Captain Henry Smart, vice Hassard. *To be Captains*—Second Captains Henry Preston Haigh, vice Colby; Jas. Gordon, vice Smith; George Barney, vice Harding; Harry David Jones, vice Hoste; Richard H. Bonnycastle, vice Wright; Henry Cardew, vice Lewis; Anthony Marshall, vice Dickens; George Forbes Thomson, vice Smart. *To be Second Captains*—First Lieutenants Frederick William Whinyates, vice Haigh; Alexander Watt Robe, vice Gordon; Ralph Carr Alderson, vice Barne; Ives Stocker, vice Jones; George West, vice Bonnycastle; Charles Wright, vice Cardew; Charles Rivers, vice Marshall; Francis Ringler Thompson, vice G. F. Thomson. *To be First Lieutenants*—Second Lieutenants Richard Alexander, vice Whinyates; Charles Oldershaw, vice Robe; George St. Vincent Whitmore, vice Alderson; Henry Servantè, vice Stocker; Henry Owen Crawley, vice West; Henry Thomas Etridge, vice Wright; John Twiss, vice Rivers; Leicester Viney Smith, vice Thompson.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. W. DENNIS, Billericay, Essex, butcher, from Aug. 13, to Aug. 30, at ten, at the Court of Commissioners.

BANKRUPTS.

W. WALKER, Knaresborough, York, butcher; attorneys, Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.—J. Asshy and W. Tonrr, Cliffe, Sussex, millers; attorney, Mr. Stevenson, Ave-Maria-lane.—W. WILSON, Manchester, wine-merchant; attorney, Mr. A. Umney, Chancery-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

S. A. Wheeler, Birmingham, merchant, Aug. 30.—T. Yates, J. Warburton, and J. Yates, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, Sept. 7.—J. Barlow, Merton, Surrey, mill-wright, Sept. 3.—R. Grimwood, Rochester, Kent, draper, Sept. 3. M. Whyte and J. Whyte, Great Eastcheap, wholesale perfumers, Aug. 13.—R. Pocklington, Winthorpe, and W. Dickinson, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, bankers, Sept. 12.—C. Cotton, Burslem, Staffordshire, innkeeper, Sept 3.—W. Pearce, Oreston, Devonshire, flour merchant, Sept. 2.—D. E. Colston, Islington-road, upholsterer, Aug. 20.—G. Lomas, Burslem, Staffordshire, pawnbroker, Sept. 3.—J. Stubbs, Haxey, Lincolnshire, innholder, Aug. 30.

CERTIFICATES.—AUGUST 30.

T. Phillipps, Marchmont street, Burton Crescent, merchant—J. Bruce, Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, stationer—J. Hayden, Southampton, boot-maker—E. Tooth, Hastings, Sussex, haberdasher—W. Sommerville, Liverpool, victualler—C. Bond, Gravesend, victualler—W. Mardall, Water-lane, Tower-street, brandy-merchant—W. Marshall, Totten-street, Stepney, builder—J. Lawson, Nottingham, hosier—P. Wright, Pilgrim Brewery, Kennington-lane, ale-brewer—J. Bridgman, Hereford, corn-dealer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Chapman and J. Wilkinson, Leicester, tailors—J. Rogers and Co. Brompton, Middlesex, haberdashers—J. Roach and T. Whitworth, Honley, Yorkshire, dyers—G. Priestley and J. Gill, Leeds, Yorkshire, dyers—G. Cole and J. Tribe, Southmolton-street, Oxford-street, wine-merchants—T. Morgan and D. Daniels, St. James's-street, tailors—J. Skevington and Co. Loughborough, Leicestershire, lace machine-builders, as far as respects J. Swift—W. Hill and T. Hill, High-street, Southwark, oilmen.

BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, Corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment,) to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London, Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lambing, loping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated, black, and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knitting-pins, meshes, cap-pins, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoise-shell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear rings, elastic girdles, neck-chains, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured Instre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper, and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

FEATHER BED, MATTRESS BEDDING, and GENERAL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 69, HIGH HOLBORN, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—E. SLATER, (from 40, Oxford-street) begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that having removed to the above Spacious Premises, he has now an opportunity of offering for sale an entire new and extensive Stock of Bedding, Upholstery, and Cabinet Furniture, of the best manufacture and most moderu style; comprising elegant Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Pedestal Sideboards, sets of Mahogany Dining Tables, Rose-wood and Mahogany Card and Pembroke ditto, Chairs, Sofas and Couches of every description, Glasses, Dressing Tables, Stands, &c. Houses completely furnished by this Manufactory on the shortest notice and most advantageous terms.—Feathers and Feather Beds well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

FEATHERS.

Capital Feathers	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	and	1s. 9d. per lb.
Best Grey Goose		2s.	and	2s. 6d.
Excellent White Goose		3s.		
Real White Dantzic		3s. 3d.	and	3s. 6d.
Hudson Bay		4s.	and	4s. 6d.

All the above Feathers are warranted to be sweet, clean, and free from any smell, as they are stoved by a new process, and not sold in that undressed state which is too often the case.—Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.

BEDDING.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Feather Beds, from	2	5	0	to	3	3	0
Best Grey Goose Beds	3	10	0	to	5	10	0
Best White Dantzic Beds	4	10	0	to	6	10	0
Full size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only					8	10	0
Flock Bed and Bolster	0	15	0	to	1	4	0

MATTRESSES.

Mattresses	0	10	0	to	1	8	0
Real Horse Hair and Wool Ditto, made in the French style, equally cheap.							
Palliass	0	14	0	to	1	4	0

BEDSTEADS.—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

BEDSTEADS WITH FURNITURES.—Four-post with Moreen and Chintz Furnitures, full draperies, fringed, remarkably cheap! Tent, Waterloo, French, and other curious shapes, equally cheap, and ready for inspection.—Bedsteads, with or without Furniture, made to any size, and Bedding to fit them.

A large assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts.—Brussels, Kiddeminster, and Venetian Carpeting, made up and laid down to any dimensions. Feather Beds dressed.—Old Mattresses re-made and cured of the Moth by a new process.—Shipping, Hotels, Schools, Lodging Houses, and the Trade, supplied on very low terms, for present Cash only; as also at his Manufactory, No. 22, Queen's Buildings, Brompton, (below Sloane-street, and directly opposite the half-mile stone from Hyde Park Corner.)

*** Please to observe the name of SLATER.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, although there are articles daily puffed in the new-papers for the Hair, but it acknowledged as a fact, whoever makes a fair trial of the Original Thic RUSSIA OIL, has found it, through the Aromatic Oils it is prepared with, th wholesomest and best Oil for preserving and promoting the hair of ladies, ge tlemen, and children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn gre and is such a nourisher to the Hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restor it again to its natural colour; will restore the hair on the bald part, if the lea signs of roots are remaining, has been proved by hundreds.

A. PRINCE is proud to acknowledge the favour of his Gracious Majesty Great Britain, in sending for six bottles of his celebrated Russia Oil. It oug really to be generally known—the principal Physicians have recommended tho who wear false hair to rub their heads often with the Russia Oil, as, through th aromatic ingredient it is prepared with, it is wholesome and refreshing to th head. Observe, Mr. Marshal and other respectable Court hair-dressers, will n recommend any other article for the hair but the Prince's Original Thick Russi Oil, as they have experienced it is the best for dressing, preserving, and promotin the hair; but there are several hair-dressers, when Ladies and Gentlemen hav their Hair dressed by them, they recommend Bears' Grease, or other Oils for th Hair, though they know it is a humbug.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containin Five Ounces, 1*l.* which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; Mr. Smith, Perfumer to His Majesty, 17 New Bond-street; and by most Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular and observe his address, "*A Prince, No. 9, Poland Street, Oxford Street London,*" on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannc answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in cir culation.—Also, Prince's RUSSIA DYE is so improved, as there is no doubt tha it will change Red or Grey Hair on the Head, Whiskers, or any part to Brown o Black in a few minutes.—Directions sealed up with each bottle, at half a guinea or two bottles for One Pound

TO prevent the Scorching rays of the Sun affecting the Skin, is by the use of that infallible Specific,
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
which immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, produces a delightful and pleasing Coolness, truly comfortable, it also removes Freckles, Pimples Spots, and all Cutaneous Eruptions. It imparts a luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritation and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant. Sold in bottles (duty included) at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d by the sole proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, No. 20, Hatton-Gardeu, and by most Perfumers and Medicine venders.

*** Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and see the Signature, A. ROWLAND and SON.

Also to preserve the Hair from falling, which is occasioned by excessive perspiration
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
Is pre-eminently successful in nourishing the Hair, preventing its falling off in cases of perspiration, Illness, &c. and has the unrivalled property of giving a most fascinating and delectable appearance to the Hair. Price 3s. 6d; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT, for preventing the Tooth-Ache. CAUTION.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, flagrant impostors have counterfeited them; Copying advertisement, labels, bills and bottles, which renders it indispensibly necessary on purchasing either of the above to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing the Signature and Address in red, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-Gardeu.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS.—*Holyhead*, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor—*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton—*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham—*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Collumpton—*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester—*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield.—*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles)—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham—*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.—*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES.—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock.—*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.—*Carlisle, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh* (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine—*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock—*Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport, every day at five—*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overtou, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock.—*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four—*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half past five.—*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six.—*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six.—*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon.—*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock.—*Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.—*Tamworth, Atherstone*, and *Hinckley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock.—*Derby* post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four.—*Tenby, Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock—*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five.—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.—*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening.—*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse), through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five—*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two—*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning—*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two—*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.)—*Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narberth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock.—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.—N. B. Parcels and lugg ge conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom

W. WATERHOUSE and Co Proprietors.

†+† The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or pa kage whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l*, unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents.—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

Lately, the Hon. Lady Morris, of a daughter, being her twelfth child.—On the 30th ult. the lady of Thomas Naghtou, Esq. of a still-born son.—On Saturday, the 6th inst. the lady of Samuel Dobree, jun. Esq. of a son.—On the 7th inst. Mrs. John Capper, of a son.—Same day, the lady of Hugh F. Sandeman, Esq. of a son.—Same day, the lady of the Rev. Edward Serocold Pearce, of a son and heir.—Same day, the lady of Jacob Mould, Esq. of a son.—On Tuesday, the lady of Jas. Taylor, Esq of 15, Furnival's-inn, of a son.—On Tuesday, at Cranfield Rectory, the lady of the Rev. James Beard, of a daughter.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. John Rew, of a daughter.—On the 12th inst. the Lady of the Hon. William Jervis, of a son and heir.—On the 9th inst., Mrs. Wm. Hale, of a still-born child.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. Major Todd to Miss Majory Bissett.—On the 2d inst. Major Chas Collis, to Emily Jane Ridsdale.—On Wednesday last, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart of Normanton Park, to Mrs. Eldon, of Park-crescent, Portland-place.—Same day William Porter, Esq. to Miss Poole.

DIED.

On the 27th of July, Mary, second daughter of William Hay, Esq.—On the 3d inst. aged 81, Sir William Elias Taunton, Knight, Town Clerk of the City of Oxford, and a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.—On the 5th inst. aged 3, the Rev John Leveson Hamilton.—On the 6th inst. Thos. Homfray, aged 65.—On Saturday the 6th, at the Albany, after a severe illness of a fortnight, in the 32d year of his age Sir Frederick Henniker, Bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother, the Rev. Augustus Brydges.—Same day, at Ryde, John Lens, Esq. in Majesty's ancient Serjeant at Law, in the 69th year of his age.—On Sunday morning, the 7th inst. deeply lamented, the wife of the Rev. Henry Dawson.—Same day Mrs. Lucy Van.—Same day, in the 47th year of his age, Michael Augustus Hutchinson Donoughmore Nickson, Esq.—On the 8th inst. the Dowager Lady Lloyd, aged 87.—Same day, at Ramsgate, Sir John Sutton, K.C.B. Admiral of the White, in the 67th year of his age.—On the 9th inst. Katherine, the infant daughter of Edward Whitmore, Esq.—On Thursday last, Percy, youngest daughter of the late Francis Markett, Esq.—On the 7th inst., Henry Hard—, aged 38 years.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-Street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 15. SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1825. Price 7*d.*

FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY.—FRENCH CORONATION FIRE-WORKS.

TO MORROW EVENING, MONDAY, 22d AUGUST, By Monsieur Ruggieri, Artist to Charles the Tenth. GRAND NAVAL GALA. Under the Especial Patronage of his Majesty. ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL. The Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the Fleet, and the Glorious British Navy. The Proprietors beg respectfully to state that they have expressly engaged Monsieur Ruggieri, Artificer Brevete to the King of France, and the Gardens at Tivoli, to make the same extraordinary display as exhibited by him at the late French Coronation, in Honour of this highly National and Popular Celebration, and to inform the Illustrious and Distinguished Characters who intend to visit the Royal Gardens TO-MORROW EVENING, that they intend to offer one of the most splendid and appropriate NAVAL GALAS ever seen in this country.

The Gardens will be entirely ornamented with Transparencies, Trophies, Laurels, Banners, Devices, &c., and the Colours of the various Nations tastefully displayed.

The Concert, Vocal and Instrumental, will consist of Original Compositions, and celebrated Naval Songs; the Military and other Bands greatly augmented for the occasion; an interesting Ballet expressly produced; with various other appropriate Amusements.

The Illuminations, consisting of Fifty Thousand variegated Lamps, will be displayed in innumerable Devices, illustrative of the Naval Prowess of England.

Particulars in the Bills of the Day.

Doors open at Seven o'Clock.—Admission, 3s. 6d.—No Orders admitted.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Monday, (by particular desire) Sweethearts and Wives, with Frighten'd to Death, and Midas. On Tuesday—Quite Correct, with Midas, and the Critick, or a Tragedy Rehears'd. On Wednesday, (never acted) a Comedy called ROSES AND THORNS; or Two Houses under One Roof.

Principal Characters by Mr. Liston, Mr. Harley, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Vining, Mr. Williams, Mr. Pope, Mr. West, Mr. Raymond, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. T. Hill, and Miss P. Glover.

The Burletta of Midas will be repeated every Evening, until further notice.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—A new and considerably enlarged Orchestra has been constructed, in which a select and powerful Band, of unprecedented extent, will be led by Mr. Wagstaff.

On Monday, and during the week, TARRARE, THE TARTAR CHIEF; with Presumption, or the Fate of Frankenstein.

On Tuesday—The New Opera, with Belles without Beaux, and the Rival Soldiers.

On Wednesday—The New Opera, with Bachelors' Wives.

On Thursday—The New Opera, with the Promissory Note.

On Friday—The New Opera, with the Vampire.

Tarrare, Mr. Braham. Ninetta, Miss Paton.

SIGHTS IN ENGLAND, AND FETES IN FRANCE.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Two Horse Pieces the same Evening, never known before.—On Monday, August 22, and during the week, for the first time, THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, performed at Half Price, to afford full latitude in the production of a new and costly Spectacle, called SIGHTS IN ENGLAND AND FETES IN FRANCE; offering as its principal feature the CORONATION OF CHARLES X. King of France, with the unequalled addition of the Horses. The whole of the company will be embodied in this spectacle, assisted by upwards of 200 auxiliaries. Magnificent Horse and Foot Processions, King's Carriage drawn by Eight Horses, &c.—In Part Three, a characteristic Military Ballet, composed by Mr. Dnerow, in which he will represent the character of Jean Henri, a noted Tambour Major.

In the Circle, the first appearance in London of Mr. Woolford.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Box Office from Ten to Four.

Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2s.—Gal. 1s.——Doors open at Half past Five.

*** To commence with Sights in England, and to conclude with the Battle of Waterloo.

ROYAL COBURG THEATRE.—On Monday, Aug. 22, will be performed (1st time) a Grand Melo Drama of interest, in Three Acts, founded on historical facts, called ANNE BULLEYN, The Second Queen of King Henry the Eighth. Principal characters by Messrs. Bengough, Cobham, Kemble, and Rowbotham; Mrs. Bretton and Miss Watson.—After which, 19th time, the BURNING OF THE KENT EAST INDIAMAN; to which will be added, 7th time, the LIVING SKELETON!—The whole to conclude with a new scrious Pantomime, called the ASSASSIN OF SMOLENSKO, or the Beggar Robber.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—Monday, August 22, and during the Week, (by permission of the Author, Mr. T. Dibden) KOULI KHAN, EMPEROR OF CHINA. In the piece a Ballet.—The admired Skipping-rope Hornpipe by Mrs. Serle.—THE RIVAL TRICKSTERS.—A new song, called The Living Skeleton. An Irish song, by Mr. Bryant. THE ISLAND APE; in which Mons. Gonffe will exhibit his extraordinary tricks, leaps, ballancings, &c. which have excited the most insatiable curiosity in the fashionable world; to describe them, were it possible, would exceed the limits of an advertisement. He concludes by running round the fronts of the Boxes and Gallery, never attempted but by himself.—First time, a new melo-drama, in three acts, (written by Mr. C. Dibden,) called MAURICE, or the MYSTERIOUS HOST.

In the Island Ape, Mons. Gonffe is as much the mania of the fashion in London, as Masurier, the Brazilian Ape, is in Paris. The New Surrey Theatre is positively crammed every night, such is the avidity of the public to see this extraordinary performer; and, which is rarely the case when uncommon expectation is excited, he surpasses in representation every previous notion that can be formed of his astonishing talents. There is scarcely a name of rank which is not to be seen in the Surrey Theatre Box-book.

EXHIBITION (at No. 8, Soho-square, near the Bazaar) OF MODELS OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS IN SWITZERLAND, upon a very large scale, by which the Artist has been enabled to combine the most faithful representations of the natural grandeur of Swiss scenery, with the most perfect accuracy of detail. That of Mont Blanc, including the Valley of Chamouni, 14 feet by 8, is eminently calculated to give a correct idea of this magnificent object, with its snowy mantles, its extensive glaciers, and the numerous needles by which it is surrounded. Also a Model, upon a large scale, of that wonderful work of Buonaparte's, the Road over Simplon into Italy. One of Mont Righi, with the Valley Goldau, represented in the state of devastation caused by the falling of the Rosberg, in 1806. One of the Passage of St. Gothard and the Devil's Bridge. Also the interesting Passage of Mont Ceifis. Models of the Cities of Geneva and Edinburgh; and various others, all executed with due regard to accuracy and effect.—Admission 1s.—Small Models of the above made for Sale.

ANATOMIE VIVANTE, OR LIVING SKELETON,—In consequence of the immense concourse of persons who have visited the Anatomie, and the great fatigue the repeated exhibitions have occasioned him, it has become necessary that some future time be allowed him between each exhibition.

He will be on view, daily, at the Chinese Saloon, 94, Pall-mall, at the following hours, previsely, viz.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 o'clock.—Aug. 14th, 1825.

GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—NEW ADDITIONS.

THE TOMB OF BUONAPARTE, at ST. HELENA, with the whole Ceremony observed at his Interment, displaying upwards of 2000 Figures, is now added to the New PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA, Great Room, Spring Gardens; representing all the interesting events that occurred to that Individual, from his defeat at Waterloo till his death; Thirteen views of St. Helena; the Battles of Genappe, Trafalgar, &c. The Figures and Ships of War being on the largest scale, and accompanied by a full military band, to give a complete sensation of reality.

THE EGYPTIAN TOMB, discovered by the late Mr. BELZONI.—The Exhibition of the Egyptian Tomb, with a variety of Models of Temples and Pyramids explored by the late Traveller, is now open at 28, Leicester-square. Admittance, 2s.—Children, 1s.

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment,) to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London, Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description, Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cot toning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lambing, loping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated, black, and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knitting-pins, meshes, cap-pios, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoise-shell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear-rings, elastic girdles, neck-chains, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper, and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

Just published by Lavenu and Co. 24, Edward's-street, Manchester-square, and W. Card, 28, Quadrant, Regent-street,

"TO THEE, MOST HOLY AND MOST HIGH," a Sacred Ode, suggested on reading the truly constitutional Speech of His Royal Highness, Frederick Duke of York, in the House of Lords, April 25, 1825. The Poetry, a versification of the 75th Psalm, arranged for the Piano-Forte and Voice, harmonized also for a choir of four Voices, respectfully inscribed to Charles James, Lord Bishop of Chester, by R. Taylor, price 2s.—"I have been brought up from my early years in these principles, and from the time I began to reason for myself I have entertained them from conviction, and in every situation in which I may be placed, I will maintain them."—Vide Speech.

Just published, with Engravings,

PHRENOLOGY, by the Author of the celebrated Comic Songs, "Oh, 'tis Love—Bubbles—The Bazaar—Home, dear Home, a Parody—and the Hussars."

*** The title pages of these Curious Songs having been imitated, the Public will avoid the imposition by observing that the name and address of the Publisher on every copy should be T. Holloway, No. 5, Hanway-street, Oxford-st.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published.—STUDY FOR THE PIANO FORTE; consisting of a daily practice on the scales in all the major and minor keys, prefaced and interspersed with various observations calculated to fix the system of fingering in the memory, and to facilitate reading at sight; with detached examples, and a table of the major keys with their minors and relative minors. The whole intended as a preliminary and indispensible step to the practise of more difficult and extensive studies. Composed and arranged by F. J. Krose, price 4s.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. No. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC.—TARRARE, now performing at the Theatre Royal English Opera House, under the direction of W. Hawes; published by WELSH and HAWES, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.—"Revenge, he cried," a celebrated song, sung by Mr. Braham, with distinguished applause, three times every evening, arranged by Wm. Hawes, 2s.—"Silly Woman, ah why cherish," a bravura, sung by Miss Paton, 2s. both in the above Opera.—"There's a tear that falls," an admired ballad, sung by Miss Stephens in the Opera of Broken Promises, 1s. 6d.—A Grand March for the Pianoforte, by J. N. Hummell, 4s.—Mayseder's Variations on Rossini's air, "Serenai vaghi rai," arranged for two performers on one Pianoforte, by Moscheles, 6s.; the same Variations may be had for one performer on the Pianoforte, 4s. An assortment of Second-hand Pianofortes and Harps on Sale or Hire.

A REGULAR TRADER.—For VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, and NEW SOUTH WALES, with leave to call at Madeira, the fine copper-sheathed Ship, PRINCE REGENT, burthen 400 Tons; WILLIAM B. LAMB, Commander; lying in the London Dock. Has very superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

A regular Trader.—To succeed the Prince Regent,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the fine coppered Ship, PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, burthen 400 Tons, JOSEPH BLYTHE, Commander; will load in the London Dock. Has very superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

ALL BAD WRITING IMPROVED, at the Royal Systematic and Short-Hand Academy, 104, High Holborn. Whatever may be the age of the Pupil, or his defects; whether the stiffness, formality, and tedious execution, often arising from bad habits in schools, or an effeminate, scrawling, illegible style—in either case, Mr. Lewis will engage positively to remove all defects in a few short and easy Lessons, and enable the Pupil to write a quick and beautiful hand, fit for the Tradesman or the Gentleman.—Short Hand taught in Six Lessons.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great advance in NUTMEGS, THOMAS HOLLINS, of the Old Established Tea and Noted Spice Warehouse, No. 22, Saint Martin's Court, is determined to supply Families at the old VERY LOW PRICES, viz. 8s. per pound; and which is considerably under the present Wholesale Prices. Also very Superior Teas in Original China Packages.

SODA WATER.—WM. CLARK, No. 21, MAIDEN-LANE, Covent Garden, Soda Water Manufacturer to the Royal Family, most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the public in general, that he manufactures the above article of a very superior quality: it is warranted to be free from all metallic impregnations in consequence of its being prepared in glass machinery.—N. B. Superior Jamaica Ginger Beer, and Fine Sparkling Lemonade, (in glass bottles.) They are warranted to keep good to twelve months.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1*l.* forwarded tu order, on receiving the amount, post-paid.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. Farina, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. Hose, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 91, CHEAPSIDE.

WHITRIDGE and Co. are now supplying the Public with TEAS, exactly at the Wholesale Prices:—

BLACK TEAS.	s. d.	GREEN TEAS.	s. d.
Good Congou . . . 5s. 4d. and	5 8	Twankay	7 0
Strong Congou	6 0	Bloom Hyson	8 0
Fine Congou	6 4	Fine Hyson	10 0
Superior Congou	6 8	Young Hyson	10 0
Good Souchong	7 0	Finest Hyson	12 0
Fine Souchong	8 0	Gunpowder . . . 12s. 14s. and	16 0
Superior Souchong	10 0		

PRIME MIXED TEA, 6s. 4d.

	s. d.		s. d.
Jamaica Coffee	1 6	Fine Berbice . . . . 2s. 4d. to	2 8
Dutch ditto	2 0	Mocha	3 4

WINES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

	per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s. to 30s.
Ditto, Crusted	36s. to 42s.
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Feather Beds, from	2	5	0	to	3	3	0
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Full-size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only . . .					8	10	0
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Mattresses	0	10	0	to	1	8
Real Horse Hair and Wool Ditto, made in the French style, equally cheap.						
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BEDSTEADS.—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

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BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, Corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*

ROTTERDAM ANNUAL FAIR.

THE Public are respectfully informed this great Annual Fair commenced on Sunday the 14th of August, and will continue for three weeks. The Steam Packets, the

KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, Captain J. Slater,

QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, Captain J. Pearson,

depart regularly every Wednesday and Saturday, from off the Custom-house, at Eight o'clock in the Morning, for the conveyance of Passengers, Carriages, and Luggage, to Rotterdam. For further particulars, application to be made to the General Packet Office, 358, Straud; and for securing beds, to N. W. Symonds, Agent, Crescent, Minories.

AMPLE COMMAND OF MONEY.

WHILE one hears this exclamation on every side, Thousands feel the pressure of want, and deride the mockery of the cry. It may be, that this plentiful command exists among a few leading capitalists; and that the city men who draw their resources from their ink, may boast of their facilities to create artificial riches; but there is no real and general plenty—and the truth becomes manifest enough by the difficulty every person finds in borrowing money when he wants it, unless he has some Government or Mercantile Security to offer, or a landed estate of twice the value of the sum he would wish to raise. The writer, however, professes to procure Loans upon every description of convertible security, upon terms fairly apportioned to the risk which may be incurred, of delay or loss, as to the repayment; and he may be communicated with personally, or by letter, post-paid, addressed to Mr. E. H. G. (letter A.) No. 8, Carlton Chambers, Regent-street, Pall-mall; but he will only treat with people of consideration, and not upon trifling subjects, or about loans of less than 100*l.*—Attendance from eleven till six only.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

BRIDGEWATER, AUGUST 12.

CIVIL SIDE.—*Before Mr. Justice* GASELEE.

EVANS *v.* BULPIN.

The above case of breach of promise of marriage was expected to have come on in this Court yesterday, but to the great disappointment of the female part of the assembly, it was agreed to be referred for the second time.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

WILLMONT *v.* BRUFORD.

The defendant pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Sergeant PELL (with whom was Mr. Sergeant WILDE) stated the case to the Jury.

Witnesses were called for the plaintiff, who proved the defendant to have courted the plaintiff.

Mr. MEREWETHER addressed the Jury for the defendant.

Mr. Justice GASELEE charged the Jury, who retired, and after a consultation of nearly two hours returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 550*l*.

CROWN SIDE.—*Before Mr. Justice* LITTLEDALE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SHEEP-STEALING.

This was the case of the Brooks's, (father and son,) which was particularly alluded to in Mr. Justice Littledale's charge to the Grand Jury on Tuesday, and appeared to excite considerable interest, from the very peculiar circumstances of the case, and the rank of the prisoners, who were farmers in a respectable situation in life. The prosecutor, who is an extensive farmer, had for some years lost large numbers of sheep from time to time, without being able to discover by whom the depredations were committed. In last April 33 sheep were stolen out of a flock of 120, and the discovery of 25 of the missing sheep in the prisoner's grounds led to suspicions being attached to them, and finally to the present proceedings. The prosecutor lives at Compton Martin, and is the holder of three farms, and the owner of seven or eight hundred sheep, and the prisoners' residence was at Cheddar, where the elder Brooks rented a farm of about 60*l*. a-year. Both the orisoners are respectable, well-looking men, particularly the younger Brooks.

The prisoners on their arraigument pleaded Not Guilty.

Walter Brooks and *Robert Brooks* (the son) were then put to the bar, indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 1st of June, at Cheddar, in this county, two sheep of the value of 20*s*. each, the property of Edward Cole. In a second count of the indictment, the sheep were laid as the property of Henry Baron Mendep; and in a third count as that of Henry Welbore Ellis, Viscount Clifden.

The following witnesses were called in support of the prosecution:

Edward Cole.—I live at Compton Martin, about five or six miles from Cheddar, which is a parish in this county. I am an extensive farmer, and keep 700 or 800 sheep. I know the prisoners at the bar, who are father and son, and both farmers residing at Cheddar. I believe they rent a farm of about 46*l*. a-year, and keep about 140 sheep, which they depasture on the right hand side as you go up Cheddar Cliffs. I have known Walter Brooks 30 years. I formerly resided in Cheddar parish, which I left for Compton Martin last Lady-day. The sheep-mark formerly used by Brooks was T. W. in pitch, on both sides, and two strokes of ruddle (red ochre) across the shoulder. I sold Walter Brooks six sheep in 1822; they were five full-mouthed ewes, and one two-toothed, coming two years old. They were marked E. C. on the off-horn, the top of the near ear was cut off, and a hole in the middle of the off-ear, and they were redded on the pole. There was also an E. in the circle, on both sides, which was the usual mark of all my sheep. About two or three years ago, and after I sold him the six sheep, Brooks made an alteration in the marks of his sheep. Prisoner redded his sheep in the pole, like mine; and on the sides he stamped B. in a circle, with a *fleur de lis* at top. This was put on both sides, about the middle, like mine. It was made as nearly like mine as possible. I had an enclosure on the left side of Cheddar Cliffs, into which, on the 7th of April last, I turned out 120 sheep. About the 9th or 10th of June I took them home, and on going to wash them missed 33 of the number. In consequence of some information I received, I went to a field of W. Brooks, between Cheddar and Draycot. This was on the 20th June. I found six sheep of mine in the field. I went to a Magistrate, procured a warrant, and at seven or eight o'clock next morning I went to the field with James Hunt, a constable, and my brother. We took the six sheep to Cheddar. They were redded in the pole, and marked with "W. B." on each horn; the near ear was cut as I left it, with the top cut off; and the off-ear was also cut off below the middle, but part of the hole was still visible. Two of the six sheep were marked with "B" in a circle on both sides; the others were as I left them, without a pitch mark on either side, as we had not so marked all the 120 sheep. Some of the 120 sheep which had been turned out were born as far back as 1822, but none so far as 1820. We took the six sheep to the inn at Cheddar. Previous to this, and before I got to the field, I took Robert Brooks in Starr's slate (sheep pasture). Before I took him I spoke to him, and said, "You're among the sheep." He said "Yes." I asked if he had seen any of my sheep there? He answered "He had not." I then dismounted from my horse, and took the prisoner. He asked "What I took him for?" I replied "I only take you for a small child;" he said, "If that's all, it's very well." I had not taken him forty yards before he said, "I won't go any further with you; d—n you, you are taking me for sheep stealing." I said, "Brooks, I have not said any such thing to you." James Cole then met us, and we took him to the George, at Cheddar—prisoner repeating to every body he met that we had taken him for sheep stealing. I delivered prisoner over to James Hunt, the constable. I then went and took the sheep. The father, Walter Brooks, was afterwards taken, and the prisoners were brought together, and the warrant read to them. In about an hour we all left the inn together, and I proceeded to Captain Waldegrave's, the Magistrate's house, which is about six or seven miles from Cheddar. The prisoners were examined. About a week ago I showed the six sheep to a person named William Ham. There was only one lamb in the field along with the six sheep. The lamb was the prisoner's. Two of the ewes were four-toothed. (two years old coming three,) and the four others were six-toothed (three years old). The two four-toothed sheep were marked with a B in a circle on the sides; but the remaining four were not so marked. All the six sheep were showed to Ham, and he touched one of the two marked on the side, and I sawed off the horn of that sheep which he now has.

Several witnesses were afterwards examined to confirm the charge.

Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE charged the Jury, who returned a verdict of Guilty against both the prisoners, but recommended them to mercy, on the ground of their previous good character, in which recommendation the Jury were joined by the prosecutor.

EXECUTION.

YORK, Saturday.—This morning the awful sentence of the law was carried into execution with respect to *Isaac Charlesworth*, convicted at the Assizes, on the 21st ult. of highway robbery.

About eleven o'clock a few persons began to collect in front of the drop, which was erected on the side of the castle facing St. George's Fields:—these were increased in number by the arrival of others, who continued to collect at the spot, till twelve, the hour appointed for his execution. Of those who were present, a large proportion were females.

At twelve o'clock, the Under Sheriff, Mr. George Bulmer, accompanied by the keeper of the castle, Mr. Shepherd, proceeded to the condemned cell. When they arrived, they found Charlesworth praying fervently, calling upon the Lord Jesus to forgive his sins. He was led forth, as soon as the cord was fastened to his arms, and walked to the scaffold with a firm step. He was a fine young man about twenty-two years of age. His countenance had rather a wild cast; and he closed his eyes as soon as he mounted the scaffold. The reverend Chaplain read the admirable service appointed by the church on these occasions, most impressively; as soon as he had pronounced the blessing, the hangman performed his melancholy office; and in two minutes the bolt was withdrawn, and life was extinct. Before the rope was put about his neck, Charlesworth expressed a wish to address the crowd, but he abandoned his design.

Johnson was charged with a rape on Mary Finch, a dwarf, residing at Leeds. Finch swore positively to the crime having been perpetrated in all its particulars, and the Jury found him guilty. In passing sentence Mr. Baron HULLOCK did not hold out to him the smallest hopes of mercy. A day or two after the trial, however, some circumstances transpired which gave a new aspect to the case. The prosecutrix had alleged, that on the night in question she had been a long time at a show, where a giant and a dwarf were exhibited, and after Leeds fair this show was removed to York. The proprietor (who left Leeds the morning after the offence was committed) heard some rumour of the circumstance, but knew nothing of its serious nature till after the trial. He corroborated the statement of the girl as to her having been at his show on the evening in question, but declared he had himself been compelled to give her in charge to a watchman, as he found it impossible to get rid of her; and the night previous she had strongly urged a person belonging to the man's show either to go home with her, or to permit her to go home with him. On the same evening a very respectable tradesman in Leeds saw her in Lower-head-row, in a state of intoxication, and several lads and others were taking great liberties with her person. These facts came to the knowledge of some gentlemen in York, on Tuesday after the trial, and on the same evening they waited upon the Under Sheriff, and communicated them to that gentleman, who listened to them with the greatest attention, and promised to put the matter in a train for inquiry.—In the meantime inquiry was set on foot in Leeds; and, in addition to the deposition of Mary Finch herself, which we subjoin, Margaret Hargreaves, of Ainsley-street Quebeck, Leeds, the witness to that deposition, made affidavit that she heard Finch say she was inclined to swear Johnson committed a rape upon her, under the idea that if she did not do so, she would be committed to Wakefield House of Correction.—Sarah Hollings, who lives in the same street, declared that she heard Mary Finch say she would rather have remained all night than have been discovered by the watchmen; and Mary Mixon, of the same place, made a similar declaration. All these persons, who appear to have known the prosecutrix, agree that both on account of her natural understanding and her moral character, her evidence ought to be received with great caution.—John Myers, of the same street, also made affidavit that he heard Mary Finch affirm and say, that Johnson was with her by her own consent; and another person declared that he had an illicit connexion with her.

A petition, founded on these documents, was drawn up, and signed by upwards of 300 inhabitants of Leeds. A gentleman of that town, Mr. Liveseye, proceeded to Durham with the petition, to which Mr, Baron Hullock paid immediate attention; and the result was, that a reprieve was sent to York. Johnson has spent a great deal of time with Charlesworth, and is of course overjoyed at having escaped so dreadful a fate. He has hitherto borne but an indifferent character, but he promises to reform.

The following is a copy of the confession of Mary Finch, who is either very depraved, or of very obtuse intellects; we would fain hope the latter:—

"I, Mary Finch, residing with Thomas Marsden, in Meadow-lane, do, on a second consideration, acknowledge that James Johnson, now in York castle, did not force and compel me against my will and consent; and therefore desire my Lord Judge to be merciful to him, and to set James Johnson at liberty. As witness my hand,

MARY FINCH, her ✕ Mark.

July 27, 1825. Witness, MARGARET HARGREAVES.

CLONMEL.

John Keily was put to the bar. The indictment ran that he did murder one W. Hackett, at Kilmolash, on the 23d April, by giving him one mortal wound of which he died.

His Lordship addressed the Jury, and observed, that if the charge of murder had been brought home to their minds, it was by circumstantial, and not by direct evidence, as no one had proved that he saw the prisoner kill the deceased. The Learned Judge then read his notes of the evidence, and after a few general observations, concluded by intimating that in many instances circumstantial evidence was more satisfactory than direct testimony, as the latter is frequently got up by perjury.

The Jury deliberated for about an hour, when the fatal verdict was handed in—Guilty.

Clerk of the Crown—Look to him, gaoler.

The prisoner on hearing his terrible doom announced, called out for "A long day!" but betrayed no emotion.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE told him that was impossible. He had not given a "long day" to the victim of his atrocious vengeance, nor paused before he deprived a fellow-creature of life, and brought sorrow and desolation on an unhappy family. He had caused a wife to deplore in anguish the loss of her husband, and taken away the only support which she and her poor children had in this world. His Lordship, after commenting with much force and feeling on the enormity of the crime which the prisoner had committed, conjured him not to indulge the slightest hope of mercy on this side of the grave. His days were numbered; he had but a few short hours to live, and let him avail himself of every moment that yet remained to implore forgiveness of the Almighty, whom he had so grievously offended, and before whose tribunal he must so shortly appear. His Lordship then pronounced, in the most impressive manner, the awful sentence of the law, and ordered that the prisoner should be executed on the ensuing Thursday, and his body given to the County Infirmary for dissection.

Just as the CHIEF JUSTICE had concluded, the prisoner, addressing himself to Mr Riall, said—"Well, I hope you are satisfied now; you are the man who have hung me." There was nothing whatever in the countenance of Keiley to indicate a cruel disposition; on the contrary, it had a mild and gentle expression, and it was remarked that his features were of the finest character, bespeaking at once both dignity and intelligence, though his condition in life was only that of a humble farmer. He was only 24 years of age, rather above the middle size, and his figure was perfect symmetry.

EXECUTION OF JOHN KEILY—THURSDAY.

Scarcely was this atrocious criminal removed from the bar, when he felt all the horrors of remorse in the very bitterness of his soul. He despaired of making peace with his God, yet implored the mercy of Heaven in a sort of delirious devotion. His cries were terrific—no language could describe the agony of his compunction. The Roman Catholic chaplain of the gaol immediately proceeded to his cell, and succeeded, after some time, in preparing his mind to receive the consolations of religion. During the night he prayed incessantly, and offered up his supplications with tears of penitence streaming down his cheeks. At an early hour yesterday morning he was visited by Dr. Fitzgerald, a magistrate of this town, to whom he made a full disclosure of all the facts relating to the murder.

During the whole of yesterday and last night, Keily still prayed and wept almost without interruption. This morning, at an early hour, the fatal rope which was so soon to terminate his existence attracted the public gaze, while it hung out over the drop in front of the prison, and a large body of armed police, together with a considerable military force, formed a circle immediately opposite the door, forbidding access to any person who had not the express permission of the Sheriff. About 12 o'clock the whole street was crowded with spectators. The silence of death prevailed on the occasion, and nothing was heard to disturb the awful scene, which in a few minutes more was to take place, except the wild shriek of horror which at intervals was raised by the distracted mother of the criminal. Frantic in her sorrow, she kept her eyes fixed on the rope, and tore her hair in handfulls from her head while awaiting the dreadful catastrophe which was to deprive her for ever of an only son. It was impossible to behold her without feelings of pity and pain, and many of the multitude were dissolved in tears. In the mean time, the different prisoners, tried and untried, presented a scene which it was truly pleasing to contemplate in such characters. Just at the moment that Keily was led out for execution, they all threw themselves prostrate on the earth, and poured out ejaculations to Heaven to have mercy on his soul. The solemn procession moved along through the dark passages of the prison, followed by the executioner, who wore a black crape over his face. The penitent murderer now presented himself, with his arms strongly pinioned, and his eyes up towards that dread tribunal which he trembled to approach. He varied not his prayer from the time he left his cell; but no prayer could be more suited to a man who had the blood of his fellow-man to account for. He ceased not to exclaim, while the Priest still continued to exhort, "JESUS, son of the living GOD, have mercy on my soul!" With this ejaculation on his lips he was launched into eternity, exciting no other feeling among the crowd than that of intense horror at his crime. In consequence of the rope not having been properly adjusted, he struggled a long time, and it was nearly fifteen minutes before the vital spark was entirely extinct. After hanging about forty minutes, the body was cut down and taken off in a cart to the County Infirmary, amidst the screams and lamentations of a group of mourners, who were allowed to place themselves beside it.

Col. Bagwell, Massey Dawson, Esq., and some other gentlemen of distinction, were present at the execution.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—MONDAY.

JACKSON *v.* BOURNE.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, his intention in this case was to make an order, founded on these principles, namely, that under the circumstances it was necessary to order a manager; and under the circumstances of the case, regard being had not only to the interest of third persons under both the plaintiff and defendant, but regard being had to their own individual interests, the carrying of the road, and the running of the vehicles, not upon the rails (of the railway mentioned in the pleadings), but upon the space between the rails, was not what the Baddington Colliery was entitled to, and therefore an injunction would have no issue to restrain that: but the Court would not draw up the order without giving a reasonable time to see whether the parties could settle their disputes between themselves without an order of the Court.

Mr. SUGDEN intimated that there was no chance of the parties agreeing.

His LORDSHIP then said he should make his order.

Mr. AGAR trusted the order would not be to restrain his client immediately, because if the restraint issued forthwith, the effect would be to ruin his client.

His LORDSHIP, on the contrary, certainly did not mean to make an operative injunction immediately, but to give a reasonable time.

EXPARTE BUINS IN THE MATTER OF CROWTHER, A BANKRUPT.

Mr. KNIGHT and Mr. MONTAGUE closed their arguments in this matter to-day. It stood till to-day, that the commission might be produced, together with the proceedings under it; as it was expected, Mr. Lester, the solicitor, had made an alteration, something similar to the alteration he made in "Exparte Crane in the matter of Dods;" and upon their being produced, it did appear an alteration had not been made.

Mr. KNIGHT, in reply, contended, that in a case where the most gross fraud, and the most barefaced concert between the bankrupt and petitioning creditor was not attempted to be denied—where it was as clear as the sun at noon-day, that the commission was the commission of the bankrupt, and not of the petitioning creditor.

His LORDSHIP believed that Mr. Parnell, the petitioning creditor, had been duped in this business, and that there was no imputation whatever to be attached to him in a moral sense. The Court had no doubt whatever that this was the bankrupt's commission; but there were cases in which a commission was a bankrupt's commission, and yet that it could not be distinguished from the petitioning creditor's. With a view to that point, his Lordship felt it his duty to the petitioning creditor to read all the affidavits, because, as the commission would have to be superseded, his Lordship would be sorry to supersede it at Mr. Parnell's expense, without having it fully understood that nothing improper was to be attributed to the conduct of Mr. Parnell.

EXPARTE CRANE IN THE MATTER OF DODS, A BANKRUPT.

This was the matter that stood over till to-day, to give the assignees an opportunity to amend their petition, bringing the circumstances attending Mr. Lester's alteration of the commission after the great seal was fixed to it, before the Court with more particularity.

Mr. ROSE to-day stated the petition had been amended, and he had only to submit to the Court that the assignees were to be considered perfectly innocent, and entitled to all the costs they had been put to.

His LORDSHIP said, undoubtedly the assignees could not be considered criminally answerable for any thing that had been done, but civilly answerable they would have to be; that was to say, the solicitor under a bankruptcy who had the keeping of the commission, &c. was to be considered the agent of the assignees; and if that solicitor thought proper to make an alteration in the commission, they unquestionably would have to be civilly answerable. In this case, there having been a mistake in the bankrupt's name in the commission, if an application had been made to the Court for leave to alter it, the first question the Court would have asked would have been, had the commission been opened? If it had, then his Lordship would have said, it would have been impossible to give the liberty prayed, because the Court had not the power to give it. Here, however, (and this was the first instance of any thing of the kind having happened in his Lordship's experience,) the solicitor under the commission took upon himself the power to do that, which the Court had not the power to do, and which rendered the commission a commission that could not stand for one moment, therefore the Court was bound to supersede it, ordering the assignees to be civilly answerable.

Mr. HART then stated, there was a great deal in this matter that had not yet been disclosed, nor was it his wish that it should be related. Whatever might be sworn, no man could doubt that this was a concerted commission between the solicitor, the petitioning creditor, and a person of the name of Stevens—a sort of go-between—on whose affidavit the docket was struck; therefore the calamity that Mr. Rose's clients dreaded falling upon them, they had brought upon themselves with their eyes open. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Hart) applied that his clients, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, might be at liberty to take out a new commission against the bankrupt. The Learned Gentleman contended that his clients were entitled to this permission at his Lordship's hands, as a *bonus* for their activity in watching over the purity of proceedings in bankruptcy, and in bringing this abuse before the Court.

Mr. ROSE, at considerable length, opposed this application; and thought that as the Court, as far as it possibly could, exculpated his clients from blame, would give them the advantage of taking out a new commission.

His LORDSHIP inquired what had become of Mr. Lester.

Mr. HORNE said he was in great distress.

Mr. Coles (a partner in the house of Messrs. Amory and Coles, who instructed Mr. Rose,) said he had absconded.

His LORDSHIP said, he thought he had done wisely. This was a monstrous case. There were forty persons who could take out another commission; and if Messrs. Hurd and Johnson would furnish the Court with an affidavit that a Mr. Brown (for instance, who had proved a debt,) would take out a new commission, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson should be at liberty to do so for him.

Mr. HART said that affidavits should be furnished in less than four-and-twenty hours.

Mr. ROSE then said, the last part of his petition was a part, which, even if granted, he feared would not much benefit his clients, that in case the commission was superseded, the Court would order Mr. Lester to pay all the costs.

His LORDSHIP had no objection to that. The order he should make would be, that Mr. Rose's clients should pay the costs, they having liberty to recover them over against Mr. Lester; that Mr. Lester should not be at liberty to take out another commission in this matter without previous notice to the Court; and that the proceedings should be impounded, with liberty to Messrs. Hurd and Johnson to see, and to take extracts from them. Whatever his Lordship might think proper to do with respect to giving directions, as to proceedings between the Attorney-General and Mr. Lester, was another question, which he would say nothing upon at present.

READING BANK.

In the bankruptcy of the Reading Bank, application was made to the Vice-Chancellor to regulate the appointment of assignees, by removing some persons and appointing others. A young attorney, who had recently established himself in Reading, was objected to chiefly on the ground that they already had one attorney among the assignees. Some of the affidavits made by the creditors, for the purpose of giving their votes in favour of particular individuals whom they wished chosen assignees, were objected to, on the ground that they did not appear to have the description in writing which the law required, to make their evidence in support of a prosecution for perjury. The Vice-Chancellor considered the affidavits in the nature of exhibits before the Commissioners of Bankrupts, and received them only in that character.

Mr HART this day advocated an appeal against the order of the Vice-Chancellor, and contended that the affidavits were admissible in support of the application made for a more regular appointment of assignees.

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UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.

THE PROPRIETORS have the honour to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, that the GARDENS CLOSE ON FRIDAY NEXT. TO MORROW EVENING, (Monday) the 29th inst. the LAST NIGHT BUT TWO, there will be a variety of novel and interesting Amusements, consisting of the Concert, Vocal and Instrumental, with several original Pieces, and highly popular Songs, a new Ballet, and Mr. Wilson's various and surprising Feats on the Tight Rope, which will differ entirely from any previous performance. The celebrated Female and Male Jugglers will give their astonishing Exhibitions, being their last Performance but Two. The unequalled Fantoccini, with new Figures.—Mr. Morris's scientific Hydraulics. The Slack Rope by the Young American.—And the whole series of amusements which have attracted such an immense assemblage of Rank and Fashion during the Season. The Gardens will be decorated with various devices, and illuminated with peculiar elegance and brilliancy. And the Fire-works on this occasion (in the midst of which the Young American will make his terrific ascent,) will be under the direction of that admired artist, Madame Hengler, who will introduce a variety of new and beautiful designs, and some pieces of rare novelty and interest, and conclude with the most astonishing and magnificent display ever witnessed.

Doors open at Seven o'Clock.—Admission, 3s. 6d.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Monday, MY GRANDMOTHER, with ROSES and THORNS, and MIDAS.

On Tuesday—Roses and Thorns, with the Two Pages of Frederick the Great, and "Quite Correct."

On Wednesday will be revived the Opera of Inkle and Yarico; Sir Christopher Curry, Mr. W. Farren; Inkle, Mr. Vining; Yarico, (first time) Miss P. Glover; Narcissa, Miss George; Wowski, (first time) Madame Vestris.

THEATRE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—The new Grand Opera of TARRARE, although pre-eminently successful, can only be repeated on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in consequence of the termination of Mr. BRAHAM's engagement, and the commencement of Mr. MATHEWS's, who will make his First Appearance this Season on Thursday next.

Mr. Mathews will commence his Engagement as Mr. Bushington, in 'THE BASHFUL MAN'; and Jonathan W. Doubikins, in JONATHAN IN ENGLAND.

A new Operatic Drama and a new Musical Farce are in rehearsal.

ROYAL COBURG THEATRE.—On Monday, August 29, (25th night) of the BURNING OF THE KENT EAST INDIAMAN.—To which will be added the splendid Spectacle, in three acts, of TIPPOO SAIB, or the Surrender of Seringapatam.—13th night of the LIVING SKELETON!—The whole to conclude with a Melo Drame, in three acts, of intense interest, called THE FATE OF CALAS.

Calas, Mr. Bengough; Edward, Mr. Cobham; Madame Calas, Miss Watson.

Places to be taken at the Theatre.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—Monday, August 29, and during the Week, a New Melo-Drama, called THE JEW OF WILNA, or BRAVERY AND GRATITUDE.—An Extravaganza, called MY FATHER'S BROTHER.—A New Ballet, called L'AMOUR ET LE POISON, or TWO AGAINST ONE. After which Monsieur Gouffe will perform the Island Ape, and exhibit those almost incredible and indescribeable Feats of Strength, Agility, and Extraordinary Imitations of the Animal he represents, which have excited the most lively Curiosity in the Public, concluding them by running round the Area of Boxes and Gallery, on the thread-like Bounding. To terminate with a New Melo-drame called MAURICE, or THE MYSTERIOUS HOST.

SECOND WEEK OF SIGHTS IN ENGLAND AND FETES IN FRANCE. Which costly Spectacle having obtained a success unprecedented will be repeated Every Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Two Horse Pieces the same Evening, never known before.—On Monday, August 29, and during the week, for the first time, THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, performed at Half Price, to afford full latitude in the production of a new and costly Spectacle, called SIGHTS IN ENGLAND AND FETES IN FRANCE; offering as its principal feature the CORONATION OF CHARLES X. King of France, with the unequalled addition of the Horses. The whole of the company will be embodied in his spectacle, assisted by upwards of 200 auxiliaries. Magnificent Horse and Foot Processions, King's Carriage drawn by Eight Horses, &c.—In Part Three, a characteristic Military Ballet, composed by Mr. Ducrow, in which he will represent the character of Jean Henri, a noted Tambour Major.

In the Circle, the first appearance in London of Mr. Woolford.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Box Office from Ten to Four.

Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2s.—Gal. 1s.—Doors open at Half past Five.

*** To commence with Sights in England, and to conclude with the Battle of Waterloo.

EXHIBITION (at No. 8, Soho-square, near the Bazaar) OF MODELS OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS IN SWITZERLAND, upon a very large scale, by which the Artist has been enabled to combine the most faithful representations of the natural grandeur of Swiss scenery, with the most perfect accuracy of detail. That of Mont Blanc, including the Valley of Chamouni, 14 feet by 8, is eminently calculated to give a correct idea of this magnificent object, with its snowy mantles, its extensive glaciers, and the numerous needles by which it is surrounded. Also a Model, upon a large scale, of that wonderful work of Buonaparte's, the Road over Simplon into Italy. One of Mont Righi, with the Valley Goldau, represented in the state of devastation caused by the falling of the Rosberg, in 1806. One of the Passage of St. Gothard and the Devil's Bridge. Also the interesting Passage of Mont Cenis. Models of the Cities of Geneva and Edinburgh; and various others, all executed with due regard to accuracy and effect.—Admission 1s.—Small Models of the above made for Sale.

ANATOMIE VIVANTE, OR LIVING SKELETON.—The Public is most respectfully informed, that the Exhibition of this *Extraordinary Being*, will close next Tuesday Fortnight.

To be viewed till that time, at the Chinese Saloon, 91, Pall-mall, at the hours of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 o'clock, precisely.—Admittance, 2*s. 6d.*

THE EGYPTIAN TOMB, discovered by the late Mr. BELZONI.—The Exhibition of the Egyptian Tomb, with a variety of Models of Temples and Pyramids explored by the late Traveller, is now open at 28, Leicester-square. Admittance, 2s.—Children, 1s.

A regular Trader.—To succeed the Prince Regent,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the fine coppered Ship, PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, burthen 380 Tons, JOSEPH BLYTH, Commander; will load in the London Dock. Has very superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to BUCKLES, BAGSTER, and BUCHANAN, 73, Mark-lane.

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A Freehold Steam Mill and Premises, Tooley-street, Borough.

MR. PHILLIPS respectfully notifies that he shall SUBMIT by AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, on WEDNESDAY next, 31st inst. at One, a Compact and Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in Weaverstreet, Tooley-street, contiguous to the Thames, whereon is erected a STEAM CORN MILL of Twelve Horse Power, together with a house, offices, and enclosed yard. The Steam Mill is capable of driving three pair of Stones, the Going Gear and Machinery complete and in a good state, and in constant working. A well of excellent water within the premises.

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THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and peculiarly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Traders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½*d.* and 2s. 9*d.* each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Straiting, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street, and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ford, 324, and Rose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's court; Simpson, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, No. 1, and Varde, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom. Mr. Renard, No. 6, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of these Pills in Paris.

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In offering the above Work to the notice of young practitioners on the Violoncello, the author flatters himself that it will be found extremely useful; and as the general complaint with amateurs of this manly instrument is, that the arrangement of authors are mostly too difficult, affording little or no amusement to the student, he has, in the above work, endeavoured to blend amusement with instruction.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.
PRESIDENT.
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The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY, held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 25th of May, was numerous and most respectable.

The Report showed how much good the Society has been instrumental in effecting, with means comparatively small. It has made grants in 335 cases; and, by the expenditure of 86,130*l.* has been instrumental in providing an increase of accomodation in Churches and Chapels to the amount of 113,714 sittings. Of this number 84,548 are for the use of the poor. The assistance given by the Society has all but exhausted its finances; and such is the increasing population of the country, that Church room to a much greater extent is still required. Applications are even more numerous now than they were at any former period; but unless the Public, whose aid is earnestly entreated, and on whom the Society depends (for it is at present supported entirely by voluntarily contributions) shall supply the means, assistance can be no longer afforded. The Parliamentary Grants are specifically appropriated to the building of additional Churches, and in places where the population exceeds 4,000 persons—they cannot be applied to improve, enlarge, or rebuild. These are the great objects of this Society, and these objects have been promoted with no inconsiderable success during the seven years of its existance. It has opened the doors of the Established Church to thousands who were before excluded from joining in its worship. Will not, then, the friends of that Church come forward and enable the Society to continue its useful exertions? His Majesty has been graciously pleased to make a donation of 1,000*l.* and the Committee cannot but indulge the hope that the example of the Sovereign will be followed by his subjects in every rank of life, for every pound that is subscribed will be the means of furnishing an additional sitting. They can appeal to the good which has been already done in various places, by supplying the spiritual wants of the population. They may venture to say, that the interests of religion and morality cannot be more effectually promoted than by the support and encouragement of this Society.

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JUDGE *versus* BERKELEY and OTHERS.

Just published, in 8vo.

AVERBATIM REPORT of the TRIAL of JUDGE *versus* BERKELEY and OTHERS, at Hereford, before Mr. Justice Burrough, and a Special Jury, on Thursday, August the 4th, 1825; including the Speeches of Counsel at length, the evidence fully detailed which was adduced on the Trial, and all the Paragraphs which were read for the Defence. Taken in Shorthand by G. A. DOWLING. Published by S. C. Harper, High-street, Cheltenham; and sold by G. B. Whitaker, Ave Maria-lane: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

LANCASTER.

CRIMINAL SIDE.—*Before Mr. Justice* BAYLEY.

MURDER.

Joseph Standing was indicted for the murder of Martha Standing, his wife, at Manchester, in the month of July last

Mr. ARMSTRONG stated the case, and called the following witnesses:—

John Bowen knew the deceased, and met her on the morning of the 29th June last in the street, at about half-past four. I said to her, "You get up by times this morning:" but she made me no answer. She seemed to walk steadily.

The prisoner denied all knowledge of this witness, and wondered how he could know his wife.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—He does not say he knows you.

John Hardy examined.—I live near the prisoner, and on the morning of the 29th June went to call him up, without any previous request on his part that I should do so. I went to call him within a quarter to five o'clock. He lived in a cellar, down several steps. As I was going down I saw his wife lying on the flags, her feet towards the door and her head towards the steps. I called the prisoner, who immediately answered, and he and I left the place together. As we were going into Chapel-street I looked at the prisoner, who seemed very much flushed. The first question he asked then was—"Did I see his blossom?" I understood him by that to mean his wife. I told him I did; and he said, he thought she was dead. I said with some surprise, "dead!" and a second time he said, "yes, dead." I observed, if he thought so, that he had better return back to the cellar, and he did so. He asked me what I thought he should do with her. I told him I did not know, and that I should have nothing more to do with the business. I said I thought it would be best to ask the police, and he subsequently did so. The prisoner and his wife did not live very happily together.

By Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—Several persons live over the cellar in which the prisoner resided, and the neighbourhood about is very populous. I heard nothing of any screams or cries being made by the deceased. If any noise were made, it must have very easily been heard. I saw the prisoner kick her before then, at my house. She was between 33 and 34 years old.

John Birdelaw examined.—I am a surgeon at Salford, and was sent for, on the 29th of June, to attend the deceased. I have been in practice for three years, during two of which I was employed in the Manchester Infirmary. I was called in to attend the deceased about two o'clock. The body had been laid out, and I found the face very much discoloured; it had a darkish brown appearance. The eyelids were blackened as if from a previous blow, and there was a small mark upon the right side of the lower jaw. It had a light colour, like a bruise. I also observed a mark across the fore part of the throat; it appeared to begin by the projection of bone near the ear; it went under the jaw, and was lost in the root of the hair. Just under the left side, the mark was so deep that I could insert my nail in the furrow of the line, but that line was white, and the skin had a blue tinge above and below it. I also found the mark of an old scratch on the right collar-bone. I then opened the head. On cutting through the skin of the head the blood flowed very freely, and I opened the head. I found the brain what we call healthy, but all the vessels were amazingly full of blood. From these appearances I can only come to one conclusion, that the woman died from strangulation. I have no doubt about it. A narrow cord only could have made the mark. I saw the mark in her neck could not have been made with a handkerchief; I think it impossible. I have heard the situation in which she was found, and that could only be, supposing she had hanged herself, that some person cut her down and placed her near the door

By the JUDGE.—The appearances I have stated might have been produced by epilepsy or by apoplexy, and they would have left the vessels full; but it is not usual to have the scalp full. But for the mark round the throat, I could not say but that this woman died of apoplexy. I did not know her when alive. She appeared to be a very strong woman. I have heard that her habits were very intemperate, which would certainly induce apoplexy. She was not particularly short-necked. One description of apoplexy arises from the extraordinary fullness of the blood In case of a fit, the vessels frequently swell about the throat—sometimes very considerably. I think a cap-string might occasion a mark, but not an indentation as in this case, or under any other similar circumstances. The mark on the throat was where the cap-string would press. I saw no division of the skin under the left ear, though it was considerably depressed. I have seen a great many persons in fits; and in cases of epilepsy the convulsions are very strong. If a woman were in a fit, and her cap-string tight, the first thing I should order would be to cut it.

The prisoner being called on for his defence, declared himself as innocent as the child that is yet to be born.

By the COURT.—Have you any witnesses?

Prisoner.—None but her sister, who was present on the morning before.

Mary Griffiths was then called, but did not appear.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY, in recapitulating the evidence to the Jury, said that the prisoner was indicted for one of the highest crimes a man could commit. The principal evidence against him was that given by the surgeon; but, exclusive of that, it presented a very peculiar case. There was the prisoner's wife returning at a quarter before five o'clock to her husband's home, the husband telling persons before that that she had fallen down in a fit; and nothing so far could militate against the husband, who asked several persons what he should do, and who advised him to go to the police-office for advice. Now a man so conducting himself could not be conscious of using violence, or such violence as might after endanger his own life. However, he would leave it to the Jury to weigh all the circumstances of the case, and, if they had any doubt, they were bound to give the benefit of it to the prisoner. He did not mean to impeach the very positive direct examination of the surgeon; but where the life of a fellow-creature was at stake, it would be necessary for himself as well as for the Jury, to be fully satisfied before they pronounced a judgment, about the certainty of which they might one day or another call themselves to account for. The Learned Judge then adverted to the evidence with the greatest minuteness, pointing out to the Jury the various parts of it which had any leaning in the one way or the other; and the Jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner Not Guilty.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—Gentlemen of the Jury, I think your verdict a very proper one, for, to say the least of it, this case has presented itself to us under very strange and extraordinary circumstances.

LEWIS *v.* COOKE.

Mr. VENABLES opened the pleadings, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated the nature of the action. It was briefly this:—

The plaintiff, it appears, is the lessor of the Olympic Theatre, in Liverpool, who had let it to the defendant (John Cooke, the equestrian, for the use of his company,) at the rate of 600*l.* per annum. The term stipulated for the use thereof was sixteen weeks during the season, after the close of the theatre. The defendant had paid all but the last fortnight's rent (75*l.*), which he refused to pay, and had left Liverpool without performing the last fourteen days, not assigning any reason.

The assignment between the parties, dated Sept. 18, 1823, was then put in and read.

A witness proved the defendant's hand-writing.

Here Mr. Sergeant CROSS rose, and took an objection on behalf of the defendant, and said that the instrument put in was not good in law, it being on a twenty shilling agreement stamp, and not on a five pounds, to cover the *ad valorem* duty, and that it being in the nature of a lease to "set and let," it required the additional sum, and under these circumstances the plaintiff must be "called."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked his Lordship if he thought the objection fatal, and on his Lordship replying in the affirmative, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

BADGER *v.* ROBERTS.

This was the last cause tried, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL congratulated the Jury that they had been discharged in one day, which was unparalleled in the Lancaster Assizes.

The Court rose at half-past eight o'clock.

CROWN SIDE.

James Windle, charged with having violated Mary Ann Allwood, an infant under the age of eleven years, at Ashton-under-Line, was found Guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and hard labour in the Castle of Lancaster.

Robert Nuttall, charged with killing and slaying William Lupton, at Colne, was Acquitted.

Grace Hayes, charged with having wilfully and maliciously set fire to a certain cow-bow at Blackburn, the property of Charles Davis, was Acquitted.

William Baldwin, charged with having burglariously broken and entered the dwelling-house of John Irving, at Burnley, and with having stolen therein a quantity of woollen cloth, his property; also with having stolen from the shop of the said John Irving a quantity of linen cloth, his property, was found Guilty—Death.

John Howard, charged with having stolen, at Newchurch, from the person of John Baron, one pocket-book, two bank post bills for the payment of 150*l.*, and provincial bank notes for the payment of 13*l.*, was found Guilty.—"Transported for life."

George Garnett Thompson, charged with having assaulted Mary Teasdale, at Bolton-by-the-sands, with intent to violate her, was Acquitted.

CORK, AUG. 18.

TRIAL OF ARTHUR KEEFFE AND THOMAS BOURKE FOR THE MURDER OF THE FRANKS FAMILY.

Mr. Serjeant GOOLD opened the case. He said the two prisoners at the bar, *Arthur Keeffe* and *Thomas Bourke*, were charged with the murder of three individuals—a husband, his wife, and their son. The transaction occurred on the 9th of September, 1823; the place at which it occurred was called Lisnagourneen, which is situated about two miles from Kildorrery, and was the habitation of the unfortunate Franks. The circumstances of this horrid transaction were already known, in consequence of a prosecution which took place in the spring of 1824, when three brothers, named Cremen, were convicted. At that Assizes, it was only right to state that the prisoner Keeffe was in the dock, and that his trial was postponed at the instance of the Crown. It was also right to state, that at a certain period of that Assizes Keeffe expressed his willingness to go to trial. It was further right to state, that at the last Summer Assizes he was ready, and that his trial was farther postponed at the instance of the Crown. Since then circumstances came to the knowledge of government, which led to the subsequent arrest of the prisoners, who were now about to be put on their trial for one of the most barbarous murders that ever disgraced any nation of the earth. It would appear that Arthur Keeffe was married to a woman named Kearney, the daughter of James Kearney, by his first wife. In her right Keeffe had, or asserted, a right to considerable property after the death of Kearney. Kearney married a second wife, by whom he had children, and about the period alluded to, Henry Franks, son of Thomas Franks, was paying his addresses to one of the Miss Kearneys, and his marriage with her was actually agreed upon. How far the marriage thus contemplated interfered with the pretensions of Keeffe it was not for him to say, nor for the Jury to consider; but certain it was Keeffe had made declarations, from which it appeared that he conceived his pretensions were likely to be injured by the proposed marriage. Property, it was well known, was the great source of crime. To retain and possess that property which is not our own has given birth to all varieties of crime. The time to which he alluded was fitting, and the instruments were many and willing. The character of the Franks gave facilities which could not be afforded under other circumstances. They were regarded as severe landlords to their tenants, and this gave facilities to those who were disposed to injure them. It would be for the Jury to consider, but it was very distinctly stated, that the murder was no sudden thought. On the 7th of September, the Sunday preceding the murder, a meeting was held near Mr. Lowe's house, at which the murder was determined upon. At that meeting, it would be proved that Keeffe was present, and concurring. The murder being resolved upon, arrangements were made for carrying it into effect. Appointments were made for meeting in a potatoe-garden, near the house at Lisnagourneen. It would be necessary for the Jury to attend particularly, not only to the place, but to the hours at which this transaction occurred. Agreeably to the previous resolution, some of the murderers proceeded to the potatoe-garden, where others were collected before them. A whistle was then given, and the parties arrived in different directions. After a time the party rushed into the house. The family had dined in their kitchen, and the cloth still remained on the table. The ruffian band instantly proceeded to effect their sanguinary object, and in a very short time the whole family was butchered. It would be proved, by four different persons, that Arthur Keeffe was present commanding the party, and whilst any life remained, crying out, "Boys, do your duty." He was dressed in a green coat, and held a whip in his hand. All the witnesses would depose, that the captain, whom they called Keeffe, wore a green coat, and had a whip, and that he never afterwards was seen in that green coat, although he had frequently worn it before. There was another minute circumstance. Keeffe had a dog of a particular description: a policeman, who came from Kildorrery upon hearing the transaction, saw this dog in a lane near the premises. This of itself was an unimportant circumstance, but taken with other things it appeared strange, and minute circumstances were often found to elucidate a doubtful transaction. It would be for the Jury to compare and consider all the evidence, and to give the case a humane as well as a firm consideration. As to Bourke, he was seen by almost all the witnesses. There was a curious circumstance connected with him. He had a shirt over his clothes during the transaction, which he left on the premises. This shirt the gardener's wife had washed, and hung on a bush, and in the evening Bourke was discovered taking the shirt from off the bush He (Mr. Serjeant Goold) would be glad if the verdict of the Jury absolved the prisoners, or either of them, from the commission of this horrible crime. If, on the contrary, they believed the concurring testimonies of so many witnesses who had no previous means of concert, and no motive for fabrication, they would best discharge their duty to themselves, their country, and their God, by giving a verdict against the persons guilty of this barbarous murder.

Timothy Sheehan, an approver, deposed that he remembered the night of the murder. Being desired to turn to the dock, and look if any of the persons who had assembled on that occasion were in it, after a considerable pause he identified Bourke, but he did not, he said, see any one else that was present. Witness described himself as having tried to save the Franks, but as he could not get any assistance he ran back to the door. The two Cremens were of the party inside, and a man was standing near the table, who wore a green coat, and had a switch or a whip in his hand. Witness had seen this person at a meeting on Sunday, when he wore a pair of leggings. Being asked if he would know that man now, he replied that he would. He was then desired to turn to the dock and see if he was there. He did so, and immediately pointed out Bourke as the person. (A sensation pervaded the entire Court at this identification, as it was generally supposed he would put the wand upon Keeffe.) The witness, on further examination, stated, that there were other persons at the murder, whom he knew then, but he would not know now.

On cross-examination by Mr. O'CONNELL, the witness stated that he was never frightened; that though he was examined before Justices of the Peace, he was never sworn till he came on the table. He was asked if he knew the name of the man he had identified, and he said he did not. Major Carter had pointed out a man to him at the guard-house at Doneraile, where he was himself in custody, and Bourke is very like him. "I believe," said Mr. O'Connell, "they threatened to hang yourself?" "They did, sir," replied the witness; "there was one Dandon there, and he told me if I didn't turn King's evidence they would hang me, and so I did." "And you would swear any thing to save your life?" "I would, sir."

Edmond Glareen, a resident under the same roof with the Franks' family, identified both the prisoners, and stated, that on the evening of the murder, Bourke, in company with another, called him out of the house, and employed him to tell three other men, who lay concealed a short distance off, that the Franks were at home. He and his family were then compelled to go to bed in the part of the tenement which they inhabited, where they remained till the murder was over. He had known both the prisoners previously, as residing in the neighbourhood. On the departure of the party, the witness said he rode to Kildorrery, and gave the alarm. The witness was cross-examined at great length respecting some apparent discrepancies in his evidence respecting Keeffe, owing to there having been two of that name present, which caused some confusion in his statement, and also respecting the localities; but nothing material was elicited. He further stated, that as near as he could guess, it was twelve months after the murder that he told the police he could give information about it. He was in custody himself at Doneraile and in Cork, charged with this crime. Walsh, one of the persons concerned in it, was gone to England. He afterwards admitted that he knew the murder was to take place three weeks before it was committed, but concealed it from fear. He denied that he had received any money from Mrs. Kearney to swear against Keeffe, though he knew they were on bad terms; and denied being influenced in giving his evidence by the hope of a place in the police.

Mary Myers, who lived with the Franks' family, was in the kitchen on the fatal evening, and described several circumstances of the murder, which she witnessed from beneath a table. She identified Arthur Keeffe as present, and inciting the rest of the assassins "to do their duty." On her cross-examination she admitted having once sworn before two magistrates that Keeffe was not there. She swore so to save Keeffe's life, whom she had long known. She is 19 years old. She thinks God would forgive a false oath that saved a man's life, but not one that took it away.

Edward Magner was one of the party at the house the night of the murder, and confirmed the last witness respecting Keeffe's words to the gang. The cross-examination of this miscreant, who admitted that "he would take the life of a sucking child, and wade up to his neck in blood if ordered," excited the utmost indignation. He also admitted that he had, since the murder, expressed his regret that "he had not killed the little girl;" he left the house after the murder, at eight o'clock.

Mary Glaveen, a servant of the Franks', identified Bourke as one of the six men who guarded her while the murder was acting. Andrew Batwell, Esq., a magistrate, and William Brett, a policeman, also proved the description given by some of the witnesses of certain particulars in the dress, &c. of Keeffe to be correct.

For the defence C. L. C. Williams, Esq., George Smith, and the Rev. T. Nash, gave Keeffe a good general character for honesty and sobriety; and Patrick Nayler did the same towards Bourke. His Lordship then summed up, commenting upon the material points, when the Jury found both prisoners Not Guilty.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, AUGUST 22.

JUDGMENTS.

EX-PARTE BAXTER IN RE MARSH, STRACY, AND CO.

Lord CHANCELLOR.—He had deferred pronouncing a final judgment in this case until this day, in order that he might have sufficient time to reconsider the opinion which he had formed when the question was argued, and he had done so for one reason, namely, that at that time his opinion was different from that pronounced by His Honour the Vice-Chancellor. He had maturely weighed the arguments urged on both sides, and notwithstanding the very great respect which he entertained for the opinion of His Honour, he felt that the facts of the case submitted for his consideration would not enable him to come to any conclusion different from that which he had arrived at on the former occasion, and therefore the petition must be allowed. However, as the question was one of much importance and considerable difficulty, he had no object to re-hear it, if the parties opposed to the petition should be dissatisfied.

EX-PARTE WADE, A BANKRUPT.

His LORDSHIP observed, that in this case he had already expressed sufficient to enable the parties to ascertain what his opinions were. The question involved many points worthy of serious consideration; but he should not hesitate to supersede the Commission, were it not for certain consequences which were well known to the parties interested. He thought it advisable that all the parties should, instead of calling upon him to pronounce judgment, come to some arrangement among themselves, and in order to afford them opportunity of coming to such an arrangement, he should postpone his judgment for three weeks; but if, during that time, they should not think fit to act upon his suggestion, he should then be (as he was now) prepared to pronounce his judgment.

BLACKBURN *v.* LORD MANSFIELD.

His LORDSHIP observed, that in this case a bill had been filed to restrain the defendant from committing trespass upon the plaintiff's property. The defendant demurred, and the question now was, was this demurrer maintainable? He was of opinion that it was not, and he was therefore inclined to grant an injunction; but he should postpone his decision until Mr. Hart should be in Court on Wednesday next, when he should state the grounds of his opinion.

EX-PARTE BINNS.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—So many points had been introduced by Mr. Sugden into his argument in this case, that he (the Lord Chancellor) after the best consideration which he could bestow, would not take upon himself to pronounce a decision without having previously obtained the assistance of the Court of King's Bench; and in order that no mistake should arise as to the points upon which he wished to have the opinion of the Learned Judges of that Court, he should draw up the order himself.

EX-PARTE COWDER, A BANKRUPT.

His LORDSHIP having recapitulated the facts of this case, said, if the party applying to supersede the commission wished for an issue to try whether there was a concert between the bankrupt, the petitioning creditor, and his attorney, to issue a commission of bankruptcy, he should grant it.

Mr. KNIGHT.—We are ready to take such an issue, any Lord.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Then you can have it.

HABEAS CORPUS.

IN RE JOHN WELCHMAN.

Mr. PARKER appeared to support the application of Mr. Welchman, who was brought up by *Habeas Corpus*, that he may be discharged from Bristol gaol, to which he had been committed by the Commissioners of Bankrupts, for having refused to answer certain questions proposed to him touching the property of his brother, Henry Welchman, a bankrupt. The Learned Counsel contended that the answer given by Mr. Welchman that the bankrupt had no claim to the money for which his stock had been purchased by his brother was sufficient, and that the Commissioners were wrong in their opinion that he ought to state where he had got the money to purchase his brother's stock.

Mr. KNIGHT having been heard on the other side,

His LORDSHIP said, that without giving any opinion as to the right of the Commissioners to insist upon an answer to such a question, under any circumstances, he was satisfied, that from all that now appeared, the Commissioners were not at the time justified in committing Mr. Welchman, and he must therefore be discharged. This decision did not preclude the Commissioners from calling Mr. Welchman before them at a future time for examination touching the bankruptcy.

His LORDSHIP said that he should, on Wednesday and Thursday next, dispose of all the bankrupt petitions.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

COURT-MARTIAL ON MR. THOMAS GOBLE, PURSER OF R.M.S. ANDROMACHE.

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday this Court-Martial, appointed by the Commissioners of the Fleet, met, for the first time, to deliberate upon and hear witnesses relative to the conduct of Mr. Thomas Goble, the Purser of his Majesty's ship Andromache. The following five Post-Captains are the persons appointed to form the Court: Captain White, President; Captain Sir C. Sullivan, Captain Sir William Hoste, Captain Couch, and Captain Munday. Mr. Bicknell, clerk to the Admiralty, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Mincher, a legal gentleman from Portsmouth, appeared in defence of the accused.

The charges brought against Mr. Thomas Goble are divided into five heads, though the whole appear to originate out of one act committed by him, while Purser of the above-mentioned ship The first charge is—that of paying the ship's company in rix-dollars, at the Cape of Good Hope, at a higher rate of exchange than was really the case at the time such monies were paid. The second charge was—that of representing, between the first day of April and the last day of May of the present year, that the ship's company had not been entitled to any savings money between the preceding first of November and the seventh of January ensuing. The third charge was—that of having made payments to the ship's company contrary to the directions that he had received, as Purser of the ship. The fourth charge was in allusion to a payment which the Purser alleged that

he had made to Mr. Tate, the senior Lieutenant, on behalf of some Madagascar lads aboard, the amount of which was 8*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* And the fifth charge was his having accused Mr. Tate of having received such sum of money, which was not really the case.

On the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, the Commission was read, and it was announced that Mr. Twopenny, solicitor, of Rochester, was appointed by the Court to be Judge Advocate. After which the regular oaths were duly administered, and the list of witnesses was called over previous to commencing the important business for which the Court had been convened. At the desire of the President, a messenger was dispatched forthwith to the Chatham dock-yard, to require the attendance of an additional number of witnesses, who were there to be met with.

The business of the day then commenced, by the examination of witnesses, at about ten o'clock in the forenoon.

After an examination of several witnesses, in which nothing very interesting or decisive occurred,

The PRESIDENT, it being a quarter past five o'clock, then declared the Court adjourned till to-morrow (this morning) at ten o'clock.

Mr. Goble, who was in the custody of the Provost-Marshal, requested the indulgence of the Court to permit him to go on shore for the night. The birth that he had had the previous night he had found excessively inconvenient, especially as it afforded no accommodation for his consulting with his legal adviser. The Court consulted for some time on this request, and at length informed the prisoner that they did not choose to take any steps in the affair themselves, but as he was in the custody of the Provost-Marshal, if the officer thought proper he might take him on shore; but then it must be on his own responsibility, as he was answerable for the safe custody of his prisoner. The Provost-Marshal feeling under no apprehension as to the safety of his prisoner, said that he had no objection to accompany him on shore, and therefore the matter was finally arranged in that manner.—The Court then adjourned.

SPORTING.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

A Gold Cup of 100 sov. value in specie, by 10 sov. each. The second horse to receive back his stake.

Duke of Richmond's Spree, 4 yrs. old, 8st. 5lb..... 1
Mr. Shard's Razor, 4 yrs. old, 8st. 5lb..... 2

Plate of Fifty Pounds, the gift of the Duke of Cambridge.

Duke of Richmond's Phantasma, 3 yrs. old 6st. 10lb..... 1 1
Mr. Smith's Tamar, 3 yrs. old, 6st. 10lb..... 2 dr.
Mr. Smith's Hurly Burly, 4 yrs. old..... 3 dr.

5 to 4 on Phantasma; 5 to 1 against Hurly Burly. Won in a canter. Hurly Burly did not run for the heat.

The Egham Stakes of 5 sov. each, with 35 added by the Race Fund.

Duke of Richmond's The Brownie, 3 yrs. old, 7st..... 1 1
Mr. Whiteside's brother to Antonio, 6 yrs. old, 9st. 3lb.... 2 2
Mr. Scaith's Jack Bunce, 3 yrs. old, 7st..... 3 dr.
Capt. Lock's Orator, 6 yrs. old, 9st. 3lb..... 4 dr.
Mr. Masser's Vargas, 4 yrs. old, 8st. 4lb..... 5 dr.

Won in a canter. Even on the winner.

Stewards.—Duke of Cambridge, (by proxy,) Messrs. Ramsbottom and Wood, jun.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 25 sov. each. Two miles and a distance. Thirty subscribers.

Duke of Richmond's Spree, 4 yrs 7st. 4lb..... 1
Mr. Scaith's h f. The Orphan, 4 yrs. 7st. 9lb..... 2
Mr. T. R. Ward named Streatham, 4 yrs. 8st. 3lb..... 3

Nine paid: 6 to 4 on Streatham; 6 to 4 against Spree; and 6 to 1 against Orphan.

The Runnymede Stakes of 5 sov. each, and 35 added; for all ages; one mile heats; conditions as for the Egham Stakes. The winner to be sold for 150 sov.

Mr. Scaith's Jack Bunce, 3 yrs..... 1 1
Capt. Lock's Orator, 6 yrs..... 2 2
Mr. Knight's Swindon, aged..... 3 dr.
Mr. Messer's Vargas, 4 yrs..... 0 dr.

6 to 4 on Jack Bunce. Jack Bunce jumped off at starting, took the lead, kept it, and won the first heat easy by two or three lengths.

The Noblemen and Gentlemens' Plate of Fifty Pounds, for all ages.

The Duke of Richmond's Phantasma, Mr. Smith's Tamar, and Mr. Pickford's Monimia, were entered, but Tamar being lame could not start, and the other two received 5*l.* each.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25.

The Sunninghill Stakes of 5 sov. each, and 20 added, (handicap,) all ages. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Cooper's bl. c. Streatham, 4 yrs. old, 9st..... 1
Duke of Richmond's The Brownie, 3 yrs. 8st. 2lb..... 2
Mr. Scaith's b. f. The Orphan, 4 yrs. 8st. 6lb..... 0
Mr. Pickford's Monimia, 4 yrs. 8st 4lb..... 0
Duke of Richmond's Phantasma, 3 yrs. 8st. 0

Even betting on The Brownie; 2 to 1 against Monimia; 3 to 1 against Streatham.

Match for 50 sov. The new mile.

Mr. De Burgh's gr. g. 7st..... 1
Mr. Heneage's Hajji Baba, 8st..... 2

Match for 50 sov. The new mile.

Mr. Bayard's b. h. Badger..... 1
Capt. Legge's b. m..... 2

This race, rode by gentlemen, was not so regular as racing in general; we shall, therefore, only say, that it was won easily by a length.

A Silver Cup, value 60gs., the gift of E. Bayard, Esq., for Horses belonging to the Officers of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards. Heats, one mile and a half.

Mr. Bayard's ch. m. by Mowbray, 6 yrs. 11st..... 0 1 1
Capt. Legge's b. m. Leonora, 6 yrs. 10st. 12lb..... 1 dis.
Mr. Vyner's Little Blue Boy, 6 yrs. 10st. 12lb..... 2 dis.
Mr. Payton's br. m. Edgecourt, aged, 12st..... 0 dis.
Mr. Baring's b. g. Hookey, aged, 11st..... 0 dis.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Tuesday afternoon an Inquisition was taken at the Horse and Groom, in Oxford-street, on the body of Mary Slaughtery, aged 65.

Mr. Howship, a surgeon, said he had viewed the body of the deceased woman, and found it in a state of rapidly advancing putrefaction, rendering it impossible to ascertain the cause of death by dissection. After other evidence had been adduced, the Jury returned a verdict—"Found dead, but that the body, in the opinion of three medical gentlemen, is in so putrid a state that it cannot be ascertained whether her death was occasioned by the violence she received from a man unknown."

Tuesday evening an Inquisition was taken at the Five Bells public-house, Limehouse, before J. W. Unwin, Esq. the Coroner, on view of the body of David Morris, in the service of a barge carrier, of Limehouse, a young man 19 years of age, who was supposed to have been kicked into the City Canal by the violence of his horse, and drowned. The Jury returned a verdict of—"Accidental Death."

On Wednesday an Inquisition was taken at the Brown Bear, in Leman-street, Goodman's Fields, on the body of Mr. W. Kislington, a shopkeeper in the neighbourhood, the circumstances attending whose death are somewhat singular:—

Miss Maria Bellenger stated, that on Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, she was in the yard attached to the deceased's premises, and hearing a noise she gave an alarm, calling out "William, there are thieves on the roof of the house." The deceased immediately seized a poker, ran up stairs, and got out on the roof. Witness shortly afterwards proceeded up stairs, and found the deceased in one of the attic rooms, extremely weak, and bleeding profusely from a wound which he received, as he told her, in falling through the sky-light: she immediately sent for a surgeon, but the deceased survived only five minutes.

Mr. Burton, a surgeon, said that he was called on to attend the deceased about twelve o'clock. On arriving at his house he found him dead, and, on examining the body, discovered a wound three inches below the left groin; its orifice was small, and the blood being arterial, led him to suppose that the femoral artery was cut. On examining his small clothes he found a piece of glass, which he produced; it was about two and a half inches long, by half an inch broad, and tapering towards the top into a very fine point. This had penetrated into the femoral artery, which was the cause of his death.—Verdict "Accidental Death."—What renders the above circumstance the more deplorable is, that the alarm of thieves was perfectly groundless, and that the deceased was but a few weeks married, and only 22 years of age.

Last Sunday morning, about the hour of three o'clock, as the watchman on the Booth-street, Spitalfields beat, was going his rounds, he perceived a volume of smoke forcing its way from the casements of the front windows of the Rose and Crown public-house in that street; he immediately gave the alarm, and endeavoured to arouse the family, but without effect; and it was not until the door was burst open, and several persons rushed up stairs to the bed-room of the landlord, Mr. Petres, that he and the other inmates were made sensible of their alarming situation. So great was the violence of the flames, and the rapidity of destruction, that its inhabitants had but just effected their escape in almost a state of nudity, when the roof fell in with a most tremendous crash, carrying the different floors to the basement. Mr. Petres, we are happy to state, will be but a partial sufferer to this calamity, as his stock, &c. was insured.

A serious accident befel Mr. Reed Belton, painter, in Surrey-street, last Sunday evening He was travelling in his gig with Mr. Wilmot, his friend, when the horse shyed between the bottom of Brixton-hill and the Church, run the vehicle on the bank, and overturned it. Mr. Belton, who was driving, had his arm and collar-bone broken, and his friend escaped unhurt.

Wednesday morning one of the Sydenham stages, passing the Mansion-house, overturned, owing to one of the fore wheels coming off. There were six outside passengers, one of whom, Mr. Graham, of Bridge-street, had the misfortune to have his ankle-bone broken. He was taken into the Marshal's room, and had every attention paid him previous to his being removed to his residence; fortunately none of the other passengers sustained any serious injury.

Last Friday night week, some heartless, cruel monster, *cut the tongue out* of a horse belonging to a poor and industrious man, named John Savage, living near Swords, whose whole support was gained by carrying fish to market on his car.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

On Wednesday evening Mr. James Alsford, a highly respectable tradesman and inhabitant of Brown-street, Portman-square, in a moment of madness, nearly effected his destruction in the following dreadful manner:—He had been confined to his room some days with a complaint in his head, which produced a delirium of the most serious kind; and when it was thought he was composed for the night, and while the nurse was sitting down by the bed-side, he sprang from the bed, jumped through the window into the street, and fell upon his head. He was immediately raised up and taken into the house; and in addition to the many bruises occasioned by the fall, his right shoulder is dislocated, and his skull fractured so dreadfully, that his death is momentarily expected.

On Wednesday, the 17th instant, as Mr. Gosling, of No. 2, Brunswick-square, accompanied by his footman, was gathering mulberries in the garden of Mr. Gosling's country-house, the hough on which they were standing broke, and precipitated them to the ground. On removing Mr. Gosling, his leg was found to be broken; and a mortification having taken place, he expired at his country-house on Monday last, leaving a wife and family to bewail his loss. The footman, we are happy to say, was not seriously injured.

A melancholy accident occurred on Monday. As the galley of the *Nimrod* brig of war, lying off Carrickfergus, was going to board the above ship, about two o'clock, it unfortunately upset, and we lament to say that Lieut. Everard and three seamen were drowned; the remainder of the crew (Mr. Pierce, midshipman, and three seamen,) were picked up by the boat of the Swedish ship *Tapperkell*, much exhausted. All the seamen lost belonged to Carrickfergus. Lieut. Everard bore a very high character in his Majesty's service, and was a young man of exemplary conduct, and highly esteemed by Capt. Rochford, his brother officers, and crew. The bodies have not yet been found.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LEAMINGTON.—William Allen Hurrell, son of William Hurrell, Esq. of Foxton Hall, Cambridgeshire, became some time since the favourite admirer of Miss Theodosia Cavendish, the protegée of Lady Musgrave, then a visitor at this fashionable watering-place. The attentions of the young gentleman did not escape the notice of her Ladyship, and she wrote to apprise his father of the acquaintance. The match did not meet the wishes of his parent, and a denial was the result. The young gentleman was in consequence told his visits would not longer be permitted, and the lady became more strictly watched. But love is ever fruitful in device; and opposition, it is well known, when directed against the stronger passions of our nature, only increases desire and sharpens ingenuity. The youthful pair contrived to keep up a correspondence, and on Thursday evening, while the family of Lady Musgrave were at the assembly, the young lady having been previously locked up in her apartment, the ardent lover contrived to introduce himself into the house, broke out a panel from the door of the chamber in which the fair captive was confined, and brought her forth in secret triumph through the aperture he had thus made. The hero of the story had arranged his plans well. A chaise was in readiness to receive the fugitives; and without a moment's delay they made their escape, and were married on the following morning at West Bromwich. This conclusion of the affair seems to have been apprehended by the friends of the young gentleman, as the uncle set off post to prevent the anticipated match from taking place, but arrived six hours too late to effect his purpose. The happy bridegroom is of a very respectable family, and the lovely bride is of high descent.

DEVIZES.—The Marquis of Lansdown presided last week at the Anniversary Meeting of the Devizes Boar Club. Among the company present were John Tylee and William Tucker, Esquires, the Vice Presidents; Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. M. P., J. Pearse, Esq. M. P., J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. M. P., and upwards of 100 other gentlemen resident in the town and neighbourhood. The dinner was of the most sumptuous description, no less than four bucks and three turtles having been presented on the occasion.

TAUNTON.—Samuel Martin, an Excise-officer, about 50 years of age, who has been living at Box for some years past, shot himself in his bed on Wednesday, the 3d instant. It appears that the deceased had long laboured under bodily infirmity, and experienced great agitation of mind from domestic trouble. In the evening of the day above mentioned, he requested that his pistol might be brought to him; the instrument of death was accordingly conveyed to him by his wife, and with it he speedily committed the dreadful deed which ultimately terminated his life. A woman residing in the neighbourhood, on hearing the report of a pistol, repaired to the house, and on entering the room found the deceased extended on the bed, and his wife standing beside him. Surgical assistance was promptly afforded, but the wife, who was in a state of intoxication, commenced an assault on the gentleman who attended, with such violence as rendered it necessary to confine her in the watch-house for the remainder of the night. The unhappy man lingered till Friday last, and in the interval spoke of his wife in terms of the greatest affection, repeatedly affirming that he himself had perpetrated the rash act. An inquest has been holden on the body, which, after a long deliberation, pronounced their verdict—"Insanity."

We stated in our last, that a woman in the parish of Llanddulas, in the county of Brecon, had disappeared, and was supposed to have been murdered; and that a person named John Evans had been apprehended on suspicion of having perpetrated the crime. Since then the fact of the woman, whose name was Margaret Williams, having been murdered, has been ascertained, and Evans has been fully committed to take his trial for the murder. The particulars which have transpired respecting this atrocious affair are as follow:—About two o'clock in the morning, on Monday, the 8th instant, the unfortunate woman was called from her bed by some one, when she went out of doors, very thinly clothed, and did not return. On its being ascertained at a later hour that she had disappeared, a suspicion was raised that she had come to an untimely end, and as she was pregnant by the said John Evans, and some suspicious circumstances being against him, means were taken in the course of the day for his apprehension. Evans, on discovering that he was suspected, and that there were persons desirous of taking him, attempted to escape; but in consequence of the determined conduct of his pursuers, who at length became numerous, he found, after he had gone some distance, that there was a certainty of his being overtaken, and in consequence, got into a deep pool of water, in a retired situation, for concealment or for drowning himself, which last, and also cutting his throat, he is said to have attempted, when he was about to be taken. In consequence of this conduct, and his offering a considerable sum of money for leave to escape after he was apprehended, the original suspicions against him were greatly increased, and on the following day (Tuesday) he was confined in the lock-up-house at Llandovery for security, as stated in our last. The matter having caused a very great sensation in the neighbourhood, great exertions were made to discover the supposed murdered body, but for some days in vain. Evans all the while strongly denied that he knew any thing about it: it was however confidently believed that he had perpetrated the crime, and it was also thought that his brother-in-law, Daniel Rowlands, was likely to know something of the matter. On some address being used by the constable, the bloody secret in a great measure came out, and Rowlands stated that Evans had brought the dead body to the house on horseback in the night, requesting him to lend a spade, and afford his assistance in burying the corpse. Rowlands likewise stated that the spade was lent, and that he went some part of the way with him, but from a horror of the proceedings he soon returned; he also described the direction in which Evans had taken the body, and the probable place where it was buried, which being examined, the spot was discovered in a retired situation, and on removing the earth, the remains of the unfortunate woman were discovered buried, with the thin clothing she had on when she left her house, on her side, about two feet below the surface; the person burying her having covered the grave with the original sods, and trod them with his feet without shoes, and carefully spread the spare earth at some distance, to prevent a discovery. On examination of the body, it was found that death was occasioned by the dislocation of the neck of the unfortunate woman. When the circumstances attending the discovery of the body were made known to Evans, he acknowledged his having buried it, but denied his committing the murder. On Saturday last he was fully committed to Brecon gaol. His trial takes place this day at the Great Sessions for that county, now holding here.—*Carmarthen Journal of Saturday.*

POOLE.—A very handsome monument has just been erected in the Church of Canford Magna, to the memory of the late Admiral Russell. It consists of a large tablet of statuary marble, surmounted by appropriate naval trophies: underneath is the Admiral's coat of arms, with the motto "Che sara sara." The whole is placed on a dove-coloured ground. It was executed by Mr. H. Harris, of this town, and is highly creditable to his abilities. The tablet contains the following inscription which we copy as a just statement of the departed gallant Officer's naval career:

Sacred to the Memory
of
THOMAS MACNAMARA RUSSELL, Esquire,
Admiral of the White,
Late Commander in Chief
In the North Seas.
He actively served his Country Seventy Years,
With Ardour, Bravery, and Ability;
And combated her Enemies in
Thirty-six Engagements.
His most undaunted spirit of Enterprize,
During the first Revolutionary Wars of
America and France,
Was Unrivalled.
In 1784 he was offered the Honour of Knighthood,
And, at the close of his brilliant Career,
He received the Warmest Acknowledgments from the Admiralty,
For his Superior Conduct, as
A Naval Chief.
His Successful Blockade of the
Texel,
During the Threatened Invasion of our Shores,
Was conducted on a New and Admirable System of His Own;
He was the First
Who had ever dared to Anchor a Fleet there,
In the Strongest Gales of a Northern Winter,
And on an Enemy's Lee Shore!
Heligoland
Surrendered to Him, by which He secured Invaluable
Advantages to His Country.
The Magnanimous, Intrepid, and Generous Heart
Of a British Seaman,
Was United in Him with the Urbanity of a Courtier.
He departed this Life
On the 22d of July, 1824, in His 85th Year.
Elizabeth, His Wife, died
On the 2d of March, 1818, in her 66th Year.
This Tribute to Departed Inestimable Worth,
Is Affectionately Inscribed by his Son-in-Law,
George Edward Patey, Lieut. R. N.

We cannot here omit paying a small tribute of respect to the affectionate regard of Lieutenant Patey, in thus erecting a monument to perpetuate the memory of his revered gallant father-in-law—it is an act which does honour to his feelings; and whilst it will hand down the deeds of the Admiral for posterity to look up to and imitate, they will also admire the affection which actuated his son-in-law.

WHITBY, August 23.—Our neighbourhood has been the scene of two interesting events—the confirmation of seven hundred children, by the Archbishop of York, on Saturday last; and the opening of Sneaton church (about three miles distant) by the venerable Archdeacon Wrangham, on Sunday. The number of children confirmed was less than at the former visitation, but it may be accounted for by its having taken place within three years of the last confirmation, whereas the usual period is four years.

At the opening of Sneaton church, there was such an assemblage of people to witness the ceremony that it was found impossible to admit them all into the church, so great was the desire of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood to show their respect for the liberality of J. Wilson, Esq. of Sneaton Castle, at whose sole expense this elegant little structure, together with the parsonage and school-house, have been erected. The Archdeacon performed the whole service in his usual impressive manner, and selected his text from the Second Book of Chronicles, Chap. VII. ver. 16. Of the sermon it is almost supererogatory to make any mention. The Archdeacon's powers of composition are so well known to the world, and the effect of his eloquent appeals to the heart and understanding so universally admitted, that it is only necessary to say, that the impression upon this highly interesting occasion was evidently deep, and will, no doubt, be lasting. The Church is of pure, but simple, Gothic taste, and does infinite credit to the good judgment of Colonel Wilson; it forms, at the same time, a very ornamental addition to the rural beauties of the ancient village of Sneaton. The Parsonage and School-house are quite in harmony with the style of the Church. Too much respect cannot be paid to Colonel Wilson, for the many useful and elegant improvements for which this vicinity is indebted to him. The Church at Sneaton was nearly in ruins: he has built a new one. The moors were a barren waste: he has established farms and planted thriving trees. The Esk was often impassable at high tide: he has had a bridge thrown over the river at Ruswarp, upon the simple and beautiful suspension plan of Captain Brown, R. N., who himself superintended its construction. In short, his object and his wish appear to be advantageous improvement; and wherever and whenever his ample means can be applied to useful purposes, his public spirit and generosity always make him a liberal contributor. After the ceremony of opening the new Church was performed, Colonel Wilson entertained a numerous party of friends with a handsome cold collation at the Castle, which rises so majestically above our town. The fineness of the weather added much to the splendour of the occasion, although the heat at Church, and the pressure of the congregation, caused several persons to faint during service.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

Commissions signed by Lords Lieutenant.

The Right Hon. W. B. Percy, Earl of Denbigh, dated April 30, 1825; S. F. S. Perkins, Esq., dated May 16, 1825; C. R. Wren, Esq.; W. Stannion, Esq., both dated May 24, 1825; C. Fetherstone, Esq., dated May 25, 1825; E. J. Shirley, Esq., dated June 8, 1825; W. Dilke, Esq.; R. E. F. Mynors, Esq., both dated June 18, 1825; J. Taylor, Esq., dated June 20, 1825; E. C. Hartopp, Esq., dated June 23, 1825; E. R. C. Sheldon, Esq., dated July 12, 1825; and J. M. Foultbee, Esq., dated Aug. 10, 1825—to be Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Warwick.

Nuneaton Troop of Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry—D. Heming, Esq., to be Captain Commandant, vice J. N. Ludford, deceased, dated July 14, 1825; J. Towle, Gent., to be Lieutenant, dated April 30, 1825; and I. W. Buchanan, Gent., to be Cornet, dated May 1, 1825.

Warwickshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—J. W. Knightley, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice J. Shuckburgh, resigned, dated July 6, 1825.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

S. Gregory, Manchester, calico printer—W. Vigor, Tovil, Kent, butcher.

BANKRUPTS.

E. and S. KEELING, Hanley, Staffordshire, flint merchants. Sols. Messrs. Clowes, Orme, and Wedlake, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

J. CLARKE, Leeds, cabinet maker. Sol. Mr. Lambert, Gray's-inn square.

J. STEVENS, Norwich, yarn factor. Sol. Messrs. Poole, Greenfield, and Gamlen, Gray's-inn-square.

B. SHIERS, Manchester, cotton merchant. Sols. Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

D. WILLIAMS, Deptford, slate merchant. Sol. Mr. Walls, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

J. HESKETH, Manchester, victualler. Sols. Messrs. Perkins and Frampton, Gray's Inn square.

DIVIDENDS

Sept. 14. E. Sager, sen., E. Sager, jun., W. Sager, and R. Sager, Chadderton, Lancashire, merchants—Sept. 17. W. Lacon, Oswestry, Salop, ironmonger and grocer—Sept. 13. W. H. Portevill, Aldersgate-street, goldsmith and jeweller—Sept. 13. R. B. Hanson, late of Bedford, boot and shoe maker—Sept. 15. T. Dring, Bristol, brewer and maltster.

CERTIFICATES.—SEPT. 13.

D. Wheeler, late of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, colouring maker—H. Smith and H. Saunders, Finchley, builders—T. L. Morgan, Bristol, mason.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. and R. Hope, Little Lever, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—E. Settle, and E. and R. Hope, Bolton le-Moors, grocers—A. and R. Dudgeon, Leith, brewers—A. Dudgeon and R. St[illegible], Leith, brewers—G. Robinson and G. Arundel, Sheffield, manufacturer of cutlery—J., H., jun. and W. Rhodes, Little Gomersal, Yorkshire, merchants, as far as regards J. Rhodes—T. and T. Cooper, jun. King's Lynn, linen drapers—J. Taylor and E. W. Worledge, Manchester, calico printers—W. Nicholls, G. Francis, and T. Francis, jun. Cambridge, corn merchants—T. and J. Bevington, Swansea, china and earthen ware manufacturers—J. Wilkinson and R. F. Hinde, Kendal, linen merchants—W. Wilkinson and W. Bingham, Hamlet of Kimberley, Nottinghamshire, lace machine-builders—T. Newsham and G. Wilkinson, Preston, corn factors—B. and T. Hanson, Longwood, Yorkshire, cloth-merchants—G. Bolton and J. Stock, Blackman-street, Borough, wadding manufacturers—W. H. Bouteville, jun. and W. Oliver, brokers—H. Rees and H. Bird, Bristol, rope makers—R. Appleby and G. Faulkner, Manchester, manufacturers—W. Hale and T. Groom, Jamaica, merchants—S. Maggs and J. Newton, Cheltenham, drapers—J. Smith and J. H. Donaldson, Deal-street, Mile-end New Town, sugar refiners—N. Shiers and J. O. Gray, Aldermanbury, warehousemen—J. Barker and R. Smith, Brewer's Quay, wharfingers—W. Emery and W. Goundry, Bristol, tea dealers—C. Rich and T. E. Fearnley, Ratcliff-cross, attorneys at law.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED

GEORGE HENRY THOMPSON, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, hatter and fish-merchant.

ROBERT DOD, High-street, Southwark, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN BRADFIELD, London-wall, grocer. Solicitors, Messrs. J. and T. Davies, King's Arms-yard, [illegible]-street.

THOMAS [illegible], Dunnington, Suffolk, farmer. Solicitor, J. M. White, Tokenhouse-yard.

JAMES FERGUSON, [illegible], York, scrivener. Solicitors, Messrs. Lodington and Hall, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

JA[illegible], Pitfield-street, Hoxton, victualler. Solicitors, Messrs. Martineau and Malton, Carey street.

THOMAS [illegible], Hastings, Sussex, chymist. Solicitors, Messrs. Birch and Garth, Great Winchester-street.

THOMAS [illegible], Westbourne place, Chelsea, brick maker. Solicitor, Mr. Ha[illegible], New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

JOHN [illegible], Kennington, carpenter. Solicitor, Mr. Fitch, Union-street, Southwark.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Dawson, Kingston-upon-Hull, bookseller and stationer, Sept. 20.—J. Cox, Wells, Somerset, miller, Oct. 4.

CERTIFICATES.—SEPT 17.

C. Lawrence, Drury-lane, tallow-chandler.—J. Williams, Twyford, butcher.—V. L. [illegible], Houndsditch, warehouseman.—C. and R. Abbotts, Skinner-street, wine-merchants.—[illegible] and H. W[illegible], Mark-lane, millers.—F. Dietrichsen, Hertford, lace agent.—J. Walsh, Norwich, draper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Lee, I. S. Lee, and C. Clarke, Nottingham, lace-machine makers.—W. Pountney and G. Dinns, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, maltsters.—J. Nathan and G. Westin, tinner-merchants.—W. Morgan and E. Penner, Hendon, Middlesex, farmers.—T. Powell and W. Williams, Newport, merchants.—J. P. Hillary and H. Baxter, Chatham, distillers.—James Stead, John Stead, and G. Edlin, barge yard, Bucklersbury, merchants.—S. R. Waters and A. Riddiford, Coventry-street, Haymarket, [illegible].—[illegible] Miller and T. B. Phipps, 47, Cathbone place, Oxford-street, guitar-manufacturers.—C. Baker and H. Smith, Stockport, linen and woollen-drapers.—C. Willoughby and R. Willoughby, Frome-Selwood, Somerset, grocers.—W. Frantingham, J. Nall, R. Wright, and J. Lingard, Chesterfield, iron-merchants.—R. Gwinnell and H. Vaill, Cheltenham, plumbers.—J. Craven and J. Blakey, York, boat-builders.—F. Tomlin and D. Cresswell, Nottingham, twist-machine-makers.—S. Drake and H. S. Drake, Taunton, printers.—P. Bowen, R. Williams, W. Barber, J. Chaplin and J. M. Chaplin, Brighthelmstone, iron-founders.—J. Durand and J. Harrison, Liverpool, glaziers.—W. T. Nichol's and T. Cooper, Gracechurch-street, pin-manufacturers.—R. Hughes, G. Hughes, and E. White, Manchester, colour dealers—T. Brine, W. Cheesman, and J. E. Hellyer, Portsea, common-brewers.—G. P. Kingdon and E. Shearm, the younger, Stratten, Cornwall, attorneys.

For promotions see last page.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. 90⅛	Bank Stock,
Cons. Three per Cents. 89¼	Long Annuities, 22 1-16
Three and a half per Cents. 97⅜	India Stock,
3½ per Cents. Reduced 97⅓	India Bonds, 43
Four per Cents. 102¾	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 16
Consols for Acc. 89⅝ ½ ¾ ⅜	

PRICE OF FOREIGN STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Austrian 5 per Cents. 98	Mexican Bonds,
Brazilian Bonds,	Mexican Scrip, 4½ dis.
Brazilian Scrip, dis.	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.
Ditto Ditto (1825) dis.	Neapolitan Scrip, dis.
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 88⅞	Peruvian Bonds, 71¼
Chilian 6 per Cents.	Peruvian Scrip, dis.
Colombian 6 per Cents. 83¼	Portuguese Bonds,
Ditto Ditto (1824) 82½	Prussian 5 per Cents.
Danish 5 per Cents. 101	New ditto,
French 5 per Cents.	Russian 5 per Cents. 96¾
French Rents, 72 75	Spanish 5 per Cents. (1818) 22½
Greek Bonds, 28½	Spanish ditto (1823)
Greek Scrip., 15½ dis.	

PRICE OF SHARES YESTERDAY.

	Shares.	Paid.	
Anglo Mexican Mine	100*l.*	25*l.*	£65
Castello and Espirito	100*l.*	5*l.*	11⅞
Colombian	100*l.*	5*l.*	21
Pasco Peruvian	100*l.*	5*l.*	16½
Potosi and Peruvian	50*l.*	5*l.*	9⅞
Alliance Assurance	100*l.*	10*l.*	12¾
Marine Do.	100*l.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Iron	100*l.*	25*l.*	16¼
London Gold and Silver Refining Company	250*l.*	5*l.*	16½

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

MISS PATON has the honour to announce that her BENEFIT is fixed for FRIDAY NEXT, Sept. 2, when will be performed, first time this Season, [illegible] THE [illegible]'S PRIDE. Corn Bedino, Mr. [illegible]; [illegible], Miss Paton, being her first appearance in that character. [illegible] a CONCERT, and a celebrated MELO-DRAMA, in which Miss Kelly will perform.

Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Stevens, at the Box-office, [illegible] entrance, from 10 till 5; and of Miss Paton, No. 3, Baker-street, Portman-square.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Errata in the letter to J. CALCRAFT, ESQ., M. P., *published in our last Number: For "the principal objects of which is," read "the principal object." For "it becomes the first duties," read "the first duty": and for "an insult I should blush to be guilty," read "guilty of." "These mistakes will happen in the best regulated families."*

We subjoin C.'s additional verse to the Song of THE RAKE'S PROGRESS:

> Play at Crockford's nightly
> With the noble levy;
> Treat my losses *lightly*,
> Though they're rather *heavy*.
> Lately had to "stump it;"
> Partner, who so nice is,
> Being forced to "lump it,"
> Raised of "*lump*" the prices.

SPY *has enclosed us the following paragraph:*

"SURGERY.---When the surgeons of Tripoli take off a limb, they dip the stump into a bowl of hot *pitch*, which settles the bleeding without the trouble of tying up the arteries.---*Morning Post.*

With reference to which, we rather think the Post *is* pitching *it a little too strongly.*

HUZZA's thirty-two *verses on* BILSDON COPLOW, *are not long enough!*

We cannot insert the letter of JUDEX, *from Cheltenham. We have already given our opinion of the Amateurs, and can only say, that if the people will flock to see them, the Manager of the Play-house is a fool if he does not avail himself of their assistance---more we say not, because it would then be a* personal *instead of a general remark: besides which, our treasury is not in a state to require the aid of 500l. obtained under* SUCH *circumstances, as that sum has lately been.*

JOHN BULL *is wrong*—EBERS *has taken the Opera for* ONE, *not* TWO *years.*

A MR ROBERTS, *the post-mark of whose letter, without date or residence, is Manchester, writes thus: "Please to send me your age every Sunday"—to which we can only reply, that our Editor was* 45 *years old yesterday, and will be a week older next Saturday.*

We are requested to state, that the 3d West India Regiment, *said by the* BRITISH PRESS *to be at Trinidad, is actually* DISBANDED.

C. FITZGERALD's *threats are as contemptible as his late conduct at Chester.*

G. D. *will find a letter waiting for him at our office.*

Q's *anecdote of* SIR R. BIRNIE *is too hard---his epigram next week.*

OBSERVATOR *is quite right---the leading article in yesterday's* Chronicle *was a disgrace to the press, and is a specimen of beastiality almost as gross as the subject it touches on.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

From information received from very high authority, we some time since directed the attention of our readers to the present occupation of Spain by the French troops, with an ultimate hope of arousing that supineness thereon which predominates so powerfully in this country; and as the intelligence we have within these few days been put in possession of, is still more confirmatory of the disposition of that Government, we venture again to say a word or two upon the subject. The encampment at both extremities of the *Pyrenees* is understood to amount in force to 28,000 men, disposed there for the purpose of watching a favourable crisis for advancing into Spain, and enforcing the adoption of that policy its agency meanwhile has attempted the establishment of; but the nature of that policy, however differently described by the advices which have reached us, has either the determined object of retaining a monarchy which shall be subject to its own directions, or rejecting any that shall not; and whether such determination consists in the abdication of FERDINAND, or the enthronement of CARLOS, matters little in the general agitation of the question which *we* have to consider, viz. THE PERMANENT OCCUPATION OF THE FRENCH. The least uninformed, or the most bigotted person, cannot but see that the *present* movement of the invaders is by no means the point for us to consider, at least as respects their disposition towards the reigning power---*we* are to enquire into the *ultimate* objects of those formidable encampments at *Perpignan* and *Bayonne*, and how far the CERTAIN objects they have the desire to carry, may be detrimental and eventful to the interests of the BRITISH NATION; and we feel that we are speaking the sentiments of the country generally, on making such enquiry, when we state, without the least reserve or doubt, THE LASTING POSSESSION OF CADIZ---"the point proposed"---would be of the most vital import to the commercial intercourse and power of this kingdom. Our minds have been so settled upon this point, that we did not require an additional argument to convince us of its accuracy, or to awaken us to a sense of its danger; but to those who may not be so sensitive or so positive as ourselves, we cannot do better than submit the following statement of an occurrence, which has been already in a disconnected shape before the public:---

"On Monday, the 11th of July, 1825, Mr. —— received a polite letter from Count FERRIERE, a Naval Officer commanding a French vessel of war in the *Bay of* CADIZ, stating, that he had received a Billet from the Ayuntamienta; but that, previous to *taking possession* of his lodgings, he had thought proper to send his boatswain on shore to examine them. He stated that he should require a separate kitchen, counting-house, &c. Mr. —— replied in terms equally polite to the Count, regretting that it would not be in his power to have the honor of receiving him, as he had removed nearly all his furniture over to Port St. Mary's, and that he had given up the house in which he then was. The following day an individual from the Ayuntamienta, called, in Mr. ——'s absence, in company with Count FERRIERE's boatswain, and was informed by Mr. ——'s clerk that they might examine the house, and convince themselves that it was impossible to receive the Count, in consequence of there not being any furniture in the house.

"The individual from the Ayuntamienta expressed himself satisfied, and told the boatswain to inform his master that he had better procure another billet. On the following day, the 15th of July, a *corporal*, and four or five FRENCH *soldiers*, TOOK POSSESSION OF MR. ——'S HOUSE, and KEPT HIM and *all* in the house *prisoners* for nearly two hours!! A FRENCH *officer* then called, and, inquiring for the master of the house, said to him, I come here by the *command* of the FRENCH GOVERNMENT! to know whether you will receive Count Ferriere or not? Mr. —— replied that he could not receive him, for reasons which he had stated by letter to the Count, and verbally to the Ayuntamienta. The officer then said, that he would *take possession* by FORCE. Mr. —— told him that he could not prevent him doing so, but that he thought the question of *right* would become a *matter of debate* between the two Governments. The French officer then called in the corporal, and, pointing to Mr. ——, said, that person is a *prisoner* by *command* of the *Lieut.-General Viscount Gudin*; the other people may leave the house. In a few hours afterwards, *another* FRENCH OFFICER, *with twelve or fourteen French grenadiers*, entered Mr. ——'s house, and, *with great insolence*, INSISTED upon knowing why he would not receive the Count? Mr. —— told him that, being a prisoner in his house, he had called for his Consul's protection, and that he could not give any other answer to him than he had previously given to the officer sent by Viscount Gudin. The OFFICER *snapped his fingers*, and said he did not *care* THAT! for the ENGLISH *Consul*, nor did he care whether Mr. —— was an *Englishman*, or a Greek, or a Mahometan—it was all the same to him—that he would *take possession* of the *whole* house *by force*, and, if necessary, he had orders to bring 30 more grenadiers. *He* THEN *took possession* of the whole house; and the only furniture found in it was a bed and a few chairs, in a room which was occupied by Mr. ——, and a bed occupied by his clerk. The officer left *a sentry over the furniture*, and Mr. —— was kept a prisoner in his house till seven o'clock at night, and was then *only* released by the influence of his friend the French Consul. It is worthy of remark, that Mr. —— had at the time a French officer billetted upon him in Port St. Mary, and that the French General Viscount Gudin was acquainted with this circumstance. As soon as the Spanish Governor was made acquainted with the violent measures adopted by the French General he sent an Aid-de-Camp to Mr. ——, who expressed the Spanish Governor's regret, at what he was pleased to term the illegal conduct of the French General Viscount Gudin."

A stronger instance than this of military impudence we never remember to have met with; and yet we shall perhaps be told, this is no verification of the position to which we have alluded. It really makes one laugh to hear of a FRENCH OFFICER *snapping his fingers* and saying, "He did not care that! for the *English* CONSUL," or whether the person he was insulting (because he happened to have fourteen grenadiers under his command) was an Englishman or not; when, but a few years ago, this very ragamuffin, most probably, fled among nearly ten times as many thousands of his countrymen, before a handful of those Englishmen whom he now dares to *snap his fingers at!*---when he, and all his jackanapes nation, bit the dust at our feet, and fell prostrate beneath our banners;---what, that puppet-show! their CAPITAL, yielded twice to our victorious arms, and our troops paraded through their streets. The treatment experienced by this Merchant demands the strictest investigation on the part of our Consul at Cadiz, and, if found to be as correct as it is here detailed, calls for the most *ample* APOLOGY that can be made by this *Naval* COUNT, and his emissary the FRENCH *Officer*, and every party concerned; or, it is to be hoped such conduct will convince our Government of the peril awaiting them, and point out to those insolent runagates the probability of our *snapping* at them something more chastising than OUR FINGERS.

AUGUSTUS STANHOPE, son of LORD HARRINGTON, and brother to the fascinating PETERSHAM, who was, by sentence of a Court Martial, expelled the army, in September, 1816, for cheating the present LORD YARMOUTH (then LORD BEAUCHAMP, a lad sixteen years of age,) to the amount of 16,000*l.* at cards, has, in company with a Mr. TWISDEN, (whom it is unnecessary to particularize,) within these few days, not only menaced, but, we understand actually *struck* THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD, in consequence of HIS LORDSHIP's refusal to pay the amount for his son, then a minor. It is not essential to expatiate on LORD HERTFORD's general conduct, or on this particular instance of it, for there does not exist a more honorable, or a more generous man---whose actions, more particularly those of a pecuniary nature, are at once upright and princely in the extreme; and who, instead of refusing to pay a son's debts, would be the very first man we know to investigate their extent, for the purpose of liquidating them: but in this instance, LORD HERTFORD, with the rest of the world, is too well aware of the infamy of the transaction, to compromise for one moment the honor of his house, or counteract, by the high sanction HIS LORDSHIP's countenance to such a black affair would of course impart, the very proper opinion entertained of this matter by Government; and that our readers, while they admire LORD HERTFORD's manly and paternal conduct, may fairly judge of the grounds on which it is constituted, we subjoin the minutes of the Court Martial, held on the *ci devant* LIEUTENANT, THE *Honourable* AUGUSTUS STANHOPE:

Horse Guards, Nov. 18, 1816.

"At a General Court Martial held at Cambray, in France, on the 23d of September 1816, and continued by adjournments to the 26th of the same month, LIEUTENANT THE *Honourable* AUGUSTUS STANHOPE, of the 12th Regiment of Light Dragoons, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz:---

"For behaving in a *scandalous, infamous* manner, such as is unbecoming the character of AN OFFICER and a *gentleman*, in conspiracy with a certain other person, to draw in and seduce LORD BEAUCHAMP to game and play with them, for the purposes of gain and advantage; he, LIEUTENANT STANHOPE (having engaged LORD BEAUCHAMP to come to his quarters in Paris, on Sunday the 17th March 1816, upon an *invitation to dine with him*) did, in company and in concert with such other person, draw in, seduce, and prevail upon LORD BEAUCHAMP, to play with them at a certain game of chance with cards, for very high stakes, whereby, on an account kept by them, LIEUTENANT STANHOPE and the said other person, or one of them, of the losses and gains in the course of the play, he, LIEUTENANT STANHOPE, claimed to have won of LORD BEAUCHAMP the sum of 8,000*l.* and upwards, and the said other person claimed to have won of LORD BEAUCHAMP the further sum of 7,000*l.* and upwards."---"That, in further pursuance of the said concert and conspiracy, he, LORD BEAUCHAMP, at the same time and place, was *required* by LIEUTENANT STANHOPE *to write and sign two promissary notes and engagements to pay*, at the expiration of three years, the said several sums of money so claimed to have been won of him, LORD BEAUCHAMP, by LIEUTENANT STANHOPE, and the said other person respectively."---"That he,

Lord Beauchamp, was at that time about 16 *years of age*, IGNORANT OF *and* UNUSED TO PLAY, and *affected by the wine* he had been *prevailed upon* to take by the parties."

Upon which charge, the Court came to the following decision:---The Court having *maturely* and *deliberately* considered the charge exhibited against Lieutenant The Honourable Augustus Stanhope, of the 12th Regiment of Light Dragoons, together with the *evidence* PRODUCED ON either side, do find him *guilty* of THE SAID CHARGE, and do sentence him, Lieutenant Stanhope, *to be discharged His Majesty's service accordingly.*"

In return for the amusing acount we last week gave of Tom Raikes, we have received an excellent joke from him, in an enclosure from Paris, and cannot lose the opportunity of submitting it to our readers. Tom says it has created great astonishment in the French circles, that Dr. Blomfield and Mr. Calcraft, M. P., two gentlemen so strenuously opposed to each other on one subject---the Catholic Question---should have been crowned with the *same* reward—viz. The *See* of Chester.

RECENT DISCOVERIES.

Air—*The World's Seven Wonders.*

The world's seven wonders every body knowss
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
But bless your soul, they're nothing to the other raree shows,
Which rise up every instant beneath your very nose,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

There's Captain Parry trying hard to pass the Northern Zone,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
But the chances are, I rather fancy, pretty plainly shown,
That, before he turns the Northern Pole, he's like to *turn* his *own*,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

At Rotherhithe, beneath the Thames a *hole* they've tried to shove,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
But being *under* water, the people have no love
For shares, least they should not contrive to *keep their* HEADS *above*,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

They've given up your masts and sails, and navi ate by SMOKE,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
But some of them had either not got shares enough bespoke,
Or they *smoked* the shares as well as ships, and so the bubbles broke.
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

They've thought of sending Cochrane out to save the Greeks a *fall*,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
And found that Greek Bonds *rose* at once, and each man had a haul,
As they cannot keep the *Greeks*, at home, in any *bonds* at all.
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

We've heard of little men and women, measuring a span,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
But a Major Williams has discovered there's another clan,
And lately found a Skeleton that proves to be a *man*.
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

But of all the wonders that late have been the rage,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
There's none of them can equal, I'll venture to engage,
The attempts to discover THE WRITERS of The Age.
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

They've met at Crockford's nightly—Francis Russell in the chair,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
And Glengall, Sefton, Raikes, and Hughes, and Keating too, were there,
Who formed A Joint Stock Company, where each one took a *share*,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

'Twas moved—the *Bailey* Lawyer, Harmer, they should hire,
Fol de rol, &c, &c.
And pay him well if he could but the rascal's name enquire—
Who their Apollo Magnus* scorned, and his attendant *Lynet*.
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

They broke the Office open then, and stole the papers out,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
Then next in the Stamp Office made a monstrous rout,
But found that all they *found* there, amounted to—about
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

Not satisfied with this, their "subscription boat" they took,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
And Anchoring in *Putney* bay, they landed in a nook,
Determined to discover it, "by *hook* or by crook,"
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

The result of all this labour has lately come to hand,
Fol de rol, &c. &c.
For the Crockford Committee is led to understand,
That THE AGE---*is published every Sunday morning in the Strand!*
Fol de rol, &c. &c.

* Tom Raikes. † Earl of Glengall.

FASHIONABLE CHANGES.

Mrs. Lane Fox and George Anson, Esq. on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, at their seat, Baslow, Derbyshire.---*Morning Post, Friday.* Libellous *Post.*

It is a disposition, as well as a determination to fulfil an important duty, that compels us to turn a deaf ear to the several applications made to us this week, to induce us to withold any animadversion on the disgraceful scenes which have occupied public attention within these last few days: and although we fully participate in the feelings of those noble individuals nominally connected therewith, in whose behalf these appeals have been made to us, we cannot be silent; decency forbids it—human nature would blush at us, and manhood change its nature. By a species of fatality, or by the common consent of some of those miscreants whose existence pollutes the earth, our Metropolis has within these six days been visited, as will be found fully detailed in our Police Report, with an exposition of enormities, at which—if we say the sense revolts, we speak calmly—we would say, the understanding is paralyzed; and although on a cursory survey of the different cases, there exists but a trifling distinction in all this commission of crime, there still is one instance so magnitudinous in its extent, and so fatal in its example, that we are more particularly compelled to advert to it. John Grosset Muirhead, who married the sister of the present Duke of Athol, and aunt of the puritanical Lord Glenlyon, a man of fortune, intellectual attainment, and at the advanced age of 72, has gone through two examinations at *Marlborough-street*, by which the actions of more than half his life, having been subject to investigation, proclaim a profligacy for forty years, very nearly without a parallel in the annals of beastiality; and thus from a quarter where, by the direction of rank and education, the purest examples might be expected, we have had to encounter one of the most appalling disclosures the imagination can possibly picture. We do not envy Mr. Harmer the legal distinction of being selected as the conductor of this wretch's defence; and with reference thereto, we cannot withold our astonishment that a solicitor of the least respectability should entertain a desire to lessen the amount of bail required for this thing's appearance, while every other individual one meets, is praying that a Bill will be introduced in the next Session, to render this a *non-bailable* offence; and, indeed, so strong are our feelings on this subject, that we here intimate, in the most undisguised manner, our firm resolve to watch, with every possible scrutiny, the *names* of the bail that may be given for the appearance, both of this, and the other reptiles now in custody; and to expose, to the utmost derision and scorn, the slightest flaw in the character of any fellow, who shall be found filthy enough to undertake the responsibility. The very consequence of our national character is implicated by the appearance amongst us of such barbarians, unless every effort is used to extirpate the monsters from out the groaning land; which can only be done by a proper exposition of all parties who may be in the remotest manner connected with the offenders, and also by an infliction of the severest justice on the criminals themselves; and however sorry we may feel to differ with so intelligent a Magistrate as Mr. Dyer, we have no hesitation in thinking the conduct of those persons keeping the oyster-shop in *Long-Acre*, open to the severest censure; and we know no juster retribution that could befal them, than the total desertion of a place that could for a moment receive, or, in plainer words, countenance the proceedings of such degraded beings.

Sawnie Forbes and Elliston were some time since discussing the merits of their respective managements, when Elliston said, with a touch at the Scotchman's penury: "With all your success I would not be seen in such a coat as the one on your back."---"E'cod," said Sawnie, "I just think the coat till my back, is a deevlish deal better than the coat till your stomach, for a' you'll say."

We had occasion *last* week to animadvert, with some severity, on the outrageous conduct of the Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, in the case of Mr. Gamble; and it is our painful duty *this* week to record another instance of the gross behaviour of the same person. We allude to the ejection, on Thursday last, of two Reporters to the Press from the Bow street Police-office, by Sir Richard Birnie, in terms of blackguardism only on a level with those adopted by him on the former occasion; and we cannot allow this opportunity to pass by without pointing out to this Officer the impropriety, as well as illegality, of his conduct; and, at the same time, to suggest to those gentlemen who have been the objects of his resentment, the service they will be rendering the public by bringing an instance of such uncalled for interference, at once, before A higher Power, whereby a proper rebuke may be given to authority extending beyond its limits, and to conduct without any limits at all. If Sir Richard Birnie ever read the works of one Shakspeare, he will find in the play of *Measure for Measure* these words:---

"————— Man, *proud* Man!
Dressed in a little *brief authority*,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured;
His glassy essence, like an *anory ape*,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As make the Angels weep."

THEATRICALS.

Our readers will readily admit that it required some extra degree of courage to go to the performance of any piece entitled *Roses and Thorns;* but if they could all be aware of the exact quality of the said *Roses and Thorns*, they would set us down for the bravest fellows going, when we tell them that we literally sat out the whole performance. It is a hacknied subject herein to repeat our settled opinion of David Daw, as there cannot be a doubt that he is the greatest booby ever entrusted with the management of a theatre; but in case any man should be found bold enough to doubt this assertion, we beg to refer him to the representation of the three-act *comedy*, under the foregoing title, produced on Wednesday at the *Haymarket*, and his doubts will all vanish. The prediction we gave of this exhibition a fortnig tago, *from hearing it read*, has come to pass; for whether as respects its construction, its portraiture of character, or its dialogue, a worse article was surely never submitted to human inspection---a vehicle by which vulgarity is passed off for wit, plagiarism for ingenuity, and buffoonery for humour---wherein the only reliance for success rests upon the representatives, (who certainly, for the most part, fulfilled every expectation that could be entertained by author or manager,) a dependance, in most instances, of the utmost hazard, as a principal performer should never be removed from the range of his abilities, or he will very likely endanger the safety of a play, or, what is of more consequence, his own reputation; and without going further into an examination of the *materiel* entrusted to them, we need only say that, in particular, *the similes* introduced throughout (which are invariably used for illustration, and above all aggrandizement in dialogue) are here of the very coarsest nature; for, in one scene alone, the love of a sour disposition for the gentle sex is compared to that of a CAT *for a mutton chop* ON A GRIDIRON, and the said sour personage to a *hippopotamus;* and all this Mr. Daw calls *comedy!* Mr. Farren's personation of the *Admiral* was perfect, and one of the best things we ever saw Farren enact; but Mr. Liston was *out* of his element, and quite imperfect even if he had been *in* it: and here we must protest once more against the liberties taken with his audience by this actor, which, exclusive of their disrespect to the people, are productive of great confusion among those he is acting with, and throw a general air of ridicule over a profession, quite ridiculous enough as it is. It is distressing to place such an admirable comedian as Harley in such miserable situations as all those are allotted to *Raffleton*, for although he makes every one in humour with him, it is impossible to forget the expense at which it is done---in Mr. Vining's case we shall feel obliged to him to tell us from what military regulation he copied that mountebank dress he appears in at last. Of the rest, Mrs. Hill was eminently interesting. Mrs. Gibbs made something out of a mere nothing; and that little whining bit of goods, Miss P. Glover, made nothing of something, and---"here break we off." A gentleman near us said he thought the last act the worst ever seen. We differ with him, for the two others, if possible, are worse than the last.

The people are convinced, by their mighty attendance to see *Turrare*, that they have got at last a legitimate opera, supported by efficient singers, and not as heretofore by actors, with the singers (like so many birds in a cage) just let out when required to sing---and they think right---for the performers acquit themselves admirably in their acting. Braham is energetic, Phillips respectable, Thorne nightly feeling more at home in the comic part, Miss Paton naïve yet arch withal---and the music, so superb in itself, is rendered every justice to, for nothing can go beyond the harmony of Braham and Miss Paton together, or the brilliancy of their voices apart; and in addition to general patronage, the attendance of the Burghersh's, Sir George Warrender, Sir A. Barnard, and other musical *cognoscenti*, is a convincing proof of our remark, and must convey to Mr. Arnold the most satisfactory assurance of the estimation he is held in for the production of this piece; the same to Mr. Hawes, for his zeal in obtaining and arranging the music.

The information we gave a *fortnight back*, of Mr. Kean's conduct to Mr. Elliston, has passed through the ordeal of the press within these *few days*, as *news*, and perhaps when we now say that Miss Stephens has done the same, it will be generally noticed *next month*. The first of these people is paying the penalty of his general conduct, by exhibiting his mountebankeries through the provinces, to, what are professionally called, *empty houses;* and *we* think, as the old adage goes, that "an empty house is better than a *bad tenant*." He is about to start for America, that *dernier resort* of English vagabonds; and if they will *stand* him, after his former farewell of them, why they will stand any thing. That the latter person should have adopted a legal proceeding for the recovery of wages, amounting, through an avaricious and circumstantial demand, to *six times her* VALUE, *does* surprise us, from all we had ever heard of this enchanting singer: and these two instances are perhaps the best that could be adduced, and the luckiest events that could happen for managers, to convince them of the absurdity of giving their players what the one can never attract, and the other cannot pay, though to every feeling and thinking mind, it must convey a sentiment of complete disgust at the cupidity and universal humbug of these gifted puppets. Miss Foote, because Ninny writes word in the *Post** that she has gained 1,000*l.* at *Liverpool*, has offered to return for 20*l.* per week, for the ensuing season, to Covent Garden Theatre, whereas, until her late public exposure, she had about 10*l.* or 12*l.* Mr. Kemble has most peremptorily and praiseworthily declined *her* OFFER. We thought *Drury Lane* would soon be doing something; and we find, with singular satisfaction, that the long man at the *Lyceum*, called Tayleure, is at length engaged by Elliston, which has rendered the necessity of his treaty with Liston questionable; and this arrangement being concluded, Drury *will* open, *on dit*, on the 24th of next month.---N. B. Elliston's *inside* as per last.

* We are really surprised that so respectable a paper as the *Morning Post* should insert the long paragraph which appeared in that journal of Friday, in Miss Foote's behalf, and put *Liverpool Paper*, Aug. 23, at the bottom of it, when *no* such paragraph has appeared in *any* "Liverpool paper," and it is *known* so well by *whom* the said paragraph was written *in London!!!*

Minor Theatres.---The success experienced at Astley's Amphitheatre has been equal to any former season; and the late spectacle of *Sights in England*, backed by the *Battle of Waterloo*, is eminently calculated even to increase it.

We have seen the *Monkey* at the Surrey Theatre, *christened* Monsieur Gouffe, and were surprised to see the house so full, and of such fashionable people:---*Monsieur* did *go off* with very considerable effect. We have not been able to visit the Coburg, but mean to look in the next week, to witness the *Burning of the Mint*, which has proved to that Theatre, we hear, so very productive.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Bow-street.—Monday morning, 19 individuals, charged with a misdemeanour, the nature of which decency forbids us to mention, were examined. They were apprehended on Sunday night, at about ten o'clock, at the Barley Mow public-house, near Exeter 'Change, by two of the Bow street patrol, who had received information of their practices. The neighbourhood of Bow-street was thronged with persons during the examination, the particulars of which are of course totally unfit for publication. The result was, that seven of them, whose names are *Thomas Grange*, the landlord of the Barley Mow, *Robert Watson Armstrong*, *William M'Donald*, *John Lewis*, *Alexander Curts*, *John Brady*, and *William Powell*, were ordered to find bail, which, not being able to do, they were locked up. It was intended to remove the prisoners in the new caravan, and as this became known the crowd increased round the office till it swelled apparently to thousands. At half past two o'clock, it had become so great that further delay was thought unadvisable, and as the caravan was not come, two hackney-coaches were drawn up to the door, and the prisoners immediately placed in them, amidst the hootings and loud execrations of the assembled multitude. It was with great difficulty that they were got without personal injury, down the steps of the office into the vehicles. When there, every species of obstruction was offered to their further progress. The horses were forcibly held back for a considerable time, and the doors of one coach were several times forced open, and nothing but the exertions of a strong body of officers preserved the wretched offenders from an immediate punishment. The coach drove to Clerkenwell prison.

Wednesday, Mr. *Waldo*, a gentleman holding an official situation at Somerset-house, was brought up on a warrant charged by Anne Martine, a pretty looking servant girl, with assaulting her, by violently twisting her neck, and afterwards kicking her down stairs.

Anne Martin, it appeared, is servant at a lodging-house in Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, kept by a Mrs. Billings, and that the defendant is and has been for a long time a lodger there. It was part of Anne's duty to wait upon Mr. Waldo, and the other day she happened to hand him a fork which was not quite so clean as it should have been; whereupon Mr. Waldo flew into a great passion, and seizing poor Anne by the head and shoulders, he gave her neck a violent twist, and then thrust her to the door and kicked her down stairs. She happened to have a stiff neck at the time, and the pain was of course the greater on that account, and she had suffered very considerably ever since the twisting took place.

Mr. Waldo being called upon for his defence, said, "I have nothing to urge but the extreme provocation I received—provocation such as no reasonable man could sustain.

Mr. Minshull.—What provocation could she give you?

Mr. Waldo.—O, Sir, the most tiresome annoyances imaginable have I received from her. There are a thousand little things, you know, connected with one's comforts, trivial in themselves, but of serious consequence in the aggregate, as they destroy a man's patience. There are saucepans, pots, and kettles perhaps out of order, or not clean—knives and forks neither well rubbed nor well sharpened—one's tablecloth carelessly slopped—and, in short, I do'nt say what—but I know it is too much to be borne by a reasonable man.

Mr. Minshull.—But what have you to say to assaulting her in the manner she has described?

Mr. Waldo.—Why, Sir, I asked her for a fork, and she gave me one that was dirty, and when I told her of it she laughed. Now, Sir, was that to be borne, I will ask you? I am not a god nor an angel, and I could not bear it, and so I put her out of the room.

The complainant denied that she laughed.

Mr. Minshull. Really, Sir, I think that provocation very insufficient to warrant such an assault. You seem to have treated her quite cruelly.

Mr. Waldo—Cruelly! O dear no, not at all; I will just give you an idea—and so saying, the defendant advanced towards the complainant with arms extended, but the girl shrunk instinctively from a second experiment upon the strength of her neck, and moved from him as fast as she could, he following, amid great laughter from all present, until Mr. Minshull called out to him not to repeat the operation.

Mr. Minshull told Mr. Waldo he must abstain in future from taking the law into his own hands. He must learn to command his temper.

Mr. Waldo—I do command my temper as long as I can, but I have more to bear than a reasonable man can sustain. I bottle these things up till they burst, and then you know, off they go, with a loud explosion, of course.

Mr. Minshull.—I must call upon you for bail, but I think you had much better compromise the matter with the girl.

Mr. Waldo—Not I, indeed.

Mr. Minshull—Then go to a jury.

Mr. Waldo—So I will.

Mr. Minshull—You must really learn to command your temper.

Mr. Waldo—No I won't. Who can command his temper under such circumstances, I should like to know?

Mr. Minshull—Don't talk nonsense, Sir. You must give more than the ordinary bail, as you won't be taught right from wrong. I require you to give sureties, yourself in 40*l.* and two others in 20*l.* each.

Mr. Waldo said he would soon do that. He gave bail, and was discharged.

Reporting.—The following circumstance occurred at the above Office on Thursday morning.

Some business of minor importance was going on, when Sir Richard Birnie, suddenly turning to the spot where the gentlemen who attend to report the proceedings for the public press, stand, exclaimed, "He bore no talking there." He then quitted his seat, and advancing hastily towards these gentlemen, addressed himself to one who was sitting down, and who was silent, in the following manner:—

"Who are you, Sir?"

The Reporter, rising—"Who am I?"

Sir R. Birnie, raising his voice, "Yes, Sir, who are you?"

A. My name, Sir, is——

Sir R. Birnie, not waiting to hear the answer—"Quit the office, Sir."

"I, Sir, *I* was not talking."

Sir R. Birnie (waiving his hand in the direction of the door)—"Quit the office, Sir."

The mandate was immediately obeyed.

Sir R. Birnie (addressing himself to another Reporter)—"Who are you?"

The Reporter stated the Paper for which he attended.

The same order as in the preceding case was then given, and in the same manner repeated several times before either of the parties could gain the door of the Office.

Marlborough-street.—Monday, *J. C. Muirhead*, Esq. was brought before Sir George Farrant and Mr. Conant, Magistrates, under a serious charge, which decency forbids us to name. After much investigation, the charge was sufficiently proved to the satisfaction of the presiding Magistrates, and the prisoner was fully committed. The offence being bailable, the prisoner was required to find bail in two sureties to the amount of 500*l.* each, and himself in 1000*l.* and there being two similar offences charged upon him at the same time, the amount of bail demanded was so high as 4000*l.* The prisoner stated himself to be in his 72d year, hoped that the Magistrates would show some indulgence, and send him to a prison where he might at least have tolerable accommodation. The Magistrates said that every possible indulgence should be shown him.

A medical man attended as his friend, and attributed his conduct to a kind of fatuity, often attendant upon old age. The prisoner was then committed.

Wednesday being the day named for the further examination of *J. C. Muirhead*, Esq. in custody upon a charge of a very revolting nature, long before the hour appointed (one o'clock) the office was crowded to excess, chiefly by persons attracted by curiosity to see a person who was stated to have so scandalously degraded the station which rank, fortune, and education, had assigned to him in society. There were none of Mr. Muirhead's private friends who attended on the first day present on this occasion; and Mr. Smith no longer appeared as his solicitor, but was succeeded by Mr. Harmer, as being, no doubt, better acquainted with criminal law.

A few minutes after one o'clock, four Magistrates, Sir G. Farrant, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Roe, and Mr. Conant, having taken their seats upon the bench, the prisoner was brought into the public office, and placed at the bar where every other description of offenders are made to take their station. He seemed to have suffered something in point of health since his former examination, but was to all appearance perfectly at ease, and indifferent about the proceedings.

John Charnton, a young man about 18 years of age, being sworn, stated, that about nine months ago, the prisoner came into the shop of Mr. Beatle, oil and colourman, No. 18, Little Newport-street, where witness is apprentice, and purchased some trifling article, for which he paid, and quitted the shop without having said any thing of a particular nature to the witness. He, however, came to the shop several times after, on many of which occasions he introduced very indecent topics of conversation, and used to the witness the most disgusting and (to use the witness's phrase) blackguard language.—[Here the witness repeated, at the desire of the Magistrate, the language alluded to, which is by much too gross for us more particularly to advert to.] He also proposed to the witness, after having asked him whether his master ever gave him leave to go out, to meet him, and go with him to an oyster-shop, at the corner of Mr. Hamby's livery-stables, and said that if he (witness) would consent to certain proposals (the witness here stated those proposals, which we cannot do,) he, the prisoner, would give him a new coat and a 10*l.* note. To get rid of the importunities of the prisoner, witness consented to send to him and let him know what day he could get out; but he never did so, nor had he any idea of performing such a promise. Indeed, after the prisoner was gone, he mentioned to his master the prisoner's proposal; and Mr. Beatle desired him on no account to meet him, or suffer him to enter the shop, and the prisoner did not come afterwards, and he saw nothing more of him.

Mr. Harmer here interfered, and said, that really it was too much to make a disgusting conversation of this kind, if it even did take place, evidence against Mr. Muirhead, and asked the witness if the prisoner had ever attempted to lay hands on him, or take any personal liberties with him.

Witness replied, that he never had; for he would not have permitted him to do so.

The prisoner here exclaimed—"So help me God, I never did. This is a conspiracy against me; and undue means have been used to bring forward this witness."

Mr. Harmer requested Mr. Muirhead to be silent; but he requested in vain; for the prisoner went on talking and laughing, as if in derision of the charge and evidence against him, until Mr. Harmer at last said—"Mr. Muirhead, if you are determined not to be silent, I cannot make you; but unless you are, my attendance must be useless and unnecessary."

Mr. Harmer now submitted, that the evidence of the last witness went for nothing, for he had proved nothing that was cognizable by the magistrates.

Mr. Conant said, that he certainly did understand that this witness could have given very different evidence, and gone much further than he had done; and it seemed to him (Mr. Conant) that some tampering had been used.

Mr. Harmer said, that his client was also of opinion that tampering had been used to bring him forward.

Mr. Conant now observed, that he understood there was a gentleman present who had some other evidence to give respecting the prisoner.

Here Mr. Fores, who keeps a print and caricature shop at the corner of Sackville-street, in Piccadilly, came forward, and said that he had something to state.

Mr. Fores was then sworn, and said, that he has known the prisoner a long time as a most detestable character; he has often observed through his window, at which there is generally collected a crowd of persons, the prisoner made his way gradually through them, until he got close to some youth. (Mr. Fores here described the most scandalous practices on the part of the prisoner.) He (witness) having seen repeated instances of this kind of conduct in the prisoner, thought it his duty to consult two magistrates, to know if he could not have him apprehended for it; but they gave it as their opinion, that Mr. Fores' evidence would not go far enough. Witness has often endeavoured to make the prisoner aware that he knew what he was at, and, if possible, to shame him away from the place, by holding up to his face a print of the Bishop of Clogher; but instead of going away in consequence, he stood and looked at it with the utmost unconcern.

"And is this you Mr. Fores," said the prisoner, "who comes forward against me—a man whom I have patronized, and done material services to?"

"Done me a service," said Mr. Fores; "I would not accept a service at the hand of such a wretch. I believe you once laid out 4*s.* or 5*s.* in prints at my shop, if you call that a service; but you know I know you well, and have seen your practices at my window, with boys, often; and you know that it is as long as 16 years ago—you were the talk of the town. I remember my opposite neighbour, Mr. Lincoln, the hatter, calling out to me one morning, as I stood at my shop door, 'There is that rascal Muirhead gone up the street with a country-looking young boy, that he has just got hold of, along with him:' and I ran as fast as I could after you, but you disappeared."

Mr. Harmer asked when this took place.—Mr. Fores said, two years ago.

Mr. Harmer submitted that it was really too bad to hunt a man down in this way, by detailing circumstances and stories of a man's conduct at such a distance of time.

Mr. Conant said, that although he did not propose to make this evidence against the prisoner, yet he did not think it unfit to have it stated, because until he had heard what Mr. Fores had to say, how could he judge if it were evidence or not? If he (Mr. Conant) were disposed to make all the facts and circumstances stated to him evidence against Mr. Muirhead, he could tell Mr. Harmer that he could trace these practices of the prisoner not to two, but to 20 years back.

"I can speak to 16 years back myself," said Mr. Fores.

Mr. Harmer.—Hold your tongue, Sir.

Mr. Fores.—You provoke one to speak, Sir; it excites a man's indignation to hear any thing said in favour of such a wretch.

Mr. Harmer now said, that he had a proposal, or rather a request to make on the part of his client to the Magistrates, which was that the amount of bail required on the former day should be reduced, as being quite exorbitant and excessive, and far above any bail ever before required for a similar charge. He was also instructed to say that it was entirely out of proportion to the income of Mr. Muirhead.

Prisoner.—It is, Sir, quite out of proportion. I can prove by my rent roll, which I now hold in my hand, that my income, since the failure of my collieries on my estate, does not exceed 2,000*l.* per annum, and on that there are several incumbrances. Besides, it is not likely I should run away. My estate is an entailed one; and if I were to disappear, the next heir would take it, and cut me out altogether.

Mr. Conant said, that he should wish to have some more satisfactory evidence of the prisoner's property than his own bare statement.

Mr. Harmer said, that all Mr. Muirhead wanted was, to reduce the amount of bail to his securities, which at present stood at 2,000*l.* and let his own recognizances remain as it did, or increase it, if the Magistrates thought fit.

After some conversation amongst the Magistrates, Mr. Conant said his present impression was that the bail was not excessive; but he would take a short time to consider, and Mr. Muirhead should have an answer.

Mr. Muirhead said, he felt very much obliged to Mr. Conant, and took that opportunity of thanking him for his kindness, in having better accommodation provided for him in the prison.

Mr. Conant.—You owe me no obligation, Sir; and I can assure you, I feel no disposition to do you any particular act of kindness; but it having been represented to me that you were in a bad state of health, and that the place in which you were confined was damp, I directed that you should be moved to another.

"For which I thank you," said the prisoner. "I am in a very bad state of health: I am labouring under rheumatism and agne, and am in my 72d year."

The prisoner was then removed from the bar: previous to which, however, he said, that since he had been in custody on these unfounded charges, he has had several letters from most respectable persons, ready to come forward to rescue his character: one signed "Humanitas," the contents of which would do honour to human nature, and the writer of which desired an answer to be sent to him at the office of *The Morning Post*.

After the prisoner was removed from the office, an elderly respectable-looking man, who had been listening attentively to the whole proceeding, came forward, and stated to the Magistrates, that he had lived as steward with Mr. Muirhead about 40 years ago, but he was obliged to quit his service very soon, from practices he observed in Mr. Muirhead at that time, of such a nature, that no man of character could live in his service.

"Forty years ago!" said Mr. Conant, "Why, then, when I said twenty years, I was considerably under the mark."

"Indeed you were, Sir," said the steward.

Mr. Roe asked the steward what he considered Mr. Muirhead's property to be.

He replied, that when he lived with him, (40 years ago) his rental was above 2,000*l.* a-year; and since then several coal-mines have been discovered on the estate. The property is entirely situated near Glasgow, in Scotland, and he never knew of his having any other estate. He may, however, have since made purchases, and he believed he had; for he was a close man, and never spent half of his income.

The prisoner has not as yet given any notice of bail.

VARIETIES.

LORD BYRON'S MONUMENT.

An elegant Grecian tablet of white marble was placed last week in the chancel of Hucknall church. We subjoin a copy of the inscription. The words are in Roman capitals, and divided into lines, as under:

IN THE VAULT BENEATH,
WHERE MANY OF HIS ANCESTORS AND HIS MOTHER ARE BURIED,
LIE THE REMAINS OF
GEORGE GORDON NOEL BYRON,
LORD BYRON, OF NOCHDALE,
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER;
THE AUTHOR OF "CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE."
HE WAS BORN IN LONDON, ON THE
22D OF JANUARY, 1788.
HE DIED AT MISSOLONGHI, IN WESTERN GREECE, ON THE
19TH OF APRIL, 1824,
ENGAGED IN THE GLORIOUS ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THAT
COUNTRY TO HER ANCIENT FREEDOM AND RENOWN.

HIS SISTER, THE HONOURABLE
AUGUSTA MARIA LEIGH,
PLACED THIS TABLET TO HIS MEMORY.

LINEN-DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

Tuesday evening a meeting of the Linen-drapers' Assistants was held at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting a resolution which had been agreed to by the employers, at a meeting which took place on Friday last at the London Coffee House.

Mr. Biss, one of the body of assistants, having been called to the chair, stated shortly the object for which they were assembled, and after pointing out the hardships and privations to which assistants had been hitherto subjected in consequence of the length of time they were kept to business, recommended strongly the adoption of the resolution previously agreed to by their employers. The purport of the resolution was, that in the months of November, December, January, and February, business was to cease at the hour of seven in the evening; in September, October, March, and April, at eight, and during the other four months, May, June, July, and August, at nine, it being understood that, throughout the year, shops were to continue open an hour later on Saturdays.

After a desultory conversation, in which many of the individuals present expressed a grateful sense of the kindness and liberality of their employers, who had thus consented to abridge the hours of labour, the resolution was agreed to with only two or three dissentient voices.

It was then agreed that a registry office should be established, where the names of assistants might be enrolled, and to which employers might have recourse when they stood in need of them.

The next proposition was, that the assistants should form themselves into a society, and establish a fund. The principal objects to which it is to be applied are, first to assist, at the rate of one guinea per week, such members as may be out of employment, or rendered incompetent from age or infirmity; and secondly, to form a collection of books. Every person admitted a member before the 1st of September next, to pay 10*s.* It was further agreed, that every member who should be found to continue at business after the hours stated in the resolution, was to be fined 5*s.* for the first time, 10*s.* for the second, and if detected a third time, to be expelled, and not to be admitted again unless proposed by two members. Any member discharged by his employer for refusing to work after hours, to be allowed one guinea a week until such time as he could procure another situation.

Thanks having been voted to the master linen-drapers, haberdashers, silk-mercers, &c. &c. assembled on Friday last at the London Coffee-house, and also to the chairman, the meeting broke up at half-past ten.

EXECUTION.

(From the *Bury Gazette*.)

The execution of John Mann for highway-robbery, was appointed to take place on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, at Bury. About two o'clock on the morning of that day, the following order was delivered to the gaoler, by a messenger who had left London on the preceding afternoon:

Whitehall, 15th August, 1825.

Sir—I am to acquaint you that the accompanying respite has been granted to John Mann, only with a view to give time for Mr. Secretary Peel's consideration of his case, and that the prisoner must not be led to expect a further suspension of the law.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
To the Keeper of the Gaol, Bury St. Edmund's. H. HOBHOUSE.

This respite, it appears, was granted in consequence of a petition having been transmitted from Hadleigh to the Home Secretary, after the announcement of the unsuccessful issue of the application to the Lord Chief Justice by the Rev. J. G. Smith.

In conformity with the little hope held out by the above letter, Mr. Orridge, the gaoler, anxiously impressed upon the prisoner's mind that there was scarcely a possibility of Mr. Peel advising His Majesty to grant a pardon, when made acquainted with the merits of the case. The unfortunate man's hopes were, in consequence, by no means sanguine, and his attention to his religious duties continued as strict as before. On the morning of Friday, however, he watched anxiously from the window of his cell to discover if the coffin, according to custom, was that morning carried into the chapel. He saw that it was, and the faint ember of hope died within him.

ALBION CLUB

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 17. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1825. Price 7d.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—A New Comedy, in Three Acts, is in rehearsal, and will be produced as speedily as possible.
On Monday—Roses and Thorns, with the Two Pages of Frederick the Great, and Quite Correct.
On Tuesday—Intrigue, with the Heir at Law, and Midas.
On Wednesday—The Deaf Lover, with Sweethearts and Wives, and Quite Correct.
On Thursday—Simpson and Co. with Roses and Thorns, and Midas.
On Friday—A favourite Opera, with Quite Correct.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—On Monday, the BASHFUL MAN, Mr. Bhishington, by Mr. Mathews.—After which JONATHAN IN ENGLAND, Jonathan W. Doubikins, by Mr. Mathews.—With the Vampire.
On Tuesday, Mr. Mathews will perform in Two Pieces; with the Rendezvous.
On Wednesday will be performed, for the first time, a new Operatic Drama, to be called THE SHEPHERD BOY.
The principal characters by Miss Kelly, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Keeley, Mr. W. Chapman, and Miss Goward.
After which (first time this season) A Dun a Day.—With the Knight of Snowdoun.
And on Thursday will be performed, for the first time, a new Musical Farce, to be called THE STOUT GENTLEMAN.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday, Sept. 5, and during the week, a new Melo-drame called THE JEW OF WILNA; a new Ballet, called L'AMOUR & LE POISON; the extraordinary performances of Monsieur Gouffe, in THE ISLAND APE; and the popular Musical Extravaganza called THE COLONEL'S COME.

ROYAL COBURG THEATRE.—On Monday next, will be presented an entirely new grand historical, anecdotic, local melo drama, called THE LAST DAYS OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE; comprising every incident of his life, from his flight from Waterloo till his death at St. Helena. In the course of which will be exhibited a grand Naval Moving Panorama, displaying the progress of the Northumberland from Plymouth Sound, and an exact representation of the Funeral Procession and ceremony of the Interment of Napoleon Buonaparte. After which, the favourite melo-drama, called THE BEAR HUNTER OF THE PYRENEES. To conclude with (first time at half price) the highly popular spectacle of THE BURNING OF THE KENT, EAST-INDIAMAN.

The Magnificent Spectacle commences at a Quarter-past Six o'Clock precisely, with the Grand Procession into the Cathedral at Rheims.
THIRD WEEK OF SIGHTS IN ENGLAND AND FETES IN FRANCE,
And the last Week of the BATTLE of WATERLOO.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On Monday, 5th September, and every evening, the performances to commence with the costly and imposing Spectacle of SIGHTS IN ENGLAND AND FETES IN FRANCE; embracing the most splendid Regal Pageants, Banners, Processions, Cavalcades, Royal Carriages, drawn by Six and Eight Horses, &c. The Piece, offering as its principal feature, a correct representation of the CORONATION OF CHARLES X. King of France. In the Circle the astonishing Horsemanship Evolutions of Mr. Woolford. The whole to conclude with the Grand National Spectacle of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Box Office from Ten to Four.
Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2s.—Gal. 1s.—Doors open at Half-past Five.

ANATOMIE VIVANTE, OR LIVING SKELETON.—The Public is most respectfully informed, that the Exhibition of this most *Extraordinary Being*, will close next Tuesday week.
To be viewed till that time, at the Chinese Saloon, 94, Pall-mall, at the hours of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 o'clock, precisely.—Admittance, 2*s. 6d.*

LAST DAYS OF NAPOLEON.—Great Room, Spring Gardens.—MARSHALL'S NEW PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA, with additions lately made, illustrative of all the events that occurred to Bonaparte from the Battle of Waterloo till his death, displaying Thirteen Views of St. Helena, the Battles of Genappe, Trafalgar, &c. The Figures, Ships of War, &c. being on the largest scale, and accompanied by a full Military Band, give a complete sensation of reality—Day exhibitions from 12 to 5.—Evening ditto, by gas, at 7 and half-past 8 o'clock.

EXHIBITION (at No. 8, Soho-square, near the Bazaar) OF MODELS OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS IN SWITZERLAND, upon a very large scale, by which the Artist has been enabled to combine the most faithful representations of the natural grandeur of Swiss scenery, with the most perfect accuracy of detail. That of Mont Blanc, including the Valley of Chamouni, 14 feet by 8, is eminently calculated to give a correct idea of this magnificent object, with its snowy mantles, its extensive glaciers, and the numerous needles by which it is surrounded. Also a Model, upon a large scale, of that wonderful work of Buonaparte's, the Road over Simplon into Italy. One of Mont Righi, with the Valley Goldau, represented in the state of devastation caused by the falling of the Rosberg, in 1806. One of the Passage of St. Gothard and the Devil's Bridge. Also the interesting Passage of Mont Cenis. Models of the Cities of Geneva and Edinburgh; and various others, all executed with due regard to accuracy and effect.—Admission 1s.—Small Models of the above made for Sale.

FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACKETS start from off the Custom-house or the Tower, for
Calais, daily, (Sundays excepted);
Boulogne, every Wednesday and Saturday;
Ostend, every Wednesday and Saturday;
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The high popularity of the above invaluable articles have excited the envy of empiricism, whence emanate deleterious imitation and palpable false-hood; foisting on the Public pestiferious preparation as the original; imitating the labels, bills, bottles, and advertisement. To prevent this imposition, the Proprietors solicit particular attention on purchasing, to ask for "ROWLAND'S," and observe the Signature in red ink, "A. ROWLAND and SON."

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Superior Gin, 14s.; Jamaica Rum, 15s.; Brandy, 25s. per gallon—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cyder, Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

CHESTER.

Peter Morgan was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Sampson Phillips, at Macclesfield, on the 5th of April, by stabbing him with a red-hot poker.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Hill) told the Jury, that the prisoner was indicted along with a person of the name of Francis Johnstone, who had absconded, for the murder of a man called Sampson Phillips. He was bound, however, to tell them, that though the prisoner was indicted for murder, the offence which he had committed amounted in point of law not to murder, but only to manslaughter. They would, however, see from the facts which he should detail to them, that it was manslaughter committed under very aggravated circumstances. The Learned Gentleman here stated the details of the case, as he afterwards proved them in evidence by the following witnesses:—

Joseph Gregory.—I keep the Union public-house, at the Dams, Macclesfield. On the night of Tuesday, the 5th of April, I was disturbed by a great noise made by two men fighting. I was not quite undressed at the time, so I came down stairs, and went out of my back door into the crowd. The names of the two men fighting were Madden and Christopher. They were both strangers to me. Shortly afterwards Sampson Phillips and the prisoner came out of their respective houses. I saw them fighting, as well as the other two men. I saw a man of the name of Francis Johnstone in the crowd. I then left the crowd, and went to my own brewhouse corner. Phillips and the prisoner were still fighting when I left them. By my brewhouse corner there is an entry, which leads to the house where the prisoner and Johnstone lodged. Johnstone ran past me, and entered into his own back door. I followed him, in consequence of the haste with which he ran. The door of the house was fast, and he called out repeatedly for the people in the house to open it. He said, "If they did not open it, he would break it down" He got into the house. I saw him come out of it with a poker in his hand, which was red hot. He took it with him amongst the crowd to the place where the prisoner and Phillips were fighting. I followed him to the outside of the crowd, but I did not go into it. I did not see to whom Johnstone gave the poker. Very soon after Johnstone got into the crowd, I heard a man make a moan.

Cross-examined.—There was great confusion and scuffling at that time and place. I did not see Johnstone part with the poker at all. The moan was made almost directly after Johnstone entered the crowd. I charged Johnstone as being the man who had so ill-treated Phillips. I made the charge against him that night, and he absconded the next morning. I knew Johnstone well. He is very like the prisoner in size, gesture, complexion, height, lustiness, and voice. He is not like him in feature. There were about 50 persons present at this row. It was quite moonlight.

John Martin.—I know the prisoner at the bar by his whiskers. I lived at the time of this disturbance within 100 yards from his lodgings, but I did not know him before that time. I did not see the prisoner fighting with anybody. I did not see Johnstone do anything. I saw two Irishmen fighting; George Madden was the name of one of them; the name of the other I did not know. I knew the deceased Sampson Phillips. I do not know what he was doing, as I did not see him till he was down on the ground. I did not pick him up. I laid hold of the poker. I believe the prisoner was the man from whom I took it. He was stooping at the time, and it appeared to me that he had it in the body of the deceased. The poker was hot at the time. I burnt my hands by laying hold of it. I did not wrest the poker from the prisoner. It was so hot that I was obliged to let go my hold of it. I have no doubt that the prisoner was the man from whom I took the poker. My reason for thinking so is, that that man had red sandy whiskers, and the prisoner has red sandy whiskers too. Nobody but me laid hold of the man with the poker.

Cross-examined.—I took no notice of the man's features. I only noticed his whiskers. The mischief was done to the deceased before I saw him. The prisoner was prizing with the poker in the body of the deceased when I went up. There was considerable confusion whilst this was doing. The next time I saw the prisoner, was at Mr. Clulow's office, when he was under charge, within a few days afterwards.

By the COURT.—There has been no alteration in the prisoner's whiskers since that disturbance.

George Wheeler.—I saw two men fighting on the night of the 5th of April. Madden was one of the fighters: the other was a stranger. I saw Sampson Philips on that night, by the house where he got his wound. I saw prisoner before that time. He came up to me whilst the men were fighting, and I said to him, "Let the men have fair-play, whether they be Irish or English." He seemed to be in a rage, and he gave me a challenge. Whilst Morgan and I were speaking, Sampson Phillips came up, and said something to Morgan. At the same time Francis Johnstone stepped up, and flew at Phillips. I believe Johnstone struck Phillips, but I lost sight of Phillips and Johnstone. Morgan, the prisoner, stopped with me for about two or three minutes, and then went away suddenly, as I thought, among the crowd Phillips and Johnstone had gone towards the same place, or somewhere thereabouts. I lost sight then of all three for some little time. The next I saw was Francis Johnstone, standing on my left hand. I then went a bit among the crowd, and I saw the deceased lying on his back. I saw the prisoner making two or three attempts to stab Sampson Phillips, but I can't say what with. I looked like a stick or a poker. I saw John Martin, the last witness, attempt to get the weapon away from the prisoner, but he left loose suddenly, saying, "it was so hot." John Martin challenged the prisoner with having a hot poker, but I do not recollect the exact words he used. The prisoner denied having any weapon at all, and then ran away. Johnstone was standing by me at the time whilst the prisoner was stabbing the deceased.

Cross-examined.—What are you? A man. (A laugh.) What else? A weaver in a small ware way at Macclesfield. This riot lasted an hour or more. I was neither joining in it nor preventing it. I did not say that the prisoner used a poker before the coroner. I said that I did not know what the weapon was. I felt an unpleasant smell when the prisoner struck the deceased with that weapon; it was like the smell of burnt flesh. I have no ill-will towards the Irish. I wish England and Ireland both well. I have never said that I bore ill-will to the Irish. I feel equal philanthropy towards the natives of both countries.

Mr. John Fleet.—I am a surgeon at Macclesfield. On the evening of the 6th of April last, I was called in to see the deceased. I found him sitting by the fire-side very ill. I desired him to undress himself. He did so. I found the scrotum swelled, and an oblique wound passing through the left side of it backwards into the perinæum. It was upwards of an inch in depth and in circumference; but it was surrounded by a whitish appearance originating from the instrument with which it was inflicted. From what I saw, the wound in my judgment must have been inflicted by a heated instrument. A red-hot poker would have inflicted such a wound I attended the deceased from the evening of the 6th of April till the 22nd of May, when he died. I attended him twice a day. The wound I have described was the cause of his death undoubtedly.

Cross-examined.—The wound affected his constitution. The topical wound produced an affection of the constitution, which caused his death. The deceased died of exhaustion, produced by the wound. There was the mark of but one injury in the person of the deceased. I consider a wound in the perinæum a dangerous, but I will not say a mortal wound. It would not necessarily produce death: but if is probable that it would. If there had been three or four stabs made at the deceased's person with a heated poker, I must have seen them; but I did not see any such thing.

By the COURT. From the appearance of the wound, there must have been some force employed in the infliction of it. I think the wound must have been inflicted by a thrust. There was a mark of another thrust on the trowsers of the deceased.

John Upton, called by the prosecution, but examined only by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. D. F. JONES.—I am the constable who seized the prisoner. I seized him on the Tuesday. I took the prisoner to the bedside of the deceased on the 15th of April by order of the magistrates. I asked the sick man in the presence of the prisoner, whether it was the prisoner who wounded him? He said that he thought it was not, because he was the man with whom he (the deceased) had fought. The deceased said that he did not know that he was stabbed at the time. He conceived that somebody had grasped him. The prisoner said to the deceased that he was innocent. I have been a constable two years. I did not purposely give the prisoner an opportunity of escaping. I did not know where he was, whilst he was at Bollington, but he came to me. He behaved as properly as a man could do whilst he was in my custody.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, solemnly protested his innocence.

Joseph Walton.—I live at Macclesfield. I saw this disturbance from my own door. I saw a poker in the hands of Johnstone. I heard him say "Clear the way" He then ran into the crowd. I saw him give a run with it at the deceased. He appeared to me to be stabbing at him. I heard a cry out immediately. I saw the poker run into the deceased. At that time the prisoner was on the ground at a distance of two or three yards from the deceased. The prisoner did not touch the poker. Johnstone was dressed in a light fustian jacket, but the prisoner was stripped. I know nothing of the prisoner at all.

Cross-examined.—There was a great crowd of about 100 persons about the fighters. When Johnstone came with the poker, he cleared the people away from the fighters, so that I could see them. Though I saw Johnstone stabbing at the man, I never called out to him not to murder the man. I have been before in a court of justice. I was at Knutsford because 4*l.* was missing out of the shop in which I worked, and a person was ill-natured enough to say that I had taken it. My master's name was Wordsworth. I should not like to swear that I never confessed to my master that I had taken it.

Re-examined.—I was tried at Knutsford on this charge, and was acquitted of it.

Alfred Lubbock.—I live at the Dams. I am not a Catholic, nor a Methodist, nor a Presbyterian. The disturbance took place at my door. I saw Johnstone come past me with a red-hot poker. I did not hear him say any thing. I saw him go into the crowd, and afterwards heard a shriek. I did not see what Johnstone did with the poker. The prisoner was down on the ground when Johnstone went into the crowd. I know nothing of the prisoner, He is a stranger to me.

Cross-examined.—I never got into the ring where the parties were fighting. I stood at my own door. I did not see Sampson Phillips at all in the crowd.

Re-examined.—The people moved quickly out of the way when they saw the red-hot poker.

The CHIEF JUSTICE summed up the evidence, and left it to the jury to decide whether the wound of which the deceased had died had been inflicted by Johnstone or the prisoner. If they were of opinion that it was inflicted by Johnstone, they would acquit the prisoner; but if they thought that it was inflicted by the prisoner, then they must find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, since the offence, as proved by the evidence, did not amount to murder, but only to manslaughter.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

MONDAY, AUGUST 29.

MANSLAUGHTER.

William Johnson was indicted for the manslaughter of Nathan Johnson.

It appeared that a quarrel had taken place between the parties at Diceley on the 8th of June. In the midst of it the prisoner was down, and pulled the deceased upon him, and by a violent exertion he threw him over his head; he got up, and complained of being very seriously injured. After this he got up again and challenged the deceased to fight, who declined, saying he was very ill. He a second time challenged him further on in the evening; and at last a battle ensued, in which the deceased was thrown against a hedge bank, and, before he was firm upon his legs again, the prisoner kicked him violently in the stomach and the lower part of the belly.

James Allen was called, and proved the several facts of the case.

Other witnesses were examined.

James Yates was called for the defence.—He said he witnessed the quarrel from the beginning. He stated that the mother of the deceased called out to the prisoner, and said, "If thou bites him, I'll kill thee." She encouraged him to fight, and insisted on his stripping off his shirt, observing, that her son could beat the prisoner in two minutes. They both met together with a kick. It was mutual kicking.

The Surgeon was re-called and examined by the Court—Is not a rupture sometimes occasioned by excessive exertion?—No, my Lord. What! have you not seen numerous cases of poor people in the Hospitals with ruptures, occasioned by straining? I never saw such cases, my Lord, in the same way as the prisoner's. I have come here 50 miles, and I wish to know who is to pay me? CHIEF JUSTICE—You'll be paid by the public. How much? CHIEF JUSTICE—You'll be paid what is proper, what you deserve. Judge WILSON—You'll be paid according to the judgment you display in ruptures! ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I can assure you, my Lord, we have had great trouble in getting the Surgeon here at all.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

In passing sentence, Judge JERVIS observed that it had been proved he had received a challenge, and that the mother of the deceased excited him to fight. His conduct however had been very cruel and culpable; and the Court were determined, if possible, to put an end to that brutal mode of fighting; but in consequence of the length of time he had already been imprisoned, the sentence would not be so severe as it otherwise would have been. He was then sentenced to be imprisoned to hard labour in the House of Correction for three calendar months.

Prisoner—Thank you, my Lord.

CUTTING AND MAIMING.

William Brooks, aged 33, was indicted for having, on the night of the 2d of April, wilfully and maliciously stabbed and cut Margaret, the wife of John Rhodes, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm.

Although the interest of this case was of a very trifling nature, the facts were, nevertheless, of a very aggravated description. It appeared there had been a quarrel among the parties, in the course of which the prisoner, who stated he had been struck by the prosecutrix with the edge of a patten (which, by the bye, was not proved in evidence), became very much enraged, and in the midst of the tumult, Margaret Rhodes was cut by the prisoner on the spine, shoulder, neck, and other parts, with a sharp instrument, which, the prisoner wished to make appear, was a spur he then had accidentally in his hand.

The Surgeon proved the nature of the wounds; and the prisoner produced testimony of rather an equivocal description in his defence.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, in summing up the evidence, said that the Jury would consider whether the prisoner contemplated, at the time he struck her, doing her some grievous bodily harm. He was of opinion there was a strong case against him. It was not necessary that the wound should be of such a description that death might ensue in order to make out the charge, and he thought there could be little doubt but that the object of the prisoner was to do her some bodily injury. It was proved that the wounds were of such a nature that she could not attend on the Magistrates to undergo an examination.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Let him be put down for the present. I shall not now pass sentence. I can hold out but little hope for him.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—ROBBERY AT THE AUCTION MART.—On Saturday, *J. Palin*, a man of venerable appearance, who has been privately examined before the Lord Mayor several times, upon a charge of having stolen a Bank of England note for 1,000*l.*, from the person of a gentleman of large fortune, in the Auction Mart, was publicly examined in the Justice Room. Mr. Hobler, jun., appeared as Solicitor for the prosecution; Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Harmer attended as Counsel and Solicitor for the prisoner.

Mr. Robertson (the prosecutor) an elderly gentleman, deposed as follows:—I went to the Auction Mart on the 8th of November, intending to bid for an estate of considerable magnitude, and I took with me a sum of money, understanding that a deposit of 20 per cent. on the purchase money would be required. I had about me 9,600*l.* in bank notes, which I had received for a cheque of Marsden and Co., on Sir Peter Poole and Co.; I did not look at the numbers of the notes, but at the amount. I had the notes of Mr. Marsden, jun., who went to get me the money, which he brought to me in nine 1,000*l.* notes. When I received the bank notes I folded them up in a piece of paper, and put them in my left-hand trowser's pocket. Before the sale commenced, the auctioneer stated that the deposit required was not so much as had been given to understand it was. The estate was knocked down to me, and I had to pay no more than 5,618*l.* as a deposit, which I paid in five 1,000*l.*, a 500*l.*, and a 100*l.* note, and my cheque for 18*l.* 15s., making up together the amount of the deposit and of the auction duty. I put those notes into the hands of Mr. Robins' clerk, and they were the same that I had received from Mr. Marsden, jun. There remained in my possession four 1,000*l.* notes, and those I put up, I think, in the same paper in which I had folded the whole before I entered the Auction Mart, and returned them to the same pocket.

The LORD MAYOR—"Was this done in the open Mart, so that you could be seen?"

Mr. Robertson—It was at the table in the open room; I was perfectly open to observation. After the business was settled, I prepared to depart; the room was crowded, and I had my great coat on my arm, not being able to get it on at the top of the room; on proceeding to the door, I felt considerable obstruction, and I exclaimed, I think, "Why do you obstruct me?" I did not know exactly how, but I found that I was greatly pressed by the people. When, however, I got to the end of the room, and felt for my notes, I found they were gone. It immediately occurred to me that my pocket had been picked while I was endeavouring to get through the crowd, but I still thought the notes had worked out as I struggled through the crowd, and I retraced my steps, looking on the ground as I went along, but I saw nothing. Upon returning I found no obstruction whatever; so that I considered it quite clear that my pocket had been picked. I then went, accompanied by a gentleman, to the Bank, and did all that was necessary towards stopping the payment of the notes.

Mr. ADOLPHUS—Look at the gentleman at the bar, and tell me whether you have any idea that you saw him at the Auction Mart on that day?

Mr. Robertson—"Certainly not. I have not the slightest idea that I saw him. I never saw him to my knowledge before I saw him here."

Mr. Robert Clarke Marsden deposed, that the cheque alluded to by Mr. Robertson had been paid by the firm to that gentleman on the 11th of November. Witness went to the banking-house of Sir Peter Pole and Co. for Mr. Robertson, and received for him the amount, which he delivered to him.

Mr. Thomas Clifton, clerk to Sir Peter Poole, proved the payment of the cheque in bank notes, which he enumerated. Amongst them was No. 302, for 1,000*l.* It was proved by other evidence, that the note No. 302 was one of those which Mr. Robertson was robbed of at the Auction Mart.

Mr. Cope, the Marshal, deposed, that a warrant against Mr. Palin having been issued, he went to that person's house, at No. 62, Holborn-bridge, and in a bureau in the parlour found the bank note 302. No other note was there. John Forrester, the officer, took it out of a book in his presence.

Mr. Robertson—"That is one of the notes that ought to have been in my possession, after I paid the deposit."

Mr. ADOLPHUS—"Mr. Cope, did you not go afterwards to the prisoner, by the direction of his sister, to a place where he was sitting, amongst his friends?" Mr. Cope—"I did."

Mr. ADOLPHUS—"And did he not request to be allowed to sit another hour with his friends, after which he accompanied you?" Mr. Cope—"Certainly he did."

John Forrester deposed, that he found the bank-note cut up in two parts, and placed in different pieces of paper.

The LORD MAYOR—"Mr. Palin, you have heard the circumstances which have been stated against you: perhaps, you can satisfactorily account for the possession of this note?" Mr. Palin—"My Lord, I feel so embarrassed, under the disgraceful charge made against me, that I feel myself under the necessity of submitting the whole of the case to my Counsel."

Mr. ADOLPHUS—My Lord, I submit that there is nothing against my client in the evidence brought before you. In order to make this case within the rules of evidence, it is necessary to prove that Mr. Palin had the property in his possession soon after the loss of it; but here nothing like recent possession has been proved."

The LORD MAYOR—"According to that argument, a person who steals a bank-note has only to lock it up for a few months to be exonerated from all suspicion of the theft."

Mr. ADOLPHUS—"There are no suspicious circumstances attending the discovery of the note in Mr. Palin's possession. He is a man in an extensive line of business. If he kept a small chandler's shop, and there appeared to be a wish of concealment, or an inclination to keep out of the way, it would have been a different thing."

The LORD MAYOR—"He is asked whether he can explain satisfactorily for the possession of this note, and he immediately refers me to his Counsel or his Solicitor. Am I to consider that as a test of his innocence?"

Mr. A.—"He says he is embarrassed."

The LORD MAYOR—"When an innocent man is charged with having stolen a 1,000*l.* note, it is natural to expect that he will be as anxious as possible to give all the information in his power on the subject, to acquit himself."

Mr. ADOLPHUS—"Suppose he had won it at play, he might not wish to expose that fact. Suppose a friend, who was bankrupt, had given it to him to keep, he might not wish to state that fact."

The LORD MAYOR—"It is natural to suppose that he would mention either of these facts rather than lie under the imputation of being a thief."

Mr. ADOLPHUS—"Well, I am not obliged to account for the manner in which I got the watch now in my pocket. The other party must prove that I stole it, if I am charged with having got it dishonestly."

The Lord Mayor—"It is rather odd, you must admit, that a person directly charged with a robbery of so serious a nature should call upon his legal advisers to account for the possession."

Mr. HARMER—"We say we have received it from Paris, and the prosecutor has no right to make the inquiry."

Mr. HOBLER, jun.—"The prisoner has already answered the question in private. His statement, which is entirely contradictory, is taken down, and the Lord Mayor can have it if he pleases, upon the oath of the Chief Clerk.

The LORD MAYOR desired that the Chief Clerk should be sworn.

The Chief Clerk then read the statement made by Palin privately. It mentioned, without saying a word about the person by whom it had been originally handed to Palin, that he (Palin) had brought it over here from Paris; and it contradicted that assertion, by stating that a female at Paris had transmitted it to him, and that he had given 25,000 francs for it, although he was told it was a stolen note by the person from whom he had purchased it.

The LORD MAYOR said he should commit the prisoner for the robbery.

Mr. ADOLPHUS requested that the prisoner might be allowed to remain at the Compter until the result of an application to the Chief Justice to admit him to bail should be known.

The LORD MAYOR consented, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

BOW-STREET.—Monday, a man named *Mitchell*, a groom, in the service of a Gentleman of the name of Powell, residing in Nightingale-lane, Clapham, appeared according to an undertaking, which, it was alleged, he had entered into, to answer the complaint of William Thomas, one of the horse-patrol, who made the following statement:—On Saturday night last he (the patrol) was on duty on the Dulwich-road, when he saw the defendant riding a very valuable horse, which was wanting a shoe, and which seemed to have been over-ridden: he stopped him, and asked who and what he was, and to whom the horse belonged; and he replied in a short and rather surly tone, that his horse was his master's, and that he was going to take it home to his

gating this report, I trust your sense of justice will prompt you to grant the like facility to its contradiction, by your obedient servant,
4, Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, Aug. 27. A. J. VALPY.

together with a long letter from the solicitors to the concern, upon which the sagacious "leading Journal" writes an article, beginning thus: "We insert two letters on the subject of the 'British and Foreign Paper Company,' from parties who have each acquired at our hands a right to that species of attention: one is from Mr. A. J. VALPY, of Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street; the real Mr. VALPY, who disclaims all concern with the joint Stock project, to which a name precisely like his own has been affixed. It gratifies us to have any means of pointing out the *difference* between A GENUINE AND A *spurious* ARTICLE, whether it be a piece of news, a pound of sugar, or a Joint Stock director." The termination of this paragraph, no doubt, convulsed all Blackfriars and Cheapside, and the "wit of the *Times*" was echoed from Printing-house Yard to the Royal Exchange, and God knows its wit *is* something astonishing; but our readers may perhaps differ with us, when we inform them that the "*real* Mr. Valpy" the Cockney flounders about, is no Mr. Valpy at all; and that "gratified" as this paper is, "to point out the difference between a *genuine* and a *spurious* article," it had not that gratification on the present occasion, for the letter above quoted, turned out to be a *forgery*, as the following, in their next day's publication, fully proves:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—You can readily imagine my surprise on my arrival in town this morning, on seeing a letter signed with my name in your paper of this day, which is the most outrageous as well as INSIDIOUS *forgery* that can well be penned. I am, however, somewhat satisfied, from my knowledge of the parties connected with your paper, that you will feel equally interested with myself in detecting the author of such a fraud. I have never had reason to withdraw my name from the projected Company; nor shall I as long as I feel that the fairest chance is held out of paying the shareholders a considerable interest for their advances. I have no wish, on the present occasion, to answer any observation of your own on the prospects of the Company, because, as a Director, I should of course be only considered as an interested advocate; but you may be assured that I would not lend my name to any Company whose pretensions I had reason even to suspect. I do not wish to answer your correspondents who consider the Company's proceedings a job, unless they will sign their names, in which case the public who have desired or written for shares, would best judge whether they would place most confidence in them or the Directors attached to the Company. The party or parties who are accessory to the EXTRAORDINARY *forgery* of my name, have given the best proof that they have a well-founded fear of the success of the Company. I have no idea that the "Paper Company" will ruin any existing stationer, but I do hope (and *I feel it*, as a great consumer of paper) that such an association may be the means of checking the known practice of using *plaster of Paris*, &c. in such quantities as to render the paper perishable in a very few years. If I can effect this in any degree, I shall be glad, but I have no wish to enter more on this subject.

Trusting, Sir, that you will assist me in detecting the *forgery* practised on you to day, believe me that I shall, if successful, consign the perpetrator to that just infamy which he deserves.

I am, your's truly, A. J. VALPY.
Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, August 29.

The reason probably why the Cockney scribe could not, in this instance, "point out the difference between a *genuine* and a SPURIOUS article," is, because it was not a pound of sugar—as it happened to refer both to "a piece of news, and a joint stock director:"—it really makes one sneeze at such stultified presumption.

In addition to this extraordinary instance, we find in the same day's paper these two letters:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—Your Statement respecting the Lower Rhine Steam Company, in which my name is held forth to the public in a very questionable shape, is, in the most important particulars, wholly false. Whoever may be your correspondent, I trust his word is not more credible than mine. It is stated, that we edified the public by informing them that receipts would be issued on pink, instead of yellow paper. No such notice was issued either by us or with our knowledge. It is to be hoped, then, in future, you will be careful how you mix up the names of people of respectability with the transactions of swindlers on the Stock Exchange. Your's respectfully,
Borough Bank, Aug. 27. H. WESTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—I have just seen an anonymous paragraph in your paper of the 18th instant, insinuating that I have compromised some of the rights belonging to my situation at Westminster Abbey, in order to secure a stipulated salary; and I take the earliest opportunity of requesting you to inform the public that the insinuation is a falsehood.

I am your humble servant,
THOMAS GREATOREX.
Newton, near Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Aug. 26.

Upon a review of such unprecedented and apparently wilful misrepresentations, we are induced to hope the parties so grossly maligned will investigate the matter much more closely than by the mere insertion of a letter; for although we profess to be no friends of any temporary speculations, and are not prepared to say how far the ones in question may be respectable or not, we nevertheless think that the persons representing them are not to be arraigned by an ignorant journalist, who, from accident or circumstance, has the power of influencing the minds of many; whereas, when his *real* talents become displayed, he should be at once divested of this power, and laughed at for such an idle and audacious manner of filling his columns.

LINES

Sent by LORD ARTHUR HILL to MRS. COUTTS with the present of an ALBUM.

Fair lady! at thy beauty's shine
I lay this gift with bended knee,
In hopes, that some empassioned line
Its leaves may fold, will speak of me.
And, knowing Cupid's many a whim,
Oh, when thou woo'st that roving elf,
Cherish the memory of him
Who sends this *semblance* OF HIMSELF!!!

ALARMING INTELLIGENCE.

INCLEDON has *avowed* his *intention* of quitting Brighton FOR EVER, in consequence of *some neglect that he has met with!—Morning Chronicle, Wednesday.*

What will become of Brighton after this, we do not pretend even to surmise. HIS MAJESTY'S withdrawing from that place is at once accounted for.

GRANGE, the fellow who keeps the Barley-Mow public house, was admitted to bail on Tuesday—one of his securities is a man by the name of GRIFFIN, a miserable barber on Snow Hill, and the other, a person of *respectability*, at Bethnal Green. We shall not enter into any examination at present of the one or the other, but shall recommend our "unwashed artificers" to be particularly careful at what shop they get *shaved at* for the future. A wretch by the name of SIMPSON has been this week fully committed for trial, for the COMMISSION *of this* ENORMITY, and JOHN GROSSET MUIRHEAD, who, in addition to his other distinctions and titles, is A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY *for the suppression of* VICE, and a Director of *the Auxiliary* BIBLE *Society*, of St. George's in the Fields, remains, thank God, yet IN CUSTODY.

THEATRICALS.

The successful career of *Tarrare* terminated on Wednesday, owing to the secession of BRAHAM and MISS PATON, who are gone to the HEREFORD MUSIC MEETING, and the engagement of MATTHEWS. The annual departure of BRAHAM, bringing us nearer to the period when he must make his *final* departure, causes us a variety of feelings it is not an easy matter to get rid of, because as the most enchanting vocalist England ever possessed, we have to encounter the fear of what we *shall* lose, besides the regrets for all we *have* lost; for whether as respects the compass or the management of voice, the taste of execution, the articulation of delivery, or the science of performance, he throws every other predecessor or cotemporary into the deepest shade. Mr. BRAHAM'S singing is the very soul, the very genius of acting; and although as a performer of words and actions he is among the worst, yet as a performer *acting* in his SINGING, he is equal to any actor that ever lived—the execution of his bravuras is on a par in effect with the greatest effort of the greatest tragedian, and his pathetic ballads breathe a sensibility that no actor we can remember ever could impart; he is a consummate artist, and years must pass on, seasons will roll away, ere you can hope to "look upon his like again." As the thing is now over, we may venture to say that the only eye-sore of this fine Opera was the *ballet*, for in the same proportion that the *Lyceum* could surpass *every* theatre in its SINGERS, every theatre could surpass the *Lyceum* in its *dancers*. Mr. COOPER has appeared at this theatre in the *Knight of Snowdown*, a piece which admits of all that rank in which a pretty good voice, no very great understanding ("as we guess") and a pair of straight legs so often induce this gentleman to indulge. We heard BALL HUGHES say his RODERICK *Dhu*, was "a regular *do*," but we do not agree with HUGHES; Cooper is too respectable to *fail* in any thing. Mr. COOKE, of whose singing with BRAHAM in *Tarrare*, such a flourish appeared in Wednesday's *Post*, plays the *Fitzjames;* and if Mr. COOKE, who is no doubt alarmed at this additional accomplishment, will pardon us for saying, *we* do not think he has much "*music* in his soul," we will answer for it that, in point of melodramic action, and stage disposition, he has no rival living. It doth appear unto us, that Mr. PARKINS has a notion he is an actor, which is exemplified in the forced emphasis he attaches to the most trifling passage; *we* have a notion he is *not*, preferring much his musical attainments. "MISS KELLY'S pupils" do not improve upon acquaintance, which is a further verification of our former remarks. The preparation of this Drama is in the same excellent style which characterizes every thing coming under Mr. ARNOLD'S own *surveillance;* who, as we have previously said, is the most competent man at present in the controul of a London Theatre. Mr. MATTHEWS'S return will be commented upon next week.

At the HAYMARKET we have had a little more of Manager MORRIS'S buffoonery, in the production of *Inkle and Yarico*. MADAME VESTRIS in *Wolski* reminded us of nothing but HOOK'S joke in *Sayings and Doings*—"that she shone in all the brilliancy of DAY and MARTIN'S"—to *blacken* a fair lady in any character, is an ungracious office—and one who can look so beautiful as VESTRIS, we never wish to see *look black* on us again.—With the remembrance of the inimitable MISS KELLY, in *Yarico*, to allude to MISS P. GLOVER would be to mention the most perfect and imperfect personation of this interesting character—we really cannot imagine what that blockhead DAW means, by putting this poor little child in characters she cannot comprehend—her talented mother, who knows so much better, ought to set DAVID to rights. FARREN'S "*Curry*" was not palatable: and, with the exception of HARLEY, in *Trudge*, who was a lively contrast to the insipidity of the rest, we must have shared the fate of our next box neighbour, Mr. ROGERS, who, waking from a rosy slumber, enquired what the piece was? and on being told *Inkle and Yarico*, exclaimed, "The *Sleeping Draught*, you mean." Of Mr. POOLE'S comedy, now in rehearsal, report speaks very highly—he is one of the first of living dramatists; and his genius may perhaps keep this unhappy little theatre, and its wretched conductor in some order.

We have read, with a degree of disgust and laughter, the *addresses* copied from the Liverpool and Manchester papers, said to have been spoken in the theatres of those towns, by KEAN. We give them, as an imperishable record of this sad mountebank:

"This tribute of your approbation, Ladies and Gentlemen, is too strong and too gratifying to my feelings, to allow me to pass it over in silence, especially at the moment when I am about to quit my country [No, no! Kean, you shall not leave us.] Yes, my countrymen, I leave England. It is now to no purpose to recur to past events; they cannot be justified, nor do I attempt to do so; but I have been most cruelly persecuted. I am driven from my country, and—I speak it to the breasts of Englishmen—from my domestic peace, and 'tis the press that has done it [tremendous uproar, and cries of Curse the Courier]. All that power, influence, and money [No, no! from several voices] could do, was arrayed against me, to blast my reputation for ever. [Bravo, Kean, they have failed in their attempts.] Throughout the Kingdom, my reception has been most gratifying to my feelings, for it is the characteristic of the British public to shield a persecuted individual from oppression [great applause.] At the moment when the conspiracy against me was at the height, and when every nerve was strained to excite a prejudice against me, a Manchester audience received me into their bosom; and to them is due a large portion of the debt of gratitude which I owe to the British public in general, for the degree of professional reputation which I enjoy, and the independence which their generous patronage has conferred upon me [immense cheering] If the *private* characters of professors, my countrymen, be taken as the measure of the estimation in which they are to be held by the public, your Arts must be neglected [bravo, true, true!]. In every class of society, we find that all are not perfect. We know that some *Bishops* are not free from reproach [applause and disapprobation]. Statesmen are not all immaculate; and if we may presume to approach the foot of the throne itself, we should perhaps discover some blemishes [applause and disapprobation]. I take my leave of you, at least for some years. I am, indeed, your froward child; but I trust that, having expiated my offence, I may claim forgiveness at the hands of my kind friends and benefactors [bravo!]; and if I should ever return, I trust it will be with renewed health and strength, to enable me again to bask in the sunshine of your approbation"—*Manchester Mercury.*

THEATRE-ROYAL.—We noticed in our last that Mr. Kean appeared here on Monday in the character of *Richard the Third*. He has since played *Othello*, *Sir Giles Overreach*, *Macbeth*, and for his benefit on Friday last, *King Richard the Second*, with the youthful *Baron Willinghurst*, in *Of Age To-Morrow*. At the end of the farce there was a call for Mr. Kean, and, after some little time had elapsed, he made his appearance, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. He then addressed the audience nearly as follows:

"I should be lost to every feeling of sensibility if I did not most respectfully thank you for this expression of kindness. At this moment, when I am about to leave my country, perhaps for ever (loud cries of no, no!) such an exhibition of your feelings is of particular value to me. Driven as I am from England by the machinations of scoundrels, by a combination of ruffians, who seem determined to destroy me, I receive, on the eve of my departure, the highest gratification from what I now see. No absence, no contumely, no sorrow—none of the numerous indignities to which professional men, in all countries, are obliged to submit—will ever efface from my mind the gratitude I feel to my countrymen."—*Liverpool Courier.*

If gratitude to the PRESS, which *alone* made him even a respectable actor, had not prompted him to withhold this tirade, policy ought to have done it; for exclusive of losing that aid for ever, he of course calls down its present vengeance on his wretched folly. As far as a joke goes, there cannot be a better than KEAN'S telling the Manchester people, that he is "driven from his country and his *domestic peace*," because no one ever heard of Mrs. Cox being *domestic* before; but this is even increased, in another point of view, by a man lately convicted, in a public court, of adultery, talking of being "driven from *domestic peace*"—this is nonsense in all its altitudes! KEAN'S *domestic* peace! but there is more "goodly stuff toward," when he says, that "throughout the kingdom his reception has been most gratifying"—as of course it must be this "gratifying reception" which has "driven him from his domestic peace." He further on says: "if the private characters of professors, my countrymen! ! ! (why CICERO was a fool to this man) be taken as the measure of the estimation in which they are to be held by the public, your arts must be neglected." KEAN appears to think that there is an intimate connexion between blackguardism and good acting, since he fancies the arts, or in other words *acting*, must decline, if actors come to behave tolerably: but the idea of such a worthless mummer as this fellow, such a sheer buffoon, styling himself *professor*, really sickens one beyond bearing. In the progress of the harangue, KEAN so far lost sight of all decency to the world, of all self-respect, as to compare himself to one of the worst characters that ever lived. "Your *Bishops*," said this man, "are not free from reproach;"—a nasty, fallen, most degraded being! And in conclusion, we will only observe, that by way of palliating his own faults, he had the audacity to say, that "if we approach the foot of the throne, *we shall find errors.*" An itinerant player, an outcast from all moral society, a mere tumbler arrayed in fine rags and tinsel, having the presumption to arraign the character of his SOVEREIGN, before his people, under whose especial patronage and royal pleasure, he "lives and moves and has his being;" it is as well "he *is* driven from his domestic peace," or the VAGRANT ACT would have been put in force. We have only to add that KEAN, after spouting some nonsense about basking in the sunshine of Manchester cotton-spinners! retired, very consistently, *amidst* BRAVOES!!

On dit that Covent Garden has re-engaged MRS. CHATTERLEY for three years, and discarded, as we said before, MISS FOOTE, as the notoriety of the former has increased, and that of the latter diminished.—But these managers should pause, ere they commit so unparalleled an outage on public good nature. Sympathy and pity might be shown (however justly or unjustly matters not) for the one,—but for the other, what palliation can the avowed Mistress of a man about to be tried for breach of trust and embezzlement find, who has been supported on the strength of this ill-gotten wealth?—"A MILLWOOD, yea a MILLWOOD come to judgment." But enough of this disgusting subject, which we shall only renew should the effrontery of the lady compel us to do so. We are happy to find our excellent friend ELLISTON is gradually recovering, and hope that Drury Lane will shine again under his SUN. Of this part of the community we have nothing further to add, than the following.

On MR. BRADSHAWE'S *Marriage with* MISS M. TREE, *a Papist.*

No wonder that BRADSHAWE's to Papists inclin'd,
Their religion and customs are quite to his mind;
And though a good Christian, yet all must agree,
He's surely addicted to idol-a-*tree.*

ROBBERY AT THE AUCTION MART.

The following circumstances, which comprehend what occurred before the Prefect of Police at Paris, on the subject of the robbery of Mr. Robertson, at the Auction Mart, will fully explain the nature of the transaction which took place after the four £1,000 notes disappeared.

Mr. Robertson, some time after the robbery, learned that one of his notes was stopped at the Bank, where it had been presented by a respectable Irish gentleman, who, without hesitation, stated that he had received it of Monsieur Chamrica, at the Palais Royale, a money-changer. This note was numbered 303. Mr. Robertson immediately set off for Paris, and employed an interpreter to attend him to the Prefect of Police. He had taken with him several letters from Lord Grenville, and other men of rank, to some of the members of the French government, requesting their interference to facilitate the detection of the robbery. The interpreter, who was not acquainted with the name of the party to whom the note had been traced, upon making inquiry about the Palais Royale, learned that a money-changer, named Emericque, had a note for 1000*l.* which had been stolen in London. It afterwards proved, very much to Mr. Robertson's surprise, that two of his notes, Nos. 302 and 303, were thus likely to be obtained, and the Prefect of the Police immediately undertook to investigate the case.

Emericque, money-changer, No. 20, Palais Royale, made a declaration, of which the following is the substance:—

That about the middle of May last, two Englishmen, accompanied by a young man (also English) who acted as interpreter, came to his shop, and offered a thousand-pound Bank-note for sale; that after haggling some time about the price, they went away, saying they might return in a few days; that a few days afterwards they did return, during the absence of Emericque, and offered the note to his wife, who, after some demur, purchased it for 25,000 francs. On Emericque's return home, his wife mentioned what she had done, and he, on looking at the number of the note, discovered it to be one of those mentioned in the printed bills. Emericque was much embarrassed by this circumstance, and immediately applied to Mr. Rothschild for his advice. (Mr. Rothschild appears to have declined all interference in the business, intimating that he had been requested to circulate the notices of the robbery, but thought that he was not bound to take any steps in pursuing the thieves.) A day or two after this, Emericque's wife observed one of the men who sold the notes, passing the shop. Emercique immediately ran out, and asked him if he had not sold him a note for £1,000, saying at the same time, that the note was stolen, and the money must therefore be returned. The man at first denied all knowledge of the affair, but on Emircique's insisting, said, "Do you take me for a robber?" and insisted that the note was a good one, and that he had received it from his banker in England, adding, at the same time, that he was willing to back the note, and return Emercique the money. Emericque was not able to produce the note immediately, having deposited it with his bankers, and it being too late to procure it from them that day. In order, however, not to lose sight of the Englishman, he accompanied him to his hotel, (*l'Hôtel de Valois, rue de Richelieu*): on arriving at the hotel, the Englishman without any preface placed 25,000 francs in the hands of the mistress of the hotel, desiring her to pay them over to Emericque on his delivering to her a Bank note for 1,000*l.* The Englishman left Paris that night. The following day the money was paid over to Emericque, on his giving up the note.

The declaration of Monsieur Emericque then contains the names of the Englishmen concerned in this transaction, which are the same as those mentioned in the following memorandum given by the Commissaire de Police to Mr. Robertson.

Memorandum given to Mr. Robertson—

The person who gave the note to M. Emericque, the money-changer, towards the middle of last May, is Mr. Vyse, calling himself the brother-in-law of Mr. John Palin, both established in London, and keeping there a straw-hat shop. The person who returned to M. Emericque, through the hands of the mistress of *l'Hôtel de Valois*, the value of the note, is Mr. John Palin. Mr. John Palin set out the same day from this hotel for England. Vyse, jun., who was boarding at the end of the Fauhourg St. Martin, was with him.

Emericque told the Commissaire de Police, though it is not stated in the declaration, that the number of the note received by him was 302.

Monsieur Chauvica's dealing was, as far as we could learn, with a person not known to him, who applied to him as a money-changer, and received the value of the note No. 303. It is certain, however, that he had previously received notice from Mr. Rothschild that it was a stolen note. Mr. Robertson, upon indemnifying the Bank, will receive the amount. The Irish gentleman who received it from Chauvica has an undeniable claim upon the money-changer, who must look after the person whom he accommodated with change for the stolen note.

There was a reference made by Mr. Harmer on Saturday to the evidence of Emericque and his wife, and Madame Marcel. He wished to know why those persons were not produced; to which Mr. Hobler, the solicitor for the prosecution, replied, that he was of opinion, and he was borne out in that opinion by able professional men, that the presence of the French witnesses was not necessary at the Mansion-house, although it probably would be before the grand jury.

Application was made to the Secretary of State, to request the French authorities to interfere, in order to ensure the appearance of Monsieur and Madame Emericque, and Madame Marcel, to give evidence at the Old Bailey. The Secretary has, we understand, written to the French Government upon the subject, and expects an answer daily.

VARIETIES.

Curious Lunatic.—An inquisition was last week held at the White Hart Inn, Salisbury, to inquire whether a gentleman of property named Sackville Burroughs, Esq., was or was not a lunatic. Mr. Sackville Burroughs (the lunatic) stated, that the people in the house had been using coercive measures with him; that they wished to take away his property; that he had a large sum of money, from 200,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* in Paris, sent there by Mr. Coutts, in case he should be arrested while on the Continent; that he had been in Parliament for Preston in Lancashire, and had been voted a Peer of the realm. Dr. Finch, in describing the incoherent notions, Mr. Burrough said, among other things, "When he first came to me, the Duke of Wellington was an object of his revenge. He said he had been persecuted by him on account of his having greater influence in the country than the Duke, and on account of his promotion. He then changed the object from the Duke to Lord Liverpool, and said, if he had an opportunity he would kick them, and shoot them, and be revenged of them. About a fortnight ago, Lord Radnor and Lord Folkstone were objects of his revenge. He believes in supernatural agency, and fancies that the secrets of the Cabinet are conveyed to him thereby. He says, that the Ministers have given 5,000*l.* each to Lord Folkstone and others to *vote*. He told me he had been examining Dr. Rees's *Cyclopædia*, and found that nine things in ten were wrong. He said Dr. Rees called a ship a machine; but he called it a piece of a machine, made up of sympathy. He asked him how an inanimate thing could be capable of sympathy? He answered, in the same manner as the wool of a coat sympathised with the sheep from which it was taken. He fancies himself a peer of the realm, and has with his peerage from 100 to 300,000*l.*—Dr. Grove examined: I had some conversation with him about the Cabinet Ministers. He said Lord Liverpool and Lord Grey, under the sanction of the King, had murdered Mr. Perceval. I asked him how he knew? He said he had secret intelligence that a man at Mr. Warburton's had provided the pistol. He said all his mind was dragged—it had a great effect upon his constitution, and made him as rampant as a bull. He said he had a large sum of money left him by the will of Mr. Coutts; that he was in the possession of Fonthill, which he intended to sell. He talked of starting a stage-coach from Fonthill to London, and said he knew he should lose 2,000*l.* a-year by it, but still he would start it. He also said he was a peer of the realm, and sat in the House of Commons; that he had a privilege of sitting in either house. He abused *Rees's Cyclopædia*, and said he could write a better in a few weeks. He also abused Lord Pembroke. He told me he was not mad, but was confined by Government on account of opposition to the ministers. He also told me many other things, but he spoke so incoherently I could not follow him." The medical men were decidedly of opinion that Mr. Burroughs was insane: but the last accounts do not give the verdict of the jury.

MARSH AND CO'S BANKRUPTCY.

A further dividend of 3*s.* 4*d.* in the pound was declared on Tuesday, at the rooms of the Commissioners, in Basinghall-street.

Considerable apprehension had prevailed that the declaration of this dividend would be postponed to an indefinite period, at the instance of the Bank of England. Contrary to expectation, however, Mr. Freshfield, jun. attended on behalf of the firm of Kaye and Freshfield, and stated that they were willing to relinquish the attempt they had made to delay this payment. The Bank do not by this abandon the prosecution of their claim upon the bankrupts' estate, which is still pending in the Court of Chancery.

The statement of assets upon which the present dividend has been declared, and upon which the Bank of England rely, in not pressing to have all further proceedings under the Commission stayed until the decision upon their claim is known, is as follows:—

Assets which the Assignees expect to realise beyond the dividend already paid.....	£269,475
Deduct dividend of 3*s.* 4*d.* now declared.....	92,486
	£176,989

Should the Bank of England establish their claim of 250,000*l.* upon the estate, they rely upon this sum of 176,989*l.* to pay them a dividend of 6*s.* 8*d.*, the amount shared by the other creditors. As the total of such a dividend would be only 83,000*l.* there would still remain 93,000*l.* for distribution.

Debts to a considerable amount were proved at this meeting.

Court Martial.—The proceedings of the Court Martial, held on board his Majesty's yacht, the *Royal Sovereign*, at Debtford, on *Thomas Goble*, are terminated. The Defence having closed on Friday, the Court met on Saturday, to deliberate on their verdict, and after six hours' deliberation, they found Mr. Goble guilty of the first, second, third, and fourth charges, and in part guilty of the fifth; and they sentenced him to be dismissed his Majesty's service. The prisoner was then discharged from the custody of the Provost-Marshal, and the Court was dissolved.

Captured Ships of War.—The following is a curious statement of the number of ships and vessels of war belonging to the various Belligerent Powers, which were captured or destroyed by the British fleet, in eleven years, between the 10th of March, 1803 (the commencement of the late hostilities), and the 1st January, 1814, carefully abstracted from the *London Gazettes*:—

SUMMARY.

	Total No. Captured or Destroyed.	Whereof from: France.	Holland.	Spain.	Denmark.	Turkey.	Russia.	America.
Of the Line.....	82	25	4	12	19	2	10	
Frigates.....	155	87	8	17	21	18	1	3
Smaller Vessels.....	927	680	44	76	103	5	3	15
Total National Vessels.....	1164	802	56	105	143	26	14	18
Privateers.....	608	360	31	57	56			104
Grand Total	1772	1163	87	162	199	26	14	122

* Not including the French squadron forced into Cadiz, and not at the battle of Trafalgar, which was ultimately captured by the Spaniards.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have expelled one of the members, Mr. Edward Josephs, for improper conduct in some transactions connected with "the Lower Rhine Steam Navigation Company." It will be recollected that some of the bears who had sold more shares of the Lower Rhine Company than they were able to deliver, concerted a new scheme with a similar name, and attempted to dispose of the shares as being those of the original undertaking. Mr. Josephs having been concerned in offering these shares, which appear to have been brought forward in the first instance by a Mr. Back, has drawn upon himself the indignation of the Stock Exchange, and his expulsion has been publicly declared by that Body. It is said that one of the Gentlemen who had large dealings in "the Lower Rhine Shares," and who has been a considerable loser in consequence of the resolution to which the Committee were obliged to come, directing all bargains in the Company to be paid at no more than fifteen premium, intends to indict all the parties for a conspiracy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

"Cadiz, Aug. 9.—The letters which we received to-day from Seville, dated the 7th instant, bring the following details:

"A great fermentation prevails in all the towns of Upper Andalusia, but particularly at Cordova, Carmona, Ecija, and Seville. In the first of these cities numerous arrests took place on the night of the 5th, all of persons distinguished by their rank or their riches. It would seem, however, that these arrests are founded on motives of great importance, for on the 5th they began at Seville, and have been continued every night. Among the persons arrested, who already amounted to 189, are the Marchioness de Tabares and her whole family, the Prior of the Consulate of Commerce Andueza, the rich merchants Bayo and Gongora.

"But what is remarkable is, that the arrests extend to persons of all opinions, such as Liberals, Carlists, and Royalists, and of all classes, as monks, canons, merchants, shopkeepers, tailors, shoemakers, apothecaries, and butchers. These arrests are, it seems, to be continued; for the prisons and the former house of the Inquisition being full, the Intendant of Police has written letters to the priors of all the convents to clear and place at his disposal as many cells as possible. Seals have been affixed on the houses of several of the persons arrested.

"The expedition for the Havannah sailed yesterday, to take on board the troops which are to embark at Ferrol. The escort consists of the Spanish frigate she *Pearl*, and the *Jason* brig.

"The transports, eight in number, besides the troops, are to take to the Havannah a great quantity of merchandise.

"The Portuguese merchantman *Notre Dame de la Luz* has just arrived here, in 119 days, from Manilla, with a cargo valued at about 500,000 piasters, and the American ship *The Chance*, from St. Blaise, with another very rich cargo, including 1,150 bags of indigo. Thus our mercantile marine, which was already reduced almost to nothing, since the emancipation of America, will be destroyed by the Colombian privateers, which compel our merchants to have recourse to neutral vessels."

Calais, Aug. 28.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri arrived here yesterday, having for several days past been most anxiously expected. The most expensive and extensive preparations had been previously made for her Royal Highness's reception by the civil and military authorities of this place; amongst the former is our venerable Mayor, who had previously intimated that it was expected the respectable inhabitants should make the usual demonstrations of loyalty, by decorating the exterior of their houses, exhibiting branches of laurel, and the ordinary number of white flags. Amongst the most attractive spots, and where the greatest attention in this respect appears to have been paid, were the Grande Place, Rue Royale, and Rue de Havre, which were decorated with drapery, &c. at no inconsiderable trouble and expense. The Hotel de Ville, of course, cut the most conspicuous figure in point of costly expenditure. A *garde d'honneur*, composed of 15 young citizens, sons of the most reputable and wealthy inhabitants of Calais, were in attendance to escort her Royal Highness from Marquoise; they were dressed in most splendid new uniforms for the occasion. Upon the arrival of her Royal Highness, about five o'clock, the *Pompiers*, or volunteers of the place, were drawn out under arms; the Mayor, Governor, Civil and Military Authorities, to the number of nearly one hundred, were shortly afterwards introduced, and at 7 o'clock, her Royal Highness proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where a sumptuous dinner was provided. His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. Marshall, was, at the particular request of her Royal Highness, present on the occasion. A military band was in attendance, and delighted the numerous spectators by the execution of a succession of the most favourite national melodies. Her Royal Highness subsequently attended the theatre, which had been most tastefully fitted up for a public ball, where between three and four hundred persons were present.

Amongst the most interesting features in the several testimonials of respect paid to Her Royal Highness, I had nearly forgotten to mention one more particularly deserving of notice—it was a selection of Ladies of Honour, composed of six of the most respectable married ladies, and the like number of maiden ladies, who were in constant attendance. Her Royal Highness previously to sitting down to dinner, appeared frequently at the balcony of the Hotel de Ville, and was received by the assembled multitude amidst the loudest demonstrations of respect. In the evening the whole town was illuminated, and the spire of the above-mentioned building, being decorated with 364 lamps, had a truly splendid effect.

This morning her Royal Highness, after having attended Mass, visited the harbour, and embarked on board the Duc de Bourdeaux, French Government steam-packet, and proceeded to sea for about an hour, accompanied by the Henri Quatre steam-packet, in which were stationed the fine band of the Pompiers. Upon her Royal Highness's leaving the harbour, and on her return, a Royal salute was fired from the guns of Fort Rouge.—Her Royal Highness subsequently expressed a wish to visit the Superb, London, and Calais steam-packet, Captain Black, R. N. which was instantly complied with. Her Royal Highness and suite were received on board, and every particular relating to that superior vessel explained by Mr. Saunders, Agent to the General Steam Navigation Company—the whole party expressing the greatest admiration of the accommodation of the Superb, properly so called. Her Royal Highness, after visiting the light-house, took her departure for St. Omer, being escorted by the same guard of honour as far as La Recousse, midway of Calais and St. Omer.

The Plague.—Marseilles, Aug. 24.—No new case of plague has manifested itself on board the brigs *La Cinq Sœurs* and *L'Heureuse Sabine*, or in the lazaretto, thanks to the extraordinary precautions that have been taken. The pestilential boil which exhibited itself on a sailor belonging to *L'Heureuse Sabine*, has been cauterized, and cicatrization has taken place. The second patient landed from the same vessel is getting better of the pestilential fever with which he was attacked. This fever, indeed, was not accompanied by any swelling, but all the symptoms sufficiently indicated the nature of the disease. The landing of the cargoes of these two vessels, after having been thoroughly fumigated, has not produced any bad consequences. When they shall all have been conveyed to the lazaretto, the quarantine of the men will commence, and the vessels will undergo fresh purifications, and all the precautions usually adopted in such cases. The French brigs *L'Esperance* and *L'Eugene*, from Alexandria, where each had a man attacked by the plague, are arrived at this port. No extension of the disease has taken place. Their cargoes consist of cotton.

Republic of Hayti.—Port au Prince (Interior) July, 1825.—On the 3d inst. three French vessels of war, carrying the national flags—one schooner, one brig, and one ship, wearing the white flag at the peak, and Haytian colours at the fore top, moored in the Great Wadshead, without gun-shot of our forts, at one o'clock *p.m.* Immediately after morning, the frigate sent her launch on shore, as a flag of truce, to transmit to our Government the despatches of the French nation.

Colonel Boisblunc, chief of port regulations, repaired on board the French frigate, having on the road fallen in with the flag of truce, and receiving from it the despatches, the flag was remanded on board till further orders. The next day, the 4th current, Colonel St. Victor Poel, chief of the military police, attached to the Prime Staff of the place, Grand Envoy of the Republic of Hayti, Aid-de-camp of his Excellency the President of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the squadron *de viesama*; Doton Inginac, Aide-de-camp to General B. Inginac, received orders to repair on the beach, and meet the French Minister, Monsieur le Baron Mackau, commander of a line-of-battle ship of His Most Christian Majesty the King of France. As soon as the public were informed that so distinguished an officer, of such high fame in the glorious career of arms, had made his *entrée* in this Republic, with a treaty from his Sovereign of the recognition of our independence full and entire—news highly acceptable—astonished many citizens, whilst others expected it, from the justice and liberality that has distinguished the reign of the august Monarch Charles X. of France, since his possession of this crown.

From the 4th to the 6th instant in the morning, nothing transpired relative to the treaty of our recognition; meauwhile, we could perceive a certain *je ne sais quoi* on the countenance of every one, presaging something great and honourable; but on the 7th the good news was known publicly to all classes. On the 8th instant, early in the morning, one of the French vessels of war, the brig, made all sail from this harbour, carrying the orders and joyful account to the heights of St. Marcs, where we distinctly heard the rejoicings of the people; fete succeeded fete, and they applauded the Prince who proclaimed them free and independent.

Amsterdam, Aug. 26.—According to accounts from the Helder, the *Bellona* frigate and *Triton* corvette are fitting out at that port for immediate service, being intended to reinforce our squadron in the East Indies. The first of these vessels will take on board the Compte de Chissignies, Commissioner-General in India, and some other officers.

Vienna, Aug. 20.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will arrive on Monday at the palace of Luxemburg, on their return from Italy. His Highness Prince Metternich arrived last night from Ichel.

The negociations with Constantinople are at present very active: matters of importance are under discussion, which are, however, covered with an impenetrable veil. As the roads are now in very good condition, the couriers generally travel from Vienna to Constantinople in twelve or thirteen days. An extraordinary courier has arrived from Constantinople with dispatches from the Austrian Internuncio, Baron Ottenfels; but the Austrian Chancery has not thought fit to make known the intelligence received. We expect his Imperial Highness the Archduke Palatine, who will pass some time here previous to the opening of the Diet at Presburg. Several regiments are gone to that city, to do duty there during the sitting of the Diet.

Ghent, Aug. 28.—According to the *Courrier de la Meuse*, not only the Archbishop of Malines and the Bishop of Namur, but the heads of the Dioceses of Belgium and the Archpriests of Holland, have addressed respectful representations to the King relative to the establishment of the Philosophical College. This unanimity of sentiments is calculated to give his Majesty some information relative to the consequences of a measure to which his faithful Catholic subjects cannot be indifferent. On the 24th of this month the keels of two large steam-packets were laid down at Amsterdam; they are entered to run between London, Amsterdam, and Hamburgh. They have received the names of *William I.* and the *Exchange of Amsterdam*.

Petersburgh, Aug. 6.—The Government still continues to withhold from the public all information respecting the negociations of M. Minziacky at Constantinople. The silence respecting the result of the various notes which, it is well known, the Russian Charge d'Affaires has presented to the Reis Effendi, and the prolongation of the camp of our troops on the Pruth, sufficiently prove that the differences between Russia and the Porte are far from being amicably settled. Accordingly the departure of the Marquis de Ribeaupierre for Constantinople is indefinitely deferred. The bad faith of the Ottoman Government, it is now said, is too well known for the Christian Powers to expect any result from all the negociations which have been set on foot with that barbarous Government, and yet our fellow Christians, the unhappy Greeks, have been sacrificed to it.

Frankfort, Aug. 25.—We expect here her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Wurtemburg, who is coming to pay a visit to her Royal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, her sister, and to the Duke of Cambridge, her brother. We also expect his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine.

After several meetings the Diet has adjourned till December. Baron de Munch, the President, is gone to Vienna; during his absence his

place will be supplied by M. de Pfeffel, the Minister of Bavaria. Baron Naylor, the Prussian Minister, will not go to Berlin till after the Princess Royal of Prussia has passed through here on her return from Ems.

The trial of M. de Manger, late Director of the Police at Cassel, will, it is said, be terminated in the month of September.

AMSTERDAM, AUGUST 20.---Exchange on London, 39. 7.---Two months, 39. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 8.---We observe by the New Orleans papers, that intelligence has been recently received in that city, confirming the statement we some time ago published respecting the treaty between Spain and France, by which Cuba and Porto Rico were to be occupied by the latter. It would seem, according to some accounts, that this business is to be managed in such a way as not to give umbrage to Great Britain, the United States, or the South American Republics; for although Governor Vives is to be superseded, and a successor appointed entirely under French influence, the Spanish flag is still to wave on the Castle, and the business of the Custom-house to be conducted as if no alteration had taken place. It is supposed that the concentration of the large French fleet, which was lately off St. Domingo, has some reference to this arrangement.

The Government of Cuba appears to have taken alarm at the statements which have appeared respecting the unsettled state of the island. A letter received at Washington, dated Havannah, July 19th, says, that, in consequence of information received that morning from Philadelphia the Captain-General had called a junta of general officers; and that all the troops had been ordered to prepare to march into the interior, to be ready to act at any point. They were to take up their line of march the following morning. These movements had caused great alarm among the inhabitants.

BUENOS AYRES.—There have been arrivals recently at Norfolk and Boston from Rio Janeiro, bringing accounts to the 11th of June. We have already published intelligence from that quarter of the 12th June, in which it was stated that part of the Brazilian fleet, which had sailed with the troops for Monte Video, had put into St. Catherine's and Santos in distress. It would seem that Don Pedro was fitting out a second fleet with stores and munitions of war, for the same destination —from which, and other circumstances, it was believed to be no longer doubtful, that war with the Emperor and the republic of Buenos Ayres, had been determined on. In some accounts the patriots are said to be secretly supplied with arms and money by the citizens of Buenos Ayres; and in others it is asserted that General Ribeira had made proposals to General Le Cour to give up Monte Video, threatening, in case of his non-compliance, that he would invade the territories of Rio Grande, and manumit all the slaves, on condition that they would join his forces. On all hands it appears that the Orientalists were enthusiastic for the liberty of their country, and that the patriot troops were extremely careful not to commit any violence which might injure their cause.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A calamity, which has thrown a most respectable family into the greatest distress, occurred on Saturday evening, at Boyles Point, six miles from Egham. Two youths, Henry, 17, and John, 16 years of age, sons of Mr. Welcup, of Southam, who were on a visit at Mr. Melcombe's, on the spot where the accidents happened, went out to bathe in a punt, with three others, under their own management. It appears that they all got into the water, and returned again to the boat, when the elder Welcup, who was esteemed an expert swimmer, took a dive from the boat. His struggle in the water excited alarm, and his brother and a youth of the name of Paisley jumped overboard after Henry, who sank to rise no more; and but for a man of the name of Johnson, who was passing by at the time, the other two youths would have been drowned. The deceased was going to Eton school at the next vacation, and was a youth of very promising talent.

On Thursday, the 11th ult. as Lord Lyncdoch was crossing a wooden bridge over the Water of Lee, in Glenesk, the structure of which, like most others in that quarter, was in a frail state, gave way, and his Lordship was precipitated from a considerable height into the stream. He sustained considerable injury, but is recovering.—*Glasgow Chron.*

Another fatal combat took place on Tuesday morning at day-break, at Duckfield, near Bushey, between Davenport, a vender of earthenware, and M'Dermot, a labourer, in consequence of a public-house dispute on *politics* on Monday night. The combatants fought awkwardly more than two hours, and at length M'Dermot received a chance right-handed blow upon the temple, and he died in the ring.

A fire, destructive in its consequences, broke out on Monday night, at the cotton mills of Fraser, Wigton, and Co. at Mere, on the banks of the Paddington Canal, which destroyed every vestige of the machinery, but the dwelling-house contiguous was saved by a parting wall. It was occasioned by the carelessness of one of the trimmers setting fire to some yarn.

Yesterday, in Wilkes-street, Spitalfields, as one of the loaded drays belonging to Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co. was coming from the brewery, it drove against a poor woman who was sitting at an oyster-stall by the pavement side, who, endeavouring to evade the danger, fell under the wheel, which passed over her head, and killed her on the spot. The poor creature had a young child in her arms, which escaped. The sufferer's head was crushed to pieces. She was removed into a house near to which the accident happened.

On Friday, Harriette Ann Donaldson, a child between three and four years of age, who had been standing on a chair, and leaning out of the second-pair front room window, No. 36, Edward-street, Portman-square, fell with great violence on the pavement below. Her head was dreadfully fractured, and she was otherwise much injured. She was picked up by a person passing by, and carried into the house. The mother was sitting at another window in the same room, attending to an infant in arms. The unfortunate child was immediately carried to a surgeon on the spot, who advised its being taken to Middlesex Hospital, which was promptly done, where, after lingering for a few hours, it died, the injuries it had received baffling all human efforts for its recovery.

An exaggerated statement having appeared in some papers, relative to the dreadful accident which befell Mr. Francis Willes, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, we consider it our duty to give a more correct account. He had just mounted an unmanageable horse, which set off with such impetuosity, that at length it fell with him, in which fall Mr. Francis Willes sustained very considerable injury, having severely fractured his elbow; his head and ancle also, but not so severely. He was immediately conducted by his groom and others to Mr Barker, surgeon, Upper Berkeley-street, whose instantaneous aid, and the skilful co-operation of Mr. Brodie, who was sent for, and arrived in a few minutes after the accident, have, under Providence, hitherto preserved his life, and he is going on favourably.

An unfortunate event occurred a few days ago in Paris, in the family of Mademoiselle Noblet, the first dancer of the Academie Royale de Musique. The servant at nine o'clock in the morning was spreading breakfast upon the table, when the mother called one of her daughters, who ran to the window to reply, and fell from the third floor to the ground. M. Noblet, who was below, raised his eyes upon hearing the voice of his wife, and saw his child falling. He and those near him ran to the spot, but it was too late. Mdlle. Lennore Noblet, the wife of an upholsterer at Paris, is the victim of this accident. She was the mother of three children, and was an excellent and amiable character. Her features were not altered, nor were any bones broken, but it seems death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel.

FIRE.—About one o'clock on Friday morning the shop of Mr. Spencer, oilman, Cromer-street, near the Foundling Hospital, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm spread instantly through the street; and by the alacrity of the neighbours the fire was got under before it communicated to any other part of the house, or before the arrival of any of the fire-engines; although a great part of the goods in the shop was destroyed or damaged. We regret to state that a young man named Edgeley had his hands and face severely scorched, in his praiseworthy exertions to quench the fire. The house and property were insured in the Britannia Assurance Office.

On Thursday evening, between six and seven o'clock, WEBSTER, the gaoler of Mary-le-bonne Police-office, was attacked and nearly murdered, in Tottenham Court-road. He had deposited several prisoners in Clerkenwell prison, and was returning towards the office, and, when at the end of Tottenham-street, a tall powerful looking man came up to him, and saying, "Is your name WEBSTER, don' you belong to the Police-office?" WEBSTER answered in the affirmative. The stranger then looked round, and coming close up to the officer, said, "I have followed you some time, knowing you to be the same." WEBSTER, rather surprised, looked in the man's face, and recognised him to be a desperate smuggler named Adkin, whom he had four years since apprehended on the coast for smuggling, and an attack upon some of the revenue officers, for which the fellow was sentenced to imprisonment. The moment he found himself recognized, the ruffian said, "I will now be revenged, you d—d informing rascal," and, seizing Webster by the throat, dashed him to the earth. Webster, as soon as he could get upon his feet, grasped the fellow's collar, calling out to several persons who had assembled, to assist him in the King's name; but the ruffian swore in the most horrible manner, that he would kill the first that dared to interfere, and again dashed the unfortunate Webster to the earth, and beat him in a dreadful manner, leaving him on the ground almost lifeless. Although above one hundred persons were assembled, not one interfered in any way, nor attempted to secure the miscreant. Webster was removed into a shop by two gentlemen who came up, and his wounds being dressed, he recovered his senses, and attended at Mary-la-bonne office before Mr. Griffith, who has directed a most active pursuit.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Thursday evening, at five o'clock, an Inquisition was taken at the London Hospital, before J. W. UNWIN, Esq. on view of the body of Mrs. Ann Hanse, the wife of a tradesman residing in Spitalfields, who met with her death by the running over of one of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co's drays. After the Jury had viewed the body, the following evidence was laid before them:—

Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Wilks-street, Spitalfields, stated that on Wednesday, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, as he was approaching towards Brick-lane along Quaker-street, he perceived three drays, heavily laden with casks, driving towards Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co.'s Brewery. He saw the deceased standing near the corner of the street; two of the drays passed without inflicting any injury; but the wheel of the third coming in contact with the stall, knocked it down. The deceased, who was on the pathway, stretched forward, as he supposed with the intention of supporting it, but having overreached herself, lost her balance, and fell under the wheel, which passed over her head. Deceased was at once conveyed to the Hospital.

CORONER.—Where was the driver at the time of the accident? He was sitting on the fore part of the dray.

CORONER.—How far distant was the stall from the outer flag stone? It was fully a yard.

CORONER.—Did the driver stop when the accident occurred? No, he drove on, but at a slow pace.—This witness concluded his testimony, by saying that the deceased had a child in her arms at the time of the accident, which fortunately escaped unhurt.

Mrs. E. Potter, of Queen-street, Spitalfields, stated that on Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, she observed three drays passing along Quaker-street. Just as she approached the deceased, the wheel of the third passed over her; the deceased had a child in her arms, which providently escaped. She considered the occurrence as purely accidental, particularly as she saw the driver at the horses' heads, and perceived him using every exertion to stop their course. The transaction was so momentary, that it was impossible to prevent its occurrence.

Juror—Where was the driver of the dray at the time? Was he on the dray? Ceatainly not; he was at the horses' heads.

It was here remarked that there was a great discrepancy between the evidence of this witness and the former, Mr. Clarke having stated that the driver was on the dray, and Mrs. Potter asserting that he was in a different position.

The witnesses were here confronted, but each was equally positive as to the truth of their respective statements.

Juryman to the witness Clarke—How far were you from the drays at the time of the accident? I was quite close to them.

Juror—Then I suppose if the driver was on the dray you could have perceived him distinctly? I certainly could, as I was near enough to have caught the child from its mother's arms when she was falling.

The witness Potter added to her direct testimony that in her opinion there was no blame to be attached to the driver.

The evidence here closed, but the Jury still viewing the testimony as of a conflicting nature, and not satisfactorily reconcilable, hesitated for a time. The Coroner perceiving their doubts, after recapitulating the evidence, observed that even admitting the driver was on the dray, it appeared that the stall only, in the first instance, was knocked down, a thing that is not to be wondered at in the present season of the year, when venders such as the deceased are so numerous, and who expose their standings in an inconvenient situation; that the deceased was indirectly the cause of her own death by stretching out and endeavouring to save her little property. He concluded by observing that though the statements were in some instances conflicting, yet in the main points they were corroborative of each other, and the death in his opinion was purely accidental; under every view of the case he thought that the deodand should be nominal.

The Jury agreed in opinion with the Coroner, and returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a deodand of 5s. against the dray and horses.

A gentleman belonging to Messrs. Truman and Co.'s was present, and liberally offered, on the part of the Company, to bury the deceased at their own expense.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

John Palin, who stands charged with having stolen the bank notes from Mr. Robertson, at the Auction Mart, was on Monday brought before the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, upon a writ of *certiorari*, and admitted to bail to appear at the next Old Bailey Sessions. In the affidavit, on which the writ was founded, he declares his total innocence. His bail was himself in 2,000*l.* and four sureties in 500*l.* each.

Among the wonders of the present day is an extraordinary lady, who has chosen to walk from Scotland to London, barefoot. She is very lady-like in her manners and dress, and is endowed with all the comforts of life, as to fortune at least. When she arrives at an inn, she changes her walking-dress for fashionable silks and satins.

It is a fact not generally known, that Lord Cochrane, whilst he was on the northern coast of Brazil, during part of last year and the beginning of the present, invested nearly all the wages and prize-money he received in the Brazilian service in cotton, which was consigned to an agent in Liverpool. We have not learnt whether his Lordship's agent disposed of the cotton during the reign of the high prices, or whether he still holds the article.

The tide-waiter at Fareham Quay effected a most valuable seizure on the night of Monday last. A large sloop, laden with timber, entered the harbour on the morning of that day, and was examined by some Custom-house officers, to whom they stated that the timber was consigned to the dock-yard; circumstances having induced the tide-waiter to examine her, it was discovered that she had on board 255 kegs of foreign spirits under the cargo, and 200 more had been sent on shore, with which the smugglers escaped.

A discovery has lately been made of an immense cavern, situated in the Secondary Limestone, near Matlock, Derbyshire, described by geologists as the grandest continuation of caverns hitherto explored. The access to and through it is perfectly easy, and after traversing various windings (fine cave scenery,) you arrive at a beautiful archway, from which a passage is made through to day-light, where the subterraneous visitors arrive at an elevated terrace nearly on the summit of the mountain in which the cavern is situated, commanding the finest views of the neighbouring romantic scenery. It has been named the Devonshire Cavern.

There are 89 horses named for the Great St. Leger stakes at Doncaster, which are to be run for on Tuesday, the 20th of this month.

The *Princess Charlotte*, of 140 guns, one of the largest and finest first-rates ever built in England, will be launched from Portsmouth in the course of the present month.

FEATHER BED, MATTRESS BEDDING, and FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 69, HIGH HOLBORN, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—E. SLATER, from 40, Oxford-street, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that having removed to the above Spacious Premises, he has now an opportunity of offering for sale an entire new and extensive Stock of Bedding, Upholstery, and Cabinet Furniture, of the best manufacture and most modern style; comprising elegant Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Pedestal Sideboards, sets of Mahogany Dining Tables, Rose-wood and Mahogany Card and Pembroke ditto, Chairs, Sofas and Couches of every description, Glasses, Dressing Tables, Stands, &c. Houses completely furnished by this Manufactory on the shortest notice and most advantageous terms.—Feathers and Feather Beds well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

FEATHERS.

Capital Feathers	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	and	1s. 9d. per lb.
Best Grey Goose		2s.	and	2s. 6d.
Excellent White Goose		3s.		
Real White Dantzic		3s. 3d.	and	3s. 6d.
Hudson Bay, Mecklenbergh, &c.				

All the above Feathers are warranted to be sweet, clean, and free from any smell, as they are stoved by a new process, and not sold in that undressed state which is too often the case.—Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.

BEDDING.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Feather Beds, from	2	5	0	to	3	3	0
Best Grey Goose Beds	3	10	0	to	5	10	0
Best White Dantzic Beds	4	10	0	to	6	10	0
Full size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only					8	10	0
Flock Bed and Bolster	0	15	0	to	1	4	0

MATTRESSES.

Mattresses	0	10	0	to	1	8	0
Real Horse Hair and Wool Ditto, made in the French style, equally cheap.							
Palliass	0	14	0	to	1	4	0

BEDSTEADS.—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

BEDSTEADS WITH FURNITURES.—Four-post with Morren and Chintz Furnitures, full draperies, fringed, remarkably cheap! Tent, Waterloo, French, and other curious shapes, equally cheap, and ready for inspection.—Bedsteads, with or without Furniture, made to any size, and bedding to fit them.

A large assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts.—Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian Carpeting, made up and laid down to any dimensions. Feather Beds dressed.—Old Mattresses re made and cured of the Moth by a new process.—Shipping, Hotels, Schools, Lodging Houses, and the Trade, supplied on very low terms, for present Cash only; as also at his Manufactory, No. 12, Queen's Buildings, Brompton, (below Sloane-street, and directly opposite the half mile stone from Hyde Park Corner.)

*** Please to observe the name of SLATER.

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and most of the Nobility and Gentry, use now PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL. It ought really to be generally known, that physicians have of late experienced that those who wear false hair are subject to complaints in the head, as the false hair, through the warmth, will shrink, become tight, makes a dent round the head, and prevents free circulation of the blood in the head, causes head-ache, giddiness, slight apoplexy, and other complaints; but it is proved through the aromatic Oils Prince's Russia Oil is prepared with, makes it healthy, and by often rubbing the head all over with it, when the false hair is taken off, is wholesome, refreshing, and cooling, and will prevent the above complaints; even eminent medical men have recommended it to the King. The Duchess of Rutland has declared in a letter to Mr. Prince, from experience, has found his Russia Oil the best article for preserving the hair. Colonel Grant has often declared to the proprietor, that from experience he has found the Russia Oil the best article for the hair.—Also a Gentleman, turned of sixty, has a good head of hair and whiskers, and not a single hair grey, and has declared it is through the Russia Oil, for he has used it constantly for the last twelve years; and when in the country and out of Russia Oil, and not having used it for a fortnight, his hair began to get harsh and inclined to turn grey, but by using it again, it became immediately soft and dark; it is really a wonder, for whoever sees him are quite surprised at his having such a fine head of hair and whiskers, without any grey at his age. The Gentleman has given the proprietor leave to mention his name and residence to respectable persons, to convince them the above is a fact. There are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen who have used constantly Prince's Russia Oil, have also declared that it is the best article for the hair. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, through the aromatic oils it is now prepared with, is acknowledged the wholesomest and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that if it has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, which hundreds of Ladies have experienced. It is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or false hair, will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which thousands of Gentlemen have experienced when used regularly. It is an old saying—'Tell the truth, and fear nobody.' If persons are bald, and the roots are entirely gone, it is against nature that any article can restore it, and if persons pretend to restore hair when the roots are gone, by any article, it is a falsity. Persons who have begun to get bald, ought to be particular to use the Russia Oil daily, or at the least every other day, as there must be a complaint in the scalp, which may go further, and carry off the hair entirely, if neglected, which has often been the case.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 1*l.* which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A Prince, No. 9, Poland-Street, Oxford Street, London*," on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits. Good allowance for exportation. Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as impostors are going about to counting-houses with counterfeit Russia Oil, saying it is the genuine.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are peculiarly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street, and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 13, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, No. 1, and Yarde, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Mr. Renard, No. 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of these Pills in Paris.

A CHALLENGE FOR 1000 GUINEAS.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER, and PERFUMER, No. 181, FLEET-STREET, (Two Doors from Fetter-lane, claims the honour of announcing that by the urgent request of many distinguished friends, who so highly patronised him while conducting Mr. Money's business, he has opened an Establishment, and respectfully solicits the attention of the connoisseurs in the scientific Art of Hair-cutting. By many years application to this particular department of his profession in London and Paris, he is enabled to introduce a new and peculiar system, never contemplated by the vulgar empirics who presume to call themselves Hair cutters, but who in fact only destroy the head of hair. Moss's style rigidly adhering to fashion, always adapts itself to each particular countenance (the grand desideratum,) and his intercourse with the Courts of Europe furnishes him with a never failing variety. Moss begs to state that his personal attention, and that of his Chief Artist (late with Money), are devoted to Hair-cutting, as he never trusts so important an operation to inexperienced apprentice boys.

The beautiful system of fabricating perukes, scalps, and heads of hair, (Secundum Naturam) has claimed Moss's particular attention, and he submits to the Beau Monde an exquisite specimen of talent in his new system of Wig making, every hair is singly inserted, the superfices of the skin and complexional colours of the head are astonishingly imitated—the whole forming a combined, the most brilliant and natural, calculated to embellish the charms of youth or cover the deficiencies of age.

Moss has prepared a superlative choice of Ladies' Fronts, on a new system, that always retain their curl. Platts and Curls, in all the variegated Tints and shades of nature, which, with an assortment of French Perfumery, he invites his best friends—the public—to examine. Patent Hair Brushes on Moss's new plan, are ready for the taste of the curious; and for One Thousand Guineas he challenges competition with all Europe in every branch of his Profession.—Vivat Rex et industria omnia vincit.

To prevent baldness and all Complaints incident to the want of the nutriment Nature has provided, there is nothing equal to the

GENUINE MACASSAR OIL, imported by PRICE and GOSNELL, Perfumers to his Majesty, No. 12, Three King Court, Lombard Street; who have sold it, pure and unadulterated, for the last thirty years, and who, in fact, first introduced it to the notice of a British Public. Price and Gosnell's Macassar Oil possesses a richness superior to any other Oil, and will retain the moisture much longer, leaving the hair soft and silky, and increasing its thickness and growth. They therefore respectfully beg to caution the Public at large against the pretensions of base impostors, falsely stymieth themselves importers, who imitate every popular article produced; and as some persons have been imposed upon by these miscreants, Price and Gosnell, the sole Proprietors and only importers, which has been proved by the Import List already published, and sworn before the Lord Mayor, of the Genuine Macassar Oil, would, to protect the Nobility and Gentry from imposition, have, at a very great expense, adhered a label with an engraving from a design by Sir Wm. Congreve, of very difficulty of execution, on the outside of each bottle, with their names and address in full thereon, which purchasers are particularly requested to observe; and as a further security, every genuine bottle is signed in red ink in their own handwriting, to counterfeit which is Felony.—Price 3*s.* 6*d.* 10*s.* 6*d.* and 21*s.* each bottle.

Caution to Families.—As many venders sell the "spurious Macassar Oil," the profit on which is much greater than on the Genuine, and as the resemblance of the label, at first sight, may deceive the unguarded; in order to prevent such fraud and consequently the destruction (by the use of the deleterious composition) of the greatest ornament Nature has bestowed upon the human race—the hair. Purchasers are requested to ask for "Price and Gosnell's Macassar Oil."

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE DEPOTS OF REGIMENTS.

The 16th and 83d Depôts, at Harwich; 97th, at Sunderland; 56th, Hull; 40th, 57th, and 82d, at Chatham; 49th, at Chester; 55th, at Carlisle; 98th, at the Isle of Wight; 23d, at Brecon; 12th, 43d, 61th, and 94th, at Plymouth; 7th and 85th, at Dover; 18th, 28th, 32d, 51st, and 90th, at Portsmouth; 36th, 37th, 30th, and 95th, at Gosport, 52d, at Portsmouth; 68th and 71st, at Chichester; 70th, 74th, 76th, 81st, and 96th, at Winchester: 79th, ordered to Glasgow; 33d, 50th, and 77th, at Glasgow; 91st and 92d, at Edinburgh: 4th, 5th, 9th, 21st, 27th, 35th, 60th, (2d Batt.) and 93d, at the Isle of Wight; the East India Regimental depots, at Chatham.

A Detatchment belonging to the 17th Regiment of Foot, will embark to-day, on board a vessel in the river, for Edinburgh.

Detachments belonging to the 50th and 77th Regiments of Infantry are ordered to embark to-day, on board a vessel in the river, for Glasgow.

HAYMARKETS, SEPT. 3.

ST. JAMES'S.—Coarse heavy Lowland Meadow Hay, from 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*; Fine Upland Meadow Hay, from 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*: New Meadow Hay, from 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*; Clover Hay, from 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*; Oat Straw, from 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*; and Wheat Straw, from 1*l.* 14*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per load of 36 trusses. A good supply, both as to quality and quantity, and a dull trade, at Thursday's quotations.

SMITHFIELD.—Coarse heavy Lowland Meadow Hay, from 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*; Fine Upland Meadow Hay, from 3*l* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*; New Meadow Hay, from 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*; Clover Hay, generally, from 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*—extraordinary fine, 6*l.*; Oat Straw, from 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*; and Wheat Straw, from 1*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per load of 36 trusses. A short supply, and a dull trade at Thursday's prices. The salesmen anxious to sell out before the proclamation of St. Bartholomew's Fair, which took place at noon.

Sanfoin nor Lucern Hay (the latter not much grown near London) is seldom to be had in either of the above Haymarkets unless previously bespoken; in which instance it is generally sold at the prices of Upland Meadow Hay. Barley Straw, the farmers, for the most part, use ou their farms as a winter fodder.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN WHITECHAPEL.

Yesterday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, Whitechapel-road, and the numerous streets that abound there, were thrown into the greatest state of agitation, by the inhabitants experiencing a most tremendous shock, as if caused by a volcano or an earthquake. The houses for a considerable distance were deserted by their inhabitants, and men, women, and children, were seen running about in all directions, under an impression the this world was at an end. It was soon ascertained that their alarm was produced by the explosion of the factory of Mr. Brock, the artist in fire-works, at No. 11, Baker's-row, Whitechapel-road, nearly opposite the London Hospital.

The following particulars, relative to this direful disaster, have just reached us:—Mr. Brock has resided for the last five years in Baker's row, and at the back of his dwelliog-house is his repository for fireworks, where they are manufactured. This building is about 55 feet by 20, and contains three magazines, which are lined with lead, and would be perfectly secure from fire, should it occur, on any of the adjoining premises. In these receptacles were deposited all the powder, composition, and, in fact, all the combustible matter, and Mr. B. was remarkable for the method he had taken to prevent any accident occurring on his premises. A few weeks since he had taken two boys out of the poor-house to instruct in the art of fire-work making, and he kept them chiefly employed in filling and ramming the cases of the sky-rockets, serpents, squibs, &c. &c. The latter part of this stage of the work is done by a funnel, or piece of tin made in the shape of an extinguisher, and a small piece of iron wire, about a foot long, which is used as a ram-rod. The small end, or nipple, as it is called, of the extinguisher, is introduced into one end of the rocket or squib, and the boys ram the powder and wadding down with the ramrod. This morning, at the time above stated, Mr. Brock and his men left the factory to go to breakfast, leaving the two boys engaged at the work-board, ramming the sky-rockets. They had scarcely sat down to their meal when they, as well as the inhabitants around them for some distance, heard a sort of rumbling noise as if of some distant thunder, and the next moment a tremendous explosion followed, and the air was illumined with lights of various descriptions, and accompanied by continued reports. The concussion was so great that the inmates in the different houses were shaken from their seats, many of whom were sitting at their breakfast, and the tables and tea-things were upset and broken to pieces. The window frames were all forced out, and the brick-bats and materials were flying about in every direction. The roofs of Mr. Brock's manufactory, and the factory of Mr. M'Devitt adjoining, were blown a considerable height and the falling materials did considerable mischief. After the agitation was somewhat subsided, an inquiry into the cause of the accident took place, when it appeared from the statement of the two boys (who were blown a considerable height and much injured) that they were at work, ramming the rockets, when the ramrod struck against the funnel, and the friction caused a spark, which flew into the bowl of gunpowder that stood near them; this soon exploded, and ran like a train to all the other fire-works in the factory, and at length communicated to the magagines which caused the disaster. Mr. Brock, however, declares it could not have arisen in that way, as the nipple of the funnel was copper, therefore a frictiou would not cause a spark. One poor woman, sister to the beadle, who lives next door to Mr. Brock, was so dreadfully injured by the broken glass, that she lies in the London Hospital without hopes of recovery. The following houses have been injured by the explosion:—In Baker's-row, Mr. Anderton, butcher; Plunkett, beadle of Whitechapel; Prendergast, coal-dealer; Livesay, baker. In Princess-street, Mr. Davies, coal-dealer; Kenning, tallow-chandler; Boswell, ironmonger; Constantine, tailor; Philemon, clothes-dealer; the King's Head public-house at the corner, and about sixty other houses, most of which have their windows demolished from top to bottom. We are sorry to state that Mr. Brock, who is considered a most ingenious artist, is by this accident reduced to ruin, as he was uninsured not being able to pay the premium required by the Insurance Offices, his business being treble hazardous. His loss is estimated at 3600*l.* and he has a wife and six small children. He states that he had only 28 pounds weight of powder by him at the time, but the mischief was done by the quantity of fire-works that were on the premises in an unfinished state, and the powder and composition being thus confined, was the cause of so much mischief being done.

YORK HOUSE.

We are very much surprised at the progress, which, in a very short time has been made in this work. Our attention was early attracted by the particular mode of constructing the foundations; which, from the great bulk and weight of the materials employed, we had expected considerably to retard the progress of the building. The excavation of solid ground, for the basement-story of this edifice, we understand, has been to the extent of above 6,000 cart-loads. The foundations, we observe, consists of a great depth of brick-work, amply spread on both sides, to form a broad basis, or footing, for the superstructure. Underneath these footings of brick-work are placed, apparently throughout the building, immense slabs of Yorkshire stone, and upon those slabs, in the middle of the brick-work, a continued cord or bond of oak timber, at least eight or nine inches square, to equalize the pressure upon the surface of the ground, and thereby to guard against the various degrees of solidity and insolidity in the soil itself, and prevent any partial or irregular settlement of the walls. In parts also, we observe, where the ground consists of a loose sand, a further precaution has been taken in excavating to the depth of two or three feet underneath the slabs of Yorkshire stone, in order to create an artificial rock by a mixture of round gravel and quick stone-lime, cemented together with water; and in one part even, we perceive, that piles of not less than three or four and twenty feet long have been driven. Adverting to the heavy and laborious nature of such works as these, we certainly do feel surprised when, at the same time, we see three fourths of the walls, internal and external, of this great building (faced on the outside with stone) raised to a height of *above* eighteen feet, within the short period of six weeks from the time of laying the first stone.

We greatly admire energy and spirited activity wherever we observe it rightly directed; and we do think those qualities have manifested themselves in a very conspicuous manner in this undertaking; which, although intended as the residence of an individual, is, if the station of that individual, and the local position, as well as magnitude of the building, be considered, a work of more than ordinary importance, and one in which the public at large may be regarded as having an interest. It is with this latter feeling that our attention has been drawn to the mode of conducting this work; and that we shall continue to notice its future progress. We are decidedly adverse, on all occasions, whether public or private, to a lavish and unfruitful expenditure of money; but, at the same time, we detest that kind of parsimony which is often mistaken for economy; and, upon this principle, we applaud the Architects, who, in the free exercise of their judgment, on this occasion have incurred an extra expense in the construction of the foundations of this edifice, rather than trust to any less certain means of guarding against the natural varieties and insolidity of the ground which they have had to deal with.

We are happy to see that the Wyatts (Benjamin and Philip we mean, who are sons of His Majesty's late Surveyor-General, and are the architects to this building) appear to have the same feeling, which we have long entertained, as to the material, which is the most eligible for the exterior of such works; namely, solid stone, instead of that perishable, spurious imitation of stone, which has of late years been employed to a lamentable extent; and owing to the adoption of which, a large proportion of this great metropolis will, in the course of the next thirty years, be, as it were, *in rags*.

We have not yet been able to obtain a sight of the plan of York House; but it is evident from those parts, which are already built, that it is upon a magnificent scale. The center compartment, we conclude, from its present appearance, is intended to contain the principal staircase; and if so, we anticipate that it will be a splendid feature of the interior; as we judge from some of the surrounding objects, which afford a scale for the eye, that its dimensions will be something like 80 feet by 50 feet; which, ascending (as it *must* do, on account of light) to the top of the building, affords a most spacious area for such a purpose. The space between this center compartment, and the line marked out by the north external wall, appears, according to a similar assumed scale, not to be less than 55 or 60 feet; and as it is evident that the approach to the center (which we suppose to contain the stair-case) will be through this north compartment of the building, we are led to anticipate that the hall of entrance will also be of great magnitude; and if so, the combined effect of the hall and stair-case is likely to be very imposing.

We are sorry that the restraint upon the admission of visitors, in this, as in most similar cases, prevents our entering into a more detailed explanation, or being more positive as to the correctness of our ideas, with regard to the plan and arrangements of this edifice.

EXHIBITION OF MODELS, SOHO SQUARE.

We are indebted to M. Troye, the proprietor of this exhibition for models of the most interesting points in Switzerland, upon a larger scale than that on which any have hitherto been constructed. The one of Mont Blanc with the vale of Chamouni is remarkably well executed, with regard both to accuracy and to effect. The proportion between the horizontal and vertical scales has been well judged, and is admirably calculated to convey to the spectator just impressions of the magnificence of Swiss scenery. To have constructed a model of the whole of Switzerland upon such a scale would have required by far too large a space for an exhibition, and M. Troye has preferred confining it to the most interesting objects. The greater part of the other models in this exhibition are also upon a large scale, and are equally beautiful: the most striking are the road over the Simplon, the Mont Righi, with the fall of the Rossberg, and the town of Geneva. In short, the extreme accuracy observed with regard to the forms of the objects, the striking imitation of nature, and the powerful effect of the *ensemble*, procure for this collection of models a decided superiority over every other exhibition of the kind.

There are 103 canals in Great Britain; the total extent of them 2,682¾ miles, about the length from the east to the west of the whole continent of Europe; thirty millions sterling is the valuation of the cost. In the various canals there are 48 subterraneous passages, 40 which have an extent of 32 miles. None of these works, important as they are, were projected prior to 1755.—*Register of Arts and Sciences.*

Lord Lynedoch has returned, for the first time, from the field "without showing game." While his lordship was lately proceeding in an open carriage to Inchgrundle, one of Mr. Maule's choice pieces of ground for grouse shooting, in clambering up the "dark hill side," the carriage was drenched with rain; and, contrary to the advice of his friend, (General Mackenzie), Lord L. slept all the following night in a tent, pitched on the heath *a la militaire*, with "his martial cloak around him." In the evening he felt himself quite unfit for action, and was obliged to return without a shot. An idle rumour has gone abroad, that his lordship met with an accident on a temporary bridge; this was not the case.—*Montrose Review.*

Mr. Marshall's new Perestriphic Panorama, Spring Gardens, continues to be as attractive as ever.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

Commission in the 4th Regiment of Surrey Local Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surrey—Thomas Chaloner Bisse, Esq. to be Lieut.-Commandant.

Commission in the South Holland Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln—William Beasley, Esq. to be Captain, vice Clarke, resigned.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

T. B. SUMERFIELD, New Crane Wharf, Wapping, coal-merchant.

C. H. MORING, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. DICKSON, Fish-street-hill, haberdasher. Sols. Messrs. Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

J. MANSELL, Birmingham, timber-merchant. Sols. Messrs. Baxter and Heming, Gray's inn-place.

J. NICHOLSON, Workington, Cumberland, flour-dealer. Sol. Mr. Falcon, Elm-court, Temple.

F. MARKLAND, Norwich, beer-brewer. Sols. Messrs. Taylor and Roscoe, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

P. WALSH, Bristol, linen-draper. Sol. Mr. Makinson, Middle Temple.

R. DODS, High-street, Southwark, linen-draper. Sols. Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

H. HIPPISLEY, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, common-brewer. Sols. Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Faulkener, Bedford-row.

C. CROSS, Ludgate-street, victualler. Sol. Mr. Thompson, Clement's-inn.

P. SARELL, Copthall-court, merchant. Sol. Mr. Fox, Austin friars.

R. R. LAWSON, Heslingden, Lancashire, carrier. Sol. Mr. Bean, Took's-court, Cursitor-street.

T. FIDKIN, Teddington, Middlesex, maltster. Sols. Messrs. Hume and Smith, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

G. BISHOP, Great Easteheap, butcher. Sol. Mr. Towse, Fishmongers' Hall, Upper Thames-street.

DIVIDENDS

Sept. 21. W. Battey and E. Battey, Stafford, shoe-manufacturers—Sept. 21. T. Field and J. du Vivier, Kingston-upon Hull, merchants.

CERTIFICATES.—SEPT. 20.

G. Wood, Manchester, tailor and draper—S. Griffiths, Liverpool, tea-dealer—C. Gardner, Mile-end-road, dealer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Roberts and Co. Carnarvon, merchants, as far as respects J. Morgan—R. Müller and J. Miller, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, carriers—J. Hudson and J. Wootton, Birmingham, brass-founders—J. Biddle and D. Lloyd, Birmingham, glass-makers—T. Keates and G. Taylor, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk-manufacturers—N. Higgs and R. Hobbs, Duke's-row, Pimlico, brewers—E. Amons and L. Alexander, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, horse-dealers—E. J. Flint and P. Tregent, Birmingham, paper-makers—J. B. Tippetts and C. Duchesne, White Lion-street, Norton Folgate, surgeons—C. Owen, jun. and J. Parker, Weybridge, Bellbroughton Worcestershire, scythe-manufacturers—G. Bentham and E. Hunter, Manchester, booksellers—R. Hoskin and R. Weller, Liverpool, hatters—W. Turner and P. Hawley, Kilnhurst, Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturers—R. Chadwick and T. Chadwick, Heap, Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—C. Steele and S. V. Steele, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, merchants—T. Allen and W. Littlewood, Heanor, Derbyshire, twist machine-makers—W. Morren and J. Day, Tooley-street, Southwark, woolstaplers—A. Gordon and T. Bell, Lambeth-green, St. Mary's, Lambeth, linen-drapers—G. Straker and Co. South Shields, ship-builders—J. Gibbs and Co. Bristol, chemists—W. Jackson and Co. Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturers, as far as regards J. Lister—H. C. Curlewis and W. Longstaff, St. James's-street, Westminster, tailors—J. Spyer and L. Samson, Tenter ground, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchants—T. W. Williamson and E. Jones, Packers'-court, Coleman-street, merchants.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 91, CHEAPSIDE.

WHITRIDGE and Co. are now supplying the Public with TEAS, exactly at the Wholesale Prices:—

BLACK TEAS.	s.	d.	GREEN TEAS.	s.	d.
Good Congou . . . 5s. 4d. and	5	8	Twankay	7	0
Strong Congou	6	0	Bloom Hyson	8	0
Fine Congou	6	4	Fine Hyson	10	0
Superior Congou	6	8	Young Hyson	10	0
Good Souchong	7	0	Finest Hyson	12	0
Fine Souchong	8	0	Gunpowder . . . 12s. 14s. and	16	0
Superior Souchong	10	0			

PRIME MIXED TEA, 6s. 4d.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Jamaica Coffee	1	6	Fine Berbice . . . . 2s. 4d. to	2	8
Dutch ditto	2	0	Mocha	3	4

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. HOSE, late Kinnard, 209, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS—*Holyhead*, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor—*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton—*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham—*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Collumpton—*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester—*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield—*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles)—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham—*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge—*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock—*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock—*Carlisle*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh* (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine—*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock—*Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport every day at five—*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock—*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four—*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half past five—*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six—*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six—*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon—*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight and evening at half-past five o'clock—*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock—*Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five—*Tamworth*, *Atherstone*, and *Hinckley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock—*Derby* post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four—*Tenby*, *Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock—*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-in-side post coach, every afternoon at five—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening—*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening—*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse), through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five—*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two—*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning—*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two—*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.)—*Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narberth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.—N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom

W. WATERHOUSE and Co. Proprietors.

☞ The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l*, unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult. at Croydon, Mrs. T. S. Carter of a son.—Same day, at Clapham, the lady of Thos. Haukey, Esq. of a son.—On the 27th ult. in Manchester-square, Mrs. Henry Wilson, of a son.—On the 28th ult. the lady of Dr. Billing, Bedford-place, of a daughter.—Same day, at her father's house in Bedford square, the lady of Robt. Hawthorn, Esq. of a daughter.—Same day, at his house in Spencer-street, Northampton-square, the lady of Robert Brien, Esq. surgeon, R. N. of a daughter.—On the 30th ult. Mrs. R. T. Perkin, of Aldgate, of a son.—On the 27th ult. at the house of her father, Colonel Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, the lady of J. Patteson, Esq. of Gower street, of a daughter.—On the 30th ult. at Wratting Park, Cambridgeshire, the lady of John Gibbons, Esq. of a son and heir.

MARRIED.

On the 16th ult. at Hearne, Kent, the Rev. Wm. Wallis, of Sudbury, to Miss Bundock, of Leytonstone, Essex.—On the 25th ult. at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Evan Nepean, Augustus Pocock, second son of Sir Geo. Pocock, Bart. to Julia Catherine Coventry, second daughter of the late Hon. Thos. W. Coventry.—On the 26th ult. at Montville-house, Guernsey, by the Very Rev. the Dean, Wm. Peter, third son of the late John Carey Metivier, Esq. His Majesty's Solicitor-General for that island, to Julia Anne, second daughter of Thomas Priaulx, Esq.—On the 27th ult. Edward Erskine Tustin, Esq. of Hudyer street, Whitehall, to Marcia, youngest daughter of the late John Bridge, Esq. of Winford, Dorsetshire.—Same day, Mr. Joseph Ward, surgeon, of Ewell, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Wm. Henry Hargrave, Esq. of Upper Holloway.—Same day, J. F. Wood, Esq. of Howland-street, to Juliana Lisseitia, the second daughter of Matthias Arntz, Esq. of Dusseldorf.—On the 29th ult. J. W. Howard, Esq. of Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh square, to Anna Catherine, only daughter of the late John Rowley, Esq.—Same day, C. H. Okey, Esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Eliza Dunbar, only child of the late Captain William Tod, of the 92d regiment.—On the 31st ult. the Rev. Richard Board, of Westerham, Kent, to Elizabeth, sister of J. Jones, Esq. of Portland place.—Same day, William Frederick Spackman, Esq. of Cornhill and Burton Crescent, to Isabella Ann, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Scott, Esq.—Same day, the Rev. Andrew Irvine, of Charter House, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Rawlinson, Esq. of Russell-square.—On the 1st of Sept. Chas. Douglas, youngest son of James Halford, Esq. of Piccadilly, and of Laleham, Middlesex, to Emma Matilda, only daughter of the late Richard Sumner, Esq. of Shackleford, in the county of Surrey.

DIED.

At Boulogne, France, on the 5th ult. Henrietta Frances Marston, daughter of the late Daniel Marston, Esq.—On the 7th ult. at Cambridge, in the 65th year of her age, Mary Ann, relict of the Rev. Robert Ficklin, of Coltishall, in Norfolk.—On the 24th ult. at Southampton, George Redmond Hulbert, of Aston-lodge, in the county of Derby, Esq.—On the 25th ult. at Canninton, Somerset, in her 28th year, Emma, the wife of John Sealy, Esq. banker, Bridgewater.—Same day, after a short illness, at Sidlesham, Sussex, Benjamin Holmes, Esq. of Barnsbury-place, Islington.—On the 27th of July, at Leghorn, Mrs. Johnston, the wife of Lieut. Col. Johnston.—On the 26th ult. at Sunbury, Mrs. Ann Wells, widow of the late Samuel Wells, Esq. of Walworth, in her 53d year.—On the 28th ult. in his 51st year, of a consumption, Mr. Wm. Obadiah Adrian, a clerk in His Majesty's Treasury.—Same day, at his residence, Stratford-green, Essex, Mr. Joseph Delafons, of Sackville-street, Piccadilly, jeweller, aged 69.—Same day, at the house of her grandson, in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Pott, sen. in her 88th year.

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ness the falsehood of this assertion; and declared that Mr. Vidall's profits were so great that he could afford to keep her sister, whom he had seduced, in the first style of elegance and fashion; and that not long ago he had even offered to allow her 12s. a-week, if she would keep away and not interrupt himself or his mistress.

Mr. Vidall acknowledged that he did offer her 12s. a week once, but then his affairs were in a very different state at that time: he could assure the magistrate that he was now almost in an insolvent state, and could with difficulty keep himself out of prison; besides, he has a daughter to support.

Yes, said Mrs. Vidall, and your kept mistress to buy fine dresses for.

The magistrate said, he would strongly recommend Mr. Vidall to allow his wife something reasonable; 4s. a week was too little: he had better allow her 10s. a week, and have done with the business.

Mr. Vidall declared that he neither could nor would allow any such sum.

The magistrate said, that he must then hold him to bail for the assault, and Mrs. Vidall must go to the parish for support; and they would of course see that they were not burdened while her husband could support her.

Mr. Vidall now advanced a step, and said he would allow 7s.

Come, said the Magistrate, as you advance, Mrs. Vidall shall come down a little; make it 8s. Mr. Vidall consented; but not so Mrs. Vidall, for she set up an exclamation of horror and astonishment at such an arrangement, that showed she was by no means satisfied.

The Magistrate told her that she must go once more to her parish friends, the officers, and the warrant should stand over, that Mr. Vidall should not again molest her, but no bail should be required of him.

Mr. Vidall said, he never wanted to molest her; he only turned her out of his house when she came there, as she did each time, drunk.

The Magistrate said, that he must in justice say, that when Mrs. Vidall came for the warrant, immediately after being at his house, she appeared to be perfectly sober.

The parish officers soon after were in attendance, Mrs. Vidall having gone for them *instanter*; and after another lengthened discussion, Mrs. Vidall very reluctantly agreed to accept of the 8s. per week, and leave her husband unmolested in future.

HATTON GARDEN, WEDNESDAY.—*Catherine Edmeads* was brought up on a charge of brutally ill-treating Maria Brickhill, an infant only three years old.

The father is a labourer, and the mother sells vegetables in the streets. On Monday evening they were obliged to go out, and left their child in the care of the prisoner. When the mother went away, the child cried, and attempted to follow her down the court, when the prisoner pursued the infant, caught it up, dragged it into the house, and then dashed it against the floor; after which, she beat it on the face, neck, and arms. Several persons then interfered. On examining the poor infant, it was found that the hip joint was dislocated, and the leg was broken below the knee. It was then removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where it now remains under surgical treatment.

The prisoner said that the child had been very noisy and ungovernable, and that her passion had certainly got the better of her judgment when she did so, but she protested that she had no ill-will to the parents, and certainly no intention of doing injury to the infant.

Thisselton stated that he had gone to the Hospital, in order to ascertain the precise nature of the injury—the leg was badly broken, and the hip joint was quite thrown out. The limb was enclosed in splints, and it was treated with every attention.

M. LAING said, that under the circumstances, he should certainly expect the prisoner to give twenty-four hours' notice of bail, or be committed to prison to answer for the assault at the Sessions.

She was then removed to the lock-up room, but bail was ultimately put in for her appearance.

SPORTING.

WARWICK RACES, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

The Grey Stakes of 50 gs each, h. ft. for Three-years old.

Lord Stamford's b. f. Linnet, by Bustard	1
Sir T. Stanley's Dr. Faustus	2
Mr. West's Mystery	3
Lord Warwick's Mephistophiles	4

The Leamington Stakes of 20 sov. each, h. ft. &c. Two miles.

Mr. Craven's Triumph, by Fyldener, 8st. 12lb	1
Mr. West's Claude Lorraine, 8st. 10lb	2
Mr. Mytton's Euphrates, aged	3
Mr. Gisborne's Susan	4
Mr. Tomes's Sir Gray	5

Sweepstakes of 5 sov each, with 50 added. Two-mile heats.

Sir T. Stanley's General Mina, by Camillus, 5 yrs	1	1
Major Gore's b. f. Spree, 4 yrs	6	2
Mr. Sadler's Warwick, 4 yrs	2	0

Three others started.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sov. each, 10 ft. for Three-years.

Sir T. Stanley's Dr. Faustus, by Filho da Puta	1
Mr. Bartley's b. c. Flexible	2
Mr. Yates's Madame Poki	3
Mr. Rawlinson's Rarity	4

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

Sweepstakes of 10 sov each, for Three-year olds. One mile.

Sir T. Stanley's b. c. Dr. Faustus	1
Lord Plymouth's b. f. Susan	2
Mr. Bodenham's b. f. by Phantom	3
Mr. Leigh's b. c. Mephistophiles	4

The King's Plate of 100 gs. Heats four miles.

Mr. Houldsworth's br. c. Elephant, 4 yrs. old	1	1
Duke of Richmond's Spree, 4 yrs old	2	2
Mr. Boast's Healey, 6 yrs old	3	3

The Town Plate of 50*l*. Two mile heats.

Mr. Bartley's Flexible, 3 yrs old	1	1
Mr. Gisborne's Elizabeth, 3 yrs old	4	2
Mr. Rawlinson's Rarity, 3 yrs old	2	3
Lord Warwick's Haji Baba, 4 yrs old	3	dr.

MAPLEFORD HUNT MEETING, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

The Mapleford Stake of 7 sov. each (8 subscribers). Two miles.

Major Owen's c. by Eagle	1
Mr. W. Maxwell's Julia	2
Captain Rogers named Phœbe	3

Three others started, but were not placed. Julia the favourite.

The Hunter's Stake of 10 sov. each, to carry 11st. Heats, two miles. (11 subscribers).

Mr. Mellish's Fortunio	5	1	0	1
Mr. Goodchild's Giovanni	1	3	0	2
Captain Mitchell's Polly	3	2	dr	
Mr. Swaine's Pilot	2	4	dr	
Mr. Hudson's Milford Lass	4	5	dr	
Major Clack's Harlequin	6	dr		

Excellent racing.—After the second heat, even betting on Fortunio; and much money was bet at even between the first and second after the dead heat.

Hack Stakes.

Mr. Roden's Susan	1
Mr. North's Flora	2
Captain Ghent's Bluster	3

Bluster the favourite. A fine race.

TATTERSALL'S, SEPT. 8.

The attendance of the Subscribers was not so numerous as on Monday, nor was the betting so brisk; but it was important in the alteration it occasioned in the odds. Memnon continues at 5 to 2, no one venturing to bet 3 to 1. Alderman has resumed his place as second favourite, having risen from 9 to 1 to 6 to 1, while the most uncertain and paradoxical of horses, Cleveland, is again receding. The odds against him at opening were 9 to 1, and 9½ to 1 went begging; 10 to 1 was then laid, and 10½ to 1, in one instance, was betted. The odds are as follows:—

ST. LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Memnon	25 to 1 agst Trinculo
6 to 1 agst Alderman	30 to 1 agst Pastime
6½ to 1 agst Redgauntlet	30 to 1 agst Whisker
9½ to 1 agst Cleveland	40 to 1 agst Brownlock
12 to 1 agst Hamer	1000 to 10 agst Cowcatcher
18 to 1 agst Addy	5000 to 35 agst Bob Logic
20 to 1 agst Dauntless	

5 to 4 Alderman agst Cleveland (taken)
6 to 4 Redgauntlet agst ditto (taken)
500 even Alderman agst Redgauntlet (taken.)

PONTEFRACT MEETING, SEPT. 6.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs h. ft. One mile and three quarters.

Lord Milton's b c. Humphrey Clinker, by Comus, 8st. 3lb	1
Mr. Lambton's b f by Leopold, 8st.	2
Mr. Petre's br. c. Lord John, by Interpreter, 8st. 3lb.	3

Two drawn.—Won easy.

The Sandbeck Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. T. Y. C.

Lord Scarborough's b. c. by Catton, out of Henrietta	1
Mr. L. Fox's b. c by Magistrate, out of Trictrac	2
Mr. Petre's ch. f. by Catton, out of Agatha	3
Mr. Houldsworth's h. f. Elephant, by Filho	4

Won by a half a-head.

Sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 10 ft. for three yrs. old colts and fillies. One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Richardson's br. c. Brownlock, by Blacklock, 8st. 3lb.	1
Lord Kilburn's ch. c. Actæon, by Send, 8st. 3lb.	2
Mr. Petre's b. c. Rothelan, by Tiresias, 8st 3lb.	0
Lord Scarborough's br. c. Brother to Fair Charlotte	0

Won in a canter.

The All-aged Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 20*l*. added. Two miles and seven furlongs.

Mr. Lambton's b. c. Buzzard, 4 yrs. 8st.	1
Lord Sligo's b. c. Canteen, 4 yrs. 8st.	2
Lord Milton's b. c. Whiskerandos, 4 yrs. 8st.	3
Lord Scarborough's ch. c. Diadem, 4 yrs. 8st.	4

The Corporation Plate of 50 sovs. for all ages. Heats, one mile and three quarters.

Lord Fitzwilliam's br. f. Parthenissa, 4 yrs. 7st. 10lb	1	1
Lord Sligo's b. g. Bequest, 4 yrs. 7st. 10lb.	2	2

The day's sport was good; and the result of the race for the three-year olds produced a great change in the betting for the St. Leger (on the outsiders,) as soon as it was known. The expeditious travellers had the advantage, but it was upon that race only; the result of the others was unknown. The winner being in several other stakes, the watchfulness of the men of the Turf will be called into action during these Races, to square their books for the great St. Leger.

SECOND DAY.

The Gold Cup, value 100 guineas, was won by Canteen; Actæon came in second. Four started.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—On the day after the fair of Rathkeale, a barbarous murder was ascertained to have been committed on a young man of the name of Charles Robertson, steward and gardener to Sir Aubrey Hunt, Bart. of Curragh, who was found lying dead in a field at Cappah, not far from the scene of Major Goring's murder. He was at the fair the day previous, and, on his return home in the evening, was way-laid and killed by some sanguinary wretches, who are not yet discovered. His skull was beat in above the left ear, as if from the blow of a stone, and the fatal wound is believed to have originated in malice.

On Sunday night last, a strong party of insurgents, all armed, attacked six farmers' houses on the lands of Mr. Rose, near Effin, in this county (Limerick.) They beat most severely, with heavy spade handles and short clubs, two of the farmers, Robert Tucker and James Casey, besides a man named Clohessy, who was in the house of the former. They forced an entrance by breaking the windows and doors. Major Maxwell, as a Magistrate, proceeded next morning to inquire into the circumstances, and learned that the party took some of the inmates outside, and showed them a well dressed man on horseback, with a white sash and white band round his hat, saying, "Captain Rock is still alive." They demanded fire-arms at two of those houses, and ordered them, under pain of destruction to themselves and families, not to charge their workmen more than five guineas an acre for the first crop of potatoes, and 3*l*. for the second crop. On retiring they took off the farmers' horses, which were found next morning on the road to Doneraile, near Ballyhoura mountain, from which circumstance it is conjectured they came from the county of Cork. In their return they met a steward of Mr. Hill, of Doneraile, who was distraining for rent, and deprived him of his gun, which they carried away.

On Monday night, the 22d instant, a man named Benjamin Reardon, of Roughal, in the county of Kerry, near Newmarket, returning from the fair of Dromagh, in the county of Cork, was so severely beaten in his endeavours to protect a female from outrage, that he only survived four days. An inquest was held on the body by William Allen and James Crounin, Esqrs., Magistrates of Kerry, in the absence of the Coroner, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned against a man whose name for the present must remain concealed.

A DESPERATE LOVER.—On Wednesday last, early in the morning, an Inquest was held at Carton, on the body of Patrick Doyle, one of the under gamekeepers of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, who was found lying dead in the dairy-yard, his fowling-piece and a poker by his side, with the latter of which he had effected the fatal discharge which caused his death. The Coroner, Mr. Harrison, (being then engaged holding an inquest at Rathmore) repaired, on hearing the melancholy intelligence, the following morning early, to Carton, and, having sworn a Jury, proceeded to hear the evidence, after a previous view of the body, which was an awful spectacle, the entire of the right breast being dreadfully lacerated, and the shirt and clothing in front burned by the wadding.

Patrick Quinn examined.—Swore that being employed at Carton, he was going to his work at half-past five o'clock; that on passing through the dairy-yard he saw Patrick Doyle, whom he knew, lying on his back; a gun, which appeared to have been just discharged, was lying with a poker by his side; his clothes were burning from the wadding; the poker must have been used by the deceased to press upon the trigger, and the deceased thus effected his fatal purpose; witness gave the alarm; Matthew Cooney was with him; a love affair, witness believes, was the cause of the deceased committing this rash act.

James Kearney examined.—Is his Grace's sportsman; the deceased was his under game-keeper; saw him last alive on Tuesday evening; heard of his death on the morning following, between five and six o'clock; came immediately to where he was lying; observed a gun shot wound under his right breast; it must have been effected with shot; deceased had no bullets; witness is positive deceased's mind was disturbed, but not from his situation, as he was very comfortable; he was paying his addresses to one of the maids at Carton, a girl of about 16 or 17 years old; deceased was 60 years of age; he had told witness that he had asked the girl to marry him, and that she held out promises that she would, but that the match was broke off by her, which preyed upon his spirits; witness found a letter on Doyle's table addressed to him (witness;) it was as follows, and which is in deceased's hand-writing:—

"Dear Kearney—My last words to you are this, see me buried in some church-yard, and God bless you and your children, and my death I leave on T———ys and B. her daughter. *If I can, I will be revenged of her*, she brought me to this. Dear Kearney no more,

"PAT. DOYLE."

Examination continued—Never heard that the person named in the letter, or her family, ever gave any encouragement to Doyle; the gun found beside Doyle was one appropriated for his use.

Charles Clarke examined—Knew the deceased; witness is a harness-maker in the service of his Grace; is of opinion the deceased was not right in his mind; he always was talking of B. T. and saying she promised to marry him, but afterwards refused; witness heard deceased got no encouragement, either from the young girl or her family.

The Coroner charged the Jury, who found that the deceased not being of sound mind, &c. &c. lunatic and distracted, did discharge a gun, loaded with leaden balls, against his breast, thereby giving himself a mortal wound, of which he at the time and place aforesaid, instantly died.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

Another of those fatal accidents arising from incautiously leaving guns loaded, occurred at Matlock's Farm, near Colchester, on Tuesday. The son of Mr. Houldsworth, who manages the farm, incautiously left his gun loaded in the kitchen, after returning from shooting; and his young brother, a boy eight years of age, took it up and pointing it to the maid servant, said he would shoot her. The gun went off upon the half-cock, and lodged the contents in the side of a youth of the name of Wilkinson, a husbandman, who was sitting at dinner. It did not kill him on the spot, but not the slightest hopes are entertained of his recovery.

On Thursday afternoon, a son of a farmer of the name of Kirwan, who lives near Clara, while handing a gun, let off the contents, and shot his brother and first cousin dead, and wounded his sister. They were all children. The unhappy boy who caused the catastrophe is only eleven years of age.—*Leinster Journal.*

BURGLARIES IN NORFOLK.—Six men, namely, *Robert*, *John*, and *William Howell*, brothers, and *William Marshall*, *William Massingham*, and *William Scottow*, have been committed for trial, charged with committing some of the most daring burglaries upon record. They are charged with breaking and entering various houses, from which they stole watches, plate, money, wearing apparel, and any portable article which they could conveniently carry away.—From the evidence taken before the Magistrates, it appears, that these men set out upon their maraunding expedition with the design of plundering the habitations of persons engaged in the harvest, and who had thus left their houses empty and unprotected. They were observed by a woman to enter more than one house at Weitwell, near Reepham, and they had amassed a pretty considerable booty. They took from one cottage twenty guineas and a silver watch, and in others had a more limited success. At length a miller, who was desired to leave some meal in an outhouse, should nobody be at home in one of the dwellings, found the doors open and the furniture displaced. He immediately acquainted the owners, and a pursuit commenced. The thieves having dropped the property above-mentioned on the road, concealed themselves in a wood, which was so well watched, that when they at length quitted their hiding-place, they were again tracked at their very heels. Thus pressed, they took to the fields, but soon were surrounded by harvestmen at work, and seeing their capture inevitable, they determined upon resistance. The first man who came up was knocked down, and a skirmish ensued, but they were soon overpowered, taken, and conveyed to the castle.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday, Major RIDGE, who was at his brother's seat, at Vining, near Rogate, Petersfield, on a shooting excursion, went out with his servant to enjoy the sports of the field. After going over a hedge, his servant handed him his gun through the hedge with the muzzle towards him, when it accidentally went off, and the contents passed through the Major's body. When the account left he was alive, but there was but little hope of his recovery. The family were in the greatest distress, and the whole parish lamented the accident, as he was universally respected.

EAST RETFORD, SEPT. 7.—The weather since the 24th ult., has been most propitious to the hop plantations in this neighbourhood, of which the present appearances are an evident testimony. In the greater part of the plantations, where any hops were hardly expected, the growers are anticipating at least two or three hundred weight per acre; which, however, will only be about the eighth part of a good crop. In the best plantations the improvements are equally apparent; the hop continues to increase in strength and magnitude, whilst some have already assumed the tint of maturity. Mr. Robert Hudson, of this place, has got his forward bines plucked and bagged; and if we may judge of the quality of the hops of this year's growth from his sample, we shall be led to conclude that, although in quantity generally we have scarcely a quarter of a crop, in quality they have seldom or never been exceeded.

BRADFORD CLOTHIERS AND WEAVERS.—The Bradford masters, some of whom have blamed us for censuring their resolution to stop the mills, last week bore the best testimony possible to the justice of our opinion. At a meeting at the Sun Inn, they determined to set the mills running again, and they are accordingly now at work. They also resolved to address a circular to the masters in the neighbouring towns, explanatory of their own views, and requesting the co-operation of those whom they addressed. The object of the circular was to impress upon the worsted-spinners and manufacturers in Baildon, Bingley, Cleckheaton, Darlington, Halifax, Keighley, Lancaster, Leeds, Morton, Rochdale, Steeton, Sutton, and Wilsden, the necessity of uniting with those of Bradford in stopping their works altogether, and thus effect the suppression of the Workmen's Union. If the other masters should not concur in this plan, the Bradford manufacturers will then, it is said, give the advanced prices required, and let things in consequence regulate themselves afterwards. The following letter we received late last night from our correspondent in that town:—

"*Bradford, Sept.* 7, 1825.

"Nothing of moment has yet been done by the masters, as I suppose the circulars addressed by their solicitor, Mr. Moulden, to the masters in the neighbouring towns and villages, desiring a definite answer to the proposition of the Bradford masters, to make common cause with them against the Union of the wool-combers and weavers, had not been answered on Monday last, (when they had a meeting,) either by sufficient numbers, or in such a manner as to induce them to come to a determination, either to continue the contest, or to give the wages required. Their determination will very probably be made at their next meeting, and it is strongly anticipated that it will be to give the advance. In that case, Keighley or Halifax, or both, with the neighbouring villages, will be the scene of the next strike, unless the wages demanded be immediately given."—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

DOVER, SEPT. 5.—The *Terrific Flight*, as it was announced, of Mr. Courtney, the American phenomenon, from the Heights at Dover to the Rope-walk in the Bay, took place this evening about five o'clock. In consequence of hand-bills being distributed for some time previous, an intense interest pervaded the inhabitants and visitors, who assembled in immense numbers. A rope of two and a half inches in circumference, and 230 fathoms, or 460 yards in length, was made fast to an anchor on the Heights, and stretched to a capstern of the Rope-walk, not so tight but that a segment was formed by a prop being placed near the end. Every necessary preparation being made, he was suspended under the rope by stays or braces at the shoulders, waist, and one foot, at each of which parts a sheaved block traversed on the rope. Having both hands at liberty, he waved a small red flag in each, which, being contrasted with his white dress, had an imposing effect. He was started off the precipice head foremost, amidst the shouts of thousands, and the velocity with which he descended is almost incredible: the friction of the blocks on the rope caused them to smoke considerably, and in just nineteen seconds from the time of his departure he reached nearly to the opposite side of the Pent, when an accumulation of mud on the rope, and the segment thereof, caused him to stop rather abruptly, and he was taken into a boat apparently somewhat exhausted, and brought to shore.—*Kentish Gazette.*

CAMBRIDGE, FRIDAY.—The following Gentlemen of this University were ordained at Bristol, on the 28th ult. by the Lord Bishop of that diocese:—

Deacons.—Archibald Hamilton Duthie, M. A. Trinity College; John Henry Bright, B. A. St. John's College; George Augustus Frederick Chichester, B. A. Downing College; John Punnett, B. A. Clare Hall; Edwin Windsor Bayntun Sandys, M. A. Trinity College; Wm. Gunning, S. C. L. Christ College; and Augustus Philip Clayton, B. A. Caius College.

Priests.—Morgan Deverrish, B. A. Jesus College; Henry Crane Brice, B. A. Christ's College; Wm. Johnson, B. A. Sidney Sussex College; and Thomas Hellway, B. A. St. John's College.

The Rev. James Hamilton John Chichester, M. A. of Magdalene College, Chaplain to Earl Dalhousie, and Rector of Ashington, Devon, has been instituted to the rectory of Loxhore, in the same county.

The Rev. Daniel Nantes, M. A., of Trinity College, has been instituted to the rectory of Powderham, Devon, void by the death of the Rev. Edward Smelley.

The Rev. William Johnson, B. A. of Sidney Sussex College, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to the vicarage of Bilsby, near Alford, upon the presentation of Mrs. Wayte, of Stamford.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 9th Sept. 1825.

1st Reg. Life Guards, Lieut. C. Hall to be captain, vice Lord Bingham, promoted; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. R. Parker to be Lieutenant, vice Hall; H. Blackett to be Cornet and Sub Lieut., vice Parker.—*1st Reg. of Dragoon Guards*, Lieut. G. Bray to be Captain, vice Northcote; Cornet E. Carey Elwes to be Lieutenant, vice Bray.—*2d Ditto*, J. C. Hodge to be Cornet, vice Hartopp.—*3d Ditto*, Lieut. F. J. Greene to be Captain, vice Swinburne; Cornet R. W. Peirse to be Lieutenant, vice Greene.—*6th Ditto*, Lieut. J. Smith Brymer to be captain, vice Pipon; Cornet J. E. Wylde Browne to be lieutenant, vice Brymer; J. D. Browne to be cornet, vice Browne; Surgeon J. Heriot, M. D. from the 17th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Scott.—*4th Reg. Light Dragoons*, L. Upton to be cornet, vice Phillips.—*7th Ditto*, Cornet Lord A. Paget to be lieutenant, vice Daniel; Cornet J. Earl of Hopetoun to be ditto, vice Smith.—*10th Ditto*, J. Creighton M'Clallen to be quartermaster, vice Frederick Kickie.—*12th Ditto*, Lieut. J. Phillips to be adjutant, vice Sidley; — Phillips, (riding master), to be cornet, without pay.—*13th Ditto*, F. L. Smith to be cornet, vice Sugden.—*17th Ditto*, Capt. G. F. Clarke to be captain, vice Joseph Budden.—*3d Reg. of Foot Guards*, Capt. C. H. Fraser to be lieutenant and captain, vice Digby Murray.—*2d Reg. of Foot*, Ensign S. Cooper to be lieutenant, vice Hindle; R. Lloyd to be ensign, vice Cooper.—*16th Ditto*, Lieut. J. Dalzell to be captain, vice Audain; Ensign T. Jones to be lieutenant, vice Dalzell; Oliver to be ensign, vice Jones.—*20th Reg. Foot*, J. Palafox Cumming to be ensign, vice William H. E. M'Dermott.—*24th Ditto*, Capt. W. Andros to be captain, vice L'Estrange, who exchanges.—*25th Ditto*, Capt. W. Stanhope Taylor to be captain, vice Robert Terry, who exchanges.—*31st Ditto*, Capt. G. L'Estrange to be captain, vice Andros, who exchanges; Ensign G. Dobson Young to be lieutenant, vice Nunn; G. C. Marshall to be ensign, vice Young.—*35th Ditto*, W. Warde to be ensign, vice Sargent; R. A. Maxwell to be ditto, vice Lord Portarlington.—*37th Ditto*, P. B. F. Charles Gilliess to be ditto, vice Arthur Rowley Heyland; J. Cuppage to be ditto, vice Gilliess.—*42d Ditto*, Lieut. J. Macdougall to be captain, vice Macdonald; Ensign R. D. Macdonald to be lieutenant, vice Macdougall; W. Dick Macfarlane to be ensign, vice Macdonald.—*43d Ditto*, Capt. Hon. C. Grey to be captain, vice John Maclean; Lieut. E. G. Walpole Keppel to be ditto, vice Hill; Lieut. H. Ward to be ditto, vice Freer; Ensign Aug. Denham to be lieutenant, vice Keppel; Ensign S. Tryon to be ditto, vice Ward; G. J. Burslem to be ensign, vice Tryon.—*46th Reg. of Foot*, Ensign G. Varlo to be lieutenant, vice Patton; W. J. Crompton to be ensign, vice Varlo.—*48th Ditto*, Ensign C. D. C. O'Brien to be lieutenant, vice Hull; Ensign W. Fothergill to be ditto; A. H. Hull to be ensign, vice O'Brien; A. Donnellan to be ditto, vice Fothergill.—*52d Ditto*, Ensign G. M. Eden to be lieutenant, vice R. F. Hill.—*54th Ditto*, Ensign P. Warren to be lieutenant, vice Cosby; Ensign J. G. Inglis to be ensign, vice Warren.—*58th Ditto*, Lieut. W. Sadlier to be captain, vice Clabon; Lieut. B. Jackson to be lieutenant, vice Sadlier.—*63d Ditto*, G. Armstrong to be ensign, vice Levett.—*67th Ditto*, Lieut. J. M. Wood to be captain, vice Dwyer; — Currie to be ensign, vice Henessey.—*75th Ditto*, J. M. Browne to be captain, vice J. M. St. Leger; Lieut. S. Harrison to be lieutenant, vice Macbean.—*77th Ditto*, A. S. Monck to be ensign, vice Lomax.—*78th Ditto*, Hon. R. C. Stanhope to be captain.—*79th Ditto*, Ensign N. T. Christie to be lieutenant, vice Sinclair; I. S. Smyth to be ensign, vice Christie.—*84th Ditto*, C. C. Sace to be captain, vice W. Bindon; W. R. Faber to be ensign, vice Eden.—*85th Ditto*, Ensign H. E. Taylor to be lieutenant, vice Butler; Hospital-Assistant G. Horne to be assistant-surgeon, vice Browne.—*88th Ditto*, Lieut. G. Woollard to be lieutenant, vice Ellis—*92d Ditto*, J. Rollo to be ensign, vice Inglis.—*93d Ditto*, J. Watt to be ensign, vice Dalzell.—*94th Ditto*, Capt. J. Meek to be captain, vice Frankland—*97th Ditto*, Capt. W. F. Foster to be captain, vice Pratt.—*Rifle Brigade*, Lieut. F. H. Byrne to be captain, vice Hewett.—*Royal Staff Corps*, Second Lieut. R. M. Westmacott to be first lieutenant, vice Jackson; Surgeon A. Stewart to be surgeon, vice J. G. Cavenagh.—*Cape Corps*, Capt. A. Briggs to be captain of infantry, vice F. B. Head.—*Royal African Colonial Corps*, G. Landells to be ensign, vice Gordon.—*Brevet*, Capt. H. R. Murray to be major in the army.—*Staff*, Brevet Major H. G. Macleod to be deputy adjutant-general to the forces serving in the island of Jamaica, with the rank of lieut.-colonel in the army, vice Bowles; Major A. T. Shaw to be deputy quartermaster-general to the forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of lieut.-colonel, vice Moore.

BANKRUPTS.

JOSEPH HARPUR, Oxford, tailor. Sol. Mr. C. Ellis, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

THOMAS EVERY, Limehouse, anchor-smith. Sol. Mr. G. Smith, Basinghall-street.

RALPH ROBSON, Seymour place, Bryanstone-square, carpenter. Sols. Messrs. Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street.

HENRY PARRY and JOHN UNDERWOOD, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, bill-brokers. Sol. Mr. Hindman, Basinghall-street.

RICHARD MORTIMER SCHOLEFIELD, Bradford, Yorkshire, dyer. Sols. Messrs. Stocker and Dawson, New Boswell-court.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 1. G. Richardson, Mecklenburgh-square, and T. Vokes, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, merchants—Oct. 29. M. Bertram, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch street, perfumer—Oct. 3. S. Mitchell and S. Mitchell, Norwich, wine-merchants—Oct. 1. J. Levy, Hemmings-row, Leicester-square, glass-dealer—Oct. 1. W. Herbert the elder, Llanidloes, Montgomery, banker—Oct. 4. T. Wood, Bilston, Stafford, ironmonger—Oct. 1. H. Hale, Stock Exchange, broker—Oct. 1. S. Robinson, Fenchurch-street, stationer—Oct. 1. J. Bramwell, Leadenhall-street, hatter—Oct. 1. J. Hurndall, Bristol, haberdasher.

CERTIFICATES.—Oct 1.

J. Wills, Queen-Ann street, Middlesex, shoe-maker—J. Jackson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper—W. Warcole, Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, dealer and chapman—J. Dickinson, Dewsbury, York, draper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

C. Guillotte and D. Morel, silk machine-manufactures, Spitalfields—M. S. Langdon and E. Ashwin, proprietors of a ladies boarding-school, Kempsey—M. Davy, W. Andrews, and M. Davy, jun., clothiers, Shepton-Mallet—W. Summers and W. Packe, Great Ormond yard, stone-masons—W. Swindell and W. Chester, hackney-coach proprietors, Nottingham—J. E. Wright and H. Finsley, house painters, Manchester—T. Winfield, C. Denston, and J. D. Holden, brick-makers, Derby—F. Thoury and B. C. Montagu, wine-merchants, Little-Britain—T. W. Swinburne, E. Bardsley, and S. A. Bardsley, lace-manufacturers, Nottingham—W. Hodges and W. Shores, jun., Manchester-warehousemen, London—H. P. Gisborne and J. C. Middleton, merchants, Manchester—J. Roughton and J. Hodkin, bleachers, Nottingham—J. Ward and J. Parker, iron masters, Madeley, Salop—D. M'Alpin and J. Pearson, warehousemen, London—E. Smith, J. Ellis, J. Ellis, C. Smith, and J. France, carpet-manufacturers, Batley-Carr, near Dewsbury, York—W. Jeffery and H. Jeffery, smiths, Ivy-Bridge, Devon—W. Walker and C. C. Bailey, ship-brokers, London—G. Morton and J. Williamson, solicitors, London—A. Delchet, E. Delcambre, and A. Delcambre, Norfolk-street, Strand—G. Faith, D. Hellmers, and W. Faith, merchants, London—A. Melliss and C. M. Maxwell, silk-warehousemen, Glasgow.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. shut.	Bank Stock, shut.
Cons. Three per Cents. 88½	Long Annuities, shut.
Three and a half per Cents. shut.	India Stock,
3½ per Cents. Reduced shut.	India Bonds, 16
Four per Cents. 164⅜	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 4
Consols for Acc. 89 ⅛ 8⅝ ⅜	

PRICE OF FOREIGN STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Austrian 5 per Cents.	Mexican Bonds, 73¾
Brazilian Bonds,	Mexican Scrip, 8½ dis.
Brazilian Scrip, 7¾ dis.	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.
Ditto Ditto (1825) dis.	Neapolitan Scrip, dis.
Buenos Ayres Bonds,	Peruvian Bonds, 69
Chilian 6 per Cents.	Peruvian Scrip, 10 dis.
Colombian 6 per Cents. 79	Portuguese Bonds,
Ditto Ditto (1824)	Prussian 5 per Cents. 101½
Danish 5 per Cents.	New ditto,
French 5 per Cents. 102	Russian 5 per Cents.
French Rents,	Spanish 5 per Cents. (1818) 22⅝
Greek Bonds,	Spanish ditto (1823)
Greek Scrip., 16¾ dis.	Guatimala, 1½ dis.

PRICE OF SHARES YESTERDAY.

	Shares.	Paid.	
Castello and Espirito	100*l*.	5*l*.	£11
Potosi and Peruvian	50*l*.	5*l*.	9⅜
Real del Monto, ditto	400*l*.	300*l*.	650
Rio de la Plata	100*l*.	5*l*.	12
Alliance Assurance	100*l*.	10*l*.	13½
Marine Do.	100*l*.	5*l*.	6
Australian Company	100*l*.	1*l*.	20
British Iron	100*l*.	20*l*.	16¼
British Rock and Pat. Salt	50*l*.	5*l*.	14⅜
Canada	100*l*.	10*l*.	34
Pearl Fishery	25*l*.	2*l*.	13½
Irish Provincial Bank	100*l*.	10*l*.	11½

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TAG'S *Song to* MRS. COUTTS *is under consideration.*

We never saw but one number of that trumpery and obscure paper to which SEVERUS *refers, and that was quite insipid enough to convince us, that the blockhead who edites it had much better set about proving himself a* FAIR MAN *in army accounts, than drag on for a week or two longer a publication just existing on the donations of one or two ephemeral joint stock companies, and the sale of which paper, with all this aid, is about 110 per week.*

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, *gentleman butler to the* MARQUIS WELLESLEY, *had much better be more discreet in his remarks on the* AGE, *or we shall entertain the "gude folk" with an account of his military and matrimonial exploits, not having the least particle of an Irish Editor about us.*

G. D.'s *communication is* passé.

THE AGE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

It is with feelings of the most sincere satisfaction we announce to our readers the total defeat of the Turks before *Missolonghi*, in one of the most signal engagements which ever occurred in that mighty land, which is the scene of this desperate conflict; the nature of which appears to us calculated not alone to redeem the character of the Greeks in the opinions of those who hitherto vacillated, but to convey an assurance that the crisis of their fate is now for ever past. Without being visited with the spirit of augury, which at one time predominated in this devoted country, we may be permitted to look upon the period when we record this action, as a prognostication of the freedom of those who fought in it—the month of *August*, which will record to after ages the battle of *Missolonghi*, stands imperishably registered in the annals of Greece, as that month in which was fought the memorable battle of *Thermopylæ*, the honour of all who survived it, and the everlasting monument of those who perished in it: and, although we would not be thought to detract from its splendour, we are free to think that the present conflict is quite as likely to establish the late drooping situation of Greece, as the former was to render its glory eternal. We subjoin the authorities which have reached this country, as confirmatory of this gratifying intelligence, which consist of a letter from *Corfu*, under date the 11th, and another from Trieste, of the 19th, ultimo:

"CORFU, AUGUST 11.

"I cannot fail to communicate to you the following satisfactory news from Greece. Know then that after Missolunghi had been blockaded 105 days, by ROMELI VALESSI, and strictly besieged for some days by land and sea, by all the Turkish forces, they endeavoured, through the means of the Commanders of the European vessels at that station, to persuade the besieged to capitulate, promising to leave the inhabitants, not only their arms, but also all their effects. The mediators did not fail to intimidate the inhabitants, by saying, that if they did not give up the place the enemy would take it by assault, and give quarter to none; and they even represented the Greek fleet as unable to come to their assistance, since the mariners were occupied in transporting their families to places of security in other countries. They said also, that the whole of the Peloponnesus was on the point of falling into the power of IBRAHIM PACHA. On hearing this, some timid Chiefs began to hesitate, and a council o war was held. The first who answered the proposition was the brave NOTO BOZZARIE, who spoke to this effect, 'I and my 500 will sacrifice ourselves, and the enemy shall, at least, not gain Missolunghi, without having planted his flag among our bones.' In the same manner the famous NICETAS replied also, and after him all the others, who at first had been inclined to capitulate. The CAPTAIN PACHA having heard this, informed ROMELI VALESSI, that the time was precious, since he expected the Greek flotilla every moment in those waters, and that then he would not be able to remain there any longer, and that, therefore, the order for the assault should be immediately given. That he, in the mean-time, would second the assault with his boats. ROMELI VALESSI immediately ordered all his troops, who were in great numbers, some say 32,000, to arms; and on the 2d of August, two hours before sun rise, the Turks assaulted the place on all sides by land, and 4,000 men in their boats assisted their operations by sea. The firing lasted four hours, and all the surrounding places were shaken by it.

"The commanders of the European vessels stood on the look-out, on the masts of their ships, with telescopes in their hands, but the denseness of the smoke impeded their seeing. When the carnage was somewhat subsided, they saw, with surprise, the banner of the cross still waving on the walls of the fortress; for they had not doubted in the least of its being obliged to surrender to the assault of so formidable a force. The Greeks fought with indescribable ardour and intrepidity, and filled the trenches with the enemy's corpses. Several thousands found a grave beneath the walls of Missolonghi, and the rest fled, pursued by the Greeks, to Kerascovo. A great quantity of ammunition, baggage, colours, &c. fell into the power of the Greeks. Nicetas performed prodigies of valour at Vassiladi against the enemy, who attacked that place by sea, all of whom fell victims, as the Turkish fleet fled before they could regain their vessels. An Austrian schooner of war brought this intelligence to Zante. An English frigate arrived here, has brought many letters and couriers, which come express from all sides, and confirm this important victory. Our Lord High Commissioner shed tears of joy, and conceded the merited tribute of praise to Grecian valour, and particularly to that of Noto Bozzaris. The same frigate, coming in haste with the news, passed the Turkish fleet, which was in action with the Greek squadron. A merchant vessel from Ithaca, confirms the above, and adds, that on Monday and Tuesday the Captain heard a heavy cannonading, and saw the summits of the mountains covered with people with telescopes in their hands. We expect to hear almost immediately the result of the naval engagement. We hope that the Peloponnesus will soon convince Ibrahim Pacha of the valour of its inhabitants. He has already lost many of his followers in different engagements. He is surrounded by 20,000 Greeks at Tripotama, who will not permit him to escape."

"*Trieste, August* 19.

"We have the pleasure of communicating to you that this moment the English packet arrived here in thirteen days from Corfu, and brought intelligence that an English ship of war arrived there (at Corfu) in four days from Missolunghi, the Captain of which positively states that, from the 13th to the 16th July, the Turks had three times assaulted Missolunghi by sea as well as by land, and that each time were repulsed with great slaughter. Meantime twenty-four Greek vessels arrived off Missolunghi, and obliged the Turkish fleet to take refuge under the fortress of Patrass Ibrahim Pacha having proceeded a second time towards Napoli di Romania, was again repulsed from there, and retreated to a place called Tripotama, where he shut himself up, being blockaded by the son of Colocotroni. In his retreat he suffered considerable losses. Providence appears to be with us again, and we give you joy for all this happy news, which is beyond doubt."

In addition to which we subjoin an extract of another letter from *Corfu*, dated the 14th ultimo, fully establishing the truth of the preceding ones.

"CORFU, AUG. 14.—No doubt now remains of the entire defeat of the besiegers of Missolonghi. Redschid Pacha, having attempted three different times between the 13th and 16th of July, to take that place by assault, and having been driven back each time with considerable loss, assembled fresh troops in order to try the success of a fourth attempt. He, however, remained irresolute till the arrival of the Turkish fleet under the Capitan Pacha, which also blocked Missolonghi closely by sea. The Capitan Pacha having landed a great quantity of artillery and several Europeans, sent to the Commanders of the European vessels on that station, to request of them to persuade the inhabitants of Missolonghi to capitulate, on their being permitted to retire with their arms and all their possessions. These good mediators, from pure philanthrophy, endeavoured to induce the inhabitants and Chiefs to accept the generous proposition of the Pacha, by representing to them the danger they would be exposed to if they did not, and telling them that Ibrahim Pacha was in the heart of the Morea, that our mariners disagreed, that the Spezziotes were transporting their families to America, and that the Hydroites were preparing to do the same; and they said many other things suggested to them, by their desire to save so many persons from the unsparing anger of the great Aga; but all their rhetoric had no effect on Bozzaris. Many Chiefs hesitated, and seemed inclined to surrender, thinking they might confide in what was told them, and trust to the counsel of so many brave men. But the hero Bozzaris told them, that he and his five hundred men would remain and become victims of their devotion to their country. He therefore sent away the mediators with words dictated by the bitterness of his soul, and they returned to the Pacha with his answer, begging him to pay no attention to the words of men driven to despair, but to treat them with his accustomed philanthrophy, on his becoming master of the place. In concert with Redschid Pacha, he began then to prepare for the assault, which took place in the morning of the 2d of August. The Captain Pacha sent 100 small armed vessels, with 5600 men, who began the attack by sea, whilst Redschid Pacha, with 30,000, as it is generally said, seconded him by land. The engagement was obstinate: the sky was hidden by the smoke, and the earth trembled from the shock of the cannon. The battle lasted six hours, during which time the European commanders could see nothing on account of the smoke. At last the cannonading ceased, and two hours after, when the smoke had a little subsided, they then saw the standard of the Cross still remaining on the fortress of Missolunghi. Then the Commanders approached in their boats, and saw how terrible the defeat of the barbarians had been. The trenches were filled, and the sea covered with dead bodies. They say there were fifteen thousand killed and wounded. In the meantime arrived Miaulis and the Captain Pacha was obliged to flee to Castra, on which the Greeks burned one frigate, one corvette, one schooner, and took all of the 100 small vessels which had been engaged in this affair. Thus ended this famous expedition against Missolunghi. The land forces fled, pursued by our troops. On the 4th of August the Captain Pacha appeared in the waters of Zante, and Mianlis was in chase of him. This news was brought us by eye-witnesses of the combat, among whom were the Austrian commander, Bouratovitch, and the captain of an English frigate arrived at Corfu. The bells of Zante rang from the morning to the evening. The people seized on several merchants, who were known to be in the service of the Captain Pacha and Ibrahim Pacha, and would have been put to death, had not the local government prevented it. The Austrian vessels in the port were ordered to retire, lest the enraged multitude might do them some injury. Thus have all the hopes of the enemy, and of those Europeans who aided them, been frustrated."

In the same proportion that there is no country to which our thoughts can be so much directed, on a principle of admiration and worldly gratitude, as Greece; so is there none in whose emanation from the thraldom she has so long existed under, we can half as much rejoice. There is not a feeling of intellectual attainment---of classical association---of art and arms, in all their pride and pomp---that does not turn, by universal consent, to these realms. Greece, fallen as she has been, is the common parent of all that's grand---all that's free---all that's perfect in mind, and unmanacled in body; and the remembrance of all her pristine majesty, and how much other ages are indebted to it, is quite enough to operate, with a power of electricity, on those who now contemplate the struggle her fallen sons are making to revive the spirit of their country's character, and hand down to yet surviving worlds a memory not altogether unworthy of that ancestry they now represent. It will be remarked that the overthrow of the Turks at *Missolonghi* was followed up by an engagement between the two fleets, and although the result is not yet known, we feel quite assured of its nature---and here we may be again permitted to indulge in a classical retrospect; for, oddly enough, the famous battle of *Thermopylæ*, in which the pride of the Persian army, under XERXES, was annihilated by a handful of Greeks, was followed just *two months after*, by the naval engagement between the same Power, under the same Chief, and a few Greeks, in the gulf of *Salamis*. It is quite impossible to contemplate this occurrence, and very extraordinary coincidence, without feelings of the fullest exultation. We seem inspired into a belief that the same spirit which warmed the heroes, who blazon in the annals of these great achievements, comes breathing through the veins of their degraded and oppressed offspring, as if a consciousness of early eminence, and present loss of it, had burst forth in one uncontrolable energy, and emulated them to this vast renown. There is no impulse of which the heart is susceptible to which they are not entitled: they have every prayer we can breathe---every blessing we can bestow on them---the religion, under the banner of which they fight, will guard them in all its perils, and we feel, we hope, we devoutly pray, it will not be long ere their valour, their devotedness, and their patriotism will succeed in extirpating from the hallowed shores of their forefathers their present ruthless invaders---those bands of infidelity, whose existence is a blot upon earth---those hordes of murderers whose barbarities have depopulated this ill-fated land, and whose crimes have called down the vengeance of their offended MAKER upon their savage souls. It would seem that the very precepts instilled by the late LORD BYRON into the bosoms of the Greeks, has not been without its effects---his presence was a powerful incentive to their declining hope; and in his immortal writings he left them the richest legacy such a country could hope to be bequeathed. They appear to have been sensible of all he did, and all he wrote for them; and in illustration of his great memory, and the respect which they have paid to it, by obeying in this their late glorious fight, the injunctions he laid on them, we cannot do better than transcribe the following splendid and *appropriate* passage from one of His LORDSHIP's most splendid works:

"Clime of the unforgotten brave!
Whose land, from plain to mountain cave,
Was Freedom's home, or glory's grave;
Shrine of the mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee?
Approach, then, craven crouching slave—
Say is not this *Thermopylæ*?
The waters blue that round you lave
Oh servile offspring of the free—

Pronounce what sea, what shore is this?
The gulf, the rock of *Salamis!*
These scenes, their story not unknown,
Arise and make again *your own;*
Snatch from the ashes of your sires
The embers of their former fires,
And he, who in the strife expires,
Will add to theirs a name of fear
That Tyranny shall quake to hear,
And leave his sons a *hope*, a *fame*,
They too will rather die than shame;
For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled OFT *is ever* WON."

EPIGRAMMATIC DIALOGUE

Between LORD GLENGALL and his "CARA."

He. I for your beauty, dearest * * * *, am dying,
And at your feet I lie!
She. I see you're *lying!*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "AGE."

Dear MR. AGE,

WE take in your funny paper down in these parts, and are so pleased with the general view you give us of every thing—"man and horse," as we say here, that I take the freedom of sending you my opinion on a subject which is very much the talk in London, and, therefore, equally as much in vogue here abouts---I mean Mr. MARTIN'S Act, and his late numerous attempts to put it into force; and as the best possible way of convincing you of its usefulness and necessity, I shall ask leave to show you how differently we treat the dumb creatures down here to what the Londoners do, and all in fear of MR. MARTIN'S Act. We live in a beautiful part of the country, within a tolerable reasonable distance of several fine race-courses, surrounded by a sporting land, and on a famous posting road, and you must therefore agree at once that no place can give better evidence, in every respect, of the treatment of animals; and from my own eye-sight I can assure you of the truth of all I set down here: and afore the people in these parts, even if MR. MARTIN'S Act was not in their eye, would suffer such treatment to their horses as they do in your great city, they would either shoot 'em, or not keep 'em at all. We have a capital conveyance that comes through here from London, called the *Flying Van*, which is not suffered to be loaded more than fourteen feet in height from the wheels, and is drawn by four horses, and a man sleeps behind to guard the goods; and the proprietors have agreed among themselves that they will discharge any driver who goes more than twelve miles an hour, or ten if very hilly; and I am very sorry to tell you, sir, that this excellent conveyance has not succeeded, owing, as I hear, to some distemper that has killed many of the animals, and the concern is greatly in debt: and I have heard the folks say, that in consequence, instead of A VAN, it ought to be called *a rear*, being so in debt; but I don't know what they mean. For posting, MR. AGE, I shall make bold enough to match our part of the country with any, both for the safety and quiet rate of travelling; for not a very long while ago, I and Mrs. S., and another, took a post-chay to Oxford races; we are only seventeen miles off, which distance we comfortably did in an hour and a-half, as we were determined not to press our cattle, having to come back: so according we drove to the course, staid there about three hours, during which our most human post-boy watered his horses, and gave them some corn we brought along with us; and then we went home again in about the same time, as comfortable as possible, without the least fatigue; but Mrs. S. was sorry to hear that the near mare died that night from catching a slight cold while standing eating on the race course. At the races too, Mr. AGE, it was beautiful to see the animals running---not the least use of whip required, as the spur did every thing, and a free bleeding o' the side does all the good in the world: they run, on an average, about three miles in five minutes, which is about thirty-six miles an hour; whereas, before Mr. MARTIN'S act, the racer, christened *Eclipse*, used to go a mile a minute, which is at the rate of sixty miles an hour, which is all the difference, and proves the great advantage of the worthy man's act of parliament. As respects hunting, no place can be more appropriate; its a fine hilly country, and though it blows the horses going up'em, yet running down again fetches their breath wonderful. We have many steeple chases too, which I am told are so called in respect of the many a steep hill about here; but they say at Oxford its in compliment to the many churches in that city: the hedges here abouts being up of stone walls, only break the horses' knees, while in many countries the brambles, bushes, and trees tear their flesh most cruel. We have not had more than fifteen animals fall dead the last season, and not many more dogs, which is another sign of Mr. MARTIN'S good act; for before they'd sometimes gone sixty miles a day, and for several seasons past we have not had a run of much more than forty; so you see what good comes about of all this. It is really shocking to hear of the many cases this worthy Member brings up at Bow-street, and other streets, for no punishment can be too much for your Hackney-Coachmen; they know well enough their horses won't go faster than a certain pace, and therefore it is no use beating 'em; but it isn't so hereabouts, for the more you beat them, the faster they get on, which shows the difference between town and country cattle. As my object, besides showing the public good done by Mr. MARTIN is to say a word in favour of our neighbouring post-masters, I hope, Mr. AGE, you will use your influence to get as much custom on this road as possible, the posting is only fifteen-pence a mile in many parts, which is managed by not giving the animals as much to eat as before, it being thought a good pace on a full stomach produces suffocation now and then; besides this, they have all come to an understanding not to exceed thirteen miles in an hour, and hope you would not pay the lads to go much faster, as it might distress some of the horses occasionally. Before I send this off, I wish to tell you a circumstance which in case it gets into your London newspapers wrongly told, might create an idea of cruelty down here, but its no such thing; there was a miller close by us loading his mare as usual, last Wednesday as ever was, with flour, and the mare's back broke; but it was no fault of his, for he had only put ten sacks on her back, and the servant who went with her got a top of the sacks, and then she fell, and the servant, poor fellow, only went to deliver the sacks, and take care of the mare.

Hoping you will insert this, I am, dear Mr. Age,
Your constant reader,
MR. SMITH.

Burford, Sep. 8, 1825.

Post Mark. Would you be good enough to suggest to Mr. M. the good he would do by teaching Coachmen and Post Boys to be a little more genteel, as well as less cruel; for the fellow who drove us to Oxford, when we got home, came up to me and said: "Now, MASTER SMITH, down with the dust;" and, as I did not know at first that he was asking for his money, I, of course, said: "I wish I could 'down' with it, for it has nearly choaked us for the last ten miles."

MR. S.

ELECTIONEERING.

AIR—*Down, Derry down.*

As the time for Elections now draws near at hand,
And each Member's counting his chance for a stand;
We would to the minds of some voters recall,
A few who will stand—*not the least chance at all.*
Down, Derry down.

The *Middlesex* voters declare, every one,
They 've found out the diff'rence 'twixt father and son;
And though the *late* SAM was perhaps a WIT *bred*,
They swear there is none in the *present* SAM'S head.
Down, Derry down.

At *Reading*, where FISH-*sauce* has got such renown,
They're resolved to send *Fish* up much better to town;
In order their present supplier may see
They're not to be *palmed* on by men such as he.
Down, Derry down.

They've got "an idea" at *Chester*, for once,
That LORD VISCOUNT BELGRAVE'S a bit of a dunce;
And as one from their town lately beat him, they've swore
If he sets up for *Chester*, they'll *beat* him once more.
Down, Derry down.

MASTER HUME will find out that the *Aberdeen* men
His famed COMBINATION BILL properly "ken;"
For each who was christened a HUMER before,
Has *combined* to appear in such *humour* no more.
Down, Derry down.

The people of *Coventry* feel the disgrace
Of dubbing their members heir-*looms* of their place,
And wisely, at last, scruple not to express,
They will have *less* of MOORE, and no *more* of EL-LICE.
Down, Derry down.

At *Taunton* they all are so sick of their lot,
That their cry is, "No *bearing*—the member we've got"—
And besides, as to PEACE they are all so inclined,
Its no wouder that *Warre's* not at all to their mind.
Down, Derry down.

LORD SEFTON has shown his constituents too plain,
So MUCH *of his* BACK, and so little of brain,
That the people of *Droitwich* have taken a whim,
And have settled on "turning their *back* upon him."
Down, Derry down.

At *Gloucester* they 've sworn the first moment they can,
They 'll not have a goose, in the *guise* of a man;
And at *Arundel*, too, they no longer will choose
A man who, without *any* guise, is a goose.
Down, Derry down.

If GLENGALL, whose tongue sticks at nothing, should mean
Tipperary to stick to, and dare there be seen,
As they had to *take* CAHER once before, it is plain,
They ought to "take care" how they *take* him again.
Down, Derry down.

At *Rutland* they 're all grown so moral, they 've swore
They 'll not have a Member who married ————;
And the reason just now why so modest they 've grown,
Is—that one of the name is the first upon town.
Down, Derry down.

MICHAEL ANGELO always has entered the House
With a mouthful, and yet sat as still as a mouse;
But at *Durham* they 've found that whene'er in his seat,
Though he 'd nothing to say, he 'd *a* MOUTHFUL *to eat.*
Down, Derry down.

As for LORD ARTHUR HILL, and LORD NUGENT, and some,
Whose brains, if they have any, lie in their b——,
In Downshire and Aylesbury all have arrang'd,
That the *rumps* they have got for some *heads* shall be chang'd.
Down, Derry down.

We 've mention'd a few, as their merits arise,
For wisdom, truth, modesty, virtue, and size;
But who, though to the *Poll* all their int'rest they bring,
Need 'nt trouble their *pole* about any such thing,
Down, Derry down.

We subjoin the extract of a letter, published in yesterday's papers, announcing the total subjugation of the Burmese empire by the British troops, with the capture of its monarch and the capital of Ummerapoora; on which it is only necessary to remark, that a mere reference to *dates* will convince the most casual reader that no credit is to be attached to the account, from the total impossibility of any announcement being made in the time specified, when viewed in a relative situation, with the already ascertained movements of our army.

Extract of a Letter dated Singapore, April 9.

"Having an opportunity for Europe by a French brig bound to Bordeaux, I cannot let it escape without communicating to you the important news which has just reached us, being no less than a report of the complete subjugation of the Birman Empire by the British forces, and the capture of its golden-footed monarch and his capital, Ummerapoora. The report is brought by the British ship *Caroline*, Captain Johnson, in 17 days from Bangkok, the capital and chief sea-port of the kingdom of Siam, in dispatches from the Siamese Government to the Resident of this settlement; which he was particularly anxious to forward to Bengal immediately on receipt, but at present there is no opportunity. I have had all the particulars which were known there from Captain Johnson's own mouth, whose veracity is undoubted. He states the report to have reached Bangkok only the day before he sailed, viz. on the 20th or 21st of March, and the Portuguese Consul, who resides there, and is much in the confidence of the people connected with the Court, assured him that it might be relied on as a fact. The British army, or the advanced guard of it, were said to be only 3 days' journey, or not above 100 miles, distant from Bangkok at the time this ship left, and news was arriving from it almost every other day. There was some story about a massacre having taken place in one of the most considerable of the Birman towns, which had submitted to our arms. It is said that the Commander of the forces having received the submission of the inhabitants and the Government authorities, appointed such of them as were deemed trustworthy to certain offices in the state, and left what was deemed a sufficient detachment in the place for keeping all quiet. However, the main body of the army, it is said, were scarcely out of sight on its advance, ere the treacherous Birmans rose upon the soldiers, and, it is said, put them all *hors de combat.* The news of this catastrophe reaching the Commander, he returned instantly with the main body, and put every soul of that town's people to the sword; which signal vengeance infused such a panic into the rest of the nation, that wherever he proceeded after that, he met with nothing but submission; and at the time the report came away, the whole empire was stated to have submitted to our authority, and to be in the occupation of our troops. If the report be true, the official accounts of it must have reached Calcutta ere this, and we may now daily be looking for it from thence."

THEATRICALS.

COWPER tells us, that "none but an author knows an author's cares," and this remark may with equal truth be applied to the troubles and annoyances of an editor; and probably not the most trivial of them is, the necessity of attending first representations, and the unpleasantry of having to report accordingly!---but before we proceed to the task that has been this week set us, we have to notice the return of MR. MATHEWS, and to express our unfeigned gratification at his delightful performance of *Jonathan.* MATHEWS is certainly the most accomplished comedian living; his portraitures are those of life, divested of all grimace, and despising any aim at buffoonery for the purpose of extracting applause: his delineations are easily judged, and soon detected, for they occur to your observation every day, "at every turn," and the identity becomes at once apparent. Having premised thus much, proceed we to speak of the productions in the theatre which is MATHEWS's present scene of popularity, and which has been particularly fertile the last week in its novelties; and truly sorry are we to say that the said novelties do not appear unto us at all calculated to exalt the reputation of the *Lyceum*, its authors, or its performers; for the *Shepherd Boy*, though highly successful, does not afford MISS KELLY, its admirable representative, so many opportunities as the *Peasant Boy*, and numerous other similar parts, and consequently, in its production, becomes an unnecessary expense; while the *Stout Gentleman* may rank among the worst of all attempts, and is, therefore, a still greater onus on the concern. The former of these dramas is from the clever pen of ARNOLD, the manager, and MISS KELLY'S representation of the *Shepherd Boy* may be classed amongst her happiest efforts; and that, with the excellent performance of KEELEY as *Ambroise*, is all that occurred to us particularly worthy of record. The latter is from the pen of the punning PEAKE; and while we really must say that a much worse thing has seldom passed before our eyes, we are disposed to look upon it as the momentary effort of a lazy genius, and forgive MASTER DICCON, on the one score that he can *pique* himself on having written so many excellent ones. By way of a little joke, we hope the people will *flock* to see the *Shepherd Boy*, but nothing can secure the attendance to the *Stout Gentleman* of any persons, but the assistant shopkeepers, who, let loose from their counters so much earlier than heretofore, keep up such a monstrous clatter about it, that on the evening in question, we heard barely half of its monstrous absurdities.

The Haymarket continues to run on MADAME VESTIS'S legs, and without enquiring how far MADAME may be fatigued by the experiment, we have only to answer for the audience, who are certainly as completely worn out as heart can desire---the general result of all attempts to aggrandize any performer of even greater merit than VESTRIS, at the expense of a whole company. The fate we predicted would await *Roses* and *Thorns* has come to pass, for we find it is to be superceded by MR. POOLE'S Comedy, on Tuesday next, of which opinion is very favourable in its report. Thus much of the Haymarket ---of Drury Lane and Covent Garden we hear that Mr. ELLISTON is, under favour of the Ramsgate sea breezes, recovering rapidly; and MR. C. KEMBLE was expected---with that degree of anticipation that attended the meeting of two as great men on the raft of *Tilsit*---to meet SIR G. SMART at Vienna this week; that both theatres are about to produce *Aladdin*, operatized by BISHOP at the one house, and WEBER at the other; and that they commence hostilities on the 24th and 26th of the present month. We further find, on the authority of the *Birmingham Gazette*, that Mr. BUNN has brought an action against a London Journal for a libel on the character of his wife; and that the celebrated ROSSINI nearly put an end to his existence, by having swallowed, for a wager, fifty ices in a certain given period---upon hearing which our worthy friend, SIR WILLIAM CURTIS, exclaimed that this predilection, in so celebrated a composer, for *high screams*, (ice creams we presume) was not at all to be wondered at. Beyond these points, we are not aware that any thing of import has occurred at this present writing.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREECE.

Extract of a Private Letter, dated Corfu, August 11.

"I cannot fail to communicate to you the following satisfactory news from Greece. After Missolonghi had been blockaded 105 days, by Romeli Valessi, and strictly besieged for some days by land and sea, by all the Turkish forces, they endeavoured, through the means of the commanders of the European vessels at that station, to persuade the besieged to capitulate, promising to leave the inhabitants, not only their arms, but also all their effects. The mediators did not fail to intimidate the inhabitants, by saying, that if they did not give up the place, the enemy would take it by assault, and give quarter to none; and they even represented the Greek fleet as unable to come to their assistance, since the mariners were occupied in transporting their families to places of security in other countries. And the said, also, that the whole of the Peloponessus was on the point of falling into the power of Ibrahim Pacha. On hearing this, some timid Chiefs began to hesitate, and a council of war was held. The first who answered the proposition was the brave Nota Bozzaris, who spoke to this effect, 'I and my 500 will sacrifice ourselves, and the enemy shall, at least, not gain Missolonghi, without having planted his flag among our bones.' In the same manner the famous Nicetas replied also, and after him all the others, who at first had been inclined to capitulate. The Capitan Pacha having heard this, informed Romeli Valessi, that the time was precious, since he expected the Greek flotilla every moment in those waters, and that then he would not be able to remain there any longer, and that, therefore, the order for the assault should be immediately given. That he, in the meantime, would second the assault with his boats. Romeli Valessi immediately ordered all his troops, who were in great numbers, some say 32,000, to arms; and on the 2d of August, two hours before sunrise, the Turks assaulted the place on all sides by land, and 4,000 men in their boats assisted their operations by sea. The firing lasted four hours, and all the surrounding places were shaken by it.

"The commanders of the European vessels stood on the look-out, on the masts of their ships, with telescopes in their hands, but the denseness of the smoke impeded their seeing. When the carnage was somewhat subsided, they saw, with surprise, the banner of the cross still waving on the walls of the fortress; for they had not doubted in the least of its being obliged to surrender to the assault of so formidable a force. The Greeks fought with indescribable ardour and intrepidity, and filled the trenches with the enemy's corpses. Several thousands found a grave beneath the walls of Missolonghi, and the rest fled, pursued by the Greeks, to Kerascovo. A great quantity of ammunition, baggage, colours, &c., fell into the power of the Greeks. Nicetas performed prodigies of valour at Vassilad against the enemy, who attacked that place by sea, all of whom fell victims, as the Turkish fleet fled before they could regain their vessels. An Austrian schooner of war brought this intelligence to Zante. An English frigate arrived here, has brought many letters, and couriers, which come express from all sides, and confirm this important victory. Our Lord High Commissioner shed tears of joy, and conceded the merited tribute of praise to Grecian valour, and particularly to that of Nota Bozzaris. The same frigate, coming in haste with the news, passed the Turkish fleet, which was in action with the Greek squadron. A merchant vessel from Ithaca, confirms the above, and adds, that on Monday and Tuesday the Captain heard a heavy cannonading, and saw the summits of the mountains covered with people with telescopes in their hands. We expect to hear almost immediately the result of the naval engagement. We hope that the Peloponessus will soon convince Ibrahim Pacha of the valour of its inhabitants. He has already lost many of his followers in different engagements. He is surrounded by 20,000 Greeks at Tripotama, who will not permit him to escape."

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Our *Gazette* publishes this day the following despatch addressed to the Minister of War:—

"The sovereign decrees of his Majesty of the 17th and 21st of this month, and the orders communicated to me by your Excellency, dated the 25th, have already been executed. As soon as Don Georges Bessieres, and the men in his suite, had been taken by the troops under my command, which had been in pursuit of them, they brought them to my head-quarters, where they arrived yesterday at nine in the evening, as I have already had the honour to announce to you by my despatch of yesterday. The decree of his Majesty was immediately made known to the Chief, and the seven accomplices of his crime, whose names and rank are subjoined. All the spiritual aids of our holy and consoling religion were administered to them, and when they had confessed the frightful crime of which they had been guilty, they were shot. The execution took place this day, the 26th, at half-past eight in the morning. They died like Christians, repenting their high treason, and praying to God that their punishment might serve as an example, and prevent the recurrence of a similar attempt. The troops of the Royal Guard, infantry and cavalry, and a squadron of the 1st Regiment of the line (formerly Santiago,) which was at my head-quarters, have been witnesses of this execution, and have defiled before the dead bodies.

(Signed) "Count D'ESPAGNE."

"Molina d'Arragon, Aug. 26.

Bessieres had published a list of proscriptions of 17 persons whom they were to use all possible means to make away with, and the name of M. Zea Bermudez was the first. Arragon seems to be the province on which the General and his party had more particularly fixed their views. The Captain-General has acted with as much firmness as prudence, and this part of the country, after a momentary ferment, has returned to a state of the most perfect tranquillity.

The death of Paul Iglesias has produced among the people of Madrid opposite sensations. When they saw arrive, drawn on a hurdle, a man whom they had known as one of the most flourishing citizens of the capital, a general sentiment of pity was manifested. But Iglesias mounted the scaffold, and having already the cord round his neck, asked to speak. "Spaniards, my brothers," said he, "I have been devoted to liberty; I die like a Christian; I have received the aids of religion; pray for me. I die for my country, for you all; learn from me to die with courage." Here the executioner threw himself off with him, and Iglesias, already suspended, cried with a loud voice, "Liberty or Death." At this unexpected incident, cries of "Long live the King" burst from all parts. In the midst of these shouts an exclamation of an opposite character was heard. It was with difficulty that the individual from whom it proceeded was saved from the hands of the people.

The Royalist Volunteers of Salamanca have voted an address to the King, to solicit from him the re-establishment of the Holy Office, in order to restore public tranquillity in Spain.

ST PETERSBURGH, Aug. 20.—On the 16th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the race between English and Cossack horses, of which notice has long since been given, took place. There were two extremely beautiful English stallions belonging to an English society here, and two Cossack horses belonging to General Orlow Denissow. The distance ran was 74 verste. The second English horse gained the prize of 25,000 rubles.

Major-General Schulgin is appointed chief of the police at Moscow, and Major-General Pissarow (out of service) Rector of the University of that city.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 23.—This evening the Court will return to the capital from Rozenburg, and on Saturday or Sunday their Majesties will set out on their journey to Norway.

Sir B. Bloomfield has returned from his journey to St. Petersburgh.

Baron Stierneld, our Ambassador in London, is expected here before the winter, on leave of absence.

CORK, AUG. 14.—No doubt now remains of the entire defeat of the besiegers at Missolonghi. Redschid Pacha, having attempted three different times between the 13th and 16th of July to take that place by assault, and having been driven back each time with considerable loss, assembled fresh troops in order to try the success of a fourth attempt. He, however, remained irresolute till the arrival of the Turkish fleet under the Capitain Pacha, which also blockaded Missolonghi closely by sea. The Capitain Pacha having landed a quantity of artillery and *several europeans*, sent to the Commanders of the European vessels on that station, to request of them to persuade the inhabitants of Missolonghi to capitulate, on being permitted to retire with their arms and all their possessions. These *pacific* mediators, from *pure philanthropy*, endeavoured to induce the inhabitants and Chiefs to accept the generous proposition of the Pacha, representing them the danger they would be exposed to if they did not, and telling them that Ibrahim Pacha was in the heart of the Morea, that our mariners disagreed, that the Spezziotes were transporting their families to America, and that the Hydriotes were preparing to do the same; and they said many other things suggested to them, no doubt, by their desire to save so many persons from the unsparing anger of the great Aga; but all their rhetoric had no effect on Bozzaris. Many Chiefs hesitated and seemed inclined to surrender, thinking they might confide in what was told them, and trust to the counsel of so many brave men. But the hero Bozzaris told them, that he and his five hundred men would remain and become victims of their devotion to their country. He, therefore, sent away the mediators with words dictated by the bitterness of his soul, and they returned to the Pacha with his answer, begging him to pay no attention to the words of men driven to despair, but to treat them with his accustomed philanthropy, on his becoming master of the place. In concert with Redschid Pacha he began then to prepare for the assault, which took place early in the morning of the 3d of August. The Captain Pacha sent 100 small armed vessels, with 5000 men, who began the attack by sea, whilst Redschid Pacha, with 50,000, as it is generally said, seconded him by land. The engagement was obstinate; the sky was hidden by the smoke, and the earth trembled with the shock of the cannon. The battle lasted six hours, during which time the European Commanders could see nothing on account of the smoke. At last the cannonading ceased, and two hours after, when the smoke had a little subsided, they saw the standard of the Cross still remaining on the fortress of Missolonghi. Then the Commanders approached in their boats, and saw how terrible the defeat of the barbarians had been. The trenches were filled, and the sea covered with dead bodies. They say there were fifteen thousand killed and wounded. In the mean time arrived Miaulis, and the Captain Pacha was obliged to flee to Castra, on which the Greeks burned one frigate, one corvette, and one schooner, and took all of the 100 small vessels which had been engaged in this affair. Thus ended this famous expedition against Missolonghi. The land forces fled, pursued by our troops. On the 4th of August the Captain Pacha appeared in the waters of Zante, and Miaulis was in chase of him. This news was brought us by eye-witnesses of the combat, among whom were the Austrian commander, Bonratovitch, and the Captain of an English frigate arrived at Corfu. The bells of Zante rang from the morning to the evening. The people seized on several merchants, who were known to be in the service of the Captain Pacha and Ibrahim Pacha, and would have put them to death had not the local government prevented it. The Austrian vessels in the port were ordered to retire, lest the enraged multitude might do them some injury. Thus have all the hopes of the enemy, and of those Europeans who aided them, been frustrated.

TANGIER, JUNE 15.—The French Consul in Morocco left this city on the 9th of May to proceed to Fez, where he arrived on the 19th. After the usual repose of three days, the Emperor sent in the morning one of his most distinguished officers to acquaint the Consul that he would receive him the same day at ten o'clock. Accordingly, at nine o'clock a detachment of troops, consisting of the Imperial Guard, and the garrison of Tangier, came for him. He set out with his consort, preceded by the presents intended for the Emperor, and accompanied by two French officers, who had accompanied him from Tangier to Fez, by the Vice-Consul, the Physician, and the interpreter of the Consulate.

When they got near the place which his Majesty had fixed for the audience, they heard the order of the Emperor given to repair to his presence. After a halt of half an hour, an officer conducted him to within 200 paces of his Majesty's Palace of Pleasure. He was on horseback, surrounded by his troops on foot. When the Consul was near the Emperor, he ordered the troops to open their ranks.

They then formed two lines, between which the Consul advanced to fifty paces distance, and made his first salutation with his head uncovered. Those who accompanied him did the same, except the two French Officers, who only raised their hands to their caps, according to the French military custom. The Pacha of Tangier seeing that the two French Officers did not take off their caps, stepped out of the ranks, where he was mingled with the common soldiers, and spoke about it to the Consul, who satisfied him by telling him that the French soldiers never salute their officers, or even his Majesty, except by respectfully raising their hands to their caps. Upon this answer, which his Majesty heard, he retired, but the Emperor called him, and said, "Tell the Envoy of the King of France, that he and the French nation are the first in my friendship, and the most esteemed by our Majesty."

The Pacha repeated these words to the Interpreter, who told them to the Consul.

The French Consul delivered to the Pacha his Majesty's letter in a bag made of a rich brocade, and a little box covered with brocade of the same pattern, which contained a diadem of diamonds, and caused the other customary presents which accompanied it to be shown to his Majesty.

The Emperor having received these presents retired.

On the 25th of May, the Emperor sent to the French Consul, for his Majesty, Charles X., a lion, an ostrich, and four horses.

The fêtes of Ramadan, which had began the day before the Consul arrived, not being yet ended, delayed his departure, and he returned to Tangier, after a rapid journey of five days.

PARIS, SEPT. 7.—A Journal endeavours to-day to excite uneasiness in the planters, respecting the communications which the new state of St. Domingo might have with our islands. We are authorised to declare that the foresight of the Government has taken away every pretext for this uneasiness. The ships of Hayti will not be received in our Colonies, and will not even show themselves there. It is but justice to add, that this regulation has not met with any difficulties in St. Domingo.

CADIZ, AUG. 19.—An English ship of war, which arrived here on the 17th with dispatches, has had a lively altercation with the French stationed off Cadiz. The English frigate having arrived at the entrance of the port, a French brig on guard fired a gun for it to lay by and cast anchor. The Englishman gave no signs of obeisance, and the signal was repeated; on the same indifference continuing, the Amazon, a French frigate lying at hand, fired a shot at her, on which the Englishman lay by, and sent on board the Amazon, after which she again put out to sea. The following day the English frigate returned, carrying a particular flag, and entering Cadiz, discharged her dispatches and passengers without the French station taking any notice; after which she put off to sea. A similar altercation took place relative to the English frigate, the Active, coming from Tangiers.

MADRID, AUG 26.—Sir Frederick Lamb, the new English Ambassador, makes himself remarkable by his circumspection. Public attention is at present peculiarly fixed on this Ambassador, as a rumour is prevalent that France and England are about to entreat the King to desist from those acts which have heaped such misfortunes on Spain. This, then, is the time for England to shew her gratitude for the aid she received in the long war of independence, and for France to realise the noble idea of Louis XIV. when he said, "Let there be no Pyrenees!" And to crown the triumphs of the Prince Generalissimo, by fulfilling his magnanimous intentions after so sad an experience of what the contrary may produce. The moment could not have been better chosen, for the Monarchical faction having thrown off the mask, the King may form a just notion of the intentions of these pretenders to the exclusive defence of the Throne and the Altar. At this period it is highly necessary that a firm and prudent man should be sent hither on the part of France. Calomarde is the avowed instrument of the Monarchical faction, and M. Zea is, with reason, suspected of being attached to the Holy Alliance. The official instructions published by M. Recaho figure well, when placed by the side of those of his predecessor, but all have lately committed the fault of taking away from the nation even the hope of bettering its condition. The Ambassador of France would have an easy task to fulfil, for the only three acts of France in the year 1823 that any stress is laid upon are, the Proclamation of Angoulême at the passage of Bidassoa, the memorable Decree of Andujar, and the Negociations with General Alava, at Port St. Mary. The Spaniards, it may be well to remark, were well pleased that no steps were taken on the grounds of the military capitulations of Morillo and Ballasteros, as they composed a power wholly illegal, while, on the contrary, General Alava was furnished with full power on the part of the King, and of a Government recognized by all the Powers of Europe. Wise Spaniards, who are without prejudice, and are real admirers of the virtues and magnanimous intentions of the Prince Generalissimo, place much faith in the publication of these truths throughout France and England, in the hopes that it will be the means of preventing fresh errors being fatal to Spain and France.

VARIETIES.

SHOOTING.—Messrs. Bartleman, of Royston, Herts, and two other gentlemen, Montgomery and Martband, matched themselves to shoot on the 1st September, with single barrelled guns, 150 head of game it, six hours, for 100 sovereigns. The parties commenced operations at day-break, and after two hours shooting, Mr. Bartleman had bagged from the shooting place at Puckeridge, Herts, over the manors to the right of Colhers, thirty-nine partridges and four hares. Mr. Montgomery killed, over the inclosures towards Cambridge, forty birds and two hares; and Mr. Maitland, who beat towards Kniveton, killed thirty-seven birds and three hares. The whole produce killed at the expiration of the time, 12 o'clock, was 192 head of game.

AGRICULTURE.—The principal feature in husbandry at this season of the year is the harvest. No one will attempt to deny that the crop of wheat is the most abundant that this country has produced for many years, and the dry weather previous to the commencement of harvest, together with the moderate falls of rain since, have contributed to make the sample as perfect as the crop is bountiful. The barleys have suffered very materially upon light soils, but, independently of this local failure, the crop is so remarkably fine, that there will be found little or no deficiency in the aggregate quantity. This does not perhaps coincide with the general impression on the subject, but we are greatly mistaken if it does not turn out that the price of barley in the provincial markets was higher the first few days that it was offered for sale, (viz. about the 20th of August,) than it will be again during the remainder of the year. The turnip crop is more partial than we almost remember to have seen it: in some places so bad as almost to amount to an entire failure, whilst in others it is impossible to conceive any thing more perfect and luxuriant than the appearance which the fields exhibit. We fear, however, that the defalcation is sufficiently extensive to produce serious loss and inconvenience to the grazier, more particularly as the rick-yards are greatly deficient in their customary supply of hay and clover; and no auxiliary can be afforded to them in the shape of a second crop, owing to the necessity of consuming it upon the land in consequence of the great scarcity of feed during the month of July and the beginning of August; moreover, as the oat and bean crops are neither of them very abundant this year, it may be fairly presumed that horse-keeping will be attended with a serious expense during the approaching winter, a circumstance that has already had the effect of reducing the value of these animals some twenty or thirty per cent within the last three months.

Lean stock is also a trifle lower of late, but artificial food is now so universally resorted to in the grazing department, that the holders of lean beasts and store sheep know how to profit by the circumstance, being fully convinced that the opulent farmers and graziers will supply themselves with cattle, however distant may appear the prospect of remuneration.

There has hitherto been but little doing in the wool trade, and the price evidently disappoints the growers, most of whom still hold off, under an impression that it will eventually advance.

Hops have risen in value very materially, and are still looking upwards, great deficiency being now considered inevitable.

The harvest in the neighbourhood of Nottingham is nearly finished. There is an abundant crop, and it has been well got.

The extensive importance of the date-tree is one of the most curious subjects in natural history. A considerable part of the inhabitants of Egypt, of Arabia, and Persia, subsist almost entirely upon its fruit. They boast also of its medicinal virtues. Their camels feed upon the date-stones. From the leaves they make couches, baskets, bags, mats, and brushes; from the branches, cages for their poultry, and fences for their gardens; from the fibres of the boughs, thread, ropes, and rigging; from the sap is prepared a spirituous liquor; and the trunk of the tree furnishes fuel: it is now said that from one variety of the palm-treee, meal has been extracted from among the fibres of the trunk, and has been used for food.

ROBBER SHOT.—An inquisition was held at the Jolly Gardeners public-house, Peascod-lane, Windsor, on the body of Thomas Cooper, who was shot last week by Mr. William Blowfield, a market gardener. —William Cooper, labourer, residing in Peascod-row, deposed that he was the father of the deceased. On the night of Saturday week, he went to bed about ten o'clock. About two hours afterwards he heard the deceased open the street door, and go to his own room. He groaned very much; and in consequence, witness and his mother went to him, and inquired what was the matter. He answered, that he had been shot, and requested a doctor might be sent for, which was accordingly done.—Mr. Holderness, surgeon. Had been called in to attend the deceased. There were nearly seventy shots in different parts of his body, but principally on his left breast; six of them had penetrated to his heart, and several on his lungs. Witness attended him till the time of his death, which he was of opinion was caused by the effusion of blood into the cavity of the chest, and by the inflammation of the heart and lungs, both produced by the gun-shot wounds he had received.—Mr. Blowfield, the market gardener, stated that he resided in a cottage in the garden, and that his most valuable fruit having been continually plundered, he determined on keeping a watch; and on the night of Saturday week he saw three men gathering apples from a tree, near the centre of the garden. He called out to them to desist and surrender themselves, telling them that if they attempted to move, he would fire upon them. They, however, ran off, and he fired his gun at them when at a distance of about forty yards. He was not aware that he had wounded any of them till the following morning.—The Jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."—The deceased was buried last Sunday in Windsor church-yard.

THE GRAND STREETS.—The street from the British Museum to Northumberland House will be the *chef d'œuvre* of Mr. Nash's skill, for report speaks of it in the highest terms of panegyric. It will be perfectly straight, ascending by St. Martin's-lane to the spot called "*The Seven Dials*," cutting away numerous triangles in its approach to Holborn, and three cross streets to the Museum.

The whole of St. Martin's-lane, right and left, comes down, for it is to be the widest street in Europe. The centre of the left is Lord Salisbury's estate, and the houses now standing were many of them mansions, the abode of Members of Parliament, little more than half a century ago. The Tuscan, the Doric, and the Composite, are to be the favourite orders; the first, being the most simple and solid, will take the lead.

The united parishes of St. Martin's, St. Anne's, and St. Giles's, have had plans laid before them by the Government. It is to be "*the most magnificent street in the world*"—the words are so expressed! Lately the plans have been recalled, by the *Board of Works*, from each Vestry, with an intimation, that they will be returned in January next.

This street will improve the Bedford estate by at least twenty thousand a-year; and, had Waterloo-bridge been in a line with it, what a matchless picture it would have produced. It is the due consideration of this that has suggested the commendable idea of opening a wide street from Waterloo-bridge to the New-road, upon a plan which will render it perhaps the most magnificent thing of the kind in all Europe. —*Morning Paper.*

THE ARMY.

SEPT. 5.—Detachments belonging to the 2d, 3d, 6th, 14th, 30th, 40th, 41st, 44th, 48th, 53d, 54th, 57th, and 82d, Regiments of Foot marched this morning from Westminster, for Chatham.

A Detachment belonging to the 4th Light Dragoons marched this morning from Westminster, for Maidstone.

A Detachment of the Royal Staff Corps marched this morning from Westminster, for Hythe.

A Detachment of the 7th Fusileers marched this morning from Westminster, for Dover.

Detachments belonging to the 70th, 74th, and 96th Regiments of Infantry marched this morning from Westminster, for Winchester.

Detachments belonging to the 68th and 71st Regiments of Foot marched this morning from Westminster, for Chichester.

Detachments belonging to the 9th, 93d, and 98th Regiments of Foot marched this morning from Westminster, for the Isle of Wight.

A Detachment belonging to the 99th Foot marched this morning from Westminster, for Portsmouth.

A Detachment of the 67th Regiment of Infantry marched this morning from Westminster, for Gosport.

A Detachment of the 56th Foot marched this morning from Westminster, for Hull.

The 1st Division of the 7th (Royal Fusileers) Regiment has arrived at Corfu.

The 1st Division of the 32d (Cornwall) Regiment of Infantry, having been relieved by a Division of the Royal Fusileers, has arrived at Portsmouth from Corfu, and has been ordered to Plymouth.

Detachments of Invalids belonging to several Regiments have arrived on board the *Stowarth*, *Baltic Merchant*, and *Diadem* transports, at Portsmouth, from the Mediterranean, and are ordered to proceed to Chatham.

The 24th (Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot is ordered, on the arrival of the 32d at Plymouth, to embark for Cork.

Three Veteran Companies are to be raised forthwith, from the Out-pensioners of a certain description belonging to the Veteran Battalions, for service in New South Wales.

A Detachment of the 69th Foot embarked, yesterday, on board a vessel in the river, for Tynemouth.

A Detachment of the 97th Infantry embarked, yesterday, on board a vessel in the river, for Sunderland.

The 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment of Foot, has received orders, on the arrival of the 24th (Warwickshire) Regiment of Infantry at Cork, from Plymouth, to embark for the Ionian Islands.

The Colonelcy of the 8th (the King's) Regiment of Foot, has, by the death of General Edmund Stephens, become vacant.

Detachments belonging to the 6th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 30th, 38th, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 52d, 54th, 57th, 59th, 60th, 83d, 85th, 87th, 89th, 96th, 97th, and 99th Regiments of Foot, the Royal Staff Corps, General Service, the East India Company's Artillery and Infantry, embarked on the 19th ult. under the command of Staff Serjeant Langstaff, at Dublin, for England.

A Detachment of the 66th Regiment of Infantry embarked on the 20th ult. at Dublin, for England, on the recruiting service.

Detachments belonging to the 3d Dragoon Guards, the 4th Dragoon Guards, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 1st Royal Dragoons, the 9th Lancers, the 14th Light Dragoons, and the 15th Hussars, embarked, on the 24th ult. at Dublin, for England, on route to the Riding Establishment at St. John's Wood.

A Detachment of the 36th Foot embarked, on the 24th ult. at Dublin, for England, on the recruiting service.

The 53d (Shropshire) Regiment of Foot has received orders march, on Monday next, from Chatham to Portsmouth.

The Depot of the 13th Regiment of Infantry embarked, on the 7th inst. on board the Zephyr transport, at Cowes, for Chatham.

Detachments of Invalids, belonging to the Royal Artillery, the African Colonial Corps, and the 2d West India Regiment, arrived, on the 8th instant, on board the Marquis of Huntley, at Portsmouth, from the Coast of Africa.

Detachments of the 13th, 21st, 27th, 28th, 30th, 36th, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 51st, 54th, 57th, 59th, 60th, (2d Bat.) 85th, 87th, 89th, 96th, 98th, and 99th Regiments of Foot, the Royal Staff Corps, the East India Company's Artillery and Infantry, embarked, on the 2d instant, under the Command of Staff Serjeant O'Doherty, at Dublin, for Bristol.

Detachments of the 50th, 77th, and 91st regiments of Foot, embarked, on the 2d instant, at Dublin, for North Britain.

A Detachment of the 26th Foot embarked, on the 2d instant, at Dublin, for North Britain, on the recruiting service.

Detachments of the 49th and 97th regiments embarked, on the 3d instant, under the command of Sergeant Ware, at Dublin, for Liverpool.

MURDER.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Wednesday afternoon an Inquisition was taken before R. CARTER, Esq. the Surrey Coroner, at the Carlisle Arms, Carlisle-lane, Lambeth, on the body of John Furlonger, aged 27 years, late in the employ of Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Shades Tavern, Charing-cross, who was found drowned in the river.

William Carey, a waterman, stationed on board the floating bath, near Westminster-bridge, said, on Monday evening last, between the hours of six and seven, he saw something under water foul of the mooring chains, and with his hitcher endeavoured to clear it away, when he discovered it was the body of a man. Witness instantly got assistance and conveyed him on shore. In clearing the body from the chains, he struck him several times with the hitcher, but whether on the body or head he could not say, as he remained under water. Part of the hand, from the wrist, which appeared clenched to the mooring chain, came away in consequence of the putrid state of the deceased; it presented a most horrid spectacle. Considers the body must have been in the water for several days.

John Berry, a waterman to the hackney-coach stand, at Spratts-bottom, otherwise Charing-cross, said, that the deceased was an assistant to the same rank; he attended his duty on the evening of Friday, the 19th August last, and left the stand between ten and eleven o'clock at night; he then went towards his master's house, the Shades, at Charing-cross, and from that time he saw no more of him until Wednesday, when he was lying dead in Lambeth bonehouse.

CORONER—If the deceased had been found without his clothes, should you have known him?

Witness—No, Sir; I merely go by the clothes he wore, and those I can swear to.

Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Shades at Charing-cross, begged also to say, that he accompanied the last witness to view the body, and knew it was the deceased in consequence of his clothes.

CORONER to Berry.—Do you know of your own knowledge of any person ever having threatened his life?

Witness—No, I only know at the time he parted from me, that he was perfectly sober, and in good health. The deceased did tell him on the evening preceding his being missed, that he had taken up two men before the Magistrates at Queen-square Office, for an assault upon him, and they were committed to prison; also that part of the same gang had threatened his life. The deceased resided in Duck-lane, Westminster.

Diana King sworn.—Is not married, but lived at No. 9, Duck-lane, with the deceased. On the day that the two men were taken before the Magistrates, and committed for assaulting John Furlonger, on their return home, a young man named Spratt, standing opposite the house, said to her (witness), don't be surprised if your husband is brought home on a shutter, for he would make one to do it; the deceased at that time had gone to the stand; he promised to return as soon as he could, but never did, nor did she hear any thing about him before yesterday, when she saw him in the bone-house. A young woman named Bowen was present when Spratt used those words; she (Bowen) had given evidence against the two men, Hinton and Chester, for the assault, and said to the man then, if any thing happens to Furlonger, we shall know who has done it.

Catherine Bowen also resides at No. 9, in Duck-lane, Westminster. She deposed to seeing the assault committed on the 17th of August, and gave evidence against the two men the next day at Queen-square. The man Spratt was in company with the two prisoners now in Tothill-fields, when the assault took place. She fully corroborated the testimony of the last witness, as to the expressions being made by Spratt; but thought at first he alluded to her husband, upon which she asked for what cause? He replied, for Bob Hinton's sake. Afterwards it was understood it meant Furlonger, now deceased.

CORONER—How many were included in the warrant?

Witness—Only Hinton and Chester.

CORONER—How happened it that Spratt was not taken up, as you say he was in their company?

Witness—He could not be found.

CORONER—Where is the man Spratt now?

Witness—I believe he is either in Horsemonger-lane or at Brixton. I have been told he was apprehended last Friday fortnight. The deceased was missing the same day.

CORONER—Now, tell the Jury the precise expressions he used?

Witness—He said, don't be surprised if your husband is brought home dead upon a shutter.

This being the whole of the evidence, the Jury consulted for about ten minutes, and then returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.

FASHIONABLE OBITUARY.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE.—This much respected Nobleman died on Sunday last, at his seat Castle Howard, in the 78th year of his age. His Lordship was a Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire; and had formerly held the offices of Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Morpeth, now Earl of Carlisle; who becoming thus a Peer of the Realm, vacates of course his seat in the Commons House of Parliament.

The late Earl was of high and unimpeachable character through life. His political principles were general Whiggish; but he was amongst those distinguished persons, who, justly alarmed for the safety of the Constitution during the democratic rage arising out of the ferociously lawless example of the French Revolution, patriotically abandoned the post of Faction for the standard of his country, and honourably fought her battles in the Senate, under the wise guidance of the illustrious and immortal Pitt.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF BRADFORD.—Died, at his seat, Weston, Staffordshire, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, in the 64th year of his age, the Right Hon. Orlando, Earl of Bradford, after a painful and lingering illness of nearly two years.

Sir THOMAS STEPNEY died suddenly at his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, on Sunday last. This polished gentleman, *of the old school*, was seen, in his usual attire, perambulating St. James's-street, from club-house to club-house (his daily practice), so recently as the preceding day. His dress had been the same for half a century, namely, a blue coat, with a broad back and long waist, of "the *Monmouth-street cut*," that is, much too large for his body, and he commonly wore a remarkably short spencer; nankeen was his constant wear in small clothes: and his blue broad striped silk stockings, produced a remarkable contrast: added to these was a hat not deeper in the crown than an inch and a half, but with a rim of greater proportion, and a black ribbon tied round it. Sir Thomas, in his 70th year, on the coldest days of winter, was clad the same as in the dog days; and was an amiable character and accomplished gentleman. His piquet parties on Wedesday from February to July, were regularly attended by some of the most distinguished persons in high life.

Died, early on Friday morning, the 2d instant, at North Luffenham House, Rutland, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Noel, sixth daughter and last surviving child of the late Baptist Earl of Gainsborough. Her Ladyship had attained the venerable age of 87 years. The funeral will take place next week at Exton. By her death, Sir Gerard Noel, Bart., her Ladyship's nephew, obtains an addition of 2,000l. a year to his property.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

At twelve o'clock on Monday, the Courier, a Leeds coach, was overthrown opposite the church at Islington, by the near hind wheel coming off. Several persons were severely hurt, and one gentleman (an outside passenger) had his thigh broken, and an infant inside, an arm crushed. No blame appears to attach to the coachman, who was himself severely bruised.

The family of Mr. Connor, North-street, Cavendish-square, being expected home from France in a few days, the servants were on Monday morning busily occupied in cleaning, and employed a man and two charwomen to assist them: they made a very large fire in the back kitchen, and while sitting near it at breakfast, the whole house was suddenly shook by the fire exploding with a loud noise, and with such violence as to shatter the fire-grate, copper, &c. and throw down not only them, but every thing in the place; the man who was sitting farthest from the fire-place had his skull fractured by the falling of an iron weight, or smoothing iron; the house-maid was so dreadfully scorched and burned in the face, that it is feared she will lose her sight; one of the charwomen was very much injured in her breast; the cook was also hurt by the hot water bursting over her. Two of the injured persons were removed to the Infirmary for medical advice. The accident, it appears, was occasioned by a paper of gunpowder, which had been placed most carelessly in a corner of the grate a few days ago.

SUICIDE.—Thursday morning, at five o'clock, Mr. Philips, keeper of an eating house in Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, got up as with the intention of going to market. His not returning at the usual time was the source of some surprise to his family. At about nine, the servant having occasion to go into the cellar, found Mr. Philips suspended by a cord from a beam, quite dead.—In the evening an inquest was held upon the body, when the Jury, after about an hour's consultation, returned a verdict "That he committed the act himself, being at the time in a state of temporary derangement."

Thursday afternoon a dreadful accident happened to a young man of the name of Thomas Holmes, employed in the erecting of new buildings in Henry-street, Waterloo-road. While fixing the tiles, one by which he held gave way, and he was precipitated from the top to the bottom of a house. He was severely hurt, his ribs being broken, and his thigh, left leg, and his head materially injured. The poor man was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, with very little hopes of recovery.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The following curious account of the cause of damning a play is given in an old dramatic register:—

"The Wary Widow, or Sir Noisy Parrot" a comedy, by Henry Hidgen, in 1693. This is very far from being the worst of our English comedies, being ushered into the world by several complimentary verses, and a prologue written by Sir Charles Sedley: yet it was damned the first night, owing to a very extraordinary circumstance, which was, that the author had introduced so much drinking of punch into the play, that the performers got drunk during the acting of it, and were unable to go through with their parts; on which account, and the treatment the audience gave them by hisses and cat-calls in consequence of it, the house was obliged to be dismissed at the end of the third act."

Workmen are busily employed in erecting a handsome bridge over the Serpentine, at the eastern extremity of Kensington Gardens, which when completed, will add greatly to the beauty and conveniences of Hyde Park.

Several popular actors are now on shooting excursions. They should bear in mind the misfortunes of certain of their fraternity—Bannister, Barrymore, Dowton, and Mathews, who have each been severely wounded whilst busied in such pursuits: the former, on being some few years since pressed with a similar invitation, declined, alleging as an excuse that in his last attempt he made a very *bad hand* of it, and, that in his opinion it was best for performers to decline such engagements, confine their talent to the stage, and only "shoot folly as it flies."

A singular circumstance occurred at Islington a few days ago. Mr. Hickman, after an absence in India of more than twenty-one years, returned, and found that his landed property, which was considerable, had been disposed of by his heir at law, a Mr. Laycock, who had sold it to the parish, and upon which land are erected numerous dwelling houses, and a chapel. Mr. Hickman, of course, claims his land, and also the edifices erected thereon.

FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, and MATTRASSES.—W. TIBBATTS, Feather-bed, Mattrass, Bedstead, and Sea Bedding Manufacturer, No. 339, HIGH HOLBORN, near Chancery-lane, begs leave to return thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very liberal support he has met with, and assures them that no pains shall be spared on his part, to supply them good clean Bedding at fair and moderate prices, not pretending to sell cheaper than other tradesmen: but to sell such goods as will always be a credit to himself, and really serviceable to his customers. W. T. trusts by assiduity and perseverance, and an honourable mode of conducting business, still to merit the favours of a generous and discerning public.—Families Furnishing and Tavern Keepers, will find their advantage.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	
Superior stoved best White Goose Feathers	0	3	6				per lb.
Best White Goose	from 0	2	9	to	0	3	do.
Best Grey Goose Feathers	from 0	1	6	to	0	2	do.
Best Poultry	from 0	1	0				
White Goose bordered Beds, Bolsters, & Pillows	from 3	10	0	to	7	10	do.
Plain White Goose Beds	from 1	15	0	to	4	0	do.
Flock Beds and Bolsters	from 0	18	0	to	1	5	do.
Good common Mattrasses, with borders	from 0	10	0	to	1	2	do.
Superior White Wool bordered Mattrasses	from 1	15	0	to	3	0	do.
Very best Horse-hair Mattrasses	from 1	15	0	to	3	15	do.

Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.—Feathers and Bed Ticking sold to any quantity.—Old Feather Beds dressed, and Mattrasses re-made, or taken in exchange.

*** Bedsteads made to order, but no fixed price, as the Proprietor is determined not to sell trash of any description, and knows, as a man of business, that it is impossible to make Bedsteads at the price some tradesmen advertise.—Schools liberally supplied.

It is the Proprietor's particular request that those families who honour him with their commands, will send their servants, or some trusty friend, to see the feathers put into the Ticks, and by that means prevent any possibility of being cheated, and have the great advantage of buying their Feathers by weight, so that it will remain entirely with themselves what price they give for Beds.—Persons fearful of not having their Feathers quite dry, may see them put into their Ticks hot from the Stove.

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and most of the Nobility and Gentry, use now PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL. It ought really to be generally known, that physicians have of late experienced that those who wear false hair are subject to complaints in the head, as the false hair, through the warmth, will shrink, become tight, makes a dent round the head, and prevents free circulation of the blood in the head, causes head-ache, giddiness, slight apoplexy, and other complaints; but it is proved through the aromatic Oils Prince's Russia Oil is prepared with, makes it healthy, and by often rubbing the head all over with it, when the false hair is taken off, is wholesome, refreshing, and cooling, and will prevent the above complaints; even eminent medical men have recommended it to the King. The Duchess of Rutland has declared in a letter to Mr. Prince, from experience, has found his Russia Oil the best article for preserving the hair. Colonel Grant has often declared to the proprietor, that from experience he has found the Russia Oil the best article for the hair.—Also a Gentleman, turned of sixty, has a good head of hair and whiskers, and not a single hair grey, and has declared it is through the Russia Oil, for he has used it constantly for the last twelve years; and when in the country and out of Russia Oil, and not having used it for a fortnight, his hair began to get harsh and inclined to turn grey, but by using it again, it became immediately soft and black; it is really a wonder, for whoever sees him are quite surprised at his having such a fine head of hair and whiskers, without any grey at his age. The Gentleman has given the proprietor leave to mention his name and residence to respectable persons, to convince them the above is a fact. There are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen who have used constantly Prince's Russia Oil, have also declared that it is the best article for the hair. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, through the aromatic oils it is now prepared with, is acknowledged the wholesomest and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, which hundreds of Ladies have experienced. It is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or false hair, will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which thousands of Gentlemen have experienced when used regularly. It is an old saying—'Tell the truth, and fear nobody.' If persons are bald, and the roots are entirely gone, it is against nature that any article can restore it; and if persons pretend to restore hair when the roots are gone, by any article, it is a falsity. Persons who have begun to get bald, ought to be particular to use the Russia Oil daily, or at the least every other day, as there must be a complaint in the scalp, which may go further, and carry off the hair entirely, if neglected, which has often been the case.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 11. which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A Prince, No. 9, Poland-Street, Oxford Street, London*," on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits. Good allowance for exportation. Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as impostors are going about to counting-houses with counterfeit Russia Oil, saying it is the genuine.

SURREY, SUSSEX, and SOUTHWARK FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital One Million, in Shares of 100l. each.

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This Company has been formed upon principles combining the most perfect security with advantages equal to, if not greater than, those offered by any similar Institution.

The Fire and Life Departments are kept distinct; thus affording the same advantages as if the Assurances were effected at separate offices.

Persons assured, either against Loss by Fire or upon Lives, will periodically participate in two-thirds of the Profits, without any liability on their part to contribute towards Losses.

The Company's Prospectus, containing Rates and Conditions, which are on a liberal scale, may be had on application at their Office, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark.

A CHALLENGE FOR 1000 GUINEAS.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER, and PERFUMER, No. 181, FLEET-STREET, (Two Doors from Fetter-lane, claims the honour of announcing that by the urgent request of many distinguished friends, who so highly patronised him while conducting Mr. Money's business, he has opened an Establishment, and respectfully solicits the attention of the connoisseurs in the scientific Art of Hair-cutting. By many years application to this particular department of his profession in London and Paris, he is enabled to introduce a new and peculiar system, never contemplated by the vulgar empirics who presume to call themselves Hair cutters, but who in fact only destroy the head of hair. Moss's style rigidly adhering to fashion, always adapts itself to each particular countenance the grand desideratum, and his intercourse with the Courts of Europe furnishes him with a never failing variety. Moss begs to state that his personal attention, and that of his Chief Artist (late with Money), are devoted to Hair-cutting, as he never trusts so important an operation to inexperienced apprentice boys.

The beautiful system of fabricating perukes, scalps, and heads of hair, (Secundum Naturam,) has claimed Moss's particular attention, and he submits to the Beau Monde an exquisite specimen of talent in his new system of Wig making, every hair is singly inserted, the superfices of the skin and complexional colours of the head are astonishingly imitated—the whole forming a coup d'œil, the most brilliant and natural, calculated to embellish the charms of youth or cover the deficiencies of age.

Moss has prepared a superlative choice of Ladies' Fronts, on a new system, that always retain their curls. Plaits and Curls, in all the variegated Tints and shades of nature, which, with an assortment of French Perfumery, he invites his best friends—the public—to examine. Patent Hair Brushes on Moss's new plan, are ready for the taste of the curious; and for One Thousand Guineas he challenges competition with all Europe in every branch of his Profession.—Vivat Rex et industria omnia vincit.

WINES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

	per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s. to 30s.
Ditto, Crusted	36s. to 42s.
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s. to 56s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s. to 36s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s. to 48s.
Madeira, West India	36s. to 42s
Ditto, East India	48s. to 60s.
Bucellas	36s. to 42s.
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s. to 36s.
Claret, St. Julien	48s.
Ditto, Labitte and Margaux	72s. to 96s.
Sparkling Champagne	72s. to 84s.
Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s.
St. Peray, dry and spark	72s.
Chablis	63s.
Hermitage, Red and White	54s.
Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s.

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s.; Jamaica Rum, 15s.; Brandy, 25s. per gallon—Six Dozen packed in a box for Exportation—Bottles at cost price. Bottled Stout, Cyder, Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Bow-Street.—Yesterday a person of about the middle age, and very gentlemanly appearance, was brought before Mr. Minshull, on the charge of having been engaged with others in the commission of very extensive forgeries The prisoner gave his name to the Magistrate *John Berger*, but it will be seen by the statement below that he has passed by the name of De Clifford.

Mr. Bennett, a clerk in the banking-house of Sansom and Co. stated that on the 24th of June he paid a check, produced for 117*l.* purporting to be drawn by Joseph Green and Co. He had no recollection of the person who presented the check, but he remembered that he paid it all in 5*l.* notes, except two odd pound sovereigns. Joseph Green and Co. kept cash at Messrs. Sansom's.

Mr. Benjamin Green, clerk in the firm of Joseph Green and Co. potters in Upper Thames-street, stated that the check now produced, to the best of his knowledge and belief, was not in the hand-writing of any one of the partners. There was only one of the partners, Mr. Joseph Green, who ever signed checks. The check produced had a general and pretty accurate resemblance to those issued from the firm, but he believed it was not a genuine one. Mr. Joseph Green was not in town on the 24th of June, the date of the check in question.

Mr. Freshfield, jun. of the Bank of England, who attended for the prosecution, here stated to Mr. Minshull that he had to offer the testimony of a young man, who was undoubtedly to be regarded in the character of an accomplice, but who had voluntarily surrendered himself into custody, on an understanding that he would be admitted an evidence for the Crown.

Mr. Minshull asked if Mr. Freshfield had no other evidence than that of an accomplice, because it was only in absence of better that such testimony could be received.

Mr. Freshfield said that, without the evidence of the accomplice, he should be unable to bring a charge home to any individual.

Alfred Johnson, the accomplice, a spruce-looking young man, stated he was brought here in custody from the House of Correction, he having surrendered himself. He had been about two years a junior clerk at Messrs. Sansom's, from which situation he was dismissed about six weeks ago. Some time in May last, he saw a person of the name of Henry Cooper Peckham (in custody) at the Oyster Rooms, known as "Mother Hodgkin's," opposite Drury Lane Theatre. Peckham addressed him, and said he knew him very well—that he himself had been in Smith, Payne, and Smith's banking-house, and that he had seen him (witness) at Sansom and Co.'s. They afterwards met at a masquerade, and becoming well acquainted, Peckham invited him to dine with him at his lodgings in Upper King-street, Holborn, where he introduced him to another person of the name of Jones. They had frequent meetings there, and on one occasion three forged checks for 117*l.* 150*l.* and 75*l.* all forged upon Messrs. Sansom and Co. were produced, and conversation took place upon the subject of uttering them. Two of them purported to be drawn by Joseph Green and Co and the third by Messrs. Wilkinson. A day or two after, witness was sent for, from the Banking-house, to some gentlemen at the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, and he found Peckham and Jones there. They told him that a gentleman, whom they described very accurately, in order that he might know him, would come in a few minutes to Sansom and Co.'s and present the check for 117*l.*, and that he was to go back to the banking-house and watch for his coming He did go back, and very shortly after he saw the prisoner, who was dressed exactly as Peckham and Jones had described, come in and presented a check for 117*l.* The prisoner received the money and went away. According to previous agreement, the witness went again to the Spread Eagle, and there he found Peckham and Jones, who took him in a coach to the foot of London Bridge, and desired him to wait a few minutes, when he saw Peckham, Jones, and the prisoner standing together, and saw them receive money from him. Peckham approached him and said, "Do not let him (pointing to the prisoner) see you." He saw the three enter a public-house by Old Swan stairs. A day or two after this, the accomplice met the prisoner at Packham's lodgings, and was introduced by the latter to him as a stranger. They all dined together. They afterwards met together at the Opera Colonnade Coffee-house, and there the forged check for 75*l.* was talked about. Peckham had declared that the prisoner had received 20*l.* for presenting it, at which, accomplice and Jones felt angry, and appealed to the prisoner, who declared that he only received 15*l*; that Peckham had the other 60*l.*, and that for the falsehood he would never speak to Peckham again. Peckham said he had lost the 60*l.* at a gaming-house; upon which the prisoner took out a large sum of money and said, "I can go into a gaming-house with all this in my pocket, and did the other night, without gaming at all." They were then all in general conversation about the produce of the forged checks, which was always divided between them.

Some money which had been taken from the prisoner (19*l.*) was restored to him, and he was taken from the bar to be re-examined next Saturday. The solicitor for the prosecution stated, that at the next examination he should be able to produce confirmatory evidence, and the case would assume altogether a much more serious complexion even than it did now.

The prisoner during the examination preserved the most perfect composure, if we except an occasional expression of astonishment at several of the statements of the accomplice.

He has borne the rank of Major in the Life Guards, which commission he sold after the battle of Waterloo.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPT.

W. BARNES, Miles-lane, cheesemonger. Sols. Messrs. Scott and Sons, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

DIVIDENDS

Sept. 28, E. Sager, sen. Chadderton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—Sept. 28, E. Sager, jun. Chadderton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—Sept. 28, W. Sager, Chanderton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—Sept. 17, J. Peck, Andover, grocer—Oct. 18, W. Stickney, Weton, Yorkshire, linen-draper—Sept. 27, W. West, Bredenbury, Herefordshire, dealer—Sept. 28, H. Humphreys and W. Lacon, Liverpool, iron-founders—Sept. 27, J. Howard, T. Howard, and N. Howard, Haughton, Lancashire, hat-manufacturers—Sept. 28, T. Clubbe, Chester, porter-brewer.

CERTIFICATES.—Sept. 27.

W. Potts, Sheerness, linen draper—G. P. Todd, Regent street, watch-maker—J. Pilling and W. Pilling, Mirfield, Yorkshire, corn millers—T. Livingston, Stepney Causeway, baker—C. Allsup, High Holborn, hatter.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

B. Summerfield and T. Barrow, Vauxhall Wharf, coal-merchants—W. Shennan and J. M'Cormick, Sheffield and Kingston-upon Hull, drapers—J. B. Hine and J. Longman, Wincanton, Somersetshire, grocers—W. Parsons and M. Wood, Caldbeck, Cumberland, paper-makers—H. Yates and J. Smith, Langley-in-Sutton, Cheshire, silk throwsters—T. Chambers and D. Whitehouse, Birmingham, stair-rod manufacturers—J. Clarke and W. Clarke, Norwich, boot-makers—J. Clarke and J. Pilgrim, Norwich, bombasine-manufacturers—R. W. Stone, E. J. Stone, and E. T. Cooper, Bath, coach-makers—H. Bottomley and B. Shiers, Fartown, Yorkshire, woollen printers—C. Curwood, J. H. Utting, sen. and J. H. Utting, jun. St. John-street, Clerkenwell, brewers—G. B. Billson, J. Hames, and T. Hextall, Leicester, manufacturers of tape—C. Hooper and C. J. Hooper, Spa-road, Bermondsey, tanners—W. Perks and H. Turner, Birmingham, coal-dealers—J. Lease, R. Millington, J. Kershaw, and W. Callender, Manchester, dealers in calicoes.

TO FAMILIES.

To prevent Baldness and all Complaints incident to the want of the nutriment Nature has provided, there is nothing equal to the

GENUINE MACASSAR OIL, IMPORTED BY PRICE AND GOSNELL,

PERFUMERS TO HIS MAJESTY, No. 12, Three King Court, Lombard Street; who have sold it, pure and unadulterated, for the last thirty years, and who, in fact, first introduced it to the notice of a British Public. Price and Gosnell's Macassar Oil possesses a richness superior to any other Oil, and will retain the moisture much longer, leaving the hair soft and silky, and increasing its thickness and growth. They therefore respectfully beg to caution the Public at large against the pretensions of base impostors, (falsely styling themselves importers,) who imitate every popular article produced; and as some persons have been imposed upon by these miscreants, Price and Gosnell, the sole Proprietors and only importers, (which has been proved by the Import List daily published, and sworn before the Lord Mayor,) of the Genuine Macassar Oil, wishing to protect the Nobility and Gentry from imposition, have, at a very great expense, affixed a label (with an engraving from a design by Sir Wm. Congreve, of extreme difficulty of execution, on the outside of each bottle, with their names and address in full thereon, which purchasers are particularly requested to observe; and as a further security, every genuine bottle is signed in red ink in their own hand-writing, to counterfeit which is Felony.—Price 3s 6d. 10s. 6d and 21s each bottle.

Caution to Families.—As many venders sell the "spurious Macassar Oil," the profit on which is much greater than on the Genuine, and as the appearance of the label, at first sight, may deceive the unguarded; in order to prevent such fraud and consequently the destruction (by the use of the deleterious composition) of the greatest ornament Nature has bestowed upon the human race—the hair. Purchasers are requested to ask for "Price and Gosnell's Macassar Oil."

Offices, No. 149, Leadenhall-street, London, Sept. 11, 1825.

IT is evident from recent communications (though numerous convictions took place some time since) that Tea continues to be adulterated with spurious leaves, which at once accounts for the difficulty so generally experienced of purchasing it genuine, or if it happens to be of good quality, at reasonable prices. This, as well as a Combination taking place among nearly all the extensive Tea Dealers, of an injurious public tendency, which the East India Company strongly objected to, and have ineffectually endeavoured to prevent, caused very extensive arrangements to be made by

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

which have been many months in progress, to establish a cheap, regular, and permanent system of supplying the Public with pure Tea and Coffee, upon the principle of reciprocal benefit, which being now completed, are submitted with a firm conviction that the benefits all classes will derive from their adoption will be their best advocates.

Pure Tea and Coffee, packed in leaden cases of a peculiar kind, to preserve its quality, is delivered to Retail Agents in London, direct from the Company's Ware houses, to sell to the Public for ready money, at a commission of only 5*l.* per cent. (about a third of what is allowed in similar cases) having the price, quality, and Secretary's Signature on each package, to secure its delivery free from adulteration.

Depôts are established throughout England—the principal are at

	Bristol, under the management of	Mr. J. Stevens.
	Sheffield	Mr. R. Harrison.
	Leeds	Mr. J. H. Ridsdale.
	Hull	Mr. T. Topping.
	Manchester	Mr. F. J. Glover.
In Scotland.—At	Aberdeen	Mr. J. M'Kay.
	Edinborough	Mr. W. Munro.
	Glasgow	Mr. M. Leslie.
	Lerwick, in Zetland	Mr. J. Leask.
In Ireland.—At	Dublin	Mr. J. West.
	Cork	Mr. R. Hardy.
	Waterford	Mr. A. Pope, Jun.

and, in a few days, those at Belfast, Athlone, Norwich, Leicester, Newcastle-upon Tyne, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Devonport. Birmingham, and Nottingham, will be opened.

From whence the Retail Agents in these places, and their surrounding districts, will readily obtain supplies for the Public, and always enable the residents in the remote parts of the United Kingdom to purchase Tea and Coffee, free from adulteration, at the reduced rates, as easily and advantageously as in London.

The Company have earnestly endeavoured to enable the working classes to obtain quantities suitable to their means with the same facility as their wealthier neighbours; a measure hitherto deemed unworthy of consideration, though of great importance, from their forming so large a portion of the population, as well as from the necessity of their hard earnings being laid out in the most advantageous manner.

The advantages to be derived by the public from these extensive, liberal, and economical arrangements, are too considerable and obvious to require further commentary; the test by which they can be ascertained—that of comparison—is simple, open to every one, and the East India Tea Company are sure will be conclusive in favour of their pretensions.

TEA.

	lb. s. d.	½ lb. s. d.	¼ lb. s. d.	2 oz. s. d.	1 oz. d.
Bohea	4 9	2 4½	1 2½	0 7½	3¾
Congou	5 3	2 7½	1 4	0 8	4
Ditto	5 11	2 11½	1 6	0 9	4½
Souchong	6 6	3 3	1 7½	0 10	5
Ditto	7 2	3 7	1 9½	0 11	5½
Ditto	7 10	3 11	1 11½	1 0	6
Ditto	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Fine ditto	10 5	5 2½	2 7½	1 4	8
Finest ditto	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Pekoe	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Finest ditto	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Green	7 6	3 9	1 11	0 11½	5¾
Ditto	7 10	3 11	1 11½	1 0	6
Hyson	8 6	4 3	2 1½	1 1	6½
Ditto	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Ditto	10 5	5 2½	2 7½	1 4	8
Hyson	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Finest ditto	12 5	6 2½	3 1½	1 7	9½
Gunpowder Hyson	13 1	6 6½	3 3½	1 8	10
Finest ditto	14 4	7 2	3 7	1 10	11

ROASTED COFFEE.

	lb. s. d.	½ lb. s. d.	¼ lb. s. d.	2 oz. s. d.	1 oz. d.
Plantation	1 7	0 9½	0 5	0 2½	1¼
Dutch	1 11	0 11½	0 6	0 3	1½
Fine ditto	2 6	1 3	0 7½	0 4	2
Bourbon	2 10	1 5	0 8½	0 4½	2¼
Turkey	3 2	1 7	0 9½	0 5	2½
Finest ditto	4 2	2 1	1 0½	0 6½	3¼

It is recommended that Coffee be purchased whole berried, as it is as difficult to detect adulteration when ground, as it is easy when otherwise.

Persons wishing to become Agents are to make their applications by letter, (post-paid,) to the Depôts, or to

C Hancock Secy

The following Retail Agents are already appointed:—

Mr. G. Herbert, 88, Cheapside.
Mr. Powles, 146, Leadenhall-street.
Mr. F. Ebborn, 121, Grove-street, Camden Town.
Mr. J. Douglas, Kentish Town.
Mr. J. Allen, 1F, St. Martin's-le Grand.
Mr. R. Toms, 146, Edgeware-road, Paddington.
Mr. W. K. Foster, 69, Chiswell-street.
Mr. J. Spraggen, Gravesend, Kent.
Mr. J. Bates, 6, Crombie's-row, Commercial-road.
Mr. T. Body, 47, Edgeware-road.
Mr. M. Arnsby, 8, Staverton-row, Walworth-road.
Mr. J. Hutton, Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn.
Mr. W. Thornton, Isleworth.
Mr. G. Harris, 16, King-street, Westminster.
Mr. J. D. Bird, 80, Fore street, Cripplegate.
Mrs. Land, 26, Warwick-row, Blackfriars-row.
Mr. J. Davall, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street.
Mr. H. Callard, 15, Craven-place, Bayswater.
Mr. Holdsworth, 11, York street, Cambridge-place, Hackney-road.

No Fees to Coachmen and Guards.

GENERAL STAGE COACH COMPANY.—

BRIGHTON, IN SIX HOURS.

The Company's Brighton New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the AXE INN, ALDERMANBURY, every Day at Half-past One o'Clock, Sundays excepted, (and calls at the ELEPHANT and CASTLE,) to No. 5, CASTLE SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

FARES.—Inside . . . . 1*l.* 1*s.* Outside . . . . 12*s.*

BATH AND BRISTOL.

The Company's Bath and Bristol New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the AXE INN, ALDERMANBURY, every Morning, at a Quarter-past Six, and the OLD White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, at Seven o'Clock, precisely. Arrives at the CHRISTOPHER INN, BATH, at Half-past Seven, and the RUMMER TAVERN, BRISTOL, at a Quarter-past Nine, precisely.

ROUTE.—READING, MARLBRO', CALNE, AND CHIPPENHAM.

FARES.—Inside . . . . 2*l.* 5*s.* Outside . . . . 1*l.* 1*s.*

Breakfast at Maidenhead, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per Head, including Waiters; and Dine at the Castle Inn, Marlbro', at 3*s.* per Head, also including Waiters.

In case of any incivility being experienced by the Passengers travelling by the Company's Coaches, from Servants of the Company, it is particularly requested that prompt notification will be given to the Secretary, as it is the anxious desire of the Company to render all the convenience to the Public in their power: they will therefore feel obliged by any communication or suggestion, which, on any occasion, may be considered deserving of report.

*** A GUARD is appointed to each of the Company's Coaches. One regular pace is observed, and no frivolous stoppages allowed on the road; whereby the Company's Coaches are enabled to keep the present fast rate of travelling, without the necessity of any galloping whatever.

By Order of the Directors,

Axe Inn, Aldermanbury. C. BURTON, Secretary.

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment,) to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London, Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lamhing, loping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated, black, and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knitting-pins, meshes, cap-pins, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoise-shell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear-rings, elastic girdles, necklaces, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper, and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

BY the KING'S ROYAL PATENT.—GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM, the greatest discovery ever found out for Coughs, Consumptions, and Asthmas.—Messrs. N. and S. GODBOLD beg leave to inform the Public, that the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp Office have allowed their names to be printed on the stamps that cover the corks of their VEGETABLE BALSAM, to secure it from fraud. The Purchaser may in consequence rely on its being genuine. The various and sudden changes of the weather at this season of the year are particularly dangerous to the above complaints, the Balsam is therefore strongly recommended to be kept in the house by every family, that it may be taken on the first attack of cold. In that case it never has failed of its usual success, or even in the first stage of a consumption it has restored the patient, and distinguished itself by cures unequalled, under circumstances when numbers of the first medical abilities had consigned their patients to despair, and it is allowed by them to be the only efficacious remedy. Stronger proofs cannot be given, than being recommended by the following nobility:—The Most Noble the Marquis of Lothian, the Right Hon. Viscount Dudley and Ward, the Right Hon. Lords Macdonald, Grantley, Fortescue, Montford, the Right Hon. late Viscountess Dudley and Ward, Dowagers Grantley, Falmouth, and Fortescue, Lady Appreece, Sir Francis Blake, Edward Newuham, John Coghill, George Armstrong, and Robert Peate, Generals Doyle and Droniy, Colonels Baker, Debath, Lenox, &c.—Advice every day from ten to two, at No. 3, Bloomsbury square, where only it is sold at Cost Price, as usual, to the Poor.—Sold Wholesale and Retail, No. 3, Bloomsbury-square; and retail at Messrs. Newbury and Sons, and Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Messrs. Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard; T. and C. Butler, Cheapside; Sanger, No. 150, Oxford-street; J. & C. Evans, Long lane, and all principal Venders in town and country, at 18s. the pint, and 9s. the half-pint.—Orders sent to any part of England by coach in quart, three pint, four ditto, and six pints to any part of England applicable to case stated.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS.—*Holyhead*, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor —*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton.—*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham.—*Bath* and *Exeter*, through De izes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Cullumpton. —*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester —*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield —*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles).—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham —*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge —*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen —The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES.—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock —*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnal, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.—*Carlisle*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh* (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine —*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock.— *Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport every day at five —*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock —*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four —*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half past five —*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six —*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six —*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon —*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight and evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock. —*Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.—*Tamworth*, *Atherstone*, and *Hinckley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock. —*Derby* post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four —*Tenby*, *Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock —*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five.—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.—*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening —*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse), through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five —*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two —*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two —*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.)—*Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock —Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.—N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom

W. WATERHOUSE and Co Proprietors.

*** The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l.*, unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

SUPERIOR FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and others.—By the King's Royal Letters Patent.—Of all new introductions in Domestic Economy, none have ever met with more universal approbation than ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY AND PATENT GROATS; they completely supersede the use of the common Pearl Barley or Embden Grotts, for a Superior Beverage is produced in *Ten Minutes*, and at *One Half the Expense.* These Nutritious Preparations have been submitted to the Medical Profession throughout the United Kingdom, and have met with the most decided approval and recommendation; in fact, many Physicians of the greatest celebrity have declared, that the Patent Preparations of Barley and Groats excel all other articles in use, as a Food for Children, &c. The Patent Barley makes superior Barley Water in Ten Minutes, and is infinitely better than the common Barley for thickening Veal, Mutton, and other Broths: it is also in the highest repute for making a most delicious Pudding or Custard. The Patent Groats produce in Ten Minutes an excellent, smooth, and delicate Gruel, which, owing to the Patent mode of preparation, will never turn sour on the stomach.

Sold Retail by all Grocers and Druggists in the Kingdom, and Wholesale by the Sole Inventor, Patentee, &c. Matthias Robinson and Co. No. 64, Red Rion-street, Holborn, London.

*** Several imitations, under the titles of "Anti-Patent," "Prepared," &c. which are gross impositions, being daily offered to the Public, particular care should be taken to observe that the words *Robinson's Patent*, the *Royal Arms*, and the signature of *Matts. Robinson*, are affixed to each Package, as none others are genuine.

GENUINE SELTZER MINERAL WATER.

THE Nobility and Public can be supplied with the Real Genuine Mineral Water, imported direct from the Spa, at Seltzer, in Germany, in stone bottles, by applying (if by letter, post paid) to N. W. Symonds, 7, Crescent, Minories.

PATENT ECONOMICAL AND UNIVERSAL LAMP.

THOMAS PIERCE & CO. acknowledge with gratitude the liberal patronage of the Nobility and Gentry to this invention, and from the confidence placed in them by families in distant parts of the country, who have inspected their Advertisements, that the Public may not be deceived by imitations in the shape of their glasses or otherwise, they deem it necessary to state, that if any are offered as "THE PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMPS," either in London or the Country, except at the Soho Bazaar, by Mrs. Clarke, (who has a tablet shewing her authority,) it is a deception; Pierce and Co. being the sole venders. The great variety of these excellent Lamps for general domestic uses, in addition to the French Table and Side-board Lamps, also Drawing Room ditto of 2, 3, and 4 lights (in making which they are scrupulously nice, gives them a decided superiority in choice and competition. Families and persons residing in hot climates, or passengers to the East and West Indies, or any distant part, will find in the Economical Lamps a valuable acquisition. Captains and Owners of Ships, or Gentlemen having Yachts, &c. who aim at perfection, and are liberal in attaining it, are invited to the most perfect Lamp adapted to a binnacle.

Letters addressed, post paid, to T. Pearce and Co. 268, West side of St. Clement's Church-yard, two doors from the Strand, will meet with prompt attention.—Also, Dealers in Genuine Sperm Oil.

BIRTHS.

On the 2d inst. at Woolwich, the lady of G. T. Roger, Esq. Royal Artillery, of a daughter.—On the 3d inst. Mrs. Spencer Perceval, of a daughter.—Same day, at Pinner Hill, the Honourable Mrs. Pell, of a son.—Same day, at Henley Park, the lady of Henry Halsey, Esq. of a son and heir.—On the 5th inst. in Bedford-place, the lady of Thomas F. Ellis, jun. Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 6th of June, at Demerara, Capt. Geo. Richardson to Johanna Catharina, eldest daughter of James Robertson, Esq. of the said colony.—On the 30th ult. at Cork, Morgan Price, Esq. to Harriet Louisa, second daughter of Major Armstrong, of Holy-cross-abbey, Thurles.—On the 1st inst. J. Landseer, Esq. of Conway-street, Fitzroy-square, to Belinda H. A. P. Pocock, second daughter of L. Pocock, Esq.—On the 5th inst. at Thames Ditton. Captain G. F. Lyon, R.N. to Lucy Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald.—On the 6th inst. the Rev. Wm. Gay, B.A. second son of the late James Gay, Esq. of Champion-hill, Surrey, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Chippendale, Esq. of the Lodge, Hillingdon, Middlesex.—Same day, Mr. Rouse, of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Bardwell Browne, Esq. of Dover.—On the 7th inst. Charles Henry Blake, Esq. of Poorneah, Bengal, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Denis, Esq.—Same day, Philip Samuel, Esq. of Guilford-street, Russell-square, to Phœbe, youngest daughter of Solomon Israel, Esq. of Stamford-street.

DIED.

On the 9th ult. at Maravilhas, Madeira, Lady Jardine, widow of the late Sir Alexander Jardine, Bart. of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire.—On the 31st ult. at Rouen, in Normandy, after two days' illness, Philip Gilbert, Esq. of Earl's-court and Cockspur street, aged 63.—On the 1st inst. at Whatcroft-hall, Cheshire, F. Robinson Jones, the youngest child of David Francis Jones, Esq. barrister-at-law.—On the 2d inst. John Daniel Hose, Esq. of Old Broad-street, merchant.—On the 3d inst. at Paris, Mademoiselle Fanny Bias, the celebrated dancer.—On the 4th inst. at Castle Howard, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K.G. in the 78th year of his age.—Same day, in his 70th year, Henry Woodthorpe, Esq. town-clerk of London.—Same day, at Wm. Rayley's, Esq. at Waddon, near Croydon, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. Green, relict of the late James Green, Esq. of the Falcon glass-works, and Brixton, Surrey.—On the 6th inst. in Montague-square, General Stevens, in the 83d year of his age.—On the 7th inst. in Lower Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, John Lane, Esq. in the 74th year of his age.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, 343, Strand, corner of Catherine Street.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

LAUNCH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Portsmouth, Sept. 14.

At about one o'clock, or a quarter of an hour before the *Princess Charlotte* was let off the slip on which she was built, a most dreadful accident happened, as the public were crowding over the bridge across the dock, wherein it was intended to bring the launch. There are three docks, all of which were dry, and every preparation to receive the launch was made. Under each bridge there are flood-gates to let the water in or keep it back; the comber now filling two feet above the usual height, the weight of this water carried away the flood-gates on which the middle of the bridge rested, and the whole of the crowd passing thereon fell into the dock, and were hurled over and over, the water falling three or four and twenty feet before it came to a level—the whole mass of people hurled away to death in a moment.

As the bridge is upwards of eighty, or nearly ninety feet, as it appears to me, across, and about four feet six inches wide, you may judge how many persons it would hold, closely wedged together, and all pressing to be over first, to get a good standing place. I judge there might be nearly 150 on at the time it gave way; the number lost it is as yet impossible to ascertain. Eleven are now dragged up, but as there happens to be two ships in the basin or comber, and they cannot work the engine to pump out the water, until these ships are properly shored up, all the labourers are ordered into the dock-yard all night, to proceed as fast as possible to forward the work, and get the water out.

(ANOTHER ACCOUNT.)

Portsmouth, Sept. 14, Five p. m.

A dreadful accident has just happened, and my object in writing is to prevent any uneasiness respecting me, for you will see by this, I am not among the sufferers. I had procured an admirable place on board the *Queen Charlotte* for witnessing the launch. There was I, amidst a a crowd of beautiful women and naval officers, to the number, perhaps, of a thousand, for she is a 110 gun ship, and we occupied nearly the width and length of the upper deck. Every thing boded well; the day, which at first lowered, became quite fine; the water was covered with gay boats, yachts, &c. and the *Ganges*, an 84, opposite to us, on the other side the launch, had her yards manned, which had a very fine effect. The time of the launch was fixed at half-past 12 o'clock. Every countenance looked lively, and every pretty eye appeared prettier and more interesting as the time when the vessel should be let off approached, when I was alarmed with a cry of horror, and looking to the Dock-yard, saw the persons assembled there, together with many of the marines, running as fast as they could to the south.

At a door in the canvass, raised to screen us from the weather, the accident could be seen by persons nearest, but as I could not get close without disturbing some ladies, I was obliged to listen to the reports of others. These were various. The first was true—a bridge was broken down. Some said a person had been drowned; and others, perhaps in order to quiet the ladies, said it was only a convict had escaped.

The launch instantly took place, under a royal salute from the *Ganges*, the Admiral's ship *Victory*, and the ships at Spithead, and nothing could exceed the grandeur of the sight. The noble appearance of the vessel, the delightful way in which, through so immense a body, she took the water, making scarcely any undulation, the glorious appearance of the host of boats and yachts, and the fine British cheer, all made it a most animating spectacle. Milton would have called it truly sublime. But when the exultation was over, a sad reverse followed, and we learned the general fact, that a fatal accident had happened, from seeing the wreck of a broken bridge, and a number of boats actively employed in rescuing the victims.

The accident happened in this way—The water had been let into what is called the basin, into which the new vessel was to be immediately towed to be completed, and to give the company a fine additional view. Adjoining, and connected with the basin, is a dock which was dry, in which the men were working in the morning, to lay down the keel of a new frigate. The gates of this dock were old, and apparently rotten at the bottom; new ones had been making these two years. The rotten part gave way before this immense mass; between 20 and 30 feet of water blew up the rest; and from its dreadful rush, forced the bridge round under the water with all the people upon it. Only a plank of it remained, which was some way disconnected, and on this four or five persons were saved. You can conceive the rest. The greatest part were either killed by the fall, or drowned. Of twelve taken out, five were dead, and seven saved. I saw two of the latter carried off—the one a young woman, whose countenance was of a blackish paleness. The terror this event has occasioned in Portsmouth and Portsea may easily be imagined. When I got ashore I inquired for some of my friends, and found they were safe, having fortunately passed the bridge only ten minutes before the fatal accident took place.

A female told me that one of her feet gave way on the bridge, but she sprang forward, and was saved by a person catching hold of her gown. A young woman was bewailing the loss of her father, nor was she alone in her sorrow or the cause of it. A respectable Jew was in a state of distraction for the loss of his son, and I think his brother, who were missing. A medical man was passing the bridge with his wife and sister; he saved the former, but the latter perished. A mother, with a little babe in long clothes, were saved; but the poor child's arm was broken. The extent of the loss will not be known for two hours, at low water. Some say a hundred persons perished, and by no one is the number calculated at less than forty. I hope, however, the calamity is not so extensive. Every aid that the medical men could give, has been given. One gentleman made an incision in the windpipe of a stout man, but whether he was saved or not remains to be ascertained.

There was to have been a grand ball to-night here, but I trust that for decency's sake it will be put off.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

Great mischief has been done by the late hurricane at Porto Rico, Guadaloupe, and other places. At Guadaloupe a number of public buildings have been thrown down; many private houses have suffered in the same way, and more than 150 persons were buried in the ruins. Some account of the shipping in those parts will be gained from the following extracts:—

"THE LATE GALE.—The arrival of the mail-boat yesterday has put us in possession of our files of Papers to a late date from the Windward Islands. The gale of the 26th appears to have been severely felt at St. Kitt's, St. Martin's, Dominica, and Martinique, but of all the islands Guadaloupe appears to have been the greatest sufferer, and the dreadful havoc committed there is detailed in the following extract of a letter from Basseterre, dated the 29th July, with which we have been favoured:—

"'A dreadful calamity has just fell over our unfortunate town and the greatest part of the colony. A hurricane more dreadful than any mentioned in the annals of this island, has in a few hours changed Basseterre into a heap of ruins. On the 26th of this month, about nine o'clock in the morning, the most sinister warnings announced the approach of the desolating misfortune. The barometer fell several lines below the degree of storm, the wind blowing by squalls and whirlwinds: the overflow of the Grass River, whose waters rose several feet above the parapet of the bridge, poured in torrents into the streets: a furious tide and earthquakes, the falling of the houses of the inhabitants and of the public buildings, the largest trees rooted out, presented the most terrible sight, and which I cannot think of without shuddering.

"'The country has equally suffered; the houses, works, the trees, all are destroyed. Our unfortunate town and its vicinity (a few days ago so flourishing) presents now only a vast ruin. A multitude of people have been crushed by the falling of the houses, or carried away by the river; we are now about clearing away the rubbish, from which 150 dead bodies have already been taken out, and among them some of the most notable people of the island. In Basseterre more than 500 houses have been unroofed or entirely destroyed, and those remaining have suffered more or less.

"'The Government-house, the Palace of Justice, the Register-office, the Records, the Gaol, and the beautiful Hospital of St. Louis, the new Barracks, and the King's Stores, are entirely destroyed or materially damaged; a part of the walls of Fort Richepanse are thrown down, &c.

"'Government immediately issued orders to open the harbours of the colony.'"

ST. KITT'S, JULY 29.—A severe gale was experienced here on Tuesday last, the effects of which have been very injurious. Early in the morning, the wind, which had been easterly, veered to about E.S.E.; and towards noon, the weather assumed a terrible appearance, from which time to a late hour in the evening, it blew with unabating violence, with a high surf from the southward. The American brig Sarah, of Philadelphia, with a small schooner and a sloop, were driven on shore in the afternoon; the former so injured as to cause her to be abandoned. The ship Britannia (for whose safety considerable fears were entertained, she having dragged so near in, as to almost touch) with the ship Ruth, and brig Egeria, of London, and ship Everthorpe, of Glasgow, rode out the gale. The following vessels put to sea:—

Snow Fortitude Increased, of London; returned hither yesterday afternoon.

American brigs Edward, from Newhaven, and Agenoria, of Kennebunk, now beating up for the harbour.

American schooner Ceres, from Elizabeth City; returned this morning.

Sloop Governor Maxwell, of this port; returned yesterday; and all of which, we believe, are uninjured.

The long boat belonging to the Everthorpe, with five hhds. of sugar, was lost at Old Road, on Tuesday afternoon; and we lament to add, that the seamen on board of her, four in number, were drowned.

The sloop Gig, of this port, and a small sloop called the Mary, of Anguilla, lying at Sandy Point, were driven on shore there; and we understand, that one or two other small craft were lost at the out-bays.—*The Gazette.*

DOMINICA, JULY 27.—Yesterday morning we were again visited by one of those gales of wind which at this season of the year are so much dreaded. About seven o'clock A. M. the wind began to blow with great violence from the northward, veering to N.W. and then to southward, till about one o'clock P. M. when it began to abate. The damage done in this harbour and the out-bays is distressing.

The schooner Five Brothers, Mildrum, of New London, and schooner Emilia and Eliza, Scull, from North Carolina, parted their cables, and were driven on shore under Fort Young, and soon went to pieces. The sloop St. Joseph, Andre, and sloop Attalie, Tanez, (droughers) lying in Woodbridge Bay, went ashore and are bilged. The sloop Venus, Baker, and sloop Perseverance, Isaac, went ashore at Soffrere, and in pieces; and the Caroline, Thomas, we hear, is a complete wreck at St. Joseph's. A very large and valuable flat, belonging to Captain Wilson, was also lost. The brig Saulton, Dalrymple, laden with produce, which was to sail the same day for London, unfortunately was so near the shore that her stern struck the ground so heavily as to unship her rudder. The brig Peter Proctor, Brown, rode out the gale without injury. The schooner Selina, Clark, got under weigh at the commencement of the gale; and also the sloop Fox, Burton. Both of those vessels have returned to their anchorage this morning. It is also melancholy to relate, while Mr. R. Giraud's people were out with his seau, in endeavouring to get to Roseau, the boat upset off Morne Daniel, and one man lost, together with the boat and seau.

We have not as yet any particulars from the country of what damage has been sustained.—*Chronicle.*

BARBADOES, JULY 26.—The wind having blown strong during the night, the sloop Beautiful Maid was driven on shore in the bay; and the swelling of the sea still continuing, the American brigantine Ramble was this morning east on the reef of rocks at the mouth of the Careuage, and bilged.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The new street, from the west, will take a direction north-east by north. It will commence opposite to Coventry-street; and, by the removal of the south side of Sidney's-alley, (taking in Mr. Hamlet's, the goldsmith, and Mr. Gibbon's, the saddler, both in Whitcomb-street,) the line will be formed, by the north side of Leicester-square. Then it will proceed, in a gentle curve, due north, cutting away Cranborne-alley; and henceforward the line will be straight into the grand street, and opposite Long-acre. This sweep will be effected by the removal of all the houses in Cranborne-alley, the west end of Bear-street, the east end of Great Newport-street, part of Ryder's-court, and the corridor leading into the Panorama. The new street, on entering the grand street, will terminate the improvements in that quarter.

The grand street will nearly annihilate all the triangular streets, which are very numerous about the Seven Dials, and particularly, Great and Little Earl-street, and Tower-street.

IMPROVEMENTS WEST OF THE METROPOLIS.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—During the past week, numerous have been the labourers, busy in clearing away the trunks of trees, on the Park-side of the Knightsbridge-road; for when the stone coping and iron railing were introduced, the unseemly sight of a *serpentine wall* was required to be obviated. It was in no part straight; the evil is now removed, by an inroad of several feet into the Park itself. The change has brought to light the *Old Conduit*, so celebrated in former times for the purity of its water; it was almost totally forgotten by being buried behind the old elms. It is now an agreeable object, being repaired and beautified.

A new street is nearly finished from Knightsbridge, running due south, near the foot barracks of the Guards; this will connect itself with the magnificent square now erecting by Lord Grosvenor in the Five Fields, Chelsea.

BROMPTON.—The superb new Church for Kensington is to be erected in the Nursery Grounds leading to Old Brompton, and opposite to Brompton Park.

PARK-LANE.—The removal of the old wall, the widening the road, and the introduction of iron railing, have improved the situation from Dorchester House to Grosvenor-street greatly.

HYDE PARK.—The ride and drive, from Stanhope Gate to Grosvenor Gate, is now straight and spacious, sufficiently so for six carriages abreast, and this has been effected by the removal of the old riding-house, and the wretched tenements so long a disgrace to the spot.

On the north side is the matchless new road, one of the finest objects imaginable; it is composed of flint stones, nearly a mile in length, and of considerable width; it is in line with the Bayswater-road, and terminates at the gate of Kensington Gardens. Several magnificent Palladian villas are rearing their heads in this quarter.

THE REGENT'S PARK.—The streets, crescents, and squares, which extend themselves nearly to Kilburn, are truly astonishing; many with their elevations carried two-thirds up in a fortnight. The Marquis of Hertford's Tuscan Villa will be an *unique* pile, and if he gets the eight acres, it will be magnificent.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of extending to the City its share of the general improvements which are taking place in other parts of the Metropolis. It was proposed that the avenues to St. Paul's should be opened by wide and spacious streets, one running from Crescent-place, New Bridge-street, due east to St. Paul's Church-yard, destroying a great number of mean tenements behind Ludgate-hill, and joining Ludgate-street at the corner of Creed-lane, where a large opening, approaching to the form of a square, is to be formed, with a statue of George III. in the centre. On the south side of St. Paul's a curve will run nearly to Black Swan Court, where a wide street should be opened, cutting through Little Carter-lane, Little Knight Rider-street, part of St. Peter's-hill, and Upper Thames-street, down to the river, on the side of which a crescent is to be formed. This street will destroy many paltry lanes and courts in its progress. On the north side a curve is to run, making the north of the church-yard more regular than at present, from the centre of which a street is to pass into Newgate-street, by which Queen's Head-passage and Canon-alley will be taken down. The plan will be rendered complete by hand some streets communicating with Ludgate-hill and Earl-street, and two regular places, the northern facing Cheapside, and the southern Distaff-lane.

ELECTIONEERING HINTS.

The revival of the rumours of an early dissolution of Parliament has caused a fresh stir in the electioneering world, and the "note of preparation" for its coming, manifest in most parts of the kingdom, denote a pretty general belief amongst both representative and constituent that the day of account between them is close at hand. As relates to this county, we do not hear that there is any likelihood of the present Members being disturbed in their seats; we believe it is the intention of both to ask again the suffrages of the freeholders, and it is understood they will receive them without opposition. With respect to the representation of the city, Mr. Robinson remains firm to his avowed purpose of offering himself for a share in the honour which it confers, and his friends and partisans speak sanguinely of the probability of his success. The Noble Lord and the gallant Colonel who now fill the post, also severally express their determination to contest its maintenance to the very utmost, and such demonstrations have already been made on all sides, as bespeak the earnestness of their intentions, and lead us to expect a severe and protracted struggle.—*Worcester Herald.*

It appears that Mr. N. Calvert intends, at the close of the present Parliament, to transfer the offer of his services from the borough of Hertford to the county. In that event, the Hon. Mr. Lamb, it is thought, from aversion to a contest for the county, will be proposed for the borough. Two other gentlemen have been named as candidates for the town, Mr. Daniell and Mr. Duncombe. Mr. Daniell is an inhabitant of Hertford, but, it is understood, would not oppose Mr. Lamb, if the freemen of the borough are solicitous for his services. Mr. Duncombe, it is said, is slighted as a foreigner, because he is a gentleman of Yorkshire. In most other boroughs, when a seat is vacant, the electors, if they meet a stranger, are always ready to take him in.—*Bucks Chronicle.*

LONDON.—The Candidates *mentioned* for the City are Sir W. Curtis, Mr Wilson, Mr. Alderman Wood, and Mr. Alderman Brydges (the present Members); the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Alderman Thompson, and Mr. Alderman Lucas.

GUILDFORD.—This Borough will be severely fought. The Candidates are, Mr Serjeant Onslow, Mr. Wall, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Delap, and a Gentleman who contested this place at the last election.

SHOREHAM.—The Candidates for this Borough are Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart. the Hon. Mr. Howard, and Mr. Sugden the barrister.

LEWES.—T. R. Kemp, Esq. M. P. for Arundel, is now canvassing Lewes with extraordinary perseverance.

WOODSTOCK—is expected to be warmly contested. The names of five candidates already appear on the lists—viz. the present members, Mr. Langstone and Mr. Gladstone: the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Ashley, and Mr. M'William, of Torrington-square, London. The latter gentleman gave a splendid entertainment at the Balloon-inn, on Tuesday last, to all the freemen of Woodstock resident in Oxford.

QUEENBOROUGH—it seems, will be the scene of great exertion, and Mr. Capel's friends are most sanguine that he will succeed.

DOVER.—The Candidates for this ancient Cinque Port, are Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. Thompson. Hythe, and other places in Kent, are expected to be contested.

BERWICK—will be fought desperately, as a very strong Tory party has been formed to carry the election.

RENFREWSHIRE.—The New Candidate for this district is W. Maxwell Alexander, Esq.

PERTHSHIRE.—The contest for this County will, it is understood, be severe, and it is generally expected that the number of contests in Scotland will be greater than at any former election.

BOROUGH OF PENRYN.—Mr. Grenfell has withdrawn his name from the list of candidates (already five in number) for representing this Cornish Borough in the next Parliament.

TAUNTON, SEPT. 14.—On Friday last, Mr. Baring resigned all pretensions to represent the borough of Taunton in Parliament, at the next general election. Mr. Baring's address to that effect was dated London, 31st August—and was not published at Taunton till the 9th of September. Prior to Mr. Baring's resignation, some sharp cannonading took place between the gallant General and the man of the long purse—Mr. Baring found himself outflanked by the spirited and tremendous charge made upon him by the Blues, headed by General Peachy and Mr. Baylay: the Honourable Gentleman made a very precipitate retreat, and has shut himself up in Yellow Ochre Castle, Piccadilly. General Peachy and Mr. Baylay are men of honour—they make no empty professions; all who know them will agree with the loyal Tauntonians in general, that no Gentlemen are more deserving of success.—A report is in circulation, that Mr. Warre has no intention to offer himself as a candidate at the next general election for this borough.—*Dorset County Chronicle.*

The independent Freeholders of the county of Waterford, are resolved to discountenance and put down the unjust coalition formed by Mr. Power, M. P., and Mr. Stuart, against Lord George Beresford, at the next election.—*Cork Constitution.*

Various rumours have for some time prevailed in this town, respecting a contest for the representation of the borough, at the expected dissolution of Parliament, but, we have learned from good authority, that neither of the gentlemen mentioned, as likely to come forward, to stand for the borough in Parliament, have expressed their intention to that effect. We believe the whole to be an idle rumour, invented to serve an electioneering purpose. Whatever grounds for complaint the freemen may have against either of the present Members, no contest is expected by those best informed on the matter.—*Plymouth Journal.*

One of the most numerous assemblages of Worcester Freemen resident in London, took place on Monday evening last, at the Coach and Horses, in High Holborn, when G. R. Robinson, Esq favoured them with his company. Mr. James Meek, in the Chair.

It was about nine o'clock when Mr. Robinson entered the room, which was crowded to excess, amidst the most rapturous applause. On his health being drunk, he expressed the gratification he felt, after a considerable absence from town, to find so numerous and respectable a body of freemen greeting him on his return. He thanked the committee for their zealous exertions on his behalf, and was happy to assure the meeting, that while much had been done in London, he was enabled to make a favourable report of the good feeling and excellent spirit that prevailed in Worcester, and in all those places where there was any considerable number of freemen. He noticed the various rumours which had been circulated; they did not require contradiction, many were so absurd as to refute themselves. He assured the meeting that he would not swerve from those principles on which he originally offered himself to their notice, and intimated that those who would insinuate to the contrary, merely expressed the hopes and fears by which they were actuated. He disclaimed all idea of a coalition or secret understanding with either of the present members, and was willing to stand individually upon public grounds; and while supported by so large a body of independent freemen of the city, he should consider it presumption to interfere with their choice of another candidate. The merits of the parties were before them, and he was satisfied to put the issue of the election on the public claims of the different candidates.

Mr. R. retired, amidst the applause of the assembly, about eleven o'clock.—*Worcester Journal of Thursday.*

On Monday and Tuesday, Lord George Beresford, accompanied by several of his friends, was actively engaged canvassing in the County Waterford suburbs of Clonmel.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

Lord Viscount Doneraile has declared for Lord George Beresford. Thursday, a portion of the Doneraile tenants of Tramore, thirty-six in number, were entertained at Hanlon's Hotel, Tramore, at a dinner, provided we believe, at the expense of Lord Doneraile. After dinner they proceeded forth in a body, bearing a flag, and shouting for "Beresford:" but their appearance quickly occasioned the formation of a much more numerous body with the flag and acclamations of "Stuart for ever!" After a few noisy, but harmless demonstrations, the adverse crowds dispersed, and from seven o'clock the town, although thronged, was as tranquil as Paradise. The police were watchful and idle. During the day, Lord George Beresford canvassed Tramore.—*Waterford Mirror.*

The Visitors to Marshall's Peristrephic Panorama, Spring Gardens, were agreeably surprised, the other evening, by the appearance in the boxes of no less a personage than the "*Living Skeleton*;" and being a Frenchman, he seemed much interested with the subjects illustrative of the life of Buonaparte. He was carried up and down stairs by his mother.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As the opinions relative to a GENERAL ELECTION *become daily more prevalent, we beg to apprise our readers that we are collecting the most authentic accounts of every movement of the different candidates, their pretensions, and above all their* DISQUALIFICATIONS; *and it is our fixed resolve to use every means we possess to put the different Electors in possession of those various circumstances which ought to regulate their choice at the ensuing contests. In prosecution of this task we invite the communications of our numerous correspondents, without delay—their nature shall be duly weighed and propagated—and the readers of* THE AGE *may feel assured of the adoption of those means which shall expose the impudent and rotten pretensions of many Members of the present Parliament—the nature of their conduct in the principal trying events of the late Session—and, at the same time, the suggestion of such persons as may, by their being selected, establish the respectability of the Senate, and hold in sacred trusts, the vested rights of Church and State.*

THE RAKE'S PROGRESS *in Paris, we willingly find room for, and with reference to the Noble Lord, who made his appearance last Monday at our Office, on the principal subject of the said communication, we beg to inform His Lordship we shall trouble him with a private letter in the course of a day or two.*

MR. ROWLAND STEPHENSON *will consult his own interest, particularly if he is likely to be visited with a parliamentary fever, to be a little more circumspect in the opinions he delivers respecting us. We shall not rest satisfied with ridiculing the present amatory propensity of this testy* CIT, *but as we are aware of a variety of topics that would be particularly amusing to his Cornish constituents, we shall not fail to give them a* PICTURE *of the Cockney retreat at Romford, a little city* HORN *work, and one or two other amusements which he has once in his time put his* FOOT *in.*

In answer to " KITTY'S ADVOCATE," *we beg to say we have ever admired, and ever must, her great talents, and have always spoken in the most flattering terms of them; and so far from illiberality, our allusion to her in a former number was meant kindly. The story was, and still is, in general circulation at the clubs and other fashionable places:* WE *disbelieve it in toto; but why does not her brother, who must have heard of it (for we* AGAIN ASSERT *the Noble Lord vouches for the fact,) set the matter to rights, by a proper refutation.*

The communication of W. J. wants terseness, but particularly some greater IDENTITY OF CHARACTER *than it possesses in its present form; it is left under cover for him at the Office, agreeably to his request.*

We have answered our Correspondent's conundrum, or whatever he designates it, relative to the next Taunton Election.

The two pamphlets by AN ACTUARY, *have been duly received.*

We shall reserve the particulars of TOM DUNCOMBE'S ELECTIONEERING *visit to Hertford, for "the hereafter."*

We have seen the paragraphs BON TON *alludes to, but again beg to decline making any remarks on the separation in question, as it is quite of a private nature. We really wonder that some of our cotemporaries make such a mystery of it, and therefore to prevent any further misrepresentations which may arise through their innendos, it is as well to say at once that the* COUNTESS OF UXBRIDGE *has separated herself from the* EARL, *in consequence of a disagreement in disposition.*

We regret we have not heard again from MEMNON—*he must continue "up to the mark," or he will lose our favor, as well as the* ST. LEGER.

NOTE *is informed that we* HAVE *seen the errors in the Morning Papers, and have no objection to rectify them, "by* AUTHORITY." LORD CLANRICARDE *is to be honored with a* MARQUISATE, *and to become a* REPRESENTATIVE PEER *of Ireland.*

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. shut.	Bank Stock, shut.
Cons. Three per Cents. 88½	Long Annuities, shut.
Three and a half per Cents. shut.	India Stock,
3½ per Cents. Reduced shut.	India Bonds, 14 12
Four per Cents. 103	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 4
Consols for Acc 88¼	

THE AGE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The arrival of the *Albion*, Captain SWAINSON, on Monday last, at Liverpool, from Calcutta, which place she left on the 16th of April, has furnished us with papers to the 12th of that month, extracts of which we subjoin; in addition to which the CAPTAIN states, that on the day he sailed, the HON. JOHN ADAM, who, it will be remembered, filled the important situation of GOVERNOR GENERAL in India, during the period between the departure of the MARQUIS of HASTINGS and the arrival of LORD AMHERST, received a letter from the Secretary to the Government, communicating the intelligence that *Arracan* had been captured on the 31st March, by the division under the command of GENERAL MORRISON. CAPTAIN SWAINSON further states, that MR. ADAM who came over passenger in the *Albion*, died two months after that vessel sailed from Calcutta, but whether from any immediate cause, or from a decay of constitution after so long a residence in that dangerous climate, we regret to say we have no information. The opinion therefore which we thought proper to deliver last week, relative to the capture of *Ummerapoora*, is confirmed, and the report that a consequent termination of hostilities in the *Burmese* empire had followed, is entitled to just as much credence---for although no effectual resistance has been opposed to the advance of our troops, the letters which have been received, announce that the war continued to rage with just as much ardour as ever. While the attack on the *Burmese* empire was followed up by GENERAL MORRISON from the west, SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL advanced from the south, towards *Ummerapoora*, having broken up about the middle of February, with 2000 men, with which he had advanced up to the 23d, about 50 miles, without any molestation from the enemy; and BRIGADIER GENERAL COTTON, whom SIR ARCHIBALD had directed to move up the river with 1000 men, to support his own march, had taken PALANG, a very important post, with great ease; he had also captured *Yang-You-chu*; and on the 7th of March attacked *Donabyoo*, (where SIR ARCHIBALD mentions the principal *Burmese* force was assisted) with 200 men of the 89th, and other troops; and although he succeeded in taking the first stockade, his attack upon the second failed, and he was compelled to retire, evacuating in his retreat the one he had already taken, and dropping four miles down the river to await reinforcements from BRIGADIER GENERAL M'CREAGH, to whom he had forwarded a despatch to that effect. The particulars of this encounter, and the other communications from SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, will be found in the following extracts:—

Extract of a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated the 23d of February, 1825.

"My letter of the 12th instant would inform you of the immediate advance of the different columns composing the small field force from the army under my command. The land column under my own immediate orders arrived here yesterday, a distance from Rangoon, by the road, of fifty miles, without having met the slightest opposition, although a strong division of the enemy, under Maha Silwah, waited our approach at the old Talian fort at Mophie, until I had actually made my disposition for attack, when it broke and dispersed into a close jungle in the rear. The Carian inhabitants of the country through which we have passed, have viewed the expulsion of the Burmese with much satisfaction: they have received us with kindness and friendship: their ruined villages and fields laid waste convince me they must be sincerely happy at the change; and I have endeavoured to confirm the hope of peace they entertain by the enclosed Proclamation, which has already procured us some assistance in rice, road-making, and slaughter buffaloes.

"I have not heard directly from Brigadier-General Cotton since I left Rangoon, but prisoners inform me Palang has been taken with great ease, the Kee-Woongee and his troops retiring before my marine column upon Donahew; there, by all accounts, the whole Burmese force still remains, with what intention I cannot understand, for by all the rules of modern warfare, the position of Donahew is turned the instant I reach the Irawnddy either at Saroo or Naugur; the intervention of a broad and rapid stream, with the want of pontoons, will necessarily prevent me from deriving the full advantage my situation would otherwise give me; but I shall at least prevent the Burmese army from crossing to the left bank of the river in sufficient time to cover Prome. I do not, of course, expect to reach that point without some fighting, but to the best of my information there is nothing now in my front that could materially impede my progress."

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.—We have letters from Martaban to the 13th ult. They state, that the Siamese are up in arms, and in great force, in the immediate neighbourhood of our forces. Col. Smith, C.B. commauding the light brigade, is to reside at Martaban, for the purpose of communicating, on the part of Sir A. Campbell, with the Siamese Government. We are told, that they appear to have the greatest anxiety to get possession of Martaban; and it is added, that they would not scruple much about the means. It is understood that all these offers of assistance are made by the Sirdars alone, the King of Siam not having yet publicly declared his views; apparently he is restrained by the usual cautions and timid eastern policy; but no doubt his officers are now acting under his secret instructions, reserving to himself, however, a loop-hole, through which to escape from the resentment of the Burmese, in case of our failure, which he probably thinks at present not altogether impossible. It is, however, expected, that he will now, very soon, come forward in an open and undisguised manner, and we hope that we shall be able to make such terms eventually with him as will secure a future regular commercial correspondence with the whole of the Siamese dominions.

MARCH 25.—It is not easy to conjecture where the enemy mean to make their stand; if, indeed, they mean at all to dispute our march to Ummerapoora. Prome is situated at the entrance into the hills, and is described as naturally strong, and as the key to Ava Proper; yet there appears to be no disposition on the part of the Burmese to try their strength with us at this Thermopylæ of their country.

MARCH 19.—We have perused letters from Rungpore, Assam, of the 9th instant. They contain no news of any great importance; but merely state that we are now in full possession of that country; and the campaign, so far as military operations are concerned, is nearly closed.

APRIL 1.—The Pascoe, it appears, has despatches on board from the King of Siam to the Right Hon. the Governor-General. We have not heard a surmise as to their contents, except that his Siamese Majesty expresses his readiness to send 50,000 men against the Burmese.

APRIL 4.—Letters from Rangoon, arrived per the Charles Forbes, which left the Pilot on the 18th, give some additional interesting intelligence of the progress of the army. Sir Archibald Campbell was still at Sarrawaddy on the 11th, eight days' march from Prome; he had advanced thus far without firing a shot, and was feeling the want of supplies, which, however, were daily expected from Rangoon. Brigadier-General Cotton, after the capture of Yang-you-chu, proceeded to Donebew, and on the 7th attacked that place with 200 men of the 89th (what other troops were engaged we do not know), and took the first stockade. He then attacked the second, but was unsuccessful, and obliged to retire, (evacuating the stockade he had before taken), and to embark his men in the boats. He dropped down four miles below, and forwarded a despatch to Brigadier M'Creagh, stating that he must wait for the reinforcements under him. Our loss was great; Captains Rose and Cannon, of the 89th, killed, and three wounded; 110 men killed and wounded. The Bundoolah is said to have 14,000 men in the works, and 3000 in war-boats. Major Sale had taken Bassein, the Burmese having burnt the town to the ground; but it is feared he cannot get on so rapidly as he expected, for want of means. The 45th (King's) from Ceylon was entering the river as the Charles Forbes came out; and Brigadier M'Creagh was expected to move from Rangoon immediately, to reinforce Brigadier General Cotton, the bullocks and carriages, for which he was waiting impatiently, having arrived. He takes with him the Royals and the two native regiments. The High Priest of the Dagon Pagoda had come into Rangoon on the 13th, with all his followers, and the town is now as thickly inhabited as ever, the people still crowding in from the country with supplies.

APRIL 5.—We understand that Sir David Ochterlony has issued a Proclamation, explaining the reason for the assembling of the force in Bhurtpore. This measure, it is hoped, will have the effect of rendering hostilities unnecessary. The whole of the Meerut force, troops from Cawnpore, and a very large battering train, are concentrating. Sir David Ochterlony was to be at Muttra on the 23d of March, and at Agra on the following, or next day. We have a copy of the Proclamation, which we shall publish in our next.

We were incorrect, we find, in stating yesterday that Sir A. Campbell had not reached Sarrawaddy until the 11th ult. He was there on the 4th ult., and he expected to be in Prome in eight or ten days. The discomfiture at Donabew will probably delay him, as he may retrograde a little to chastise the Bundoolah. Brigadier M'Creagh's reinforcement was to follow, and join Sir Archibald's column, not Brigadier-General Cotton's, and was to march by land.

We have received letters from Bauskundy, Cachar, 26th March. The rains had fairly set in at Munnipore; and operations there are at an end until November. Gumber Singh, the Cachar Rajah, remains at Banskundy with his Munnipoores, about 1,200 strong. Captain Dugdeon's corps will occupy a position in advance, towards Sylhet; and in this manner a chain of communication will be kept up between Sylhet and Bauskundy.

APRIL 11.—Letters from Rangoon of the 20th have reached us. They do not contain much additional information to what we formerly possessed. The Royals and some artillery had marched on the 18th, to reinforce Brigadier-General Cotton, and the King's 45th were stationed in the Great Pagoda. Sir Archibald Campbell was falling down upon the Bundoolah at Donebew, and expected to reach it about the 19th, when the letters speak of the place being then regularly invested. Some letters, to which however we can scarcely give credit, speak of the Burmese beginning to stockade themselves again in the neighbourhood of Rangoon.

Arracan, the chief town of the province of *Arracan*, in the BURMESE EMPIRE, (the capture of which we have herein spoken of,) is situated in lat. 20. 40. N. and long. 93. 5. E., and the following particulars of it are given by SYMES:—

Arracan, the capture of which is announced in another part of our paper, is the chief town of Arracan, a proviuce of the Burmese empire. It is situated in lat. 20. 40. N. and long. 93. 5. E. "This town and fort," says Symes, "were taken by the Burmans in 1783, after a feeble resistance. They found a considerable booty, but on nothing was a higher value placed than an image of Gaudma (the Gautama of the Hindoos, a name of Buddha), made of brass, and highly burnished. The figure is about ten feet high, and in the customary sitting posture, with the legs crossed and inverted, the left hand resting on the lap, the right pendent. This image is believed to be the original resemblance of the Reeshe (saint) taken from life, and it is so highly venerated, that pilgrims have for centuries been accustomed to come from the remotest countries, where the supremacy of Gaudma is acknowledged, to pay their devotions at the feet of his brazen representative. There were also five images of Raeshyas, the demons of the Hindoos, of the same metal, and of gigantic stature, the guardians of the sanctuary. A singular piece of ordnance, of most enormous dimensions, was also found, composed of lnge bars of iron, beaten into form. This ponderous cannon measured 30 feet in length, two and a half in diameter at the mouth, and 10 inches in the calibre. It was transported by the Birmans to Ummerapoora by water, as a military trophy, and Gaudma, with his infernal guards, were, in like manner, conveyed to the capital, with much pomp and superstitious parade."

APRIL 6.—It is said that Brigadier General Cotton conveyed the intelligence of his unsuccessful attempt on the stockade at Donabew, to Rangoon, wrapped round a quill, which was stuck in the ear of a Burmese. The ears of many of the Malays and others to the eastward are bored with large holes, in which they frequently carry their cheroots.

The following poetical advice was lately sent by LORD NORMANBY to LORD GLENGALL, returning him a Comedy which has been for some time lying on the Covent Garden shelf; and although the effusion does not possess much more *originality* than some other of his Lordship's late writings, it is amusing enough:—

"Your comedy I've read, my friend,
And like the half you pilfer'd best;
And if your play you wish to mend,
Take courage, Dick, and *steal the rest*."

We think it but common justice to record the present praiseworthy attempt of the LINEN DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS in VERSE, in order that they may see we are not ungrateful for the many things occasionally measured out to us at *their* hands, the particulars of which they will find herein *measured out* to them by *ours*.

COCKNEY STUDENTS.

AIR—"*Run, neighbours, run.*"

This is the time to get a little knowledge, boys,
To leave off cutting linen up, and take to cutting leaves;
SQUIRE BROUGHAM has promised that he'll build us up a college, boys,
And he's the man as promises, and never once deceives.
From *Drapers' Hall* we are to have a rail-road Mount Parnassus up,
From ev'ry Cockney's *Mews* to take a lot of Cockney asses up;
And as to MRS. PEGASUS, we're all resolved to mount her too,
Nor more, like shillings counterfeit, be all day nailed the *counter* to.
This is the time, &c.

At eight we'll finish *Persian* selling, and set-to then *Perseus* on,
The *jurenile* assistants Mr. JUVENAL to read;
The quiet ones on *Tacitus*, the *courteous* QUINTIUS *Curtius* on,
And some the *mead* of victories, and the victories of the MEDE.
To measure silk and cloths is very well to take a pleasure in,
But still we'll read the Poet's works, and rumiuate their *measure* in;
And though our magazines are full, of twill, and stuff, and chintz in 'em,
'Twill be as well to *stuff* our heads with *magazines* and prints in 'em.
This is the time, &c.

To those who laugh and ridicule, because we talk so glib on them
Who come to purchase stockings, gloves, a purse, or *reticule*,
Our wives shall deal them ribbon out, and then we'll set our *rib on* them,
For *dealing out* their jokes, because we haven't been to school.
We'll let 'em know we're none of us the least afraid of facing 'em,
For when we've served 'em out with lace, we'll *serve 'em* out by *lacing* 'em;
And then at speech, no orators will ever think of tustling us,
For though we retail muslin, there is no rule for *muzzling* us.
This is the time, &c.

Many statesmen, authors, actors, have as low an origin
As even us apprentices, say just what they will;
So that's a reasou why we'll seize the present time for foraging,
And till our brains with learning, *though* we stand behind a *till*.
Why BILLY FARREN, BILLY SHAKSPEARE late who wrote a treatise on,
Or paid his brother GEORGE for one, and then pass'd off the feat his own,
Was once, as well as PERCY too, a draper's lad, near Brummagem,
And studied plays, when shop was shut, and he had time to rummage 'em.
This is the time, &c.

And COOPER was apprenticed, one who manufactures brushes to,
And mops, and pails, and turnery, and all that kind of ware;
But he *bristled* up, came on the stage, and now makes starts and rushes, to
The wonder of the whole of us, who pay to go and stare.
There's some have made the guns and swords, who now cut monarchs' throats with 'em,
And others fiddled once for pence, who fiddle now for *notes* with 'em;
While most have hacked some trade or other, ere they thought to *act* or not—
Ask CONWAY, MUNNEN, JONES, and JOHNSTONE, whether 'tis the fact, or not.
This is the time, &c.

Look at our great poets then, both fathers and their progeny,
And see the many fits and starts their destination takes;
Sure never was there known a much completer heterogeny,
Some live for sake of Fortune, and yet Fortune some *forsakes*:
MR. GAY sold tape by day, and wrote all night a *taper* by;
And POPE got all the *vag* he had, a wholesale linen draper by;
One PRIOR was a joiner's son, (as well as undertaker too)
And as he was a *joiner*, he became a CABINET *maker* too.*
This is the time, &c.

AKENSIDE, we all know, was a butcher's son, but then it did
Give him such an *ache inside* to see the creatures slain,
That he studied physic, and a work on "Dysentery" pen it did,
"Threw physic to the dogs" and then to lyrics turned his brain.
DYER was a painter, and then WHITEHEAD was a baker's son,
COWLEY was a grocer's lad, and BLOOMFIELD a shoemaker's one;
And though the works he made on lasts of moulds the strongest cast in were,
'Tis thought the works he left behind as good and quite as *lasting* were.
This is the time, &c.

* Matthew Prior the poet, though the son of a joiner in London, became a diplomatic character, was Under Secretary of State, Commissioner of Trade, Member for East Grinstead, and Ambassador to France.

In the army, men *of* rank were men *in* rank, and that in long,
SIR JOHN ELLEY, and some others, quite as high in post;
Some who once sold satin, in our Parliament have *sat in* long,
And who in life sold thread, their *thread of life* in battle lost.
We're all aware, no matter, if by means upright or sinister,
That out of *woolsey*† once they made a Cardinal and Minister,
And one or two that we could name, who strut now in a sabre, task or
Epaulets, were nothing but a mercer or a haberdasher.
This is the time, &c.

Then hey for the time to get a little knowledge, boys,
To leave off cutting linen up, and take to cutting leaves;
SQUIRE BROUGHAM has promised that he'll build us up a college, boys,
And he's the man as promises, and never one deceives.
From *Drapers' Hall* we are to have a rail-road Mount Parnassus up,
From ev'ry Cockney's *Mews* to take a lot of Cockney asses up;
And as to MRS. PEGASUS, we're all resolved to mount her too,
Nor more, like shillings counterfeit, be all day nailed the *counter* to.

† *Linsey woolsey*, made of linen and wool mixed.—JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know, "What GENERAL PEACHY will be like, at the next *Taunton* election?"

We understand that he will be "*something* like"---*overbearing*.

It is with feelings of deep melancholy we record the unfortunate death of MRS. WELLESLEY POLE, which event took place on Monday morning last, at Richmond, after an indisposition more lamentable in its nature than in its duration; for we do not know a person whose situation, for several years past, has excited a greater degree of public sympathy than this ill-fated lady; and that tribute of affliction, which those higher in rank or more distinguished in public service, or attainment, would naturally command, cannot be denied to her who became associated with our feelings by unprecedented injuries, and endeared to us by peculiar sufferings. At the period of her unfortunate marriage, Mrs. POLE might be considered the most singularly favoured lady of her day, for, in addition to a pleasing person, engaging manners, and more than ordinary accomplishments, she possessed a larger fortune probably than any commoner in the kingdom; and thus highly GIFTED, she blazed in the world a prize that Princes well might, and even *did* envy; there was no rank that could be compromised, no talents that could be sacrificed, and no fortune that could be disadvantageously disposed, in an union with her; and the MAN who, contending against the importunities of ONE OF THE BLOOD ROYAL, the addresses of Peers, and the advances of many of our Gentry, could attract, and eventually triumph over the affections of this Heiress, might well be considered at once the most singularly fortunate man of his time. The fortune MRS. POLE bestowed with her hand, upon the object of her choice, was nearly 60,000*l.* per annum, with the mansion of her family, at *Wanstead*, considered the most splendid place in the kingdom; and, with neither the addition of property nor the want of it, her only desideratum in a matrimonial connexion was the responsive affection of him she married, and the endearment of domestic ties. To her no luxury could be a novelty, no society an elevation; for her halls had sheltered the Princes of other lands in adversity, and feasted those of her own country in prosperity; she stood, therefore, high in the world, an enviable and an envied woman; there was no home that could be made too delightful for her, no earthly happiness to which she was not entitled; she was courted by the affluent, idolized by the poor, and walked upright in the sight of her MAKER. By a marriage which should have realized all these just expectations, she became the very reverse of all her own heart could fancy or hope, or the world could possibly believe: in a few years she was forsaken, when she ought to have been cherished, or rather worshipped---her almost EASTERN INCOME squandered away---the gorgeous mansion of her fathers rased to the ground---herself and children reduced to subsist on a reserved pittance in humble privacy, and even that privacy rudely broken in upon---and her gentle spirit at length released from all future worldly suffering, leaving no other legacy to her wretched offspring than---THEIR MOTHER'S BROKEN HEART. Let the most hardened wretch that ever lived, read our plain, unsophisticated recital of the life and death of this deplored woman, and say, whether her memory is not entitled to the warmest eulogium the pen can write---to the deepest regret the heart can dictate? And although it is but a trifling consolation to her surviving relatives, to shed even a flood of tears on the untimely grave in which this blighted scion of their hopes and affections now reposes, it may impart to them some satisfaction to know, that her loss, if lamented not by ONE, is wept over by THOUSANDS; and that, in bosoms where the mere possession of *virtues* could only excite that common respect their possession always should, her *misfortunes* have raised her myriads of friends; and as the least expiation the world can make her memory, it will be cherished with affection for ever. It is not our intention to make any reference to the origin of all this vast affliction; we should be afraid to trust our own feelings---at its very thought the heart leaps almost beyond its confines, swelling with the commingled extement of fury and execration---and under this impulse, it is far better to place on record this unaffected memorial of one of the most ill-used women that ever lived; by which we should imagine that ONE HEART, to which every quality of virtue, morality, or common honesty, has been a total stranger, may yet admit into its dark recesses the hitherto excluded feeling of REMORSE, and viewing over, in its visitations of conscience, the enormous ruin of which it has been the vile instrument, step forward and endeavour to protect the offspring of a WIFE reduced in life, from the loftiest pinnacle of fortune to comparative indigence, and sunk at last to death,

"In helpless, hopeless, brokenness of heart."

LYRICS OF TON.---No. I.

THE RAKE'S PROGRESS IN PARIS.

A Poetical Effusion, in a Letter from T. R. to his friend B. H. at Oatlands.

DEAR BALL,
Your departure has made us so low,
Our hearts all *sic sic*, and our spirits *so so*,
That by far the best way I can pass off my time,
Is, by putting a few of my mems. down in rhyme;
In order, Dear BALL, you may shew them in town,
The order of things which in Paris goes down,
Since, when PASTA was absent, no music had sway,
So Dancing was banished, when BALL *shot away*.
The account's very true, which you read in a page
Of that villainous Newspaper—what is it?—THE AGE:
For some *fugitive* PIECE is by day my delight,
And "BURKE upon *Beauty*" I stick to all night—
Pauvre MADAME AUGUSTE to the *Gallies* is sent,
To "Perpetual Motion"—in other words went,
As NUGENT would say, to the *Fleet*, to repine
For pois'ning a child—*Nota bene*—not mine.
LORD HERBERT is here shewing off in the streets,
BARTOLOZZI's famed *beauties* he has here in sheets;
JOHN KING is gone over to London d'ye know,
Completely in love with the charming LE GROS,
And like CHESTERFIELD, who the same net put his head through,
As his works are *engrossed*, they are easily read through;
The joke of "Papa's Bench" was once all the ton,
But they say KING will soon go *to**ONE *of his* OWN!
We've got an apartment in "De la Paix Rue,"
Called "Rue de la *Pay*," for its dearness, by you,
Where we crack every day, with our nuts, some odd joke
On the many good things, my dear BALL, which you spoke;
Above all, the mistake which you tried to conceal,
About killing the *calves* at the *Hotel de* VEAL*—
And *L'Anatomie Vivante*, in London just now,
Which was call'd un *bone* homme here by you, they all vow.
Last night introduced to chaste MADAME BEGRAND,
Having *chased* her already a little too long,
Walked her off from *St. Martin*, after playing *Susannah*,
Resolved not to loose any chance to trepan her,
And was bored to hear D'ORSAY, that coxcomb, exclaim,
That "Susannah with the *elder*" would now be her name;
That D'ORSAY here gives out a monstrous parade
Of his havoc with some of our Peeresses made;
But your Frenchman, our proverb's the man to make true,
"That those who most *talk* are the least ones to *do*."

Au Revoir, my dear BALL, I am sick to the heart
Of the place and its pleasures, and BEAUVILLIERS' *carte*,
With his famed *petits patés* 'my heart can't allay,'
While it beats *pit-a-patty*, FOR ONE FAR AWAY!
Not the *Champs Elysées*, the Salon, nor your crony,
Whose *ices* remind one of Oxford—Tortonis,
Have charms, when compared with the sparkling delights
Of OATLANDS, and CROCKY's, and BROOKES's, and WHITE's,
For one, an unwilling adieu who now takes,
By subscribing himself,
Your's sincerely,
T. R—KES.

P.S. SIR JOHN says he is longing to frisk
With the *ewes* down at Oatlands, while *I* long to whisk
Back again to its woods, to its waters, and plains,
To some *other* BEAUTY its beauty contains.

Paris, Sept. 14, 1825. T. R.

* Quere *Pitt*.

THEATRICALS.

The *Stout Gentleman*, as the French say, "a parut et disparut." The *Shepherd Boy* really draws money. *Broken Promises*, which we have already anatomised, has been reproduced, in both of which dramas MISS KELLY evinces such perfect, yet opposite powers, that we hardly know whether to yield the palm to the simpathy excited by her performance of *Alexis*, or to the laughter created by her personation of *Susan Roseby*---while, to the admirers of melody, we know no higher treat than the ballad singing of MISS PATON in this opera, the most delightful specimen of which, is that one to the air of *Kelvin Grove*.

The expectations that had been raised relative to the comedy of *Paul Pry*, were, in its production on Tuesday last, completely realized; for whether in respect of plot, dialogue, character, or continual incident, a more perfect drama has not appeared on the stage for many years; and it would be the height of injustice to omit this opportunity of expressing our unfeigned admiration of the general talents of its accomplished author, and our conviction of the numerous obligations our Stage is under to his apt pen: but in this instance we are the more obliged, because, in addition to a very agreeable play, he has held out a temptation, we cannot resist, to visit once more the little *Haymarket*, on the positive assurance that the hitherto deranged state of the management is, as we predicted, set somewhat to rights by him. Without entering into the plot, which has been before the town for nearly a week past, we shall content ourselves by referring to its supporters, among the foremost of whom we would class FARREN, whose delineation of *Colonel Hardy* was the best thing we have had for many a day from this comedian: there is no actor but DOWTON could have made this part conspicuous, and he would not have reached the perfection of FARREN. In the broad parts of PAUL PRY, it is quite impossible to fancy any thing funnier than LISTON; but in the representation of those more immediate qualities which constitute the character, we think HARLEY or JONES would have been happier---a distinction we make by no means in a disparaging point of view, for in a particular branch of comedy, of which *Paul Pry* is in part a compound, you will never see a man that can be named for a moment with this incomparable performer. Mr. POPE, in *Witherton*, was a superannuated parody of an event which took place on the morning of the day this play made its appearance, viz.---The marriage of SIR HARRY FEATHERSTONHAUGH, "of Uppark, Sussex," with his Cook and Housekeeper; while RAYMOND, in his pea-green coat, was the fac-simile of HAYNE, and about just such a nonentity. Mrs. GLOVER acted (*or rather was*) *Mrs. Subtle* to the life, and it would make a drawn bet, whose merit herein is the greatest, the author's *knowledge of* CHARACTER, or the actress's *assumption of it*. Her daughter had a part, which, in Mrs. HUMBY's hands, would have been made "a refined *Cowslip*"---but, as it turned out, was about as insignificant as its representative. Mrs. WAYLETT convinced us, by her vivacious personation of *Harry Stanley*, that she has the talents of making a great deal out of a very unimportant part, and although the *Globe and Traveller* informed us she was labouring under indisposition the night before the production of *Paul Pry*, her really delightful performance of this open-hearted Midshipman betrayed not the least symptoms of a valetudinarian; and although, as a principle, we had much rather see her in *Phœbe*, we doubt if any one could have enacted her character so well as it was done by her. MADAME VESTRIS marred a downright good acting part, by the introduction of two *uncharacteristic ditties*---but she looked as beautiful as pink silk, white paint, and rouge, could possibly make her; and to her appearance we are indebted for a very fair joke from NUGENT, (sitting in the same box with ourselves,) who observed, that it was quite unnecessary visiting the *Diorama*, as it was impossible for that exhibition to present so faithful a view of BREST, as the one presented by MADAME VESTRIS. We have herein set down the result of our examination of the merits of this most amusing Comedy; we are moreover pleased to record that, so completely is the town in the same mind as ourselves, the houses to its subsequent representations have been the best, judging by "the outward visible sign" of the present season---a circumstance that ought to convince KING DAVID of the absolute necessity of keeping in full employ such an admirable dramatist as MR. POOLE, and at the same time of abstaining from playing those monkey tricks, with *some* of his MOST VALUABLE PERFORMERS, he lately *has* been PLAYING.

The daily papers inform us, as we last week hinted at, that Drury Lane Theatre re-opens on the 24th, and Covent Garden on the 26th instant---the latter re-producing the *French Coronation*---a report which we hope is not true. In the first place, we, as well as our cotemporaries, have set it down as derogatory to the dignity of CHARLES KEMBLE "to strut and fret his hour", as a mere puppet; and moreover, he will find, as he did last year, that his company will not back him in this attempt at the mummeries of *Bartholomew Fair*. In the next place, his pageant is eclipsed not alone by bipeds, but by *quadrupeds*, at *Astley's Amphitheatre*---the scenery and dresses in which are quite as splendid, and the vehicle for their exhibition not half so tiresome, as either the LICENCER S at one, or MR. PEAKE's at the other winter Theatre. Among the dramatic *on dits*, we hear that MR. HORACE TWISS has been employed professionally to retain the French *Monkey* for Covent Garden, and that MRS. CHATTERLY has some idea of following our advice, and spending her *Christmas* "across the seas."

We also find, by the following extract from a *Manx* Paper, that KEAN has been giving the people in the *Isle of Man* a touch of the sublime before he sailed:

NEW THEATRE, ATHOL STREET.

"Mr. Kean has represented this week—*Othello, Sir Giles Overreach, Reuben Glenroy, Shylock*, and *King Lear. How often did he forget himself!!* (in OTHELLO) into such feeling, as to plunge into the scene with all the *artless* promptitude of passion! What great and shining excellence! The performance was an unrivalled piece of tragedy.

"The *Sir Giles Overreach* of Mr. Kean, on Monday evening, was also a performance *sans tache*—terribly passionate and overpowering—the leap of the tiger, and the speciousness of the slumbering snake.

"Of his *Reuben Glenroy*, on Tuesday night, it would be *trite* to speak; it possessed every beauty intended it by the author—sentimental without being tame, and fascinating without any apparent attempt to please. Such was the overwhelming power of his magic acting, that it delighted all and *inspired a few*.

"We have seen Mr. Kean make the character of *Hamlet* display, perhaps, the greatest contrariety of feeling and design that exists in the Drama. He endows it with story, feeling, and high passion, beautiful in its conception, and most effective in its development. His play-scene is most triumphant; we invoke his audience to be attentive to the manner in which he will exclaim to the King, 'He poisons him in the garden for his estate.' The audience will perceive with what bitter searching he will deliver the whole passage, and how much he must elicit enthusiastic applause. His interview with the Court 'Sponges' will also be found peculiarly fine, *piquant*, and effective. And his exclamation 'Is it the King?' when he unwittingly *has* to murder *Polonius*, will be acknowledged to express a combination of hope, fear, revenge, and joy, in the demand.—In the chamber-scene he will be heard to 'speak daggers.' And in his grave-scene will be discovered depth of feeling, corrected and chastened by habitual philosophy. But it will sadden the audience to think what time may elapse before they see a *Hamlet* of KINDRED GENIUS. Mr. Kean is about to fade from our sight through the *clouds* of the Atlantic *ocean*; he must therefore, this evening, *concentrate all the interest within himself*—and, when the curtain falls, it will bring that melancholy resulting from the knowledge, that the best Tragedian that ever adorned the British stage is on the eve of quitting it, probably, for ever."

By this it appears, that he very often forgot himself, as we can easily believe, in *Othello*---that his *Sir Giles* exhibited the leap of the Tiger, and the speciousness of the Snake---that his *Reuben Glenroy* it would be trite to speak, and it inspired a few! from which we conclude that some of the Islanders mean to *try it*; and that of his *Hamlet* many years must elapse before they can see a kindred genius, as he is going to fade through the clouds of the Atlantic Ocean. We dare say this is all as it should be. We also see that MISS JARMAN has fallen through a trap on the Dublin Stage, and when we consider the number of years we have heard of this lady, we should have thought her old enough to have been what is commonly called "up to *trap*." Well be it so: any thing that will contribute to the happiness of "His Majesty's servants" will be sure to add to our own, for a more amusing set of personages do not exist on the surface of the wide earth.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Sept 15.

The general sessions for the county of Middlesex commenced at this court this morning before Mr. Justice Littledale, Mr. Baron Graham, Mr. Justice Gaselee, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM CHRISTMAS.

William Christmas, aged 29, by profession a clerk, was put to the bar, on an indictment charging him with embezzling, in the city of London, ten Exchequer bills, value 100*l.* each, the property of Henry Merrick Hoare and others, his employers. There was also a detainer lodged against him for embezzling a Bank note, value 30*l.*, the property of Henry Merrick Hoare and others, his partners, on the 22d day of September last, at the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West.

The prisoner, who was very genteely dressed, entered the Court, accompanied by a professional gentleman. He held in his hand a bundle of papers, and pleaded "not guilty" in rather a faltering tone.

Mr. Law opened the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet stated the case to the jury, and called the following witnesses:—

Mr. Henry Merrick Hoare examined from the Bench.—I am one of the partners in the house of Messrs. Hoare. They consist of Henry Hoare, Charles Hoare, Hugh Hoare, and Henry Merrick Hoare. The prisoner was intrusted as clerk to receive sums of money. It was his business to carry the Exchequer-bills to the office, for the purpose of their being exchanged. A notice was sent from the office, and he then made out a list, which he took with the bills to the Exchequer-office. The bills in question were accordingly made out in September last. He left the employment in June last.

By Mr. Broderick.—The Bills were deposited at the Bank for security, and the partners had no right to use them. The prisoner had been in the house many years, and bore an excellent character. He came when sent for.

By Mr. Law.—The house has the power of exchanging the old for new bills, as they are paid off.

Mr. Hugh Richard Hoare examined. I am the nephew of the last witness. In September last I looked out the Exchequer-bills, for the prisoner to take them to the Exchequer. I did not take any account of them, as that was the prisoner's duty.

By the Recorder.—I had no list; I looked out all the notes of September 22. I merely handed the Exchequer-bills to the prisoner of that date. Many of them had been deposited in the house by the customers.

Mr. Holmes Snelgar examined by Mr. Law.—I am an officer employed in the Audit-office, Somerset-house, I produce a list of Exchequer-bills transmitted to our office from Messrs. Hoare. The amount of the two lists is 475,400*l.*; the lists specify the number and date of the bills. The manner in which a demand for new bills and interest was made, was by the person whose handwriting appeared at the bottom of the list signing a receipt; the words were, "Received the 22d of September the bills as specified within, with interest."

Mr. Merrick Hoare again examined.—The list of the old as well as the new bills is in the hand-writing of the prisoner.

John Henry Latham examined by Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet.—In the payment of Exchequer Bills, he paid off a number in September to the prisoner. He gave him new for old ones. The amount of the principal was 475,400*l* of the interest 14,262*l*. For which the prisoner received 365 bills for 1,000*l*. each; 129, 500*l*. each; 116, 200*l*. each; and 227, for 100*l*. each. Witness did not compare the Exchequer Bills with any account, but he had every reason to believe them to be the same. He gave the prisoner all that he demanded. The book now produced is one in which all new bills are copied. It contains an account of all the bills issued, and to whom. It also contains an account of those delivered to the prisoner on the 22d of September last, for Messrs. Hoare and Co.

The amount was here handed in.

The same denomination of notes were delivered for the old ones as were sent in. The prisoner was satisfied with the amount he had received. Witness would not give six five hundred pounds Exchequer Bills for the three for 1,000*l*. precisely the same description would be given.

Mr. Wm. Wood sworn.—Was the paymaster of his Majesty's forces, in September last. A paper now produced was not in witness's handwriting. It was copied from the original draught. Witness examined it at the time. Thinks he has seen the prisoner. Never paid him any money on his own authority. Never pays without the proper vouchers, consisting of draughts and affidavits. I paid him by draughts on the Bank. Pensions were in course of payment in September last, and remained so up to the present time.

Mr. Henry Whiting stated that he was in the service of the Bank of England—in the public drawing office.—I have a check in my own hand-writing, ordering the payment of 14,295*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by Mr. Hetherington to the prisoner. There was another draught connected with the above for payment of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The order was not made particularly to Mr. Hetherington, to whom the prisoner presented it, and received the money. I did not see the money paid. I never knew, during the thirty years I have been in the office, but two instances in which the draughts have not been signed; I cannot with certainty say that he paid the draught over to the prisoner, but from all the circumstances I believe so.

William Hethingham, one of the pay clerks at the Bank, said a pay note was presented to him for payment, signed by Mr. Hetherington, and he handed over the money. Knew the prisoner by the name of Christmas.

Mr. Robert Cottle produced a book, in which an entry of Exchequer Bills, to the amount of 374,400*l.* had been made in the handwriting of the prisoner, being 1,000*l.* short. Miss Wood's account had been marked as paid off to 1824, but no new bill was entered to her account. The prisoner ought to have brought the interest check and Exchequer bills to Messrs. Hoares, but he had not done so.

In his cross-examination he admitted that he had written to two of the public prints, announcing that a public examination of the prisoner was to take place in the evening at Bow-street. If the money had been paid to Miss Woods, it would have appeared in the book.

Mr. George Melrose.—Witness had examined the account of the bills, and found the old and new to tally, with the exception of ten for 100*l* each, which were wanting.

Mr. John Turner Watts, a bill-broker, stated that he had sold for the prisoner one 100*l.* bill to the number of ten. On the 22d of June he sold three; on the 25th of June three more; and on the 14th of July four more. He understood the prisoner acted as an agent for other persons.

Mr. Melrose was again called, and swore that there was an entry of 1,365*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in which there ought to have been an entry of three Exchequer bills for 30, but in which there was only two entered.

The case closed for the prosecution.

Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Broderick contended that no case had been made out There might be vague surmises that the ten documents might have come to the possession of the prisoner; but there was no proof of the fact, and, wanting this, there was not evidence to go to the jury.

Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet contended that it was clearly proved that the prisoner had received the identical bills which were wanting. The learned gentleman went through a numerical statement of the accounts, and contended that the indictment was made out.

The Recorder said, with respect to the 30*l* bank-notes, he was of opinion there was not evidence; but with respect to the 100*l*. Exchequer-bills, he was of opinion there was evidence to go to the jury.

The prisoner was now called on for his defence. He read from a written paper a most forcible appeal, alluding to the conduct of his past life. It had gone abroad that his difficulties had been occasioned by his connexion with a certain lady, and that he had been by her led into extravagance. This was a most cruel and heart-rending aspersion. His expenses had not exceeded more than 30*s.* per week, and his tailor's bill was beneath 20*l.* per annum. He read several letters, sent by Mr Henry Hoare, and other highly respectable personages. He solemnly denied that there was the slightest particle of truth in the cruel story circulated of him, and called God to witness that the lady alluded to was wholly blameless. He trusted that the gentlemen who attended for the public press would do him this act of justice; and concluded by imploring the Jury to carefully examine into the case—trusting they would, by their verdict, again restore him to society

Mr. Hoare gave the prisoner a very excellent character up to the present time.

The Recorder summed up the evidence to the jury, and minutely dwelt on the peculiar circumstances that characterised the present case.

At a quarter after 12 his Lordship concluded; and the Jury turned round, and were occupied in consultation for about ten minutes, when they found the prisoner *Guilty*.

The Recorder immediately ordered the prisoner up for judgment, and sentenced him to transportation for 14 years.

The lady alluded to by the prisoner was in Court during the trial.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

MONDAY, Sept. 12.

These Sessions commenced this morning before F. Const, Esq. Chairman, and a bench of Magistrates.

PRACTICE OF THE COURT.

After the Juries were sworn, the Chairman took occasion to observe to the bar upon the inconvenience and mischief arising from the practice which had hitherto prevailed, of making motions to put off trials, respite recognizances, and so forth, at all times throughout the Session. This practice had been found productive of such consequences as led the Court to come to a determination in future, to hear no motions of this sort after the first day of the Sessions, as the necessary affidavits could as well be made on the preceding Thursday, as subsequently. The learned Chairman also intimated, that the sum at present allowed as costs of the day, was too small, and requested that the gentlemen of the bar would consult upon the sum which ought to be allowed; and whatever amount they fixed upon would be ordered to be paid in future.

LEET JURIES.

William Hand, and *Elizabeth* his wife, were indicted for assaulting J. Myers, when in the discharge of his duty, as one of the Leet Jury of the Manor of Stepney, on the 31st of May; and in a second indictment they were charged with a similar assault upon Peter Wilson, the Headborough, when attending the said jury.

In a cross indictment, Myers, and a young man named Collyer, were charged with assaulting Mrs. Hand. Collyer did not appear.

Mr. Andrews, on behalf of the prosecutors, Myers and Wilson, opened the case as one of considerable importance to the public. It was the province of the Leet Jury to inspect the scales, weights, and measures used by the different tradesmen within the manor; and on the day above-mentioned they were occupied in discharging this duty, when they arrived at the shop of the defendant, Hand, who carries on the trade of a butcher. They proceeded to examine his weights, which they found all right; but upon his scales being examined by Collyer, a scale-maker, whom they took with them as their tryer, he pronounced the beam to have a draught of eight drams, upon which Hand apologized for the circumstance, saying it was wholly accidental, and without his knowledge. To this the jury replied, that they believed it was involuntary on his part, and therefore, although the law allowed them to amerce him in the sum of 2*l.* they would mitigate the penalty to 5*s.* This sum, however, Hand refused to pay, upon which the jury directed Collyer to seize the scales. Upon his attempting to do so, he was opposed by Hand and his wife, the latter fixing both hands in his collar until he was rescued from her grasp by Myers releasing her hold of his neckcloth, upon which she turned her fury against the latter, and tearing his face with her nails, caused the blood to flow down copiously from it. Wilson, the headborough, upon his interference, was also violently assaulted, but ultimately Mr. Hand was carried to the watch-house. After observing upon these facts, the learned counsel proceeded to call his witnesses.

These consisted of Wilson, and several of the jury, whose testimony pretty nearly followed the opening statement. None of them, however, alleged that Hand had committed any assault.

On cross-examination by Mr. Phillips, they denied that Myers had struck Mrs. Hand, or torn off her cap; or that they had offered to allow Hand to retain his scales unadjusted, upon payment of 5*s.* The reason assigned by one of them for Collyer's absence to-day was his having absconded in consequence of robbing his mistress; and another admitted that the jury frequently dined together, &c.

The scales were said to be in court, but were not produced.

Mr. Phillips addressed the jury on behalf of the Hands. He began by animadverting on the conduct of the witnesses on the other side, who must have sworn before the grand jury that Hand had committed an assault, or else no bill would have been found against him: and yet they now admitted that he had not attempted to commit the slightest assault upon any one of them. Notwithstanding this, four of these respectable jurors had thought fit to drag him, like a felon, to the watch-house, through the public streets, at noon-day. He (Mr. Phillips) would name no names, lest he might mistake them. (Here the attorney for the opposite party laughed aloud.) Mr. Phillips said he would proceed with his statement in despite of the horse-laugh with which the opposite attorney had the decency to interrupt him.

Attorney.—Sir, I will not endure your making any such offensive observation upon me. I uttered no horse-laugh.

Mr. Phillips.—Gentlemen, the laugh I heard was certainly not like a man's laugh; therefore, if the gentleman does not like its being called a horse-laugh, he may call it the laugh of whatever other animal it belonged to.

Attorney (fiercely.)—What do you mean by that allusion, Sir? I will not allow you to offer me an affront.

Mr. Phillips insisted on not being interrupted; and the Chairman interposing, the learned gentleman proceeded with his address, in which he contended that the Leet Jury were not justified in seizing the scales of Mr. Hand, even if they were inaccurate, but were bound to have presented him. It now appeared, however, that they did not attempt to prove, because in fact they could not, that the balance was deficient; the person on whose *dictum* they at first pronounced it to be so, was a lad of the name of Collyer, who was stated to-day to have since then absconded for robbing his mistress. The jury were bound to infer, therefore, that the scales were correct. This fact, however, did not rest on inference alone, for the scale-maker whom Mr. Hand had employed for years would be produced to-day, and he would tell them that he had, by Mr. Hand's directions, examined and adjusted those very scales on the preceding Friday, which was only three days before. The learned counsel then said he should be able to prove that Myers had repeatedly struck Mrs. Hand, although he had sworn that he had only held her hands to prevent her from clawing his face, and that he had torn her cap off her head. He would also prove that the jury offered to leave Hand his scales, upon his paying them 5*s.*; but that Hand refused to give them one farthing, saying he knew his scales were right, and asking them was it decent on their parts, if his scales were otherwise, to offer to allow him to go on cheating the public at his leisure? The learned counsel at the conclusion of his address called Mrs Hand and other witnesses, whose testimony fully bore out the facts stated by him

The learned Chairman having summed up the evidence, the Jury immediately *acquitted* Hand and his wife.

The Chairman then made a few observations upon the other indictment, in which he recommended the jury to find a similar verdict respecting Myers, as the Leet Jury had acted in the discharge of what they conceived (although erroneously) to be their duty.

The Jury, through their foreman, signified their regret at differing in opinion with the learned Chairman, and returned a verdict of *Guilty* against Myers.

WATER *v.* FIRE, OR THE CORN-DOCTOR'S EFFIGY.

J. Bennet, and a whole family of *Wilsons*, consisting of *Thomas*, the father, *Jane*, the mother, and *George*, *James*, and *Thomas*, their sons, stood indicted for riotously assembling in the parish of St. Pancras, and assaulting John Mason, and Jane, his wife. Mr. Barry conducted the prosecutor's case, and Mr. Phillips the defence. The facts, as stated by Mason and his wife, were these:—

The male prosecutor was formerly a cabinet-maker by trade, but is now by profession a corn-doctor, "and more than that," said he, raising himself in the box upon his toes, "I am the first corn-doctor in the kingdom." As soon as the roar which this modest claim to professional pre-eminence excited, had subsided, the doctor proceeded with his evidence. At about half-past ten o'clock on the night in question, he was attracted to the door of his house by a great noise, when he was alarmed at the sight of a large fire quite close to his premises. Around this were collected an immense number of boys and women, and several men, all hallooing and shouting, and busily occupied in burning something over the fire. Upon examining this something, he began to suspect that it was himself; "but," said the doctor, "I soon knew beyond a doubt, it was myself; for, upon observing me make my appearance, the boys cried out 'Burn the old rogue.'" This proof of identification again convulsed the court with laughter. "But," said the learned Chairman, "I see you are not even scorched; what, then, were the boys really burning?" "I will show your worship," replied the first corn-doctor in the kingdom; and turning to his wife he took a bundle out of her arms, which was tied up in an old apron, and which he very coolly and cautiously began to untie. While this operation was going forward, the court and auditory awaited the result in anxious and awful suspense, supposing that the doctor had been speaking metaphorically, not of his wife, for she like him stood before them unsinged, but perhaps of one of his children—"Another self, reformed in finer clay"—and therefore anticipating the dread spectacle of a poor little human being half-roasted to death by the cruel urchins. Let the effect be imagined, then, when the first corn-doctor in England held up to the gaze of the admiring spectators, his "other self," in the shape of an exceedingly old and patched pair of breeches, stuffed with hay and rags; and holding it above his head, and turning it round on every side in triumph, "There, your worship," said he, "this is me that they were burning." He then proceeded to state, that one of the defendants (we could not tell which) wanted to drag him out to fight; that they had spat in his face, and in short maltreated him in various ways, while Mrs. Wilson "harked" the boys forward upon their game. The fact was, the Wilsons wanted to force him to quit his house, and he was in terror of their actually setting fire to his premises, and burning himself as well as his effigy. Here the narrative was taken up by Mrs. Mason, a lady somewhat stricken in years, and bearing a much stronger resemblance to certain characters in *Macbeth*, than the effigy did to the doctor. She happened to be out "doing business" (she did not mention the nature of it, and the learned counsel had not the nerve to ask her) at the time the rioters assembled outside her house, and upon her return at half-past eleven o'clock, she at once perceived that it was her husband's effigy upon which the bonfire was acting. She was no sooner observed than she was hailed with the uncomplimentary epithet of "the old b——," and was also spat upon. Having, as the counsel stated, held a consultation with the doctor, she determined to oppose one element to the other, and having a gallon can in the house, she soon contrived, with the aid of her husband, to fill it with water. Armed with this, she sallied forth, and setting Vulcan and his votaries at defiance, she scattered the contents of the can so judiciously around her, that she not only succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but in a few minutes putting the rioters to flight, and bearing off the remains of her husband's effigy in triumph, after it had first been used as an offensive weapon against the doctor, at whom it was hurled upon his sallying forth from his fortress to support the gallant and successful sortie of his wife.

After affording half an hour's exquisite mirth to the auditory, the trial terminated in the conviction of the elder Wilson and his wife, and the acquittal of the other defendants. The feud between the two parties originated, it was said, in a disputed claim to the premises occupied by the doctor.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Queen-square.—A female, apparently not more than 19 years of age, named *Jane Smith*, and a child just turned of five years old, named *Mary Ann Ranniford*, were put to the bar, before Edward Markland, Esq. the magistrate, charged with circulating counterfeit coin in Westminster and the county of Surrey to a vast extent.

It appeared that the elder prisoner had long been known to be a common utterer of base coin, in which she dealt very largely of those individuals who are agents in London to the manufacturers of the spurious commodity at Birmingham. She has been once or twice before charged with the offence, and therefore she became so notorious that she was necessitated to leave off putting the bad money away herself; but so determined was she to keep up the traffic, that she was in the habit of employing children of tender years to pass the counterfeit money. On Friday two Bow-street officers observed her at her old trade, in company with the child Ranniford. The officers kept a strict eye upon her movements, and saw her several times pass something to the little girl: and she, by the direction of her instructor, went into different shops, such as hosiers, (where she purchased balls of worsted,) pastry-cooks, tobacconists, and fruiterers, where she passed the bad money, and received in return, goods and change. On the other side of the bridge, the patrols saw the prisoner Smith deliver something to the child, and point out the shop of Mr. Isaacs, a fruiterer, in Bridge-street, Westminster. The child went in, and asked for a juicy lemon, and gave a counterfeit shilling in payment. Mrs. Isaacs had no suspicion from the tender age of the utterer, and its respectable appearance, that the money was bad, and was about to give change, when one of the officers entered and took the deluded child into custody, whilst his companion secured the elder prisoner, (Smith,) and on searching her pockets he found twelve bad shillings, some parcels of snuff, several balls of cotton and worsted, and other trifling articles, which the child had purchased in the course of the day. The officers who had secured them learned from the child that her parents lived in Cross-street, East-lane, Walworth, and that Smith had taken her out for a walk. The patrol instantly communicated the circumstance to the child's parents, who are hard-working honest people, and their feelings on hearing that their infant had been seduced into the commission of such a crime, can be more easily conceived than described; they stated that the woman Smith had formerly lived in the same street, and was frequently giving halfpence and cakes to the child, who would, in consequence, follow her anywhere. Some time since, she removed away to Lock's-square, Lock's-fields, and they (the parents) had not seen her for some time. On Friday the child was playing in the street, and not finding her come home they became alarmed, and went every where, broken-hearted, in quest of her, but they could hear no tidings of her till the sad news was brought them by the officers. The poor mother was now in attendance, and her feelings were dreadfully affected, and excited the commiseration of all present.

The prisoner Smith made no defence, and held her head down during the examination. The child stood by her, and took no notice of the proceedings, and they were both fully committed for trial. The mother, on seeing her infant consigned to prison, became quite frantic, and wept hysterically, and had it not been for the gaoler, she would have inflicted some violence upon the woman Smith for seducing her infant.

Hatton Garden.—*Wm. Mansfield*, a lad of 16, was placed at the bar, having voluntarily surrendered himself on Sunday night, at half-past nine o'clock, to Robert Appleton, the watchman, of Red Lion-street, Holborn, declaring himself to be the person who robbed Mr. John Pass, of Isleworth, bookbinder, while engaged in painting his house, of a pair of top-boots, garnet ring, and 6*s.* in money.

Appleton, the watchman, informed his worship, that on Sunday-night the prisoner came up to him on his beat, and requested him to take him into custody, as he had committed a robbery in Mr. Pass's house, and was now starving, and therefore he wished to surrender to justice.

Henry Hoare, Mr. Pass's apprentice, deposed, that during his master's absence from home, the house was getting a thorough painting, and that the prisoner, who was engaged by one of the painters, and had worked there three days, suddenly decamped, when a pair of boots, a ring with three garnet stones, and 6*s.* which the female servant (Anne Goodwin) had in a pocket-book in her box, were missing.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Pass, and the illness of Mrs. Pass, the prisoner was remanded till Wednesday next.

Elizabeth Johnson, one of the frail sisterhood, was brought up, charged by a watchman with loitering about West-street, Holborn, at two o'clock on Sunday morning, and refusing to move on, though repeatedly told so to do by him. She not only continued to loiter, but was also very abusive, and disputed the authority of complainant to confine her for standing still, in so loud a tone, that a concourse of people was collected, and owing to the whole tenour of her conduct he was obliged to lock her up. The lady, with much *sang froid*, declared her innocence, and stated she was merely waiting for her brother, but being well known to the officers of this establishment, she was locked up for want of bail.

UNION-HALL.—Another of those disgraceful tumults which are of so frequent occurrence in the borough of Southwark, amongst the lower order of the Irish, a great number of whom inhabit the different courts, lanes, and alleys in the district, took place on Sunday during the hours of divine service. The riot at first commenced in a public-house called the "Denmark," situate in a vagabond place called the Mint, which is the general rendezvous, together with Kent-street, of all the thieves and prostitutes that swarm this division of the metropolis. Monday morning, as soon as the sitting magistrate, R. J. CHAMBERS, Esq. had taken his seat at the bench, the following five men, named *Regan, Hayes, Sullivan, Morlett,* and *Stanton*, were placed at the bar, charged as the riug-leaders of the riot. When the case was called on, a number of men and women, all bearing marks of severe punishment, some with black eyes, otbers with bruised and torn faces, and many with broken skulls, entered the office for the purpose of stating their complaints, exhibiting their wounds, and identifying the persons of those who had maltreated them so harbarously. The prisoners, too, by their appearance, did not seem to have escaped the conflict without their share of the knocks that were dealt about with unsparing hands, for one of them particularly, Hayes, had received a very desperate blow on the back of the head, which cut it open, and inflicted a wound of nearly four inches in length, and his companions were also severely marked, and had their clothes literally torn off their backs during the "row." As well as could be collected from tbe statement of a constable named Gamble, the disturbance began at the above house in the Mint, in consequence of a dispute between the wife of a bricklayer's labourer and that of a dustman, respecting an infant which the wife of the latter carried in her arms, and which was compared to a monkey by her antagonist. The comparison was no sooner drawn than Bobby tbe dustman's wife flung the young "squaller" out of her arms, and to work she went. Her opponent being a much more powerful woman, soon got the better of her after the two first rounds, and the husbands of both, anxious to decide the battle themselves, stripped, and after fighting for some time, an immense mob, chiefly of the Irish, collected, and a general "row" commenced. A great number of the rioters were armed with sticks, and appeared as if they had congregated for the purpose of breaking each other's heads; for such cracking and pelting away at each other with stones, brickbats, pewter pots, and other missiles, the constable declared he never before beheld in his life. Gamble said that he particularly obs rved the five men now before the Magistrate conspicuous in the riot, and he kept his eye constantly upon them until he received further assistance. The first one he attempted to secure was Paddy Hayes, who made a most determined resistance, and endeavoured to crack his (tbe constable's) head. Luckily, however, his shillelagh was taken from him, and he was no sooner deprived of it than he rammed his hand into his coat pocket, and pulled out a huge paving stone, with whicb he attempted to pay away at the constable's nob, who also experienced great hazard in making him drop it; for many more of Paddy's associates, seeing the danger in which their countryman stood of being taken off to the watch-house, gathered round him, and made several unsuccessful attempts to rescue him, by flinging bricks at the person who had him in custody. The paving-stone which Paddy tried to defend himself with, after tbe loss of his shillelagh, was produced for the magistrate's inspection. It certainly was a very formidable weapon, and well calculated to do mischief in the event of the loss of stick or bludgeon.

The Magistrate asked Hayes what he had to say for himself as one of the riugleaders in the disturbance. The facts of his having been engaged in the disturbance were fully proved, and he had subjected himself to a severe punishment.

Hayes, who had been but a few months in town, from Connaught, excited universal laughter, by the peculiarity of the style, and rich Irish brogue with which he pleaded his defence. "Ah, then, your honour," said he, "is it me, a poor quiet boy, tbat ye are going to punish, that did'nt stir hand or foot until he got a rap on the pate." Here Paddy pulled the plaster off his head, and exhibited a long and deep wound. "It was not," said he, "until after I got the knock that I know will be the deatb of me, that I tried to run away with my life; and just as I was escaping witb it, up comes the constable, and takes me off."

Mr. CHAMBERS.---How came the paving-stone into your pocket?

Hayes.---Why, then, upon my conscience, I cannot tell yc that, in truth; for how it came there God only knows; but I think, said he, putting on a very sagacious countenance, that it must have been thrown at me during tbe row, and it just fell into my pocket—that's the short and the long of it, your honour.

Here a man, whose head and face were desperately bruised, stepped forward, and said, "Your worship, that fellow will make you believe that the moon is made of green cheese, if you listen to him any longer; he is known to be one of the most thumping liars at this side the river; and as for a tongue, your Worship, why he'd butter over St. Peter himself with it."

Mr. CHAMBERS asked the informant whether he had suffered in the disturbauce?—"Yes," replied the man, "and it was Pat Hayes that punched my head about in the manner you now see it."

Several other witnesses proved that all the defendants had been most active in the row.

The Magistrate, in holding all the prisoners to bail, observed, that it was most scandalous the extent to whicb riots of this description were carried almost every Sabbath day, and in order to make an example of the persons now in custody, he (the magistrate) would give directions that tbe officers of the parish in which the disturbance took place should prosecute them all at the sessions. Soon afterwards the overseer of St. Saviour's parish attended, wben Mr. Chambers having expressed his intentions, tbe former said that he, on behalf of the parishioners, would most willingly attend the sessions to prosecute them. The prisoners were then committed to gaol in default of sureties.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—It will be recollected that a few days ago a fellow, in the garb of a gentleman, named James Simpson, was committed from this office, for an assault on a pot-boy, in the service of Mr. Sherwood, landlord of the Man-in-the-Moon public-bouse, in Vine-street, St. James's, and that the pot-boy, James Stanley, was the chief witness as connected with this case. A man of respectable appearance was on Thursday brought from St. James's watch-house, before the Magistrate, an the boy Stanley being sworn, stated, that for some days past the prisoner, who was before a stranger, had frequented Mr. Sherwood's house, and had shown a great degree of anxiety to get into conversation with the witness, following him about to different parts of tbe parlour, tap-room, &c. On Wednesday night he came again, and having found an opportunity of following the witness into a retired corner, he asked him if it was his intention to hang that poor fellow, Simpson, that was in Newgate on his account. Witness replied, that if what he had to say could hang him, he could not help it, and he should certainly say it. The prisoner then put half a sovereign into his hand, and said, that if be would meet him the next morning, at tbe gate of the Old Bailey, he would reward him handsomely, and make it well worth his while to stay away from the trial of Simpson. At this moment Mr. Sherwood came up, and he told him what the prisoner had been saying to him.

Mr. Sherwood said, that seeing the prisoner a perfect stranger, following his boy about, he watched him closely, and when he observed tbem in conversation, he went up, and was told by the boy what the prisoner proposed to him, and showed the balf-sovereign, but the prisoner said he gave the half-sovereign to pay his reckoning, and then called for his change. Mr. Sherwood, however, thought it his duty to detain the prisoner, and gave him in charge at the watch-house next door. Mr. Sherwood further said, that Simpson's trial was to have come on that day, (yesterday,) but in consequence of the circumstances, he (Mr. Sherwood) had heen that morning to the Old Bailey, and applied to the Court to put off his trial, which was agreed to, until the Magistrate should investigate the matter. The boy, he said, had been with him bcfore the Grand Jury, when they hoth gave their evidence, and the bill was found.

The Constable of the night stated, that he searched the prisoner, and found on him 32 sovereigns and a half, folded up in a letter, which were produced.

The Magistrate now asked the prisoner who and what he was?---He said his name was Maurice Dryden, by trade a boot-maker, residing at No. 7, Gray's-inn-lane. He entirely denied the statement of the boy, or that he made any offer or proposal to him; but, on being pressed as to his knowledge of Simpson, he confessed that he did know him; he knew him some years ago as a respectable linen-draper at Bath, and o t seeing in the public papers an accouut of the charge against him, and the description of his person was so accurate, that he knew him to be the same, and went to visit him in Newgate, when Mr. Wontner permitted him to speak to him through the bars. As for the money found upon him, that was a sum of 40l. he had borrowed that day to pay a bill of his own that was due.

The Magistrate said, that the case was so clear, of his having endeavoured to keep back a witness from giving his evidence, in a charge of felony, that he must find bail to answer the accusation elsewhere—two bails in 50l. each, and he, the Magistrate, would take care to see that they were responsible bail. The prisoner was then locked up for want of bail.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

ALARMING FIRE.—A serious fire, threatening the most destructive consequences, and attended with the loss of life, broke out on Tuesday, in the premises of Mr. Bell, an Oilman, residing in Shoreditch. About a quarter past twelve, the watchman, on going his usual round, observed some smoke issuing from the lower part of the house and immediately gave the alarm. For some time his efforts, as he supposed, to awaken the inhabitants were ineffectual. The house was completely in flames before any tidings could be gained of the fate of the inmates. Happily, however, only one person has fallen a victim to the devouring element, and that is Mr. Bell himself. It seems that the female part of the family upon hearing the alarm, effected their escape through the back part of the premises, whilst Mr. Bell, attended by his man, endeavoured to force a passage through the lower part of it On proceeding down the stairs, however, the smoke became so dense, that they were nearly suffocated. The man endeavoured to persuade his master to abandon his intention of reaching the street by the front door, and they were in the act of returning, when the stair-case gave way, and precipitated the master into the destructive element. Mrs Bell cut herself most dreadfully by falling on the skylight, and the woman servant is most shockingly bruised. Mr. Bell's house is rendered a complete skeleton, and scarcely a vestige of the property it contained saved. The house of Mr. Jacobs, and that of Mr. Reece, which adjoin that of Mr. Bell, have sustained considerable damage, and property to a very large amount has been in the latter destroyed. Mrs. Jacobs, whose accouchment is expected every hour, remains in a very dangerous state, in consequence of the fright she has undergone. The pickpockets were, as usual, on the alert, and several offenders are now in custody to be brought before the Magistrates this morning.

On Tuesday a lady, who had been at Margate as a visitor, with her husband, on going to see him depart by the steam-packet for London, and taking the last farewell, instantly dropped down, and in a very short time expired.

CRUELTY CHASTISED.—Saturday afternoon, a man who was driving a half-starved and worn-out horse along the Edgeware road, was observed to treat the beast with unusual cruelty. At length it was unable to proceed further, and fell down overpowered with fatigue. The brutal driver inflicted several severe blows upon the wretched animal with the butt-end of his whip. A gentleman who had witnessed his conduct with indignation, on remonstrating with the driver, was threatened with similar treatment, and would probably have suffered had he not knocked the ruffian down A fight was the consequence, which, to the great satisfaction of the spectators, ended in the victory of the gentleman, who was very little hurt, whilst his opponent, to use a boxing phrase, was so "heavily punished," that he quickly relinquished the contest.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Walter Scott arrived at Abbotsford on the evening of Friday, the 26th ult. We learn that he was delighted with his Irish tour, and is in the most perfect health.—*Edinburgh Journal.*

GENERAL PEPE.—Some time ago a paragraph went the round of the papers, stating that Gen. Pepe died at Brussels. A correspondent received a letter from the General yesterday, in which he begs that the report may be contradicted.—*Morning Paper.*

The remains of a young woman of the name of Irving, who died at the back of the hill below Annan, were interred in Dornock churchyard in the following extraordinary manner:—She had long lingered under a disease, the nature of which she herself and her friends at least believed was never ascertained by any of her medical attendants, who she therefore apprehended would use every means to get her body into their possession, to open and inspect her bowels, &c.; but so abhorrent was this idea to the poor girl, that she could not rest satisfied until she got her friends to promise that they would have her grave so constructed as to render every effort to seize her body abortive. To fulfil this, the grave to the height of between from twenty inches to two feet from the bottom was lined with hewn quarry stones, closely joined to each other, and of the exact shape and dimensions of the grave, and bound to each other at the top with strong iron cramps, well and deeply fixed in every stone; a strong iron bar, running the whole length of the grave, and resting on its middle, was all grooved into the head and foot stones, and a number of iron cramps rivetted into the stones on each side of the grave, were firmly attached to this longitudinal iron bar.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

We understand that those elegant and spacious premises, long known as the Globe Hotel, Fleet-street, are about to be completely metamorphosed, as they have been taken within the last few days by the Imperial Foreign Wine Company, for conducting the bottled wine trade on the largest scale, and on an entirely new plan. We hope the Directors of this Company will fulfil the promises of their prospectus, instead of gambling with shares on the Stock-market. In this case they will render the public a real service; for there was certainly never a more favourable opportunity for such an association than at the present moment. The recent reduction of duties, and the notorious frauds in the wine trade, are circumstances greatly in tbeir favour, if they really mean to attend to their business.

ENTERPRISE STEAM VESSEL.—The voyage of the *Enterprise* steam-packet to India, on account of the magnitude of the undertaking, has attracted very general interest. She was last heard of on the 21st ult. Lisbon, bearing S E. 25 miles, and going at the rate of 8 miles an hour. The following is Capt. Johnson's own account of his voyage up to that date:—

"*Enterprise, Aug.* 21.

"We left Falmouth on Tuesday evening, August 16, at seven o'clock, with the wind from the westward; and at ten o'clock I took my departure from the Lizard Lights, and shaped a course directly for Cape Ortegal. We are now about seven miles to the northward of Lisbon. After leaving the Lizard, we had moderate breezes, accompanied by a very heavy swell from the West, but the lugs kept her steady, and eased the engine, which on their being set, increased its velocity from 20 to 24 strokes in a minute. On Friday it blew a hard gale from the eastward; we were weathering for eight or nine hours in the most disadvantageous position, with the sea right a-beam: here the spendings were of great use, in keeping off the sea, which they did most effectually. We made Cape Ortegal at 10. 30. with a fresh S.W. wind a-head. We are going seven knots: the engines have never ceased since Tuesday. I shall keep the steam up till I reach the Trades, I hope on Tuesday next, when I shall be prepared with good sails, to take advantage of the wind. All hands are well and highly delighted. P.S. Sunday, 10 a. m. Lisbon S.E. 25 miles, going eight knots."

TO TOWN and COUNTRY BANKERS and MONIED PERSONS.—The Advertiser has constantly unexceptionable bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes at long and short dates, and wishes to negociate the same upon mutual terms. The most profound secrecy may be relied upon, and respectable references given, if required. All letters addressed, post-paid, to F. D. S. at Read's Coffee-House, No. 102, Fleet-Street, will meet with immediate attention.

A CHALLENGE FOR 1000 GUINEAS.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER, and PERFUMER, No. 181, FLEET-STREET, (Two Doors from Fetter-lane, claims the honour of announcing that by the urgent request of many distinguished friends, who so highly patronised him while conducting Mr. Money's business, he has opened an Establishment, and respectfully solicits the attention of the connoisseurs in the scientific Art of Hair-cutting. By many years application to this particular department of his profession in London and Paris, he is enabled to introduce a new and peculiar system, never contemplated by the vulgar empirics who presume to call themselves Hair cutters, but who in fact only destroy the head of hair. Moss's style rigidly adhering to fashion, always adapts itself to each particular countenance (the grand desideratum), and his intercourse with the Courts of Europe furnishes him with a never failing variety. Moss begs to state that his personal attention, and that of his Chief Artist (late with Money), are devoted to Hair-cutting, as he never trusts so important an operation to inexperienced apprentice boys.

The beautiful system of fabricating perukes, scalps, and heads of hair, (Secundum Naturam) has claimed Moss's particular attention, and he submits to the Beau Monde an exquisite specimen of talent in his new system of Wig making, veery hair is singly inserted, the superfices of the skin and complexional colours of the head are astonishingly imitated—the whole forming a coup deil, the most brilliant and natural, calculated to embellish the charms of youth or cover the deficiencies of age.

Moss has prepared a superlative choice of Ladies' Fronts, on a new system, that always retain their curl. Platts and Curls, in all the variegated Tints and shades of nature, which, with an assortment of French Perfumery, he invites his best friends—the public—to examine. Patent Hair Brushes on Moss's new plan, are ready for the taste of the curious; and for One Thousand Guineas he challenges competition with all Europe in every branch of his Profession.—Vivat Rex et Industria omnia vincit.

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, by appointment, to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London, Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, bookbinders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lambing, loping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated, black, and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knitting-pins, meshes, can-pins, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoise-shell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear-rings, elastic girdles, neck-chains, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper, and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are peculiarly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street, and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford street; White, No. 1, and Yarde, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom, Mr. Renard, No. 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of these Pills in Paris.

BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, Corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following distinction:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—There is not, perhaps, in the whole Materia Medica any one remedy which so effectually relieves the pain of a suffering patient as the AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP. Who can watch the writhing tortures into which a lovely infant is often convulsed during the period of dentition, without feeling sympathy for its sufferings? and who would hesitate to procure a remedy, when a remedy can be found, which is obvious by the effectual relief afforded in so many distressing cases which are daily coming to the notice of Mrs. JOHNSON? Therefore, mothers ought never to be without the American Soothing Syrup in the Nursery; for if a child awakes in the night with pain, by only rubbing the gums with a few drops of the Syrup, it will immediately open the pores, heal the gums, and thereby prevent fevers and convulsions; for should it come in competition with any other disorder, it often destroys the mother's brightest hopes.—To be had wholesail and retail, of Johnson and Co. 28, York-place, City-road; and by their appointment, of all principal Medicine Venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d. per bottle.—None are genuine, unless signed on the stamp with Mrs. Johnson's own hand-writing, as there are several spurious sorts.

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS, prepared from the most choice stomachic and aperient Drugs of the Materia Medica, are proved to be unparalleled in the cure of Bilious Complaints, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Flatulency, Sick Head-ache, Heart-burn, habitual Costiveness, and other complaints incident to the alimentary canal; they are also singularly efficacious in the cure of Palsy, Gout, Worms, and the Jaundice, and a powerful restorative of the system after too free an indulgence at the table, as they strengthen the digestive organs, induce a healthy action of the Liver, and promote a free and regular circulation. Females at a certain period of life should never be without them. Prepared without Mercury, or any ingredient which may endanger health by cold, requiring neither confinement or restriction of diet, nor can their virtues be the least impaired by time or change of climate.

Prepared by the Proprietor, J. STIRLING, Chemist, &c. No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, and may be had of E. Stirling, 20, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.—Those only are genuine which are signed "J. Stirling," on the Stamp Label, with his own writing.

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and most of the Nobility and Gentry, use now PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL. It ought really to be generally known, that physicians have of late experienced that those who wear false hair are subject to complaints in the head, as the false hair, through the warmth, will shrink, become tight, makes a dent round the head, and prevents free circulation of the blood in the head, causes head-ache, giddiness, slight apoplexy, and other complaints; but it is proved through the aromatic Oils Prince's Russia Oil is prepared with, makes it healthy, and by often rubbing the head all over with it, when the false hair is taken off, is wholesome, refreshing, and cooling, and will prevent the above complaints; even eminent medical men have recommended it to the King. The Duchess of Rutland has declared in a letter to Mr. Prince, from experience, has found his Russia Oil the best article for preserving the hair. Colonel Grant has often declared to the proprietor, that from experience he has found the Russia Oil the best article for the hair.—Also a Gentleman, turned of sixty, has a good head of hair and whiskers, and not a single hair grey, and has declared it is through the Russia Oil, for he has used it constantly for the last twelve years; and when in the country and out of Russia Oil, and not having used it for a fortnight, his hair began to get harsh and inclined to turn grey, but by using it again, it became immediately soft and dark; it is really a wonder, for whoever sees him are quite surprised at his having such a fine head of hair and whiskers, without any grey at his age. The Gentleman has given the proprietor leave to mention his name and residence to respectable persons, to convince them the above is a fact. There are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen who have used constantly Prince's Russia Oil, have also declared that it is the best article for the hair. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, through the aromatic oils it is now prepared with, is acknowledged the wholesomest and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, which hundreds of Ladies have experienced. It is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or false hair, will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which thousands of Gentlemen have experienced when used regularly. It is an old saying—'Tell the truth, and fear nobody.' If persons are bald, and the roots are entirely gone, it is against nature that any article can restore it; and if persons pretend to restore hair when the roots are gone, by any article, it is a falsity. Persons who have begun to get bald, ought to be particular to use the Russia Oil daily, or at the least every other day, as there must be a complaint in the scalp, which may go further, and carry off the hair entirely, if neglected, which has often been the case.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 1l. which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A Prince, No. 9, Poland-Street, Oxford Street, London,*" on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits. Good allowance for exportation. Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as impostors are going about to counting-houses with counterfeit Russia Oil, saying it is the genuine.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 16th Sept. 1825.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Pa'master D. S. K. Maclaurin, to be paymaster, vice Webster.—3d Ditto, Cornet P. Dundas, to be Lieutenant, vice Todd.—*To be Cornets by Purchase:* W. C. Trevelyan, vice Mitchell; W.H.B. Jordan Wilson, vice Peirse.—6th Regiment of Dragoons, Cornet K. Fraser, to be Cornet, vice Henry Robert Addison.—7th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Second Lieutenant C. Crespigny Vivian, to be Cornet, vice Lord Arthu Paget.—2th Ditto, Assistant Surg. D. Wedgeworth Magin, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Egan.—13th Ditto, Cornet Sir A. Cockburn Campbell, Bart. to be Lieutenant, vice Andrews.—17th Ditto, Ensign S. J. W. Fletcher Welsh, to be Cornet, vice Fraser.—5th Regiment of Foot, W. Colborne Mayne, to be Ensign, vice Barton.—8th Ditto, Lieut.-Gen. H. Bayley to be Colonel, vice Gen. Stevens.—9th Ditto, Ensign A. Ogle, to be Lieutenant vice Brooks.—17th Ditto, Ensign G. Deedes to be Lieutenant, vice Brown.—22d Ditto, Assistant Surgeon F. Brown, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Chambers.—26th Ditto, Ensign W. H. Sitwell, to be Lieutenant, vice Pratt; Hagart, to be Ensign, vice Sitwell.—39th Ditto, Ensign G. C. Borough to be Lieutenant, vice Bouveric.—M. Speucer, to be Ensign, vice Borough.—40th Regiment of Foot; *To be Lieutenants, by purchase:* E. R. Floyer, vice Clayfield; Ensign J. A. Robertson, vice Ganuing.—*To be Ensign, by purchase:* S. R. J Marsham, vice Robertson.—43d Ditto, H. Bruere, to be Ensign, vice Denham.—44th Ditto, Ensign R. Bradford, M'Crea, to be Lieutenant, vice Courtayne.—45th Ditto, Ensign and Adjutant J. Blakeway, to be Lieutenant, vice Urquha t.—48th Ditto, Gentleman Cadet Edmund G. H. Heagren Gibbs, to be Ensign, vice James Ward.—52d Ditto, Ensign R. Keily, to be Lieutenant, vice Spooner.—53d Ditto, Ensign P. Hill, to be Lieut vice Adams.—58th Ditto, Ensign R. A. Mackenzie, to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson.—62d Ditto, Ensign J. W. Fisher, to be Lieutenant, vice Mair; T. Grayston, to be Ensign, vice Fisher.—64th Ditto, Ensign T. Hunter, to be Ensign, vice Thomas Farrell.—65th Ditto, Ensign R. Dundas, to be Lieutenant, vice Widdrington.—77th Ditto, Ensign J. Lomax, to be Lieutenant, vice Falkner.—95th Ditto, Lieutenant Peter Collis, to be Lieutenant, vice R. H. Bunbury, who exchanges—*Ceylon Regiment: to be Lieutenants;* Lieut. A. Robertson, from half-pay Silician Regiment; Lieut. T. Phelan, from half-pay 1st West India Regiment; Lieut. H. W. De Chair, from half-pay 6th Foot; Lieut. J. Hewitt, from half-pay Dillon's Regiment; Lieut. J. Bell Kingsley, from half-pay Royal African Corps; Lieut. T. Woodford, from half-pay 14th Foot; Lieut. T. C. M'Question, from half-pay 103d Foot; Lieut. T L. Whitaker, from half-pay 34th Foot; Lieut. R. W. Lambrecht, from half-pay 3d Garrison Battalion; Lient. E. Woolhouse, from half-pay 84th Foot.—*Hospital Staff—to be Surgeons to the Forces:* Staff Assistant Surgeon G. R. Melin, vice Mapother; Staff Assistant Surgeon J. D. Millar, vice Thomas.

BANKRUPTS.

J. SMITH, Ludgate-hill, woollen-factor. Sol. Mr. J. J. Tanner, 5, New Basinghall street.

J. BAYON, Lynn, Norfolk, ironmonger. Sol. Messrs. Smith, Arnold, and Haines, Birmingham.

G. GOOBER, Red Lion-street, draper. Sol. Messrs. Gates and Hardwick, Lawrence-lane.

T. B. MANNING, Portsea, music seller. Sol. Mr. Farris, Surrey-street. Strand.

E. O'REILLY, Exmouth-street, Spa Fields, agent. Sol. Mr. Ledwich, John-street, Blackfriar's-road.

C. E. BUTT, Bristol, grocer. Sol. Mr. Wm. Williams, Exchange-buildings, Bristol.

D. CLARK, Walsall, Stafford, draper. Sol. Mr. R. Lewtas, Fountain-street.

J. DE BAR, Gloucester, coach-maker. Sol. Mr. W. a Beckett, Golden-square.

T. BARROW, Liverpool, Lancaster, corn and flour-dealer. Sol. Mr. Edward Chester, Staple-inn.

J. JARMAN, Bath, haberdasher. Sol. Mr. Wm. Makinson, Middle Temple.

D. SELDEN and W. HYNDE, Liverpool, merchants. Sol. Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, Temple.

W. BOOSEY, Colchester, Essex, grocer. Sol. Mr. Stephens, Bedford-row.

J. MORSE, Daventry, Northampton, woolstapler. Sol. Messrs. Lodington and Hall, Serjeant's-inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct 15. Henry Ford, Portsmouth, hardwareman.—Oct. 11. J. Dicken, Stafford, banker.—Oct. 8. J. Telford and W. Arundell, Liverpool, haberdashers.—Oct. 11. Archibald M'Nair, Abchurch-lane, merchant.—Oct. 19th. J. Crooke, Burnley, Lancaster, iron-founder.

CERTIFICATES.—OCT 8.

J Rackham, Strand, bookseller.—W. Cato, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.—E. Rishton, Preston, money-scrivener.—J. Dunn, Liverpool, broker.—P. Elen, Woburn, draper.—T. Hunt, Lancaster, cotton spinner.—W. Haseldon, Liverpool, ship-broker.—T. Atherton, Liverpool, broker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Worthington, H. H. Cormack, T. B. Hine, Y. Jones, Genoa and Naples.—J. Dickens, sen. and J. Dickens, jun. Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, whip-manufacturers.—J. Hooper and A. M. Randall, Queen-street, Cheapside, surgeons.—J. Brook and J. Brook, Choppards-in-Wooldale, Yorkshire, merchants.—J. Morton and T. Hooson, East Retford, Nottingham, builders.—T. Clunes and C. P. Lorymer, Oxford-street, auctioneers.—T. Bullivant and J. Jones, Birmingham, brass-cock manufacturer.—I. Martin and D. Martin, Wood-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturers.—J. Camper and J. G. P. Heyliger, Whitechapel-road, pawnbrokers.—W. Miller and W. Buck, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, twist-net machine-makers.—H. Matthie and R. Theakstone; Liverpool.—J. and J. Denton, Manchester, hat-manufacturers.—P. O'Neill and Thomas Stabb, Ilfracombe, Devon, surgeons.—P. Woodman and J. G. Seeker, Piccadilly, corn-factors.—J. E. Wainman and R. Roberts.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

ANN EASTCOTT BINNS, Bath, bookseller. Sols. Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Faulkner, Bedford-row.

HENRY MICHAEL FRANCIS GOOLD, Brightbelmstone, dealer. Sols. Messrs. Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford row.

GEORGE BRAMPTON BRIDGES, jun. Oldham, Lancashire, draper. Sols. Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

DIVIDENDS

G. B. Clark, New Shoreham, Sussex, brewer, Oct. 7.—W. Smith and J. Atkinson, Jun., Aldermanbury, merchants, Nov. 19.—J. Beasley, Little Lever, Lancashire, paper manufacturer, Oct. 3.

CERTIFICATES.—OCT. 4.

J. Smith, Clement's-lane and St. Swithin's-lane, wine-merchant.—T. Barker, Stratford, brewer.—J. T. Quinlan and J. T. Stokes, Grosvenor-market, Hanover-square, dyers.—G. Sherborn, Pall-mall, boot-maker.—W. Truefitt, Wellington-street, Strand, dealer in perfumery.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Dale, W. Plunkett, and J. Batkin, Fashion-street, Spital-fields, machine-manufacturers.—S. Danby and T. Winsor, Crosby-row, Bermondsey, carpenters.—J. Thornley and J. Cooper, Chisworth, Derbyshire, cotton-spinners.—E. D. Falkner, W. Ackers, and W. Mawdsley, Liverpool, and La Guayra, Colombia, merchants.—W. Chouler and R. Derbyshire, Beeston, Nottinghamshire, bobbin and carriage-makers.—H. Matthie and H. Theakstone, Liverpool.—G. Spencer, J. Larrad, and T. Davis, Leicester, manufacturers of twist net.—A. and G. R. Wardall, Liverpool, timber-carriage and team-owners.—J. and J. Wildsmith, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers.—S. Taylor and W. Penn, Newgate-market, butchers.—J. T. Stokes and J. T. Quinlan, Grosvenor-market, dyers.—T. Newberry and J. Hoyle, Fleet-street, linen-drapers.—S. Wye and S. Wood, Gracechurch-street, milliners.—J. Wicks, R. Yarrow, and J. Wicks, jun. Quadrant, Regent-street, and Sandhurst, Berkshire, tailors.—T. and G. Bolland, York, booksellers.—J. A. M. Sharpe and C. Hill, Smithfield, bankers.

The town and neighbourhood of Market Stainton, near Horncastle, were considerably agitated on Friday last, by a calamitous fire, which occurred in the cottage of Wm. Smart, a sober and industrious labourer, in the employment of Mr. Waterman of that place. It appeared that his wife had occasion to heat the oven, and had gone out a short distance from home for the purpose of gathering fuel, leaving a little girl about four years old, and an infant in the cradle. Before the poor woman's return, the fire had escaped from the oven upon a furze kid, which was laid near to it, and spread so rapidly as nearly to have consumed the cradle in which the infant had been left in the care of the other child, who had just time to escape—with the most intense anxiety the unfortunate mother rushed through the flames towards the cradle, from which she took the poor little sufferer with the upper part of its body literally burnt to a cinder; and but for the active exertions of her neighbours, and the almost immediate medical attendance of Mr. Sutton, of Wragby, the poor woman, who is still in a dangerous state, must also have perished at once from the effects of the fire. The flames were so singularly destructive, that not a vestige of furniture or clothing could be preserved. We understand that Miss Loft, of Stainton House most benevolently undertook to purchase clothing for the family; and Mr. Loft has liberally contributed towards the subscription, which had been opened under the superintendance of Mr. Waterman. The poor man's loss is estimated at upwards of 60*l.* and, as the contributions of the charitably disposed cannot so readily be forwarded to the village of Stainton, a subscription list is also opened at the shop of Mr. Rainey, bookseller, in Horncastle.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

Among the Novelties to be performed this season at the grand Music Meetings, is a Song written expressly for Mr. Braham, by Thomas Bayley, Esq. called "Charity." It has been set to music by Mr. Cutler, and is considered by the musical world one of the most classical compositions that has appeared for some time.

A woman in Montrose, in a fit of delirium, lately threw herself over a window three stories high. So far from being injured by the fall, it is said that her mental health has been in some measure restored.—*Times.*

As our cotemporaries are calling the attention of the public to the advertisement in this day's paper, from the East India Tea Company of Leadenhall-street, we cannot do otherwise than follow their example, premising that we know little of the merits of this new establishment other than from hearsay. It at least promises fair—let our readers judge for themselves.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN PAPER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

SIR,—As some anonymous Letters, evidently written by interested individuals, have appeared in certain newspapers, we feel it due to our character to state, that we never should have allowed our names to have appeared as Directors of the above Company, had we not been convinced that there was not only room for the same, but that it would afford a handsome interest to those who might invest their money therein. And as many have applied for shares on the strength of our names, we take this opportunity of stating (the deposits being now paid on all the shares), that should any change of circumstances render it advisable, at the end of twelve months from the commencement of the business, to discontinue the Company, we should feel ourselves bound, and hereby engage to return to every proprietor (who has paid such instalments as may have been called for), all the money he has advanced to the Company, ourselves bearing every expence which may have been incurred.—We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOHN KEY, THOMAS KELLY,
WILLIAM CLEMENT, GEORGE MILLS,
JOHN JORTIN, A. J. VALPY,
P. V. GAMBIER, E. B. VENN.

Abchurch-lane, 13th Sept. 1825.

To NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.

EXTENSIVE STOCK of the ARGYLE NURSERY, comprising Geraniums, Camillas, large Orange, Lemon, and Lime Trees, American Plants and Shrubs, Hot and Greenhouses, Pits, Frames, &c. &c. which will be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. JOHN KING, on the Premises, Argyle Nursery, Paddington Green, on Monday 19th of September, 1825, and following days, at eleven o'clock, by order of the proprietor, unless previously disposed of by private Contract. The property consists of the erection of two hot-houses, one green-house, and about 140 lights of pits and frames, an extensive assortment of geraniums, a collection of several thousand standard and dwarf roses in pots for forcing, large orange and lemon trees, camillas, neriums, kalmias, rhododendrons, azalias, ericas, and various green-house plants, aucubas, arborvitæ, pyrus, jessamines, ivys, briars, and sundry flowering shrubs in pots, a quantity of fine named pinks, and early pinks fur forcing, about 1000 yards of box edging, a great quantity of empty pots and pans, together with flower-baskets, stands, and boxes, dung, bog mould, compost, mats, two chaises, and a variety of property.

To be viewed three days preceding the sale, and catalogues (1s. each, to be returned to purchasers), had on the premises; of Mr. Stevens, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square; Mr. Mason, Seedsman, Fleet-street, at the Mart; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney Road.

PATENT DISTILLERY & RECTIFYING COMPANY.

CAPITAL 600,000*l.* IN 6000 SHARES OF 100*l.* EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Stamp Brooksbank, Esq. | John Francis Maubert, Esq.
William Dorset Fellowes, Esq. | Major Moody.
George Henry Hooper, Esq. | William Whitmore, Jun. Esq.
Emanuel Lonsada, Esq.

AUDITORS—Thomas Borradaile, Esq.—Henry William Smith, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Stone, 68. Lombard-street.
Messrs. Sir Claude Scott, Williams, and Co. 26, Holles Street, Cavendish Square.

MANAGER OF THE DISTILLERY—M. Jean Jacques Saintmarc.
MANAGER OF THE RECTIFYING DEPARTMENT—M. Victor Saintmarc.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Gatty, Haddan, Gatty, and Haddan.

THE principal object of this Company is to work the Patents obtained by Mr. Saintmarc, in March, 1824, for the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the Distillation of Spirit from Potatoes by a peculiar process, and with an improved apparatus.

The Company also propose to unite the business of Rectification with that of the Distillery, which they are enabled to do under circumstances highly advantageous.

For the purpose of carrying these objects into effect, the Directors have agreee for the purchase of the Patentee's Premises at Vauxhall, known by the name of thd BELMONT DISTILLERY; and also for the purchase of a Rectifying House, peculiarly well sitnated with reference to the former establishment.

The Directors abstain from dwelling upon the probable advantages resulting from the present Company; feeling anxious, that every individual desirous of becoming a Proprietor should previously examine the Distillery and Rectifying Establishment, and the Spirit produced; for which purpose orders for admission may be obtained of the Directors, until the appropriation of Shares.

Applications for Shares may be made (post-paid) until Saturday the 24th of September, inclusive, to Messrs. Gatty, Haddan, Gatty, and Haddan, 3, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, where the Prospectus may be obtained.

Offices, No. 149, Leadenhall-street, London, Sept. 11, 1825.

IT is evident from recent communications (though numerous convictions took place some time since) that Tea continues to be adulterated with spurious leaves, which at once accounts for the difficulty so generally experienced of purchasing it genuine, or if it happens to be of good quality, at reasonable prices. This, as well as a Combination taking place among nearly all the extensive Tea Dealers, of an injurious public tendency, which the East India Company strongly objected to, and have ineffectually endeavoured to prevent, caused very extensive arrangements to be made by

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

which have been many months in progress, to establish a cheap, regular, and permanent system of supplying the Public with pure Tea and Coffee, upon the principle of reciprocal benefit, which being now completed, are submitted with a firm conviction that the benefits all classes will derive from their adoption will be their best advocates.

Pure Tea and Coffee, packed in leaden cases of a peculiar kind, to preserve its quality, is delivered to Retail Agents in London, direct from the Company's Ware houses, to sell to the Public for ready money, at a commission of only 5*l.* per cent. (about a third of what is allowed in similar cases) having the price, quality, and Secretary's Signature on each package, to secure its delivery free from adulteration.

Depôts are established throughout ENGLAND—the principal are at

Bristol, under the management of Mr. J. Stevens.
Sheffield - - - - - Mr. R. Harrison.
Leeds - - - - - Mr. J. H. Ridsdale.
Hull - - - - - Mr. T. Topping.
Manchester - - - - Mr. F. J. Glover.
IN SCOTLAND.—At Aberdeen - - - - Mr. J. M'Kay.
Edinborough - - - - Mr. W. Munro.
Glasgow - - - - Mr. M. Leslie.
Lerwick, in Zetland - - Mr. J. Leask.
IN IRELAND.—At Dublin - - - - - Mr. J. West.
Cork - - - - - Mr. R. Hardy.
Waterford - - - - Mr. A. Pope, jun.

and, in a few days, those at Belfast, Athlone, Norwich, Leicester, Newcastle-upon Tyne, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Devonport. Birmingham, and Nottingham, will be opened.

From whence the Retail Agents in these places, and their surrounding districts, will readily obtain supplies for the Public, and always enable the residents in the remote parts of the United Kingdom to purchase Tea and Coffee, free from adulteration, at the reduced rates, as easily and advantageously as in London.

The Company have earnestly endeavoured to enable the working classes to obtain quantities suitable to their means with the same facility as their wealthier neighbours; a measure hitherto deemed unworthy of consideration, though of great importance, from their forming so large a portion of the population, as well as from the necessity of their hard earnings being laid out in the most advantageous manner.

The advantages to be derived by the public from these extensive, liberal, and economical arrangements, are too considerable and obvious to require further commentary; the test by which they can be ascertained—that of comparison—is simple, open to every one, and the East India Tea Company are sure will be conclusive in favour of their pretensions.

TEA.

	lb. s. d.	½ lb. s. d.	¼ lb. s. d.	2 oz. s. d.	1 oz. d.
Bohea	4 9	2 4½	1 2½	0 7½	3¾
Congou	5 3	2 7½	1 4	0 8	4
Ditto	5 11	2 11½	1 6	0 9	4½
Souchong	6 6	3 3	1 7½	0 10	5
Ditto	7 2	3 7	1 9½	0 11	5½
Ditto	7 10	3 11	1 11½	1 0	6
Ditto	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Fine ditto	10 5	5 2½	2 7½	1 4	8
Finest ditto	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Pekoe	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Finest ditto	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Green	7 6	3 9	1 11	0 11½	5¾
Ditto	7 10	3 11	1 11½	1 0	6
Hyson	8 6	4 3	2 1½	1 1	6½
Ditto	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Ditto	10 5	5 2½	2 7½	1 4	8
Hyson	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Finest ditto	12 5	6 2½	3 1½	1 7	9½
Gunpowder Hyson	13 1	6 6½	3 3½	1 8	10
Finest ditto	14 4	7 2	3 7	1 10	11

ROASTED COFFEE.

	lb. s. d.	½ lb. s. d.	¼ lb. s. d.	2 oz. s. d.	1 oz. d.
Plantation	1 7	0 9½	0 5	0 2½	1¼
Dutch	1 11	0 11½	0 6	0 3	1½
Fine ditto	2 6	1 3	0 7½	0 4	2
Bourbon	2 10	1 5	0 8½	0 4½	2¼
Turkey	3 2	1 7	0 9½	0 5	2½
Finest ditto	4 2	2 1	1 0½	0 6½	3¼

It is recommended that Coffee be purchased whole berried, as it is as difficult to detect adulteration when ground, as it is easy when otherwise.

Persons wishing to become Agents are to make their applications by letter, (post-paid) to the Depôts, or to

C Hancock Secy

The following Retail Agents are already appointed:—

Mr. G. Herbert, 88, Cheapside.
Mr. Powles, 146, Leadenhall-street.
Mr. F. Ebborn, 121, Grove-street, Camden Town.
Mr. J. Douglas, Kentish Town.
Mr. J. Allen, 11, St. Martin's-le-Grand.
Mr. R. Toms, 146, Edgeware-road, Paddington.
Mr. W. K. Foster, 69, Chiswell-street.
Mr. J. Spraggen, Gravesend, Kent.
Mr. J. Bates, 6, Crombie's-row, Commercial-road.
Mr. T. Body, 47, Edgeware-road.
Mr. M. Arnsby, 8, Staverton-row, Walworth-road.
A. Kay, 101, London-road, Southwark.
J. Peachy, 10, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames street,
Mr. J. Hutton, Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn.
Mr. W. Thornton, Isleworth.
Mr. G. Harris, 16, King-street, Westminster.
Mr. J. D. Bird, 80, Fore street, Cripplegate.
Mrs. Land, 26, Warwick-row, Blackfriars-row.
Mr. J. Davall, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street.
Mr. H. Callard, 15, Craven-place, Bayswater.
Mr. Holdsworth, 11, York-street, Cambridge-place, Hackney-road.
T. Hanks, 49, Seymour-street, Euston-sq.
G. Bowen, Harrow.
T. Gould, Fulham.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Lottery will be decided in one day, 18th of next Month. The Scheme contains

SIX Prizes of £20,000,

Besides numerous other Capitals. There are no Blanks, as every number will have 5*l.*—Tickets and Shares, chances for the above prizes, all to be decided the 18th of October, are selling by Richardson, Goodluck, and Co. at their Office, 104, corner of Bank Buildings, Cornhill, and by their agents in the country.

HIS MAJESTY having been most graciously pleased to patronize Mr. LEWIS'S SYSTEMS of WRITING and SHORT-HAND, Ladies and Gentlemen may have their hands improved in the short space of one fortnight, or be taught Short-hand in one week. Success guaranteed.—Lessons at home or abroad. For terms apply at Mr. Lewis's Academy, 104, High Holborn.

FEATHER BED, MATTRESS BEDDING, and FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 69, HIGH HOLBORN, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—E. SLATER, (from 40, Oxford-street) begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that having removed to the above Spacious Premises, he has now an opportunity of offering for sale an entire new and extensive Stock of Bedding, Upholstery, and Cabinet Furniture, of the best manufacture and most modern style; comprising elegant Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Pedestal Sideboards, sets of Mahogany Dining Tables, Rose-wood and Mahogany Card and Pembroke ditto, Chairs, Sofas and Couches of every description, Glasses, Dressing Tables, Stands, &c. Houses completely furnished by this Manufactory on the shortest notice and most advantageous terms.—Feathers and Feather Beds well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

FEATHERS.

Capital Feathers	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. and	1s. 9d. per lb.
Best Grey Goose		2s. and	2s. 6d.
Excellent White Goose		3s.	
Real White Dantzic		3s. 3d. and	3s. 6d.
Hudson Bay, Mecklenbergh, &c.			

All the above Feathers are warranted to be sweet, clean, and free from any smell, as they are stoved by a new process, and not sold in that undressed state which is too often the case.—Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.

BEDDING.

	l. s. d.		l. s. d.
Feather Beds, from	2 5 0	to	3 3 0
Best Grey Goose Beds	3 10 0	to	5 10 0
Best White Dantzic Beds	4 10 0	to	6 10 0
Full size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only			8 10 0
Flock Bed and Bolster	0 15 0	to	1 4 0

MATTRESSES.

Mattresses	0 10 0	to	1 8 0
Real Horse Hair and Wool Ditto, made in the French style, equally cheap.			
Palliass	0 14 0	to	1 4 0

BEDSTEADS.—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

BEDSTEADS WITH FURNITURES.—Four-post with Moreen and Chintz Furnitures, full draperies, fringed, remarkably cheap! Tent, Waterloo, French, and other curious shapes, equally cheap, and ready for inspection.—Bedsteads, with or without Furniture, made to any size, and Bedding to fit them.

A large assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts.—Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian Carpeting, made up and laid down to any dimensions. Feather Beds dressed.—Old Mattresses re made and cured of the Moth by a new process.—Shipping, Hotels, Schools, Lodging Houses, and the Trade, supplied on very low terms, for present Cash only; as also at his Manufactory, No. 22, Queen's Buildings, Brompton, (below Sloane-street, and directly opposite the half-mile stone from Hyde Park Corner.)

*** Please to observe the name of SLATER.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS.—*Holyhead*, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor —*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton —*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham —*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Collumpton —*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester —*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield —*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles).—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham —*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge —*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen —The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES.—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock.—*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.—*Carlisle*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh* (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine.—*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock.—*Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport every day at five —*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock —*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four —*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half past five —*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six —*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six —*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon —*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight and evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock. —*Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.—*Tamworth*, *Atherstone*, and *Hinckley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock. —*Derby* post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four.—*Tenby*, *Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock —*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five.—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.—*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening —*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse), through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five —*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two —*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two —*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.)—*Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narberth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock.—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.—N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom

W WATERHOUSE and Co Proprietors.

††† The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l*, unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst. at Bishop's Court, the Right Honourable Lady Graves, of a son.—On the 7th inst. at Rochester, the lady of Captain Fenwick, R. E. of a daughter. Same day, the lady of the Rev. Edwin Lance, of a daughter.—On the 9th inst. at his house, Regent's Park, the lady of Major Carmichael, of a daughter.—On the same day, in Old Burlington-street, the lady of E. Cutler, Esq. of a daughter.—On Monday last, at Lydbury, near Bishop's Castle, the lady of Major Brown, of a son.—On Tuesday last, at Hampstead, the wife of Thomas Farrer, of a daughter.—Same day, at Cheltenham, Mrs. Wm. Ashton, of a son.—Same day, in Old Burlington-street, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Cavendish, of a son.—On Friday last, at Clapton, the lady of Herman William Mertens, Esq. of a daughter.—Same day, in Euston-square, Mrs. Wright, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult. at Kedleston, John Beaumont, Esq. of Barrow-upon-Trent, to the Honourable Mary Curzon, daughter of Lord Scarsdale.—On the 9th inst. at Narton, in Suffolk, John Thomas Selwin, Esq. of Down Hall, Essex, and of Bosmere, Suffolk, to Isabella, second daughter of the late General Leveson Gower, of Bill Hill, Berkshire.—On Monday last, at Uppark, by special licence, Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh, Bart. to Miss Mary Ann Bullock.

DIED.

On the 14th July last, at Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Henry Robarts Hibbert, youngest son of George Hibbert, Esq. of Portland-place.—On the 24th ult. on his return from Switzerland, Joseph James, Esq. of South Lambeth.—On the 9th inst. in London-street, Fitzroy-square, after a few days' illness, Henry Boetefeur, Esq. aged 39 years.—On Monday last, at Broadstairs, John Paton, Esq. of Bow-churchyard, aged 61.—On Wednesday last, in Leicester square, Joseph Knight, Esq. aged 66.—On the 26th March last, at Purneah, Eliza, the wife of Captain J. Aubert, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 20. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1825. Price 7*d*.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Monday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and Intrigue.
On Tuesday—Paul Pry, with the Deaf Lover, and Midas.
On Wednesday—Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and My Grandmother.
On Thursday—Paul Pry, with (never acted) a Comic Piece in One Act, called Which is my Cousin? and (by permission of the Proprietors of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden) the Farce of X. Y. Z. being for the benefit of Madame Vestris.
On Friday—Paul Pry, with other entertainments.
On Saturday—Paul Pry, with other entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—On Monday—Jonathan in England, the Boarding-House, and other entertainments.
On Tuesday—Inkle and Yarico, with the Boarding-House.
On Wednesday—(31st time) Broken Promises, with (2d time this season) the Blind Boy.—For the Benefit of Mr. Stevenson.
On Thursday—Inkle and Yarico, with the Boarding-House.
On Friday—(13th time) the Shepherd Boy, with Gretna Green, and the Turnpike Gate.
On Saturday—Jonathan in England, and other entertainments in which Mr. Mathews will perform, being positively his last appearance this season.

LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT SPECTACLE.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On Monday, 26th September, and during the week, the entertainments to commence with the grand historical and military Spectacle of the BURNING OF MOSCOW. After which the Scenes in the Circle, the grand American Cavalcade, and Mr. Woolford's surprising Horsemanship Evolutions on a Single Horse, without saddle or trappings.—The whole to conclude with the gorgeous Spectacle of THE CORONATION, or SIGHTS IN ENGLAND AND FETES IN FRANCE. The King's Carriage, drawn by Eight Horses, Military Ballet, National Allegory, Naval Fete, &c.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Box Office from Ten to Four.
Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2s.—Gal. 1s.—Doors open at Half-past Five.

THE LAST WEEK OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

ROYAL COBURG THEATRE.—On Monday next will be performed, for the first time, a new grand Melo-Drama, in Three Acts, called THE SPY OF THE NEUTRAL GROUND, or the American War in 1780; supported by the whole strength of the company, and in which Miss R. Adcock, from the Theatre Royal, Norwich, will make her first appearance.—To conclude with (first time at half-price) The LAST DAYS of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, comprising every incident of his life, from his flight from Waterloo till his death at St. Helena, in the course of which will be exhibited a Grand Naval Moving Panorama.

NEW PIECE.
First Appearance of Mr. Rowbotham, and Last Week of Mrs. Kennedy.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday, Sept. 26, and during the week, an entirely new Melo-Drama, called THE MAID OF VENICE, or the Prophet's Priest; in which Mr. Rowbotham will make his First Appearance, and in which Mr. Huntley will perform.—A new Ballet, composed by Mr. Ridgway, called THE OLD COMMODORE, or Cross Purposes.—After which, Monsieur Gouffe, whose extraordinary performances in the Lazaretto, will in that piece, renew his admirable efforts which have excited such an unusual sensation through every circle, including his extraordinary leaps, features of agility and gymnastic displays, horizontal balancings, supporting a boy on his shoulders, never attempted by any man but himself; to conclude with his running round the fronts of the Boxes and Gallery, supported only by the thread-like mouldings.—To conclude with a New Musical Extravaganza, (by C. Dibdin, called THE OLD BEAR; principal characters, Messrs. T. B. Clifford, J. Jones (from the English Opera House), Gallot, Clifford, Fitzwilliam, Vale, Mrs. Kennedy (from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden), Madame Simon, and Miss Tunstall.

EXHIBITION (at No. 8, Soho-square, near the Bazaar) OF MODELS OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS IN SWITZERLAND, upon a very large scale, by which the Artist has been enabled to combine the most faithful representations of the natural grandeur of Swiss scenery, with the most perfect accuracy of detail. That of Mont Blanc, including the Valley of Chamouni, 14 feet by 8, is eminently calculated to give a correct idea of this magnificent object, with its snowy mantles, its extensive glaciers, and the numerous needles by which it is surrounded. Also a Model, upon a large scale, of that wonderful work of Buonaparte's, the Road over Simplon into Italy. One of Mont Righi, with the Valley Goldau, represented in the state of devastation caused by the falling of the Rosberg, in 1806. One of the Passage of St. Gothard and the Devil's Bridge. Also the interesting Passage of Mont Cenis. Models of the Cities of Geneva and Edinburgh; and various others, all executed with due regard to accuracy and effect.—Admission 1s.—Small Models of the above made for Sale.

ORGAN MUSIC.—To be Published in Numbers, price 3s. each, by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside, BLEWITT's ORGAN SERVICE of the CHURCH of ENGLAND and IRELAND, comprising a first and last Voluntary, with a choice selection of the most approved Chaunts, &c. with appropriate Preludes and Interludes composed expressly for the work.—Although these Pieces were composed for the Organ they will be found highly useful to the Pianoforte Student as a practice for the formation of the true legato style; they will also, it is hoped, form an acceptable appendage to the Piano forte in private families, as a Sunday evening recreation. In the course of the work a concise treatise on the Organ will be given, with an entire new set of Interludes on a novel plan; this treatise will not only comprise instructions for the proper blending of the stops, but rules for tuning and regulating the reed-work. The First Number will be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, and continued monthly until completed.

SIX TWENTY THOUSANDS IN ONE DAY, AND NO MORE LOTTERIES AFTER THESE DRAWINGS.

J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT solicit attention to the present brilliant Scheme, which not only retains all the late popular attractions, but embraces for the first time since the establishment of Lotteries, and before their final conclusion, SIX 20,000*l*. 20,000*l*. 20,000*l*. 20,000*l*. 20,000*l*. 20,000*l*. &c. &c. exceeding One-Fourth of a Million of Money, ALL IN ONE DAY, 18th OCTOBER.
Tickets and Shares are now on Sale at J. and J. Sivewright's fortunate Offices, No. 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket, London; where they sold in One Lottery, 12,478, a Prize of 30,000*l*. and several other Capitals; in the Lottery drawn 15th July last, 3613, a Prize of 21,055*l*. besides other Capitals.

TRAVELLERS UP THE RHINE and ROTTERDAM are respectfully informed, a line of Steam Packets is already established at Rotterdam, thence up the Rhine to Niemegen, Dusseldorf, and Cologne, and that communication with them is opened by the LONDON and ROTTERDAM STEAM PACKETS;
KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, Captain John Slater; and
QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, Captain John Pearson;
which depart regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from off the Custom-house, at Eight o'clock in the Morning, for the conveyance of Passengers, Carriages, and Luggage to Rotterdam.—For farther particulars application to be made to the General Packet Office, 358, Strand; and for securing Beds, to N. W. Symonds, Agent, 7, Crescent, Minories.

ROYAL MUSICAL REPOSITORY, 55, St. James's-street, (opposite Jermyn-street) London, and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin, established under Royal Patronage, for the Sale of PIANOFORTES, HARPS, and all other Musical Instruments, from the most approved makers, at the lowest Manufacturers' prices,

By I. WILLIS and Co

Who have this day published the following New Vocal Music.

NEW SONGS.	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.	*s.*	*d.*
Ah, Maria	Miss Ashe	S. C. Esq.	2	0
The Birds are singing sweet, my love	Mr. Braham	J. Braham	2	0
The Bonnie wee Wife	Miss Ashe	Mrs. Miles	2	0
Charity	Mr. Braham	W. H. Cutler	2	6
Cherry ripe (new edition)	Madame Vestris	C. E. Horn	2	0
The Death of a Soldier	Mr Braham	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0
The Death of Byron	Mr. Smith	J. Smith	2	0
Fairy Queen	Mr. Millar	T. Millar	2	0
Flora M'Donald	Miss Stephens	M. Kelly	2	0
Forget thee	Miss Paton	Sir J. Stevenson	1	6
The Lord's Prayer (an Anthem)	Mr. Braham	Dr. Kitchener	1	6
Love can be waked	Mr. Pearman	Ditto	2	0
La Petite Mendiante	Miss Ashe	I. Willis	2	0
The Land of the Stranger	Mr. Braham	Sir J. Stevenson	2	0
May thy lot in life be happy	Miss Tree	C. E. Horn	2	0
Morning around us is beaming	Miss Goodall	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0
Oh hear my sweet Guitar	Mr. Horn	C. E. Horn	2	0
Oh say not 'twere a keener blow	Miss Tree	H. R. Bishop	2	0
Rule Britannia (A striking likeness is given of that celebrated Vocalist with this edition.)	Madame Catalani	P. Cianchettini	2	6
The Rose	Mr. Sapio	G. F. Stansbury	2	0
Serenry (with Spanish words)	Miss Ashe	Signor Rugato	1	6
Such tears are bliss	Miss Stephens	J. C. Clifton	2	0
Tell me no more	Mr. Braham	J. Braham	1	6
Truth and young Romance	Mr. Sinclair	J. Sinclair	3	0
Will you with me, my loved Mary	Mr. Sapio	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0

GUN and PISTOL REPOSITORY, 42 and 43, Oxford-street.—D. GASS respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Sporting Gentlemen, he has added to his choice and well-selected Stock of New and Second-hand Flint and Detonating Guns, the principal part of Mrs. Wilson's, late of Vigo-lane, (retired from business.) Guns by Manton, Purdey, Forsyth, Smith, Nock, Moore, Egg, Mortimer, and other makers, at half their original cost, warranted. Rifles, Air Guns, and Canes, by Staudenmayer, and other makers. Duelling, Holster, and Pocket Pistols in great variety. An assortment of Plate and Plated Articles, very low, for ready money. Guns and Pistols bought or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied.—42 and 43, Oxford street, near Berners-street.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6*s*. each, or cases of four bottles for 1*l*. forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post-paid.

NEW FOREIGN PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.—Admired Airs from Spohr's Faust, by J. H. Griesbach, 3*s*.—The Jaeger Chorus, Waltz, March, Laughing Chorus, and Through the Forests, all from Der Freyschutz, by the author, 3*s*.—Hertz's 24 Grand Studies in all the Major and Minor Keys, composed, fingered, and dedicated to Hummel, of Vienna, 2 books, each 5*s*. N. B. This edition of the above celebrated studies has been revised, and passages for the additional arranged for Piano-fortes up to C. by Mr. Moscheles.—Griesbach's (J. H.) Piano-forte Student's Companion, 7*s*. 6*d*.—Also, by Camille Pleyel, Melange on Il Crociato in Egitto, in which is introduced Giovinetto, and five other popular airs, from the same Opera, 4*s*.—Aurora, 3*s*.—Second edition of Amor possente nome, 4*s*.—Cruda Sorte, 3*s*.—March from Mose in Egitto, 2*s*.—Rondo from La Gazza Ladra, 2*s*.—Two Polonaises, each 2*s*.—and Three French Rondos, each 1*s*. 6*d*., all by C. Pleyel.—C. Czerny's 1st and 2d Rondinos, each 3*s*. 6*d*.; and O Pescator, 3*s*.; Pixis' Fra tante, 3*s*.—Hummel's March from Cendrillon, 4*s*.—London: printed and sold by R. Cocks and Co. 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBERRY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 38, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom. Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

GAME.—The Lovers of Game are respectfully invited to try GILBERT'S UNION SAUCE, which he has, after considerable expence, brought to that high state of perfection as must ensure the patronage of the Public, as it imparts such a rich and delicious flavour to every description of Game. GILBERT'S SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY still continues to merit the attention of the admirers of Fish.—Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. HOSE, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

GENUINE SELTZER MINERAL WATER.

THE Nobility and Public can be supplied with the Real Genuine Mineral Water, imported direct from the Spa, at Seltzer, in Germany, in stone bottles, by applying (if by letter, post paid) to N. W. Symonds, 7, Crescent, Minories.

No Fees to Coachmen and Guards.

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The Company's Bath and Bristol New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the AXE INN, ALDERMANBURY, every Morning, at a Quarter-past Six, and the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at Seven o'Clock, precisely. Arrives at the CHRISTOPHER INN, BATH, at Half-past Seven, and the RUMMER TAVERN, BRISTOL, at a Quarter-past Nine, precisely.
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Sup at the Bear Inn, Reading, at 2*s*. 6*d*. per Head, including Waiters.

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The Company's Brighton New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the AXE INN, ALDERMANBURY, every Day at Half-past One o'Clock, Sundays excepted, (and calls at the ELEPHANT and CASTLE,) to No. 5, CASTLE SQUARE, BRIGHTON.
FARES.—Inside . . . . 1*l*. 1*s*. Outside . . . . 12*s*.

In case of any incivility being experienced by the Passengers travelling by the Company's Coaches, from Servants of the Company, it is particularly requested that prompt notification will be given to the Secretary, as it is the anxious desire of the Company to render all the convenience to the Public in their power: they will therefore feel obliged by any communication or suggestion, which, on any occasion, may be considered deserving of report.
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By Order of the Directors,
Axe Inn, Aldermanbury. C. BURTON, Secretary.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published, at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street,

By WELSH and HAWES,

The following Songs, Duets, Trios, &c. in the popular Opera of TARRARE, THE TARTAR CHIEF, selected and arranged by Wm. Hawes:—

Revenge! he cries	sung by	Mr. Braham, 2*s*.
What blissful visions		ditto, 2*s*.
Thus lowly bending		Mr. Atkins, 2*s*.
Blest light of heaven		Chorus, 2*s*.
Now bid with our joyous		ditto, 2*s*.
Silly woman		Miss Paton, 2*s*.
Sire, to me		ditto, 2*s*.
Ah! where the fairy vision		ditto, 2*s*.
Where now are flown		Miss Hamilton, 2*s*.
Whilst here in anguish		ditto, 2*s*.
Ah, when sorrows ending, Duet		Miss Paton & Miss Hamilton, 2*s*.
Evening now softly closing, ditto		Mr. Braham & Miss Hamilton, 2*s*.
To woman's power surrender, Trio		Paton, Boden, and Thorne, 2*s*.
Hope now so cheerily, ditto		Paton, Hamilton, and Boden, 2*s*.

Also the most admired Songs from the Opera of BROKEN PROMISES, selected and arranged by Wm. Hawes.

There's a tear, sung by Miss Stephens, also			Miss Paton, 1*s*. 6*d*.
Why didst thou leave me	ditto		ditto, 2*s*.
Oh, turn again on me love	ditto		ditto, 2*s*.
Ah, why that look of sorrow	ditto		ditto, 1*s*. 6*d*.
My morning prayer	ditto		ditto, 1*s*. 6*d*.
In young life's morning			Mr. Thorne, 2*s*.
Her I love so dearly			Mr. Broadhurst, 2*s*.
Though sorrow may come			Miss Stephens, 2*s*.
In such a bustle			Miss Kelly, 2*s*.
Oh, I could weep			Mr. Thorne, 2*s*.

Duets for the Piano Forte.

Mayseder's brilliant variations on the air Serena i vaghi rai, arranged by T. Moscheles, 6*s*.—Moscheles' celebrated brilliant Rondo, Opera 33, newly arranged by the author, 4*s*.—Hummel's celebrated amusements, arranged by J. Hoffman, No. 1, 2*s*. 6*d*.; 2 and 3, 3*s*. 6*d*. each.

Six pieces for one performer on the Piano Forte, arranged in a familiar style, by Thomas Valentine.

1. Russian Air, variation, 2*s*. 6*d*.
2. Irish Air, ditto, 2*s*. 6*d*.
3. Down the burn, divertisement, 2*s*. 6*d*.
4. Kelvio grove, divertisement, 2*s*. 6*d*.
5. Love, good night, variations, 2*s*. 6*d*.
6. Greeo grow the rushes, O! do. 2*s*. 6*d*.

THE ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 4, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane.
Established by Act of Parliament.—Capital 5,000,000*l*. sterling.

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REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

The Company have resolved to make the following Reduction in the Rates of Premium hitherto charged on the three common Classes of Fire Assurances. This Reduction will equally apply to Assurances in London, and throughout the country, except in special cases:—

1st Class is reduced from 2*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per cent
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By Order of the Board, A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

ALBION FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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The Company's Rates and Conditions are of the most reasonable description:—no Charge is made for Fire Policies, when the Premium exceeds 5*s*.—no Admission Fine is charged on Life Insurance—a liberal Commission is allowed to Solicitors, and others, who effect Life Insurances—and every facility is afforded by which the Interest and Convenience of the public may be promoted.

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WINES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

	per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27*s*. to 30*s*.
Ditto, Crusted	36*s*. to 42*s*.
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48*s*. to 56*s*.
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27*s*. to 36*s*.
Ditto, Amontillado	42*s*. to 48*s*.
Madeira, West India	36*s*. to 42*s*.
Ditto, East India	48*s*. to 60*s*.
Bucellas	36*s*. to 42*s*.
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30*s*. to 36*s*.
Claret, St. Julien	48*s*.
Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72*s*. to 96*s*.
Sparkling Champagne	72*s*. to 84*s*.
Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96*s*.
St. Peray, dry and spark	72*s*.
Chablis	63*s*.
Hermitage, Red and White	96*s*.
Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60*s*.

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.
Superior Gin, 14*s*.; Jamaica Rum, 15*s*.; Brandy, 25*s*. per gallon—Six Dozen packed ina hogshead gratis—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cyder, Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

ELEGANT COATS, cut and made to fit in a very superior manner, from the very best Saxony cloths, from 2*l*. 18*s*. to the finest Blacks and Blues, 3*l*. 15*s*. Trowsers, 18*s*. to the best double-milled Cassimeres, 30*s*. Fashionable Waistcoats, 7*s*. to 14*s*. Merchants and Captains who expect the best sort of gentlemen's clothes, will do well to inspect the cloths and garments made, warranted equal to any house in London, and orders to any amount executed with the greatest dispatch. A liberal discount for ready money. Boat Cloaks, Riding, Driving, or Box Coats, in the greatest variety,
At J. ALBERT'S, TAILOR and DRAPER,
47, Fish street Hill, Seven Doors from the Monument.

MOURNING.

DR. WINN's TRUE ANTICARDIUM PARIS BLACK or BLUE REVIVER, which is so much esteemed for its excellent qualities and superiority over all other Compositions that have been offered to the Public. It has the wonderful effect of restoring, in a few minutes, every description of Ladies and Gentlemen's faded Mourning, Black Hats and Coats, Silk Stockings, Crape, Lace, Silks, Muslins, Cotton, Jean Boots, &c. without injuring the texture of the most delicate article; it removes dirt and grease, will retain its virtues in all climates, and for any length of time.
T. PRICE, Oilman, near the Bricklayer's Arms, Kent-road, London, begs leave to assure persons who constantly use the above Article for restoring Gentlemen's faded Suits, that he is the sole possessor of the Receipt for preparing the invaluable and justly celebrated Mourning Reviver; and, as a proof of its rare and excellent qualities, begs to state, that he has had the most unpreceedented demand for it during the last 20 years.
May be had at the Proprietor's Oil and Colour Warehouse; and, Wholesale, of Messrs. T. and C. Butler, 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London; 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; at Messrs. Barclay and Son's Medicine Warehouse, Fleet-market; Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Messrs. Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard; and, Retail, by all the principal Oilmen, Druggists, &c. in Town and Country.

MONEY, DISCOUNTS, &c.—50*l*. to 5000*l*. to advance upon the acceptances of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and persons of responsibility, at long or short dates, with the greatest possible privacy. Loans also upon every description of convertible security upon equitable terms. Personal applications, or letters, post-paid, to G. at letter A. No. 8, Carlton Chambers, Regent-street, St. James's, near Pall-mall, will meet due attention.—Attendance from 11 till 6.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

A Choice Collection of FLOWER ROOTS, just imported from Haarlem, the property of a highly respectable Florist there,
TO BE SOLD BY Mr. JOHN KING,
At the AUCTION MART, on WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1825,
At Twelve o'clock.

The collection consists of double and single Hyacinths, Duc Van Thol and other named Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Gladiolus, Spanish Iris, &c.
To be viewed the Morning of Sale, and Catalogues had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Lottery will be decided in one day, 18th of next Month. The Scheme contains

SIX Prizes of £20,000,

Besides numerous other Capitals. There are no Blanks, as every number will have 5*l*.—Tickets and Shares, chances for the above prizes, all to be decided the 18th of October, are selling by Richardson, Goodluck, and Co. at the Office, 104, corner of Bank Buildings, Cornhill, and by their agents in the country.

MESSRS. ROWLAND and SON, Sole Inventors and Proprietors of THE MACASSAR OIL and KALYDOR, return their most grateful thanks to the nobility, gentry, and public at large, for the continued distinguished patronage with which they are favoured, by the extensive demands for those highly popular articles. It is in consequence of such flattering patronage that some daring adventurers are endeavouring to deceive the public, by vending spurious and base imitations of the above articles, copying even the very words prefixed to their labels and advertisements. Messrs. Rowland and Son deeply regret that the public should be thus imposed upon, by the purchase of the infamous trash, SUBSTITUTED for those articles which are held in such high estimation. To detect the counterfeits, Messrs. A. Rowland and Son enclose each bottle of their genuine Macassar Oil in a new envelope, the label of which is designed and executed at a great expense by Messrs. Perkins and Heath, to whom the imposter had the audacity to apply for a similar label, in order more easily to delude the public. As a further guard against such imposition, Messrs. A. R. and Son respectfully beg to notice that their name is signed in red on each bottle of their genuine articles.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Scilly.—The equinoctial gales may be said to have commenced on Saturday, the 10th instant, when it blew very strong from the S. W., with heavy squalls, and much rain. Towards the evening, a dismasted vessel was seen about two leagues from the northward of the islands: and, after great exertions and danger on the part of the men who went out to her assistance, was safely brought into the harbour of New Grinsey, where she now lies performing quarantine. She proves to be a French schooner, called *La Sidona*, Amelme master, from Alicant for Rouen, with barilla. She lost both her masts, together with all her sails, rigging, &c., in a violent squall, in the early part of the day above named. In the confusion of clearing the wreck, one of the crew had three of his fingers chopped off by an axe. On the following day (Sunday) the fine large brig *Birkby*, Captain Miller, from the Havannah for Cowet, with sugar, while passing near the islands, carried away her foretopmast and main gallantmast, and was brought into St. Mary's Roads to repair the damage. Heavy rains, accompanied by much lightning and some thunder, have marked the commencement of the present stormy season.—*West Briton.*

Pittenweem.—The resuscitation of this borough (disfranchised by Court of Session for irregularity in election in 1823), which was to be effected by a royal warrant on Tuesday last, was preceded by a fortnight's carousing amoug the voters, and a zealous coaxing by the parties to gain proselytes. The Lord Advocate, who was understood to have got a hint that he was rather active in his interference on a former contest, was not expected to attend; but his Lordship made his appearance, accompanied by Duncan Macniel and Walter Cook, Esqrs. as his Counsel and Agent. The party opposed to the Lord Advocate had the advantage so far, as they had been appointed managers of the borough on its disfranchisement by the Court of Session, and had in consequence possession of the records, &c. On the day of election 22 voters came to the scratch, 11 for the Lord Advocate or Anstruther party, and 11 for the opposite party. The latter, however, would not admit the Lord Advocate's vote, on the ground that, though elected as a counsellor on the 15th of September, 1823, he had not qualified on that day, though he had subsequently acted as a counsellor with the party whose proceedings had been reduced and declared null and void by the Court of Session; and that the royal warrant entitled only the qualified counsellors of the 15th September, 1823, to vote at this election. Being in this way eleven to ten, the majority thus created filled up the new council with persons in their own interest—the Lord Advocate's party protesting against the election. The minutes, it is said, were then closed; and the clerk retired with the record, &c. The party who had thus in their opinion achieved a victory, met and dined in the council-room; and were just prepared to give three cheers to a bumper toast in honour of their success, when the other party, who had come to the resolution also to elect a council, and had applied to the Sheriff and obtained a warrant to force open the council-room and admit themselves and a clerk, broke in upon the carousers; and having elected Mr. Conolly to be their clerk, proceeded to elect a Council and Magistrates; in which operation they met no opposition. We are, therefore, in the mean time, blessed with two sets of Counsellers and Magistrates, who must fight their future battles for preferment through the agency of the gentlemen of the long robe in the Court of Session.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Combination.—Lately two of Mr. Farie's colliers having presumed to disobey the grand committee, and put out more coals than they were pleased to allow, they were assaulted. Mr. Farie instantly dismissed five of those whom he suspected to have been principally concerned in the outrage. As might have been expected, the rest of the colliers made cause with these injured men, and every one of them struck, unless they were restored to their former employment. As Mr. Farie was determined to have the sole power of dismissing his servants, he firmly resisted being dictated to, and after standing out for some days, the colliers resumed work, without getting the dismissed men back.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Galway, Sept. 15.—We regret to state, that a spirit of combination has manifested itself among the journeyman nailers of this town, who have, almost without an exception, "turned out" for an advance of wages far beyond all reason; and this demand not having been readily acceded to, they commenced in the real Dublin style. On Tuesday last, between one and two o'clock, as Mr. Davis (a respectable and industrious master nailer) was passing over the West bridge into town, he was most wantonly assaulted by eight or ten of those ruffians; who, having succeeded in knocking him down, kicked and trampled on him in the most brutal manner. They likewise assaulted two or three journeymen who refused to join in their illegal measures. Mr. Davis, we are glad to hear, has indicted the parties under the Combination Act; and we trust the example will have the effect of discouraging others from taking the law into their own hands.—*Connaught Journal.*

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WATER PARTY.

Yarmouth, Sept. 19.—On Friday afternoon last, between five and six o'clock, a most distressing scene was witnessed on our river, near Fisher's Quay, caused by the upsetting of a boat. A large party of ladies and gentlemen, consisting of Mr. Andrews, the Misses Sarah, Catherine, Mary, and Frances Andrews, son and daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Flempton Hall, near Bury; the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. Power, and Mr. Cape, engaged a boat in the morning of the above day of Mr. J. Stone, on the North Quay, for the purpose of enjoying a sale on that fine piece of water near this town, called Braydon. The party left Mr. Stone's quay about eleven o'clock, and had spent the day in the most pleasant and agreeable manner possible. On their return, when near Turner's Bowling Green, it was suggested that they should land there, but a man, named James Bull, in the employ of the owner of the boat, observing their intention, advised them to proceed to the place from whence they started, and there land; Bull, then, unsolicited, got into the boat with the party, for the purpose of assisting them down with it. The boat afterwards gently dropped down the river with the tide, about 200 yards further, when they arrived at Mr. Stone's quay, where they were about to land. One of the gentlemen here got into a smaller boat, in which were two boys, and was put on shore. Bull then threw the jib-halyards to the gentleman on shore, for him to make it fast, without properly securing it first to the side of the boat, which he ought to have done; the rope was thus fast from the mast head to the shore.—The tide was running very strong at the time, which caused the head of the boat to sheer off from the shore, consequently it was carried round with its side to the current, and, owing to the rope being improperly fast at the mast-head, it upset, when all on board were precipitated into the river. The distressing and heart-rending scene that followed may be imagined, which it is scarcely possible to describe. Eight individuals were seen in the water struggling for life, with their hats, bonnets, oars, &c. floating about in all directions, and from the strength of the tide, they were carried to the middle of the river, which increased the apprehensions for their safety.

The accident was observed by many people, who gave the alarm, and several boats immediately put off to their assistance, some without oars, others with only one, and from the confusion which necessarily ensued it was much doubted whether any of them could be saved. We are, however, happy to add, that the passengers were almost miraculously snatched by those in boats from a watery grave, some of them in a very exhausted state, the spark of life being nearly extinct. The gentlemen suffered but little inconvenience, as they were, we understand, able to swim, and thus kept themselves above water; but the ladies floated down the river, buoyed up only by their clothes, some of them nearly to the bridge, a distance of 200 yards, before they were picked up. The first female that was landed was Miss S. Andrews, in a very exhausted state; she was immediately taken to the St. John's Head house, where every assistance was rendered, and she soon recovered. The other three, as they were brought on shore, apparently in a helpless state, were taken to the house of our Mayor Elect, Charles Costerton, Esq., which was soon filled with friends anxious to render their assistance. Mr. Costerton (who is an eminent surgeon of very extensive practice,) was fortunately at home, or the lives of some of the young ladies would most probably not have been spared. —The usual means for restoring suspended animation were resorted to by Mr. Costerton and assistants, who shortly succeeded in restoring two of them. Considerable apprehensions were entertained about Miss C. Andrews, it being full ten minutes before the least appearance of life in her could be produced; she was, however, eventually restored to her friends. The three ladies were put to bed at Mr. Costerton's, where they remained that night, receiving the kindest attentions from Mr. and Mrs. C. They were removed to their lodgings in Harrison's Buildings on the following day, and we are happy to hear they are all fast recovering. The most distressing part of this unfortunate occurrence remains to be related, that of one life being lost.—James Bull, the man who went on board unsolicited, was in the boat when it upset, and has never since been seen or heard of. It is supposed he must have been stunned by a blow on the boat going over, as he was an excellent swimmer. The body of Bull has not yet been found. He has left a wife and five small children, the whole of whom have been bad with the small pox, and a sixth child died about a fortnight of the same dreadful disease. We therefore hope, from the distressing situation in which the family is thus suddenly placed, some humane individual will take up their case, and befriend the widow and the fatherless.

VARIETIES.

BOLIVAR AND JOSEPH LANCASTER.

The following interesting letter from General Bolivar, dated Lima, March 16th, addressed to the celebrated Joseph Lancaster, now residing in the Caraccas, is extracted from the *Colombiano*, received this morning:—

"*Lima, March* 16, 1825.

"My Dear Sir—I have the honour to receive your very flattering letter from Baltimore, the answer of which was directed to the United States of America by a circuitous route, which would considerably delay your receipt of it. I have now the greatest pleasure in learning, by your favour from Caraccas, the determination you have formed of residing amongst us, with the laudable objects of disseminating, and bringing to perfection, the Lancasterian system of education, which has done, and will continue to do, essential service in promoting the cultivation of the human intellect—a wonderful work, which we owe to the singular genius of the man who has had the goodness to devote himself to the instruction of my young fellow-citizens!

"You seem to think assistance necessary to the realization of your beneficent intentions; I therefore hasten to offer you twenty thousand dollars to be employed in advancing the education of the children of Caraccas. These twenty thousand dollars will be paid to you in London by the Agents of Peru, on whom you may draw for this sum in three or four months. The said Agents have orders to pay the amount to whoever you may direct to receive it. In case it should not be your wish to employ the entire sum in London, you may easily cause the remainder of it to be transmitted to Caraccas.

"I have further to add that I will with pleasure advance you a larger sum with the like view, should you think that it can be usefully employed. To enable me to comply with this offer, be pleased to communicate to me your opinion in such terms as you may think fit.

"The Government of Peru has been to me most generous in a thousand ways, and has moreover placed at my disposal a million of dollars for the service of the Colombians. Public education will receive my first attention in the distribution of this sum. For this reason it is no inconvenience to me, to promote the advancement of those establishments for education which are under the direction of your fine genius.

"Receive the expression of my admiration, my respect, and my gratitude, for the preference you have given to my native country, by establishing yourself therein.

"I am your most affectionate and attentive Servant,

"BOLIVAR."

PUBLIC EDIFICES.

Buckingham House.—The workmen are employed in raising a new back, by which the depth of the structure will be increased. The projections in front of the Palace will form a colonnade of Corinthian pillars. No persons, with the exception of the workmen and tradesmen employed on the building, are permitted to enter any of the doors in the high fence which surrounds the works. Nothing but the external walls of the old Palace are standing.

The grand front erecting at Whitehall, begins to shew the plan of the architect. That part of Parliament-street, near the Banquetting-house, will soon form a stately avenue to the British Senate. The building now raising, promises not only to become a public ornament, but to benefit the nation, by forming a sufficient number of Government Offices, in which the more important duties of the State will be conveniently discharged. The Secretaries of State have been for years packed up, as it were, in Downing-street, with offices not larger than the room of a Police Magistrate.

The great machinery of public business will work with more facility when the new arrangements are terminated. It is intended to pull down the buildings in Downing-street, and to remove the offices of the Secretaries of State to Whitehall. Some now in Somerset House will also be removed to the same building.

Among the handsome new churches built and building, none seems more admired than the Church of St. George, Pimlico, now erecting at the end of Grosvenor-street, near the King's Road. This structure is remarkable for taste and neatness, upon a very able design. The architecture is in the Grecian style.

The Royal Mews at Pimlico, also forms a work which adds much to the appearance of that neighbourhood.

MR. CHRISTMAS.

The following letter has been addressed hy the above person to the Editor of the *New Times*:—

Newgate, Sept. 19, 1825.

Sir—As I am well satisfied the columns of your paper are as equally open to the unfortunate and oppressed as to the rich and powerful, I venture to request that you will do me the favour to insert a few observations, which I am induced to offer, in consequence of an article which appeared in the *News* of yesterday, in allusion to my having stated, in my defence, that my misfortunes were attributable to certain gambling transactions in the Stock Exchange, principally in time bargains, into which I was induced to enter by the artifices of two designing brokers.

The paper in question observes, "If it turn out to be, what we suspect, the desperate invention of the prisoner, we shall not fail to give the utmost publicity in our power to the refutation."

As I have not sought to shelter myself from the consequences of my own actions, by falsely or unjustly attributing them to others; and as my character for veracity has hitherto stood unimpeached, I wish, although I am about to leave my native shores (perhaps for ever), that justice may be rendered to me, and that I may not depart under the burthen of more obloquy than justly attaches to my conduct: I beg leave to state, that if the Editor of the *News*, or any other gentleman, will condescend to call upon me, I have here for inspection documents affording undeniable proof of the truth of the declaration made in my defence.

The broker examined at the trial was not, as stated in the *News*, the bondsman to Messrs. Hoare; but his partner in these transactions was my security.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

Wm. Christmas.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A considerable robbery was effected early on Saturday morning, at the house of Mr. Gurney, a tailor, in St. James's-street, by two men, who were observed to leave the house by the watchman, but were not apprehended, as it was supposed by their dress that they were gentlemen who had been spending the evening there. Two women who were on the outside, and who were supposed to be connected with the robbers, were detained and taken to Marlborough-street police office, where not being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, they were ordered to find bail for being out at unseasonable hours, and in default of bail were locked up. Subsequently one of the burglars was taken, and the officers are in active pursuit of the other.

The *Boston Advertiser* of the 26th August gives the following distressing account of the mortality in New York and Philadelphia:—

Deaths in New York, last week, 127—adults, 57; children, 70. Of fever, 14; dysentery, 11; measles, 5; and consumption, 19.

In Philadelphia, 111—adults, 54; children, 57. Of bilious fever, 11; other fevers, 10; cholera morbus, 13; dysentery, 8; and consumption, 2.

Another Steam-packet Accident.—On Saturday morning a distressing scene was witnessed on the river, occasioned by the speed with which the steam-packets pass through the Pool. A gentleman had hired a boat at about half-past eight in the morning, at Battle-bridge Stairs, to convey his lady, himself, and their infant child, together with their luggage, on board the *Dart* steam-packet for Margate, which was proceeding down the river on her course. When the boat approached the packet, the surf swamped the boat and engulfed all within it. The gentleman and the waterman could swim, and they saved their own lives; but the lady and her infant must have perished but for that promptitude which distinguishes the watermen on such occasions, and they too were rescued from death.

In the afternoon of Monday, the coroner for the county held his court at Kirkby Laythorpe, to investigate the case of a horrid murder which had been committed on the body of a man unknown, who was found dead in a gravel-pit in the above parish, covered with hay and rushes, and having his throat cut from ear to ear, the wind-pipe completely severed, his nose broken, and his bottom lip cut. It is supposed that the body must have lain in the pit for about three weeks. The inquest stands adjourned until Friday next, in order to the obtaining of further information, if possible. It is imagined that the deceased had been one of a party of Irish labourers resorting to this county for harvest work, and that he was murdered for the sake of his share of their earnings.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire of a most destructive appearance broke out in the house of Messrs. Kay and Co., the linen-drapers, of No. 13, King-street, Covent-garden, which almost instantaneously communicated to the house No. 14, occupied by Mr. Downes, a woollen-draper; and threatened destruction to the adjoining buildings. The fire must have broken out in the back part of the house—for at all times the back part of the houses on fire looking into the church-yard, burnt with greater fury than they did in King-street. The difficulty of getting water, although plentiful, to the rear of the burning houses through Covent-garden Church-yard was such, that in a short time the backs of the houses fell into the Church-yard. At the same time the top of the house No. 12, occupied by a tailor caught fire, and it was distressing to hear the cries of the females from the back windows. After their own preservation, property of every description was thrown indiscriminately from the back windows into the Church-yard, where a great number of persons got in by forcing the iron gates, facing the western end of the Church. The rear of the printing-office of Mr. Harjette, of No. 29, Bedford-street, looking into the Church-yard, was in great danger at one time; but, fortunately, from the strong party wall between Mr. Downes' house and No. 15, occupied by Mr. Nutting, a button-manufacturer, which screened that part of the printing-office, those valuable premises were preserved without injury.

On this occasion the supply of water was plentiful, and the fire-men, as usual, were most active in the performance of their arduous duties. At one time we saw ten engines playing upon the burning houses in King-street, and two more under every difficulty, were at work in the Church-yard. We did not hear of any accident during the calamity.

CATASTROPHE AT PORTSMOUTH.

The following official communication has been published by the Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.:—

"As it is not improbable that erroneous statements of the fatal accident which occurred upon the day on which the *Princess Charlotte* was launched from the Dock-yard, at this port, may obtain currency, it will, no doubt, be satisfactory to the public to receive an authenticated account from me, of this melancholy event. On Wednesday last, the day of the launch, the tide rose so rapidly, and to so unusual a height, that the ship was obliged to be launched sooner than was anticipated; the same great rise of water occasioned such a powerful pressure against the gates of the south dock in the basin, as to cause them to burst inwards, and to carry, with impetuous violence, into the empty dock, the bridge which rested upon the gates, and, with the bridge, the persons who were unfortunately passing over it at the time, on their way to view the launch. The torrent of water, which rushed into the vacant dock below, overwhelmed the unhappy individuals; and I grieve to say, that, notwithstanding the active and prompt exertions of those who beheld the dreadful catastrophe, and of the boatmen who immediately hastened to the spot, but few persons were rescued from their perilous situation. The proper means were immediately resorted to for the recovery of those who were picked up, in which the surgeons of the Dock-yard were most humanely and ably assisted by the medical gentlemen of the place. The following is the list of those who were restored to life, and of those known to have perished:—

Restored to life—Mr. Sabben, of St. George's-square, Portsea; Mrs. Bloomfield, a soldier's wife, her infant, and sister; Mrs. Mitchell, of Charlotte's-row, and daughter; a boy, name unknown.

Drowned—Mr. Deering, a midshipman of the *Victory*; Mr. Stanfield, a Custom-house officer—has left three children; Mr. Showers, a dealer in ships: Mr. Hart, a slopseller, of Portsea; his daughter, aged 17 years, and nephew, aged 7 years. A man-servant of Mrs. Osborne, of Broomfield-house.

	Names.	Age.	
Young Women—	Froggett,	20,	daughter of a labourer
	Knight,	18,	ditto sawyer
	Knight,	14,	ditto ditto
Boys	Ball	2,	
	Taylor	15,	Painter's apprentice
	Hewett	14,	father a wheelwright.
	Nineham,	14,	ditto a shipwright
	Leal,	12,	mother a widow, 7 children
	Hawser	13,	father a shipwright.

Every exertion has been used to find the bodies of other sufferers, and every endeavour to ascertain what persons are missing. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it appears that there may be still five or six bodies not found, but this is as yet uncertain. The list already given tells a melancholy tale, but it is consolatory to my own feelings, as it will be to the relatives of the sufferers, and satisfactory to the public generally, that no human foresight could have averted this dreadful calamity, and that it was entirely unconnected with the preparations made for the launch; and further, that it happened at a time when, most providentially, no persons were employed at work in the dock; for had that been the case, the disaster, severe as it is, would have been tenfold greater.

GEORGE GREY, Commissioner.

Portsmouth Dock-yard, Sept. 17, 1825.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Monday, Sir Paul Baggot, Bart., and a Magistrate for the County of Gloucester, Alfred Barrett, Esq., and James Sims, Esq., were brought up from St. James's watch-house, before F. A. Roe, Esq. the sitting Magistrate, on various charges of assault.

It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses, that a squabble arose between Mr. Barrett and a watchman in Regent-street, on Saturday night; that Sir Paul Baggot joined in the fray in support of his friend; that a grand contest followed, in which Mr. Sims was by some means or other involved; and that, finally, the guardian of the night obtained the aid of a number of hostlers and post-boys from a neighbouring stable, and succeeded in capturing the three Gentlemen, who were ordered to find bail for the alleged assaults.

BILL DISCOUNTING.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Monday, a very elderly man, of short stature, and in perfect clerical costume, was brought up, charged by Mrs. Ann Elfinn, a fur dyer, in Back-lane, St. Luke's, with illegally keeping possession of a bill of exchange.

Mrs. Elfinn deposed that she had been in the habit of getting bills discounted by the defendant, she being a widow woman, and of course not conversant with the ordinary facilities which trade afforded in such instances. She paid at the rate of 10 per cent. discount, with a bonus of six shillings a month, according to the length of date of the bills.—In the course of last week she gave the defendant a bill for fifty-one pounds, drawn by her and accepted (at four months' date) by Mr. Richards, of Warwick-court, Holborn, to get it discounted. Some days elapsed without any thing being done, and on Saturday last, as she was short of money to pay twenty pounds, she insisted on the defendant either giving her the cash for the bill or returning the bill. He refused acquiescing in either request, and accordingly she gave him in custody yesterday.

During the complainant's statement, as also before the defendant was introduced from the outer office, he appeared anxious to take many technical objections to the proceedings, and Read, the chief officer, was compelled to shew him the "Lock-up-house," to instruct him in the law of the land.

His defence appeared in the following dialogue:—

Mr. LAING (the presiding Magistrate)—What are you, Sir?

Defendant—Oh! a gentleman.

Magistrate—But are you not in some line of business?

Defendant—Oh! yes—the protector of the fatherless and widows.

Magistrate—What were you before you undertook this occupation?

Defendant—I really don't know that I should answer this question—but—but—I'll confess I was a respectable private teacher; there's no controverting that fact.

Magistrate—But why did you detain this bill of exchange?

Defendant—Because, as I said before, I have been for years the "protector of the fatherless and widows," and accordingly I have interested myself for the complainant. Finding her affairs not flourishing as well as I could wish, I struck a balance of accounts, after discounting many bills, of 71*l.* 18*s.* in my favour. Her acceptance for this balance becomes due this month, and I feel myself authorized in detaining the 51*l.* acceptance as part payment.

Mr. LAING observed to the complainant the imprudence of persons under such circumstances as she was placed in being engaged in bill transactions. The case did not come within his jurisdiction, but a solicitor would direct her in the course she should pursue. The "discounter" then hastily withdrew, and the complainant proceeded to have Mr. Harmer's advice.

THAMES OFFICE.—On Monday, Thomas Rice, the person we mentioned in our last report from this office, as implicated in bill swindling and robbery was brought up for final examination.

Mr. Broderip, the presiding Magistrate, desired Mr. Evans, the principal officer, to inquire of the different persons in and about the office, if they were prepared to prefer any further charge against him. Mr. Evans having made necessary inquiries, informed his Worship that there were not then any, but at the same time said that there were persons in attendance who had drafts, acceptances, and bills of the prisoner; these had not yet arrived at maturity, and the holders of course could not make any charge.

Mr. Broderip then asked Mr. Evans if he had inquired about the acceptors and drawers of the bills, left by Mr. Potter on the day of the last examination, and ascertained whether they were the genuine acceptances of the parties whose signatures they professed to bear. Mr. Evans answered that as well as he had been able to discover, they were, with the exception of one, all correct as to the signature; that one was the acceptance of Snell, which was signed by his wife, and in doing which he understood she had the authority of her husband.

Mr. BRODERIP addressing himself to the prisoner—At present there is no other charge against you, except that of the robbery on which you were committed at your last examination by my brother Magistrate. The bills I direct to be retained in the hands of the officers, for it may so happen, in the event of your acquittal this Sessions, that though the signatures to these different bills may be the signatures of the persons they purport to be, a case may be made out to implicate you with others, in a most extensive conspiracy to defraud the public. You are now to take your trial on the capital offence.

The prisoner was then transmitted to Newgate.

BOW-STREET.—Thursday morning, when Sir RICHARD BIRNIE had disposed of the night charges, and there was little or nothing to occupy his attention, Mr. R. Martin, M. P., entered the office, and having exchanged a few whispering words with the Chief Magistrate, the hon. legislator took a station in the centre of the bench, and delivered himself to the following effect:—"Sir Richard Birnie, I have called here this morning for the purpose of informing you of my intention to appear before your honourable self and your colleagues to-morrow, attended by my solicitor, in order that I may have the advice of the first bench of police magistrates in Europe, as to the best mode of making the proprietor and editor of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, Mr. Clement and Mr. Black, amenable to the law for publishing a series of libels, reflecting in a high degree upon my character as a man, a gentleman, and a legislator. It is by this time pretty well known, Sir Richard, all over the kingdom, that I am the author—the father I may say—of an Act of Parliament, for the prevention of cruelty to animals; and I think it not a little hard, your worship, that because I have chosen to interpose my humble exertions for the protection of the inferior animals against the brutality of the superior kind, called (sometimes nicknamed) men, I should be held up to public ridicule and contempt, and libelled in all sorts of ways in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*. Such however is the fact, as I shall show you by and by. I shall show you that Mr. Clement, and his man, Mr. Black, have pursued a systematic course of libellous abuse and invective against me. It is well known that I have very often had occasion to appear as the prosecutor of offences under the Act which I was the means of bringing into Parliament, and I appeal to every magistrate in London before whom I have appeared, whether I have not always conducted myself with fairness and moderation; and yet I am always abused and libelled in the *Morning Chronicle*. It is no matter, whether I charge a man with battering the ribs of a half-starved cow—with half-fracturing the skull of an over-driven sheep—with endeavouring, by the use of the whip, to make serviceable, as an animal of draught, a poor devil of a horse that is only fit for the knackers, or with beating out the eye of an unhappy ass—it is all the same, the *Chronicle* is sure to be at me. Now, mark what this paper said the other day, when I prosecuted a ruffian for beating out the eye of an ass: it commenced its account of that transaction with "Mr. Martin, and *another* unfortunate ass"—meaning, of course, to couple me with the long-eared quadruped. Whether I deserve to be placed on a level in character and intellect with that very useful but much-abused and unfortunate animal, the public, in the course of the long life which Providence has enabled me to enjoy, have had an opportunity of judging; if they think I do bear any affinity to the ass, why I must e'en be content to sit down quietly under the burden; but if they do not think so, I shall be perfectly satisfied with their opinion in opposition to that of the *Morning Chronicle*. Any abuse which that journal may choose to heap upon me I am aware can do me no harm: it falls, I may truly say, like dew-drop upon the lion's mane—'tis *shook* into air; but still Mr. Clement, who I believe is a great capitalist, had better cease his invectives against me, or he will be injuring his property very materially; for I appeal to the public—that public to which the *Morning Chronicle* is indebted for its very existence—whether the journal is not in its abuse of me running counter to the good sense of all the nation. I very believe that all the good part of the community think my efforts laudable, and if the *Morning Chronicle* continues its virulence against me—if, I say, it persists in opposing by every species of calumny, that which by the community is deemed laudable and praiseworthy, he will in no very long time find that the 40,000*l.* which he says (how truly, God only knows) he gave for the *Chronicle* has been thrown away, and that 40 pence is 3*s.* 4*d.* more than it will be worth. Now, Sir, to show the *animus*, I will mention to you another article which has appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, but at the same time I beg to acquit Mr. Clement or his Editor of being the author of it, because it is avowedly copied from a very scurrilous publication, called *Blackwood's Magazine*. Now this article is not confined to mere abuse, it does not merely hold me up to public ridicule, but, your Worship—and, perhaps you will scarcely believe such a thing—it contains an attempt to excite and stir up a certain description of persons to commit the crime of assassination. And this, please your Worship, is not an indirect attempt; the exhortation is not put hyperbolically; the article does not say, as a man might in mere figure—"Hoot him out of society," or "tear him in pieces," or "exterminate him," or "annihilate him;" but it goes at once plainly and undisguisedly to say, "Why don't you kill him?" "Why don't you kill him?" repeated Mr. Martin, in a subdued tone, three times over I should tell your Worship, however, that the *Chronicle* (and I cannot help admiring its moderation) does not actually insert this atrocious, this murderous paragraph, but stops short at it, and says, "the rest is too terrific for us to trust in our columns." But then your Worship will see that it immediately tells its readers where the remainder is to be found, by referring to the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*. This, Sir, is the libel of which I have more particularly to complain. After talking of my punishing a man for beating the sides of a fat ox, the article says, "why don't you kill him at once?"

Sir R. BIRNIE.—Pray, Mr. Martin, may not that mean the ox, and not you?

Mr. Martin.—Oh, no, my dear Sir, it means me—clearly me. In conclusion I would observe, that men in my rank in life have another mode than that I have adopted of seeking redress—namely, by an application to the Court of King's Bench for a criminal information; but I claim no other privilege than that of a man, and I shall seek no other remedy than that which would be open to the compositor who set the vile libel of which I complain into type.

Sir R. BIRNIE.—I apprehend, Mr. Martin, that you have mistaken the regular way of proceeding. Your proper course would be to go at once before the grand jury, and prefer an indictment.

Mr. Martin.—I am informed it is too late for this sessions. I have taken counsel's opinion, and am prepared to make deposition of all that I have stated; and to-morrow I shall take the liberty of attending here with my legal adviser for that purpose.

Sir R. BIRNIE.—I dare say you are well advised, Sir, and I shall of course listen to you with attention.

Perry, the officer, in pursuance of the instructions which he received from Mr. Minshull on Thursday, to execute the warrant against Mr. Clement, the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, in such a way as not to inconvenience that individual, called on that evening at the office of the paper, and left a message for Mr. Clement to attend at twelve o'clock yesterday, that being the hour appointed by Mr. Minshull for the hearing of the case. Perry was then told that Mr. Clement was so ill as to make it extremely unlikely that he could attend in person, but that at all events the charge would be met by some one as his representative.

Mr. V. Dowling, one of Mr. Clement's literary establishment, appeared as the representative of that gentleman, and before the arrival of Mr. Martin, or of Mr. Adolphus, who was to attend as counsel for the defendant, he informed Mr. Minshull that Mr. Clement was so exceedingly ill with a gouty affection, as to be unable to leave his room, and that of course he was quite incapable of attending here today.

Mr. Adolphus came in at 12 o'clock, but Mr. Martin had not arrived, and the learned gentleman went away on other business, for half an hour. Meanwhile Mr. Martin entered the office, in his usual bustling manner, and was informed of Mr. Clement's indisposition.

Mr. Adolphus here said he was attending for Mr. Clement, and he was only waiting to know what course the magistrate intended to pursue?

Mr. MINSHULL said the case must be regularly gone into, and the publication proved.

Mr. Martin said there was an officer from the Stamp Office in attendance.

Mr. Dowling said, that Mr. Clement's wish was, with as little trouble as possible to the bench, to submit to whatever decision might be come to.

Mr. MINSHULL.—The utmost that I can do is to order bail to be given for future appearance, to answer to the charge—there my power ends; but to do even that, I must have something in the shape of regular proof.

Mr. Martin said he should like very much to have the hearing postponed for a short day, to enable Mr. Clement to attend and put in bail in person, in open court.

Mr. MINSHULL.—All this is premature and irrelevant. Let the proof be called.

Mr. Mallison, from the Stamp Office, proved the publication, and produced the office copy of the *Morning Chronicle* of the 6th of September, containing the article complained of as libellous.

Mr. MINSHULL said he must have a proof that Mr. Clement had a share in the publication of the paper, and asked Mr. Mallison if he had brought the affidavit deposited according to act of Parliament at the Stamp Office?

Mr. Adolphus said he would not suffer the time of the magistrate to be wasted, but would at once admit that Mr. Clement was the proprietor and publisher of the paper. Having made that admission, he must now beg the clerk to read from the paper the whole paragraph, without suppression or falsification, because affidavits were one thing, and facts another, as would appear in the reading.

Mr. Woods then read the paragraph, which commenced thus—"Blackwood and Mr. Martin. It is well for the former, that a considerable interval separates him from Mr. Martin, otherwise we think his friends might be in some apprehension for him. Our hair absolutely stood on end when we read the following attack in the last number." Then follows the quotation from Blackwood, beginning "That Irish jackass, Martin, &c."

Mr. Adolphus then proceeded to argue, that there was nothing in the whole paragraph which called at all for the interference of a justice of the peace; and that Mr. Martin, if he had been, or fancied he was, injured at all, ought to be left to the ordinary remedies which the law afforded. He understood it was the wish of Mr. Martin, that the defendant should be held to bail for this alleged libel The doctrine, that a man might be held to bail by a justice for a libel, was of recent date, but the question had been argued, and was now pretty clearly defined, and it was well understood, that it was only where there was imminent danger of a breach of the peace, that this power was to be exercised, and that in ordinary cases of libel the parties were still to be left to their remedy by indictment or action. It was not because a man (deservedly, perhaps) was called an ass, or that he idly fancied himself alarmed at some newspaper squib, that an individual, whether rich or poor, but especially a man of known respectability, who was to be found at any time, should be dragged from his home to a police-office, and compelled to give bail. Mr. Adolphus then commented upon the manner in which Mr. Martin's affidavit was framed It contained, he said, all the declarations, averments, and innendoes which were to be found in an indictment, of which it had much more the form than of a simple information, and it could only have been so framed for the purpose of producing effect. But let their worships examine what this pretended libel really was. The publication in the *Chronicle* was nothing more than a criticism upon Blackwood, quoting certainly, as was the practice, part of the article remarked upon. The *Chronicle* commenced with saying it was well for Mr. Blackwood that Mr. Martin lived at a considerable distance from him, otherwise his friends might be under some apprehension for his safety; and at the conclusion, it is said, there was something about murdering, which they dare not quote; and so, because the *Chronicle* begins with a little good-humoured banter, and ends with saying that there was something about murdering, which they suppressed, Mr Martin swears—he must say, most outrageously swears—that he believes the article contained an incitement to murder! Because a journalist said there was something about murdering which he would not quote, and he did actually abstain from quoting it, Mr. Martin swore that he believed the intention of that journalist was to incite people to murder him! He (Mr. Adolphus) was astonished at such swearing. It must either have been sworn in ignorance or in malice—if the former, he pitied the intellect of the man who could so swear; if the latter, he would say God forgive him! and he said that in common charity, for that man would have much more to answer for than the brutes for whom he affected to feel so much compassion.—Mr. Adolphus, after sounding the praises of *Blackwood's Magazine*, in very lofty terms, observed, that it was its practice and its delight to detect and expose to public scorn and ridicule every thing in the shape of humbug; and if they found a man stalking abroad who deserved the title of humbug, he was certain of being properly shown up, and cut up in that excellent publication. If they found a man in the world who, having neither rank, nor talent, nor any one quality to entitle him to eminence, chose to set himself up as the friend of humanity, but who in that character really practised nothing but tyranny and oppression against every unfortunate wretch upon whom he laid his hand, him they called a humbug, and dealt with him accordingly. There might be such men in the world, and Blackwood might think Mr. Martin one of them. With respect to the "angry gabble" spoken of in the article in question, it was well known to all who read the papers of the day, that there was a person who went about to the various police-offices, disgusting every body with his angry and vulgar gabble, dealing out by wholesale and without discrimination, such epithets as "atrocious wretch, savage scoundrel, ruffianly miscreant," and a dozen others equally violent. If he stopped there, perhaps there would be no great harm, for those who heard these rantings could judge of their value; but when that man could deliberately swear that he saw an animal beaten savagely with a bludgeon, which bludgeon afterwards turned out to be a mere switch, ("A switch!" repeated Mr. Martin;) yes, a switch—when he could magnify a switch into a club or bludgeon, and that, too, on his solemn oath, he (Mr. Adolphus) could not, he would not trust himself to express his opinion of him; and when such men as that came forward with such a charge as the present, it ought indeed to be received with great caution. Let it not be supposed that he (Mr. Adolphus) was an advocate for cruelty to the brute creation. If he had been in Parliament, which he did not wish to be, nor would he ever be, and therefore he spoke it very innocently, he should have given the bill in question all the support in his power, and he had always been determined, since the bill became a part of the law of the land, to enforce its provisions against any one whom he might see inflicting cruelty upon a beast; but in all his walks through the streets, he had never happened to meet with an instance of the kind. But there were some tender-hearted men who could magnify a switch into a bludgeon, and because the miscrable wretch whom they charged came clothed in rags, could tell him that 14 days at the tread-mill was the greatest treat he could have. Long experience had shown, that under the colour of humanity the greatest tyranny imaginable was often practised. So a man who affected to be the advocate of decency and morality, often under that semblance uttered the grossest obscenity; and again, no one talked so loudly of virtue as he who assumed the outward appearance of it to hide the infamy of his own heart. Everybody knew what Sterne said, speaking in the same strain of virtue—"Give it a head, and it becomes a rampant lion." The paragraph quoted from Blackwood began—"That Irish jackass, Martin." Now he observed that the affidavit was signed by one Richard Martin; and whether the writer called him Dick-ass or Jack-ass, it was all the same. It was well known, that in Essex and some other neighbouring counties it was as common to say Dick-ass as Jack-ass, and therefore either would apply. He (Mr. Adolphus) should like to know which was libelled by the application of the term jackass in the paragraph—the ass or Mr. Martin? There was one ass, it would be recollected, which spoke but once, and never told a lie: was that the case with Mr. Martin? He (Mr. Adolphus) was afraid not. There was another ass who provoked a fit of laughter from a philosopher by his funny way of eating a basket of figs. Let Mr. Martin go into a grocer's shop, and devour a dozen baskets, and he would never move the risible muscles of any human being. One of the ancients had written an eulogy upon the ass, but no one, he would venture to say, would ever write one on Mr. Martin. The learned gentleman, after proceeding in this strain for some time, returned to the subject of the affidavit, denied that it could be regarded as an incitement to the Smithfield drovers, who, he would be bound, never read Blackwood, and perhaps seldom the *Morning Chronicle*. Their reading (if they could read at all) was, he durst say, almost confined to the publican's *Morning Advertiser*, which was every where to be found in their travels. He would, with leave of the bench, proceed to call evidence to show that Mr. Martin's declarations upon oath here, and his assertions elsewhere, were widely different, and that so far from feeling any fear as he had sworn, he had treated the matter with the greatest levity, for he had gone even into the lion's den, the *Chronicle* office, only on Thursday night, a few hours after swearing the affidavit, and said "Well, how do ye get on? What's doing? This is all nuts for me; it brings me into popularity; I like all this sort of thing." And in so delivering himself the gentleman rubbed his hands in great glee; and yet to-day he came—he had the audacity to come forward in support of that most improper affidavit—

Here Mr. Martin, who for some time had exhibited symptoms of the greatest impatience, threw himself forward on the table, and exclaimed, in a tone of violent anger—"You scoundrel, how dare you say it is an improper affidavit?"

Mr. MINSHULL.—Mr. Martin, I am astonished. I must hold you to bail, Sir.

Mr. Martin (to Mr. Adolphus).—I say you are a scoundrel.

Mr. MINSHULL.—Sir, I desire you to hold your tongue, and I must hold you to bail.

Mr. Martin.—I have said it, Sir; do as you please with me.

Sir R. BIRNIE.—Mr. Martin, you have said you are a magistrate—pray pay some respect to the bench here, whatever may be the custom in Ireland.

Mr. Adolphus begged Mr. Minshull would not hold Mr. Martin to bail on his account; he felt no apprehension.

Mr. Martin was about to reply to Mr. Adolpus, when

Mr. MINSHULL said he should determine the case at once, without allowing another observation. He had heard sufficient to authorize him to call upon Mr. Clement to give bail.

Mr. Martin wished to make one or two observations in reply to "that man" (meaning Mr. Adolphus) but Mr. Minshull would not allow it.

Mr. Dowling.—It is quite evident, as we could have shown, that Mr. Martin can say one thing and swear another.

Mr. MINSHULL said he would not allow such remarks to be made.

Mr. Adolphus asked the amount of recognizances that would be demanded, and being told Mr. Clement in 200*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each, he said, "The amount is a matter of total indifference to my client, he pays his debts and has no privilege." The learned gentleman then left the bench, and would have been closely followed by Mr. Martin, who seemed in very angry mood, had not the hon. gentleman been stopped almost by force by Mr. Minshull. The hon. member, in speaking of the amount of the recognizances as being in his opinion too small, repeated that he considered his life in danger. He had never been chary of his life when his honour or any circumstances required its risk, but he did, notwithstanding, think it now in danger.

Mr. Dowling said he was sorry the magistrate had not given an opportunity for the defendant to prove by evidence how inconsistent with his oath of that day were Mr. Martin's declarations of the previous night at the *Morning Chronicle* office.

Bail to the amount required was then put in, and here for the present the matter rests. The office was much crowded.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Military Defaulter, in the tirade of his last publication, has literally, poor devil, made us laugh, and we really wish, for his own sake, he could make his readers do the same. The supposed sly touch at us in his Notices, alighting merely on the shoulders of some obscure unoffending individual, is not among the worst specimens of his fun, as the intended blow falling harmless, we can thereby laugh the louder—and, as to fighting, that is totally out of the question; because in the event of any accident happening to him, the Secretary at War might call upon us for arrears of accounts

We perfectly agree with Dramaticus, in thinking performers of the Patent Theatres ought not to call upon the Public for support at their benefit, in the Spring at the Winter Theatres, and in the Autumn at the Summer ones, as he states Madame Vestris, Farren, and others have done:—but it is a subject on which we cannot interfere; besides the evil will correct itself, for we know the gentleman he alludes to last by his Benefit, at Covent Garden, and the Benefits at the Haymarket are all shared with the Manager, which is in every sense of the word, quite an unfair arrangement, as far as the Public are concerned.

G. G. requests us once more to inform the Morning Herald that Miss Goward is not a pupil to Miss Kelly, as stated in a criticism in that paper, on Friday last.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman's private communication has been received, and an answer has been sent.

The information of Spy, Observer, Senator, and Squib, relative to the anticipated General Election has been received, and we have availed ourselves of its contents.

The letter to the Noble Lord, alluded to by us last week, has hitherto been delayed, in consequence of some peculiar circumstances we have been put in possession of, and which may alter the complexion of some part of its contents; and with reference therefore to the conference held by His Lordship with our Publisher, we have to request His Lordship will suspend his judgment, until he shall be reminded of those circumstances on which his memory appeared to be a little treacherous, in a conversation we happened to overhear, when standing in his presence the beginning of the past week

Errata in our last Number: for "sabre, task or," *read* "sabre-tash, or," *in the Song;—for* "the least ones, to do," *read* "the ones least to do," *in the Letter;—and for* "a parut et disparut," *read* "parut et disparut," *in the Theatrical Criticism.*

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. shut.	Bank Stock, shut.
Cons. Three per Cents. 88½	Long Annuities, shut.
Three and a half per Cents. shut.	India Stock,
3½ per Cents. Reduced shut.	India Bonds, 14
Four per Cents. 102⅞	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 5
Consols for Acc 88⅞ ¾	

THE AGE.

LONDON, September 25.

The announcements which have been made by the numerous candidates, on the supposed dissolution of Parliament, require considerable examination, for there never was a period at which the principles of those gentlemen who constitute the lower House of Parliament should b sounder than at the present moment; our feelings have but lately recovered from the infliction they underwent on the vital discussion of the Catholic Question, and it consequently behoves us to watch, with all possible scrutiny, the movements of those persons who were instrumental in effecting the majority carried by the House of Commons, when it was brought before them. As we deem it an indispensable duty to look into the pretensions of all those who aspire to the Representation of the Country, so do we consider there is no criterion by which such pretensions can be so thoroughly appreciated. as by a reference to the agitation of that momentous subject, the advance of which is of the grandest importance to the true welfare of Great Britain; and we fearlessly assert that the return of a General Election is the time when the conduct adopted during the late Session should be, and we have no doubt *will* be, most scrupulous y investigated, and the sense of the Nation evinced in the countenance given to the supporters of Popery.---The decision of all constituents, with reference to those Parliamentary tools, who are presented with a seat merely to vote at the back of their patrons, is not so much the subject for consideration, as is the influence of those patrons themselves; although at the same time we would not have one name on the black list omitted; but it is to the predominance of those individuals, whose purses have procured that patronage their principles or abilities never could, that we more immediately direct the strictest attention of every voter in the Empire, desirous, by the decision he makes, of upholding the character of his Nation, and at the same time anxious not to tarnish his own. There is not a subject which so affects the safety of our constitution, that so directly aims at the subversion of all its best interests, at the undermining of all its envied prosperity, the blemish of all its glory, and the very solidity of all its welfare, as the Catholic Question; and the attempt at its introduction is in our sight nothing more than the want of principle, or the want of intellect, either of which at once disqualify a man from representing the character of his country, or advancing any of its prerogatives. As a common, every-day kind of man, he must be ignorant of the calamities which have been visited upon her, previous to the Protestant ascendancy, and as such utterly incapacitated for assisting her in the light of a senator; he can only appear as a hireling voter, or a miserable bigot, from the manacles of both of which our public councils must be freed. It is in the spirit of this determination we shall, from time to time, enumerate such persons as we deem, from a recurrence to recent circumstances, or from a general knowledge of their views and intellects, to be incapable of executing the high trusts the people repose in their representatives; for while the cry among these very persons of Parliamentary Reform is annually echoed from one end of the Empire to the other, we cannot do better, in subscribing to its necessity, than enumerate some instances by which the wishes of these howlers can be carried into effect, while we also, in so doing, protect ourselves from the invasion of their dangerous policy, and liberate the state from the alarming inroads the Papists have lately made on the establishments of her religion. We are quite confident that the views of many parties (concurring in the sentiments of the Roman Catholics, and aiding by advocacy their advancement) have nothing to carry beyond a personal object, and as long as they can flutter about and buzz once a year in the ears of their constituents, they literally do not care whether it is in the cause of a vital subject, or in the furtherance of all the insipid movements of Joe Hume---they must take what is foolishly called the popular side of the question, if the very empire were wrecked by its disquisition; but it is this very consideration which renders the necessity of a proper selection still more imperative; for while there are knaves enough abroad to excite a clamour, and fools enough to keep it up, a clamour there will be; and it is therefore to this end that we shall direct all the attention of those persons whose judgment in an ensuing contest will, as a matter of course, be taxed, and whose support will be petitioned on every side.

It is the most diverting thing imaginable to watch the shallow policy of the candidates who have started, as well as of those who are about to start for public favour, as set forth in the columns of the daily press: we hear of one man's charity, who was never known before to give away a shilling in his life---another man's princely entertainments to his neighbours, whose society he previously despised---another's reduction of rent to his tenantry at the present quarter, which he will be sure to raise again at the next---a great bluster made about the talents of a fourth, known to be an actual fool---of the independence of many others, set down and marked as actually *time-servers*, whose very breath is that of their patrons, and whose brains lie in the purses of those who "bring them in." We shall place upon record the names of a few persons who have been for the last month so unusually industrious; and if qualifications are to constitute success, our readers will see the very great chance they stand of obtaining their wishes. My Lord George Cavendish, for the purpose of once more trying to return young hopeful, Charles Compton Cavendish, Esq.!! for the County of Sussex, has been attending, within these few days, the meetings of Bible Societies at Tunbridge Wells and Brighton, in the capacity of Chairman and *Speaker*, and while His Lordship's well-known general pursuits so eminently qualify him for the fulfilment of the *saintly* duties of so distinguished a situation, the *oratorical* powers of the family, like those of Sir William Guise, the Gloucester whig, if possible, surpass all their other attainments---and Master Charles, who has just discernment enough to know that he did not make his own head, and is no more accountable for its emptiness, than for that of his illustrious cousin, the Duke, has therefore the satisfaction of knowing that in consequence of his sheer incapacity to address the Electors, the modern Cicero, his father, will do it for him, *as he did at the* last Election *for this County!* His Lordship, we rather imagine, has lost sight, in his calculations, of the Egremont and Richmond interest, and forgot, in another quarter, the old score of the last Election for the City of Gloucester is not yet washed off. The present Noble Representative of *Rochester*, satisfied at having once *been in*, and seeing no chance of being so situated again, has announced his intention of resigning his seat, which forcibly reminds us of a speech of Sheridan's, in one of his plays--"Like a well-bred dog, who leaves the room when he sees preparations on foot for kicking him down stairs;" while in the strength, no doubt, of the following verse of a song, which appeared in our 18th number, Mr. Warre has acted upon Mr. Baring's example, and settled to retire from the contest:

> "At *Taunton* they all are so sick of their lot,
> "That the cry is—'No *bearing*—the member we've got:'
> "Besides as to *Peace* they are all so inclined,
> "It's no wonder that *Warre's* not at all to their mind."

And in consequence of such abdication, a meeting has been convened, under the sanction of that republican quack, Doctor Blake, to condole with the people on the loss they have sustained, by the privation of these *Members* of their "*body* corporate." Tom Duncombe left Madame Vestris in Curzon-street, for the Maidenhead, Hertford, where he harangued the people about independence, and soon announced his determination to stand the contest. Now, although no one can think more highly, as a gentlemanly, good sort of fe low (to use a worldly phrase) of Duncombe than ourselves, yet the idea of a man without a farthing in the world, talking of *independence*, and starting off in proof of it as a Whig Candidate, is to our simple faculties perfectly laughable. There has been a joke abroad that Hume has recommended, by letter, to the Electors of Dover, two new candidates in lieu of Messrs. Wilbraham and Butterworth; but we think the Scotchman is too good a judge to trouble himself about the return of other persons, when his own is a matter of such great uncertainty. There is to be a contest for *Worcester*, and Colonel Davies will of course be turned out, as Deerhurst, in a speech the other day, told the Electors he was glad from his heart there was to be a struggle for the honour of representing them, as he should have an opportunity *of spending his* money *amongst his constituents*.---The poles have met!! We really hope, on account of his debts, that poor Martin, with all his tomfooleries, will be returned again, and that Lord Belgrave, as postage *must be of* consequence to the heir of the Grosvenor family, will not be displaced from *Chester*, though in every other point of view two more inefficient personages do not at present sit in Parliament.

Both the sitting Members for *Stockbridge*, from their strenuous support of the Roman Catholics, will certainly be thrown out, should a *fourth* person enter the field, as Sir Henry Cooke, who represents Lord Hertford's interest, will start as one candidate, and is sure to succeed; and as far as general attainments and an inculcation of truly constitutional principles go, no one is more desirable than our excellent friend Kang. And as further proof of public feeling on the subject of Popery, we believe there is no doubt that Fyshe Palmer and his colleague will both be displaced at *Reading*---at least, as respects the former, there is no doubt at all, from the opinions we collected during our visit there this last week, in spite of that flourish of bribery, so profusely paid for in the *Reading Mercury*, stating a contrary impression; no one is more unpopular than Palmer, and the Catholic tendency of his public conduct has made him more so. Colonel Strutt, who retires from the representation of *Maldon*, will be succeeded, beyond the shadow of a doubt, by his son, and consequently the fight will be between Mr. Lennard, the present Member for Ipswich, and Mr. Gaskell, the sitting Member, also a supporter of Popery. The retirement of the present Representatives for Southampton will make room for two firm supporters of Government in the persons of Mr. Dottin and Mr. Mackinnon, as even in the event of Mr. Mildmay making a stand, he will stand---no more chance than his sagacious father-in-law Mr. A. Baring would at *Taunton*. We further hear that a Roman Catholic gentleman of great wealth is about to attempt dis-seating Massy Dawson from *Clonmell*, on the interest of Lord Glengall; but when we come to consider the principles of Mr. Dawson, and the *influence* of Lord Glengall in the county of *Tipperary!!* we must confess our hopes are not very sanguine in behalf of this wealthy Papist. We have not forgotten his Lordship's *own* election for this county, nor have the electors, he may feel perfectly well assured. The people in the county of *Monaghan* having just found out that Mr. Shirley has been giving 50*l.* a year, *for the last fifteen years*, to the education of his own tenantry, talk of starting him against Messrs. Leslie and Westenra, but the firm support of Protestantism by the former gentleman will, at least, keep *him* secure in his seat. Coming a little nearer home, we find that Waithman has some idea of starting for the city, but upon what principle, has not been yet made known to us: he had much better think of standing---behind his counter, and taking measure of twills and jaconets, than taking any *measure* from which a recurrence to every public action of his life, either in shrievalty, mayoralty, or any other city distinctions, will cause him an immediate expulsion.

After having given the good people thus much information relative to the motions of some of the different candidates on the assurance of a General Election, it only remains for us to state distinctly that, for the present, there will be no Election at all!

In the absence of any thing of more consequence to attract the public attention during the last week, we have been afflicted by an almost daily account of the appearance of Mr. Martin, the Member for Galway, at Bow-street, complaining of some vituperation he has received from the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, on the subject of his frequent informations against sundry maltreatments of the dumb part of the creation, in defiance of the Act of Parliament bearing the Honourable Member's name. On the mere principle of humanity, we rejoice in common with our kind, at any suppression of so heinous a crime as the ill-usage of a thing which cannot protect itself; and for the furtherance of this desirable object, Mr Martin is entitled to the proper estimation of every right-thinking man; but it is a feeling that may be, and by this gentleman has been, carried a great deal too far; and the very insignificant and vexatious charges preferred by him so continually, have served to weaken the advocacy of more serious charges, and somewhat diverted the attention of the Magistracy from a due consideration of their nature. We premise thus much merely with reference to the Honourable Member; but in allusion to the attacks which have been made upon him, in the Journal against which he has founded this complaint, we cannot avoid expressing our thorough disgust at its conduct throughout, for a more ignorant, a more vulgar, or a more unnecessary system of personality has seldom been indulged in by any public prints; for while the feelings of the veriest vagabond on earth find, in the columns of this paper, a sure defence against the summary infliction of proper punishment for actual crimes, the inhumanity complained of by Mr. Martin, and which has so frequently become, by his interference, subject to the law, is invariably treated by its conductor in a manner derogatory even to common sense or justice. The publicity of this business has been altogether kept up by the *Chronicle*, for the sole purpose of helping out, in these dull times, *its slackened* sale, as no other consideration (nor would that have operated on most other minds) could have induced its proprietor, on appearing before a bench of justice, to suffer itself to be represented by such a man as Adolphus, a person only fit to squabble with all the cut-throats and robbers he has to contend with at the *Old Bailey*; for one of more vulgar and coarser manners, of more actual impudence passing off

for ability, and of lower habits and language, is not allowed to associate with gentlemen. We never see this man, or read his name, without recurring to that nonsensical stanza, descriptive of the *result* of his quarrel with ALLEY,—

AL abuses DOL—
DOL calls AL a skulker;
Fol de rol de rol,
Close by *St. Sepulchre.*

And no one but a person who had been a party concerned in that memorable and mortal defiance, could have used the beastly allusion to Mr. MARTIN'S protection from creditors by the privilege of Parliament, made by him in the course of the examination at Bow Street; and we suppose it is only Mr. MARTIN'S remembrance of the courageous termination of that affair, which has induced him not to force him to one of a similar nature, as he never can have met with a more flagrant instance of the violation of all etiquette, or common civilization, in the course of his whole life.

We must not omit to mention, before we conclude these remarks, our conviction that Mr. MARTIN has acted too precipitately in the business throughout, and attached to the fulminations of the *Morning Chronicle* a consequence that no other person in the kingdom would think it entitled to; he has, moreover, by the violence of his own remarks, and by his singular gesticulations, thrown an air of ridicule over the whole matter, which most probably it would never otherwise have been subject to, and, unless by exposing the ignorance and vulgarity of the paper, he has gained a very trifling advantage. We cannot avoid mentioning another instance of how much a man may err in his desire to do good, which has occurred this week with the Honourable Gentleman, whose conduct we are now discussing, for it will surely be allowed that a more ill-judged or officious letter was never sent by one person to another, than the one lately published in the *Morning Herald*, as forwarded from MARTIN to Mr. BALL HUGHES; and after deprecating the impropriety of such a step, and the liberty of sending a gentleman any letter on such a subject, which Mr. HUGHES very justly declined answering, we can only say, that if the horse, once Mr. HUGHES'S property, be now in the plight Mr. MARTIN describes, the best way he can act to get him out of it, is to buy it himself for the paltry sum to which he refers.

We are glad to perceive that the proceeds of the YORK FESTIVAL have turned out so highly advantageous, as in addition to the great cultivation of MUSIC which such meetings promote, their contributions, in the holy cause of CHARITY, throw a noble reflection on the character of our country; but we must be permitted, with reference to its management, to notice a circumstance not only injurious to the prosperity of such CELEBRATIONS, but conveying a species of insult to the public generally. We allude to the late exclusion of the PRESS, by the Committee superintending the concern; which could only arise through motives of conceit and consequent insolence, or the apprehension of any ignorance in the arrangements being necessarily detected—although we must confess, that the mixture of economy and extravagance apparent throughout the conduct of the whole affair, is quite extraordinary; while we see, as one instance, so insignificant a foreign singer, as MADAME GARCIA receiving £336 for chiming half a dozen songs, when to our own enchanting vocalist, Miss STEPHENS, was paid little more than *half* that sum, and her brother refused a complimentary admission for the purpose of conducting his sister to the orchestra, literally the most outrageous piece of assurance we, at the present moment, recollect. Really, the REVEREND A. DIXON, at the head of this precious Committee, seems little calculated for his situation; and if we were to mention some other traits in this divine's administration, it might propably be the means of opening the eyes of the ARCHBISHOP of YORK, his Patron, who should, we think, have interposed his authority to prevent such a foolish slight to those journals, through the medium of which, alone, that publicity so serviceable to the welfare of this FESTIVAL could be obtained. We make these observations on a general principle, and not with any personal consideration in mind, as we never have, and never will receive that mark of favour which a trifling sum will always procure us; and in closing this notice, we may as well state, that the nature of a part of these animadversions will apply with equal force to the management of the late HEREFORD MEETING, of which a superannuated gentleman by the name of WHITFIELD was conductor, and who, as one specimen of his sagacious administration, obtruded *his own* trashy compositions, in lieu of the sublime productions of the ANCIENT MASTERS.

WANTED,

Whenever A GENERAL ELECTION *does* take place, the following description of persons for the undermentioned places:

For Westminster—A modest man in the room of JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, who, in the event of his coming to the *Poll*, will find no more use in it, than there is in his own.

For Great Yarmouth—Two PROTESTANT Members in the room of the present sitting ones.

For Coventry—A GENTLEMAN in the room of PETER MOORE.

For the City of Gloucester—A person who can read and write, in the lieu of Mr. WEBB. And

For the County of Gloucester—A Gentleman with a head upon his shoulders, and a tongue in his mouth, in place of his brother-in-law, SIR W. GUISE.

LETTERS OF TON.—No. II.

Poetical Effusion, in a Letter from B. H. in reply to the one sent him last week by his Friend T. R.

DEAR R—KES,

Your epistle has put us all three,
Down at Oatlands, my boy, in such charming *esprits*,
That for PARIS I sigh, as my thoughts linger o'er
The many *a spree* we have had there before.
Why don't you return, and not torture us thus
With your brilliant descriptions, but let us discuss
(With a glass of that famous old sherry in view,
Which you know has been always so *cheri* by you)
All your many *bon-tons*, all your *dames friandises*,
And how oft you've been put to your *derniere chemise?*
That 'twill please us to see you I need hardly say,
And you know that we're all in the family way:
N B—Not the way, which in SHAKSPEARE I see,
The ladies who 're fond of their lords wish to be.
As you name your pursuits, and your women, and wine,
I suppose you would like to hear something of mine:
After breakfast I study an hour—then write—
Then set down in a book how we pass'd the last night—
Sometimes *je vais promener sur le dos d'un cheval*,
But *whatever* I do, my wife says "*c'est egal*e;"
Although in the same light her words I can't see,
As I'm told that they mean *she is equal to me!*
Went shooting last Tuesday—had "*beaucoup de jeu*"—
And LADY B—— begs I'll transmit some to you:
I shall therefore send over *deux couple perdrix*,
If you'll promise they shan't make such *game* there of me;
Though to send game to you may be somewhat amiss,
As you've plenty of *game-ing* HOUSE there, as it is.
The Parliament's like to be soon *liquéfie*,
And a GENERAL CHOIX, as the French people say,
We're to have, which, as KING ALLEN whisper'd to me
Of BOB WILSON, a very *choice General* will be.
Two or three caught this year at the *Fishmongers'* HELL,
Sont tombé ensemble par derers les oreils,
And CROCKY and I—, did I tell you before?
As we say on the Boulevards, have "*tombé dehors.*"
Did you hear that we had, t'other day, a debate
On a beautiful print of NAPOLEON THE GREAT,
When a Mounseer amongst us presumed to exclaim—
"Ce n'est pas la resemblance—c'est, c'est *lui*-même:"
While one at his back, who stood watching the scene,
Said, "'tis BUONAPARTÉ surely, not LOUIS you mean!"
And though upon me this French joke they would fix,
'Tis FARLEY'S, who makes all the Pantomime tricks.
Made a trifling mistake at the *Café* to-day,
For LLOYD, who dined with us, just happened to say,
Looking first at the bill—then each separate dish—
"Now BALL, my good fellow, *quelle part de l'affiche?*"
I replied (and just then by ill luck not a word,
Though *alt* mouths were open, from *any* was heard,
For converse, when dinner is served up, will droop)
"I thank you—*no* FISH—I had rather take soup!"
St. Leger just over, and MEMNON has won—
I hear he's *a roarer's* most favorite son *;
The *Greeks* were for HOMER—not quite enough cunning—
And they say that the ALDERMAN'S too fat for running.
MADAME HUGHES has a *Les mauvais room*, and of course
Is very *chévat*—(in English, is *hoarse.*)
Adieu, my dear TOM, and whatever should chance,
I shall name it, the next time I write off to France,
And remain (having sent you all possible news)
Aussi long que ma vit,

Your's sincerely,

B. H—HES.

P.S. I have heard that the reason they call
The kingdom of *France*, by the title of *Gaul*,
Is, because in their politics, pleasures, or larks,
The French are so *bitter* in all their remarks.

Oatlands, Sept. 23, 1825. B. H.

Mr. HUGHES must here metaphorically allude to MEMNON, the supposed son of the Goddess *Aurora.*

COBBETT'S NEW COMEDY.

The following character of Mr. BRIC, the advocate of O'CONNELL, and Editor of the *Dublin Morning Register* appears in a Comedy in three acts, just published by COBBETT, on which it would be superfluous to offer a remark:

Act. I.—Scene 1.—Dialogue between COUNSELLOR PATRICK, COUNSELLOR HOWITZER, COUNSELLOR BLUNDERBUSS.

PAT. But, into *whose hands*, have you heard, is it intended to put this *brief*, if it should (contrary to my hope, I must confess) be resolved to offer a defence?

HOWI. Why, don't you know?

PAT. How should I? I have never been consulted until now.

BLUND. Guess.

HOWI. That he will never do, if you give him an age.

BLUND. 'Tis "Counsellor" BRICK!

PAT. "Counsellor" BRICK! What! that reporter to what BIG O used so justly and so often to call "the *basest* of all earthly things;" that *clerk* to BIG O, who used to receive the attorneys cap in hand, and, as he pocketted their shillings, used, like a true-bred huckster, to spit in his hand, *for luck;* that understrapper, that errand-bearer, that:....

HOWI. and BLUND. It is a shame, indeed. (*Aside.*)

PAT. .... that fellow, who is much more like a great *sawyer* than a great *lawyer*, ...

HOWI. and BLUND. Ah, a, a, a, a, ah!

PAT. .... that hulky heap of stuff, which, apparently conscious of the aptness of the *name* to the matter, has cut off the final K! That pier, that jamb, that pile of rough brickwork, which seems to have been put up by drunken workmen, who, ashamed of their job, left it unpointed and unplastered, and, as it were in derision, to have taken a shovel of mortar, and therewith to have clapped a handful of unbroken bull's hair on its top!.....

HOWI. and BLUND. Ah, a, a, a, a, a, a, *, ah!

PAT. .... that walking heap of rubbish, which, in its excessive modesty, says, that it, "*like Lord Redesdale*, is a *stout* special pleader";* that villanous lump, which seems to cry, as it goes, *stand clear of brick-dust and dirt*, and, at the grave of which, the parson (for no priest will ever go) will certainly say, not "ashes to ashes," but brickbats to brickbats!

HOWI. & BLUND, Hear! hear! hear! hea.... hush! hush! [*Aside.*

* Brick's Speech at Cork.
"A ball of new-dropp'd *horse's dung*,
"Mingling with apples in the throng,
"Said to the pippin, plump and prim,
"See, brother, how *we apples* swim." *Swift.*

Now, I most seriously declare my belief, that, as to all those points in which men differ from the brute creation, Brick is *farther* distant from Lord Redesdale than a ball of *new-dropped horse's dung* is from a Newtown pippin.

As soon as LORD DARLINGTON made his appearance on the Doncaster Race Course, after attending the York Festival, the MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY asked him what brought him there?—"Why, to tell you the truth," replied his Lordship, "I was so sick of the CLERGY that I am come to see *what I can* MAKE of the *Lay*MEN."

THEATRICALS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE opened last evening, but as our limits do not admit of entering into any minutiæ of the performance, we must content ourselves by remarking, that the Theatre looked extremely splendid; the performers, according to their respective merits, were all well received, and while we cannot admire J. RUSSELL'S *Mephostophiles*, who was but "a poor devil" compared to his admirable original, or the *Adine* of Miss GRADDON, with the recollection of her predecessor, still we expect things will improve, although if the Farce of *Raising the Wind* was acted in the hope of *so doing*, it had not the desired effect. Among the changes at the two Patent Theatres, we find that DOWTON is engaged; that "overtures are pending with those great *artistes*," BRAHAM, LISTON, and Miss KELLY; that a Mr. WILLIAMS from the Theatre *Royal*, Worthing, is to appear in a Comedy with Mrs. DAVISON, and that Mr. WALLACK is appointed acting Manager. Well! WALLACK is a clever man, and if the *cacoethes* of acting does not visit him too violently, he is quite capable of doing justice to the important duties of his new station, and is a relief, for which we cannot be too grateful, to the miserable impotence of that Mr. WINSON, who has been so long retained as a kind of JACKAL to this concern, although the display we have had of his public abilities would rather bespeak another sort of termination to the first syllable of this quadruped caterer; and to sum up the prospects of *Drury*, Mr. BOOTH has announced his intention of returning from America to fill KEAN'S place, on the position, we presume, that

"Two stars shine not together in one sphere."

but we can tell the great *Junius Brutus*, that our theatres have quite enough of the mummeries of a *Fair*, as it is, without having another *booth* in them. At Covent Garden we find MR. WARDE, of considerable provincial celebrity, is engaged, and appears to-morrow in the character of *Brutus*, in *Julius Cæsar;* that, moreover, a MR. BLAND, son of our old favourite, is retained, and who, if he have the least particle of his mother's vocal celebrity, must prove an important acquisition. MADAME VESTRIS is also added to the list, with her *suivante*, MRS. GLOVER, of whom they tell the following anecdote: that MORRIS was remarking how ill MRS. G. generally looked of a morning, when MADAME, touching on the lady's acquaintance with MR. HOWARD PAYNE, the American actor, remarked, that she did not all wonder at it, as she had always such *a pain* in her side—which was the cause, we further hear, of the late healed-up breach between these two *Dianas*. MRS. CHATTERLY actually appears, it seems; and Miss LOVE, whose hopes of marriage have miscarried, has returned fully invigorated from the Dover *Peer* breezes.

It is also stated (whether effected by the letter which appeared in this Paper to Mr. CALCRAFT, or not, we do not presume to determine) that the Managers of these two Theatres have come to a resolution, not to give more than 20*l.* per week to any actor or actress, however great their celebrity; and that Miss STEPHENS, "much to the credit of her feelings," has acceeded to this resolution. Now none can be more delighted than ourselves at the return of this enchanting singer, but what credit there can be in accepting 20*l.* per week, when you are assured you will not attract individually as many shillings, we are quite at a loss to determine. The nation, we are quite certain, will be pleased to hear the *true cause* why Mr. BRAHAM did not open the Messiah at the late York Festival, so they shall have it in the following interesting extract from a Morning Paper:

"The various erroneous impressions existing as to the cause of Mr. Vaughan's opening the *Messiah* at York, when Mr. Braham was present, we feel pleasure in stating what we know to be the real fact. Madame Catalani, to prevent a disorganization of the whole Festival in 1823, was allowed to open the *Messiah*, but in compensation for the disappointment, Mr. Vaughan was promised that he should certainly have justice done him whenever a repetition of the Festival occurred On this being stated to Mr. Braham, that gentleman, with the liberal feeling which has ever actuated him, cheerfully coincided in the arrangement."

Mr. LISTON'S benefit turned out, what the benefit of such a great comedian always should be, A BUMPER, though we find, by a letter in the *Morning Herald*, that M. K. and his brother were "robbed by the barefaced and outrageous conduct of a gang of pickpockets;" on which we can only remark, that these two worthy people are not the only ones whose pockets were picked, that went to see such trash as the *Sorrows of Werter.*

COLEMAN'S piece of *Inkle and Yarico* has been produced at the *English Opera House*, principally we presume, for the purpose of shewing MORRIS how to cast it; for a more powerful assemblage of talent, in so trifling an entertainment, we seldom remember to have witnessed. The exquisite acting of Miss KELLY in *Yarico*, was greatly relieved by the comicallity of MATHEWS in *Trudge*, and COOPER'S *Inkle* was as correct a representation as could be wished or conceived, while Miss PATON in *Wowski* sang with all that mastery of voice, and brilliancy of execution, of which she is almost the exclusive possessor, and if we could find any fault in her appearance, it would be the obscuring in so *very* black a dye, a face by nature so very pretty. Beyond these points, we are not aware that any thing of import has occurred; the following week will probably unravel some of the mysteries of the Cabinets of the two National Theatres, and as they arise before our sight, and arrest our judgment, we shall not fail to communicate them to our readers, who, we are well aware, must be all anxiety to know any and every thing, concerning such an extraordinary set of people

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22.

The Court Martial at Washington, have found Commodore Porter guilty of both the charges preferred against him, and adjudged that he be suspended for the term of six months. The sentence has been approved by the President of the United States.

The 1st charge against the Commodore was—"Disobedience of Orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer," in having while in command of the United States, naval forces in the West Indies, on the 14th November, 1824, with a part of the said forces landed on the Island of Porto Rico, in the dominions of the King of Spain, then and still in amity with the United States, and committed in a forcible and hostile manner acts of hostility against the subjects of the said King of Spain, in contravention of the law of nations, and in violation of his instructions from the United States.

In deciding upon this charge, the Court "feels itself called upon to ascribe the conduct of the accused which is deemed censurable, to an anxious disposition on his part to maintain the honour, and advance the interests of the nation, and of the service."

The 2d charge was—"Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer."

(*From the Boston Centinel of August 27.*)

The last *National Journal* contains an article signed by this officer, in which he makes comments on the publications recently made by Mr. Randall, late Special Agent to Cuba, Mr Coxe, the Judge Advocate, and to some editorial remarks in the Journal, in which he refers to the Proceedings of the Courts respecting him, an official record of which is now in the press, for his vindication of the remarks of the two former, and, in allusion to the latter, he has this paragraph: —"I have only to say, that I have been tried and judged by my Peers, and I bow with deference to their decision. I have endeavoured throughout my trials to defend my honour as become a man, and I trust that I can bear my punishmeut without repining. No one has heard me murmur at my sentence; and until they do, no apology appears necessary for either the Court or the prosecution. I do not express a doubt that strict justice has been dispensed to me, and I know not what causes induce* you (the Editors) to believe that doubts rest on the minds of others, as the article alluded to would seem to imply."

The *Washington Gazette* says,—Among the visitors at the Court Martial on Wednesday, we observed the French Admiral commanding the fleet lately arrived in Hampton Roads.

* The Editors make a very suitable exposition of the causes which induced them in the premises.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 23.—Ibrahim Pacha has fixed his headquarters at Tripolizza; the main body of his army is concentrated near that town, which is the basis of his operations.

Setting out from this point, the Egyptian commander has undertaken several expeditions in all directions; several of the enemy's corps under Colocotroni, Ypsilanti, and other chiefs, which attempted to disturb his cantonments, or which threatened his communications, have been constantly repulsed with more or less considerable loss.

The most serious actions since the pretended battle of Tripolizza, (5th July) were fought on the 20th and 21st July, to the south east of Tripolizza, on the road from that town to Mistra.

The report of the death of Ypsilanti, which was spread before the departure of the last courier, is not confirmed. It seems to have been caused by the deaths of two other Greek chiefs, George Gika and Polichroni, who were killed in these engagements. According to the assurances of a witness, Demetrius, and one of the sons of Colocotroni, (probably the one who is known by the name of Genneos) had arrived at Napoli di Romania, as fugitives, and not as conquerors. Several thousand fugitives from the interior of the country are encamped in barracks before the gates of that town. Wretchedness, want of provisions, and a fatal epidemic, daily carried off numbers of these unhappy people. All the fugitives from the Morea, who arrive in Cerigo, one of the Ionian islands, are obliged to go to Calasmo, a small island belonging to the Ionian territory, which is hardly capable of containing so great a number.

After several fruitless attempts, the Capitan Pacha had succeeded, on the 21st of July, in penetrating, with small boats, into the Lagoons before Missolonghi. On the same day the fort of Anatolico, an island to the north of Missolonghi, surrendered to the Turks. The garrison of 300 men are prisoners of war. The inhabitants, to the number of 1500, received entire liberty to retire without obstacle into the interior of the country. The Seraskier Redschid Pacha had already succeeded in cutting off the water of Missolonghi, and in erecting several batteries at a small distance from the main works of the place. The ramparts have already been much injured by the fire of the besiegers; a part of the ditches was already filled up, and several attacks had been attempted against the fortress, when, in the beginning of August, the Greek fleet of nearly sixty sail, including fire-ships, appeared at the entrance of the Gulf of Patras, and revived the courage of the besieged, who, by the confession of their enemies, had valiantly defended themselves, against all their attacks, and the more so as the Capitan Pacha, according to news from Zante, of the 10th of August, seems to have quitted the vicinity of Missolonghi.

BAYONNE, SEPT. 10.—The five Generals are still resident here; the troops forming the garrison, and those in camp, consisting of four regiments complete (say about four thousand men), are drilled or exercised daily. In case of necessity they could quit the field of exercise, and proceed at once on a campaign. No more troops have arrived, though the report is continued that many may be expected in this quarter ere long. The Minister of War will positively be here on the 21st or the 22d of this month, and, it is presumed, before his arrival, considerable reinforcements may be expected. Government has rented an immense tract of land near to the camp of Marac, where the troops are accustomed to sham fights and every manœuvre of battle. In Spain every thing is in confusion, particularly in the capital. The Swiss are much harassed, and being almost continually under arms, about 150, who have served their period of engagement, and refused to renew it, arrived here yesterday. They are heartily tired of the service. They will leave this to-morrow, each for his home or destination. Couriers from France to Spain, and *vice versa*, pass frequently, and the telegraph is often in motion, consequently it is presumed that matters of importance are on the *tapis*.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

An apprehension, it is said, prevails, that the individual who shot himself in Paris lately, was Captain Gough, late of the Life Guards. Captain Gough, it is stated, was residing, with his lady, in the same hotel with the unfortunate suicide, but had left it a few days prior to the commission of the deed. The name of the suicide was Goff.

Mr. Chantrey, the sculptor, is now busily engaged in preparing a marble statue of Mr. Grattan, for Dublin. It is designed, and will be a full-length figure, representing him in the double capacity of a senator and an orator.

A reward of two hundred guineas was offered in Saturday's *Gazette* for the apprehension of the person or persons who lately set fire to two of the new houses erecting near the end of Gray's Inn-lane.

On the 1st instant, an elderly man was discovered lying upon a bed of leaves, in a wood, in the township of Adlington, near which spot he had remained, we understand, from the 16th of August, with the intention, it appears, of courting death in its most horrible form, by exposing himself to the lingering effects of famine and the unwholesome damps of night. Being taken, however, to the constable of Blackrod, who humanely interested himself in his behalf, he was aroused to a sense of his situation; and after receiving some relief, set out on his way to Penrith, in Cumberland. He was in a dreadfully emaciated state, and without a coat, but his appearance otherwise was highly respectable. The following memorandum was found in his pocket by the constable, which was well written, with a pencil:

"August 16th, 1825.—I find myself very fit to die, but not to live; my misfortunes have been great, and I am reduced to poverty. I cannot work; to beg I am ashamed; and to be beholden to my friends I cannot, neither to a parish can I entreat. I have made my peace with God, and I am in perfect charity with all mankind. I was born in the parish of Aldingham, March 30th, 1772. Mean to lie here till I die.

Bolton Express. "ROBERT JACKSON."

The Lord Bishop of Barbadoes has arrived in England. His Lordship came a passenger in the *Fortitude*. Letters are in town from Tobago of the 9th of August, and from Demerara to the 1st. By the latter it appears that two overseers have been poisoned; and the life of Mr. Simpson also attempted by poison. It will be recollected that Mr. Simpson was particularly active in suppressing the insurgents.

HAMPSHIRE MILITIA.—The Duke of Wellington, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, has ordered the North Hants Regiment of Militia to assemble at their head-quarters, in the city of Winchester; and the South Hants Regiment at Southampton, on Wednesday next, for the purpose of being trained and exercised for twenty-eight days.

An inhabitant of Sprattau, in Silesia, was lately arraigned for the crime of bigamy. On the trial it appeared that he had successively married nine wives, who were all present at the trial. The Judges decreed that the best punishment would be to make him live hereafter with the whole nine. The prisoner pleaded the capital punishment on hearing the decision of the Judges, but without effect.

A watch was stolen in the pit of the Opera in Paris; the loser complained in a loud voice, and said, "It is just seven; in a few minutes my watch will strike—the sound is strong—and by that means we shall instantly ascertain where it is." The thief, terrified at this, endeavoured to escape, and by his agitation discovered himself.

Their Graces of Northumberland arrived, last week, at Alnwick Castle, and were received by a very large number of tenantry with strong demonstrations of joy at their coming from abroad. The Duke, on alighting from his carriage, returned his best thanks for their kind feelings towards him, and took occasion to mention, as appropriate to the cause of their meeting him, that he was sure they would receive pleasure at being informed how incorrect the newspaper accounts were on the subject of his mission, as, from the King to the peasant, a marked attention was paid to the British embassy, and to him as his Majesty's representative, which he thought it a duty he owed to the Court of France to acknowledge.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

NEW IRISH COIN.—The most prompt and efficient measures for circulating the new, and withdrawing the old, Irish coin have been adopted. Last week Commissary-General Cumming and Mr. Malassez, the Commissioners for changing the coin, arrived at Greer's Hotel, Omagh. The same day a large train of waggons, heavily laden with the new silver, and guarded by a detachment of the 63d regiment, marched into town. The following day, detachments of the train proceeded for Derry, and the other large towns in the northern district. The currency is now being exchanged at the Court-house, and we hope this desirable object will soon be accomplished.—*Irish Paper.*

Madame de Genlis is at present residing at Boulogne, a small village near St. Cloud, *in a maison de Santé*, where she is actively employed in preparing the last volumes of her *Memoires*.

VOLTAIRE.—The period approaches for the opening of the *sanctum sanctorum* at Paris—namely, the apartments of Voltaire, which have been locked up at his desire ever since his death.

The hop plantations at Whimple, near Exeter, are in a very healthy and luxuriant state, and there is every appearance of an abundant and excellent crop.

THE LATE MRS. WELLESLEY POLE LONG.—On Monday morning last, at the hour of nine o'clock, the remains of this amiable, unfortunate, and much-lamented lady, were removed from Richmond, where she died, on their way to Draycot, in Wiltshire, the seat of Lady Tilney, there to be deposited in the family vault. The melancholy procession consisted of the hearse, in which the coffin was borne, drawn by six horses, and three mourning coaches, drawn by four horses each. The first coach contained Mr. Scarborough and Mr. Wright, and in the two following were the nurse, three maid-servants, coachman, and footman of the late lamented lady. The two Misses Long, and Mr. Bicknel, the late unhappy lady's steward, set off for Draycot post. His Grace the Duke of Wellington joined the mournful procession on Thursday, at Chippenham, within five miles of Draycot.

QUARANTINE.—The following communication from the French Consul-General in London, was yesterday posted at Lloyd's:—

"French Consulate General, Sept 20, 1825.

"SIR—Having been authorised by my Government to acquaint you for the information of Lloyd's, and all others whom it may concern, that the restrictions which had been enforced by the Board of Health at Marseilles, and by the Home Department, have been withdrawn, both for the harbour of Marseilles, and for the other French Ports in the Ocean; and that in future all ships bound from any Port in Great Britain to any Port in France, shall be as formerly admitted, notwithstanding their having or not any Levant goods on board.

"I am, &c. &c.

"Baron SEGUIR, French Consul General.

"To John Bennett, Esq. Lloyd's."

EXECUTION OF PATRICK WELSH.

The firmness which this unhappy man manifested during his trial, he preserved to the termination of his wretched career. Notwithstanding he protested his innocence at his trial, he had no sooner left the Court and returned to his cell than he acknowledged the crime of which a Jury of his country had found him guilty, on evidence which, though strong proof, was still only circumstantial, and in the course of which even the medical evidence had erred most materially, in supposing that the wound which caused the death of his wife was inflicted by a hatchet, whereas it appears from his own statement that her death was in reality caused by repeated blows of a scrubbing-brush.

It cannot be a question that in all cases where the proof of murder rests entirely on circumstantial evidence, the testimony of the medical witnesses who have seen the body is that part of it which will most strongly influence the verdict of the Jury. And the present case in particular furnishes an example, in which it may be presumed that that verdict was founded, in a considerable degree, on the medical testimony; that testimony was in substance, that the death of the woman was caused by an "incised wound" on the back of the head, which it was alleged could only have been produced by a sharp instrument, such as a hatchet. The murderer himself said all along that the wounds in question were produced by a fall down stairs upon some tiles; and it is clear that the tiles were at least as likely to give all the appearances of an incised wound as the scrubbing-brush. We mention this merely to suggest the necessity for extreme caution in the delivery of positive medical opinions.

A very few minutes before eight o'clock the culprit was brought from his cell to the Sheriffs' room. His irons had been already struck off, and though his appearance was sufficiently wretched, he walked in apparently quite unconcerned by his approaching fate. He manifested no recklessness or levity; his demeanour was entirely that of calm resignation, of one who was conscious that the time of his departure was come, and who had been enabled to surmount its terrors. He was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Devereux, a Catholic Priest, who had attended him through the night. To a question from Mr. Sheriff Brown, whether he had any thing to communicate, he replied that he had nothing to say. He then, while the officer was pinioning his arms, turned suddenly round, and was proceeding with great earnestness to give some directions as to the disposal of his clothes, when Mr. Sheriff Brown intimated the propriety of his withdrawing his thoughts at such a time from all earthly matters, and he instantly resumed his former quiet position. When every thing was ready, and he was about being led out, he intimated a wish to pray, and he knelt down with his face to the wall, and for a few seconds seemed to be absorbed in mental supplication to the throne of mercy. He then rose, and in answer to a question from Mr. Sheriff Brown, said, "I am ready in the name of God." These were his last words; he was then led to the scaffold, and in a few seconds he was one of the countless millions who are no more.

EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM.

It will be recollected that a poor woman applied, a short time ago, at the Mansion-house, for advice as to the manner in which it would be advisable for her to proceed in order to make known a claim which she had upon the Duke of Northumberland, to his Grace, and that she stated that her grandfather, Mr. Lomas, who was married to the dowager Duchess of Somerset, had magnanimously given up to the Percy family 80,000*l.*, for which he had the bond of his wife. All the circumstances stated upon that occasion were, it appears, well founded; but there were two or three inaccuracies, which, as the case is so extremely important to both parties, we think it necessary to correct. The name of the unfortunate grand-daughter of Mr. Lomas is Webster, and not Lomas; her father was a citizen of London, and carried on business at No. 87, Newgate-street. Mr. Ceasar, one of the parish officers who investigated her case when she was compelled by the sudden death of her father, and the refusal of the Northumberland family to make any provision for her, states that he believes it to be true in all its leading particulars. The statement that the applicant's mother had received a pension was erroneous; for her mother was no more before her grandmother, who was the wife of Mr. Lomas, died.

Notwithstanding the fact that many days have elapsed since the publication of the remarkable circumstances of the case, and that the Duke of Northumberland has been applied to by petition and by letter, no notice whatever has been taken of the matter, and the unfortunate pauper has often expressed a wish, that if the Duke supposes her to be an impostor, he would vindicate himself by prosecuting her—a course by which her claim would be settled beyond the possibility of further dispute. When the widow of Mr. Lomas died, her only survivor (the complainant) applied to the Rev. Dr. Macleod, the rector of St Anne's, Soho, and put into his possession, according to her statement, the original letter of the late Duke of Northumberland, promising to take care of the descendants of Mr. Lomas, in order that he might interfere with the Percy family in her behalf, and procure a continuance of the annuity of 25*l.* per annum, which had been paid to Mrs. Lomas for 32 years. The Duke of Northumberland, it was stated to the parish officers, excused himself from making any provision for the descendant of Mr. Lomas, on the ground that the Earl of Beverley, the second grandson of the Duchess of Somerset, was in possession of the magnificent fortune which Mr. Lomas gave up with such noble disinterestedness. In August, 1820, the Earl of Beverley paid a visit to the widow of Mr. Lomas, and gave her a guinea. He was exceedingly desirous that she should give up the letter of the late Duke of Northumberland, acknowledging the obligations of the family to the descendants of Mr. Lomas, but this additional evidence of the disinterestedness of his family she positively refused to give; and being a woman of a high spirit, addressed his Lordship in terms not by any means agreeable to the delicate ear of prosperity, especially from one who was considered by some in the light of a poor relation. The Earl has mostly resided in France since that period, and therefore has not been applied to.

We have learned, that soon after the pauper had put her case into the hands of the Rev. Doctor Macleod, and entrusted him with the letter of the late Duke, she was asked by him, whether if the Duke made a permanent provision for her, she would consent to give up the letter containing the secret. To this she readily consented, understanding that the Rev. Gentleman had been in communication with his Grace. She was somewhat surprised a short time afterwards upon learning from the Doctor, that his Grace would give no more than 25*l.*, and that upon the receipt of that sum he (the Doctor) had given up the letter. She then had no alternative; she was in a deplorable condition, and she took the 25*l.* No application was made by her until about two years afterwards, when she applied in a supplicatory letter to Lord Prudhoe, the brother of the Duke of Northumberland, stating the nature of her claims. From his Lordship she received 5*l.* When this pittance was exhausted she applied again, and the Duke sent her 20*l.*, on which she lived for twelve months. All her subsequent applications proved fruitless, and she was driven, as was before stated, to seek relief from the parish. The parish officers, although they can make no allowance to the descendant of the gallant gentleman, to whose generosity the Noble Family are indebted for so large an addition to their wealth, treat her with great respect and kindness. Mr. Ceaser, the hosier, of Newgate-street, when in office as an overseer, very benevolently exerted himself in her behalf.

The following, we are assured, is a verbatim copy of the letter from the Duke of Northumberland, to suppress which such strenuous exertions were made:

"*To John Cowslade, Esq.*

"Ainwick, January 1, 1790.

"DEAR SIR—I have received yours, enclosing one from Mrs. Lomas, and in consequence of your information and her distress, I am very willing to allow her 50*l.* a year for life, which I shall commence as from Christmas last. I have therefore, enclosed a check for 25*l.* for the first half year. I should not have troubled you on the occasion, but I thought it would give Mrs. Lomas an additional pleasure to receive this information from your hands; and I have no doubt but my brother, who is in possession of my late grandmother's personal fortune, which Mrs. Lomas undoubtedly might have claimed, will make any addition as may be thought necessary to the above sum.

"Yours sincerely, NORTHUMBERLAND."

The Duke afterwards made use of the remarkable expression, "Whilst a Percy lives, a descendant of Lomas shall never want."

Such, at least, is the story; and we do not think the Noble Family appealed to would be wrong in doing something about it.

The unfortunate female appeared at the Mansion-house on Monday, to inquire whether any communication had been made respecting her case, and was answered in the negative. Her appearance is indeed well calculated to excite commiseration.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS.

(*Before the Common Sergeant and a Middlesex Jury.*)

Phillis Isted was indicted for stealing 19 yards of riband and other articles, the property of Christian Kidney.

The prosecutrix deposed that she lived at Maida-hill. The prisoner had been her confidential servant for three years, but she discharged her on the 25th of July last. After the prisoner was gone the prosecutrix missed some articles, in consequence of which she caused her lodgings to be searched; and in a trunk belonging to the prisoner were found the riband mentioned in the indictment, a locket, a necklace, and some trimming, all of which belonged to the prosecutrix.

The prisoner in her defence said that all the articles had been given to her by her mistress.

Mrs. Brown stated she had formerly been in the prosecutrix's service. The prosecutrix's memory was not good, in consequence of her being addicted to drinking. Since the prisoner had been in custody, the prosecutrix had offered to give witness an anodyne necklace, if she could give any information against the prisoner.

Several witnesses gave testimony in favour of the prisoner's character.

The Jury found the prisoner *Not Guilty.*

Elizabeth Cox, another servant of Mrs Kidney, was indicted for stealing, on the 8th of June, a gold pencil-case, the property of Ernesto Diana Dominico Spagnioletti.

Mrs Kidney deposed, that Mr. Spagnioletti came to her house on the 8th of June, the day before the drawing-room, to give her a lesson in music. He went away, leaving his gold pencil-case behind.—On the following day, the three servants, Isted, Cox, and Waters, came up into the drawing-room to see her in her court-dress. The pencil-case was then in the room. On the return of the witness from the King's drawing-room, she missed the pencil-case. The servants said they knew nothing of it.

Michael Morris, a police-officer, proved that he found the pencil-case in the prisoner's husband's house, on the 25th of July.

Mr. Spagnioletti identified the pencil-case. It had belonged to Naldi, the singer.

The Jury found the prisoner *Guilty*

Barbara Waters was next indicted for stealing various articles, the property of Miss Kidney, but was *acquitted.*

OLD COURT.

James Collins, aged 24, a coachman, was charged with the wilful murder of Nicholas Dawkins, by wilfully and maliciously throwing and casting him upon the ground, and then forcing the wheel of a coach he was driving over the right leg of the deceased, which fractured it, and caused his death.

The prisoner was also charged on the Coroner's Inquest with manslaughter.

Mr. BOLLAND stated the case.

The Earl of Westmorland sworn, examined by Mr. BRODERICK, stated as follows:—I was at Lord George Cavendish's, in Burlington-house, on the evening of the 23d of May last. I went from the house about half-past twelve, towards the gate, and observed two carriages closely jammed together I asked for a police-man, whom I desired to do his duty: he spoke to the person whom I since knew to be Collins, the prisoner, and then went in front of the carriage the prisoner was driving. I apprehend the other carriage must have given way, as the prisoner drove with great velocity immediately after into the yard. Being struck with his improper conduct, I followed the carriage, and asked the driver whose it was, he said it belonged to Lady Lambert. I then returned to the house, and told her what had passed On my return I found the police officer lying against the wall with his leg broken; he must have been the man I spoke to to do his duty, but I did not observe him so closely as to be positive he was the same. I saw him in front of the carriage, but did not hear what he said. I saw no violence on his part.

James Porter—I am servant to Lord Westmorland, and attended his Lordship to Lord George Cavendish's; we got to the gate, and there were two carriages jammed in it; some person called a police-man, who went in front of them with a staff in his hand, and desired the coachman to move back. The officer took hold of the reins of one of the carriages, and it gave way; the other then passed in at a fast trot; whilst passing through the gateway, the carriage passed quite close to me, and struck the officer on the leg; he immediately fell, and I went to his assistance; he complained of great pain, could not stand, and said his leg was broken; he was then placed on a door, and taken to St. George's Hospital.

To questions by Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE---I don't know which carriage entered first.

Samuel David Dance---I am porter to Lord George Cavendish. I collect seeing a number of carriages come to Burlington House on the night of the accident. There were two gates opened on that night. The carriages advanced through the centre or western gateway. Two carriages were jammed together, and the coachmen were flogging their horses, when my Lord Westmorland came up, and desired the officer to do his duty, who did so, by trying to force them back. One of them went back, and there was then a general rush in; the officer was thrown down where I stood, about four or five yards from the gate.

Cross examined—This being the western-gate, was the proper access to the house. The carriage drove the officer in four or five yards, and he was then knocked down, and run over. I did not particularly notice whether the horses, finding the passage freed, did not rush on of their own accord without being whipped; the transaction occurred so suddenly it was certainly an accident.

By Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE—I did not see the officer hang by the reins or the pole. As he passed me he was in front of the horses, a little way beyond me; he was either thrown down or fell down.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin—I was passing along Piccadilly, and saw a number of carriages extending from the gateway to St. James's-street; they were not in line; all in confusion. Two carriages were whipped up furiously together into the western gate They were contending for priority of entrance. The gateway being insufficient for two they became blocked up; the coachmen persevered whipping, and I told them it was a shame, as they could not both get in together. They took no notice, and I repeated, "You scoundrels, you will spoil your masters' horses and carriages too." I was either disregarded or not heard by them, and they continued lashing their horses. Several persons exclaimed to me, "Bravo, Sir!" I called for an officer, and some person in the yard called out, stand back, or put back. Both men backed a little, and one of the drivers renewed his whipping, and darted into the yard furiously. I then heard a cry that a man was run over. I did not see what took place inside, as the multitude prevented me.

Thomas Dawkins—I am brother to the deceased, and visited him daily at the hospital after the accident occurred. He was perfectly acquainted with his dangerous state for two months previous; the night before he died, he said he knew he must go (die). On that same night he told me to come next morning early, and he died at half-past nine o'clock; he said "he was a murdered man, that it was all *dickey* with him;" he said "if the coachman had not whipped on so, he would not have been run over;" this he repeated half an hour before he died. A fortnight before his decease, he said that when the coachman drove on he had hold of the pole and the reins, that he was going backwards and down he fell, when the wheel went over his leg.

Cross examined.—I heard him say the surgeon had given him some hopes of living.

Mr. Pittman and Mr. Jefferies, surgeons in St George's Hospital, described the nature of the wound received by the deceased.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE called on the prisoner for his defence.

The prisoner said he was heartily sorry for the accident, and was not aware of it at the time it occurred.

Mr. Moses Holland (for the defence) stated, that he witnessed the confusion that took place amongst the carriages opposite Burlington House, and he did not think the prisoner had used much whipping to his horses.

Lady Lambert and several other respectable persons gave him a good character.

Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE summed up the evidence to the Jury, and said it did not appear that there was any particular malice that could have operated on the mind of the prisoner to induce him to cause the death of the deceased. Perhaps, on the score of humanity, they could infer, that as the prisoner had not seen the deceased, he could not be considered guilty of murder—though with regard to the charge of manslaughter, the evidence was entitled to their consideration

The Jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict of *Not guilty.*

(Before Mr. Justice GASELEE.)

William Leadley was arraigned for the manslaughter of Jane Leadley, his wife.

Anne Major deposed that she saw the prisoner beating the deceased with a stick; the latter was at that time partially intoxicated. The marks of the blows appeared on her arm. She died thirteen days after, in her own house. The prisoner was an affectionate husband while the deceased remained sober, clean, and comfortable. The deceased took refreshment several times after she had received that beating; she drank gin the very hour before her death—(Here some laughter sounded through the Court; his Lordship severely censured it as indecorous and unfeeling.) She was generally addicted to the use of strong liquors.

It appeared from the evidence of her medical attendants, that the bruises on her arm arising from the blows of the stick, had been inflamed by the excessive quantity of spirits drunk by her during her illness, and that the injurious effects of the spirits upon her constitution were the real cause of her death, and that the blows of the stick were not.

Mr. Justice GASELEE stopped the trial here, and directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner—Not Guilty.

His Lordship complained of the discrepancies which occurred between the depositions of witnesses before the Magistrates and their subsequent evidence before the Court. In the present case the first witness had said before the Magistrate that the prisoner had kicked his wife; to-day she deposes that he did not. The frequency of these inconsistencies called for the strictest attention of the Police Magistrates to the manner of taking the depositions.

(Before Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE.)

Mary Goggin, a young Irishwoman, was arraigned for having in company with two Irishmen (Brown and Sullivan) not yet in custody, robbed Catherine Sweeny, a compatriot of her's, of two sovereigns and a gold ring, in a field near the Commercial-road.

The prosecutrix, one os the most eloquent of her sex, swore to the commission of the offence, in language more copious and energetic than correct or intelligible.

Mr. Adolphus's cross-examination of her was an amusing conflict between practical acuteness on one side, and crafty evasion on the other. The Learned Gentleman's ingenuity was exhausted in obtaining direct answers to his questions, and failed to elicit any thing which could shake the statements in her examination in chief.

The Jury, however, appeared to differ in opinion from the prosecutrix, as they acquitted the prisoner.

NEW COURT.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

James Short, a man about 50 years of age, who was employed as an hostler at the Bull and Mouth Inn, was put to the bar, charged with having, in the month of July last, "unlawfully and designedly" killed two mares, the property of Mr. Shearman, the proprietor of the Bull and Mouth Inn.

The case was clearly made out against the prisoner.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

CASE OF MR. PALIN FOR THE ROBBERY AT THE AUCTION MART.

This case, which has excited such a general degree of interest, stood No. 18, on the list, and the Court fixed the trial for five o'clock precisely. Immediately after Mr. COMMON SERGEANT left the Bench, Mr. ARABIN took his seat; and the prisoner, who had been out upon recognizances, appeared on the floor, and was instantly placed in the dock. He is a man apparently sixty years of age, of small features, very respectably dressed, and wore a profusion of powder.

Mr. Shelton, the Clerk, then arraigned the prisoner, and read the indictment, which charged him with stealing, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow, four Bank of England Notes for the payment of 1,000*l.* each, the property of Mr. Francis Robinson—to which the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. BRODERICK and the Hon. Mr. LAW conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. ALLEY and ADOLPHUS the defence.

Mr. BRODERICK rose and stated, that he begged leave to move for a postponement of this important trial, which he grounded upon facts stated in an affidavit which he held in his hand, made by Mr. Hobler, the Solicitor for Mr. Robinson, in which the prosecutor himself joined —which went to state, that to support this case to a conviction, the evidence of three persons was very material and necessary: these persons were—Mons. Emericque, the money-changer at Paris; and his wife, and Mademoiselle Marcelli, the keeper of the Hotel Valvois, in the same capital. An application had been made to his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to procure the attendance of these individuals from Paris; a communication was in consequence made to my Lord Granville, the British Secretary at Paris—and by that Nobleman to the French Government, communicating the wish of the British Government. A few days ago, a despatch arrived from Lord Granville at the Foreign Office in Downing-street, stating that he would report the case to the French Ministers, who would act as they deemed proper. And, on Friday last, Mr. Hobler received a note from Mr. Dawson, the Under-Secretary of State, stating, that in another despatch that had arrived from Paris, he had received a letter from Lord Granville upon the subject, stating that he had laid the case before the French Authories—and, up to the time of the despatch leaving Paris, they had returned no answer.. The Learned Counsel said it was upon these grounds that he moved for a postponement of the trial. It might be said that the affidavit did not say at what period the witnesses named would be in attendance, but that would be next to an impossibility, under all the circumstances; and when it was considered that the case was in agitation between the British and French Governments, there could be no specific time stated when it was likely to procure the attendance of these witnesses. The Learned Counsel, therefore, trusted the Court would consider the affidavit shewed sufficient cause, and that there had been the necessary exertions and vigour used on the part of the prosecution to prevent any unnecessary inconvenience to the accused, or to avert the ends of justice.

Mr. LAW, on the same side, urged that the affidavit just read by his Learned Friend was couched in those terms of certainty that left no doubt but exertions were making by the British Government with the French nation to procure the appearance of the foreign witnesses.

Mr. ADOLPHUS replied against the application, and was followed by Mr. ALLEY.

The COURT was of opinion that the application should be granted.

The trial was then adjourned. and the accused entered into his own security in 2,000*l.*, and four sureties in 500*l.* each, to appear when called upon.

YORKSHIRE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

YORK, SEPT. 17.

The third Concert on Thursday was not so well attended as the second, but the company was much more select. The heat, however, was grievously oppressive, and compelled many to retire before the performance concluded. To the inadequate means of ventilation the extreme sultriness of the weather was superadded, for during the whole week the sun has not only been excessively fiery, but the atmosphere close, and both quite exhausting, even to persons of robust constitutions. The whole of the performances on Thursday evening went off with *eclat*.

Yesterday morning exhibited the same hurry and crowding to arrive at the Cathedral as the preceding one. The Duke of Devonshire entered the Royal box along with the Archbishop of York. The Earl of Harewood was also present, together with a host of other Noblemen. After the chorus from the Dettingen Te Deum, Miss Travis sang Handel's "What though I trace," with remarkable judgment, taste, and effect. The last line, "How vain were all I knew," contrasted in the most beautiful manner with that which it succeeded, and the execution of the cadence, was gracefully precise. Phillips's "Tears such as tender fathers shed," was very successful; and the Dead March in Saul, which followed, was performed with fearful solemnity. Miss Stephens's "Praise the Lord," was not exactly suited to her powers or style. After some other pieces not peculiarly effective, a motet, by Hadyn, "The arm of the Lord is upon them," as introduced into the Oratorio of Judah, by Gardiner, of Leicester, was performed, and imparted unmixed delight. The rest of the performances gave much satisfaction, and lasted till within a few minutes of six o'clock in the evening. The Fancy Ball in the evening was really splendid, and the company of the very first class. The Duke of Devonshire was present in military uniform, and had a circle round him of the first beauty and brilliancy. The Marchioness of Londonderry was said to wear jewels and other costly ornaments to the value of 30,000*l.*

From the calculations already made, the amount received is about 20,000*l.*; expended, 18,000*l.*, from which, deducting the 6,000*l.* for the erection of the Music-Hall, and there will remain 8,000*l.*

The following is a statement of the number of persons present each day:—

MORNING.		EVENING.	
Tuesday	3,400	Tuesday	1,180
Wednesday	5,850	Wednesday	1,894
Thursday	6,123	Thursday	1,470
Friday	5,500	Fancy Ball	2,200

In the morning, after the conclusion of the Festival, the Marquis of Aylesbury presented the Committee with 50*l.*, making the whole receipts 20,250*l.*

No better proof can perhaps be found of the prosperity of the country than that which this Festival exhibits. The sum expended in the purchase of tickets, it has been already stated, exceeds 20,000*l.*; and the expenses of the company in coming to, and returning from, York, and their lodgings and other accommodations and purchases in that city, will add at least 100,000*l.* to that sum for the week's entertainment.

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and most of the Nobility and Gentry, use now PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL. It ought really to be generally known, that physicians have of late experienced that those who wear false hair are subject to complaints in the head, as the false hair, through the warmth, will shrink, become tight, makes a dent round the head, and prevents free circulation of the blood in the head, causes head-ache, giddiness, slight apoplexy, and other complaints; but it is proved through the aromatic Oils Prince's Russia Oil is prepared with, makes it healthy, and by often rubbing the head all over with it, when the false hair is taken off, is wholesome, refreshing, and cooling, and will prevent the above complaints; even eminent medical men have recommended it to the King. The Duchess of Rutland has declared in a letter to Mr. Prince, from experience, has found his Russia Oil the best article for preserving the hair. Colonel Grant has often declared to the proprietor, that from experience he has found the Russia Oil the best article for the hair.—Also a Gentleman, turned of sixty, has a good head of hair and whiskers, and not a single hair grey, and has declared it is through the Russia Oil, for he has used it constantly for the last twelve years; and when in the country and out of Russia Oil, and not having used it for a fortnight, his hair began to get harsh and inclined to turn grey, but by using it again, it became immediately soft and dark; it is really a wonder, for whoever sees him are quite surprised at his having such a fine head of hair and whiskers, without any grey at his age. The Gentleman has given the proprietor leave to mention his name and residence to respectable persons, to convince them the above is a fact. There are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen who have used constantly Prince's Russia Oil, have also declared that it is the best article for the hair. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, through the aromatic oils it is now prepared with, is acknowledged the wholesomest and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, which hundreds of Ladies have experienced. It is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or false hair, will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which thousands of Gentlemen have experienced when used regularly. It is an old saying—'Tell the truth, and fear nobody.' If persons are bald, and the roots are entirely gone, it is against nature that any article can restore it; and if persons pretend to restore hair when the roots are gone, by any article, it is a falsity. Persons who have begun to get bald, ought to be particular to use the Russia Oil daily, or at the least every other day, as there must be a complaint in the scalp, which may go further, and carry off the hair entirely, if neglected, which has often been the case.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 1*l.* which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A Prince, No. 9, Poland-Street, Oxford Street, London,*" on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits. Good allowance for exportation. Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as imposters are going about to counting-houses with counterfeit Russia Oil, saying it is the genuine.

BY the KING'S ROYAL PATENT.—GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM, the greatest discovery ever found out for Coughs, Consumptions, and Asthmas.—Messrs. N. and S. GODBOLD beg leave to inform the Public, that the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp Office have allowed their names to be printed on the stamps that cover the corks of their VEGETABLE BALSAM, to secure it from fraud. The Purchaser may in consequence rely on its being genuine. The various and sudden changes of the weather at this season of the year are particularly dangerous to the above complaints, the Balsam is therefore strongly recommended to be kept in the house by every family, that is may be taken on the first attack of cold. In that case it never has failed of its usual success, or even in the first stage of a consumption it has restored the patient, and distinguished itself by cures unequalled, under circumstances when numbers of the first medical abilities had consigned their patients to despair, and it is allowed by them to be the only efficacious remedy. Stronger proofs cannot be given, than being recommended by the following nobility:—The Most Noble the Marquis of Lothian, the Right Hon. Viscount Dudley and Ward, the Right Hon. Lords Macdonald, Grantley, Fortescue, Montford, the Right Hon. late Viscountess Dudley and Ward, Dowagers Grantley, Falmouth, and Fortescue, Lady Appreece, Sir Francis Blake, Edward Newnham, John Coghill, George Armstrong, and Robert Peate, Generals Doyle and Dronly, Colonels Baker, Debath, Lenox, &c.—Advice every day from ten to two, at No. 3, Bloomsbury square, where only it is sold at Cost Price, as usual, to the Poor.—Sold Wholesale and Retail, No. 3, Bloomsbury-square; and retail at Messrs. Newbury and Sous, and Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Messrs. Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard; T. and C. Butler, Cheapside; Sanger, No. 150, Oxford-street; J. & C. Evans, Long-lane, and all principal Venders in town and country, at 18s. the pint, and 9s. the half-pint.—Orders sent to any part of England by coach in quart, three pint, four ditto, and six pints to any part of England applicable to ease stated.

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS, prepared from the most choice stomachic and aperient Drugs of the Materia Medica, are proved to be unparalleled in the cure of Bilious Complaints, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Flatulency, Sick Head ache, Heart-burn, habitual Costiveness, and other complaints incident to the alimentary canal; they are also singularly efficacious in the cure of Palsy, Gout, Worms, and the Jaundice, and a powerful restorative of the system after too free an indulgence at the table, as they strengthen the digestive organs, induce a healthy action of the Liver, and promote a free and regular circulation. Females at a certain period of life should never be without them. Prepared without Mercury, or any ingredient which may endanger health by cold, requiring neither confinement or restriction of diet, nor can their virtues be the least impaired by time or change of climate.

Prepared by the Proprietor, J. STIRLING, Chemist, &c. No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, and may be had of E. Stirling, 20, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.—Those only are genuine which are signed "J. Stirling," on the Stamp Label, with his own writing.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—There is not, perhaps, in the whole Materia Medica any one remedy which so effectually relieves the pain of a suffering patient as the AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP. Who can watch the writhing tortures into which a lovely infant is often convulsed during the period of dentition, without feeling sympathy for its sufferings? and who would hesitate to procure a remedy, when a remedy can be found, which is obvious by the effectual relief afforded in so many distressing cases which are daily coming to the notice of Mrs. JOHNSON? Therefore, mothers ought never to be with out the American Soothing Syrup in the Nursery; for if a child awakes in the night with pain, by only rubbing the gums with a few drops of the Syrup, it will immediately open the pores, heal the gums, and thereby prevent fevers and convulsions; for should it come in competition with any other disorder, it often destroys the mother's brightest hopes.—To be had wholesail and retail, of Johnson and Co. 28, York-place, City-road; and by their appointment, of all principal Medicine Venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d. per bottle.—None are genuine, unless signed on the stamp with Mrs. Johnson's own hand-writing, as there are several spurious sorts.

BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, Corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above:—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are peculiarly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½*d.* and 2s. 9*d.* each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street, and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Hollies street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford street; White, No. 1, and Yarde, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom, Mr. Renard, No. 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of these Pills in Paris.

A CHALLENGE FOR 1000 GUINEAS.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER, and PERFUMER, No. 181, FLEET-STREET, (Two Doors from Fetter-lane, claims the honour of announcing that by the urgent request of many distinguished friends, who so highly patronised him while conducting Mr. Money's business, he has opened an Establishment, and respectfully solicits the attention of the connoisseurs in the scientific Art of Hair-cutting. By many years application to this particular department of his profession in London and Paris, he is enabled to introduce a new and peculiar system, never contemplated by the vulgar empirics who presume to call themselves Hair cutters, but who in fact only destroy the head of hair. Moss's style rigidly adhering to fashion, always adapts itself to each particular countenance the grand desideratum, and his intercourse with the Courts of Europe furnishes him with a never failing variety. Moss begs to state that his personal attention, and that of his Chief Artist late with Money, are devoted to Hair-cutting, as he never trusts so important an operation to inexperienced apprentice boys.

The beautiful system of fabricating perukes, scalps, and heads of hair, Secundum Naturam, has claimed Moss's particular attention, and he submits to the Beau Monde an exquisite specimen of talent in his new system of Wig making, every hair is singly inserted, the superfluous of the skin and complexional colours of the head are astonishingly imitated—the whole forming a coup d'œil, the most brilliant and natural, calculated to embellish the charms of youth or cover the deficiencies of age.

Moss has prepared a superlative choice of Ladies' Fronts, on a new system, that always retain their curl. Platts and Curls, in all the variegated Tints and shades of nature, which, with an assortment of French Perfumery, he invites his best friends—the public—to examine. Patent Hair Brushes on Moss's new plan, are ready for the taste of the curious: and for One Thousand Guineas he challenges competition with all Europe in every branch of his Profession.—Vivat Rex et Industria omnia vincit.

FROM LAST N[illegible]'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 23d Sept. 1825.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, E. Wetherel to be Cornet, vice Dundas—9th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet Hon. W. E. Fitz Maurice to be Lieutenant, vice Musgrave—N. Weekes to be Cornet, vice Fitz Maurice—18th Regiment of Foot, Ensign E. K. Young to be Lieutenant, vice Lynar—29th ditto, Lieut. J. Weir to be Captain, vice Pennington; Ensign G. Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Weir; P. S. Fitz Gerald to be Ensign, vice Browne—32d ditto, Ensign F. D. Hodges to be Lieutenant vice Harrison—C. S. Beazley, to be Ensign, vice Hodges—40th ditto, J. Stopford, to be Ensign, vice Floyer—46th ditto, F. W. Martin, to be Ensign, vice Taylor—53d ditto, T. Cargeny, to be Ensign, vice Hill—58th ditto, K. Mackenzie, to be Ensign, vice R. A. Mackenzie—Ceylon Regt., Lieut. W. Keen, from the half-pay of the 97th foot to be Lieut.

Royal Veteran Companies for Service at New South Wales.—To be Captains—Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Dumaresq, from half-pay 9th foot—Capt. R. Robinson, from half-pay 17th Light Dragoons—Capt. J. D'Arcey, from half-pay 26th foot—To be Lieutenants—Lieut. W. Bell, from the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieut. J. Warner, from the 1st West India Regt.—Lieut. S. Collins, from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieut. R. Travers, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieut. R. Dutton, from the 98th foot—Lieut. J. Sweeny, from the 60th foot.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HARVEY, Islington, surgeon. Sol. Mr. Johnson, Carmarthen-street, Tottenham-court-road.

W. WALKER and T. BAKER, Cannon-street, City, wholesale grocers. Sol. Gadsden and Barlow, Austin Friars.

Z. HULTUM, Catherine court, Tower-hill, merchant. Sol. Messrs. Tomlinson, Thomson, Baker, and Smith, King's Arms-yard, Colman-street.

T. AUGHTIE, Poultry, seal-engraver. Sol. Mr. Webb, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

R. ROBINSON, Saracen's Head, Friday-street, tavern-keeper. Sols. Mr. Fisher, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

G. HUDDY, Mark-lane, hop and seed-merchant. Sol. Mr. Robinson, Walbrook

W. J. ROBSON, Oxford-street, grocer. Sol. Messrs. Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-street.

J. EMERSON and S. S. EMERSON, Whitechapel-road, corn-factors. Sol. Mr. C. Eicke, Old Broad-street.

T. TUCKER, High-street, Borough, oilman. Sol. Messrs. Atkins and Davis, Fox Ordinary-court, Nicholas-lane.

J. O. JOHNSON and J. O'CALLAGHAN, Liverpool, merchant, Sol. Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Faulkener, Bedford-row, London.

N. BYERS, Bath street, Clerkenwell, oilman. Sol. Mr. Harrison, Walbrook buildings, Walbrook.

T. BUTLER, Old Radford, Nottingham, joiner. Sol. Mr. Gregory, Clement's-inn.

J STEVENS, Lime-street, wine-merchant. Sol Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, Basinghall-street.

J. BOOTY, Newport, Isle of Wight, grocer. Sol. Messrs. Ellis, Sons, Walmsley, and Gorton, Chancery-lane.

J. G. M[illegible]LEN and R. ALGER, Change-alley, timber-merchants. Sol. Mr. Godmond, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 17. R. Johnson, Lane-End, Stafford, earthenware-manufacturer.—Oct. 25. T. Ho[illegible]es, Nottingham, corn factor.—Oct. 27. T. Holland, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.—Oct. 15. J. Tomsey, Beaumont-street, Mary-le-Bone, grocer.—Oct. 1[illegible]. D. Hazard, Hackney, merchant.—Oct. 14. C. Eade, Stowmarket, Suffolk, grocer.—Oct. 15. J. Lancaster, jun. Bethnal-Green-road, butcher.—Oct. 14. C. W. Corfield, Norwich, currier.—Oct. 17. D. Stones and T. Ashworth, York, turners.—Oct. 1[illegible]. [illegible] Pine and E. Davis, Maidstone, millers.

CERTIFICATES.—Oct 15.

T. Borer, Sutton, Surry, horse-dealer.—J. Wright, St. Pancras, cheesemonger.—J. Badcock, Abingdon, Oxford, gentleman.—T. T. Mare, J. E. Mare, and W. Mare, Plymouth, iron-founders.—R. Drury, Park-street, Southwark, brewer.—J. Carter, Hanover-square, milliner.—J. Beazley, Houndsditch, trunk-maker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. Gifford and W. J. Gifford, Gillingham, Kent, grocers.—E. Barham and M. Barham, Bread-street, milliners.—J. Cork and J. Blagg, New Bond-street, silk-mercers.—T. Howard, W. Howard, and S. Howard, jun. New Broad-street, merchants.—H. Parry and T. Jackson, Birmingham, tailors.—M. Howard and W. T. Smith, stock-brokers.—B. Eatly and H. Orum, Sutton, Surry, lime-burners.—S. S. Lawrence and J. Bonner, Hatton-garden, dress-makers.—T. Pope and W. Pope. Bedeque, Prince Edward's Island, ship-builders.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 16.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Brent Brent, Esq. Barrister-at-law, Steward and one of the Judges of His Majesty's Palace Court of Westminster, in the room of Burton Morice, Esq. deceased.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

GIACOMO DONIA, JOHN POOK, and THOMAS SARDY, Colonnade, Haymarket, tavern-keepers, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 29.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM LOW, Wood-street, Cheapside, haberdasher. Sols. Messrs. Van Sandau and Tindale, Dowgate-hill.

SAMUEL FERRY, High-street, Shoreditch, tripeman. Sol. Mr. Brough, Shoreditch.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Wallingford, Berkshire, innkeeper. Sols. Messrs. Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn.

GEORGE LYNAM, Stoke upon-Trent, Staffordshire, flint and colour grinder. Sol. Mr. Edmunds, Chancery-lane.

DAVID CRESWELL, Nottingham, twist-machine-maker. Sols. Messrs. Long and Austen, Gray's-inn.

WILLIAM WHEELHOUSE, Norwich, linen-draper. Sols. Messrs. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

DIVIDEND.

Oct. 11. W. Lacon, Oswestry, Shropshire, ironmonger.

CERTIFICATES.—Oct. 11.

R. J. Greetham, Liverpool, ship-chandler—J. and S. Waldie, Dalston, Cumberland, manufacturers—H. Congrave, Chapel-street, Edgeware-road, tailor—E. Willington, Birmingham, cabinet-case maker—F. Nicholson, Manchester, corn dealer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Stevenson and J. Otley, Sheffield, merchants—T. Evans, H. Christie, and F. Ball, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, bobbin-net machine-manufacturers—R. Dix and C. Edwards, Three-Hammer-alley, Broadway, Southwark, brewers—J. Edleston and G. Lowe, Manchester, manufacturers—E. Place and E. Mullett, Bond-street, Hanover square, dress-makers—E. Furber and W. Makinson, Liverpool, timber-measurers.—J. Brown, W. Harwood, and J. W. Brumby, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers—J. M'Crum and E. Ainsworth, Liverpool, brewers—R. Lovett and F. Moore, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers—D. Trafford and R. Towers, Lincoln, maltsters—J. Kelly and W. Neilson, Leicester, drapers—J. Osmond and J. Brett, Smithfield, beast salesmen—J. Andrews and J. Buckley, Salford, Lancashire, woollen printers—J Thomas and W. Lloyd, Liverpool, ship-brokers—W. D. Moore and T. Hastings, Clement's-lane, dealers in hams.

DONCASTER ST. LEGER.

The Great St. Leger Stakes, of 25 sov. each, for 3 yr. old colts. 8st 2lb., and fillies, 8st. St. Leger Course. (88 sub.)

Mr. Watt's b c. Memnon, by Whisker........................ 1
Mr. Russell's b. c. The Alderman, by Bourbon................ 2

Twenty-eight others started, but were not placed.

Fleur-de-Lis fell (crossed as reports says, by a north country jockey), and over him dropped Zirza, but luckily neither of the riders nor horses were injured. Such was the crowded situation of this race, that Arnall, who rode Brother to Addy, and many others were absolutely obliged to place their knees and legs along the horses' shoulders and necks, having no possible means of riding otherwise. W. Scott rode Memnon. The ground was run in three minutes and twenty-three seconds and a half.

BETTING AT STARTING.

3 to 1 agst. Memnon	12 to 1 agst. Cleveland
6 to 1 —— Homer	17 to 1 —— Addy
5 to 1 —— Redgauntlet	25 to 1 —— Pastime
10 to 1 —— Alderman	1000 to 20 —— Dauntless

*** Among the arrivals from Paris we observe the names of those celebrated Hair-cutters and Perruquiers, MONEY and HIPPOLITE, of 13, Fleet-street, who had the honour of attending the Duchess de Berri the Vice Chancellor, and many distinguished personages then visiting Boulogne, after which these fashionable Coeffeurs went on to Paris, and now returned with a large assortment of ornamental hair, of the newest fashion.

To Sail from Gravesend, October 3, and has room for a few Passengers only,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH [illegible], the fine coppered Ship, PRINCE REGENT, burthen 400 Tons. WIL[illegible] B. LAMB, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. Has very superior [illegible] accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to [illegible], BAGSTER, and BUCHANAN, 33, Mark-lane.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT IN THREE [illegible] Professor F——, removed from Chancery Lane to 56, High Holborn, [illegible] to give Lessons at home and abroad, with an incomparable success. His s[illegible] a fashionable conversation, so dexterously united with theory, and so agr[illegible], that pupils are warranted to understand it before one month's instruct[illegible] without the trouble of learning by heart.——Furnished apartments, with [illegible] board. Apply at 56, High Holborn, opposite Great Turn Style.

SODA WATER.—WM. CLARK, No. 21, MAIDEN-[illegible] Covent Garden, Soda Water Manufacturer to the Royal Family, most [illegible] informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the public in general, that he man[illegible] the above article of a very superior quality: it is warranted to be f[illegible] metallic impregnations in consequence of its being prepared in glass [illegible] N. B. Superior Jamaica Ginger Beer, and Fine Sparkling Lemonade, [illegible]ttles.) They are warranted to keep good to twelve months.

FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's PACKETS start from off the Custom-house or the Tower, for
CALAIS, daily, (Sundays excepted);
BOULOGNE, every Wednesday and Saturday;
OSTEND, every Wednesday and Saturday;
HAMBURGH, every other Saturday; 10th and 24th;
YARMOUTH, every Thursday Morning;
MARGATE, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine o'clock, and also on every Saturday at Twelve o'clock;
RAMSGATE and BROADSTAIRS, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Eight;
NEWHAVEN to DIEPPE every Wednesday and Saturday, calling at Brighton Pier when the weather permits;
RAMSGATE to CALAIS, every Friday, and RAMSGATE to BOULOGNE, every Monday.

For the convenience and safety of the Public, the time of Starting is regulated to secure the entrance of the Packets into the Harbours on arrival.

Full information may be had at the Agents, viz.—Mr. Saunders, Calais and Boulogne, Mr. Chapman, Dieppe; Mr. Crowe, Ostend; Mr. Delaval, Hamburgh; Mr. Galignani, Paris; Messrs. Laws and Son, Yarmouth; Messrs. Squire and Edwards, Norwich; Mr. Carter, Margate; Mr. Black, Lucumbe's Library, Brighton; Mr. Martin, Ramsgate; Bull and Mouth, Western, Coach-office, 40, Regent Circus, Piccadilly; Sharpus, 13, Cockspur street; Middleton, 359, Exeter 'Change, Strand; Steven's Hotel, Bond-street; Brown's, Park-street, Oxford-street; Regent Bazaar, New Road; Murray, 63, Fleet-street, corner of Bouverie-street; at the Custom-house Quay, and at the Company's Office, 24, Crutched Friars.

CHAS. BESSELL, Secretary.

THE great Celebrity of the late Dr. WM. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, both as a physician and botanist, is too well known to require expatiating upon. He was eminently successful in applying the virtues of herbs and roots, as a radical cure for various disorders of the human body.

Dr. Robertson's VEGETABLE MEDICINE has never failed effecting a cure in all scorbutic and chronic disorders, bilious complaints, nervous diseases, and fevers in general. Innumerable documents, from persons of the highest respectability, attesting astonishing cures, are in the hands of the proprietor for inspection.

The medicine is sold in pint bottles at eleven shillings each, and in quart bottles one pound. Orders, inclosing a remittance, to be addressed to Dr. Robertson, No. 7, Bloomsbury-square, where it is sold by the sole proprietors; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 99, Fleet Market.

THE LOVER'S MISTAKE, a Ballad, the Words by T. H. Bayly, Esq. the Music by M. Balfe, price 2s.

CHERRY RIPE (second edition) a Cavatina, the Music by C. E. Horn, price 2s. The above songs are now singing by Madame Vestris, with the most rapturous applause, in Mr. Poole's new and popular comedy of Paul Pry.

Published by J. WILLIS and Co. Royal Musical Repository, 55, St. James's-street, London, and 7, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; where may be found every variety of Grand, Cabinet, Cottage, Square, and Circular PIANO-FORTES; also HARPS, by the most approved makers, at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

*** Piano-Fortes, &c. let out on hire.

HIS MAJESTY having been most graciously pleased to patronize Mr. LEWIS'S SYSTEMS of WRITING and SHORT-HAND, Ladies and Gentlemen may have their hands improved in the short space of one fortnight, or be taught Short-hand in one week. Success guaranteed.—Lessons at home or abroad. For terms apply at Mr. Lewis's Academy, 104, High Holborn.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 91, CHEAPSIDE.

WHITRIDGE and Co. are now supplying the Public with TEAS, exactly at the Wholesale Prices:—

BLACK TEAS.	s. d.	GREEN TEAS.	s. d.
Good Congou . . . 5s. 4d. and	5 8	Twankay	7 0
Strong Congou	6 0	Bloom Hyson	8 0
Fine Congou	6 4	Fine Hyson	10 0
Superior Congou	6 8	Young Hyson	10 0
Good Souchong	7 0	Finest Hyson	12 0
Fine Souchong	8 0	Gunpowder . . . 12s. 14s. and	16 0
Superior Souchong	10 0		

PRIME MIXED TEA, 6s. 4d.

	s. d.		s. d.
Jamaica Coffee	1 6	Fine Berbice . . . . 2s. 4d. to	2 8
Dutch ditto	2 0	Mocha	3 4

Offices, No. 149, Leadenhall-street, London, Sept. 11, 1825.

IT is evident from recent communications (though numerous convictions took place some time since) that Tea continues to be adulterated with spurious leaves, which at once accounts for the difficulty so generally experienced of purchasing it genuine, or if it happens to be of good quality, at reasonable prices. This, as well as a Combination taking place among nearly all the extensive Tea Dealers, of an injurious public tendency, which the East India Company strongly objected to, and have ineffectually endeavoured to prevent, caused very extensive arrangements to be made by

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

which have been many months in progress, to establish a cheap, regular, and permanent system of supplying the Public with pure Tea and Coffee, upon the principle of reciprocal benefit, which being now completed, are submitted with a firm conviction that the benefits all classes will derive from their adoption will be their best advocates.

Pure Tea and Coffee, packed in leaden cases of a peculiar kind, to preserve its quality, is delivered to Retail Agents in London, direct from the Company's Ware houses, to sell to the Public for ready money, at a commission of only 5*l.* per cent. (about a third of what is allowed in similar cases) having the price, quality, and Secretary's Signature on each package, to secure its delivery free from adulteration.

Depôts are established throughout ENGLAND—the principal are at

	Bristol, under the management of	Mr. J. Stevens.
	Sheffield	Mr. R. Harrison.
	Leeds	Mr. J. H. Ridsdale.
	Hull	Mr. T. Topping.
	Manchester	Mr. F. J. Glover.
IN SCOTLAND—At	Aberdeen	Mr. J. M'Kay.
	Edinborough	Mr. W. Munro.
	Glasgow	Mr. M. Leslie.
	Lerwick, in Zetland	Mr. J. Leask.
IN IRELAND.—At	Dublin	Mr. J. West.
	Cork	Mr. R. Hardy.
	Waterford	Mr. A. Pope, jun.

and, in a few days, those at Belfast, Athlone, Norwich, Leicester, Newcastle-upon Tyne, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Devonport. Birmingham, and Nottingham, will be opened.

From whence the Retail Agents in these places, and their surrounding districts, will readily obtain supplies for the Public, and always enable the residents in the remote parts of the United Kingdom to purchase Tea and Coffee, free from adulteration, at the reduced rates, as easily and advantageously as in London.

The Company have earnestly endeavoured to enable the working classes to obtain quantities suitable to their means with the same facility as their wealthier neighbours; a measure hitherto deemed unworthy of consideration, though of great importance, from their forming so large a portion of the population, as well as from the necessity of their hard earnings being laid out in the most advantageous manner.

The advantages to be derived by the public from these extensive, liberal, and economical arrangements, are too considerable and obvious to require further commentary; the test by which they can be ascertained—that of comparison—is simple, open to every one, and the East India Tea Company are sure will be conclusive in favour of their pretensions.

TEA.

	lb. s. d.	½ lb. s. d.	¼ lb. s. d.	2 oz. s. d.	1 oz. d.
Bobea	4 9	2 4½	1 2½	0 7½	3¾
Congou	5 3	2 7½	1 4	0 8	4
Ditto	5 11	2 11½	1 6	0 9	4½
Souchong	6 6	3 3	1 7½	0 10	5
Ditto	7 2	3 7	1 9½	0 11	5½
Ditto	7 10	3 11	1 11½	1 0	6
Ditto	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Fine ditto	10 5	5 2½	2 7½	1 4	8
Finest ditto	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Pekoe	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Finest ditto	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Green	7 6	3 9	1 11	0 11½	5¾
Ditto	7 10	3 11	1 11½	1 0	6
Hyson	8 6	4 3	2 1½	1 1	6½
Ditto	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Ditto	10 5	5 2½	2 7½	1 4	8
Hyson	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Finest ditto	12 5	6 2½	3 1½	1 7	9½
Gunpowder Hyson	13 1	6 6½	3 3½	1 8	10
Finest ditto	14 4	7 2	3 7	1 10	11

ROASTED COFFEE.

	lb. s. d.	½ lb. s. d.	¼ lb. s. d.	2 oz. s. d.	1 oz. d.
Plantation	1 7	0 9½	0 5	0 2½	1¼
Dutch	1 11	0 11½	0 6	0 3	1½
Fine ditto	2 6	1 3	0 7½	0 4	2
Bourbon	2 10	1 5	0 8½	0 4½	2¼
Turkey	3 2	1 7	0 9½	0 5	2½
Finest ditto	4 2	2 1	1 0½	0 6½	3¼

It is recommended that Coffee be purchased whole berried, as it is as difficult to detect adulteration when ground, as it is easy when otherwise.

Persons wishing to become Agents are to make their applications by letter, (post-paid) to the Depôts, or to

C. Hancock Secy

The following Retail Agents are already appointed:—

Mr. G. Herbert, 88, Cheapside.	Mr. J. Hutton, Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn.
Mr. Powles, 146, Leadenhall-street.	Mr. W. Thornton, Isleworth.
Mr. F. Ebborn, 121, Grove-street, Camden Town.	Mr. G. Harris, 16, King-street, Westminster.
Mr. J. Douglas, Kentish Town.	Mr. J. D. Bird, 80, Fore street, Cripplegate.
Mr. J. Allen, 11, St. Martin's-le Grand.	Mrs. Land, 26, Warwick-row, Blackfriars-row.
Mr. R. Toms, 146, Edgeware-road, Paddington.	Mr. J. Davall, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street.
Mr. W. K. Foster, 69, Chiswell-street.	Mr. H. Callard, 15, Craven-place, Bayswater.
Mr. J. Spraggen, Gravesend, Kent.	Mr. Holdsworth, 11, York-street, Cambridge-place, Hackney-road.
Mr. J. Bates, 6, Crombie's-row, Commercial-road	T. Hanks, 49, Seymour-street, Euston-sq.
Mr. T. B[illegible] 47, Edgeware-road.	G. Bowen, Harrow.
Mr. M. Arnsby, 5, Staverton-row, Walworth-road.	T. Gould, Fulham.
A. Kay, 101, London-road, Southwark.	116, Goswell-road, opposite the Turn
J. Peach, 10, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames street,	

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment,) to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London, Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cotton, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lamb'ag, loping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, saddlers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated, black, and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knitting-pins, meshes, cap-pins, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoise-shell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear rings, elastic girdles, neck-chains, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper, and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

LAST DAYS OF NAPOLEON.—Great Room, Spring Gardens.—MARSHALL'S NEW PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA, with additions lately made, illustrative of all the events that occurred to Bonaparte from the Battle of Waterloo till his death, displaying Thirteen Views of St. Helena, the Battles of Genappe, Trafalgar, &c. The Figures, Ships of War, &c. being on the largest scale, and accompanied by a full Military Band, give a complete sensation of reality—Day exhibitions from 12 to 5.—Evening ditto, by gas, at 7 and half-past 8 o'clock.

FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, and MATTRASSES.—W. TIBBATTS, Feather-bed, Mattrass, Bedstead, and S[illegible] Bedding Manufacturer, No. 330, HIGH HOLBORN, near Chancery-lane, begs leave to return thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very liberal support he has met with, and assures them that no pains shall be spared on his part, to supply them good clean Bedding at fair and moderate prices, not pretending to sell cheaper than other tradesmen; but to sell such goods as will always be a credit to himself, and really serviceable to his customers. W. T. trusts by assiduity and perseverance, and an honourable mode of conducting business, still to merit the favours of a generous and discerning public.—Families Furnishing and Tavern Keepers, will find their advantage.

		l. s. d.		l. s.	
Superior stoved best White Goose Feathers		0 3 6			per lb.
Best White Goose	from	0 2 9	to	0 3	do.
Best Grey Goose Feathers	from	0 1 6	to	0 2	do.
Best Poultry	from	0 1 0			
White Goose bordered Beds, Bolsters, & Pillows	from	3 10 0	to	7 10	do.
Plain White Goose Beds	from	1 15 0	to	4 0	do.
Flock Beds and Bolsters	from	0 18 0	to	1 5	do.
Good common Mattrasses, with borders	from	0 10 0	to	1 2	do.
Superior White Wool bordered Mattrasses	from	1 15 0	to	3 0	do.
Very best Horse-hair Mattrasses	from	1 15 0	to	3 15	do.

Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.—Feathers and Bed Ticking sold to any quantity.—Old Feather Beds dressed, and Mattrasses re-made, or taken in exchange.

*** Bedsteads made to order, but no fixed price, as the Proprietor is determined not to sell trash of any description, and knows, as a man of business, that it is impossible to make Bedsteads at the price some tradesmen advertise.—Schools liberally supplied.

It is the Proprietor's particular request that those families who honour him with their commands, will send their servants, or some trusty friend, to see the Feathers put into the Ticks, and by that means prevent any possibility of being deceived, and have the great advantage of buying their Feathers by weight, so that it will remain entirely with themselves what price they give for Beds.—Persons fearful of not having their Feathers quite dry, may see them put into their Ticks hot from the stove.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS.—*Holyhead*, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor—*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton—*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham—*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Collumpton—*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester—*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield—*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles)—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham—*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge—*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES.—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock—*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnal, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.—*Carlisle, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh* (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine—*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock—*Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport, every day at five—*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock—*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four—*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half past five—*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six—*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six—*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon—*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight and evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock.—*Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.—*Tamworth, Atherstone*, and *Hinchley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock.—*Derby* post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four—*Tenby, Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock—*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.—*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening—*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse), through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five—*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two—*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two—*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.)—*Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.——N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom

W. WATERHOUSE and Co. Proprietors.

‡†‡ The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l*, unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst. at Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Henry Alexander, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 20th inst. the lady of John Thornhill, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst. at Bonnington, near Edinburgh, John, eldest son of Robt. Haig, Esq. of Dublin, and grandson of the late Sir Wm. Wolsely, Bart. of Wolsely Hall, Staffordshire, to Jane, third daughter of the late John Haig, Esq of Bonnington.—Same day, Wm. Stirling, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. C. Military Service, to Sibella Pearce, second daughter of Wm. Lamb Hockin, Esq.—On the 13th inst. at Lancaster, Mr John Holden, of Liverpool, solicitor, to Mary Agness, daughter of Mr. John Walmsley, of Lancaster and Demerara.—On the 16th inst. the Rev. George Pearson, Rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, to Catherine, second daughter of Philip Humberstone, Esq. of Friars, Chester.—On the 17th inst. John Meadows White, Esq. solicitor, Great St. Helen's, London, to Anne, eldest daughter of Robt. Crabtree, Esq. of Halesworth.—On the 19th inst. Beaumont, only son of the late Wm. Atkinson, Esq. to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. J. J. Ellis.

DIED.

On the 23d of July, at his house at Smyrna, Wm. Barker, Esq. at the advanced age of 86.—On the 16th inst. at Ro-hampton, of the hooping-cough, aged 11 months, Helen Jane, the infant daughter of A. Brymer Belcher, Esq.—On the 14th inst. T. Brodie, Esq.—On the 18th inst. Harriet, eldest daughter of R. G. Fricker, Esq.—Same day in the 21st year of his age, James Gunsley, youngest son of Mr. Matson, of Battersea.—On the 19th inst. Mrs. Shearman, aged 51.—On the 13th inst. Ensign Henry Conyngham Coxen, of the 14th Regiment of Foot, late of Croydon.

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ALBION CLUB

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 21. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1825. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Tuesday, the Drama of Faustus, with the new Divertisement of the Camp, and the Son-in-Law; Bowkitt, Mr. Harley; Signor Arionelli, Mr. J. Russell.
On Thursday—The Road to Ruin; Old Dornton, Mr. Williams, (from the Theatre Royal, Worthing, his 1st appearance on this stage); Harry Dornton, Mr. Wallack; Goldfinch, Mr. Harley; Sulky, Mr. W. Bennett; the Widow Warren, Mrs. Davison; Sophia, Miss Kelly.
On Saturday—The tragedy of Brutus; Lucius Junius Brutus, Mr. Booth.
On Monday, Oct. 10—The tragic play of Pizarro; Rolla, Mr. Wallack; Elvira, Mrs. Bunn; Cora, Mrs. West.—After which Valentine and Orson.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Monday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and Lock and Key.
On Tuesday—Paul Pry, with Deaf as a Post, and A Roland for an Oliver.
On Wednesday—Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and other Entertainments.
On Thursday—Paul Pry, with the Deaf Lover, and Family Jars.
On Friday—Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and Fliteh of Bacon.
On Saturday—Paul Pry, with Of Age To-morrow.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—On Monday—(32d time) Broken Promises, with a variety of Songs, and Gretna Green.—For the benefit of Mr. Broadhurst.
On Tuesday—(12th and last time this season) The Shepherd Boy, with Free and Easy, and the Rival Soldiers.
On Weduesday—Broken Promises, a Musical Olio, and the Padlock, being the last night of the Company's performing this Season.

ROYAL COBURG THEATRE.—On Monday next will be performed, for the first time, a new grand Melo-Drama, in Three Acts, called THE SICILIAN MOTHER, or the Voice of Nature. After which a new serious Pantomime, called THE ASSASSIN OF SMOLENSKO. To which will be added, a new Burletta, in One Act, called THE AFFECTIONATE SON. The whole to conclude with THE SPY OF THE NEUTRAL GROUND, or the American War in 1780.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday, Oct. 3, and Five following Evenings, the new Melo-Drame, called THE MAID OF VENICE, or the Prophet's Priest. The New Dance, called THE OLD COMMODORE, or Cross Purposes. The extraordinary performances of Monsieur Gouffe, in the ISLAND APE, which continues to attract in the most unprecedented manner, and are received with the most tremendous bursts of applause. The entertainments to conclude with the favourite revived Melo-drame, called THE MAN SLAYER, or Mountain Smugglers.—A New Melo-drame and other novelties are in active preparation, and will speedily be produced.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. DUCROW has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public, that his Benefit will take place TO-MORROW EVENING, Monday, October 3, on which occasion he has prepared such entertainments as he presumes are worthy of being offered to them. To give a full opportunity of witnessing his exertions in every branch of the Equestrian Art, he will appear in Four different Scenes, viz The Death of General Jacko, for the first time—The Knights of Palestine, a splendid Scene, with costly Dresses, concluding with a new Quadrille, by the Knights and their Ladies riding their richly caparisoned Palfreys—The Pas de Grace of the Troubadour, on his rapid Courser, and—The paramount feat of the Indian Hunter on his Two wild Horses.
The entertainments to commence at a Quarter past Six, with the Military Spectacle of the BURNING OF MOSCOW, and to conclude with, for the first time, a new melo-dramatic After-piece, called THE FELON'S HATE, or the Valley of Chamouni, with New Scenery, Dresses, &c.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Box Office from Ten to Four.
Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2s.—Gal. 1s.—Doors open at Half-past Five.

EXHIBITION (at No. 8, Soho-square, near the Bazaar) OF MODELS OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS IN SWITZERLAND, upon a very large scale, by which the Artist has been enabled to combine the most faithful representatious of the natural grandeur of Swiss scenery, with the most perfect accuracy of detail. That of Mont Blanc, including the Valley of Chamouni, 14 feet by 8, is eminently calculated to give a correct idea of this magnificent object, with its snowy mantles, its extensive glaciers, and the numerous needles by which it is surrounded. Also a Model, upon a large scale, of that wonderful work of Buonaparte's, the Road over Simplon into Italy. One of Mont Righi, with the Valley Goldau, represented in the state of devastation caused by the falling of the Rosberg, in 1806. One of the Passage of St. Gothard and the Devil's Bridge. Also the interesting Passage of Mont Cenis. Models of the Cities of Geneva and Edinburgh; and various others, all executed with due regard to accuracy and effect.—Admission 1s.—Small Models of the above made for Sale.

FOR OCTOBER.

THE GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACKETS start from off the Custom-house or the Tower, for
CALAIS, every Monday, Weduesday, and Saturday;
BOULOGNE, every Tuesday and Friday;
OSTEND, every Saturday;
HAMBURGH, every other Saturday; being 8th and 22d;
YARNOUTH, every Thursday Morning;
RAMSGATE and BROADSTAIRS, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Eight o'clock;
MARGATE, every Tuesday and Thursday, at Nine o'clock;
NEWHAVEN to DIEPPE every Saturday, calling at BRIGHTON PIER when the weather permits;
RAMSGATE to CALAIS, every Friday;
And RAMSGATE to BOULOGNE, every Monday.

For the convenience and safety of the Public, the time of Starting is regulated to secure the entrance of the Packets into the Harbours on arrival.
Full information may be had at the Agents, viz.—Mr. Saunders, Calais and Boulogne, Mr. Chapman, Dieppe; Mr. Crowe, Ostend, Mr. Delaval, Hamburgh; Mr. Galignani, Paris; Messrs. Laws and Son, Yarmouth; Messrs. Squire and Edwards, Norwich; Mr. Carter, Margate; Mr. Black, Lucumbe's Library, Brighton; Mr. Martin, Ramsgate; Bull and Mouth, Western Coach-office, 40, Regent Circus, Piccadilly; Sharpus, 13, Cockspur street; Middletou, 359, Exeter 'Change, Strand; Steven's Hotel, Bond-street; Brown's, corner of Park-street, Oxford-street; Murray, 63, Fleet-street, corner of Bouverie-street; Regent Bazaar, New Road; at the Custom-house Quay, and at the Company's Office, 24, Critched Friars.
CHAS. BESSELL, Secretary.
N.B.—The Half-yearly Dividend at the rate of 16/. per cent. per annum, together with a Bonus of 7s. per Share, may be received by the Proprietors, at the Company's Office, every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11 to 3 o'clock. The Transfer Books will be open on the 10th of October.

TRAVELLERS UP THE RHINE and ROTTERDAM are respectfully informed, a line of Steam Packets is already established at Rotterdam, thence up the Rhine to Niemegen, Dusseldorf, and Cologne, and that a communication with them is opened by the LONDON and ROTTERDAM STEAM PACKETS;
KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, Captain John Slater; and
QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, Captain John Pearson;
which depart regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from off the Custom-house, at Eight o'clock in the Morning, for the conveyance of Passengers, Carriages, and Luggage to Rotterdam.—For further particulars application to be made to the General Packet Office, 358, Strand; and for securing Beds, to N. W. Symonds, Agent, 7, Crescent, Minories.

A regular Trader.—To succeed the Prince Regent.

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the fine coppered ship, PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, burthen 400 Tons, JOSEPH BLYTH, Commander; will load in the London Dock. Has very superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freigbt or Passage apply to BUCKLES, BAGSTER, and BUCHANAN, 33, Mark-lane.

MONEY.—50*l.* to 5000*l.* to advance upon Bills of Exchange accepted by responsible persons; several sums upon Mortgage and Annuity Loans, also upon every species of convertible property, with the greatest possible privacy, and any Lady or Gentleman, &c. waited upon if wished. Personal communications, from 10 till 5, or letters, post-paid, addressed to Mr. E. H. G. at letter A. No. 8, Carlton Chambers, Regent-street, Pall-mall, will meet immediate attention.

ADVANCES of MONEY to any amount to Gentlemen, Ladies, &c.—The advertiser will advance any sum of money, for a short or long period, to any respectable person that may require temporary aid upon deposit of valuable Property, Plate, Jewels, Pictures, &c.; the greatest secrecy will be met with. Letters, post-paid, addressed to C. S. B. at No. 6, Royal Arcade, Pall-mall, will be replied to immediately from the residence of the advertiser, and any person waited upon if wished.

GAME.—The Lovers of Game are respectfully invited to try GILBERT'S UNION SAUCE, which he has, after considerable expence, brought to that high state of perfection as must ensure the patronage of the Public, as it imparts such a rich and delicious flavour to every description of Game. GILBERT'S SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY still continues to merit the attention of the admirers of Fish.—Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand.

ROYAL MUSICAL REPOSITORY, 55, St. James's-street, (opposite Jermyn-street) London, and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin, established under Royal Patronage, for the Sale of PIANOFORTES, HARPS, and all other Musical Instruments, from the most approved makers, at the lowest manufacturers' prices,

By I. WILLIS and Co.

Who have this day published the following New Vocal Music.

NEW SONGS.	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.	s.	d.
Ah, Maria	Miss Ashe	S. C. Esq.	2	0
The Birds are singing sweet, my love	Mr. Braham	J. Braham	2	0
The Bonnie wee Wife	Miss Ashe	Mrs. Miles	2	0
Charity	Mr. Braham	W. H. Cutler	2	6
Cherry ripe (new edition)	Madame Vestris	C. E. Horn	2	0
The Death of a Soldier	Mr Braham	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0
The Death of Byron	Mr. Smith	J. Smith	2	0
Fairy Queen	Mr. Millar	T. Millar	2	0
Flora M'Donald	Miss Stephens	M. Kelly	2	0
Forget thee	Miss Paton	Sir J. Stevenson	1	6
The Lord's Prayer (an Anthem)	Mr. Braham	Dr. Kitchener	1	6
Love can be waked	Mr. Pearman	Ditto	2	0
La Petite Mendiante	Miss Ashe	I. Willis	2	0
The Land of the Stranger	Mr. Braham	Sir J. Stevenson	2	0
May thy lot in life be happy	Miss Tree	C. E. Horn	2	0
Morning around us is beaming	Miss Goodall	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0
Oh hear my sweet Guitar	Mr. Horn	C. E. Horn	2	0
Oh say not 'twere a keener blow	Miss Tree	H. R. Bishop	2	0
Rule Britannia	Madame Catalani	P. Cianchettini	2	6
(A striking likeness is given of that celebrated Vocalist with this edition.)				
The Rose	Mr. Sapio	G. F. Stansbury	2	0
Sereny (with Spanish words)	Miss Ashe	Signor Rugato	1	6
Such tears are bliss	Miss Stephens	J. C. Clifton	2	0
Tell me no more	Mr. Braham	J. Braham	1	6
Truth and young Romance	Mr. Sinclair	J. Sinclair	3	6
Will you with me, my loved Mary	Mr. Sapio	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0

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A. HAMILTON, Secretary.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, Sept. 28, 1825.

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By Order of the Board,
London, Sept. 20, 1825. JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Secretary.

LONDON STOVE GRATE COMPANY, opposite the Mansion House, (Manufactory, 54, Crutched Friars,) respectfully return their best thanks to the Public for the liberal support they have experienced, and beg to assure them that they will unremittingly endeavour to merit their future favours, by CONTINUING TO SELL SUPERIOR MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, for which they, since the commencement of the Establishment, have given such distinguished and decided proofs. They also solicit those who are building, furnishing, or modernizing their houses, to inspect their large and diversified assemblage of fashionable Stoves, Fenders, and Fire-irons, both elegant and plain, after the most chaste designs, calculated either for the mansion or the cottage; likewise a variety of Kitchen Ranges, with or without Ovens, Boilers, and Steaming Apparatus, either on a small or extensive scale, and on highly approved and scientific principles, embracing economy with real utility; smoke, steam, wind-up, and vertical Roasting Jacks, in great variety.
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RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Lottery will be decided in on day, 18th of this Month. The Scheme contains

SIX Prizes of £20,000,

Besides numerous other Capitals. There are no Blanks, as every number will have 5/.—Tickets and Shares, chances for the above prizes, all to be decided the 18th of October, are selling by Richardson, Goodluck, and Co. at their office, 104, corner of Bank Buildings, Cornhill

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. HOSE, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

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ELEGANT COATS, cut and made to fit in a very superior manner, from the very best Saxony cloths, from 24s. 18s. to the finest Blacks and Blues, 3*l.* 15s. Trowsers, 18s. to the best double milled Cassimeres, 30s. Fashionable Waistcoats, 7s. to 14s. Merchants and Captains who expect the best sort of gentlemen's clothes, will do well to inspect the cloths and garments made, warranted equal to any house in London, and orders to any amount executed with the greatest dispatch. A liberal discount for ready money. Boat Cloaks, Riding, Driving, or Box Coats, in the greatest variety,
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HIS MAJESTY having been most graciously pleased to patronize Mr. LEWIS'S SYSTEMS of WRITING and SHORT-HAND, Ladies and Gentlemen may have their hands improved in the short space of one fortnight, or be taught Short-hand in one week. Success guaranteed.—Lessons at home or abroad. For terms apply at Mr. Lewis's Academy, 104, High Holborn.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Friday evening his Majesty entertained the following distinguished characters at dinner:—

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Dorset, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham, Earl and Countess Mount Charles, Lord A. Conyngham, Lord St. Helens, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. A. Stanhope, Sir W. Keppple, Sir W. Knighton, Sir E. Nagle, and Col. Thornton.

At seven o'clock the party entered the suite of rooms extending the south front of the Royal lodge, which were most tastefully illuminated and decorated, when a superb banquet was served up. At a quarter before nine the private band of his Majesty was stationed in the Conservatory, from which time until eleven they entertained his Majesty and guests with their performance of some choice pieces from the new operas of *Il Crociato in Egitto*, *Preciosa*, &c. and the grand *Coronation Chorus*, which was particularly admired. Shortly after eleven o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester took leave of his Majesty, and returned to Frogmore Lodge.

The Duke of York had a Levee on Tuesday, at his Office, in the Horse Guards. The following General, and about thirty other Officers, purposed paying their respects to his Royal Highness:—Major-General Cumming, Lieut.-General Bayly, Major-General Mackie, General de Steigner, General Hompesch, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Ward, and Viscount Strangford.

The Cabinet Ministers assembled Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock, at the Foreign Office, and continued in deliberation for four hours, not separating till five o'clock. The Ministers present were, the Duke of Wellington, the Earls of Liverpool, Westmorland, Bathurst, and Harrowby, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Secretary Canning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Melville, Lord Bexley, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Wynn, &c. After the breaking up of the Cabinet, the Chancellor of the Exchequer left town for Beckenham.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Menai Bridge.—About sixty yards of this great work now appear suspended from the main chains, and, from the active exertions making, there is every probability of the whole being completed in about two months.

The Journals of Amsterdam and Brussels have been much occupied lately with the details of a curious scene which occurred about a fortnight ago at the theatre of the Hague. An actor of the name of Edward, being received with groans and hisses, for some time made head against the storm; but finding that the public were determined not to hear him, he advanced to the lamps, made a profound bow, and retired. On this the tumult redoubled, and Edward was loudly called for, and required to ask pardon on his knees, which he very properly refused to do.

The new Bishop of Salisbury has announced his first ordination to take place in November, when the candidates are to be examined as to their qualifications in reading the Liturgy and the delivery of Sermons, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Upwards of 60,000 persons are said to have arrived at Margate this season by the different steam packets.

Trade with the Netherlands.—From the Agent to Lloyd's at Antwerp, dated 24th inst.:—"Sir, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the Underwriters of Lloyd's, and the British ship-owners, that henceforth British vessels trading to this city are only chargeable with the same pilotage dues as those under the Netherlands or Dutch flag, being a reduction of 25s. on payments hitherto exacted. (Signed) "A. ELLERMAN,

"H. B. M. Pro Consul."

"To John Bennett, Esq. Secretary to Lloyd's"

Mr. Meredith, the wealthy stable-keeper, who is in the 65th year of his age, and rides thirteen stone, undertook on Friday morning to ride four horses from Reading to Knightsbridge park-gates, calculated at thirty-six miles, by the Windsor Forest road, in two hours and a quarter. He started upon Bacchanalian, a fleet and strong hunter, and performed ten miles, to the beginning of Bracknal, Berks, in 35 minutes 10 seconds He rode the second horse, eight miles, to the top of the hill at Virginia Water, in 27 min. 13 sec. when the sporting Milton found horses. The third horse brought the equestrian eleven miles through Hounslow, in 40 min. 12 sec.; and the fourth horse the remaining seven miles, in 24 min. 20 sec., winning well. Total, 2 hours 5 minutes 55 seconds. The match was for 100 sovereigns.

It is reported that Austria is about to establish a *cordon sanitaire* in Dalmatia and Friouli, to keep out the plague which has burst out in Greece.—*Journal de la Belgique.*

On Saturday last, about one o'clock, as a girl, about eight years of age, the daughter of Mr. Thwaites, hatter, of the Commercial road, was crossing the road in returning from school, she was run down by the Blackwall stage. The horses went over her, when, momentarily drawing up her feet close to her body, the stage likewise passed over her without doing her the least injury except a slight bruise on the toe

The following anecdote will show that the Americans are not the first architects who have constructed ships of an unwieldy size:—"So early as about the years 1538, a ship of 2,000 tons burden was built at Havre de Grace. The cables were of the thickness of a middle-sized man's leg. It had a tennis-court and windmill. It was called *La Grande Française*, and was designed for the East Indies: but such was the trouble and labour in getting it to the end of the pier, that it was ordered to be hauled up the harbour again, and there pulled to pieces. Its materials served for the building of a great many houses."—*The Marquis de Courtenraux' Expedition.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORGERY.

Bow-street.—On Saturday Major Berger, alias De Clifford, was examined for the third time before G. R. Minshull, Esq. on a charge of forgery.

The following new evidence was then produced:—

Joseph Green, the supposed drawer of the checque on which the information was founded, was called.

Mr. Humphreys, who appeared for the prisoner, objected that his evidence could not be received, because it would not be admissible at the trial, from his being an interested witness.

Mr. Minshull said he should not admit Mr. J. Green as a witness, because his being an interested witness would prevent his admission at the time of the trial.

George Downe was then called—I am the principal waiter at the Colonnade Hotel, in Charles-street, St. James's-square. I have seen the prisoner come there in company with a young man named Peckham. There was a short young man with him on one occasion, whose name I do not know; he was not the witness Johnson, who has been shown to me. The prisoner then passed by the name of De Clifford. There was present on that occasion a young man, about 14 or 15 years of age. I don't think it was the witness Johnson.

The hearing all the evidence with which the prosecutors were prepared, the whole of the evidence already produced was read over to the respective witnesses.

Mr. Humphreys submitted that there was no evidence confirmatory of the witness Johnson, who was an accomplice; he therefore thought that the Magistrate would not commit on these proofs.

Mr. Bodkin submitted, on the other hand, that the evidence of the other witnesses had materially confirmed the statement of the accomplice.

Mr. Minshull said he should certainly commit on this evidence, but he was in doubt whether to commit immediately, or defer it till another day.

Mr. Humphreys said that the most convenient course, under all circumstances, was, that the prisoner should be brought up again for re-examination.

Mr. Minshull then agreed to the proposition of Mr. Humphreys, and the prisoner was removed from the bar.

Marlborough-street.—On Saturday Mr. Harnett, the Attorney, of No. 29, Northumberland-street, Strand, came before Mr. Conant, Sir George Farrant and Mr. Roe, the Sitting Magistrates, and complained of a letter which had appeared that day in the *Morning Chronicle*, which he held in his hand. The letter was annexed to a report from this Office, of the committal of John Burton Lane, the apprentice of Mr. Spilsbury, the chief witness against Muirhead, for having enlisted for a soldier, and is as follows:—

"No. 29, Northumberland-street, Strand.

"Sir—From a very close intimacy for more than fifty years with the unfortunate J. G. Muirhead, Esq. I can most truly and faithfully assure, that he is one of the best, most hospitable, and benevolent men living. If really he is guilty of the indecencies laid to his charge, I more pity than blame him. Alas! we are all, even the best of us, poor, weak, imperfect creatures; and let him who, laying his hand upon his heart, can say I am unconscious of any secret sin, throw the first stone at poor Muirhead. You, my good Sir, have it in your power to perform a praiseworthy action, by saving that poor, infirm man, seventy-eight years of age, from shame; your apprentice, the chief evidence against him, is in custody, and your bail for his appearance on the day of trial is eighty pounds. Now, good Sir, if by any means you can contrive to get him out of custody, and let him enlist to go abroad, I willingly, as an old friend of Mr. Muirhead's, take upon myself, not only to reimburse you the 80*l.* but to add 500*l.* as a present. As there is nothing unworthy a perfectly honest man in what I propose, and which you may with perfect propriety accede to, I shall expect your written answer; after which, should we agree, I shall appoint an interview somewhere out of town, to avoid being interrupted.

"Address to me as above.

"Yours, &c. "JO. EVANS, sen.

"Mr. Spilsbury, 1, Poland-street, Broad-st. Golden-square."

Mr. Conant asked him of what part of the statement he complained?

Mr. Harnett—I complain, Sir, of the letter which is addressed from 29, Northumberland-street, Strand, which is my residence; I have lived eight years in that house in respectability; I have a family of children; I have no lodgers in my house, nor have I any client named Joseph Evans; and nothing could equal my surprise and indignation on receiving a letter from a friend of mine, Captain Cooper, with the *Morning Chronicle* of this day, informing me of the publication of that abominable production. I never knew Muirhead, or saw him in my life, and I felt it to be my duty to come forward and disavow all knowledge of the production until I saw it in the newspaper. I therefore request that the Magistrates will allow me to see the letter, to enable me to trace the author, for I have strong grounds to believe that the fabricator of the letter is a person connected with the public press, attending at this office, whom I have sued for a debt.

The Magistrates expressed very great surprise at the statement, and cast a very significant glance at the Reporters present.

Mr. H. continued—I wish to see the letter.

Mr. Conant handed the letter to Mr. Harnett, who instantly said that he believed he could produce letters of the same hand-writing.

Mr. Roe—Pray, Sir, who are you? (addressing himself to Mr. Harnett.)

Mr. Harnett—I am James Harnett, an attorney, of 29, Northumberland-street, Strand.

Mr. Roe—Perhaps you will have no objection to write on paper a copy of the two or three first lines of the letter.

Mr. Harnett said certainly not, and instantly wrote several lines, which, on being compared with the original letter, were found to be very dissimilar.

Mr. Harnett observed to Mr. Roe, while he was comparing the handwriting, "I see, Sir, the motive you had in view in asking me to write; I despise the insinuation it conveys—I feel very much obliged to you."

The Magistrate denied that he had insinuated any thing at all injurious to the character of Mr. Harnett.

Mr. Conant said, he would be greatly obliged to Mr. Haruett, if he would call upon him with the anonymous letters which he stated he had by him, and which he believed had been written by the same person who wrote the letter in question.

Mr. Harnett promised to call on an early day.

Mr. Roe referred to the London Directory, and found there was a Mr. Joseph Evans, a master tailor, residing at 25, Northumberland-street, Strand.

Mr. Harnett said that he had a neighbour of that name, whom he was not on terms of intimacy with, but, from his known respectability, he did not believe he could be the author of the letter to Mr. Spilsbury. He would, however, take the trouble to go to him instantly with a friend, and make an inquiry upon the subject.

In about an hour afterwards Mr. Joseph Evans, a man of very respectable appearance, with his hair powdered, came into the office with Mr. Harnett and two other gentlemen. Mr. Evans said that he never heard of the letter till Mr. Harnett called upon him with the newspaper, and as he was the only Joseph Evans in that street, he was fearful his friends might suppose that he was the writer, and that the No. 29, was merely an error in the printing. He was anxious to express his abhorrence of the production, which was the fabrication of some wicked person. Mr. Evans, at the Magistrates' request, wrote his name and address on a sheet of paper, but the writing did not at all resemble that of the alleged fabrication.

The Magistrates expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the statements of the parties, and after Mr. Harnett had made some private communication relative to the adoption of some means for the detection of the writer of the letter, this mysterious affair terminated.—Plank, the officer, was ordered to keep possession of the letter.

Lane, the evidence against Muirhead, will remain in custody until the trial comes on at the ensuing Westminster Sessions.

Guildhall.—A poor fellow, named *George Canes*, a sort of little pig-jobber, was brought up on Tuesday before Mr. Alderman Wood, the sitting magistrate, on a charge of felony, under which he had been detained in custody the whole of the previous night.

The facts of the case, when stated before the magistrate, were these:—One Ragan, a pig-jobber, had come up from Ilford, to the Smithfield market on Monday, and in the course of his business had purchased of a stranger in the market, for which he was to pay 6*l.* 18*s.* After the bargain had been concluded and the seller gone away, Ragan discovered that he had paid him 9*l.* 18*s.* instead of 6*l.* 18*s.* He knew neither the name, the residence, nor even the person he had been dealing with. The prisoner Canes, however, though unacquainted with the stranger's name, was well acquainted with his person as a frequenter of the market, and thought he knew where to find him; and, in consequence, Ragan agreed to give him 3*s.* to hunt the man out, and get the three sovereigns returned. In both of these commissions Canes succeeded, but as his clue was somewhat imperfect, and it had cost him upwards of four hours, and taken him a circuit of nearly twenty miles, to find his man, he thought himself entitled, on his return, to a greater reward than 3*s.* more especially as he had lost all that he should have earned in that time in the market, and had also been obliged to treat the man with 1*s.* worth of liquor before he would return the sovereigns. Ragan, however, would have nothing but the bond, and persisted that he was only entitled to the 3*s.* Canes being equally positive as to his extra demand, and beginning to regale himself with some liquor, by changing one of the sovereigns, Ragan became alarmed, and getting a constable, gaves Canes into custody upon a charge of felony.

On hearing this statement, Mr. Alderman Wood observed it was really too great a stretch of authority to detain the man in custody under such circumstances. There was no pretence whatever for charging him with a felony; and he must therefore be immediately set at liberty. As to the sum he was entitled to for his trouble, he, of course, had no authority to interfere; he should, however, think that 3*s.* was much too little, and that he had fairly earned at least double that sum. Ragan was content to take the magistrate's hint, and Canes accordingly returned him the balance, after deducting the 6*s.*

A respectable-looking, middle-aged man, who gave his name *Stephen Hawke Cathcart*, the principal clerk to an eminent solicitor in the vicinity of Finsbury-square, was charged with an assault of a rather aggravated nature. The complainant, Edward Bromley, a boot-maker residing in Leicester-street, Regent-street, stated that he was passing through Fleet-street about eleven o'clock on the previous night with his wife, who is far advanced in pregnancy, when one of the wretched females who infest that thoroughfare struck Mrs. B. a violent blow on the back. The act was one of sheer wantonness, and fearing a repetition of it, he turned round to expostulate with the woman. This brought a crowd instantly around them, and the prisoner, who had a female of the same grade upon his arm, pressing through, demanded in an imperious tone to know what was the matter. Witness told him it was nothing that concerned him, to which he replied that he would make it something that should concern him, and seizing the witness by the collar, at the same time put in two smart blows upon his breast. A watchman now came up, and he was about to give the girl who had caused the affray into custody, but was prevented by the prisoner immediately ordering the watchman to take charge of him. The girl then slunk off, and he was accordingly led to the watch-house of St. Dunstan's. The officer of the night, however, had the good sense to dismiss the complaint of the prisoner, and receive his present charge for the assault. The defendant said, that seeing the mob collected, he came up to ascertain what was the cause. Upon reaching the spot, the complainant first attacked him, and he in consequence gave him in charge. He admitted that he had been drinking rather freely.—Mr. Alderman Heygate considered this an aggravated assault, and said, that unless Mr. Cathcart made an apology, he should call upon him to find bail. The complainant consented to receive an apology. He considered the defendant's conduct as an act of drunken officiousness, and if he had apologised on the previous evening, he might have gone about his business. The defendant said he would give bail. Several opportunities for accommodation were offered, but Mr. Cathcart said he would give bail, and which he obtained.

Ann Southgate, a woman of decent appearance, was brought before Alderman Cox, on a sort of a mixed charge of being disorderly, and with endeavouring to pass bad money.

The woman, in answer to the charge, said that she was a servant in a boarding-house at Margate, and worked hard to support a family of seven small children. A few days since she received a letter from the person who had the care of an infant daughter in Fetter-lane, stating that the child was dangerously ill, and desiring her to come up to town immediately to see it. She accordingly came and arrived in London by one of the Margate boats, very late in the evening, and feeling herself faint by the journey, she stopped at the tap of the White Horse Cellar in Fetter-lane, to take a draught of porter before she went into the nurse's house. The tap, she said, was a very awkward place for a lone female to go into, and finding a person waiting there, she sent him in with a shilling to fetch her a pint of porter to the gate; that person soon returned, saying the landlord had refused to take the shilling, as being a bad one, and she gave him another which was returned for the same reason, and at the same time the master of the house sent for a watchman and had her given into custody. She was then taken to the watch-house without being suffered to go to see her child, and had been kept a prisoner ever since.

Mr. Alderman Cox asked the watchman if there was any thing disorderly in the conduct of the woman.

The watchman said he saw nothing; he had been told that she wanted drink to be brought her in the street.

The Alderman.—Well, that may be so; you heard her reason for that, which is not improbable. Where is the landlord of this public-house?

The watchman said he had promised to attend, but he had not.

The Alderman.—And was the money she offered bad? Where is it?

The watchman produced the money, and on its being examined, both the shillings turned out to be perfectly good.

The Alderman.—Really this poor woman has been very harshly treated, there does not seem to be the slightest pretence for taking her into custody. The landlord of this tap ought to be prosecuted for false imprisonment.

The poor woman said she felt the case harder, as when she was taken into custody she did not know but that her dear child was dying, and yet she was not permitted to go near it, although that was the only reason for her coming to town.

The Magistrate directed the landlord of the tap to be summoned to attend, and said, if he failed in explaining his conduct satisfactorily, he (the Magistrate) would direct the City Solicitor to commence a prosecution against him.

The case was dismissed, with instructions to Mrs. Southgate to attend the next day (Tuesday); but when the parties were called, Mr. Jones, the landlord, was not present, and the matter was ordered to stand over till to-morrow (Wednesday.)

Marylebone-Office.—Tuesday, one of the overseers of the parish of Harrow, applied to Mr. Griffiths, the sitting Magistrate, for a warrant against the husband of a woman who accompanied him to the office, for having deserted her.

The applicant stated to the Magistrate that the young woman had been but a short time married, and her husband, who was in a situation, and was able to grant her necessary support, had deserted her, in consequence of which she had applied to the overseers of her parish for relief. The husband being alive, and living in London, he thought it to be his duty to apprehend the husband, and for that purpose he applied to him (Mr. Griffiths) for a warrant.

Mr. Griffiths.—From what parish have you brought the young woman?

Overseer?—I have brought her from the parish of Harrow this morning.

Mr. Griffiths asked him why he had brought her so great a distance, when there were Magistrates residing there to whom he could apply for the warrant?

The Overseer replied that the Magistrates were all out.

Mr. Griffiths called upon the young woman, who appeared to be in a delicate state of health, to explain her own case.

She stated that her husband was a carter in the employ of Mr Treble, of Marylebone-lane, and that he had left her, and refused to lend her the least assistance, and complete distress urged her to apply to the parish.

Mr. Griffiths.—Have you any family?—She answered that she had not, but she was very unhealthy, and unable to procure her own living.

Mr. Griffiths conceived that it was a case in which he could not interfere, but recommended her to apply to Mr. Treble, her husband's master, who probably would, on having the circumstances of her case explained, cause her husband to render her assistance out of his wages.

The Overseer did not feel satisfied with the view which Mr. Griffiths took of the case, and said, that this was a case of desertion, where the wife became chargeable to her parish, and he wished to have a warrant issued against the husband to have him apprehended.

Mr. Griffiths again informed him, that it was a case in which he could not interfere; and said, that as there were Magistrates in the parish of Harrow, they were the persons to whom he could and ought to apply, and recommended him to do so.

The Overseer said that he had come all the way to town with a view of getting a warrant against the husband, who was actually living in the parish of Marylebone, and enjoying a salary, out of which he refused to grant his wife any support; and he thought he was entitled to a warrant.

Mr. Griffiths.—What relief have you given her? How long have you supported her?

Overseer.—Oh! we have given her nothing yet.

Mr. Griffiths.—What; no parochial relief at all!

Overseer.—No; certainly not.

Mr. Griffiths.—Then I cannot interfere; the woman has not become chargeable, and I have nothing to do with it.

Overseer.—I consider that as we have accepted her, she has become chargeable, and therefore we have a right to complain against the husband, and have him taken into custody on a warrant.

Mr. Griffiths.—Oh no! you have no such right. Such a doctrine would be nonsensical. You have been foolishly advised.

Overseer.—Why, Sir, *our* opinion is, that having once accepted her, she became chargeable, whether she has relief or not.

Mr. Griffiths (laughing).—No, no; that is all nonsense. You must first of all give her relief, before you can proceed against the husband, or compel him to support her.

The Overseer still seemed to think that he had a right to have a warrant.

Mr. Griffiths.—Well; I have told you that I have nothing to do with it. You had better apply to your own magistrates at Harrow, and I dare say they may know better.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Wounded Intestines.—A few nights since, a young girl of the name of Mary Brien, while driving some cows to water, about two miles from the town of Tralee, received a slight stab in the left side of the belly, from the point of one of their horns, which threw her into a ditch, and the greater part of the intestines and mesentery rushed out through the opening. On examination, one of the intestines was found to be slightly wounded, and bits of hay strewed on the surface of others, which being carefully removed, it was found impossible to reduce them through the narrow opening, which was obliged to be considerably enlarged. With great difficulty and much perseverance, owing to the struggles and screams of the girl, the final reduction of the entire of the protruded parts was effected, and the wound brought together. She was attacked with alarming symptoms that night, which were subdued with appropriate remedies, and the girl is now perfectly convalescent, being one of the most extraordinary cases of the kind on record, of recovering after such an accident. The girl's mother is dead, and her father was buried the day before this accident occurred.—*Tralee Paper.*

Burnt to Death.—A person of the name of James Holt, who resided in Silver-street, Hulme, was burnt to death in the following dreadful manner:—He was extremely decrepid, and on this occasion, we believe, not quite sober. About seven o'clock in the evening he was left alone in the house by his wife, who went to market; and in a short time afterwards a neighbour, who went into the house to get a little water, saw him putting tobacco into a pipe as if he was about to light it. In a few minutes afterwards, a man who had occasion to go to the house opened the door, and saw, as he supposed, a log of wood lying on the fire, but, on a closer inspection, he was dreadfully shocked to find that it was the unfortunate master of the house, who, it appears, in attempting to light his pipe, had fallen with his left side upon the grate, and was unable to extricate himself from this dreadful situation. The man removed him from the fire, but he was so much burnt as to be quite insensible, and died in about an hour afterwards. An inquest was held on the body last night, at the Blue Ball, Hulme, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—*Manchester Advertiser.*

Last Saturday evening, as Mr. John Beard, eldest son of T. Beard, Esq. of Rottingdean, was riding at a very moderate pace, on the road leading to Kemp-town, Brighton, his horse fell, and threw him with great violence, and pitched him on his head, without his hat, which had fallen off; his skull was so dreadfully fractured, that he died about two hours afterwards, though medical skill was promptly called to his assistance. It is only five weeks ago, this day, that we announced in our paper the marriage of the unfortunate deceased gentleman to a very amiable young lady, now, alas! a widow.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

About four o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire of a most alarming nature broke out in the large drug-mills and rock-salt warehouses of Mr. F. Andrews, in Lamb-alley, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street; and, from the quality of the property on the premises, and the density of the buildings immediately behind Mr. Andrews's warehouses, nothing short of a total destruction of the whole neighbourhood was anticipated. It would appear that the fire broke out in the back part of Mr. Andrews's premises, where the drug-mills and steam-engines were situate; and this part of the buildings burnt with a fury that defied the exertions of the fire-men and engines, aided by a plentiful supply of water—as it was found impossible, from the closeness of the adjoining houses, for some distance from the seat of the fire, to get engines so close to the rear of the premises as would be desirable. In a short time, the whole of the drug-mills, steam-engines, and apparatus, fell in with a tremendous crash, to the imminent danger of a large timber-yard immediately adjoining, belonging to Mr. Bateman, the timber-merchant, in Sun-street.

Tuesday, about noon, two houses in New Round-court, Strand, fell in with a tremendous crash. Happily their unsound condition was previously known, and they had been in consequence, for some time past, uninhabited. Beyond, therefore, the almost suffocating clouds of dust which the fall occasioned, and the alarm which it naturally excited, the neighbourhood sustained no other damage. The dust arose in such quantities, as at a distance to be mistaken for fire, which instantly brought several engines to the spot.

Tuesday morning an unfortunate wretch, who was convicted at the London Sessions of stealing a quantity of lead from some buildings in Fleet-market, was publicly whipped at the cart's tail, from the corner of Fleet-street to the end of George-alley, Fleet-market, in the presence of thousands of spectators. He was a man of colour, named Courtland. Previous to his being tied to the cart, a man stripped, and offered to undergo the punishment for the black. Upon being refused, he poured forth a volume of abuse ou Mr. Cope, the City Marshal.

Dreadful Suicide.—Mr. Ram, a respectable woollen-draper and tailor, many years resident at Witham, on Friday morning last destroyed himself by cutting his throat with a razor, in the presence of his wife and daughter. Mr. Ram had been indisposed for a short time, accompanied with lowness of spirits, insomuch that a delicate hint had been communicated by his medical attendant, that great caution of his person was necessary, and be had, in consequence, been closely watched. The previous day he had attended a parish meeting. On the fatal morning, Mr. Ram remained in bed, but apparently not more indisposed than usual. Mrs. Ram had risen to provide him with some tea; on her entering the room, the unfortunate man was at the instant getting hastily into bed, having, as it since appears, unlocked a drawer in which he found the deadly instrument. He took the tea, but instead of drinking it, he bit a piece out of the saucer, and having diverted the attention of Mrs. Ram and one of his daughters to something at another part of the room, he committed the act of suicide so effectually, that notwithstanding he survived ten minutes, all the medical skill in the world could not have rescued him from the jaws of death. Mr. Ram had been married to his second respectable wife but a few months, who was the widow of the late Mr. Barwell, of Witham, butcher, and who had taken upon herself the heavy charge of eight children, we believe all girls, by his first wife, who was a Miss Staggs, the daughter of inhabitants of this town. Mr. Ram has left considerable property in estates, having made a number of purchases within a short period, and built many houses. Whether his speculations have been prudent or not, we have yet to learn; they were not so extensive, however, but if he had made known his difficulties, if any existed, he had friends who would have assisted him in removing them; he was the purchaser of one of the estates of the late William Waltham, Esq., sold a short time since at the Saracen's Head Inn, in this town, under the directions of the Court of Chancery, in which sales it is not customary to take a deposit. A Coroner's Inquest was held on Saturday, before William Codd, Esq. and a very respectable jury, when a verdict was returned of "Insanity."—*Essex Herald.*

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

CALAMITOUS SUICIDE.

Monday, a Coroner's Inquisition was taken at the Cadogan Arms Tavern, Sloane-street, Chelsea, before Thomas Stirling, Esq., the Coroner, on the body of F. Tolfrey, Esq., a gentleman of fortune, who put a period to his existence under the following distressing circumstances:—

James Sadler, servant to the deceased, stated, that on Saturday night, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, as he was going to bed, he was called by his mistress, who desired him to go down stairs and call his master, who she was afraid had been taken ill. Witness accordingly went down, and on his reaching the passage, he was shocked to find his master lying on the ground, with his head reclining on his son's shoulder; the blood was running copiously from a wound in his throat, and a razor was lying on the floor near the deceased. The deceased's son, Mr. Tolfrey, jun., appeared distracted at his father's situation, and on seeing witness, he ran up stairs apparently in a state of delirium; witness instantly gave the alarm through the house, and others coming to his assistance, he ran out and procured a medical gentleman of the name of Morrah, residing at the corner of Hans-street, who immediately attended; however, his lamented master was too far gone, and at the expiration of about 25 minutes from the first discovery of the dreadful act, the deceased expired in witness's arms. Previous to the deceased's dissolution he intimated to witness by signs, that he wished for ink and paper, which being supplied him, the deceased, in the agonies of death, wrote a few almost unintelligible words, which witness (being accustomed to the deceased's hand-writing) read as follows:—"My beloved Mary, forgive me, pray for me, I am going—Oh, God!" This was produced before the jury, who were wholly unable to decipher the characters, but who expressed themselves satisfied as to the meaning given by the witness.

Mr. William Morrah, the surgeon, was next examined. He stated that on the night in question he was fetched by the last witness to attend the deceased. Witness found him lying in the hall, supported by one of his servants, and most of the family surrounding in a state of distraction; witness instantly examined the deceased; a large cut, apparently done by a sharp instrument, was across the throat, and the carotid artery had an incision in it; several other minor arteries were divided; witness took up the whole, and afterwards sewed up the main incision; at this time the deceased was in a complete state of exhaustion, in consequence of the immense quantity of blood which had issued from the carotid artery before his arrival. At first witness had some hopes of the deceased, but feeling his pulse, he found it nearly extinct, and that the deceased was on the eve of eternity. Witness, by every possible means, endeavoured to preserve existence, by opening the temporal arteries, fomenting the bowels, extremities, and other parts, as also violent internal restoratives; but his exertions proved abortive, as the deceased sunk and died about thirty minutes after his being called in. The deceased died in consequence of the wound which was inflicted in his throat.

Mr. Whitfield, the Foreman of the Jury, binted to the Coroner and his brother Jurymen, whether it would not be advisable to have the son examined, to ascertain what state of mind the deceased was in, some time previous to his committing the act.

The Coroner said, that if it was possible to avoid calling in Mr. Tolfrey, jun. it would be best, as it must necessarily torture his feelings; he (the Coroner) thought that the deceased had destroyed himself whilst labouring under insanity; but if the Jury thought that gentleman's evidence necessary, he should be sent for.

The Jury, however, said his presence would be dispensed with, as the evidence of Sadler had perfectly satisfied them, and after a few minutes' consideration they returned a verdict, "that the deceased had destroyed himself while in a fit of temporary derangement."

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Yesterday, at ten o'clock, Mr. Stirling, and a respectable Jury, assembled at the Bunch of Grapes public-house, Castle-street East, Marylabonne, to inquire into the cause of the death of Simon Sullivan, an infant child, whose death was alleged to have been caused by a kick given to its mother before its birth.

Mary Sullivan, a decent-looking married woman, residing at No. 12, Adam and Eve-court, Oxford-street, was the first witness examined. She deposed that the deceased child was born on Wednesday morning last, and died on Saturday morning at eight o'clock. On Monday evening the witness, her husband, Mary Sullivan (the womau injured) and her husband, and also another man and woman, went to a public-house on Saffron-hill, where a Catholic club for the relief of poor Irish children was held; they all subscribed something, and having drank a pot or two of porter, were on their return bome, and when between Rathbone-place and Newman-street, Oxford-steet, their husbands being some distance in advauce, three men came up to them, one saying "Here's one a-piece;" one of the men seized her hy the gown, and pulled her about; the man's companions did the same with the others. The witness begged them to desist, at the same time saying, her husband and his friends were on before. The men still behaved rudely; one of them, who is named Alfred Flowers, took the sick woman by the arm, and dragged her on some distance, until her husband came up, and asked him what he was about, when Alfred Flowers struck him; he returned the blow, and they had a scuffle. The witness ran away and joined her husband, but returned again, aud met the sick woman, Mary Sullivan, who is her sister-in-law, staggering on the pavement. The witness asked her what was the matter; she replied, "the baker," meaning Alfred Flowers, "had kicked her." The witness perceived she was bleeding, and assisted her to the watch-house; the men ran away. The witness was sober, and so were her friends; they had given no offence whatever to the men, either by word or deed. The witness heard the men's names were Alfred and Edward Flowers, and Gotterall, and were all relations.

Daniel Sullivan, the husband of the injured woman, and father of the deceased child, stated, on his wife's being attacked he came to her assistance, and was struck by Alfred Flowers; he returned the blow, and had a round or two with the man; the fight abruptly terminated, and the man ran away with his (witness's) hat, and while witness was looking about he lost sight of him; on again seeing his wife, sbe was sitting on the curb-stone crying, and said the man (Alfred Flowers) had kicked her on the lower part of the abdomen. She was in a dreadful state, and is so still.

Mr. Thomas Denton, of Castle-street, surgeon, stated he had attended the wife of last witness from Tuesday morning last. On his first seeing her she was not in labour. See was seized with labour about the middle of Tuesday, and the child was born about two o'clock on Wednesday morning; it was decidedly a premature birth. The witness is of opinion, that the premature labour was produced from the injury received by the kick. The woman is not now in a dangerous state.

William Firth, watchman of Oxford-street, proved having received into his custody Alfred Flowers, who is still in custody, and all the others.

After hearing the foregoing, the Jury proceeded to take the evidence of the mother of the deceased, who was unable to be removed; but her evidence was a mere repetition of what had been already stated; and the Jury having returned to their room, the Coroner addressed them at considerable length, and explained the nature of the law as it respected murder and manslaugbter. The room was then cleared for their deliberation. In a few minutes they announced their verdict to be—"Manslaughter against Alfred Flowers, having by a kick caused a premature birth and death of the infant."

The witnesses were then bound over to prosecute.

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THE great Celebrity of the late Dr. WM. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, both as a physician and botanist, is too well known to require expatiating upon. He was eminently successful in applying the virtues of herbs and roots, as a radical cure for various disorders of the human body.

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Prepared by the Proprietor, J. Stirling, Chemist, &c. No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, and may be had of E. Stirling, 20, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.—Those only are genuine which are signed "J. Stirling," on the Stamp Label, with his own writing.

BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, Corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address corresound with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*

EMMETT'S QUEEN'S GOLD and SILVER-EYED NEEDLES.—T. EMMETT, (late Trott,) Pin, Needle, and Fish-Hook Maker, (by appointment,) to their Majesties, wholesale and retail, No. 27, HOLBORN-HILL, London, Established upwards of a century. Pins of every description. Needles, bead, betweens, blunts, book-binders, carpet, chenille, cottoning, cross-stitch, embroidering, glovers, groundowns, harness, lambing, looping, mattress, netting, packing, quilting, rug, sadllers, sail, sharps, surgeon, tambour, veining yarn, &c. Fish-hooks, lines, and tackle; gilt, plated, black, and white Hooks and Eyes. Thimbles, gold, silver, metal, white steel, &c. steel thimbles lined with silver; bodkins, knitting pins, meshes, cap-pins, quilters, &c. Improved travelling and dressing-cases, with complete fittings; work-boxes, reticules, and needle-cases in tortoise-shell, Morocco and Russia leather, &c.; cutlery; scissors, penknives, razors, tweezers, &c.; combs, fancy, gilt, and steel goods; beads, bracelets, buckles, centres, clasps, cork-screws, ear rings, elastic girdles, neck-chains, necklaces, purse-snaps, reticules, slides, tassels, watch-chains, ditto guards, and every other article in the fancy line; gilt, silvered, and coloured lustre pins, hair pins, needle and brass points; brass, copper, and elastic wire.—A liberal allowance to merchants, captains, and others.

A CHALLENGE FOR 1000 GUINEAS.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER, and PERFUMER, No. 183, FLEET-STREET, (Two Doors from Letter-lane, claims the honour of announcing that by the urgent request of many distinguished friends, who so highly patronised him while conducting Mr. Money's business, he has opened an Establishment, and respectfully solicits the attention of the connoisseurs in the scientific Art of Hair-cutting. By many years application to this particular department of his profession in London and Paris, he is enabled to introduce a new and peculiar system, never contemplated by the vulgar empirics who presume to call themselves Hair cutters, but who in fact only destroy the head of hair. Moss's style rigidly adhering to fashion, always adapts itself to each particular countenance (the grand desideratum), and his intercourse with the Courts of Europe furnishes him with a never failing variety. Moss begs to state that his personal attention, and that of his Chief Artist (late with Money), are devoted to Hair-cutting, as he never trusts so important an operation to inexperienced apprentice boys.

The beautiful system of fabricating perukes, scalps, and heads of hair, Secundum Naturam, has claimed Moss's particular attention, and he submits to the Beau Monde an exquisite specimen of talent in his new system of Wig making, veery hair is singly inserted, the superfices of the skin and complexional colours of the head are astonishingly imitated—the whole forming a coup dœil, the most brilliant and natural, calculated to embellish the charms of youth or cover the deficiencies of age.

Moss has prepared a superlative choice of Ladies' Fronts, on a new system, that always retain their curl. Platts and Curls, in all the variegated Tints and Shades of nature, which, with an assortment of French Perfumery, he invites his best friends—the public—to examine. Patent Hair Brushes on Moss's new plan, are ready for the taste of the curious; and for One Thousand Guineas he challenges competition with all Europe in every branch of his Professiou.—Vivat Rex et industria omnia vincit.

MOURNING.

DR. WINN's TRUE ANTICARDIUM PARIS BLACK or BLUE REVIVER, which is so much esteemed for its excellent qualities and superiority over all other Compositions that have been offered to the Public. It has the wonderful effect of restoring, in a few minutes, every description of Ladies and Gentlemen's faded Mourning, Black Hats and Coats, Silk Stockings, Crape, Lace, Silks, Muslins, Cotton, Jean Boots, &c. without injuring the texture of the most delicate article; it removes dirt and grease, will retain its virtues in all climates, and for any length of time.

T. PRICE, Oilman, near the Bricklayer's Arms, Kent-road, London, begs leave to assure persons who constantly use the above Article for restoring Gentlemen's faded Suits, that he is the sole possessor of the Receipt for preparing the invaluable and justly celebrated Mourning Reviver; and, as a proof of its rare and excellent qualities, begs to state, that he has had the most unprecedented demand for it during the last 20 years.

May be had at the Proprietor's Oil and Colour Warehouse; and, Wholesale, of Messrs. T. and C. Butler, 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London; 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; at Messrs. Barclay and Son's Medicine Warehouse, Fleet-market; Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Messrs. Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard; and, Retail, by all the principal Oilmen, Druggists, &c. in Town and Country.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—There is not perhaps, in the whole Materia Medica any one remedy which so effectually relieves the pain of a sufferiug patient as the AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP. Who can watch the writhing tortures into which a lovely infant is often convulsed during the period of dentition, without feeling sympathy for its sufferings? and who would hesitate to procure a remedy, when a remedy can be found, which is obvious by the effectual relief afforded in so many distressing cases which are daily coming to the notice of Mrs. JOHNSON? Therefore, mothers ought never to be without the American Soothing Syrup in the Nursery; for if a child awakes in the night with pain, by only rubbing the gums with a few drops of the Syrup, it will immediately open the pores, heal the gums, and thereby prevent fevers and convulsions; for should it come in competition with any other disorder, it often destroys the most brightest hopes.—To be had wholesail and retail, of Johnson and Co. 28, York-place, City road; and by their appointment, of all principal Medicine Venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d. per bottle.—None are genuine, unless signed on the stamp with Mrs. Johnson's own hand-writing, as there are several spurious sorts.

☞ *For Promotions, see last Page.*

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to MEMNON, *and are glad to see by his communication that he has not "trained off." He must excuse the trifling alteration which, for the sake of poetic effect, we have been induced to make in his lines.*

We have nothing to do with the blunders of the MORNING HERALD, *committed in last Monday's notice of the Drama of* FAUSTUS, *on the* NOVELTY *of Mr.* WALLACK'S *appearance in that character, though we are equally obliged to* AMICUS: *but we shall beg leave to observe to the Editor of that Paper, that if he thinks it worth his while to insert any articles which have appeared in the* AGE *without the common courtesy of acknowledgment, we shall look upon it in the light it deserves, and issue a* PERSONAL *notice on the subject accordingly. If he or his contemporaries are fearful of aiding us by avowedly quoting from us, they should not be mean enough to do it, in a manner that would lead the people to think the fun, as well as the nonsense, in that sagacious journal, was* ALL ITS OWN.

The letter from WORCESTER, *relative to the announcement of Mr.* ROBINSON, *as a candidate at any future election, has been received, and we differ with its writer on the subject of* LORD DEERHURST'S *return; for in the agitation of a public question of such importance as the representation of the country, private character is less to be considered than public principles, and as far as the two present Members are concerned, the politics of* COLONEL DAVIES *possess about the same respectability as the character of his lordship. We* KNOW DAVIES *did not vote* FOR *the Catholics, because through actual fear of his constituents* HE DID NOT VOTE AT ALL!! *Any thing is fair as an election squib, and therefore* ROBINSON *is quite right, as our Correspondent says, to give his Worcester friends "a full, true, and particular account" of the indictment of* LORD DEERHURST, *this time twelvemonth, at Portsmouth,* FOR A LITTLE *exposition to some boys there!! Every one knows* DEERHURST'S *precious propensities this way, and will agree that they ought to be* EXPOSED, *quite as much as their exhibitor.*

NEWS *is thanked, but we had heard the remark relative to* MISS CHESTER'S *marriage; for a friend was in her room, and actually heard her say, that she was convinced the* AGE *would not be severe upon her, if its Editor knew her situation with Mr* CALCRAFT. *We know another person who says he had actually heard its truth* SWORN TO, *and we shall therefore give her* PROPER *title for the future.*

The ribaldry going on in the Haymarket Green-room, sent us by PERCY, *cannot well come under our cognizance. Those who wish to avoid the indelicacies of* LISTON'S *conversation, or the impudent inuendos of Mrs.* GLOVER, *should cut the company of all people avowedly addicted to drinking, and scandalizing every person of character, without considering the* EXACT PURITY *of their own.*

The joke of LENO *on Mrs.* SERRES *is very stale, and if the old lady* SHOULD *be sent to Bedlam, rather unfeeling.*

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. shut.	Bank Stock, shut.
Cons. Three per Cents. 88	Long Annuities, shut.
Three and a half per Cents. shut.	India Stock,
3½ per Cents. Reduced shut.	India Bonds, 15
Four per Cents. 102⅞	Exch. Bills (1½*d.*) par.
Consols for Acc. 88⅛ 8 ⅛	

PRICE OF FOREIGN STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Austrian 5 per Cents.	Mexican Bonds,
Brazilian Bonds,	Mexican Scrip, dis.
Brazilian Scrip, dis.	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.
Ditto Ditto (1825) dis.	Neapolitan Scrip, dis.
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 83	Peruvian Bonds, 67½
Chilian 6 per Cents. 74	Peruvian Scrip, dis.
Colombian 6 per Cents.	Portuguese Bonds,
Ditto Ditto (1824) 74½	Prussian 5 per Cents.
Danish 5 per Cents.	New ditto,
French 5 per Cents.	Russian 5 per Cents. 93½
French Rents,	Spanish 5 per Cents. (1818) 16½
Greek Bonds, 30½	Spanish ditto (1823)
Greek Scrip., 23¼ dis.	Guatimala, dis.

THE AGE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The *Euphrates*, which sailed from Bengal on the 20th of April, and from St. Helena on the 6th of August, has arrived, bringing home the particulars of the important capture of Arracan, the circumstances of which great achievement, we were partially possessed of by the arrival of the *Albion*, on board of which the late MR. ADAMS died. We have given in another part of our paper the details of these events; we have only to sum up the general movements attendant thereon, by which it appears, that on the 26th of March, General MORRISON attacked the enemy, posted on the Padoaah Hills, drove them from the pass, and advanced to within a mile of Mahatee. On the 27th Colonel W. RICHARDS's brigade was employed in the attack of a strong position at M hatee, where the Burmese were entrenched on the opposite bank of a river. The troops forded the river, and gallantly carried the position, with the loss of two or three men killed. On the 28th the force halted. On the 29th it advanced about seven miles, and came in sight of the very strong position taken up by the enemy for the defence of Arracan. It was a range of hills almost inaccessible in front from swamps, the summits being cleared and entrenched. An attack on these heights was conducted by Brig.-Gen. M'BEAN on the 29th, but it failed, in consequence of the extreme difficulty of ascending the heights, and the successful resistance of the enemy in rolling down stones. Our loss on this occasion was one officer, Capt. French, of the Madras 16th Regiment, killed; Major Kemm, Captain Fitton, and some other officers, wounded; about 30 men killed and 100 wounded. On the 30th batteries were opened on the enemy's works, and on the evening of the 31st arrangements were made to attack a fortified height, which was the key of their position. Brigadier RICHARDS, with a part of his Brigade, consisting of detachments from his Majesty's 44th Regiment and from the 26th and 49th Regiments of Native Infantry, were employed on this service, which was performed entirely with the bayonet, without firing a shot, and announced to the camp by striking up the British drums and fifes from the summit.

During the night reinforcements, and two guns, were sent up to Brigadier RICHARDS, and on the morning of the 1st instant a general attack was made on all the enemy's works, which were carried with admirable bravery in an hour, the Sepoys vying with their fellow-soldiers of his Majesty's service in pushing on after the defeated enemy. The 26th regiment is said to have been particularly distinguished in this gallant exploit, the native officers being anxious to deserve the approbation of their Brigadier, who had formerly belonged to that corps.

THE Whigs are quite bad enough as it is, if merely left to the display of their *political* feelings, but when, for the purpose of furthering their object, they mix up *religious* discussions with their miserable party spirit, it is high time to give them a check. The principles upon which BROUGHAM and his adherents, in the last Session, seriously introduced the subject of a LONDON COLLEGE, has been acted throughout the country in a most miraculous way, and every post brings us either an account of the meetings of all the shop-boys in the country, who not being quite knaves enough already, are conniving to cheat their employers out of so many hours of time, merely to indulge in all the vices of the age, under the shallow pretence of study and mental improvement—or the particulars of some assembly for the establishment of schools, reading, or Bible Societies, and other such bombastic affairs. As far as regards those men, who are now defrauding, by such employment, comparatively helpless females of their situations behind counters, to dispose of those articles with which from knowledge and delicacy they are of course best acquainted, we can only say, we wish a little time was given them for study, or at least *reflection*, and they might then be convinced of the contemptible duties in which they are now engaged; and instead of seeking for the self-occupation of a few more hours a week to indulge in those worldly amusements which will only render their situations more degrading, they would rather enlist as common soldiers, than bear any longer such a disgusting onus. This spirit after all is but a portion of the same feeling, which pervades the entire counsels of the Whigs—that attempt to equalize all branches of society—to convince the menials, ordained to fulfil the necessary duties of life, of their destitute situation, and to excite them into a notion of ameliorating it—that determination to level all classes of the community, and almost at last to make your horse rebel against its rider—and when every other exertion to effect such purpose has completely failed, why, as the last effort, RELIGION is sure to be laid hold as a never-failing operative on the minds of the weak, or the dispositions of persons very easily prejudiced!

We are led into this train of argument by an announcement in Wednesday's *Chronicle*, of a meeting lately held at Birmingham, for the purpose of establishing an INFANT SUNDAY SCHOOL! in that already enlightened town, by which our youngsters just swaddled are to become perfect proficients, imbibe the rudiments of the classics with every spoonful of pap, and like a second *Hercules*, turn out giants in their cradles. The moralizing LORD CALTHORPE figured away in the chair on this sublime occasion, surrounded by a sufficient quantity of Doctors, Parsons, Methodists, and Quakers; and considering both the RELIGIOUS and POLITICAL purposes HIS LORDSHIP came there to advocate, no fitter person could probably be found, than an avowed enemy to the Ministry, a superintendant of RELIGIOUS TRASH SOCIETIES, and *a firm supporter of* CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION. But in order that we may not do injustice either to His Lordships attainments or principles, we submit the following extract of his speech, which served as a prelude to the morning's entertainments:

"Lord CALTHORPE, in opening the business of the meeting, said, he felt *peculiar satisfaction* on this occasion; for since he had the opportunity of witnessing the great advantages derived from infant schools in other parts of the kingdom—how beneficial their effects had been even in country villages—he felt a strong desire that a place circumstanced like this, requiring, from the nature of its manufactures, that children of an early age should be engaged in occupations *little consistent* with RECEIVING THE ADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION, should possess an Institution, by means of which, at the *earliest periods of their lives*, they might receive moral and religious instruction."

Now it certainly must be very satisfactory to establish an infant school in a place "whose manufactures," to use his LORDSHIP'S OWN WORDS, "engaged children in occupations little *consistent* with receiving EDUCATION!" but his LORDSHIP is quite as good further on, where he says,—

"It was, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction he found this plan had engaged the interest of so many respectable individuals of this town, and that the plans were so far matured, that one school at least would be formed here for the *education of* INFANTS. He was persuaded, that if any now entertained doubts as to the propriety and expediency of bringing children at so early an age to school, those doubts would vanish, when they had only witnessed the effects produced, and the *wonderful progress of the children*, and at what an early period they are susceptible of receiving impressions of a beneficial and salutary nature. This Institution, besides producing the effect of withdrawing children in the lower spheres of life from the scenes of vice, idleness, and corruption, to which they are so frequently exposed, would be the means of their receiving moral and *religious* instruction in a mode which combined pleasure with *profit*."

At which latter idea, of RELIGION combining *pleasure and* PROFIT, the Methodist preachers present gave considerable applause to their noble Chairman, who then delivered the following sublime touch, and sat down:

"He was convinced if such had been the effect of *infant schools* in other places, that here, in particular, they would be found the instruments for producing immense benefits, and he thought there was no man, however he might wish for the diffusion of the manufacturing interest and commercial greatness of this empire, that could well reconcile with the promotion of those manufactures, and the stimulating of that industry for which this country was so celebrated, a coldness and indifference to an institution so *fruitful in beneficial effects* to the younger part of the population. Where manufactures were formed, *infant schools* appear to be *peculiarly fitting antidotes to the evils* which a high state of manufacturing activity generally produced, unless guarded by such institutions as they were about to establish."

After a Mr. STARCH, or some such name, had read a Report of the Committee, and given a hint of what funds might be wanted, a DOCTOR EDWARD JOHNSTONE thus delivered himself:—

"The reason why infant schools had not been before established, was owing to the idea that instruction was not to be communicated at so *early* an age, but it had now been FOUND THAT IT MIGHT BE SO, and with *great beneficial effect*. If they considered that it was from the impressions of *sense* we must derive *intellect*, it was of the utmost importance that they should enable THE MINDS OF INFANTS *to take large and* PLEASING *surveys of nature*, and thence to lead them to the knowledge of the Great Creator. These, however, were *advantages* which could ONLY be received *in the higher classes of life*. In the houses of manufacturing labourers, where every thing was *unpleasant* and confined, associations of this kind could not be expected to be formed, and it was only by drawing the children from those scenes to others, where they might have opportunities of *viewing the beauties of Nature*, that they could receive the education and imbibe those impressions necessary to their comfort and happiness in future life."

DOCTOR E. JOHNSTONE by this important discovery—that knowledge may be communicated at an *early* age, and that consequently the MINDS of *infants* might take LARGE and *pleasing surveys* of HUMAN NATURE, will undoubtedly be handed down to posterity, equal in learning and fame to his illustrious namesake and neighbour, the great SAMUEL of Litchfield; and when the DOCTOR further tells us, that it is only in the HIGHER WALKS of life where INFANTS *can* VIEW *the beauties of Nature*, we are at a loss in whose favour to decide, the LORD's or the DOCTOR's, both of whom we conclude are of course SPECIMENS of *infantine* EDUCATION. The next and most important point was an exposition of the objects proposed for the enlightening the minds of the baby button-makers, which is thus stated by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson:—

"The objects of the institution were first, to preserve the children from evil, and save them from the numerous accidents daily caused by the neglect which always took place among the poorer classes, from the want of parental superintendence. When young children were sent to a day-school, where every little was really learnt—they were crowded together into some damp and dark apartments where they were kept all day in *a state of unnatural restraint*; no judicious mode of instruction was pursued; and he conceived that nothing could be more injurious to the children than the system of sending them to day-schools, as they were at present regulated. If their objects were merely negative, in keeping children from the dangers and bad moral effects occasioned by the present manner in which they were brought up, these he should consider as great advantages; but they also proposed positive advantages in a great variety of ways. The paramount objects to which they attended were health and activity. *A spacious* PLAY-GROUND *would be attached to the school*, which would consist of a large room, in which the children were not kept sitting still, but a great part of the time was devoted to exercise. At nine o'clock the instruction of the day began with the Lord's Prayer, or some appropriate hymn. They then went to their lessons, *none of which were too long to cause fatigue*, then half an hour was devoted to exercise *in marching them about the room*, in different manners, as they were ordered, and in doing this *they acquired the habit of* OBEDIENCE, which of itself constituted one of the great moral duties. There was, however, a still greater benefit to be acquired. Man was a mortal being—he had an immortal soul to be lost or saved—and the great thing in the education of youth was to instil into their infant minds the principles of religion, and to teach them to know, remember, reverence, and love the Immortal Being, to whom they must at last render an account of their actions."

HODGSON's mode of educating infants is capital fun—they are, it seems, to have a PLAY-GROUND attached to the SCHOOL, where they are not to be kept sitting still, but after saying the Lord's prayer, they are to *march about*, in order to acquire *habits of* OBEDIENCE; from which the common inference of course is, that they will all turn out private soldiers. After this amusing piece of information, the REVEREND MR. HODGSON was followed by the REVEREND MR. JAMES, and here we must be permitted to expatiate on the extraordinary circumstances under which religion and politics now become blended together, as will be fully demonstrated in a perusal of the following tirade from this reverend personage.

"The Rev. J. A. JAMES, in seconding the Resolution, said he was happy in meeting his Lordship in a situation which he had so frequently seen him occupy in forwarding the cause of religion and humanity; that it appeared as if they were growing into a *holy familiarity* in the cause of righteousness. Infant schools had long been a *desideratum* in this town. Some time ago he was for many months employed in looking out for a building where the experiment might be tried, a benevolent gentleman of this town having offered to support an infant school in Birmingham six months at his own expense. It would be presumptuous in him, after what had been said, to think he could throw *one new ray of light upon this mode of education*; he considered it to be all that was wanting to complete the *grand moral machinery* now at work in our highly favoured land. He rejoiced that *education* was the *watchword* of this country—he rejoiced in the projection of a Metropolitan College, and considered it as a singular coincidence, that *at a time* when that *institution was forming in London* for *the instruction of the sons of gentlemen and tradesmen in the middle classes of life*, that efforts of a more noble and disinterested nature were making here to increase *the lamps of knowledge*, kindled in the humble dwellings of the poor. The Rev. Gentleman then proceeded, in a speech of considerable length, to point out the peculiar advantages to be derived from the formation of infant schools in Birmingham."

We had occasion some weeks since to animadvert on a man by the name of FLETCHER, rendered notorious by the infamy of his conduct to a MISS DICK, for which he was expelled by the Scottish Synod, from the meeting over which he presided, and we find by the papers that the miscreant, after violating GOD's *commandments*, dares to return to the land from which he had been expelled, and presume to preach GOD'S HOLY WORD, *for the sole purpose of raising money* to build him a new chapel in London; that is one sample of religion, here is another—a man by the name of JAMES, styling himself *Reverend*, by a display of unparaleled assurance, has so far ingratiated himself into the opinions of some deluded people in this town, as to induce them to build him a splendid conventicle, where he preaches the commandments which he goes home and breaks, and then has the audacity to attend a public meeting for forming an INFANT SCHOOL, on the principle that a Metropolitan College has just been projected; the thing is too barefaced, and such humbug attempts to delude the minds of the people, must and shall be exposed: the idea of such ranters as this fellow JAMES talking about religion and morality, when he has trampled on the first duties of both; he has not only "coveted his neighbours goods," but actually got pos-

session of them; for the circumstances of his second marriage, which was obtained by a violation on his part of every social and manly virtue, were merely hushed up by a LARGE PECUNIARY DOUCEUR out of his wife's jointure. to his *injured* FRIEND; and yet such people as these are suffered to talk to us about RELIGION, MORALITY, and the BLESSINGS OF EDUCATION!

It will only be sufficient to conclude these remarks by observing, that the meeting, on the very showing of its precious organ, the *Morning Chronicle*, was any thing but of the first respectability, for not one of those names which generally appear in our press, when any loyal address is sent to the Crown, or a meeting is assembled to support its prerogatives, are to be seen figuring away on this occasion. The wiser part of the community, who alone constitute the "respectability" of this, or any other town, well know the delusion practised on such occasions---that the whole object of them is to raise money---to give a few mountebanks, who come up in support of it, a "brief authority," only to render them an eternal laughing stock, and that the sole purpose to be attained is the subversion of all the best principles of life, and THE ENTIRE DISORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY.

It would be a task of supererogation to enumerate the continual attempts that are made by the mal-contents to cavil at every occurrence that arises, but there are some it is quite impossible to pass over silently, as betraying malevolence of disposition without a motive, and an ignorance of the most lamentable quality. Those interesting samples of genuine genius, the *Times* and *Morning Herald*, have lately made a dead set at the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, on the subject of a supposed encroachment on what these Cockneys call the privileges of the people, by the enclosure of a small spot of ground now forming a portion of Hyde Park, at the back of *Apsley House*. If any man will take the trouble to go and inspect the alterations now going on there, and then amuse himself by ruminating on that piece of land which is thus designated "a privilege of the people," he will find it in reality to consist of a small enclosure between the carriage drive and Park-lane, of no earthly use or even ornament to any one of HIS MAJESTY'S subjects, and both for safety and convenience much better railed off---but it is quite sufficient to excite a feeling of jealousy on the part of a narrow-minded cit, who, trudging through the beauties of Blackfriars'-road for six days, knows no happiness beyond a look into the Park on the seventh. THE KING has purchased the extraordinary popularity he enjoys, by the consideration he has always paid to the wishes and gratifications of his subjects, and instead of infringing on any of their enjoyments, would use every exertion to render them even greater than they are; and when HIS MAJESTY sanctioned this trifling alteration in the allotment of the ground adjoining the DUKE'S mansion, he was conscious that he was thereby consulting the best feelings of the people, who would rather strive to augment than decrease the possessions of their ILLUSTRIOUS CHIEFTAIN, as some partial compensation for the vast accession of power and territory brought to them by his splendid achievements.

To discuss the matter seriously is laughable---for instead of an enclosure just extensive enough to build HIS GRACE a pig-stye upon, one would really imagine, to hear these numskulls talk, that he was receiving an allotment of half the land his valour has won from his Country's enemies.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

We cannot call to mind the nomination of any gentlemen to the fulfilment of the important office of SHERIFFS, that has given us more complete satisfaction than that of MESSRS. CROWDER and KELLY who were sworn into office on Friday, before the Cursitor BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER, whose opinion of the public principles of these individuals, was of the most satisfactory nature. It is only by men of such integrity, such sound character, and correct dealing, that the character of our great metropolis can be honourably supported: and after witnessing the degradation under which it laboured during the period of WAITHMAN and WOOD'S Mayoralty, and other similar visitations, we are bound still more feelingly to hail the accession of those who will not alone uphold the glory of their country untarnished, but will be the means of wiping away any previous unfavourable impression, or any injury received. We admit all this so fully, that we are sure no one will grudge us the enjoyment of a joke, and that a joke will as invariably attend a city excursion as a dinner, is beyond all doubt. In proposing the healths of the new Sheriffs, at the inauguration feast they always give on this annual event, the LORD MAYOR said, "that the gentlemen were too well known to their fellow-citizens, to need his commendation; but if they had not been so, the VERY HANDSOME MANNER in which they had *entertained their friends* this day, would have left *no doubt of the way in which they intended* TO SUPPORT THE CITY," every word of which, of course, is true, as far as giving a good dinner is concerned. But this apt remark of our worthy CHIEF MAGISTRATE falls very far short of an observation that dropped from SHERIFF KELLY, who "assured his fellow-citizens, that among the *pleasing* duties of the office of Sheriff---that of maintaining the duties of the civic hospitality would not be forgotten either by his colleague or himself"---now as one of the principal duties of the Sheriff is to see all malefactors duly HUNG (to say nothing of other trifling duties done by himself and OFFICERS) Mr. KELLY'S notions of *pleasing*, we must say, are very different from ours.

THEATRICALS.

The play selected for the opening of Covent Garden Theatre had our fullest concurrence. It not alone revived our most delightful recollections of the best days of the English drama, but is was a harbinger to us of their renewal---the very green curtain which greeted the eye on our entrance last Monday, seemed a kind of peace-offering, in the shape of an old friend, for all the ribaldry that had been carried on during the reign of its predecessor; and the admirable production of the tragedy, in most respects, confirmed every previous prepossession. The appearance of the new candidate, MR. WARDE, strengthened these feelings; for any thing calculated to bury in oblivion the least trace of that miserable little gentleman, who, as the Manx people say, is now in "the clouds of the Atlantic Ocean," was to us a happiness of the highest quality; but when, exclusive of such feeling, this tragedian comes recommended by first-rate ability, seconded evidently by good taste, the interest is at once complete. The selection of the character of *Brutus* at the present moment, for a debût, was very judicious, as tending to banish that barbarous system of distinguishing any individual at the expense of his community---as exhibiting a play well cast throughout---and reviving those principles of classicality, which the mummeries for so many years past of the Drury Lane school had totally banished; and although thousands of cavillers will be found to set down Mr. WARDE'S selection for his debût, as a stroke of policy on Mr. KEMBLE'S part, to prevent his attaining by a first impression that eminence the latter has so long aspired to, yet the liberal and judicious would rather deem it a desire, on the manager's side, to submit a *combination* of his forces, instead of an *exclusive* display; being well aware that Englishmen like enough for their money, notwithstanding they have more than they know what to do with. Mr. WARDE possesses most of the requisites for the situation he has leapt into; his figure is quite commanding enough, being the pleasing medium between the grandeur of the KEMBLE, and the deformity of the KEAN; his voice is both melodious and powerful, his countenance expressive, and his action both free and graceful---the whole style of his performance, as well as the choice of what he had to perform, assures us that his taste is of the best order; and while thus highly endowed, it would be a wonder if he had been less successful than he was, it is gratifying to record, that fluctuating as public opinion is, it has had discernment enough to rank him among the most accomplished of modern aspirants. We were in good humour with the play, throughout; CHARLES KEMBLE'S *Marc Antony*, "the last remains of Princely York," is equal to any piece of acting on the stage: it forced back upon our memories associations of the most agreeable nature, and what is saying more, they came upon us without any disadvantage. His representation of *Antony* is equal to the *Brutus* of his departed brother, and language can say no more---we fancied him as Young and as handsome as ever. We almost thought too that COOPER'S *Cassius* deserved a part of the applause it received; that MRS. BARTLEY was respectable and agreed; with HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE WILLIAM OF GLOUCESTER (who sat *incog.* in a private box next to ourselves,) that even MEARS, who played *Cinna*, was not such a "miserable *sinner*" as heretofore. So far so good. From this exhibition we were determined to see more of MR. WARDE, and attended *Town and Country* on Friday, and although we are sure nothing but a managerial freak could have placed him in *such* a character as *Reuben Glenroy*, for establishing the impression his previous appearance had excited; yet, as far as respects MR. WARDE, he pourtrayed the part with all that ability we had heard of his possessing---but for the rest (barring MESSRS. FAWCETT and BLANCHARD, MRS. GIBBS and MRS. DAVENPORT) they would have disgraced the veriest barn in Christendom. MR. BAKER was the *Plastic*, where we formerly had CHARLES KEMBLE, (and why we had not on this occasion it would be idle to divine, for after his personation of *Charles X.* nothing can be called a *degradation*);---Mr. MASON the *Captain Glenroy*, a sort of psalm singing, methodistical sample of a KEMBLE; a MISS JONES simpered through the part of the *Honourable Mrs. Glenroy;* and MRS. CALCRAFT (the *ci-devant* MISS CHESTER) appeared as *Rosalie Somers*, a part wherein she substituted fine airs for feeling, flaunting for innocence, and altogether lost sight of the character in every respect.---MRS. CALCRAFT should have played the part enacted by MISS JONES: but when we inform our readers that the following names filled up the remaining parts, they will be quite as able to judge of the result as ourselves; MR. HENRY! MR. EVANS! MR. CLAREMONT! MR. ATKINS! MR. PARSLOE! MR. HORREBOW! MR. LEY! MR. T. COOPER! (who distributes the play-bills) MRS. HUDSON! MISS GIFFORD! MISS HENRY! We were quite at a loss to account for this villainous display, until, persuaded by a friend to sit out the *Coronation*, we found *most* (not *all*, as those funny things the play-bills, say) of the *first rate* performers WALKING IN THE PAGEANT!! We despise humbug so much, that we shall always expose it wherever we can, and when the managers announce that "the *whole* of the company of their establishment" appeared in the SHOW, we distinctly say, that neither MISS PATON, MRS. CHATTERLEY, MRS. CALCRAFT, MISS LACY, MR. WARDE, nor MR. SINCLAIR made their appearance; and we moreover say, they were quite right if THEY REFUSED TO DO IT.! We know that MR. KEMBLE, who is a gentleman, a scholar, a man of fine sense and taste, and as an actor himself capable of appreciating the consequence of others, would never sanction such proceedings; but as only *one* of a managerial triumvirate, he is overruled by the disgusting meanness of a low sailor, earwigged by the artifices of a commissariat clerk, who, like his master, will poke his nose every where, and presume to interfere in the arrangements of our national theatre, with one of the KEMBLES at the head of it!! The consequences, from such an impertinent assumption of authority, may be so fatal to the best interests of the Drama, and must so cramp the energies of its conductors, that we shall feel it a duty to lash, *ad infinitum*, every instance of it which may be brought to our knowledge.

We fear that Mr. WALLACK is not allowed to exercise the full force of his managerial abilities, for so talented as he is, and so anxious as he must be to display those talents, he would not willingly suffer such things to go on, as we have been witnesses this last week to; for, instead of concealing the weakness of a company in a novelty of performance, we have seen it displayed as open as the day, by the representations which have been given us. We *know* how fine a *Falstaff* DOWTON *is*, without being reminded what miserable *Merry Wives* MISS GRADDON and MISS CUBITT *are*, or what admirable ones MISS STEPHENS and MADAME VESTRIS *were*---to say nothing of the difference between MESSRS. BRAHAM and HORN in *Fenton*. Then again Mr. TERRY was so identified with *Mephostophiles*, that RUSSELL'S appearance herein is barely passable; and it will therefore surely be admitted, that as comparisons are at all times odious, so also are they unfortunate when of the character of those now under our consideration. We perceive with a degree almost of horror the play of *Lucius Junius Booth, or Brutus*, or whatever it is, announced at Drury Lane Theatre; and the person, part of whose ominous name it bears, who conducted himself so disgracefully some years ago, and has since been vagabondizing in America, appears on Saturday next. What can be the meaning of this? We see the announcement of WALLACK for *William Tell* superseded by that of BOOTH for *Brutus!* We have had the KEAN school till we are sick---we have had BOOTH till we were sick---we had this monodrame of blue fire and liberty, till we were sick---and now when we were in hopes of a little quiet, and felt assured that the energetic and at all times most agreeable performances of WALLACK, would repay any one amply for whatever loss he might feel in the absence of such strollers, we are again to be visited with an exhibition, the exact quality of which we thoroughly know---and for what? the *cui bono* we ask? Can there be the least attraction in such a wretched actor as BOOTH---or in all the plays united, which, as KEAN'S *successor!* he will be sure to appear in, when they all failed with KEAN on the spot? Downright, absolute nonsense. We last year had MACREADY; the least we could now have is WALLACK, and the present announcement, if persevered in, will completely empty the Theatre. We are so disposed to back the present management, through thick and thin (more particularly while so many are endeavouring "to visit *the* SINS *of the* FATHERS *upon the* CHILDREN,") that we only find fault to produce amendment, and when we see the talent there *is* in the Theatre, not to suffer it to be substituted by actual mummery. The appearance of Mrs. DAVISON was hailed with perfect enthusiasm, as indeed it ought to be; and we are very much mistaken if the fine cast of the *Road to Ruin* (wanting only the name of DOWTON) will not assemble such an audience, as will convince the management of Drury-lane of the exact state of public opinion; for while a partial preponderance in favour of the MEN at the rival Theatre is very apparent, the abilities among the LADIES here is still more so, when we find that it now possesses the FOUR FIRST ACTRESSES OF THE DAY, in the persons of MRS. DAVISON, MRS. BUNN, MISS KELLY, and MISS STEPHENS---therefore only give MR. WALLACK fair play, and with such performers as these he will do wonders, depend upon it. It is only necessary to notice the ballet of the *Camp*, for the sake of remarking, that all those who have not seen the TAMBOUR MAJOR of NOBLE, have no idea of the most perfect representation of this odd character that ever appeared on the stage.

The Haymarket is retrieving a very bad season by the unabated success of POOLE'S excellent comedy, and the Lyceum about to terminate on Wednesday a very brilliant season, by those means which alone can ensure it, judicious selections, liberality of expenditure, and a due estimation of performers abilities. By way of a wind up, we insert the following lucubration of a Correspondent:---

EPIGRAMMATIC DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE COVENT GARDEN MANAGERS:

Says KEMBLE to FORBES, "I think it would do,
To engage the *Anatomie Vivante*---don't you?"
To which SAWNIE replied, with a frown on his phiz,
"Our houses are quite *thin* enough, as it is."

MICHAELMAS DAY.

His magnanimous Highness PRINCE WILLIAM OF GLOUCESTER,
On *Michaelmas* day gave a hint to his wife,
That a very fine Goose would but six shillings cost her,
And his table *had* ONE on *that* day *all his life!*

The butler was sent off to purchase a BILLY,
When the poulterer, guessing *the* PLACE *whence he came,*
Observed---"If you'll go up *Park-lane, Piccadilly,*
You'll meet with the *greatest* GOOSE London can claim.

The joke in NORMANBY'S *Matilda*, on the substitution of *matelot* for *matelas*, happened to BALL HUGHES, who, on reaching Calais, was desirous of having two mattresses on his lady's bed, and accordingly said "*Portez* MADAME HUGHES *deux Matelots*"---and his consternation may easily be imagined, on hearing TWO SAILORS knocking at his chamber, just as MADAME and himself were retiring to rest.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

CAPTURE OF THE FORT AND CAPITAL OF ARRACAN.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette Extraordinary of April 14.)

FORT WILLIAM.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 14, 1825.

The following copies of despatches regarding the recent operations of the British forces in Arracan, are published for general information:—

TO GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR—I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit in original, a despatch this day received from Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B., commanding the South-Eastern Division, dated April 2, announcing the capture of Arracan, after a succession of the most brilliant operations against the enemy.

His Excellency regrets that the enclosure No. 2, alluded to by the Brigadier-General, viz. copy of Brigadier Richard's report of the success of his night attack on the heights, situated on the right of the enemy's position, has, by some unaccountable accident, been omitted to be sent. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Deputy Adjutant-Gen. of the Army.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency
Fort William, April 14, 1825.

Camp, Arracan, April 2, 1825.

Sir—The Almighty has been pleased to permit that the exertions of the south-eastern division of the army should be crowned with complete success. Arracan was yesterday taken, and the 10,000 men that acted under Atown Mungza have, as a military body, been nearly annihilated. The proceedings that have led to this result, I shall now have the honour to detail for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 24th ult., the arrangements for the movement of the force from the camps on the Oratung were completed, and the head-quarters of the division were established with the 2d Brigade in advance at Chabattee Bhoong, within two miles of the enemy's position in the Padha Hills, the march of the remainder being directed as pointed out in enclosure No. 1.

On the 25th ult., boat and pontoon bridges were thrown across the Chabattee and Waibraing rivers, and in the evening a reconnoissance was made, in order to ascertain the situation of the passes through the hills, and the obstacles to be encountered. The natural ones were considerable, arising principally from the steepness of the ascents, and from the course of deep tide nullahs.

On the 26th, the troops then present crossed the Waibraing by daybreak, and were formed into four columns:—Right column, under Brigadier Grant, C. B., 1 12-pounder, 2 6-pounders. The 2d brigade, 1 company, 2d Light Infantry, battalion; 1 ditto of regular pioneers; centre column, Brigadier Richards, 2 12-pounders, 2 howitzers, Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay. The 1st brigade, 2 companies, 2d Light Infantry battalion, 1 ditto regular pioneers: left column to act with the gun-boats; Captain Leslie. His Majesty's 54th Regiment; 2 companies ditto; 2 ditto 2d Light Infantry, battalion rifle company, Mug Levy; 2 companies Mug pioneers. Reserve, Lieut.-Col. Walker, C. B., His Majesty's 54th, 1 12-pounder, 2 6-pounders; 3 companies of His Majesty's 54th Regiment; 3 ditto 26th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry; 2 ditto 49th; 3 ditto temporary pioneers; 1 ditto Mug ditto; 2d local horse.

The right and centre columns then advanced to force the two passages, while the left, with the gun-boats, under Captain Crawford, Hon. Company's marine, was to have ascended the river, which appeared to flow through the hills. The boats, however, having grounded on a shoal, Captain Leslie landed his men, and was then directed to skirt the river, and, if possible, to pass by the extreme right of the first range of hills, with a view of attacking the enemy from their rear, or of intercepting them in their retreat.

The centre column had not proceeded far ere the tocsin of alarm, and shouts from the hills, gave notice where they were occupied, and that the enemy were in force. The advance, consisting of the light infantry companies of the 26th, 28th, 49th, and 63d regiments, under the command of Captain Mason, 49th regiment, was directed to gain the summit, which was effected in the most gallant manner. The column then moved to its left, to the attack of a stockade; while the light infantry companies, keeping nearly parallel to it, drove the enemy from several entrenched positions along the crest of the hills. Two rounds from the 12-pounders caused the but partly finished stockade to be abandoned; the men who retired from it immediately occupied strong grounds on the heights above. Here, the left column, from being compelled to diverge from the river, joined; and a smart fire was continued, till the grenadiers of his Majesty's 44th regiment and left grenadiers of the 49th regiment Bengal Native Infantry, began to ascend at two different points; the enemy then fled; on which the centre column retraced its steps, and defiled through the abandoned pass, while the left column proceeded in furtherance of the orders first given. The ground on the north side of the hills proved to be an extensive plain, intersected by several deep tide nullahs belted with jungle. In such a country the flying foe easily escaped, as the cavalry was unable to pursue, till assisted by the labour of the pioneers. The forward movement was, however, continued till the three columns united at the Jeejah river; here it was intended to have halted, till the artillery, under the protection of the reserve, could be brought up, but a few companies of the 49th regiment Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, having been pushed across to ascertain what was in front, the report was made that the enemy were approaching in column, supported by cavalry. So desired an opportunity was immediately embraced, the low state of the tide, and the sandy bottom of the river, enabling the troops to pass without impediment. The heads of the columns had, however, no sooner debouched from the jungle, than the enemy fled, and reached, with but little loss, their works that covered the fords of the Mahattee.

The troops had now been under arms nine hours, and were still anxious to proceed, but a consideration for their physical strength, with an unwillingness to remove still further from the supplies, whose arrival must necessarily be retarded by the nature of the country passed over, caused me to direct, that positions, where shelter from the sun might be obtained, should be occupied. The fire of the enemy, while they opposed us, was noisy, but ill-directed. A further consequence of this day's action, beyond the advantage immediately gained, was, that the enemy abandoned their stockades at Kheong Peela (*alias* Chamballa)

The troops, with the exception of the reserve, which did not arrive till near midnight, having gained their exertions to enable the artillery to join, bivouacked by brigades.

On the 27th, when the fog dispersed, the order of advance was resumed, and Major Carter, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, with three companies of that corps, covered by the light infantry company His Majesty's 54th Regiment, was directed to carry a small hill in front of the enemy's works, while the remainder of the force moved forward in columns, at quarter distance, with the artillery on the reverse flank.

The enemy's position was well chosen, being situated on a peninsula, protected by a broad river, whose fords are only passable at nearly low water, and whose banks are not only steep, but covered with sharp stakes. Their defences consisted of deep entrenchments along the margin, with epaulments left to protect them from an enfilading fire: in the rear, high conical hills, surmounted by pagodas, and surrounded by entrenchments, served as numerous citadels, and appeared to be occupied

On the advance of the party under Major Carter, the enemy that occupied the hill retired across the river, when a fire from those parts of their works that commanded it, was immediately opened; four 12-pounders, two 5½ inch howitzers, and two 6-pounders, were placed in position, while the first brigade was moved to the right to attack a column that appeared in that direction, and which I now judge to have been an intended reinforcement; it did not, however, long remain in sight, or reach Mahatte. The fire of the artillery soon silenced the enemy's, and checked the effective fire of their musketry; and as the fords were then passable, the 2d brigade took ground to the left, in order to cross to the right of the enemy's defences. The 1st brigade, and two ressalas of horse, were moved at the same time forward, the reserve (formed as on the preceding day, with the addition of three companies 2d light infantry battalion, and a rifle company Mug Levy) following.

On the 2d brigade descending into the river, the enemy abandoned their post, while the troops on the right (the situation of the ford having been ascertained) crossed, but from the steepness of the bank on the opposite side, had great difficulty in entering the works. A ressala of horse, with the rifle company Mug Levy, were pushed over still further to our right to gain the road by which the enemy were retreating, and arrived in time to do some execution among their rear, and to prevent the destruction of bridges on the road to Arracan.

I have omitted to mention, that during the commencement of the action (which lasted about two hours) I received the pleasing intelligence of the near approach of Brigadier-General M'Bean, with the 5th brigade.

On the 28th, it was necessary to halt to obtain information, and allow of a junction being formed of the troops still in the rear, and by the flotilla under Commodore Hays, who was in progress for that purpose; in the evening this was effected, and the enemy's position partly reconnoitred.

On the 29th, the division moved forward at day light: the advance under Brigadier-General M'Bean consisted of 1 ressala of horse, two 6-pounders, two howitzers, 5th brigade, six companies of his Majesty's 54th regiment, 2d Light Infantry battalion, rifle company, Mug Levy, one company of regular Pioneers, one ditto Mug ditto, 16 scaling ladders. Considerable delay was occasioned by fog, and which at first prevented the great strength of the enemy's position from being discovered. It occupied a range of connected hills (since ascertained to be from 350 to 450 feet in height), strong by nature, and rendered still more so by art, escarpement, abbatis, and masonry having been resorted to, where those means could not be most efficaciously employed. One pass alone leads through them to the capital, and that was defended by a fire of several pieces of artillery and about 3,000 muskets; the whole number of the enemy ranged along the heights may be estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 men; the ground in front is an extensive valley entirely clear of jungle, but in depth not altogether out of the range of the enemy's artillery.

Where the advance halted, it was partly covered by a tank, and Brigadier-General M'Bean made a disposition for acquiring the principal hills in the first range at the commencement of the pass. Four pieces of artillery were forwarded to cover the attack, and the troops for the assault, consisting of the Light Infantry Company His Majesty's 54th Regiment, four Companies 2d Light Infantry Battalion, and the Light Infantry Companies of the 10th and 16th Regiments Madras Native Infantry, with the Rifle Company Mug Levy, were placed under Major Kemm; a support of six Companies 16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under Captain French of that corps, followed The assault commenced, and in spite of a well-directed fire, and of the steepness of the ascent, which was occasionally nearly perpendicular, many gained the summit. Lieut. Clarke, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General M'Bean, with several of the Light Infantry Company of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, got their hands on the trench; but even with the assistance such a hold afforded, were unable to maintain their ground: large stones were rolled on them, and smaller ones discharged from bows; the consequence was, they were precipitated to the bottom. In this attempt the efforts were persevered in till every officer was wounded.

I cannot here avoid interrupting the detail to make known to his Excellency, that on no occasion could British gallantry be more conspicuously displayed; the conduct of the officers was emulated by the men, and European and native troops vied with each other to equal the example set.

The guns, in the ardour of the moment, had been advanced by Captain Lamb, who commanded them, so far, that on the retreat of the troops they became too exposed to be longer served; and the retiring of them at the time was impracticable, without the hazard of sacrificing the men, who would have been obliged to effect it by the drag-ropes.

While the attack was being carried on at the pass, the right of the enemy's position was cannonaded, but without any apparent effect; the 12-pounders and heavy howitzers were afterwards moved to play upon the works at the pass. The fire was continued for an hour, but appearing to be but a useless waste of ammunition, I caused it to be discontinued, and those guns to be withdrawn; at the same time an encampment was marked out, the tents were pitched, and at one o'clock the troops fell back upon them, with the exception of the advance, which was continued during the day in the position they occupied. In the dusk of the evening the wounded were brought off, the guns withdrawn, and the whole retired without further loss, though a heavy fire had been continued by the enemy at intervals during the day.

From observations made, the conviction was established, that the right of the enemy's defences was the key of his position. Here the natural obstacles were the greatest, the approach being protected by a small lake, the ascent being more abrupt, and the height being more considerable. These seemed to have given a confidence in its security; and though the summit was crowned with a stockade, and part of the way up thickly abbatised, the number of men to guard it was not considerable. This point was therefore selected for the principal future attack; at the same time, the construction of a battery for four mortars, two 24-pounders, four 12-pounders, and two 5½-inch howitzers, to play on the works at the pass, and to draw the enemy's attention entirely to that point, was ordered: the senior engineer officer, Lieutenant Thompson, received directions to that effect, and the day of the 30th was employed in bringing from Mahattee the necessary material. At half-past seven that evening ground was broke; by three o'clock the battery finished, and before day-light completely armed, when the guns opened, and continued during the day a heavy cannonade, which had the effect of checking the enemy's fire, though it was not entirely silenced.

Instructions were given to Brigadier Richards to make a night attack with the force as per margin:—Right column.—Major Carter, his Majesty's 44th Regiment, 2 companies of his Majesty's 44th ditto, 2 ditto (Grenadiers) 26th Regiment, 30 troopers (dismounted). Left column.—Two companies of his Majesty's 44th Regiment, 1 ditto, 26th Regiment (Light Infantry Company); 1 ditto, 49th Regiment, (ditto, ditto), 30 flotilla seamen. Reserve under Captain Shelton, his Majesty's 44th Regiment.—Two companies of his Majesty's 44th ditto (Grenadiers), 49th regiment, 40 pioneers. On the right of the enemy's position, at half-past eleven, the appointed rocket signal of success was thrown up, and Lieutenant Wroughton, Surveying Department, in a short time after returned from the height, bringing the grateful intelligence, that though the fire of the enemy had been heavy, the Stockade had been gained without a man on our side being killed, and with only a few slightly wounded. A copy of the Brigadier's Report of the affair (No. 2) is herewith enclosed.

A reinforcement of the remainder of the 1st brigade, with two six-pounders on elephants, was immediately despatched; arrangements had also been made for storming the works at the pass, on the morning of the 1st, should the fire from the battery have produced such an effect as would almost ensure the certainty of success. Brigadier Richards was also directed to commence, at day-light, an attack on the defences of the intervening heights.

The difficulty of carrying the guns up the hill caused a delay, and it was near seven o'clock before one was mounted, a few rounds from which silenced the fire of a 6-pounder that the enemy had planted on the next summit, when the Brigadier advanced to the assault. The enemy did not stand; advantage was taken of the panic of the moment, the detachment under Brigadier General M'Bean, which consisted as follows:—[a subaltern's detachment of artillery, 60 troopers (dismounted,) 2d brigade (except four companies of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, who were attached to the 5th brigade;) four companies 2d L. S battalion, 30 flotilla seamen, detachment of regular pioneers with scaling ladders]—allotted to the attack of the pass, was directed to move forward. The enemy were soon seen abandoning all the heights; from that moment opposition ceased, and Arracan was gained.

Enclosed are returns of the casualties that have occurred during the several actions with the enemy since the division entered Arracan, and also of the ordnance found in position on the east front of the heights covering the capital; the quantity captured is so widely dispersed, that there has not yet been time to allow its being ascertained.

Several Sirdars have surrendered themselves, and prisoners are hourly being brought to the camp. Grounding my opinion on the general assertion of the captives, I may venture to suggest the probability that not 1,000 of the Burmese, who were serving under Atown Munja, will reach Ava, but by the permission of the Governor-General. I have, &c. (Signed)

T. W. MORRISON, Brig.-Gen. Comg. S. E. Div.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Return of Wounded of the South Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B., in action with the enemy of the 26th March, 1825.

2d Local Horse.—Wounded, 2 rank and file, and 3 horses; 2 horses missing.

Right Wing of His Majesty's 44th Regiment.—Wounded, 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, 1 bheestie, and 1 bullock-man.

Right Wing of His Majesty's 54th Regiment.—Wounded, 1 drummer, and 1 rank and file.

26th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.—Wounded, 2 rank and file, and 1 bheestie.

49th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.—Wounded, 2 rank and file.

(Signed) W. B. SCOTT, Dy. A. Adj.-Gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the South Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B., in action with the enemy on the 27th of March,

2d Local Horse.—Wounded, 2 horses.

Artillery Division.—Wounded, 2 rank and file.

Right wing His Majesty's 44th Regiment.—Wounded, 4 rank and file.

His Majesty's 54th Regiment.—Killed, 1 sergeant; wounded, 9 rank and file.

26th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.—Wounded, 1 captain, 2 subadars, 1 sergeant or havildar, and 13 rank and file.

42d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.—Wounded, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant or havildar, and 10 rank and file.

49th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.—Wounded, 6 rank and file.

Left wing 62d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.—Wounded, 3 rank and file.

Pioneers.—Wounded, 1 sergeant or havildar, and 6 rank and file.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain Seymour, 26th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, slightly.

Lieutenant M'Kean, 42d Bengal Native Infantry, severely, not dangerously.

(Signed) W. B. SCOTT, Dy. A. Adj.-General.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the South Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B., in action with the enemy between the periods of the 29th of March and the 1st of April, 1825.

Camp, Arracan, April 2, 1825.

General Staff—Wounded, 1.

2d Local Horse—Wounded, 6 rank and file, and 1 horse.

Artillery Division—Killed, 1 bombardier; wounded, 3 rank and file, and 5 gun drivers.

His Majesty's 44th Regiment—Wounded, 4 rank and file.

His Majesty's 54th Regiment—Killed, 2 rank and file; wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 volunteer, 1 serjeant or havildar, and 12 rank and file.

26th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry—Wounded, 2 rank and file.

42d Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.—Wounded — rank and file.

2d Light Infantry Battalion.—Killed, 2 havildars and 6 rank and file; wounded, 1 major, 1 jemadar, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, and 35 rank and file—2 rank and file since dead.

10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.—Killed, 1 havildar, and 6 rank and file; wounded, 13 rank and file.

16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—Killed, 1 captain, 1 havildar, and 9 rank and file; wounded, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant or havildar, 29 rank and file, 1 bheestie.

Mug Levy Rifle Company—Wounded, 1 subadar, 1 havildar, and 6 rank and file.

Pioneers—Wounded, 1 captain.

(Signed) W. B. SCOTT, Deputy A. Adj.-General.

Return of Officers Killed and Wounded of the South Eastern Division of the Army under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B., in action with the enemy between the periods of the 29th of March and the 1st of April, 1825.

Camp Arracan, April 2, 1825.

KILLED.

16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—Captain A. French.

WOUNDED.

General Staff—Lieutenant J. Clarke, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General M'Bean, severely, not dangerously.

His Majesty's 54th Regiment—Captain E. A. Evanson, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant H. W. Harris, severely, not dangerously; Volunteer Mr. J. Graham, slightly.

2d Light Infantry Battalion—Major W. H. Kemm, slightly.

16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—Lieutenant J. R. Sword, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant F. B. White, slightly; Lieut. R. S. Gledstanes, slightly.

Pioneers—Captain P. B. Fitton, severely, right leg since amputated.

(Signed) W. B. SCOTT, Depnty A. Adjutant-General.

(Signed) A. LINDSAY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Artillery, with S. E. Divis. of the Army.

Camp, Rajapatta, April 2.

By command of the Right Hon the Governor-General in Council,
GEORGE SWINTON, Secretary to Government.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 25.—On Wednesday morning the Rev. Mr. Edge a minister, but recently arrived as a visitor, and whose talents as a preacher were highly appreciated here, met with a fatal accident. Mr. Edge was fond of bathing, and on this occasion while preparing to indulge in his favourite recreation, he was advised by a friend to be on his guard against the effects of the current, as there was some danger when the tide was in the state in which it then was. The rev. gentleman on receiving this caution treated it rather lightly, observing, that for him the peril was not so great as bad been supposed, seeing he was an excellent swimmer. He proceeded to bathe, when the current to which his attention had been called, carried him away from the land: his efforts to return were ineffectual, and he sunk to rise no more with life. The French spectators of this catastrophe, though anxious to save the sufferer, had it been practicable, displayed a remarkable indifference to his fate when the mournful result was ascertained. They coolly remarked, that the danger was well known, and if English gentlemen would venture beyond the *third beacon* they must take the consequences of such temerity. The news of this tragical event was communicated with appropriate delicacy to his wife and sister, who had accompanied him, by the Rev. Mr. Simmonds and another gentleman. To describe the effect of the afflicting intelligence on the ladies is impossible. The sister rushed frantically forward to seek her lost relative: she was with difficulty restrained; and the wife sunk to the ground, overwhelmed with the awful tidings, in a fainting state. She remains inconsolable. Every effort has since been made to recover the body, but without effect. It is supposed to have been carried into deep water by the storm which followed, and it is now expected that the heart-broken survivors will not be permitted to have the mournful satisfaction of consigning his remains to the grave with the ceremonies of that religion to the interests of which, while living, his days were consecrated. The vigilance of the French police was rather singularly marked on this sad occasion. Those who witnessed the accident, and knew the deceased, were not permitted to take care of his clothes, and deliver them to those who had a right to claim them. Before they could be given up, certain official forms were necessary to be gone through, and the mourners were obliged to establish their relationship previous to the restoration of the property.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DREADFUL FIRE AT BATH.—Saturday night, about half-past eight o'clock, the inhabitants of the Orange Grove, and its vicinity, were alarmed by a cry of "Fire," and it was soon ascertained that the upper part of a house in Wade's Passage, in which Mr. Paisey, tailor, resided, was in flames. One of the Abbey bells was immediately tolled, and an immense concourse of persons hastened to the spot. The alarm was dreadful: several women were seen running about in a state of distraction, while the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses were busy removing their goods. The confusion has not been equalled in this city since the memorable 21st of December, 1820, when the Lower Rooms, which were situated not far from the same spot, were entirely consumed. On the present occasion the flames burst through the windows with resistless violence; and although the engines speedily arrived, the supply of water was so small, that all attempts to check them proved unavailing. The flames continued raging for some time, and serious apprehensions were entertained that they would extend to the Abbey Church, a fine Gothic building, to which the house immediately adjoined. These fears were rendered the more intense, as the organ and other valuable articles had, on account of some important alterations now going on in the Church, been placed on that side of it. All these, however, fortunately escaped injury, and about half-past 9 o'clock, it was evident that the flames had been partly got under. Several fire-men, with the utmost promptitude and intrepidity, mounted the roof of an adjoining house, and succeeded in hewing down the windows, &c. when, at length, the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. A better supply of water was now procured, and soon after 10 o'clock the flames were so far got under as to do away with all idea of serious danger. This is the third fire that has happened in that neighbourhood within the last twelve months.

The damage is not so great as was at first apprehended. The flames, it appears, extended no farther than to the upper part of the two adjoining houses. Had they not, however, been checked by a party wall, or had the fire taken place two hours later, when the wind was somewhat rough, the whole crowded pile of buildings in that quarter must inevitably have been consumed. We understand that the fire originated in the workshop of Mr. Paisey, the men, it is supposed, having accidentally dropped a spark which mouldered for some time, and did not burst into flame until after they had left work.

FARINGDON.—On Thursday se'nnight an inquest was taken at the Horse and Groom, at Black Bourton, Oxon, before W. Macey, Esq. coroner, on the body of John Rouse, aged about 15, who met his death while in the service of Mr. Arkell, of Haddon Farm. It appeared from the evidence that the carter and this boy had been sent with a waggon and four horses to Radcott for ten quarters of wheat for seed, that they had been drinking rather freely, and that the carter was sleeping on the top of the load, while the boy stood on the shafts driving the team. In passing a field where the mother of the boy was working, she saw the perilous situation of her son, and commanded him instantly to get down; in alighting it appears that by some means or other he lost his equilibium, and fell beneath the wheel, which passed over his neck; the mother then caught him by a part of his dress, and endeavoured to pull him away before the other wheel took him, but had only time to move the position of the body before the other wheel took his chest, and passed over it. The lad never spoke after, although he lived an hour. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the load was so heavy, the skin was not in the least cracked, nor a bone broken. Verdict—Accidental Death. Deodand on the wheels 5s. on each. The carter received a severe reprimand from the coroner, who hoped the distressing accident his carelessness had occasioned, would be a warning to others.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

BARBAROUS OUTRAGE.—ABERDEEN, Sept. 22.—Alex. Mackay, a respectable man, about 60 years of age, belonging to the parish of Farr, in Sutherlandshire, who had been in the south country, in the way of business, which was that of a drover, in returning northward lately, fell in with one William Allan, who resides at Cuminestown, Aberdeenshire. They travelled together over the Cairn O'Mount, and on Friday last had come as far as Kirktown of Daviot. Mackay having expressed an intention of attending Tarves market on Tuesday, Allan made him an insidious offer of accommodation at his house in Cuminestown, until the market took place; and for that purpose they set out from Daviot on Saturday morning. He had previously excited some unpleasant suspicions in the mind of Mackay, by urging him to take a by-road; and had also, by exhibiting and counting his own money, as they went along, induced this unsuspecting individual to communicate the amount that was in his pocket at the time, and which, it now appears, consisted of the paltry sum of five and thirty shillings, but which proved too powerful a stimulant to the cupidity of his fellow traveller. Watching a favourable opportunity at a lone part of the footpath, about half a mile from the toll-bar of Fyvie, he levelled a blow with the but-end of his whip at the head of the unfortunate man, which laid him prostrate at his feet; and when down, it would appear that he had struck him repeated blows on the head, face, and other parts of the body, by which his skull was dreadfully fractured, and one of his ribs broken. In this pitiable condition he left him, having previously rifled his pockets. Mackay was able to crawl, feeble and bleeding as he was, to Lewes of Fyvie, where medical assistance was immediately procured. His skull had to undergo the operation of the trepan, in the course of which large portions of the brain were brought away; and although still alive by the last accounts, very faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. The presence of a magistrate having been procured, he distinctly related all the particulars of the assault, and his perfect recollection that the person who committed the barbarous deed had called himself William Allan, and had mentioned that he was a witness in a case of forgery to be tried at the ensuing Aberdeen circuit. Immediate search was made for the culprit by the Sheriff's officers in the neighbourhood, and information at the same time sent to Aberdeen, from whence Mr. John Fyfe, messenger, set off, and succeeded, along with Mr. Urquhart's messenger, Fyvie, in apprehending Allan, within a short distance of his own house. Being carried to Lewes of Fyvie, he was fully identified by the unfortunate sufferer. Mr. Simpson, the Procurator Fiscal of the county, having opportunely arrived at Fyvie upon other official business, promptly entered upon a precognition of the whole circumstance; and Allan has since been brought to town in charge of Mr. Fyfe, and committed to gaol. He is a young man, apparently not more than 20 years of age.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.—At a late hour on last Saturday night a numerous party of ruffians attacked the house of John Murray, a poor farmer residing at Tullyreagh, near Brookeborough. They knocked at the door and demanded entrance, under pretence that they were the police. Murray spoke out, and requested them to go to a window of the house, that he might know them to be policemen, and then he should readily admit them. Having gone accordingly to the window, one of the villains flung a stone through it at Murray, and the rest immediately forced in his door. They beat him and his wife, an aged woman, with staves and a spade, in so cruel and sanguinary a manner, as to render their recovery doubtful. Murray's left arm is broken, and his body greatly injured. Before the fellows departed, they lit up some straw and tow on the floor, to enable them, it is supposed, to find a desperate club, of a remarkable form, which they left behind, and which, it is hoped, will aid in their discovery. On going away, they said to Murray, "'Tis for Billy Gawley you have got that." Gawley lives next door to Murray, and it appears they are not on friendly terms. Sir Henry Brooke and Major Irvine promptly proceeded to Murray's house next day to investigate the circumstances of the outrage. We believe Murray's informations are not yet taken; but we understand he can identify several individuals of the party who beat him; a few of them are farmers of some consequence in the neighbourhood, who, Murray states, have borne him a grudge. Gawley, he says, was of the party; and he even accuses a sergeant of the police, as the first man who entered his house and struck him with a bayonet. Can there be found a farmer or man of any note, in this proverbially loyal county, and particularly in that orderly and quiet neighbourhood, so wicked and recreant as to commit or abet midnight outrage? And can it be believed that there is among our constabulary corps, (who have, since their establishment, so effectually conserved the public peace,) one who would unlawfully assail a poor man's cottage, and dash his bayonet against a defenceless peasant? 'Tis monstrous! We withhold our credence, and we abstain from publishing names till the facts of the case shall be more fully developed. One of the men charged by Murray has been apprehended, and admitted to bail. We understand that Surgeon West's report of Murray and his wife is favourable. We presume Sir Henry Brooke and Major Irvine deferred the taking of Murray's informations, and postponed the investigation, upon proper grounds, and for good reasons. As magistrates, their vigilance, their uprightness, and impartiality, are well known; and as this outrage was dared to be committed in their own immediate vicinity, we feel quite confident they will exercise the most rigid scrutiny and anxious solicitude, to crush these lawless and alarming proceedings, and to bring the perpetrators, be they who they may, to speedy and condign punishment. *Erne Packet.*

SPORTING.

DONCASTER RACES.

Last Friday the Races concluded, after a week of admirable sport; and we are satisfied that all who were present will agree with us that it has been the most splendid of the year, and the greatest that has ever been held in Yorkshire, or perhaps in the kingdom.

The day's sport was as under:

Three Year Old Filly Stakes of 20 sovs. each, for fillies, and 20 added by the Corporation, 8st. 2lb. each, St. Leger course; 19 subscribers.

Sir M. W. Ridley's Fleur de Lis..... 1
Mr. Smith's ch. Conviction..... 2
Mr. Watt's by Wattun, Altisidora..... 3
Sir W. Milner's br. Hybla..... 4
Lord Muncaster's b. c. Jessy..... 5

Lord Darlington's Bird of Passage, Mr. Russel's Sophy, and Lord Milton's Beatrice, paid forfeit.

Betting 2 to 1 on the winner.

Match 100 sov. 8st. 2lb each. Red House In.

Lord Muncaster's b. f. Garcia, 2 yrs..... 1
Col. Yate's b. f. Ellen, 2 yrs..... 2

Betting 2 to 1 on Garcia.

Ellen took the lead at starting, and made all the running to the stand, when Garcia came up, and, after a sharp contest, won by upwards of a length, cleverly, rode by Nicholson.

Three Year Old Sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 10 ft. colts, 8st. 2lb., and fillies 8st., one mile; 26 subscribers.

Mr. Russell's b. c The Alderman..... 1
Mr. Baird's b. c. Cleveland..... 2
Mr. Lambton's ch c Count Pozzo..... 3
Sir J Byng's Trinculo..... 0
Mr. Watts' Zirza..... 0
Lord Kelburne's Actæon..... 0

The following paid forfeit:—Daredevil, Brigand, Escape, His Grace, Bob Logic, Crowcatcher, Catterick, Veluti, Spinaway, Humphrey Clinker, Hybla, and Skipper.

Match, 100 sovs., h. ft. St. Leger Course.

Mr. Wortley's ch. f. Carmelite, 8st. 2lb... 1
Mr. Petre's b. g. Velluti, 8st. 2lb..... 2

2 to 1 on Carmelite, who took the lead and won easy; rode by R. Johnson.

Sweepstakes of 25 gs. each; four-yr-olds, 7st. 9lb.; five, 8st. 5lb.; six and aged, 8st. 10lb. Four miles; three subs.

Lord Milton's br. c. Confederate, 4 yrs..... 1
Mr. Lambton's b. c. Buzzard, 4 yrs..... 2

2 and 3 to 1 on Buzzard.

One Hundred Plate for three and four-yr-olds; three years, 7st. 5lb; four, 8st. 7lb.; maiden colts allowed 2lbs., and maiden fillies, 3lb. Heats, two miles.

Mr. Payne's ch. c. Barytes, 3 yrs.....	5	1	1
Mr. Lambton's b. c. Canteen, 4 yrs.....	1	2	2
Mr. Richardson's br. c. Brownlock, 3 yrs.....	3	3	dr.
Mr. Wright's b c. Octavius, 3 yrs.....	2	4	dr.
Mr. J. Scott's br c. by Magistrate, 3 yrs.....	4	5	dr.

Betting before starting, 5 to 4 against Canteen, and 7 to 4 against Barytes, and after the first heat 5 to 4 on Canteen.

The Race-course on Friday was not so well attended as before, owing to great numbers having departed. It was admirably kept by Mr. Lockwood, Clerk of the Course, who has seen every heat run for during the last fifty years.

THE WINNERS OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER

The following List of the Winners of this important Stakes, from the commencement to the present period, will serve as a reference to sporting men, and may prove acceptable to our readers in general:—

1776, Lord Rockingham's br. f. by Simpson, rode by Singleton.
1777, Mr. Sotheron's Bourbon, by Le Sang, rode by John Cade.
1778, Sir T. Gascoigne's Hollondaise, by Match'em, rode by G. Heron.
1779, Mr. Stapleton's Tommy, by Wildair, rode by G. Lowry.
1780. Mr. Bethell's Ruler, by Murski, rode by J. Mangle.
1781, Col. Radcliffe's Sarina, by Goldfinder, rode by R. Foster.
1782, Mr. Goodricke's Imperatrix, by Alfred, rode by G. Searle.
1783. Sir J. L. Kay's Phenomenon, by King Herod, rode by A. Hall.
1784, Mr. Coates's Omphale, by Highflyer, rode by J. Kirton.
1785, Mr. Hill's Cowslip, by Highflyer, rode by G. Searle.
1786, Lord A. Hamilton's Paragon, by Paymaster, rode by J. Mangle.
1787, Lord A. Hamilton's Spadille, by Highflyer, rode by J. Mangle.
1788, Lord A. Hamilton's Young Flora, by Highflyer, rode by J. Mangle.
1789, Lord Fitzwilliam's Pewitt, by Tandem, rode by W. Wilson.
1790, Mr. Goodricke's Amhidexter, by Phenomenon, rode by J. Shepherd.
1791, Mr. Hutchinson's Young Traveller, by King Fergus, rode by J. Jackson.
1792, Lord A. Hamilton's Tartar, by Florizel, rode by J. Mangle.
1793, Mr. Clifton's Ninety-three, by Florizel, rode by W. Peirse.
1794, Mr. Hutchinson's Benningborough, by King Fergus, rode by J. Jackson.
1795, Sir C. Turner's Hambletonian, by King Fergus, rode by J. Jackson
1796, Mr. Cookson's Ambrosio, by Sir Peter, rode by J. Jackson.
1797, Mr. Goodriche's Lounger, by Drone, rode by J. Shepherd.
1798, Sir T. Gascoigne's Symmetry, by Delpini, rode by J. Jackson.
1799, Sir H. Vane's Cockfighter, by Overton, rode by F. Field.
1800, Mr. Wilson's Champion, by Pot-8-os, rode by F. Buckle.
1801, Mr. Goodricke's Quiz, by Buzzard, rode by J. Shepherd.
1802, Lord Fitzwilliams's Orville, by Benninghorough, rode by Singleton, jun.
1803, Lord Strathmore's Remembrancer, by Pipator, rode by B. Smith.
1804, Mr. Mellish's Sancho, by Don Quixote, rode by F. Buckle.
1805, Mr. Mellish's Staveley, by Shuttle, rode by J Jackson.
1806, Mr. Clifton's Fyldener, by Sir Peter, rode by T. Carr.
1807, Lord Fitzwilliam's Pantini, by Sir Peter, rode by W. Clift.
1808, Duke of Hamilton's Petronius, by Sir Peter, rode by B. Smith.
1809, Duke of Hamilton's Ashton, by Walnut, rode by B Smith.
1810, Duke of Leeds' Octavian, by Stripling, rode by W. Clift.
1811, Mr. Gascoigne's Soothsayer, by Sorcerer, rode by B. Smith.
1812, Mr. Hoh's Otterington, by Golumpus, rode by R. Johnson.
1813, Mr. Watts's Altisidora, by Dick Andrews, rode by J. Jackson.
1814, Duke of Hamilton's William, by Governor, rode by J. Shepherd.
1815, Sir W Maxwell's Filho da Puta, by Haphazard, rode by J. Jackson.
1816, Sir B Graham's, The Duchess, by Cardinal York, rode by B. Smith
1817, Mr Peirse's Ebor, by Orville, rode by R. Johnson.
1818, ——— Reveller, by Comus, rode by R. Johnson.
1819, Mr. Ferguson's Antonio, by Octavian, rode by J. Nicholson.
1820, Sir E. Smith's St. Patrick, by Walton, rode by R. Johnson.
1821, Mr. T. O. Powlett's Jack Spigot, by Androssan, rode by W. Scott.
1822, Mr. Petre's Theodore, by Woful, rode by J. Jackson.
1823, Mr. Watts's Barefoot, by Tramp, rode by Goodison.
1824, Mr. Gascoigne's Jerry, by Smolensko, rode by B Smith.
1825, Mr. Watts's Memnon, by Whisker, rode by W. Scott.

THE ARMY.

Detachments belonging to the 16th, 23d, 28th, 36th, 40th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 54th, 60th (2d Batt.), 94th, 95th, and 98th Regiments of Foot, the Royal African Corps, the East India Company's Artillery and Infantry, embarked on the 13th ult., under the command of Staff Serjeant Mitchell, at Cork, for England.

Detachments belonging to the 25th and 33d Regiments of Foot, embarked on the 12th ult., at Dublin, for England, on the Recruiting Service.

Detachments belonging to the 25th and 63d Regiments of Infantry, embarked on the 13th ult., at Dublin, for England, on the Recruiting Service.

A detachment of the 96th Regiment of Infantry, marched on Tuesday last, from Westminster, for Winchester.

A detachment belonging to the 95th Regiment of Foot, marched on Tuesday last, from Westminster, for Gosport.

A detachment of the 68th Regiment of Infantry, marched on Tuesday last, from Westminster, for Chichester.

Detachments belonging to the 2d, 5th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 35th, 36th, 38th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 54th, 57th, 59th, 64th, 70th, 81st, 85th, 87th, 89th, 95th, 96th, and 99th Regts. of Foot, the Royal Staff Corps, the East India Company's Artillery and Infantry, embarked, on the 18th ult., under the command of Staff Serjeant Mac Gregor, at Dublin, for England.

Detachments belonging to the 29 and 97th Regiments of Foot, embarked on the 20th ult., at Dublin, for England.

A detachment belonging to the 84th Regiment of Infantry, embarked on the 20th ult., at Dublin, for England, on the Recruiting Service.

The 1st Division of the 39th Regiment of Foot arrived on the 28th ult. on board the Hope transport, at Chatham, from Cork.

Six Companies belonging to the 24th Regiment of Infantry embarked on the 27th ult. on board the Diadem transport, at Plymouth, for Cork.

The 42d (Royal Highlanders) are ordered from Dublin, to embark at Cork, for Gibraltar, to relieve the 64th, who are coming to England.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

General Stevens, Colonel of the 8th Foot, and Governor of Fort William.

Colonel Lord Henry Moore, Kildare Militia.

Major Williamson, half-pay Waggon Train, Parson's-green.

CAPTAINS—Lord S. Kerr, 32d Foot, Corfu; Kelly, 45th Foot; Fairis, 88th Foot, Templemore; Donaldson, 92d Foot, Up Park Camp, Jamaica; Wilson, half-pay 15th Foot, Cheltenham; Ruttledge, half-pay 47th Foot, Castlebar; H. Mackay, half-pay 7th West India Regiment, Islington; Willis, half-pay Fish's Corps; Gordon, half-pay Portuguese Service; Brinckmann, half-pay 8th Line, German Legion, Hanover.

LIEUTENANTS—Duke, 46th Foot; Butt, 56th Foot, Port Louis, Mauritius; Penn, 69th Foot, Fort St. George, Madras; Molony, 30th Foot, Malta; Splaine, Royal African Colonial Corps, Africa; Gilchrist, late 7th Veteran Battalion, Worcester; Carleton, half-pay 1st Dragoon Guards, Lisburne, Ireland; Stewart, half-pay 30th Foot, Perth; Small, half-pay 32d Foot, Hatfield, Herts; Nickson, half-pay 60th Foot; Ditmas, half-pay 68th Foot, Burlington Quay; Scott, half-pay 91st Foot; Egan, half-pay 95th Foot, Jersey.

ENSIGNS—Battley, 30th Foot, Kamptee, Madras; M'Pherson, half-pay 6th Foot, Ardersier, Inverness.

Paymaster Mansell, half-pay 66th Foot.

Quartermaster Hely, 9th Lancers, Dublin.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Inspector Inglis, Africa; Assistant-Surgeon James, Malta.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following promotions have lately taken place.

To be Post Captains—Henry Ducie Chads, Frederick Marryatt, Thomas Warrand, John Gore (*b*), Charles Bowen, George Robert Lambert, Thomas Smith, George Gosling.

To be Commanders—John Milligan Laws, Alexander Tait, William Burdett Dobson, Aug. Henry Kellett, George Mitchener, Nathaniel Martin, William Luckraft, Richard Barton, Michael Dickson, Philip Graham, Thomas Beer, George Tincombe, John Taylor, jun.

To be Lieutenants—William Gray, George Bunbury Isaac, George Lyall, Richard Hamond White, Francis Crockatt, Robert Mann, Francis North Clerk, Croker Barrington, Thomas Gethy George, George Henry Parlby White, George Goldfinch, Alexander Schank Wight, Henry Lister Maw, John Hen Jackson, Lewis David, William Marshall, David Rymer, William Tomlin Griffiths, William Pendock Cowling, Edward Biffin, John Holland, Walter Cross, William Wooldridge, Edward Franklin, James Campbell, jun.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Albion, 74, Capt. Ommaney, was towed out of harbour by the Lightning steam-vessel (foul winds having detained her there) fitted for the Lisbon station. She will sail in a few days, to relieve the Superb, 78, Captain Sir Thomas Staines, K.C.B.

Capt. the Hon. Robert Saunders Dundas (son of Lord Viscount Melville) is appointed to command the Volage, new 28, at this port. Lieut. John Parker, and Mr. A. Frame, Purser, are appointed to her.

Capt. the Hon. Fred. Spencer is appointed to the Talbot, new 28, at Plymouth. Lieut. R. Hay is appointed to her.

Capt. Furneaux is appointed to the Hind, 20, at Woolwich.—Lieut. G. F Dawson is appointed to the Bustard.

It is understood that the Rainbow, 28, Capt. Hon. Henry J. Rous; Talbot, 28, Capt. Hon. Frederick Spencer; and the Volage, 28, Capt. Hon R. S. Dundas, are intended for the East India station.

The Volage, of 28 guns, was commissioned at this port on Wednesday, and the following officers have been appointed to her:—Captain the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, Lieutenant John Parker, Lieut. Whitcombe; Royal Marines, Lieut. Francis Hart; and Mr. Arthur Frame to be Purser.

The Mastiff, 10, has been commissioned by Captain Copeland, who is, we understand, to make a particular survey of the Grecian Archipelago. Lieut. J. Grant is appointed to her.

COURTS MARTIAL IN JAMAICA.

A Court Martial was held on board the Isis, in Port Royal, Jamaica, on Monday the 8th of August, for the trial of Lieut. Henry Dundas Trotter, late of the Hussar, agreeably to a request contained in his letter to Captain Harris, dated the 9th of May last. Members, Capt. Thomas Forrest, C. B. (Isis) President, Captains W. Elliott, C. B. (Lively), Hugh Patton, (Rattlesnake), John Leith, (Pylades), and George Russell, (Scylla), William Wynter, Officiating Judge Advocate. The Court having heard the evidence in support of the charge, as well as what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and the evidence adduced on his behalf, and very maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, is unanimously of opinion that the evidence given by Lieutenant H. D. Trotter, at the late Court Martial on Edward Rippington, a seaman of the Hussar, was conscientiously and justly given—that his conduct appears at all times to have been perfectly respectful to his Captain, and that he did not deserve the reprimand which he received from Captain Harris. The Court doth, therefore, adjudge the said Lieutenant H. D. Trotter to be fully acquitted. But the Court has listened with considerable regret to some parts of Lieutenant Trotter's defence, which it considers irrelevant, intemperate, and unnecessary to his own exculpation. A Court Martial was held the next day (August 9) on Lieut. Gossett (first of the Hussar), which was not concluded when the packet sailed.

The Pursers of His Majesty's Navy are about to present a memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, relative to an increase of their half-pay. The half-pay to the Purser is but 3s. per diem, whilst the Lieutenant of the navy (an officer of the same rank with the Purser) has 5s. per diem: in the kindred service of the army, the Assistant-Commissary, whose rank and duty on land are similar to those of the Purser at sea, enjoys a half pay of 4s. 11d. per diem. There can be, they assert, no good reason why the two services should not be placed on a footing of perfect equality.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 30th *Sept.* 1825.

1st Reg. of Dragoon Guards, Cap. G. Quicke, to be captain, vice Ralph E. Babington—4th ditto, Cornet G. Chalonor Ogle to be lieutenant, vice Nash; Hon. W. Vaughan to be cornet, vice Ogle—1st Reg. of Dragoons, Surgeon W. Young, M. D. to be surgeon, vice Steel—4th Reg. of Light Dragoons, B. Ogle to be cornet, vice M'Caffery—6th Reg. of Dragoons, Lieut. W. Armstrong to be adjutant, vice Boyd—13th Reg. of Light Dragoons, A. Brown to be cornet, vice Campbell—3d Reg. of Foot Guards, Col. J. Clitherow to be lieutenant-colonel, vice H. W. Rooke; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Keate to be major, with the rank of colonel, vice Clitherow; Lieut.-Col. C. Hall to be captain of a company—1st Reg. of Foot, Ensign J. Ogilvy to be lieutenant, vice O'Brien; Francis Lucas to be ensign, vice Ogilvy—7th ditto, Lieut. A. Chambre to be lieutenant, vice John Morritt—8th ditto, Lieut. T. P. Lang to be captain, vice Hailes—9th ditto, B. H. Heathcote to be ensign, vice Ogle—10th ditto, Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Graham, M. D. to be surgeon, vice Young—11th ditto, Ensign T. A. Bell to be lieutenant, vice Mitchell; J. Goold to be ensign, vice Bell—17th ditto, Capt. J. W. Bouverie to be captain, vice Grey; S. C. Hilton, to be ensign, vice Deedes—18th ditto, T. R. Auldjo to be ensign, vice Young—19th ditto, Capt. A. Taylor to be captain, vice V. Raymond—20th ditto, Lieut. D. O'Brien to be lieutenant, vice Thatcher—21st Reg. of Foot, Lieut. T. E. Bigge to be lieutenant, vice Hammill—22d ditto, Ensign J. B. Gough to be lieutenant, vice Butler—25th ditto, Ensign R. W. Mansergh to be lieutenant, vice Lynch; W. W. Stanton to be ensign, vice Mansergh—31st ditto, Hospital-Assistant G. Minty to be assistant-surgeon, vice Graham—37th ditto, Lieut. Z. Thatcher to be lieutenant, vice Hartley—40th ditto, Lieut. R. Olpherts to be lieutenant, vice Robertson—44th ditto, Lieut. A. G. Gledstanes to be adjutant, vice Woollard—45th ditto, Lieut. E. H. Foster to be lieutenant, vice Blakeway—53d ditto, Capt. R. F. Hill, to be captain, vice J. Morton Stuart—60th ditto, Lieut. T. C. Hammill to be lieutenant, vice Sweeny—63d ditto, Capt. T. Fairtlough to be major, vice Arbuthnot; Lieut. J. Briggs to be captain, vice Fairtlough—64th ditto, G. Goring to be ensign, vice Hunter—65th ditto, Capt. J. Wood to be captain, vice Seymour; A. H. L. Wyatt to be ensign, vice Dundas—66th ditto, Ensign T. H. Johnston to be lieutenant, vice Murray—75th ditto, Capt. F. Hammond to be captain, vice A. M'Laine—76th ditto, Lieut. G. Beere to be lieutenant, vice H. Cornwall—80th ditto, Ensign J. Thomas to be lieutenant, vice Molony; Cornet T. Cood to be ensign, vice Thomas—82d Reg. of Foot, Lieut. S. Holdsworth to be paymaster, vice Williams—89th ditto, Capt. E. Thorp to be captain, vice E. G. Smith—92d ditto, Lieut. Duncan Macpherson to be captain, vice Donaldson; Lieut. J. A. Robertson to be lieutenant, vice Macpherson—93d ditto, J. R. Johnston to be ensign, vice Delancey—96th ditto, Lieut. P. Mitchell to be captain, vice Borlase—97th ditto, Lieut. T. Lynch to be captain, vice Colthurst. *To be Lieutenants*, 98th ditto—Lieut. H. S. Maxwell, vice Dutton; Ensign A. C. Gregory, vice Allan. *To be Ensign, by purchase*—J. H. Armstrong, vice Gregory—99th ditto, Hospital-Assistant W. Dobson to be assistant-surgeon—Rifle Brigade, —— Smith to be second lieutenant, vice Vivian—1st West India Regiment, Lieutenant Richard Earra Walton to be lieutenant, vice Warner—2d ditto, Ensign W. M'Pherson to be lieutenant, vice Olpherts; P. C. Codd to be ensign, vice Macpherson; Lieut. A. Fraser to be paymaster, vice Stopford.—Cape Corps (Cavalry), Lieut. J. Blakeway to be adjutant and lieutenant, vice Foster.—Cape Corps (Infantry), Lieut. Armstrong to be captain, vice Stuart; Ensign H. D. Warden to be lieutenant, vice Armstrong; J. North, to be ensign, vice Warden.—Royal African Colonial Corps, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Rainey to be captain, vice C. Dowson. *To be Lieutenants, without purchase*—Ensign J. M. Calder, vice Dowling; Ensign J. Stapleton, vice Splaine. *To be Ensign*—Volunteer G. E. Hartley, vice Stapleton. *To be Adjutant*—Lieut. R. Fitz Gerald Ring, vice Patterson. *Hospital Staff*—Hospital-Assistant R. Dyce, M. D. to be assistant-surgeon, vice Melin. *To be Hospital Assistants*—H. Mackesey, vice Dyce; R. Johnstone, M.D. vice Minty.

Unattached.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry, by purchase—Major S. Stawell, from the 12th Light Dragoons; Major C. G. J. Arbuthnot, from the 63d Foot. *To be Major of Infantry, by purchase*—Capt. H. Hailes, from the 8th Foot. *To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase*—Lieut. H. W. Hartley, from 37th Foot; Lieut. E. Butler, from 22d Foot; Lieut. G. Allan, from 98th Foot; Lieut. N. Nash, from 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. W. Murray, from 66th Foot. *To be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase*—Ensign T. Hunter, from 64th Foot. *To be Ensigns, by purchase*—G. J. Rush, J. E. Wetherall.

BANKRUPTS.

William Massey, Heaton Norriss, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. Solicitors, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

Abraham Haworth and John Whitehead, Lever Banks, Bolton, Lancaster, calico-printers. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Faulkner, Bedford-row.

Samuel Proctea, Calverley, Yorkshire, clothier. Solicitors, Messrs. Stocker and Dawson, New Boswell-court.

William Lowes, Liverpool, broker. Solicitors, Messrs. Steel and Nicol, Queen-street, Cheapside.

Robert Ford, Bridgewater, Somerset, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Holme, Frampton, and Loftus, New-inn.

Theophilus Ward Cooper, Liverpool, manufacturing chemist. Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis, Sons, Walmsley, and Gorton, Chancery-lane.

Charles King, Cranbrook, Kent, banker. Solicitor, Mr. John Pearson, Pump-court, Temple.

John Brown, Shadwell, plumber. Solicitor, Mr. Baddeley, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

Daniel Wood, Milk-street, Cheapside, woollen-warehouseman. Solicitors, Messrs. Tomlinson, Bennett, and Cooper, Copthall-court.

William Forn, Broadway, Blackfriars, tea-dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Tottie, Richardson, and Gannt, Poultry.

Jeremiah Bridgman, Spicer-street, Bethnal-green, tallow-chandler. Solicitor, Mr. Thompson, George-street, Minories.

John Proudfoot, Queen-street, Cheapside, tallow-chandler. Solicitor, Mr. Rushbury, Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street.

William Lewin Levin, Grove-lane, Camberwell, merchant. Solicitor, Mr. Robinson, Walbrook.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 15, H. Hall, Kingsland, broker—Oct. 25, T. Park, Dunbridge, Gloucester, woolstapler—Oct 31, N. Berry, Huddersfield, merchant—Oct. 24, T. Westenholme, Sheffield, hair seating manufacturer—Oct. 8, J. Barlow, Merton, Surrey, millwright—Oct. 24, J. Manlfold, Kendal, Westmorland, skinner.

CERTIFICATES.—Oct. 22.

T. Batten, Great Titchfield-street, tailor—J. Foulkes, Wood-street, Cheapside, tea dealer—T. Waring, St. John-street-road, carpenter—S. Field, Smithfield, wine and spirit merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Brundrett, J. Spinks, and E. Reddish, Inner Temple, attornies.—H. Geere, jun. and T. Geere, timber-dealers, Stratford.—R. Gray, R. Monro, and W. Campbell, Oporto.—S. Slater and F. Shenton, Derby, slaters.—R. Constantine and R. Holcroft, Warrington, linen drapers.—C. Ratherham and J. Creed, Birmingham, platers.—T. Kittrick and R. Flaxman, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, plumbers.—R. Dennett, W. Greaves, L. S. Baxendale, and M. Tatham, London.—W. Steven, A. Prince, and C. Dawson, Edinburgh.—P. Ewart and J. Ewart, Liverpool and Manchester, cotton spinners.—J. Bentley and H. Bentley, Cow-Cross-street, West Smithfield, smiths.—A. Macnab, G. Bowie, and M. Macintyre, Glasgow and Gibraltar.—B. Dunnington and W. Brabant, Sunderland, butchers.—T. Ledger and T. Wastie, Radford, carriage-manufacturers.—J. M. Garrett and J. Timpson, Lee-Green, builders.—T. Ogden, R. Ogden, S. Marland, and J. Frost, Manchester.—G. Marrison and J. Larkin, Norwich, dyers.—C. S. Taylor and J. Newton, Chippenham, clothiers.—C. Simson and A. Lister, Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-street, attornies.—J. Wild, J. Dearden, jun. and J. Widdall, Greenacres-Moor, cotton-spinners.—J. Webster and P. Ward, Southcoates, millers.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commission in the Royal South Gloucester Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County, and County and City of Gloucester, and of the County and City of Bristol—Ensign Robert Bloxham to be Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

John Taistram, Willenhall, Staffordshire, iron-master. Sols. Messrs. Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn.

Thomas Sutcliffe, Langfield, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. Sols. Messrs. Kaye and Whittaker, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

John Kincaid, Spital-square, Norton Falgate, silk-manufacturer. Sol. Mr. Collins, Spital-square.

Henry Frederick Coley, Broad-street, wine-merchant. Sol. Mr. Wadeson, Austin Friars.

James Houghton, Manchester, linen-draper. Sols. Messrs. Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, Basinghall-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 18, A. Mallinson and J. Mallinson, Huddersfield, woolstaplers—Oct. 21, J. Hill, Carlisle, mercer—Nov. 7, A. Gatenby, Manchester, wholesale grocer—Oct. 24, G. Hart, Cheltenham, stone-mason—Oct. 22, J. Gough, Dursley, Gloucestershire, linen-draper—Oct. 24, A. Little, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer—Oct. 18, T. Flaherty, Bath, tailor.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. Hall, F. Hall, jun. J. Todd, and S. T. Hassell, Hull, merchants, so far as relates to F. Hall, sen.—C. Simpson, E. Simpson, T. Cox, W. Dallison, T. Dallison, and W. Dallison, jun. Derby, bobbin-net and bobbin-net machine manufacturers—C. Everard and E. Hetcher, Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, milliners—J. Lyon and J. Haskey, Lincoln, drapers—G. Hall and J. Tetlow, Manchester, patent power loom makers—J. Houghton, G. Horbury, C. Walton, C. Stuart, and J. Mitchell, Barnsley, linen-manufacturers, so far as relates to C. Walton—Thos. Dyson and D. Dyson, Lindley, Yorkshire, stone-masons—T. Bailey and W. Corbett, Nottingham, machine builders.

Private letters from Paris, received yesterday, state, that the following were the prices of the French Funds on Wednesday: Five per Cents. 99f. 15c.; Threes, 71f. 80c.

The Olympic Theatre opened last night with considerable eclat, and we shall notice them fully hereafter. They must secure some females of consequence.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT IN THREE MONTHS. Professor F——, removed from Chancery Lane to 56, High Holborn, continues to give Lessons at home and abroad, with an incomparable success. His system is a fashionable conversation, so dexterously united with theory, and so agreeable, that pupils are warranted to understand it before one month's instruction, and without the trouble of learning by heart.——Furnished apartments, with or without board. Apply at 56, High Holborn, opposite Great Turn-Style.

This day is published, in 12mo. price 7s. boards,

A CENTURY of SURGEONS on GONORRHŒA, and on STRICTURES of the URETHRA.

"Multum in Parvo."

Printed for Geo. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane.

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and most of the Nobility and Gentry, use now PRINCE's celebrated RUSSIA OIL. It ought really to be generally known, that physicians have of late experienced that those who wear false hair are subject to complaints in the head, as the false hair, through the warmth, will shrink, become tight, makes a dent round the head, and prevents free circulation of the blood in the head, causes head-ache, giddiness, slight apoplexy, and other complaints; but it is proved through the aromatic Oils Prince's Russia Oil is prepared with, makes it healthy, and by often rubbing the head all over with it, when the false hair is taken off, is wholesome, refreshing, and cooling, and will prevent the above complaints; even eminent medical men have recommended it to the King. The Duchess of Rutland has declared in a letter to Mr. Prince, from experience, has found his Russia Oil the best article for preserving the hair. Colonel Grant has often declared to the proprietor, that from experience he has found the Russia Oil the best article for the hair.—Also a Gentleman, turned of sixty, has a good head of hair and whiskers, and not a single hair grey, and has declared it is through the Russia Oil, for he has used it constantly for the last twelve years; and when in the country and out of Russia Oil, and not having used it for a fortnight, his hair began to get harsh and inclined to turn grey, but by using it again, it became immediately soft and dark; it is really a wonder, for whoever sees him are quite surprised at his having such a fine head of hair and whiskers, without any grey at his age. The Gentleman has given the proprietor leave to mention his name and residence to respectable persons, to convince them the above is a fact. There are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen who have used constantly Prince's Russia Oil, have also declared that it is the best article for the hair. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, through the aromatic oils it is now prepared with, is acknowledged the wholesomest and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, which hundreds of Ladies have experienced. It is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or *false hair*, will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which thousands of Gentlemen have experienced when used regularly. It is an old saying—'Tell the truth, and fear nobody.' If persons are bald, and the roots are entirely gone, it is against nature that any article can restore it; and if persons pretend to restore hair when the roots are gone, by any article, it is a falsity. Persons who have begun to get bald, ought to be particular to use the Russia Oil daily, or at the least every other day, as there must be a complaint in the scalp, which may go further, and carry off the hair entirely, if neglected, which has often been the case.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 1*l.* which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A Prince, No. 9, Poland-Street, Oxford Street, London*," on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits. Good allowance for exportation. Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as impostors are going about to counting-houses, with counterfeit Russia Oil, saving it is the genuine.

FEATHER BED, MATTRESS BEDDING, and FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 69, HIGH HOLBORN, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—E. SLATER, (from 40, Oxford-street) begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that having removed to the above Spacious Premises, he has now an opportunity of offering for sale an entire new and extensive Stock of Bedding, Upholstery, and Cabinet Furniture, of the best manufacture and most modern style; comprising elegant Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Pedestal Sideboards, sets of Mahogany Dining Tables, Rose-wood and Mahogany Card and Pembroke ditto, Chairs, Sofas and Couches of every description, Glasses, Dressing Tables, Stands, &c. Houses completely furnished by this Manufactory on the shortest notice and most advantageous terms.—Feathers and Feather Beds well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

FEATHERS.

Capital Feathers	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	and	1s. 9d.	per lb.
Best Grey Goose		2s.	and	2s. 6d.	
Excellent White Goose		3s.			
Real White Dantzic		3s. 3d.	and	3s. 6d.	
Hudson Bay, Mecklenbergh, &c.					

All the above Feathers are warranted to be sweet, clean, and free from any smell, as they are stoved by a new process, and not sold in that undressed state which is too often the case.—Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.

BEDDING.

	l. s. d.		*l. s. d.*
Feather Beds, from	2 5 0	to	3 3 0
Best Grey Goose Beds	3 10 0	to	5 10 0
Best White Dantzic Beds	4 10 0	to	6 10 0
Full size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only			8 10 0
Flock Bed and Bolster	0 15 0	to	1 4 0

MATTRESSES.

Mattresses	0 10 0	to	1 8 0
Real Horse Hair and Wool Ditto, made in the French style, equally cheap.			
Palliass	0 14 0	to	1 4 0

BEDSTEADS.—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

BEDSTEADS WITH FURNITURES.—Four-post with Moreen and Chintz Furnitures, full draperies, fringed, remarkably cheap! Tent, Waterloo, French, and other curious shapes, equally cheap, and ready for inspection.—Bedsteads, with or without Furniture, made to any size, and Bedding to fit them.

A large assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts.—Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian Carpeting, made up and laid down to any dimensions. Feather Beds dressed.—Old Mattresses re-made and cured of the Moth by a new process.—Shipping, Hotels, Schools, Lodging Houses, and the Trade, supplied on very low terms, for present Cash only; as also at his Manufactory, No. 22, Queen's Buildings, Brompton, (below Sloane-street, and directly opposite the half-mile stone from Hyde Park Corner.)

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POST COACHES.--*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock.---*Holyhead* (the Eclipse in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.---*Carlisle, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh* (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.---*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine ---*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock.-- *Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.---*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport, every day at five ---*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.---*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock ---*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four ---*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half past five.---*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.---*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six ---*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six ---*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon ---*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock.---*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock ---*Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.---*Tamworth, Atherstone*, and *Hinchley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock ---*Derby* post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four ---*Tenby, Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock ---*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five ---*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.---*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening ---*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.---*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse), through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.---*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five ---*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two ---*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.---*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two ---*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours)---*Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.---*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock ---Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.——N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom

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††† The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l*, unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage, to them or their agents---Goods insured at a moderate rate.

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which immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, produces a delightful and pleasing Coolness to the Face, Arms, &c.; removes Freckles, Pimples, Spots, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies during their accouchment; and is of so harmless a nature as to be administered to Infants with perfect safety. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 8s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

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For the Teeth and Gums, and Preventing the Tooth-Ache.

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In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, flagrant impostors have counterfeited each; copying Advertisements, Labels, Bills, and Bottles; which renders it indispensably necessary on purchasing any of the above to ask for "Rowland's," strictly observing the signature and address in red, "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden."

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PERFUMERS TO HIS MAJESTY, No. 12, Three King Court, Lombard Street; who have sold it, pure and unadulterated, for the last thirty years, and who, in fact, first introduced it to the notice of a British Public. Price and Gosnell's Macassar Oil possesses a richness superior to any other Oil, and will retain the moisture much longer, leaving the hair soft and silky, and increasing its thickness and growth. They therefore respectfully beg to caution the Public at large against the pretensions of base impostors, (falsely styling themselves importers,) who imitate every popular article produced; and as some persons have been imposed upon by these miscreants, Price and Gosnell, the sole Proprietors and only importers, (which has been proved by the Import List daily published, and sworn before the Lord Mayor,) of the Genuine Macassar Oil, wishing to protect the Nobility and Gentry from imposition, have, at a very great expense, affixed a label (with an engraving from a design by Sir Wm. Congreve, of extreme difficulty of execution, on the outside of each bottle, with their names and address in full thereon, which purchasers are particularly requested to observe; and as a further security, every genuine bottle is signed in red ink in their own handwriting, to counterfeit which is Felony.—Price 3s. 6d. 10s. 6d. and 21s. each bottle.

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BIRTHS.

On the 14th ult. at Dublin, the lady of Col. Holmes, C. B. 3d Dragoon Guards, of a son.—On the 23d ult. at Bath, the lady of Capt. Elton, R. N. of a son.—On the 24th ult. at Ewell, the lady of Capt. Lempriere, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.—On the 25th ult. the lady of the Rev. John Peel, of a son.—On the 27th ult. at his house in Russell square, the lady of George Darling, M. D. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

A. Fletcher, Esq. of Salton Castle, East Lothian, to Lady Charlotte Charteris, fourth daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March.—On the 21st ult. the Rev. John Baker, LL.B. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Kersteman, of the Royal Engineers.—On the 23d ult. Henry R. Bullock, Esq. Captain in the 1st Life Guards, to Miss Charlotte Hall, second daughter of John Hall, Esq. of Weston Colville.—On the 24th ult. at Doncaster, Lieut.-General Sharpe, of Hoddam, to Jane, daughter of Godfrey Higgins, Esq. of Shellow Grange, Yorkshire.—Same day, at Greenwich, Wm. Buchanan, Esq. of Finsbury Terrace, to Jane, eldest daughter of Joseph Foskett, Esq. of Riegate, Surrey.—On the 28th ult. Joseph Jacobs, Esq. of Egremont-place, New-road, to Margaret, fourth daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Gammell.—Same day, William E. Hartopp, Esq. to Jane Mary, eldest daughter of Henry B. Keane, Esq.—Same day, Mr. J. Adam, of Liverpool, to Penelope, third daughter of Mr. Alexander Adam, of Kensington.—Mr. J. N. Gardner to Miss Foxall.—Colonel T. Foster to Miss Lamotte, second daughter of John Lagier Lamotte, Esq.—On the 27th ult. H. W. Maceaughey, Esq. of Tottenham, to Lucinda, second daughter of J. Arbouin, Esq. of Brunswick-square.—Same day, John Hornidge, Esq. of Great Ormond-street, to Anna Maria, fifth daughter of John Dickinson, Esq.—Same day, Francis Burton, Esq. M. D. of the 12th regiment of Lancers, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Richard Baker, Esq. of Barham House.

DIED.

On the 12th of April last, at Arequipa, in Peru, George Cood, Esq.—On the 14th ult. aged 64, the Rev. Whitehead Dennis, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford.—On the 19th ult. at Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth Bulcock, only daughter of the late J. Bulcock, Esq.—On the 20th ult. aged 20, Charlotte, wife of Robert Mangles, Esq.—On the 23d ult. Mrs. Ware, wife of Samuel Ware, Esq. of Highgate, in the 81st year of her age.—Same day, at Cheltenham, the infant son of Wm. Ashton, Esq.—On the 25th ult. at Worthing, in the 26th year of her age, Mary Elizabeth Margaret, fourth daughter of Walter Boyd, of Plaistow Lodge, Esq. M. P.—On the 26th ult. Henry Knight, Esq. Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.—On the 28th ult. Diana, the wife of P. M. Latham, of Lower Grosvenor-street, and youngest daughter of the Hon. Major-General Chetwynd Stapylton.—On the 25th ult. at Turnham Green, Mrs. Elizabeth Hector, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, widow, aged 76.—On the 26th ult. at Hornsey, in the 8th year of her age, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Wm. Moreton, Jun. Esq.

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ALBION CLUB

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 22. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1825. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday, the tragic play of Pizarro. Rolla, Mr. Wallack; Elvira, Mrs. Bunn; Cora, Mrs. W. West.—After which will be produced (for the first time at this theatre) the Romantic Melo Drama of Valentine and Orson, with new scenery, dresses, and decorations.

On Tuesday—(74th time at this theatre) Der Freischutz.
On Thursday—The tragedy of King Richard the Third; Duke of Glo'ster, Mr. Booth.
On Saturday—The Comedy of the Road to Ruin.

Old Dornton, Mr. Williams, (his third appearance on this stage); Harry Dornton, Mr. Wallack; Goldfinch, Mr. Harley; Sulky, Mr. W. Bennett; Widow Warren, Mrs. Davison; Sophia, Miss Kelly.

The last new Romantic Drama of Faustus will be repeated next week.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Under the Management of the New Proprietors, Messrs. Terry & Yates, on Monday next, October 10, 1825, when will be presented, for the first time, by way of dramatic introduction, a personal Prelude, or Piece, and no Piece, in one Act, called THE OPENING NIGHT. Principal Characters, by Messrs. Terry, Yates, Wrench, J. Reeve, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam.—After which, for the first time, an entirely new comic historical Burletta, in three Acts, called KILLIGREW; or, King Charles at Tunbridge Wells.—Principal Characters, by Messrs. T. P. Cooke, Yates, J. Reeve, and Terry; Miss F. Brunton, Mrs. Tayleure, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Bodeu. A grand Ballet, by Mr. W. Kirby.—The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with the favorite Burletta, in one Act, called NO DINNER YET!

Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2s.—Gal. 1s.—Doors to open at Six, commence a Quarter before Seven.—Half-price, at Half-past Eight.—Box Office open from 10 till 4, where Places may be taken, and a Private Box had nightly, of Mr. Campbell.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Monday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and Fortune's Frolic.

On Tuesday—Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and a Day after the Wedding.
On Wednesday—Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and the Sleeping Draught.
On Thursday—Paul Pry, with Deaf as a Post, and other Entertainments.
On Friday—Quite Correct, with Paul Pry.

ROYAL COBURG THEATRE.—First Night of the celebrated American Tragedian!—Of a new Melo-Dramatic Romance, and Third Week of the Spy of the Neutral Ground.

On Monday next will be performed, for the first time, a new Tragic Melo Drama, in three acts, to be called THE REVOLT OF SURINAM, or, the Slave's Revenge. The part of Oroonoko, by Mr. KEENE, (from the African Theatre, New York, his first appearance); Aboan, first time, Mr. Bengough.—After which will be produced an entirely new serio-comic Melo-Drame, in two acts, called THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER, or the Cave of St. Cataldo. Mysterious Stranger, Mr. Cobham.—The whole to conclude with THE SPY OF THE NEUTRAL GROUND, or the American War in 1780.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On Monday evening, October 10, and during the week, will be performed, A RACE FOR A WIFE.—After which first time, these two years) the Comic Burletta of the TWO GREGORIES, or, Where does the Money come from? Fanchette, Mrs. Baker, her first appearance this season.—The whole to conclude with the splendid new serious Burletta of OMALA, or Settlers in America, with entirely new scenery, by Mr. Tomkins.

Mr. Vining and Mr. Dobbs will appear in Two new Burlettas on Monday, 31st inst. Mrs. Waylett is also engaged; due notice will be given of her appearance.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—LAST WEEK. Great Novelty.—For the benefit of Mrs. WEST.

On Monday, Oct. 10, M. Ducrow's second representation (and positively for this night only) of his comic scene in the Circle, of the DEATH OF GENERAL JACKO! M. Duerow's wonderful performance of the Indian Hunter, on Two Wild Coursers. Madame Bell, from Franconi's, Paris, will make her first appearance, and go through a variety of elegant feats on a single horse. A new grand Equestrian Scene in the Circle, invented by M. Ducrow, called the KNIGHTS OF PALESTINE. The performance to commence precisely at Six o'clock, with the BURNING OF MOSCOW, and to conclude with the new Melo-drame, in Two Acts, called THE FELON'S HATE, or the Valley of Chamouni.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Box Office from Ten to Four.
Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2s.—Gal. 1s.—Doors open at Half-past Five.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The present Views are the RUINS of HOLYROOD CHAPEL, a Moonlight Scene, and the Interior of CHARTRES CATHEDRAL.—Open daily from Ten till Four o'clock.

N. B. Between Eleven and Three o'clock is the best time to view the Diorama.

EXHIBITION (at No. 8, Soho-square, near the Bazaar) OF MODELS OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS IN SWITZERLAND, upon a very large scale, by which the Artist has been enabled to combine the most faithful representations of the natural grandeur of Swiss scenery, with the most perfect accuracy of detail. That of Mont Blanc, including the Valley of Chamouni, 14 feet by 8, is eminently calculated to give a correct idea of this magnificent object, with its snowy mantles, its extensive glaciers, and the numerous needles by which it is surrounded. Also a Model, upon a large scale, of that wonderful work of Buonaparte's, the Road over Simplon into Italy. One of Mont Righi, with the Valley Goldau, represented in the state of devastation caused by the falling of the Rosberg, in 1806. One of the Passage of St. Gothard and the Devil's Bridge. Also the interesting Passage of Mont Cenis. Models of the Cities of Geneva and Edinburgh: and various others, all executed with due regard to accuracy and effect.—Admission 1s.—Small Models of the above made for Sale.

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HAMBURGH, every other Saturday; being 8th and 22d;
YARMOUTH, every Thursday Morning;
RAMSGATE and BROADSTAIRS, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Eight o'clock;
MARGATE, every Tuesday and Thursday, at Nine o'clock;
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RAMSGATE to CALAIS, every Friday;
And RAMSGATE to BOULOGNE, every Monday.

For the convenience and safety of the Public, the time of Starting is regulated to secure the entrance of the Packets into the Harbours on arrival.

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CHAS. BESSELL, Secretary.

N. B.—The Half-yearly Dividend at the rate of 16l. per cent. per annum, together with a Bonus of 7s. per Share, may be received by the Proprietors, at the Company's Office, every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11 to 3 o'clock. The Transfer Books will be open on the 10th of October.

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Revenge! he cries	sung by	Mr. Braham, 2s.
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Silly woman		Miss Paton, 2s.
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Ah! where the fairy vision		ditto, 2s.
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Ah, when sorrows ending, Duet		Miss Paton & Miss Hamilton, 2s.
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There's a tear, sung by Miss Stephens, also		Miss Paton, 1s. 6d.
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In young life's morning		Mr. Thorne, 2s.
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Though sorrow may come		Miss Stephens, 2s.
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Oh, I could weep		Mr. Thorne, 2s.

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Mayseder's brilliant variations on the air Serena i vaghi rai, arranged by T. Moscheles, 6s.—Moscheles' celebrated brilliant Rondo, Opera 30, newly arranged by the author, 4s.—Hummel's celebrated amusements, arranged by J. Hoffman, No. 1, 2s. 6d.; 2 and 3, 3s. 6d. each.

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HIS MAJESTY having been most graciously pleased to patronize Mr. LEWIS'S SYSTEMS of WRITING and SHORT-HAND, ladies and Gentlemen may have their hands improved in the short space of one fortnight, or be taught Short-hand in one week. Success guaranteed—Lessons at home or abroad. For terms apply at Mr. Lewis's Academy, 104, High Holbor.

ALBION FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

THE Directors have resolved, that, with certain Exceptions, the Premiums of Fire Insurances effected with this Company, of the three ordinary Classes, shall be reduced as follows:—viz.

Insurances of the first Class, to 1s. 6d. per cent.
Of the second Class - - 2s. 6d.
And of the third Class - 4s. 6d.

Fire Policies, the Renewals of which became due at Michaelmas, will expire, unless renewed on or before the 14th of October instant.

The Company continues to undertake Insurances on Lives, on liberal terms. No charge is made on such Insurances, in the way of Admission Fine, or Entrance Money;—and a large Commission is allowed to Solicitors, and others, by whom such Insurances are effected.

7th Oct. 1825. WARNER PHIPPS, Secretary.

SURREY, SUSSEX, and SOUTHWARK FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ST. MARGARET'S HILL, SOUTHWARK,

CAPITAL ONE MILLION, IN SHARES OF 100*l.* EACH.

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This Company has been formed upon principles combining the most perfect security, with advantages equal to, if not greater, than those offered by any similar Institution.

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First Class, from 2s. to 1s. 6d. per cent.
Second ditto - 3s. to 2s. 6d. ditto.
Third ditto - 5s. to 4s. 6d. ditto.

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2s. are reduced to 1s. 6d. per cent per annum.
3s. - - - 2s. 6d
5s. - - - 4s. 6d.

The Company's Agents are instructed to make the same Reductions, but Farming Stock, if insured without specification, will still be charged 2s. per cent. If a sum is specified on Stock in each Building, and in each Stack-yard, or with an average clause, it may be reduced to 1s. 6d. per cent.

No Policy to be entitled to Reduction unless the Premium amounts to 5s.

By Order of the Board,
London, Sept. 20, 1825. JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED ANNO 1792.

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER SCIENTIFIC RIDING and DRIVING ACADEMY, (late Jones's,

NEAR THE MAGDALEN, BLACKFRIARS' ROAD.

C. STEWARD most respectfully solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his Establishment, which, for general comfort, docility of horses, and for acquiring an easy, expeditious, and graceful system, is acknowledged to stand unrivalled in the Kingdom. C. S. begs to observe, that tuition in driving had its origin in his Academy, and one lesson will prove his superior knowledge of the above art. Perfect steady Ponies are kept for the younger branches of Families of both sexes. The School is lighted every Evening from Five to Eight o'clock, during the Winter Season, for teaching, and Subscribers for exercise.—Horses broke for every purpose, and taken in at livery.—Ladies' Horses, Gentlemen's ditto, Tandems and Gigs of the first quality, to be Let, and a Groom to attend them if required.—N. B. Horses taken in at livery.—Advice given in purchasing Horses.

TERMS.—NO ENTRANCE AND NO FINES.

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Six Lessons in the School	1	1	0
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Per Month, or when convenient, 28 Lessons	3	13	6
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Four in Hand, to complete	10	10	0
Curricle or Tandem, ditto	5	5	0
Single Horse, ditto	3	3	0
Single Lesson	1	1	0

Hours.—Summer Months, for Gentlemen, 6 to 12 in the Morning, and 4 to 8 in the Evening; Ladies, 12 to 3 o'clock.—For Gentlemen during the Winter Season, 7 in the Morning to 12, and from 3 to 8 in the Evening; Ladies, 12 to 3 o'clock.

None but Relatives or Friends admitted during the time of teaching Ladies.

GAME.—The Lovers of Game are respectfully invited to try GILBERT'S UNION SAUCE, which he has, after considerable expence, brought to that high state of perfection as must ensure the patronage of the Public, as it imparts such a rich and delicious flavour to every description of Game. GILBERT'S SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY still continues to merit the attention of the admirers of Fish.—Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand.

ELEGANT COATS, cut and made to fit in a very superior manner, from the very best Saxony cloths, from 2*l.* 18s. to the finest Blacks and Blues, 3*l.* 15s. Trowsers, 18s. to the best double-milled Cassimeres, 30s. Fashionable Waistcoats, 7s. to 14s. Merchants and Captains who expect the best sort of gentlemen's clothes, will do well to inspect the cloths and garments made, warranted equal to any house in London, and orders to any amount executed with the greatest dispatch. A liberal discount for ready money. Boat Cloaks, Riding, Driving, or Box Coats, in the greatest variety,

At J. ALBERT'S, TAILOR and DRAPER,
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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. W. BEACALL, Surgeon Dentist, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence, long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, his peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every Operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten till Four.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Oct. 4.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.

Whereas his Majesty being at peace with all the Powers and States of Europe and of America, has repeatedly declared his royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the different contests in which certain of those Powers and States are engaged:

And whereas the commission of acts of hostility by individual subjects of his Majesty against any Power or State, or against the persons and properties of the subjects of any Power or State, which being at peace with his Majesty is at the same time engaged in a contest, with respect to which, his Majesty has declared his determination to be neutral, is calculated to bring into question the sincerity of his Majesty's declarations:

And whereas if his Majesty's subjects cannot be effectually restrained from such unwarranted commission of acts of hostility, it may be justly apprehended that the Governments aggrieved thereby might be unable, on their part, to restrain their subjects from committing acts of violence upon the persons and property of unoffending subjects of his Majesty:

And whereas the Ottoman Porte, a Power at peace with his Majesty, is and has been for some years past engaged in a contest with the Greeks, in which contest his Majesty has observed a strict and impartial neutrality:

And whereas great numbers of his Majesty's loyal subjects reside and carry on a beneficial commerce, and possess establishments and enjoy privileges within the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, protected by the faith of treaties between his Majesty and that Power:

And whereas his Majesty has received recent and undoubted information, that attempts are now making to induce certain of his Majesty's subjects to fit out ships of war and privateers in the ports of his Majesty's kingdom, and to embark therein, for the purpose of carrying on, under the Greek flag, hostile operations against the Ottoman Government, of capturing and destroying Turkish ships and property, and of committing depredations on the coasts of the Turkish dominions:

And whereas such hostile operations would be directly contrary to the provisions of the Act, passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled "An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of his Majesty's subjects to serve in a foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in his Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, without his Majesty's license," in which it is, amongst other things, enacted, "that if any natural born subject of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, without the leave or license of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, for that purpose first had and obtained under the sign manual of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, or signified by Order in Council, or by Proclamation of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, shall take or accept, or shall agree to take or accept, any military commission, or shall otherwise enter into the military service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or shall enlist or enter himself to enlist, or shall agree to enlist or to enter himself to serve as a soldier, or to be employed, or shall serve in any warlike or military operation in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of any foreign prince, state, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of government, in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people, either as an officer or soldier, or in any other military capacity; or if any natural born subject of his Majesty shall, without such leave or licence as aforesaid, accept, or agree to take or accept, any commission, warrant, or appointment as an officer, or shall enlist or enter himself, or shall agree to enlist or enter himself to serve as a sailor or marine, or to be employed or engaged, or shall serve in and on board any ship or vessel of war, or in and on board any ship or vessel used, or fitted out, or equipped, or intended to be used for any warlike purpose in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of any foreign power, prince, state, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people; or if any natural born subject of his Majesty shall, without such leave and license as aforesaid, engage, contract, or agree to go, or shall go to any foreign state, country, colony, province, or part of any province, or to any place beyond the seas, with an intent, or in order to enlist or enter himself to serve, or with intent to serve, in any warlike or military operation whatever, whether by land or by sea, in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of, any foreign prince, state, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of, any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people, either as an officer or a soldier, or in any other military capacity, or as an officer, or sailor, or marine, in any such ship or vessel as aforesaid, although no enlisting money, or pay, or reward shall have been, or shall be, in any or either of the cases aforesaid, actually paid to, or received by him, or by any person to or for his use or benefit; or if any person whatever within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any part of his Majesty's dominions elsewhere, or in any country, colony, settlement, island, or place belonging to or subject to his Majesty, shall hire, retain, engage, or procure, or shall attempt, or endeavour to hire, retain, engage, or procure any person or persons whatever to enlist, or to enter, or engage to enlist, or to serve, or to be employed in any such service or employment as aforesaid, as an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, either in land or sea service, for, or under, or in aid of, any foreign prince, state, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or for, or under, or in aid of, any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, any powers of Government as aforesaid, or to go, or to agree to go, or to embark from any part of his Majesty's dominions for the purpose or with the intent to be so enlisted, entered, engaged, or employed as aforesaid, whether any enlisting money, pay, or reward shall have been, or shall be, actually given or received, or not, in any or either of such cases every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon being convicted thereof, upon any information or indictment, shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court before which such offender shall be convicted:"

And it is further enacted, "that if any person within any part of the United Kingdom, or in any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, shall, without the leave and licence of his Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained, as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavour to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, state, or potentate, or of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, any powers of government in or over any foreign state, colony, province, or part of any province or people, as a transport or store ship, or with intent to cruize or commit hostilities against any prince, state, or potentate, or against the subjects or citizens of any prince, state, or potentate, or against the persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of government in any colony, province, or part of any province or country, or against the inhabitants of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or country, with whom his Majesty shall not then be at war, or shall, within the United Kingdom, or any of his Majesty's dominions, or in any settlement, colony, territory, island, or place belonging or subject to his Majesty, issue or deliver any commission for any ship or vessel, to the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall, upon conviction thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender shall be convicted, and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may belong to, or be on board of, any such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any officer of his Majesty's Customs or Excise, or any officer of his Majesty's Navy, who is by law empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture, incurred under any of the laws of Customs or Excise, or the laws of trade and navigation, to seize such ships and vessels aforesaid, and in such places, and in such manner in which the officers of his Majesty's customs or excise, and the officers of his Majesty's navy, are empowered respectively to make seizures under the laws of customs and excise, or under the laws of trade and navigation; and that every such ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may belong to or be on board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned in the like manner, and in such Courts as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and condemned, for any breach of the laws made for the protection of the revenues of customs and excise, or of the laws of trade and navigation:"

His Majesty, therefore, being desirous of preserving to his subjects the blessings of peace which they now happily enjoy, and being resolved to persevere in that system of neutrality which his Majesty has so repeatedly declared his determination to maintain; in order that none of his Majesty's subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the Statute herein mentioned, has thought fit, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to issue this his Royal Proclamation:

And his Majesty does hereby strictly command, that no person or persons whatsoever, do presume to take part in any of the said contests, or to commit or attempt any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the said Statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said Statute imposed, and of his Majesty's high displeasure:

And his Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, doth hereby enjoin all his Majesty's subjects, strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as towards all other belligerents with whom his Majesty is at peace, the duties of neutrality; and to respect in all, and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights, which his Majesty has always claimed to exercise, when his Majesty has himself been unhappily engaged in war.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 30th day of September, 1825, and in the 6th year of our reign

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, SEPT. 20.—There is a great talk here of a loan proposed by some French houses, which is to be guaranteed by the French and English Governments, on condition that a certain part of the loan of the Cortes shall be taken in part, for which, as a security, shall be given a seventh part of the estates of the Clergy, which Pope Pius the Sixth ceded to Charles IV. It is said that if this negociation succeeds, we shall receive 35 for 100. The general conversation here is concerning the Royal Consultative Junta. Every person of information is of opinion that its deliberations will have no advantageous results. It may propose some remedy for the dilapidations, but it will be difficult to put them in force.

The *Memorial Bordelaise* assures us, that the Ministers are busy at Madrid forming a plan for a Constitution resembling that of the ancient Cortes. It also appears that the Clergy will make great sacrifices to relieve the public credit.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CORUNNA, SEPT. 14.)

The expedition for the Havannah has not yet left Ferrol, and it is not probable it will sail before it is joined by the corvette *Descubierta*, which is expected laden with muskets. According to all appearance our Government still thinks on America. Besides the troops and transports they have embarked projectiles and cannon of all descriptions, and they will be escorted by the ship *Guerrero*, two frigates, three corvettes, and three brigs.

Letters from Naples state, that they expect a second decree for an armistice, for all those committed for political offences, which will be published on the 4th October.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh state, that after the Emperor has passed in review the Russian Army on the frontiers of Turkey, it will not be improbable that Moldavia and Wallachia will be taken possession of.

COLOGNE, SEPT. 24.—Our Gazette contains the following article:—

The Vicar-General of the Archbishopric of Cologne has had occasion to address the following circular to the clergy of that part of the Archbishopric which is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, relatively to the celebration of the holidays, which have been suppressed, and which have hitherto continued to take place in different ways in the churches:—

"We have learnt, from several quarters, that the Clergy endeavour to keep up the celebration of the holidays suppressed by the Concordat concluded between the Pope and the French Government of that period, and which is still in force on the left bank of the Rhine. They do this by performing Divine Service on those days, in a more solemn manner than on week days, fixing it at another hour, and announcing this in the church on the preceding Sunday, or next holiday.

"But experience having generally shown that these measures of the Clergy do not contribute to cause these holidays to be religiously kept in the churches, but that they very generally, on the contrary, give occasion to idleness, intemperance, and useless expences, we do, by these presents, recommend the Clergy of the left bank of the Rhine, on the said suppressed holidays, at the same hours usually fixed for work-days, avoiding every thing that may give to those days a particular solemnity, and by their example and good counsel cause the working classes to labour on those days, as on the other days of the week.

"They must the more exert themselves strictly to follow these directions, as a new regulation for the holidays is now preparing, which will be laid before his Holiness for his approbation.

"*Cologne, Sept.* 18, 1825."

MANILLA.—By the *Solitude*, which vessel left this port on the 20th of December, it does not appear that any change had taken place since our last notice, worthy of mention; the inhabitants were repairing the damages done by the late earthquake.

PALEMBANG.—A conspiracy against the Dutch authority has been discovered at Palembang, and the country is in a state of serious insurrection. The Susunnan, or nominal Sovereign, who was implicated, has been arrested and sent to Batavia, but his son (the reigning Sultan) effected his escape and joined Syed Hamza, and the other insurgents in the interior. The imposition of an universal capitation tax of three guilders, is reported to have given rise to the plot and insurrection.

BANCA.—The town of Minto has, as we formerly reported, been burnt to the ground, nothing escaping without the fort, save the hospital and a public warehouse. Colonel DE LA FONTANE, the Resident, the next in authority, and the medical officer, had all died within a few days of each other. The whole town, consisting principally of Malay houses, and a Chinese Bazaar, were entirely consumed in the short space of three hours.

SIAM.—We have received accounts from Siam down to the 15th of December. The new KING, since his accession, has declared the trade free in every article except opium and muskets, the first of which is contraband, and the last can only be sold to the Government. Regular duties are to be levied on every thing, the amount of which is not yet determined on such articles as were formerly objects of Royal monopoly. This Edict will greatly facilitate foreign trade, as soon as the people have acquired confidence in, and become accustomed to it, which is not yet the case. Under such a suspicious Government as that of Siam, it is extremely difficult to obtain any political information which can be relied upon. It appears, however, certain that the Siamese have sent an army of observation of eight thousand men across the country towards the Burman provinces on the Bay of Bengal, with the intention, in all probability, of taking advantage of our recent conquests to seize upon such parts of the Burman territory as it may be found easy or convenient to appropriate. With respect to markets, Bangkok was described as being well, if not overstocked with British and Indian goods. The old trade from Surat and Bombay is very nearly done up by the superior cheapness of the goods imported from Singapore, and it is not improbable will henceforth be discontinued. The Caroline and Shannon free traders were loading for this port, and may be expected in a few weeks.

"PRESBURG, SEPT. 21.—This city is very full of company. Besides the Imperial Court and the Members of the Diet, there are many foreigners here, who, as the distance from Vienna is so short, came to witness a ceremony which is doubly interesting, as being the first of the kind since 1811, and therefore since the restoration of political repose in Europe, and yet occurring at a period which bears so little the stamp of moral repose. I do not send you the Emperor's speech from the Throne, as it will be in all the Journals. Its contents, and the manner in which it was delivered by his Majesty, produced an impression which it would be difficult to describe. Four times was the Emperor interrupted by a really stormy burst of applause from the States' Deputies assembled round the Throne. The passages of the speech, in which the Emperor mentioned the faithful efforts of the nation during the war, and where he spoke of its persevering attachment to the Constitution inherited from their ancestors, and of his wish to be able to leave this Constitution, protected by mild laws, to his successors and to future generations, were received with the greatest enthusiasm. After the Sitting, one unanimous feeling prevailed in the Assembly, similar to that which the Hungarians shewed when Maria Theresa presented her son to the Diet. Subsequently, the Royal propositions were opened in both Chambers, and adopted with a unanimous cry of 'Long live the King!' It may appear remarkable to the impartial observer, to see a Prince, in the presence of his people, declare to them that he has nothing to ask of them but that they would take care to promote their own prosperity.

"The Royal propositions refer only to internal legislation, which have been preparing through a series of years, by deputations of estates, in concert with Members of the Government. There is no question of requisition of money for the State, and pecuniary matters are touched upon only in reference to the legislation which the system of finance adopted for the Austrian Monarchy in 1811, 1816, and 1817, has rendered necessary with respect to private debtors and creditors. In 1811 and 1812, the Diet adopted only temporary measures, and as such have legal validity only from one Diet to the next, it was necessary to come to some definitive resolution.

"One of the peculiarities that most strikes a stranger, is the total dissimilarity in manners and customs, even in all outward forms, which prevails between the capital of the empire and the site of the Diet, which is so near it. The traveller has journeyed hardly six leagues, and he finds himself in a new kingdom, where every thing, even language and dress, is entirely different. The Court itself here wears the Hungarian national costume.

"The Coronation is to be on the 25th, but we do not hear of any Court fêtes. The Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Powers will be present at the Coronation in a new gallery built on purpose; the Church itself will hardly hold 1,200 or 1,300 persons."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING, 1825.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

The Trial Stakes, a subscription of 10 sov. each, for three-years-old, 7st. 9lb.; four, 8st. 9lb.; five, 9st. 2lb.; six, and aged, 9st. 6lb. D. M.

Mr. Wyndham's gr. e. Stumps, 3 yrs. old..... 1
Mr. Lambton's h. m. Spermaceti, 5 yrs old..... 2
D. of Grafton's br. m. Zine, 5 yrs. old..... 3
Mr. Pettit's gr. f. Bravura, 4 yrs. old..... 0

3 to 1 against Stumps—5 to 4 against Mr. Pettit's Bravura.—The Judge placed but 3.—Two others started.

Mr. Pettit's Retreat, 8st. 2lb. beat Mr. Lee's Shacaback, 8st. 11lb. T. Y. C. 50, h. ft.—5 to 2 on Retreat.

Third renewal of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sov. each, for colts, 8st. 7lb. and fillies, 8st. 3lb. A. F.

D. of Grafton's b. c. Bolero..... 1
Mr. Greville's c. Lionel Lincoln..... 2

4 to 1 agst. Bolero—4 to 1 agst. Lioncl Lincoln.—3 to 1 agst. Duke of Portland's e. by Teasdale—5 to 2 agst. Mr. Wyndham's brother to Black-and-all-Black.—The Judge placed but 2.—Seven others started, and twelve paid.

Gen. Grosvenor's Crockery, 8st. 2lb. beat Mr. Molony's Cinder, 9st. 2lb. D. M. 200, h. ft.

Duke of Grafton's Cramer, 8st. 7lb. rec. ft. from Mr. Thornhill's Surprise, 8st. 2lb. R. M. 200, h. ft.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

Sweepstakes of 100 sov. each, h. ft. T. Y. C.

Lord Orford's Orion, 4 yrs. old, 8st. 8lb..... 1
Lord Jersey's Adonis, 5 yrs. old, 8st. 2lb..... 2
Mr. Udny's Tarandus, 4 yrs. old, 8st. 9lb..... pd.

6 to 4 on Orion.

Lord Verulam's Vittellina, 8st. 4lb beat Mr. Pettit's Verbena, 8st. 7lb. T. Y. C. 100.—5 to 2 on Vittellina.

Duke of Grafton's Pucelle, 8st. 7lb. beat Lord Huntingfield's The Lark, 7st. 6lb. T. Y. C. 100 h. ft.—2 to 1 on Pucelle.

Mr. Greville's Don Carlos, 8st. 11lb. beat Mr. Thornhill's Reformer, 8st. 8lb. D. M. 200 h. ft.—2 to 1 on Don Carlos.

Mr. Pettit's f. by Aladdin, 8st. 5lb beat Mr. Lee's f. Madeline, 8st. T. Y. C. 50. h. ft.—2 to 1 on f. by Aladdin.

Fifty Guineas, free for any horse, &c., four yrs. old, carrying 7st. 4lb; five, 8st. 5lb.; six, 8st. 11lb.; and aged, 9st. B. C.

Col. Wilson's bl. m. Black Daphne, 5 yrs. old.....walked over.

Two drawn.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

The St. Leger Stakes. D. I.

D. of Grafton's Rufus..... 1
Mr. Theakston's gr. f. by Walton..... 2

Anson Stakes of 300 sov. each. T. Y. C.

D of Grafton's c. by Partisan..... 1
Mr. Prendergast's ch. f. by Rainbow..... 2
D. of Grafton's f. Lilias..... 3
Mr. Greville's c by Merlin..... 4

Sweepstakes of 50 sov. each. T. Y. C.

Mr. Wyndham's Cricketer, 9st. 5lb..... 1
Mr. Hunter's f. by Comus, 7st. 4lb..... 2
Mr. Greville's sister to Faust, 7st. 2lb..... 3

RESULT OF THE HARVEST.

The harvest being now considered as concluded, we beg to lay before our readers the result of such observations and enquiries as may furnish a tolerable correct idea of the produce of the present season, reserving ourselves to a future Number, for the expression of our opinion on the events of the most momentous importance to the country.

WHEAT.—The weather during the progress of the harvest has been, upon the whole, equal to the best wishes of the farmer, and the grain, taken generally, is well harvested. Wheat—the most important of the different descriptions of pulse—is without doubt a full average crop, in quantity, throughout the three kingdoms. In the home counties, however, the quality of this grain has suffered in comparison with that of last year; in this particular the millers have been disappointed in their expectations. Much, indeed the larger proportion, comes to market in a very cold and damp state, from being, in our opinion, hurried too quickly out of the fields, or perhaps cut prematurely. We have not seen any new wheat from Scotland, but our accounts from that country represent the quality as unusually fine. The new already exported from Ireland, of which we have seen several parcels, is not as good as we anticipated; the samples, like many of our own growth, being cold and damp—but our correspondent there leads us to expect better things presently. In quantity, as we have already stated, we think the present year may fairly equal the last; in quality, we think it decidedly inferior, and we should not hazard too much in saying, that the average weight of the whole growth of the three kingdoms will be found full 2lb. per bushell lighter than that of last year.

BARLEY.—Barley, notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings excited by its appearance on the ground, will yet turn out better than was expected. It is represented to be a fair crop, both in Scotland and Ireland. The quality, however, even from the same district, varies considerably. We have seen three samples, all grown within the circle of two miles, which have varied in value, one with the other, full 5s. per quarter. Whether the produce of this grain will be enough for our consumption, is a problem yet to be solved—for ourselves, we freely confess, we think not.

OATS.—This article is not a good crop in England, either in quantity or in weight. In Scotland it is a fair average growth: and the same may be said of Ireland, or perhaps something over an average in quantity, but in weight considerably lighter than last year. The growth of the three kingdoms will, we are inclined to think, be found sufficient for their consumption; but this must particularly depend upon the result of the potatoe crop in Scotland and Ireland: the late rains may have been serviceable to this root, yet all the accounts we have hitherto received from those countries represent this crop as a decided failure.

Beans are universally a short growth—the quality of the new are, however, good.

Peas are also a short growth: but we think they will turn out to be more productive than beans.—*Hull Packet.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ADULTERATED BREAD.

GUILDHALL.—A baker named Hudson, carrying on business in Church court, near St. Martin's church-yard, Strand, appeared to answer to the information of John Burgess, also a baker, keeping a shop in Queen-street, Seven Dials, for having in his possession a quantity of alum, contrary to the Act of Parliament.

Burgess stated that a friend of his had been in the habit of having his bread from the defendant's shop, and he had shown some of it to him (witness). He tasted and examined it, and suspected it was adulterated. He therefore determined to watch the defendant's shop, and having done so, he several times saw Mr. Hudson fetch a paper bag, which would hold about two pounds, filled with alum, from a neighbouring shop. He had also seen a boy fetch similar papers of the same ingredient.

Addy, a patrol, in consequence of the information of the last witness, went to the house of the defendant with a search warrant, and in a drawer in the shop, he found a paper bag containing about one ounce of ground alum. That was all he could find.

The informer, Burgess, said that the paper bag, produced by the Officer, was of the same kind as those he had seen taken into the defendant's shop filled with alum.

Sir R. Birnie (to Burgess)—What are you?

Burgess—I am a baker.

Sir R. Birnie—O, you are a baker too, are you? And did you never use alum?

Burgess smiled, and said, "Why, Sir—why—" and here he paused.

Sir R. Birnie—Come, my honest friend, answer me fairly, have you never put alum into bread?

Burgess—N—n—no, Sir, I never did.

Sir R. Birnie—Well, as you like; I dare say you are a very honest man.

Hudson, in his defence, accused Burgess of perjury; but acknowledged that he did now and then keep a small quantity of alum in the house.

Sir R. Birnie—For what purpose?

Hudson—Why, Sir, to have it in the way.

Sir R. Birnie—In the way for what?

Hudson did not reply.

Sir R. Birnie, in giving his decision, said that, in his opinion, there was a great deal more fuss made about the bakers putting alum (he spoke not of other adulterations) into bread than the matter deserved. He believed that the quantity of alum put into bread was so small as to be undeserving of notice. The Act of Parliament, however, regarded not the quantity that might or might not be used, but forbade its use, or even the possession of it by the bakers altogether. If the case had rested merely upon the trifling quantity found in the defendant's possession, he should have dismissed it, but after what the informer had sworn, he felt himself bound to convict. He should, however, put the lowest penalty, of 40*s*.

The defendant paid 40*s*. and costs.

RE-EXAMINATION OF DE CLIFFORD.

Mr. Berger, alias De Clifford, was brought up on Tuesday for final examination before Mr. Halls and Sir Richard Birnie, on the charge of forgery, which has undergone so many investigations. He was attended as before by Mr. Humphreys, his Solicitor, and Mr. Freshfield appeared for the prosecution, and informed the Magistrates in the outset that he had no more witnesses to call.

Mr. Halls, who was the sitting Magistrate of the day, observed that this case came originally before Mr. Minshull, and it only now became his duty to hear it, in consequence of the absence of his worthy colleague from London. Before he could form an opinion, therefore, he must hear the whole of the evidence read.

Mr. Richmond, the clerk, read the evidence of Mr. Bennett, the cashier of Messrs. Sansom and Co.; but when Mr. Green, the clerk to Joseph Green and Co., who was examined on the former occasions to prove the forgery of the checks, was called, he did not answer, and it was stated that he was not in attendance, his presence not being considered necessary, as the Solicitor for the prosecution could subpœna him whenever the trial took place.

Mr. Halls—But as the case is new to me, and I may be called upon to commit, the witnesses ought all to be here, and their evidence read to them in my presence. I would therefore prefer remanding the prisoner for another examination, when they can all be summoned to attend.

Mr. Humphreys—Our defence does not rest upon the point whether the checks are forged or not. There is no doubt that they are forged.

Mr. Halls—Well, if you admit that the checks are forged, to be sure the absence of Mr. Green is not of so much importance.

Mr. Humphreys—You know, Sir, as well as I do, that in a criminal case I can admit nothing. I only say that our defence rests on quite another ground, and that we are willing to let the depositions go as they are at once.

Sir R. Birnie—But the Sessions are not very near, and therefore your client will suffer no hardship by a remand. It is not like passing a Sessions over, and depriving him of an opportunity of being brought to trial.

Mr. Humphreys—With great deference, I humbly submit that it may be a very great hardship upon my client. The case, as I contend, depends solely upon the testimony of an accomplice, and (supposing you think you are not warranted in discharging him altogether) if he were fully committed for trial I could apply to a Judge for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and he would, perhaps, under the circumstances, be admitted to bail: but if you remand him he has no remedy. He has now been in custody a month.

Mr. Halls said that before he could judge of the bearings of the evidence he must hear it read.

Mr. Richmond read it, and when he came to a part where the circumstance of the prisoner having changed his name was mentioned,

Mr. Halls made some remark, which we could not distinctly catch; upon which

Sir R. Birnie said he thought it but justice to the prisoner to state, that he had on a former occasion given some explanation upon that point.

Prisoner—Thank you, Sir Richard, I did. I observed that there were two sorts of *aliases*. Sometimes an *alias* was adopted for purposes of fraud, but it was also sometimes done for the purpose of honourable concealment until a man could by retrenching his expenses pay his just debts. The latter, I repeat, was my case. I repeat also, that I never from the moment of my birth wronged a human being of a shilling; and I defy the universe to prove, with truth, that I ever did.

When the reading of the evidence was finished,

Mr. Humphreys observed that the worthy Magistrates would perceive that the main, the principal fact, of the forged instrument having ever been in the possession of the prisoner, rested entirely on the statement of an accomplice, and upon the value of the testimony of a man, who, by his own showing, had connived at the robbery of his employers, it were needless to comment.

Mr. Halls—But it is proved by other witnesses that the parties have all been seen together at the times and places mentioned by the accomplice, so that some parts of his statement are shown to be true.

Mr. Humphreys—That may be, Sir. All those meetings may actually have taken place, and have been laid hold of by the accomplice as affording him an opportunity of laying upon others the weight of a crime, of which he alone was guilty, in order to save himself from the consequences.

Sir R. Birnie—But what do you say to the prisoner's acknowledgment of having received 15*l*. for uttering the check?

We could not catch Mr. Humphreys' reply. It will perhaps be recollected, however, that this acknowledgment was spoken of by the accomplice alone.

Mr. Halls said there was one of three courses for the Magistrate to pursue, namely, to discharge him altogether, to remand him for further examination, or to commit him at once for trial. With respect to the credibility of the accomplice, that was the peculiar province of a Jury to decide upon; but it certainly did appear to him to be sufficiently confirmed to take it out of the power of a Magistrate to discharge the accused. To remand him upon a mere experiment, when he had been so long in custody, would be useless and unjust, and he therefore committed him to take his trial.

Mr. Humphreys—Mr. Berger, the Magistrate has determined to commit you for trial.

Prisoner—Very well, Sir, it is the same to me. I may be calumniated, I may be imprisoned, I may be hacked to pieces, nay, I may, by the villainy of others, be consigned to death; but (continued the prisoner, with great energy, and placing his hand to his heart) I am innocent, and nothing can destroy the comfort or shake the firmness with which the consciousness of that inspires me. He was then removed.

A DIAMOND BROOCH.

Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Thompson, on entering the Justice Room, said that he had been just waited on by Mr. Beauchamp, the pawnbroker, of Holborn, who had brought to him a very valuable diamond brooch, which had been offered to him for pledge that morning, by a woman, to whom it evidently did not belong, and who could only account for the possession of it by saying that she had found it. The brooch was supposed to be worth at least 100 guineas. The woman who tendered it for pledge was discharged on giving her name and address. The brooch was detained for the inspection of any person who may have lost such an article.

FORGERY.

Richard Wm. Jasper, a decent looking young man, of about 25 years of age, was charged with forging and uttering four bills of exchange.

The only witness was Mr. Wm. Fox, of the firm of Suttaby, Fox, and Suttaby, the booksellers, of Stationers'-court, who stated that the prisoner was a bookbinder, and had been employed by the firm of Suttaby and Co. in that capacity. He had also purchased books from them, and in consequence there was a running account between them, and the prisoner was frequently in the habit of bringing them bills of exchange, which were placed to his credit, and sometimes were discounted for his accommodation by the firm. The witness produced four bills of exchange for the respective sums of 50*l*., 32*l*., 22*l*. 5*s*., and 25*l*., all drawn by the prisoner. Two of them purported to be accepted by a Mr. Ambrose Cuddon, of 62, Paternoster-row, and the other two by Mr. Charles Taylor, of 160, Fleet-street. These bills had been regularly paid as genuine bills, by the prisoner, to Suttaby and Co. On Saturday last one of them became due, and, upon being presented for payment, it was discovered to be a forgery. Inquiry was then made as to the other three, and all turned out to be forgeries. The prisoner was apprehended on Tuesday morning.

The prisoner did not say any thing in answer to the charge, but asked if he could not be let out at bail?—a request which, it is needless to say, the worthy Alderman could not comply with.

Mr. Fox wished to have time allowed him to procure the attendance of the necessary witnesses, which was granted.

The prisoner was then remanded until Thursday.

Mr. Fox stated that his firm had had dealings with the prisoner for some years, and always looked upon him as a respectable young man. He had a wife and child, and when the firm of Suttaby and Co. took bills from him, and gave him in return cash and goods, they always considered that they were rendering him a service. He universally told them that the bills were given by the parties accepting them in consideration of work he had done for them in the way of his trade.

HATTON-GARDEN.—The driver of the hackney coach, No. 776, appeared upon a summons to answer the complaint of a country gentleman, for a gross overcharge of fare.

The gentleman stated, that a few days ago he took the defendant's coach off the stand in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and directed him to drive to Bartholomew-terrace, City-road. On setting him down, the coachman demanded 3*s*. 6*d*. The gentleman, not aware of the distance, paid it, but on being subsequently informed that it was but an eighteen-penny fare, he determined, for the protection of strangers from such impositions, to punish the defendant.

The coachman set up a very plausible defence, that he was as ignorant of the direct course to Bartholomew-terrace as the gentleman, and as he had gone a good deal out of his way, he conceived he had a right to charge for distance.

The Magistratce observed that this was a case which imperatively called for punishment, as hackney coachmen make it a constant practice to dupe all persons whom they discover to be strangers in town.

He accordingly fined the coachman 10*s*. and costs, including overcharge.

The coachman, on hearing this decision, became insolent. On being informed, however, that he was likely to be fined 60*s*. for his misbehaviour in the office, be made an apology, and very contentedly paid his fine and costs.

GHOST STORIES.

WORSHIP-STREET.—John Capon, of 15, King-street, Drury-lane; Thomas Jones, occupying a back room of the same tenement; and John Arnold, of No. 7, Monmouth-street, three wandering melodists, were brought before Mr. Twyford, by Gooding, a conductor of Bow-street Patrol, on the complaint of Mr. Wrightson, a gentleman of considerable property, residing in Bethnal-green, to whose especial annoyance they were contributing on Tuesday evening, by their professional exertions, in selling, in his immediate neighbourhood, "a full, true, and particular account of a strange and extraordinary Ghost," which is said to have made his house the scene of its vagaries.

The particulars of the ghost have already appeared in our paper, under the head of "Miss Bailey, of Bethnal-green," which called forth a letter in defence of Mr. Wrightson against the imputation of harbouring such unearthly visitors. His friend proved very satisfactorily, in his letter to us, that though there were noises rather unaccountable in the house, yet it was not to be imagined that they proceeded from a spirit of the vasty deep, and we were satisfied with his reasoning. The matter, however, had caught the attention of the far-famed manufacturer of ballads and wonderful stories in Great St. Andrew's-street, Seven-dials; and the three prisoners were recommending a publication upon the subject to the notice of the public, with the addition, from the stores of their own imaginations, of some interesting particulars about three ladies who were thrown into fits at the appearance of the ghost, and the pence were tumbling into their pockets thick and fast, when they met with a disagreeable customer in the person of Gooding, the officer, who possessed himself of their whole stock in trade, without paying them for it, and procured them a night's lodging in the watch-house, preparatory to their introduction to the Magistrate.

The Magistrate at first felt inclined to view the offence as a trivial occurrence, and was about to dismiss the men on their promising not to renew the annoyance, the place at which they had been apprehended being at a considerable distance from Mr. Wrightson's, who he said might indict them for a libel.

Mr. Wrightson said he had lived all his life at that place, which was his freehold property, and had cost 2,000*l*. but the annoyance to which he and his family had lately been subjected was intolerable. He could not go out of his house without being followed by the boys of the neighbourhood, inquiring after the ghost.

Other inhabitants of the place stated the great annoyance to which the whole neighbourhood was exposed by the proceedings.

Mr. Twyford then finding the affair more serious than he had expected, ordered the three men to find bail to keep the peace, and in default thereof they were committed.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

FAILURE OF TWO BANKS.—The *Plymouth Journal* of Thursday last, says:—"It is with great pain we have to record the failure of two respectable banking establishments in our neighbourhood. The Kingsbridge Bank (Messrs. Square, Prideaux, and Co.) stopped payment yesterday se'nnight, and the alarm occasioned by this circumstance spread with rapidity through the country. An immediate and unexampled run took place on every bank without distinction in this town, at Devonport, and in fact throughout the south of Devon. This spirit was further excited on Saturday, when it was known that the firm of Messrs. Shiells and Johns, at Devonport, unable to stand the severe run, had also been obliged to suspend their payments. We have been informed that between fifty and sixty thousand pounds, in sovereigns and bank-notes, arrived here on Tuesday from London, for their use, and a considerable supply is also on the road.

INHUMAN AND BARBAROUS MURDER.—The Coroner's Inques has been held upon the bodies of the aged couple murdered near Rochdale, and a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown," has been recorded. Mr. Cass was a small farmer, living upon his own estate, and he bore an excellent character as an honest and peaceable man. It is a matter of doubt whether the wife interfered in behalf of her husband, and was butchered on the chair beside him, as she was found; or whether the cold-blooded miscreants had placed them both in that situation after the barbarous work was perpetrated. A report reached Leeds late last night, that a man had been apprehended in the act of disposing of Mrs. Cass's spectacles. It is said that he has made a confession of the crime, and has given such information of his three accomplices, as is likely to lead to their discovery.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—The corner house in Mountjoy square, adjoining Great Charles-street, Dublin, (the family being in the country,) was left in the care of a decent old woman. A female acquaintance, who was in the habit of calling to see her every Sunday, went yesterday morning to pay her usual visit. After knocking in vain at the hall-door, she made her way through the parlour window, which was open, and upon reaching the apartment of the old woman, she found her dead, with evident marks of strangulation. It is not easy to conceive what could have prompted the persons, who must have entered the house by the window, to the perpetration of the deed, as there was nothing of value in the house, or in the possession of the unfortunate woman to excite their cupidity.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

MELANCHOLY INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—Thursday an Inquisition was taken before T. Stirling, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Mr. Rowland Gabe, a highly-respected tradesman, (who died suddenly on Saturday night last, at his residence in Hart-street, Bloomsbury,) at the house of Mr. Steers, the sign of the Crown, Museum-street. The Jury retired to take a view of the body, and on their return found a verdict, that the deceased came by his death in consequence of a fit of apoplexy.

DARING ATTEMPT AT SWINDLING.

On Monday, about three o'clock, a young man having the appearance of a broker's clerk, called at the counting-house of Messrs. Peck, Brothers, and Co. extensive and respectable East India merchants in Coleman-street, and said that he came from Mr. Curwen, the broker, in Eastcheap, with an offer of seven chests of Congou teas from the last March sales, the holder of which being inconvenienced by his advances to the East India Company, and having a payment to make on that day, which rendered cash indispensible, wished to dispose of them for ready money. Messrs. Peck having almost daily transactions with Mr. Curwen, and all the business in the tea trade being managed through the medium of brokers, the names of the owners scarcely ever transpire, and this it was which, on the present occasion, prevented any inquiries being made, and lulled all suspicion. The quality of the article being such as Messrs. Peck were then purchasing, they at once offered a fair value, which the young man accepted of; and as he was going out, said that Mr. Curwen would send the account and the warrant. In elucidation of this nefarious attempt, it may be necessary to observe that all goods sold by the East India Company are described in an official paper called a warrant, which shows the weight, mark, and quality of the article purchased, which is given to the original buyer, and by him transferred to the person to whom he may afterwards dispose of the same. This is considered in the mercantile world the same as a bank note, the holder being always looked upon as the owner of the property.

Teas are generally sold in lots of six or nine chests; and, though the Company are always settled with for the entire at one payment, yet, for the convenience of the trade, and to give greater confidence than would otherwise exist if single chests were removed from the private stores of individuals, they allow the teas to remain in their warehouses, and the owner to permit single chests to different persons as he sells them, or as it may suit his convenience. As the chests are removed from the warehouses, their numbers are what is called written off on the face of the warrant, a form which thus shows the quantity left undisturbed. In the present instance, the whole lot had been permitted, and removed at once, to signify which the word "all" was written, which, with the signature of the East India Company's clerk, sufficed to cancel the warrant. By some means, however, the word "all" was obliterated, and the number of two chests substituted in its stead, thus making it appear as if there were seven chests still remaining in the Company's charge. The alteration was so well effected that it did not at all strike the eye of the Gentlemen to whom it was presented; nor indeed were their suspicions excited, as up to this period every thing appeared fair and regular. After a short interval, however, when the broker's clerk had withdrawn, an errand boy, such as are usually employed about merchants' warehouses, called at Messrs P.'s counting-house with an account of the tea, amounting to 150*l*., and the warrant, such as we described, and asked for a check for the money, saying he had orders to pay 84*l*. of it at a house in Finsbury-square. One of the firm instantly drew a check for the amount on their bankers, Messrs. Masterman and Co.; and knowing that Mr. Curwen's bankers were Messrs. Glynn and Co., crossed the check with their names; previous, however, to delivering it, the boy being asked who they were, replied that he did not know. This struck them as extraordinary, and as they hesitated about delivering the check, the boy immediately departed, saying that he would go and find out their names. Not having returned for a considerable time, they examined the warrant, and made the discovery we before allluded to. It is needless to observe that Mr. Curwen was ignorant of the entire transaction, and that the teas were before delivered up by the East India Company. From the manner in which the fraud was attempted, it is manifest that the planner must have been well acquainted with the routine of the trade.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 6.—The *Numa* transport, Lieut. Wentworth, R.N., agent, arrived here yesterday, sailed from Quebec on 6th Sept. with detachments of non-commissioned officers for the depots of the 68th, 70th, and 71st regiments, under the command of Capt. Creighton, 70th regiment. The *Numa* has had a boisterous passage, with a continuation of strong gales from every quarter of the compass. On the 8th ult. spoke his Majesty's ship *Niemen*, Capt. Wallace, 12 days from Halifax, 150 miles east of Quebec, 10th Sept. was hailed by his Majesty's yacht *Herald*, having on board his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Countess of Dalhousie, family and suite. A boat was sent on board for Capt. Creighton, who remained some time on board the yacht with his Lordship, Capt. Leake and ship's company were all well. The *Herald* was beating off Cape Chat, a little to the westward of the Gulph of St. Lawrence. His Excelleney Sir Francis Burton, Lieut.-Governor of Canada, had made arrangements for returning to England in the *Herald*, and would be accompanied by Lord Arthur Lennox, 71st regiment. His Highness the Duke of Saxe Weimar had visited the falls of Niagara, Montreal, and Quebec, and was received at each post with the honours due to his rank. At Quebec his Highness inspected the works, and reviewed the troops in garrison, on the 5th ult., and then returned to Montreal.

The timber ship *Baron Renfrew*, which sailed a fortnight before the *Numa*, was neither seen nor heard of during the passage of the *Numa*.

Colonel Philott and Capt. King, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Atherly, 70th regiment; Doctors McTernan, Taine, Thompson, and Burnie, Surgeons Royal Navy—came home in the transport.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The different attacks by which we have been lately assailed in several obscure journals answer no other purpose than that of coquetting with the names of some persons with whom we are quite unacquainted, and care not an iota about; but they will never induce us to give them by publicity that notoriety they want. One of the most motiveless of these HIRELING *squibs, which we hear has greatly annoyed one or two poor unoffending devils to whom it alludes, is the production, we find, of a son of old* MOLLOY, *the chimney-sweeper, passing himself off as the bastard of a celebrated artist, which is, of course, a highly creditable distinction: he has lately been shouted out of the* COURT OF KING'S BENCH, *as a* BRANDED LIAR, *and if any one would take the trouble to investigate two or three houses he has at various times planed, such as* ROBBING *a Liverpool artist of a* MOULD OF THE LATE JOHN KEMBLE, *and* STEALING A HORSE *in some other provincial town, he might cut an equally respectable figure in the* OLD BAILEY. *These libelled obscure individuals need not therefore be under any alarm from the animosity of* SUCH *an assailant.*

The lines received from Covent Garden BOX OFFICE *have been inserted with much pleasure.*

A. L. *is informed that* CAPTAIN ARBUTHNOT, *of the* ROYAL NAVY, *is very lately to be* POSTED *by his* BETTERS, *for his late conduct on the* BAY *of Doncaster—at all events he will be rewarded by the* FLEET.

We cannot inform NAUTILUS *whether* FORBES, *of Covent Garden, is the man who exhibited the* SEA CALF *some years ago at the Fairs—we, however, think it not at all unlikely.*

OBSERVATOR *is quite right—the quotation in our last number but one is from* TOBIN *and not* SHERIDAN, *which is the consequence of leaving the correction of a proof to a printer.*

We are requested to contradict the report of either MR. ROGERS *the poet, or* MR. POPE *the actor, being the "Juvenile Genius" who* CUTS FIGURES *in the Haymarket.*

MEM'S CAPITAL SONG *in our next.*

We will attend to W. P.'s *suggestion, and notice the new series of the* EUROPEAN MAGAZINE *as soon as possible; in the mean time we have no hesitation in recommending it to our readers, as containing more amusing and instructive matter than almost any of its contemporaries.*

We insert MEMNON'S *very clever epigram on the inclosure of the Park at the back of Apsley House, which runs thus:—*

"What grounds," exclaimed HUGHES, "has this Chief of renown,
The *grounds* of the public to dare thus invade?"
When a Guardsman replied, "I don't wonder, I own,
WHAT he steals—as he's "Chief of the RIFLE Brigade."

but we beg to differ with the spirit of it, for the fuss made about this, is the height of all impudence, ignorance, and Cockneyism.

THE AGE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The situation of the Country, as far as respects the present system of COMBINATION, has become so critical, that it is no longer a question as to what line of conduct must be adopted, but in how efficacious a manner and how speedily such conduct can be put into execution; for it is not alone the progress of trade that is suspended, although that step is striking at the very root of all our national importance and internal security; but the very process of business, the very order of the commonest transactions is intercepted, and general negociation in many respects is at a stand-still; nor in the present order of the LAW, under which this state of things is now suffered to exist, does there appear the slightest chance of any favourable alteration. The situation of the masters generally has assumed an alarming appearance, and it seems almost impossible to suggest any alteration for their adoption---the desperate and manly resistance they have already made has hitherto answered a very trifling purpose; for it would be idle to draw any other conclusion, when we reflect for one moment on the late occurrences at *Sunderland*, the collier combinations in Scotland, the depredations in Ireland, and the consequent total ruin of trade; the actual conspiracies of the ship-wrights on the Thames, so firmly though ineffectually resisted by Mr. YOUNG, together with the utter disorganization of all that discipline under which the commerce of the country has been hitherto so ably regulated. The spirit "for universal knowledge," which the discontent of the WHIGS is encouraging throughout the empire, is only another branch of this policy, which is threatening in its progress the total subversion of the present order of things; the repeated meetings of mechanics for some institutions, seemingly for the purpose of education---of apprentices for the extension of time, with a view to improve the mind---of Bible associations---of infant school assemblies, and other such quackery---till the heart sickens at their very name, conscious that the aim of all these associations is the annihilation of constituted authority, and the destruction of all system; and with this view of the case, (and we are prepared to vouch that no honest mind can take any other view of it,) we would point out to the people the imperious necessity of rising up in one common mass, to protect one common cause, and in the next assembly of Parliament come down to its Bar, prepared with that voice of complaint---that petition of grievance---of absolute ruin---which must be listened to, and redressed. The feature which the various COMBINATIONS now assume, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has resolved itself into an absolute conviction; it is a subject which admits of no argument, no palliation; to discuss its consistency, is only to admit the enormity of its error; to reduce it to a question of right or wrong is quite comprehensible, while all must feel that it is at variance with every principle of reason and equity, and entirely contrary to the spirit of our Constitution. The subject is one of such magnitude that we shall take an early opportunity of entering more fully into its nature and consequences, more particularly while the occurrences of every day go to confirm us of the fatal tendency of all its present operations. For the present we shall content ourselves by submitting to our readers the following extracts, bearing on the point, from this month's number of BLACKWOOD, which for ingenuity, comprehension, and force, may challenge all the controversy that has yet appeared on the subject---the principles they contain cannot be too deeply inculcated, and widely circulated:

"The people---and people too who are very high in intellect, if not very wise in action---still speak of educating something that would keep the working orders from misconduct. Mechanics' Institutes are still to form the nostrum for the combination madness. We doubt that any thing could be conceived more false and absurd. What is the constant language of these people ---of the Political Economists, the Liberal system-men, the Whigs, and the Benthamites? It is, that all men, and bodies of men, will abuse power if they possess the means. They eternally declare that Ministers, Legislators, Judges, Public Companies, and bodies of all descriptions, although the individuals, and those who guide the bodies, may be men who have had the best education, in respect of sentiment as well as science, and who are sensitively alive to the principles of honour, are nevertheless sure to abuse their power for their own profit and gratification, if they are not effectually restrained from it by laws or other things. They never speak of trusting wholly, or in part, to education; but they insist upon having all the restrictions that could be framed if no such thing was known. This is very wise. Yet the very same people, when they speak of the combinations of mechanics---bodies which exist only to promote their own interests---they speak of them as needing only education to keep them from abusing their power. We will waste no comment upon this monstrous absurdity. Education, with regard to this point, will have no better effect upon the mechanic and labourer, than upon the Secretary of State, Member of Parliament, and East India Director. We believe that the Mechanics' Institutes will make no perceptible improvement in the character of the working classes as a whole---we believe that in spite of them, and perhaps in some cases by means of them, these classes are sinking in character, are becoming more vicious and disorderly; but if we knew that they would give a good education to every working man, we should still know likewise that the combinations of working men would as certainly tyrannize and trample upon the rights of others if they could, as bodies of gentlemen. Education will not do; the combiners can no more be placed under sufficient internal restraints than other people; they must be prevented from possessing the power to tyrannize and injure, by laws, or the power of other bodies, or they will use such power as any other description of men would use it. Nothing could be more indisputable, and that must be a most unaccountable delusion which keeps any thinking man in ignorance of it."

And again, speaking of that STULTIFIED MEDDLER, whose officious impudence has been in a great measure the cause of all this vast and imminent danger, and whose presence in the Senate is an actual slur on its respectability, we find these judicious remarks:---"Mr. Hume's bill was the most fatal and ruinous measure that has been sanctioned by Parliament during a very long series of years. It has caused the loss of a large number of lives; it has occasioned the commission of a mass of atrocious crime; it has ruined a multitude of individuals, and grievously injured a multitude more; it has occasioned the loss of millions of property; it has given a tremendous shock to the industry and trade of the empire; it has done the most terrible injury to the character of the working classes; it has arrayed servants against masters through a large part of the country; it has nearly destroyed one of the best supports of good government; it has generated strife, animosity, and turbulence; and it has sown the seeds of almost every ill that can visit a nation. If the parent of such a bill were not insensible to shame, he would never dare to show his face again in the community. Yet this bill was sanctioned by all the wisdom of Parliament! it is still cried up as a just and wise one, in respect of its leading object."---*(To be continued.)*

We have been highly amused in reading an account, in one of the Morning Papers, of the visit of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER to *Poole*. It appears that HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS has "condescended," to use the language of our contemporary, to visit Merley House, the seat of J. BETHEL, Esq.; and on signifying HIS ROYAL intention of attending Divine Service, last Sunday, D. O. LANDER, Esq., the Mayor, with the Alderman, Officers of the Borough, Deputy Recorder, and Town-crier, of course not omitting MRS. and MISS BETHEL, went to the church-yard, and formed a double rank for the DUKE to pass through to church, whose arrival was announced by a ROYAL SALUTE, and, as our contemporary again informs us, "by a merry peal issuing from the BELLS," among which of course MISS BETHEL AND HER MAMMA were included. Divine Service then followed, at which HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS was attended by all the Nobility and Gentry of the County, and although FASTING generally follows PRAYING, the people of *Poole* have a very different idea to this of "men and things", for they invited the ROYAL DUKE to the Guildhall, where, it seems, the Body Corporate most sumptuously entertained their guest, although, after the strictest investigation, we have not been able to learn that HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS returned the compliments, and at all *entertained* the worthy set whose invitation he accepted. On the DUKE'S arrival at the Guildhall, the DEPUTY RECORDER it seems made a most patriotic speech about respect and duty, and condescension, and the *august* House of Brunswick, which latter remark, it being the month of *October*, was the first thing to puzzle HIS ROYAL noddle; but when the worthy Deputy expressed a wish "that the same loyalty and attachment which his predecessor in office had so invariably evinced, might be transmitted undiminished to his successors for many AGES," HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS became quite fuddled, and turning round to his Aid-de-camp, Private Secretary, and *Foster*child, enquired whether the Deputy, in alluding to such a paper as the AGE IS, did not mean to be personal; but, however, after a little explanation, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS regained the previous placidity of his temper. During the repast several toasts were proposed and duly acknowledged; and after "the Duchess of Gloucester" was drunk, it was HIS ROYAL pleasure to proceed with his *suite** to the *Quay*, (which it appears they have at *Poole* as well as in London,) and other public and remarkable buildings, and then on his arrival at the boundaries of the town, he entered his carriage, and proceeded to *Merley*. The account further states, that D. O. LANDER, Esq. had *great* CREDIT for the repast, which of course means, as is generally the case with these WHIG parties, that NONE *of it was* PAID FOR; and we further learn, privately, that before the meeting broke up, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS was called upon for a song, and alluding to the way in which he was bothered during the Deputy's harangue, gave his namesake *Billy Lackaday's lament*:

"This way, that way, how I'm rated,
Ne'er was youth so sitivated."

* In our private account this is spelt "*sweet!*"

A SINGULAR FACT.

It is rather A SINGULAR FACT, that in the House List of Performers, engaged for the present season at Covent-garden Theatre, the name of MRS. J. BRADSHAW (late Miss TREE) is inserted as one of the company.—*Morning Chronicle, Oct. 6.*

It is in our opinion a much more SINGULAR FACT that the Proprietors of this Theatre (of course we do not wish to include the name of KEMBLE in any such disgraceful transaction, for we do not believe he would even countenance it) are going to institute a legal process against MR. BRADSHAW, for his marriage with this lady. We are in possession of CAPT. FORBES'S sentiments, as delivered by him publicly at the table of a NOBLE MARQUIS last summer, and deem them a disgrace to *any* individual, and such as we should have thought even *he* could not have dared to utter.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

A short time ago, his Grace, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Rassumoffski, visited Messrs. Brights' Repository, at Buxton, and whilst they were engaged in examining the various curiosities it contains, a poor woman entered, and in a Lancashire dialect asked "which wur Mester Duke?" His Grace was pointed out to her by one of the ladies of the party, and she continued her exclamations in the most emphatic manner---"God bless yo, sur," she said, "oi've bin at Buxton mony a toime, but oi niver see yo befoor, an' oi want for t' say as oid 've shaked hands wi' yo." With this request his Grace complied, and the old lady left the repository highly delighted that she had shaken hands with the Duke of Devonshire.—*Morning Herald, Oct. 3.*

We are delighted to record this trait of the NOBLE DUKE, as we deem it highly commendable in one, whose gallantry and devotion to the female sex has been so sceptically doubted.

TO ALL HIS MAJESTY'S LIEGE AND WELL-BELOVED SUBJECTS.

The humble Petition of AN ASS,

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioner, representing very nearly one-half of the people of England, begs leave with much respect to address the other half, for the purpose of alleviating some of those distresses with which it pleaseth them to afflict their less powerful brethren, and at a period when their cause has become the theme of universal sympathy, by the intercession of the Father of their Family, their natural Protector, and REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT, they venture to uplift their voices, in furtherance of his laudable efforts. In order that you may be thoroughly aware of the historical distinction of our very ancient family, at the same time of the varied uses to which their services have been applied from generation to generation, as well as the present eminence enjoyed by many branches of it, your Petitioner submits to your consideration the following facts:---

From the period of our disembarkation from the vessel under the command (as your poet LORD BYRON expresses himself) of CAPTAIN NOAH,* no event of importance occurred for years to commemorate either our genius, our patience, or our endurance, until the memorable salvation of one BALAAM, by OUR GREAT ANCESTORS, who on that occasion, by the address he made to his master, fully established those claims to oratory, which subsequent ASSES have so forcibly supported---after which our race slumbered in comparative obscurity, until the foundation of the Roman Empire, with the consequence of which we also rose at once into NATIONAL importance. The currency of this realm was the earliest instance of our identity with its fortunes; for the Roman AS, or ASSES, (so called from its manufacture from Æs—*anglice*—BRASS, which metal, as a corroboration of my assertion, is the prevailing quality of most of our present race) was our first association with those great people, and your Petitioner has always understood that the title of *asinus*, by which they distinguished us, was originally given from their finding so much of this *æs*, or *as* in us, the value of which, was increased by one PAPIRIUS, *A. U. C.* 563; that is to say, by an *auctioneer* of that name, in the said year. After which, we became more particularly celebrated by a *Mr. Plautus*, who wrote a comedy expressly on the subject of our family, called an ASS IN AN AREA, from which circumstance may be deduced the strong intimacy and relationship that has ever since subsisted between the stage, and our kindred. Your Petitioner would next, without profaneness, allude to our immortal visit to *Jerusalem*, which event, was some years since paraphrased by HER MAJESTY QUEEN CAROLINE, of glorious memory, whose consequent affection for ASSES is too proverbial to need comment from me, as particularly exemplified in her leading our brother GUILDFORD one *of his* OWN *relations* to ride round the grounds of the *Villa d'Este*, and in her subsequent employment of WOOD, old ERSKINE, and PETER MOORE, all our own kin. But this is foreign to the business, and having therefore disposed of the principal cases, wherein we were so particularly signalized in ancient history, your Petitioner

ventures to come down at once to more modern times, and hopes to introduce instances equally confirmatory of the distinguished rank we hold in society. In the POLITICS of the nation, it is impossible for any family to cut a better figure than we do; for in the first place, our FATHER AND PATRON represents *Galway;* another of our family called PETER, is member for *Coventry;* another for *Gloucestershire;* AN OLD Ass for *Norfolk;* and the GREATEST Ass in the country for *Aberdeen:* from which alone may be estimated the great *ass*istance we are in the *ass*embly of the State, while in LITERATURE we shine with equal brilliancy, for in each "Seat of Learning" alone our *ass*ay mark of *A.S.S.* is a literary distinction of considerable value, which thousands are in possession of, who very ably keep up its character; and at the same time some of our brethren are among the learned men of the day, for one of us is EDITOR of *A Morning Paper*, and others too *ass*ist in several leading periodicals. In the LAW, our brother ADOLPHUS is famous for *ass*-size, and another brother, a quondam Attorney, has in BUSINESS lately established himself as a resident Director of an *Ass*urance-Office, in *Bridge-street, Blackfriars*---while in *fashionable life* we comprise full half of its votaries---for in one instance alone our relation, a *foot*ed animal, called by the French ANE, has greatly distinguished himself, and by the profusion of his expenditure, materially benefited his Country's revenue. Among the supporters of all liberal professions, but the DRAMA particularly, members of our Family will be found---for in the Committee of one Theatre, our cousin NINNY has a voice, and in that of the other *as fine* AN *Ass* as any living, called SAWNIE, is at the head.---Amongst the players, too, we have several friends, as well as amongst the dramatists, who have confessed themselves mainly indebted to us very frequently---instance the AUTHOR of X. Y. Z. (who, since the death of the *last* LICENSER, has become connected with our family), for *Neddy Bray* is the very soul of the piece, owing to that fellow, LISTON, who, thank Heaven, has nothing to do with us---in spite of his wearing our ears, as our Phrygian Monarch, *Mr. Midas.*

By this account then it will be at once perceived, that in all the transactions and avocations of life, none bear a more prominent feature than the family and friends of your PETITIONER, and that point being fully established, it becomes obvious that we are entitled to every consideration at your hands; whereas we are not only subject to the whip of every master, to the *lash* of every writer, and the degradation of mankind, but we are *ass*-hailed at every turn, caricatured in every window, and ridiculed on the public stage. Flesh and blood can bear this no longer, and patient as we are known to be on all occasions, there is nevertheless a point beyond which it is quite impossible to go, and we can no longer, in justice to our numerous and respectable kindred, *assent* to the humiliation we are now undergoing; and it is therefore with the utmost respect your PETITIONER craves attention to these various claims. We are most willing at all times to contribute to your wishes, your amusements, or your health, for although the "milk of *human* kindness" flow not in our veins, we with patience contribute a flow of *other* milk, as many of your patients must gratefully admit. To deny the truth of every thing we have here laid down, would be a ridiculous *ass*ertion, and to your feelings therefore your PETITIONER, on behalf of himself and *ass*ociates, appears. You may ride us and drive us, and beat us, if necessary; but we must protest against such infliction on the sides or ribs of our person---our ribs cannot endure it---"*ass*ume a virtue, if you have it not"---*ass*ail the head, if you like, for its thickness precludes all fear of danger, as in the cases of either PETER, or NINNY, or SAWNIE; (three distinguished brethren); nothing could break *their* heads, *cracked* as you may think them. Do this, and depend on our attachment, our fidelity and our service---of our thankfulness in absence, and our respect in your presence; or (to use the classical language of our cousin EDMUND PETRE) when, "AS *in presenti*"---and in the fullest conviction that you will take this our petition into due consideration, your PETITIONER,

As in duty bound, will ever pray†, &c. &c.

NEDDY.

Ashill, Somersetshire, Oct. 5, 1825.

* "Where all discoveries jumbled from the flood,
Since first the leaky ark reposed in mud,
By more or less are sung in every book,
From CAPTAIN NOAH down to CAPTAIN COOK."
English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

† This must be a misprint—the Petitioner surely means *bray*.—ED.

LORD PORCHESTER.

This nobleman, a poet of celebrity, visited Inverness last week. Monday he visited Culloden Moor, and being informed by his guide that a woman lived in Inverness, *who was nine years of age* at the time of the Culloden battle, he returned to town for the purpose of having an interview with her. She afforded his Lordship *satisfactory information in answer to his numerous enquiries;* and finding that she depended chiefly for a subsistence on the small sum of two pounds from one of the charitable funds of the town, he generously ordered that two pounds more should be paid her yearly for life on his account Helen Reid the object of Lord Porchester's bounty on this occasion, was born on the 19th March, 1736, and now occupies a comfortless dwelling near the Old Bridge.—(*Edinburgh Observer, Oct.* 4)

Without discussing the merits of this "poet of celebrity," on his "celebrated" poem the MOOR, it will be only necessary to point out to the reader that HIS LORDSHIP obtained the most satisfactory information relative to the battle of *Culloden*, from an old woman, who was at the time *only nine years of age*, and of course must have a very perfect recollection of the whole business; and the reader must be at once convinced that HIS LORDSHIP's celebrity, is quite as great as this old woman's memory.

It has often been asked who the places now lets,
In the place which poor BRANDON so long used to fill;
And some swear 'tis FORBES every "shilling" who gets,
While others, that ROBERTSON fingers the till.

But it seems it is SAWNIE's the man—and what's more,
In his present appointment all people agree,
That he's fit to control PRIVATE BOXES on shore,
As he used to command *Private Tiers* when at sea.

Box-office, Covent-Garden Theatre,
Oct. 7, 1825.

THEATRICALS.

We predicted last week, that the performance of the *Road to Ruin*, at Drury Lane Theatre, would excite public attention; we moreover hinted that the only name wanting in the cast of characters was that of DOWTON---both of which suggestions were fully realized on the evening in question. The *Worthing* hero, who made the rash attempt of filling up the leading part in this drama, shared the fate of all people making such rash attempts ---that is to say, he totally failed; for out of the many qualifications requisite for a due personation of this arduous part, Mr. WILLIAMS in reality did not bring into the field a single one; and while we are ready to admit that, in a less ambitious walk, he may be rendered highly serviceable, we set down the notion of a man following MUNDEN in *Old Dornton*, and after missing that, following TERRY, in *Peter Simpson*, as little short of *hydrophobia*, and can only wish some of the PREVENTIVE SERVICE had followed him up from the Sussex coast, and prevented him, as a *contraband* article, from putting into execution his desperate design. WALLACK'S *Harry* was an excellent performance, and only wanted that buoyancy which characterised his great predecessor, to be perfect: to *delight* after ELLISTON, is a great triumph---to *rival* him is beyond all possibility. Mr. BENNETT is a respectable imitator of BLANCHARD, but like all other imitators, wanting the genius of the original; and GATTIE in *Silky* was beyond description wretched---the very idea of putting such an unwieldy personage as this into the wizened usurer is bad enough; but putting such a miserable actor as GATTIE into KNIGHT'S great part, is the height of all bombast. To make the play really attractive, and equally talented in its leading parts, DOWTON should play *Dornton*---WILLIAMS, *Sulky*---and BENNETT, (if KNIGHT is on "the sick list,") *Silky*, and you would then have something worth seeing. It would be idle to expatiate on so established and amusing a performance as HARLEY'S *Goldfinch*, and we shall therefore pass on to Mrs. DAVISON, whose personation of the *Widow Warren* was of the highest order of acting, and the partial regret which arose at seeing her announced for *such* a part, totally subsided on witnessing her matchless acting in it. Miss KELLY'S *Sophia* is perfect---to anatomise its various beauties would be a very endless affair, but her *chef d œuvre* is the discovery of young *Dornton's* projected marriage with her brother, where she destroys the love-letter he had sent her---but we will not trust ourselves with any description of it, after the following remarks, copied *verbatim* from Friday's *Morning Herald*, to which, if the reader is at all sceptical, he really should refer:

"Her *puking up* EVERY PARTICLE of the broken Valentine, after her expressed resolution to go to grandmamma 'down to Gloucestershire,' and hate *Dornton* and all mankind 'for his sake,' was *another touch* which every one felt to be as *simple* and *natural* as it was affecting!!!"

upon which we can only observe, that *such* a TOUCH must have been both *natural* and *affecting;* but while we regret to say, it shows that Miss KELLY *must have been very* SICK *of her performance*, we can assure this gifted lady THAT *was* NOT *the case* with her audience. *Ella Rosenberg* terminated the evening's amusements, in which this accomplished actress enchained the feelings of the whole house, by a very opposite, but equally high order of acting; and the piece itself would have been pleasing in every respect, if any other person had played *Flutterman*. Mr. TAYLEURE cuts a very good figure in his own caricature shop, but is six feet and a half of the worst dramatic stuff ever exhibited in public. KENNY, who is in the Cabinet here, when he does get his own pieces acted, should see they are properly represented.

Mr. WARDE'S subsequent personation of *Brutus* has confirmed the great impression his first appearance created, and his performance of the *Duke*, in the *Honeymoon*, on Friday, has finally established him as a first-rate artist; but with this and one or two other exceptions, the cast (to be technical) of this play was positively disgraceful.---Mr. POWER is an admirable actor, and by far the very best Irish comedian now on the Stage; but the exact difference between POWER and JONES, is the difference between *Looney M'Twolter* and *Rolando*. Whoever forced him to "this pass," meant to do him an injury, that nothing but his really great abilities saved him from, and against which he should have rebelled---play him in low Irishmen, and he is fit to succeed JOHNSTONE; to say what his high-crowned hat closely resembled, would not be delicate.---BLANCHARD as *Lampedo*, and KEELY as *Lopez*, were admirable---Mrs. CHATTERLY acquitted herself as "*Volante*," to the life, and Mrs. DAVENPORT was delicious---to our taste---while Mrs. CALCRAFT acted the character of the *would-be* DUTCHESS, with as little effect as she did, when attempting the same part many years ago, with the heir *to the noble house of Gordon!*---and to say what MEADOWS in *Jaquez*, was like, excepting every now and then like to get hissed--would be impossible; the worst of this fellow is, (as a Cockney near us remarked,) he is horribly addicted to *whining*. We cannot, however, omit to notice the inimitable performance of Mr. ATKINS, as *Campillo*, and Mr. HENRY as *Pedro*, while Mr. HAYES, as *Olmedo*, was truly emphatic. *Der Frieschutz* has lost none of its charm or popularity; nor indeed can it while it retains that enchanting syren, Miss PATON.

THE ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE closed on Wednesday a most prosperous season; and where, as in this instance, such ability, assiduity, and liberality have been so apparent in all its managerial movements, and so highly rewarded, never talk any stuff about the English not being a play-going set of people. As some persons are curious in such matters, we subjoin the "last dying speech," and if it please no one else, we can answer for its delighting, as a sample of GEORGY'S oratory, two fat comfortable people, by a member of whose family it was delivered:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,---According to annual custom, I appear before you, as the performances of this evening terminate our short summer season. I have to express our sense of gratitude for the very liberal patronage which the English Opera House has received. The various exertions which have been made to merit your favour---the engagement of all the first-rate talent within the reach of the Proprietor---the great expence incurred by the production of the opera of 'Tarrare,' and other novelties, have been, I am happy to say, fully repaid by the liberality of the Public, which enables the Proprietor to promise that the preparations for their amusement next season shall be marked by increased energy. The Proprietor trusts that in the production of Salieri's Grand Opera of 'Tarrare,' he has sustained that high musical reputation of the Theatre, which it acquired by the first introduction to the Public, of the celebrated 'Der Frieschutz,' and he begs to state that he has already in preparation, for the next season, more than one Opera, which he believes will be found equally worthy of your approbation. Permit me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to offer you the sincere thanks of the Proprietor, and in my own name and that of all the performers, to bid you respectfully farewell."

THE HAYMARKET is still reaping gold by POOLE'S excellent comedy of *Paul Pry*; and we perceive A NEW FARCE is forthcoming, founded they say on *Les deux Pages*, which, under the present management of MADAME VESTRIS, Mrs. and Miss GLOVER, stands a chance of doing little, or, as the wags will have it, of "doing" little---MORRIS.

THE ADELPHI opens to-morrow, as announced by a very fair skit; we allude to BISHOP'S matchless Gipsey Glee and Chorus,

"It is our *opening* DAY."

and from a variety of feelings we are disposed to render the new Managers every possible countenance, provided they do not break to our hope the promises they have given to our ear; and that they will not we are well convinced. Amongst other novelties we perceive by their play-bills that "Coachmen are to set down with their horses' heads towards *Temple Bar*," and their tails, of course, towards *Charing-Cross*.

By a paragraph in the *Morning Herald*, we find that LORD BRUCE and the Honourable HENRY STANHOPE are employed by EBERS to procure *artistes* for the ensuing season at the Opera House, and we understand that the former has *succeeded* with MADAME BROCHARD, but we have not yet heard if the latter has been *equally* successful. MADAME CATALANI has also made an offer of herself for the ensuing season, but we sincerely trust that EBERS will not be duped into an engagement with this "amusing vagabond," as LORD BYRON has termed her, whose voice has most abruptly taken leave of her. The return of TOM WELCH and Miss WILSON is also talked of; we regret to hear the Lady was so unceremoniously treated at her *debut* in Italy, though the affectation and folly of her Master in not allowing, even during her sojourn *there*, any person but himself to instruct her, may account for it. The *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday, says, that at no period have meritorious (which must be a misprint for meretricious) actors and actresses been so amply remunerated as at present, and as a proof of it, states that

"Miss Foote cleared upwards of 800*l.* in Dublin, 760*l.* in Liverpool, and 400*l.* in Whitehaven and Carlisle. She is engaged for twelve nights in Edinburgh, for which she is to be paid the enormous sum of 600 guineas. *Her first reception there was prodigiously enthusiastic!*"

on the last line of which it is only necessary to make the following extracts from the *Edinburgh Observer*:---

"Miss Foote made her first appearance here on Monday night, in the character of *Letitia Hardy*. Long before the doors were opened, an immense crowd had collected round the theatre, and the whole area of the pit was filled with *gentlemen*, principally YOUNG MEN. There were *very few* LADIES in the pit, but upwards of twenty were seated in the lower boxes at seven o'clock, and a great number entered after the performance had begun. Several ladies, who could not get accommodation in the pit, went to the second boxes. As each party of ladies made their appearance, they were saluted with cheers and *hisses*. When the curtain drew up, Messrs. Denham and Lee, who first came on the stage, were received with tumultuous applause, mixed with hissing, and cries of 'Off, off,'—'Murray, Murray,'—'Manager,'—'the Manager.' This uproar lasted for a minute or two, and the play then proceeded. All the performers, as they came forward, were received with applause, particularly Mr. Jones and Mr. Mackay. When Mr. Murray, as *Flutter*, appeared, 'Kean, Kean,'—'What did you make of Kean?' was loudly vociferated from the galleries After an ineffectual attempt to go on with his part, he advanced to the front of the stage, and addressed the audience in nearly the following words:—'Ladies and Gentlemen, with Mr. Kean I have nothing to do; nor can I properly be called on to account for his non-appearance in Edinburgh. When that gentleman was under a late engagement, I felt it my duty to inform him, that a party was forming here against him. He then voluntarily renounced his engagement. Had he adhered to it, I should have felt bound in honour to have brought him forward.' This brief speech was received with three hearty cheers, and the piece went on till Miss Foote came on the stage, *when another scene of tumult ensued.*"

but the shameless humbug about this lady is insupportable, particularly when the laughable statement of her movements in *one* day's *Post*, and of the appearance in the Isle of Man, of "Mr. George Robins from London," in the *next day's*, from a *Correspondent*, pretty well accounts for "*the* PLACE *from whence they came.*" We have only further to add, that Mrs CALCRAFT, of Covent Garden Theatre, accompanied by a gentleman, got entangled in the wheel of a cabriolet in Fleet-street this week, and overturned it completely, but we are happy to say, that neither the driver nor his *fare*, or the Gentleman and his *fair*, sustained the least injury. And farther this deponent sayeth not.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Newgate, Oct. 5, 1825.

Sir,—In consequence of an article which was inserted in *The Morning Chronicle* of this day, headed, "Forgery, and Attempt at Swindling," and finishing, "Strong suspicion attaches to a discharged Banker's Clerk, who has made his appearance at the Bar of the Old Bailey," several persons have called on me to-day, expressing, as their opinion, that the public would suppose that I was the individual alluded to, as my name had so lately and unfortunately been brought before you. I trust you will give some explanation to clear me from this imputation, though I cannot but think it strange, that any one should suppose I could be concerned in such an affair, while I am immured in this prison.

There are several Bankers' Clerks at large who have appeared at the Bar of the Old Bailey, one of whom is now a clerk in the office of an eminent Old Bailey practitioner.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

WM. CHRISTMAS.

(Really this person had much better preserve a decent silence altogether).—Ed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Sir,—A crying injustice has been done to Mr. Julius Millingen, by the Greek newspaper, which has stated that this gentleman had deserted to the Egyptians, taking with him the instruments furnished by the English Greek Committee. Mr. Millingen was taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha, at Navarino, and *forced* to accompany him, after he had urgently and vainly entreated the interference of the British Naval Commander in his behalf. I have received letters from him, bewailing his unfortunate fate, and imploring the intervention of the British Government in his favour. I hope that any *English* newspaper which may have circulated this calumnious accusation against an amiable, intelligent, and high-minded *Englishman*, will also circulate its refutation.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

5, Jeffery-square, Oct. 3, 1825. JOHN BOWRING.

IMPROVEMENTS WEST OF THE METROPOLIS.

The New Lodges for the Turnpike Gates, on the great Western-road, are not built of the same durable materials as the old ones, at Hyde Park-corner, nor is their elevation so considerable. The first are of coarse brick, plastered over with Parker's cement; the latter are Portland-stone. The interior of the former excels, being entirely of oak, and the doors and sash-frames are of the same material, with windows of plate glass.

The New Church for Kensington.—There are three sites named. First, the most commanding would certainly be Knightsbridge Green; and to effect this would be easy, namely, by pulling down the miserable hovels which now occupy the whole space. Second, the south side of Brompton-square, and directly in the rear of the gardens of Kingston House. Third, the Nursery Ground, opposite Brompton Park.

Men were at work on Saturday preparing the ground for the turning of the road in Hyde Park, next the Piccadilly Gate.

The Conduit.—Around it is a terrace composed of flag stones, and a handsome iron railing; the roof is a solid body of stone.

Lord Grosvenor's Quay.—At Chelsea, notwithstanding the predictions, that it would never pay, there is already a considerable bustle in the way of business. The wharfs will be magnificent—so will the warehouses. In their rear, on the north side, are rows of small neat houses. The once celebrated approach to Ranelagh House, called Ranelagh-walk, which a quarter of a century ago was thickly planted with lofty elms, is become a street.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held (which is the second only since the re-opening of the establishment) at the General Penitentiary, Millbank, before Mr. Gell, the Coroner, and a respectable Jury, touching the death of a convict, John Lamb, aged 19 years, who died on Monday last of cholera morbus.

The Coroner said, he could not but express the approbation of himself and the Jury of the appearance the prison now presented.

The Jury then returned a verdict of—"Died by the visitation of God."

The Coroner observed, that this was only the second death in the Penitentiary since the re-opening of the establishment, which is twenty months.

On Thursday evening an inquest was held by T. Stirling, Esq. Coroner, at the King's Head, Lower-street, Islington, on the body of Anthony Searle, a respectable young man, about 23 years of age, residing in that parish, who was drowned whilst bathing in the Regent's Canal. Verdict—"Accidentally Drowned."

At the above house, on the same evening, before the same Coroner and Jury, an inquest was taken on view of the body of Wm. Wilmot, 2 years of age, a drover in Smithfield Market, who was found drowned near the Sluice-house at Hornsey, on Sunday morning. The Jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased drowned himself, being in a state of delirium at the time."

DREADFUL MURDER.

A murder, unequalled for atrocity by any that has taken place in this neighbourhood, since the one at Pendleton, in April, 1817, was committed in the vicinity of Bury, on Saturday night last, and has created universal horror and consternation in that neighbourhood. It appears, from the accounts we have heard of this dreadful affair, that an old man, whose name we have not been able to learn, and his wife, who was also advanced in years, lived at Birtles-cum-Bamford, on the road between Bury and Rochdale. On Saturday night last a neighbour, who had been reading to the aged couple, left them about half-past ten o'clock, at which time the woman was preparing to retire to rest, and had changed part of her dress for that purpose. Of what occurred afterwards, nothing is known, except from the consequences which presented themselves on the Sunday morning, when it was discovered that they were both savagely murdered. The man was found sitting in his chair with his skull dreadfully fractured, and it appeared, from the state in which he and his wife were discovered, that whilst the murderers had been doing their bloody work upon him, she had endeavoured to save his life, for she was found with her arms clasped round his neck, and her head beaten almost to pieces. The murder is said to have been effected by means of an old shovel and a poker, which the murderers had met with on the premises, and which they left in the house. Of the exact time at which this dreadful deed was committed, nothing is known; but there is strong reason to suppose that it was very soon after the neighbour quitted the house, as the woman's dress in the morning was in the same state in which at that time; and it is not at all unlikely that the murderers watched the neighbour leave the house, and then rushed in, and effected their purpose. If the object of the villains was plunder as there is every reason to suppose, they were completely disappointed; for as far as can be ascertained, no property whatever was missing from the house. The old man was the owner of several cottages, the rents of which, it is conjectured, the murderers calculated on finding in the house, supposing, probably, that he would have received them on the Monday. It happened, however, we learn, that he had not received any of them; and it is believed that no money, or, at the utmost, only a small sum, fell into their hands. From the mode in which the deed was committed, it is highly probable that the parties who perpetrated it carry away with them some marks of the bloody work in which they had been engaged; and we have been informed that three persons, who are known, were seen, on Sunday morning, passing through Haywood, sprinkled with blood, and were traced from thence to this town, where, no doubt, a very active look-out will be kept for them.—*Manchester Advertiser.*

Just in Time.—On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Hewitt, the trunk-maker, whose shop is situated under the warehouse which was burnt down in Lord-street, Liverpool, applied at the Manchester Insurance Office, in that town, for a fireman, to ascertain from whence the smell of burning which prevailed in his premises proceeded. The man, after making the examination, and finding, as he supposed, all safe, advised Mr. H. to insure his property. This advice he was not slow to take, and repairing to the Fire-office, said that he wished to insure his property to the amount of a hundred pounds! "A hundred pounds," said the active agent, "you had better insure two hundred." "Very well," said Mr. Hewitt, "two hundred be it." The instructions were accordingly received for that sum, and before the ink was well dry upon the paper, the premises were burnt down.—*Morning Paper.*

A bold Thief.—A gentleman, residing at Peckham, has made it his practice, for some time past, to go with his family every Sunday to church, including the servant. Soon after the service had begun, some three Sundays back, a gig was observed to drive up to the door, containing a gentleman and his servant. The gentleman alighted, and knocked at the door in grand style; it opened, and the gentleman entered, the gig being left standing at the door with the servant in it. After having remained in the house about half an hour the stranger came out, got into his gig, and drove off. The family shortly returned from church, and soon became acquainted with the consequences of the stranger's visit. One hundred sovereigns had been taken from a bureau in which they were deposited, two gold watches, three dozen silver spoons, a silver tea-pot, and every other article of value in the house that could be carried about the person. It is supposed that the pretended gentleman must have picked the lock whilst he was knocking at the door, and thus effected his purpose.

Naval Charitable Society.—At the Quarterly Meeting, held on Monday the 3d of this month, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, sixty-five Petitions were relieved with 635*l.* 5*s.*, making 261 Petitions to which relief has been extended since the 3d of January last; and the sum so granted by the Society to the several applicants, during the present year, amounting to 2,701*l.* 13*s.*

The Price of an Ear.—At the New Bailey Court Room, Manchester, John Vaughan was brought up, charged with having, in a fight, bitten off a man's ear. An officer of the Court stated that he had seen the man whose ear had been bitten off that morning, and that he refused to appear against Vaughan; he had been paid thirty shillings for his ear, and was quite satisfied. The man was of course discharged.

The Ipswich Blues.—Upwards of fifty Gentlemen, friends of the True Blue Cause, sat down to an excellent dinner at the White Horse, on Thursday, Edward Bacon, Esq. in the Chair.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Prince Leopold has been on a visit to Earl Darnley, at his seat, Cobham Hall, Kent.

The Duke of York and the Hon. George Forrester, left town on Sunday, for Chevely, near Newmarket, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Sir Walter Scott is expected in Paris in a few days. The illustrious traveller will be at the Hotel of the Marshal Duke of Tarentum.

Expeditious Travelling.—A new coach, the Emperor, started on Thursday morning, for the first time, from Edinburgh, at nine o'clock, and reached Glasgow at half-past twelve o'clock precisely, being a distance of 44 miles in three hours and a half.

In the York festival week, a gentleman lost a parcel of bills and notes, to the amount of 700*l.* and upwards. On Monday last, as the groom of a gentleman of this city was coming up the passage which leads from Coney-street to the river side, opposite New-street, he found, thrust into a cavity in the wall, a bundle of papers, rolled up and enclosed in brown paper. These, upon inspection, proved to be a portion of the identical notes lost by the gentleman; and the next day, upon a more close examination of the place, several more were found, amounting, in their whole value to 273*l.* How they came into this situation is, of course, a mystery.—*York Herald.*

A singular circumstance occurred at Silsden, Yorkshire, last week. A person got up in his sleep, and wrenching the stancheons out of the window, leaped into the street, and was proceeding along, when two females (inmates of the house) aroused from their sleep by the noise he had made in getting out of the window, pursued him, and ou overtaking him, found him still asleep, and utterly unconscious of his situation. On awaking him, he assigned as a reason for his singular conduct, that he had been dreaming he had a rattle-snake in bed with him, and was escaping from it. What appears the most remarkable is, that he escaped without any injury, save a few scratches on the skin.

Last week terminated the life of Anne Moore, of this town, the pretended fasting woman, in the 76th year of her age. About the beginning of the year 1807, this extraordinary impostor lived at Tuthury, a village in Staffordshire, when she first excited public attention by declaring that she lived without food, and having offered to prove the truth of her assertion by submitting to be watched for a considerable time, she was at last detected in her imposture by a professional gentleman of the name of Fox, who discovered that her daughter was in the habit of conveying her food daily, and concealing it under the bedclothes.—*(Macclesfield Courier.)*

Robbery of the Bolton Bank.—We understand that the Bolton bankers have not, as yet, heard any thing of the property which was stolen from the bank last week. It appears probable that something occurred to alarm the robbers whilst they were engaged in their nefarious design; for they did not penetrate into the interior part of the safe, where was deposited a sum considerably larger than the one they obtained; and they not only left the safe door open, with the key they had used in the lock; but they also left behind them an instrument of new invention, and of an ingenious and expensive construction. It was apparently intended to force open doors by the power of a screw, and was in power something like the screw-jack used for taking off the wheels of heavy carriages; but the screw was much finer and more powerful. It was inclosed in a neat leather case, and then looked not unlike a telescope.—*Macclesfield Herald.*

Peerage of Ireland.—Since the extinction of the peerages which enabled the Crown to cause the promotion of Lord Bloomfield to the dignity of a Baron of Ireland, four more peerages have become extinct. The coronet vacant, in consequence of these extinctions, will, it is understood, be immediately conferred on a Gallant Admiral, now on the continent for the recovery of his health. The claims of the Church, Army, and Law, have been heretofore attended to, in the promotion of an Archbishop, two Generals, and a Chief Justice. The Navy, on the present occasion, bears away the palm. The four extinct Peerages alluded to above are:—

Hanger, Lord Coleraine	1824
Eardeley, Lord Eardeley	1824
Newcomen, Viscount Newcomen	1824
Whitworth, Lord Whitworth, (Earl of Whitworth, in England)	1825

The entire number of Irish Peerages extinct since the Union in January, 1801, is now twenty-eight, which exceeds the ratio of an extinct Peerage annually. The following Gallant Officers have been mentioned as candidates for the Peerage now vacant by the extinction of the Lords Coleraine, Eardeley, and Newcomen, viz.—The Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Knight, Rear-Admiral of the Red; Sir John Poer Beresford, Bart., Rear-Admiral of the Red; and Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, K.C.B., Admiral of the Red.

The statue of Louis XIV., destined for the city of Lyons, set out on Monday, at half-past ten o'clock, from the Faubourg du Roule. It was placed in a carriage, drawn by 22 horses. The wood-work which surrounded the great King's statue was ornamented with green branches and surmounted with white flags. Notwithstanding the vast weight it had to carry, the conveyance proceeded with tolerable rapidity; it ought to have reached the Barrier du Trone at half-past one. Detachments of the Royal gendarmes of Paris escorted it to the gate. An immense crowd flocked to the boulevards to see this monument.

All vessels coming from Alexandria (Egypt) with cotton, although they may be furnished with clean bills of health, must perform quarantine at Milford.

The paragraph copied from the *Southampton Herald*, mentioning the departure of General Mina and family, for Jersey, is incorrect. It was General Milans who embarked.

Amongst the papers of Dr. Baillie is a note to William Hunter from his brother John. The following is a copy:

"Dear Brother—The bearer is very desirous of having your opinion. I do not know his case. He has no money, and you don't want any, so that you are well met. Ever yours,

"Jermyn-street, Saturday. "JOHN HUNTER."

A Memoir of Dr. Parr is preparing by his friend, Dr. John Johnstone, of Birmingham, founded on materials left by Dr. Parr himself for that purpose; and illustrated by letters and papers of various kinds, exclusively in possession of the executors (of whom Dr. Johnstone is one), and by communications from Dr. Parr's most intimate friends, Dr. Davy, Master of Caius, Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen, Dr. Maltby, Archdeacon Butler, and other learned men. This memoir of Dr. Johnstone's is intended to be prefixed to a collection of the works published by Dr. Parr himself, and a selection of the Sermons, Criticisms, Inscriptions, and Miscellaneous matter, which he has left to a very considerable extent."—*Literary Gazette.*

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Worcester, Oct. 3.—On Thursday, John Dent, Esq. our highly respected Mayor Elect, gave a most sumptuous banquet in the large room at the Guildhall to a party, exceeding three hundred in number.

It is reported that Lieut.-Colonel Torrens is likely to offer himself as a Candidate for the Borough of Evesham.

A valuable horse for which nearly 50*l.* had been offered, was stolen on Tuesday evening last, from the farm of Mr. Lowick, of Crowie.

The regular Militia of this County, commanded by Colonel Charlette, assembled in this city, on Friday, for twenty-eight days' training and exercise.

The Yeomanry cavalry on Wednesday completed their six days' training and exercise, and were dismissed to their homes.

On the election of a Bailiff at Kidderminster, which occurs at this season of the year, the inhabitants assemble in the principal street to throw cabbage stalks at each other. The Town House bell gives signal for the affray. This is called lawless hour. This done, for it lasts an hour, the Bailiff-elect and Corporation in their robes, preceded by drums and fifes, for they have no waits, visit the old and new bailiffs, constables, &c. attended by the mob. In the mean time the most respectable families in the neighbourhood are invited to meet and fling apples at them on their entrance. More than forty pots of apples have been expended at one house.

Summary Punishment.—On the Tewkesbury race-course on Thursday last, a genteel dressed man, booted and spurred, was detected in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket; on a hue and cry being raised, the culprit was seized by the multitude, and dragged down to the Severn, into which, head foremost, he was soused, without any ceremony, and which he swam across, very little aided, we presume, by his boots and spurs; his confederates, in the mean time, having conducted his rosinante to the opposite side, he mounted her, and got clear off. The following day another of the light-fingered gentry was detected in picking a pocket, when he was served in a similar manner; but whether owing to the want of boots and spurs, or rather, as some imagine, not being so expert a swimmer, he was nearly drowned, and was with difficulty extricated from his perilous situation by having a rope thrown out to him, with which he was safely dragged on shore, though apparently much exhausted. We hope that this lesson, of having once been saved by a rope, will have a salutary effect upon his future conduct, which, if persisted in, will perhaps have a contrary tendency.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

Bristol, Oct. 1.—On Thursday last, according to Charter usage, the ceremony of swearing in the new Mayor and Sheriffs was, we will venture to say, performed in our Guildhall, in the presence of a greater number of Burgesses and Commonalty than have for many years past been present to witness it. The new Mayor, Mr. Alderman Haythornes, was about to be sworn, when Mr. Henry Ball, solicitor, who attended professionally for several of the Burgesses and Commonalty of the city, attempted to address the Mayor, and the following conversation ensued:—

Mr. Ball—Mr. Mayor——

Mr. Town Clerk—We cannot hear any speeches—this is a meeting for swearing in the Mayor—no address can be allowed.

Mr. Ball—As a free Burgess of the City, I submit, Sir, that I have a right to address the Bench.

Mr. Town Clerk—No, certainly not.

Mr. Ball—Then, Sir, I protest against the election of the Mayor and Sheriffs.

Mr. Town Clerk—Very well, you may protest.—(Considerable applause.)

After this novel and unusual interruption, the customary oath was administered to the Mayor elect.—*Bristol Journal.*

While a large and fashionable party in a town in this county were some time since regaling themselves with tea and coffee, a young lady (who was seated next to a Dowager of immense property, but extremely penurious habits) started from her seat, exclaiming, in terror, that there was a viper under the chair! On examination, however, it proved to be an eel. The appearance of an eel, however, was as extraordinary in a tea-room as a viper. After considerable confusion; the stingy Dowager above alluded to, exclaimed, "an eel; and pray who is frightened at an eel? Poor harmless thing, it has crawled from my pocket, where I have plenty more. As I was coming up the street to tea, a woman passed me with eels, and as they looked very nice, I thought I would buy a few for supper; as it was late I did not like to return home with them; and, as I thought, if I left them with the woman, she would cheat me in the weight, I put them into my pocket: so pray give me that poor thing again, that I may put it to its companions." The parsimonious Dowager forthwith pocketed her slippery treasure.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

Liverpool, Oct. 1.—Mr. Owen left Liverpool this morning, in the New York, for the United States. He goes to visit his own colony of New Harmony, in the State of Indiana, and two others now in progress—one in the State of Ohio, near the Yellow Springs; the other in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh. More are in contemplation, particularly one near to Philadelphia.

Dublin, Oct. 3.—The intended fashionable bathing town, to be called "New Brighton," in the vicinity of this city, is about to be commenced, and, it is said, will be proceeded on with spirit. The Secretary to the Company, Mr. St. George Gregg, who went to England some time back, accompanied by an architect of eminence, is expected home daily. They have visited all the fashionable bathing spots in that country, and the feasibility of the undertaking has appeared so manifest, that several builders of capital have applied to the Company for plots of ground on building leases.

Oxford, Oct. 6.—Mr. Mulock, who has for some time been preaching in the Potteries, lately opened a chapel here, and held forth novel and extraordinary doctrines, which, it is stated, have had remarkable effects in several families. His principal followers are the son of a most opulent and respectable baker; a chymist, in very extensive business in the High-street; and the son of one of the managers of the Clarendon Printing-office (not Mr. Collingwood.) This afternoon, two of these gentlemen were furiously attacked by a mob in St. Thomas's parish; they gained admission into a house and locked the doors; but

they were forced open, and the two gentlemen then became exposed to the fury of the assembled crowd, who drove them out of St. Thomas's through the wharfs, and into St. Giles's, in which place they took refuge in a house, and remained there for some time. About seven in the evening, in returning home, they were again attacked upon Carfax; they ran into the Town-hall Yard, and the doors were locked. Some time after they ventured out, and appeared in a strange pickle, being covered with mud and filth of every description; their hats were knocked off and lost. With some difficulty they reached the house of the chymist (opposite to St. Mary's church); several windows in the house have already been broken, and we are apprehensive that a great riot will ensue. Mr. Mulock (who was a member of Magdalen Hall, Oxford) is well known as a friend of Mr. Canning. He has published several religious pamphlets, some of which contain severe animadversions on Bible Societies.

BRADFORD, OCT. 5.—Matters remain here as they were last week, with the exception, that instead of the Committee at the Roebuck reducing the allowance from 7s. to 5s. weekly, as was reported, they have raised it to men having families, to 8s. weekly. The Masters are, evidently, out-generaled by the men; every step taken by the former, tends to place the latter on higher ground as to resources. It is very confidently reported, that preparations are making in concurrence with the Union Committee, to commence manufacturing in opposition to the Masters, on a large scale.

KEIGHLEY, OCT. 4.—There is at present no combination amongst the master manufacturers at Keighley, and the resolution proposed to them by the Bradford manufacturers, viz.:—That of turning from their employ all who would not sign a written disavowal of the 'Union' has been rejected. A number, however, of combers have this week been thrown out of work, it is supposed, from the depressed state of the markets; one manufacturer has turned from his employ about twenty combers.

Our correspondent at Huddersfield, under the same date, writes, that "at the adjourned meeting of the manufacturers of that town, held on Tuesday week, Mr. Norton, of Clayton, near Barnsley, was called to the Chair, when, after some conversation, it was determined not to support the Bradford manufacturers."

The masters at Bingley have resolved to adopt the resolutions of the Bradford and Halifax Association, relative to requiring their workpeople to sign a written disavowal of any connexion with the Union.

LEEDS.—The statement which we made last week, respecting the Wool-combers, has been contradicted by an anonymous correspondent of Saturday's papers. In reply, we must first assure our readers that we do not hazard assertions on any subject without having good authority for them, and that we are fully aware a strict adherence to truth is the best mode of supporting the cause we espouse. A mere denial, therefore, without authority, cannot avail to shake public confidence in what we advisedly and carefully advance. We now repeat every thing which we affirmed last week, with the exception of the actual number of combers thrown out of employment by the strike in Leeds, which was some half dozen less than we stated. With respect to the other points, let the following facts, vouched to us by a highly respectable house who generally employed above 900 men in this town, speak for themselves. We pledge ourselves for their accuracy:—On the 21st of April, 1824, they advanced their combers' wages 10 per cent., and on the 12th of April, 1825, they, unsolicited, advanced them another 10 per cent. The reduction now proposed, in consequence of the depression of trade, is of the latter advance of 10 per cent., and the prices would then be as high as the house ever gave, even when provisions were at the dearest rate, except during one month, about 11 or 12 years back. The letter of a wool-comber affirms, that they have worked from 12 to 16 hours a-day, and could not earn more than from 12 to 14s. per week. The answer is this—the comb-shops open at five in the morning, and close at eight at night; but about an hour elapses before the men commence work, and an hour each day is allowed for meals. The combers beside, deliver in on Fridays before 5 o'clock, and are paid on Saturdays at 4, so that the loss upon these two days is 7 hours, and the average time of working for the week 12 hours per diem. So much for the time: now for wages. The average earnings of three men who at present are begging, or if they please collecting, are:—One, a standing wages of 18s.; a second, for seventeen weeks before the strike, 18s. 10½d.; and a third, at the reduced wages now offered, earned for fourteen weeks of the latter end of 1824, 23s. 11d; out of which period if two weeks be taken, the first at 15s. 10d., the other 16s., the average will be 25s. 3d. per week; and for fifteen weeks previous to the late strike, his wages were from 21s. 3d. to 30s. 3d. It is besides to be observed, that the time spent by the men in drinking and other dissipation, is included in the foregoing account; and yet it is said, that for the last twelve months the combers could not earn more than from 10s. to 12s. each per week! We are at the trouble of mentioning these particulars, that the public may know exactly how matters have stood between the masters and the operatives. We have further to say, that the trade continues to decline, that the last letters from Norwich declare the yarn market cannot be much worse, and that advices from New York, dated the 7th of September, and received here yesterday, state a declension in the demand for, and a fall in, the price of English stuffs in America, owing to the depression of the cotton trade in England. The pay to the Leeds combers, who have turned out, was last week, for a man and his wife, 5s. 6d., although they say it will be next week 8s. Tester's earning's, when combing in Leeds, in 1823, at the rates to which it is now proposed to reduce the wages of the men, were as subjoined:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
April 9	0	19	10	June 12	1	0	9½
—— 23	1	8	9	—— 19	1	8	7½
May 1	1	1	3	July 3	1	0	6
—— 8	1	1	6	—— 10	1	0	3
—— 15	1	0	9	—— 17	0	18	2¼
—— 22	1	2	0	—— 24	1	7	6
—— 29	0	19	0	—— 31	1	6	6

Three weeks that he was mostly employed in drinking are omitted.

CUMBERLAND TEA GARDENS.

This pleasant place of amusement on the Banks of the Thames, near Vauxhall, will no longer receive the Public. The late occupier, after the destruction of his premises by fire, committed some breach of the covenants in his lease, and the lessors have taken possession. The property on the premises was sold a few days since by the Sheriff under an execution. An engine is to be erected on the spot by the South Lambeth Water Works.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.---OCT. 4.

The Court was occupied to-day with a great number of assault cases, most of them of a very trivial description.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Thomas George Lord Townshend was indicted for assaulting Mary Ann Thornhill.

Mr Barry, in detailing the facts to the Jury, observed, that the conduct of the defendant was outrageous and unmanly in the extreme; and the more so, because the victim of his brutality was one of those unhappy females who, having been once led away from a life of virtue and respectability, were no longer received within the pale of society, and could look to man alone for that protection and support under their misfortunes which were denied to them by the members of their own sex. On the night of the 4th of July, having been at the theatre, she went to Mrs. B's oyster-rooms, and there met the defendant, who invited her to sup and drink wine with him. He then called a coach for the purpose of accompanying her home, and they drove towards the New-road; but when passing Grub's oyster-rooms, off Bow-street, the defendant pulled the check-string, and went up stairs, where he called for a pint of wine and sat down to cards. The prosecutrix feeling some suspicion respecting the characters of the persons with whom he was playing, endeavoured to persuade him to go home. This he refused, and to force her to wait for him, he seized her shawl and put it into his hat. She then ordered another coach, and got into it, upon which he followed her, and they again proceeded towards the New-road. The defendant then asked her how she dared to go away without him? and, striking her a violent blow on the side of the head, he commenced beating her most brutally, which he continued to do, notwithstanding her screams, until she had the good fortune to force open the carriage-door and leap out, in Thornhaugh-street, where she took refuge in the house of a milkwoman, behind whom she fell upon her knees, imploring her to protect her from the fury of her persecutor, who pursued her into the house. Such was the injury she sustained from the defendant's unprovoked violence, that she was confined to her room for a whole fortnight. The Learned Counsel then called the prosecutrix, who confirmed this statement, and he was about producing other witnesses, when

Mr. Adolphus, the defendant's Counsel, privately communicated with the prosecutrix, who consented to receive five sovereigns from the defendant, and to forego proceeding any farther with the prosecution.

A Juror was then withdrawn by consent.

The cases not having been all disposed of to-day, the Court was again adjourned to Thursday the 13th inst.

WINES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

	per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s. to 30s.
Ditto, Crusted	36s. to 42s.
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s. to 56s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s. to 36s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s. to 48s.
Madeira, West India	36s. to 42s
Ditto, East India	48s. to 60s.
Bucellas	36s. to 42s.
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s. to 36s.
Claret, St. Julien	48s.
Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s. to 96s.
Sparkling Champagne	72s. to 84s.
Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s.
St. Peray, dry and spark	72s.
Chablis	63s.
Hermitage, Red and White	96s.
Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s.

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s.; Jamaica Rum, 15s.; Brandy, 25s. per gallon—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cyder, Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

LONDON STOVE GRATE COMPANY, opposite the Mansion House, (Manufactory, 54, Crutched Friars,) respectfully return their best thanks to the Public for the liberal support they have experienced, and beg to assure them that they will unremittingly endeavour to merit their future favours, by CONTINUING TO SELL SUPERIOR MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, for which they, since the commencement of the Establishment, have given such distinguished and decided proofs. They also solicit those who are building, furnishing, or modernizing their houses, to inspect their large and diversified assemblage of fashionable Stoves, Fenders, and Fire-irons, both elegant and plain, after the most chaste designs, calculated either for the mansion or the cottage; likewise a variety of Kitchen Ranges, with or without Ovens, Boilers, and Steaming Apparatus, either on a small or extensive scale, and on highly approved and scientific principles, embracing economy with real utility; smoke, steam, wind-up, and vertical Roasting Jacks, in great variety.

☞The LONDON STOVE GRATE COMPANY beg leave to apprise the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen, that they can have stoves, ranges, &c. made in conformity with their own designs, and at a very short notice; palisading, stair-case, and gallery railing, balconies, virandas, &c. executed in the reigning taste. Bells and alarums hung on unerring principles, with the utmost precision and neatness; iron chests and bookcases, cooking utensils, in copper, iron, and tin, and smith's work in all its departments. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of ascertaining the expense of fitting up their houses in any of the above branches, may be waited on in town or country, and furnished with an estimate; baths, hot-houses, green-houses, conservatories, churches, dwellings, manufactories, and warehouses, heated by steam or water, on a system of demonstrative advantage.—Patent, portable, warm, cold, and vapour baths, of the most simple construction, particularly recommended for hospitals, schools, bathing houses, as well as private families, the price from 5 guineas to 20, and upwards; the patent smoke dispersers, and various improvements for effectually curing smoky chimnies, are to be had at the above manufactory.—Prompt payment and no abatement.—Stoves and Ranges set, in town or country, by experienced workmen, on the most reasonable terms.—Please to observe—The London Stove Grate Company have no other Warehouse than the above-mentioned.—Old Ranges and Stoves taken in Exchange.

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY OF GREAT BRITAIN and most of the Nobility and Gentry, use now PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL. It ought really to be generally known, that physicians have of late experienced that those who wear false hair are subject to complaints in the head, as the false hair, through the warmth, will shrink, become tight, makes a dent round the head, and prevents free circulation of the blood in the head, causes head-ache, giddiness, slight apoplexy, and other complaints; but it is proved through the aromatic Oils Prince's Russia Oil is prepared with, makes it healthy, and by often rubbing the head all over with it, when the false hair is taken off, is wholesome, refreshing, and cooling, and will prevent the above complaints; even eminent medical men have recommended it to the King. The Duchess of Rutland has declared in a letter to Mr. Prince, from experience, has found his Russia Oil the best article for preserving the hair. Colonel Graut has often declared to the proprietor, that from experience he has found the Russia Oil the best article for the hair.—Also a Gentleman, turned of sixty, has a good head of hair and whiskers, and not a single hair grey, and has declared it is through the Russia Oil, for he has used it constantly for the last twelve years; and when in the country and out of Russia Oil, and not having used it for a fortnight, his hair began to get harsh and inclined to turn grey, but by using it again, it became immediately soft and dark; it is really a wonder, for whoever sees him are quite surprised at his having such a fine head of hair and whiskers, without any grey at his age. The Gentleman has given the proprietor leave to mention his name and residence to respectable persons, to convince them the above is a fact. There are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen who have used constantly Prince's Russia Oil, have also declared that it is the best article for the hair. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, through the aromatic oils it is now prepared with, is acknowledged the wholesomest and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, which hundreds of Ladies have experienced. It is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or false hair, will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which thousands of Gentlemen have experienced when used regularly. It is an old saying—'Tell the truth, and fear nobody.' If persons are bald, and the roots are entirely gone, it is against nature that any article can restore it; and if persons pretend to restore hair when the roots are gone, by any article, it is a falsity. Persons who have begun to get bald, ought to be particular to use the Russia Oil daily, or at the least every other day, as there must be a complaint in the scalp, which may go further, and carry off the hair entirely, if neglected, which has often been the case.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 1l. which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A Prince, No. 9, Poland-Street, Oxford Street, London,*" on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits. Good allowance for exportation. Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as impostors are going about to counting-houses, with counterfeit Russia Oil, saying it is the genuine.

A CHALLENGE FOR 1000 GUINEAS.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER, and PERFUMER, No. 181, FLEET-STREET, Two Doors from Fetter lane, claims the honour of announcing that by the urgent request of many distinguished friends, who so highly patronised him while conducting Mr. Money's business, he has opened an Establishment, and respectfully solicits the attention of the connoisseurs in the scientific Art of Hair-cutting. By many years application to this particular department of his profession in London and Paris, he is enabled to introduce a new and peculiar system, never contemplated by the vulgar empirics who presume to call themselves Hair cutters, but who in fact only destroy the head of hair. Moss's style rigidly adhering to fashion, always adapts itself to each particular countenance (the grand desideratum), and his intercourse with the Courts of Europe furnishes him with a never failing variety. Moss begs to state that his personal attention, and that of his Chief Artist (late with Money), are devoted to Hair-cutting, as he never trusts so important an operation to inexperienced apprentice boys.

The beautiful system of fabricating perukes, scalps, and heads of hair, Secundum Naturam has claimed Moss's particular attention, and he submits to the Beau Monde an exquisite specimen of talent in his new system of Wig making, every hair is singly inserted, the superfices of the skin and complexional colours of the head are astonishingly imitated—the whole forming a conundrum, the most brilliant and natural, calculated to embellish the charms of youth or cover the deficiencies of age.

Moss has prepared a superlative choice of Ladies' Fronts, on a new system, that always retain their curl. Platts and Curls, in all the variegated Tints and shades of nature, which, with an assortment of French Perfumery, he invites his best friends—the public—to examine. Patent Hair Brushes on Moss's new plan, are ready for the taste of the curious; and for One Thousand Guineas he challenges competition with all Europe in every branch of his Profession.—Vivat Rex et industria omnia vincit.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l. forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post-paid.

BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, Corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS, prepared from the most choice stomachic and aperient Drugs of the Materia Medica, are proved to be unparalleled in the cure of Bilious Complaints, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Flatulency, Sick Head ache, Heart-burn, habitual Costiveness, and other complaints incident to the alimentary canal; they are also singularly efficacious in the cure of Palsy, Gout, Worms, and the Jaundice, and a powerful restorative of the system after too free an indulgence at the table, as they strengthen the digestive organs, induce a healthy action of the Liver, and promote a free and regular circulation. Females at a certain period of life should never be without them. Prepared without Mercury, or any ingredient which may endanger health by cold, requiring neither confinement or restriction of diet, nor can their virtues be the least impaired by time or change of climate.

Prepared by the Proprietor, J. STIRLING, Chemist, &c. No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, and may be had of E. Stirling, 20, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.—Those only are genuine which are signed "J. Stirling," on the Stamp Label, with his own writing.

THE great Celebrity of the late Dr. WM. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, both as a physician and botanist, is too well known to require expatiating upon. He was eminently successful in applying the virtues of herbs and roots, as a radical cure for various disorders of the human body.

Dr. Robertson's VEGETABLE MEDICINE has never failed effecting a cure in all scorbutic and chronic disorders, bilious complaints, nervous diseases, and fevers in general. Innumerable documents, from persons of the highest respectability, attesting astonishing cures, are in the hands of the proprietor for inspection.

The medicine is sold in pint bottles at eleven shillings each, and in quart bottles one pound. Orders, inclosing a remittance, to be addressed to Dr. Robertson, No. 7, Bloomsbury-square, where it is sold by the sole proprietors; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 99, Fleet Market.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are peculiarly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopgate Without; Sequeira 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street, and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Hollis-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, No. 1, and Yarde, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom, Mr. Renard, No. 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of these Pills in Paris.

SUPERIOR FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and others.—By the King's Royal Letters Patent.—Of all new introductions in Domestic Economy, none have ever met with more universal approbation than ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY AND PATENT GROATS; they completely supersede the use of the common Pearl Barley or Embden Grotts, for a Superior Beverage is produced in *Ten Minutes*, and at *One Half the Expense*. These Nutritious Preparations have been submitted to the Medical Profession throughout the United Kingdom, and have met with the most decided approval and recommendation; in fact, many Physicians of the greatest celebrity have declared, that the Patent Preparations of Barley and Groats excel all other articles in use, as a Food for Children, &c. The Patent Barley makes superior Barley Water in Ten Minutes, and is infinitely better than the common Barley for thickening Veal, Mutton, and other Broths: it is also in the highest repute for making a most delicious Pudding or Custard. The Patent Groats produce in Ten Minutes an excellent, smooth, and delicate Gruel, which, owing to the Patent mode of preparation, will never turn sour on the stomach.

Sold Retail by all Grocers and Druggists in the Kingdom, and Wholesale by the Sole Inventor, Patentee, &c. MATTHIAS ROBINSON and Co. No. 64, Red Rion-street, Holborn, London.

*** Several imitations, under the titles of "Anti-Patent," "Prepared," &c. which are gross impositions, being daily offered to the Public, particular care should be taken to observe that the words *Robinson's Patent*, the *Royal Arms*, and the signature of *Matts. Robinson*, are affixed to each Package, as none others are genuine.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—There is not, perhaps, in the whole Materia Medica any one remedy which so effectually relieves the pain of a suffering patient as the AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP. Who can watch the writhing tortures into which a lovely infant is often convulsed during the period of dentition, without feeling sympathy for its sufferings? and who would hesitate to procure a remedy, when a remedy can be found, which is obvious by the effectual relief afforded in so many distressing cases which are daily coming to the notice of Mrs. JOHNSON? Therefore, mothers ought never to be without the American Soothing Syrup in the Nursery; for if a child awakes in the night with pain, by only rubbing the gums with a few drops of the Syrup, it will immediately open the pores, heal the gums, and thereby prevent fevers and convulsions; for should it come in competition with any other disorder, it often destroys the mother's brightest hopes.—To be had wholesail and retail, of Johnson and Co. 28, York-place, City-road; and by their appointment, of all principal Medicine Venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d. per bottle.—None are genuine, unless signed on the stamp with Mrs. Johnson's own hand-writing, as there are several spurious sorts.

TO Families Travelling, Promenading, and Enjoying Aquatic Excursions, Bathing, &c. the following inestimable requisites are especially recommended:

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the complexion, which immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, produces a delightful and pleasing Coolness to the Face, Arms, &c., removes Freckles, Pimples, Spots, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies during their accouchment; and is of so harmless a nature as to be administered to Infants with perfect safety. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 8s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Also ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for the Hair,

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

This Oil is pre-eminently successful in nourishing the Hair, preserving it while travelling, preventing its falling off in cases of illness, and has the unrivalled property of giving a most fascinating and delectable appearance to the Hair. Price 3s. 6d; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. per bottle.—Also,

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,

For the TEETH and GUMS, and PREVENTING the TOOTH-ACHE.

CAUTION.

In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, flagrant impostors have counterfeited each; copying Advertisements, Labels, Bills, and Bottles; which renders it indispensably necessary on purchasing any of the above to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing the signature and address in red, "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden."

Sold by appointment, Wholesale, by Mr. R. Heudrie, (Perfumer to His Majesty), Titchbourn street; Mr. Smyth, Messrs. Gattie and Peirce, 57, Mr. Delcroix, 158, D. Rigge, 35, Holmes, Thevenot, and Brewster, New Bond-street; Messrs. Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Messrs. Berry and Lloyd, Greek-street; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Mr. Low, 330, Prout, 226, Strand; Mr. Atkinson, Gerrard-st.; Mr. Butler, chemist, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Fleet-market; Mr. Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Mr. Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Mr. Edwards, 6, and Messrs. Newberry, St. Paul's Church-yard; Dunn and Thwaite, Hatton-garden; Mr. Burgess, Holborn-hill; Mr. Kennaby, Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Evans, Long-lane; and Retail by most respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBERRY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 38, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom. Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

MOURNING.

DR. WINN'S TRUE ANTICARDIUM PARIS BLACK or BLUE REVIVER, which is so much esteemed for its excellent qualities and superiority over all other Compositions that have been offered to the public. It has the wonderful effect of restoring, in a few minutes, every description of Ladies and Gentlemen's faded Mourning, Black Hats and Coats, Silk Stockings, Crape, Lace, Silks, Muslins, Cotton, Jean Boots, &c. without injuring the texture of the most delicate article; it removes dirt and grease, will retain its virtues in all climates, and for any length of time.

T. PRICE, Oilman, near the Bricklayer's Arms, Kent-road, London, begs leave to assure persons who constantly use the above Article for restoring Gentlemen's faded Suits, that he is the sole possessor of the Receipt for preparing the inimitable and justly celebrated Mourning Reviver; and, as a proof of its rare and excellent qualities, begs to state, that he has had the most unprecedented demand for it during the last 20 years.

May be had at the Proprietor's Oil and Colour Warehouse; and, Wholesale, of Messrs. T. and C. Butler, 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London; 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; at Messrs. Barclay and Son's Medicine Warehouse, Fleet-market; Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Messrs. Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard; and, Retail, by all the principal Oilmen, Druggists, &c. in Town and Country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from Rome, of the 22d ult., represent the state of the POPE's health as giving cause of alarm. His Holiness was considered to be in the most danger on the 19th; his weakness was then very great, and affected all parts of his body. On the 22d he was better; "but those," it is remarked, "who knew the danger that impended over him, think that it has not yet passed away." His Holiness is in his sixty-fifth year.

We understand that the African votary of Thespis, whose delineation of *Hamlet*, *Richard*, &c. at New York, was so humourously imitated by Mr. MATTHEWS, in his exquisite Entertainment of a *Trip to America*, is engaged at the Coburg Theatre, and makes his first appearance in the character of *Oronoko*, in the play of that name, on Monday evening next. So novel an exhibition can scarcely fail to pique the curiosity of all theatrical amateurs.

MADAME VESTRIS is nightly encored in PAUL PRY, in those pleasing songs, "*The Lover's Mistake*" and "*Cherry Ripe*;" and from the prettiness of the music, and the delightful manner in which they are sung, they have already passed a second edition, and must have amply renumerated their enterprising publisher.

We are informed that MR. HAWES is on his way to Dublin, to get up the Opera of *Tarrare*. Mr. Braham is to sustain his original character.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This pretty little Theatre has been well attended during the week, and the proprietor deserves much praise for the handsome style in which the house is fitted up. The scenery and decorations of a new Indian Melo-drame called *Omela*, are very effective; and we have no doubt, when the company has attained its full strength, of the success of the season.

In July last, the Three Grand Prizes were sold to the Public at the fortunate Office of RICHARDSON & Co. Charing Cross; one of the above, a Prize of 20,000 Guineas, was gained, (we understand from the friends of that gentleman,) by Mr. Holmes the Member. The present Lottery will all be decided in One Day, Tuesday the 18th of this Month. It contains Prize Money to the amount of upwards of a Quarter of a Million Sterling, including Six Prizes of £20,000, the largest sum ever submitted to the public in one day. Tickets and Shares for the above Scheme are selling in great variety of Numbers, at the old established Office of RICHARDSON & Co. 60, Charing Cross, where upwards of a Million of Prize Money has been distributed to the public.—Schemes to be had gratis, and Country Orders executed postage free.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. shut.	Bank Stock, shut.
Cons. Three per Cents. $88\frac{1}{4}$	Long Annuities, shut.
Three and a half per Cents. shut.	India Stock,
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. Reduced shut.	India Bonds,
Four per Cents. $103\frac{1}{8}$	Exch. Bills ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$) 3
Consols for Acc $88\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	

PRICE OF FOREIGN STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Austrian 5 per Cents.	Mexican Bonds, $71\frac{1}{4}$
Brazilian Bonds,	Mexican Scrip, 9 dis.
Brazilian Scrip, dis.	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.
Ditto Ditto (1825) dis.	Neapolitan Scrip, dis.
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 83	Peruvian Bonds, $67\frac{1}{4}$
Chilian 6 per Cents.	Peruvian Scrip, dis.
Colombian 6 per Cents.	Portuguese Bonds,
Ditto Ditto (1824) $75\frac{1}{8}$	Prussian 5 per Cents.
Danish 5 per Cents.	New ditto,
French 5 per Cents.	Russian 5 per Cents. $93\frac{1}{2}$
French Rents,	Spanish 5 per Cents. (1818) $17\frac{1}{2}$
Greek Bonds, $30\frac{1}{2}$	Spanish ditto (1823) $13\frac{1}{2}$
Greek Scrip., $23\frac{3}{4}$ dis.	Guatimala, $4\frac{1}{4}$ dis.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 7th Oct. 1825.

4th Regt. of Light Dragoons, I. Elton, to be cornet, vice Ramsbottom—6th Regt. of Dragoons, Lieut. R. Down to be captain, vice Hassard—7th Regt. of Light Dragoons, R. Doyne to be cornet, vice Lord Hopetoun—8th ditto, Regimental Serjeant-Major —— Mawdsley to be quartermaster, vice T. Donahoo—9th ditto, Cornet R. Rumley to be lieutenant, vice Markham; H. S. Trower to be cornet, vice Shawe—10th ditto, Lieut. W. Osborne to be lieutenant, vice R. Dent—12th ditto, Capt. J. Vandeleur to be major, vice Stawell; Lieut. R. Harington to be captain, vice Vandeleur—11th Regt. of Foot, Ensign R. Gardiner to be lieutenant, vice Haldenby—17th ditto, Assistant-Surgeon J. W. Martindale to be surgeon, vice Heriot—32d Regt. of Foot, Lieut. J. R. Colthurst to he captain, vice Lord S. Kerr; Lieut. T. White to be lieutenant, vice Colthurst—33d ditto, J. S. Greene to be ensign, vice Moore—37th ditto, Cornet J. Ralston to be ensign, vice Gardiner—40th ditto, Fitz Herbert Coddington to he ensign, vice Hotham—44th ditto, G. M. Dalway to be ensign, vice M'Crea—45th ditto, Lieut. F. Kearney to be Lieut. vice E. H. Foster—54th ditto, Capt. E. G. Smith to be Paymaster, vice Pillon—66th ditto, G. Douglas to be Ensign, vice Johnston—71st ditto, Staff Assistant-Surgeon J. M. Bartley, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon—73d ditto, Lieut. A. Duke Hamilton to be Captain, vice Macmahon; Ensign H. Seymour to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton. *To be Ensigns, by purchase*—M. C. O'Connell, vice Seymour; R. Baillie, vice Howard—74th ditto, Ensign C. A. Vallancey to be Lieutenant, vice Black; H. C. Pocock to be Ensign, vice Vallancey—77th ditto, J. Powell to be Ensign, vice Irvine—80th ditto, Lieut. J. Ellis to be Captain, vice Phelps. *To be Lieutenants, by purchase*, 88th ditto—Ensign Hon. C. Monckton, vice Jardine; Ensign W. P. Gallway, vice Michell. *To be Ensigns*—Ensign J. P. Cumming, vice Monckton; S. I. Sutton, vice Gallway. 91st Regt. of Foot, Lieut. J. E. Barney to be Lieutenant, vice R. Duke—Royal Staff Corps, Capt. B. Jackson to be Captain, vice W. Staveley—Ceylon Regiment, Lieut. F. Dempsey to be Lieutenant, vice Woolhouse—Royal African Colonial Corps Lieut. J. Rogers to be Captain, vice de Barrallier; Ensign D. Turner to be Lieutenant, vice Rogers; J. P. Hardy to he Ensign, vice Turner—Brevet, Major-Gen. Sir H. Lowe, K. C. B. to have the local rank of Lieutenant General upon the continent of Europe—Staff, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Staveley, of the Royal Staff Corps, to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the troops in the Mauritius, vice Nesbitt, who resigns—Unattached—Major Thos. Valiant to be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry. *To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase*—Lieut. Hon. H. D. Shore, from the 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. R. Markham, from the 9th Light Dragoons; Lieut. F. V. Smith, from the 2d Life Guards. *To be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase*—Ensign Hon. R. Howard, from the 73d Foot. *To be Ensigns, by purchase*—F. Deacon, H. Reynolds, and S. D. Clarke.

DECLARATION OF BANKRUPTCY.

J. COULTHARD, Old City-Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, cable and anchor-merchant, declares that he is in insolvent circumstances and is unable to meet his engagements with his creditors; as also J. POWELL, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HALL, Gutter-lane, warehouseman. Sols. Messrs. Birkett, Taylor, and Cox, Cloake-lane.

J. PRINGLE, London-road, victualler. Sols. Messrs. Gates and Hardwick, Lawrence-lane.

C. H. WITHERINGTON, Borough-road, apothecary. Sol. Mr. Cooper, 10, New-inn.

R. FAIRCLOUGH, Liverpool, painter. Sols. Messrs. Taylor and Roscoe, King's-Bench-walk, Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 1, J. Cox, Wells, Somerset, miller—Oct. 29, P. Cella, Modeford-court, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant—Oct. 29, R. Crosby, Stationer's-court, bookseller—Nov. 1, J. Roberts, High Holborn, corn-dealer—Nov. 1, E. Mitchell, Norwich, wine-merchant—Nov. 1, S. Mitchell, wine merchant—Nov. 1, Jas. Worth and John Worth, Trump-street, warehousemen—Oct. 29, H. Shanly, Little Argyle-street, wine-merchant—Nov. 3, J. Noad, Beckington, Somerset, fuller—Nov. 1, G. Wells, Oxford-street, trunk maker—Oct. 29, J. Davison, Gutter lane, warehouseman—Oct. 29, M. W. Persent, Clerkenwell, table-cloth manufacturer—Oct. 29, J. Hammon, Great Portland-street, plumber—Oct. 29, H. Bell, Bourn, Lincolnshire, corn merchant—Oct. 29, J. Knight, Mile-end-road, builder—Oct. 29, G. Dalmaine, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, embroiderer—Oct. 29, J. Batters, Southampton, grocer—Nov. 5, J. Hawkes, Old Jewry, hardwareman—Oct 29, W. Aves, Watton, Norfolk, grocer—Oct. 29, C. Douthwaite, Pancras-lane, wine-merchant—Oct. 29, E. Mather, Oxford, grocer—Oct. 29, W. G. Rolfes, Fenchurch street, broker—Nov. 5, E. L. Rowland, Ruabon, Denbigh, iron-master.

CERTIFICATES.—OCT. 29.

W. W. Dennis, Billericay, Essex, butcher—S. Jones, King's-arms-buildings, Cheapside, lace-manufacturer—J. Brander, Size-lane, merchant—J. Barclay, Size-lane, merchant—T. Loveday, Newgate-market, poulterer—J. Rangeley, Stone, Staffordshire, iron-monger.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. Beaumont Child, T. Wright, and M. Radford, Melbourn, lace manufacturers—T. G. Beedle and J. Salter, Exeter, chymists—M. Wrefore and T. Graham, Token house Yard and New Bond street, wine, spirit, and coal-merchants—J. Howard Kyan, Brunswick-place, and J. M'Carty, Thames-street, distillers—J. Beck and S. Dalzell, Sheffield, tea dealers—G. Barnsley and W. Reynolds, Liverpool, cotton brokers—F. Hoffham Pedder and T. Carter, Broad-street—T. Parker and G. Dobson, Preston, cotton-spinners—T. Ball and W. Powell, Old-street, St. Luke, coach-makers—J. Knill and J. Blashfield, Pudding lane, fruit and insurance-brokers—J. Jafferson and A. W. Bahnanno, Marshall-street, Golden-square, alebrewers—G. Liddiard and T. Glass, Stepney—R. Greenwood and J. Hamerton, Dewsbury and Wakefield, silk-mercers—W. W. Ridley and W. B. Cock, Plymouth, coal-factors—W. Sewell, jun. and J. Geldart, Upper Thames street, wholesale grocers—W. Horsley, G. Handy, and W. Horsley, jun. Worcester, linen-merchants—J. Cowley and T. Platt, Preston, butchers—N. Wright and D. Kirk, New Sneinton, lace machine builders—T. Cope and J. Cope, Ross, Herefordshire, grocers—T. Henson, C. Day, and E. Peat, Nottingham, machine-builders—J. Slight, W. Hebb, and J. Shipley, Mansfield, bobbin and carriage-makers—J. M'Callan and J. Maund, Leicester-square, tailors—B. Robinson and R. Stabler, Beverley, chymists—J. Burnley, J. Burnley, J. Green, and W. Green, Wetherby and Boston, timber-merchants—T. Davis and J. Snape, New Broad-street, Bishopsgate, brush-manufacturers—W. Craven Thornthwaite, W. Ryland, and J. Wills, Fleet street, ironmongers—C. Stewart and R. Jackson, Blackman-street, Borough, wine and spirit dealers—W. Fairbrother and R. Fairbrother, Abingdon, ironmongers.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. COWDROY, Gorton, Lancashire, glue-maker. Sol. Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.

J. and P. NICHOL, Cornhill, merchants. Sols. Messrs. Smith and Weir, Basinghall-street.

W. HILL, Arundel-street, Panton-square, tailor. Sol. Mr. Tanner, New Basinghall-street.

J. SMITH, Broad-street, broker. Sol. Mr. Mahony, Chancery-lane.

E. SANDWELL, Strand, tavern keeper. Sols. Messrs. Mitchell and Owen, New London-street, Crutched-friars.

DIVIDENDS

Oct. 27, W. Pitcher, Salisbury-square, carpenter—Oct. 27, H. Levy, Rathbone-place, glass-dealer—Oct. 29, J. Cutmore, Birchin-lane and Commercial-road, jeweller—Oct 29, W. Hall, Layton's-buildings, Southwark, merchant—Oct. 27, H. Ford, London, hardwareman—Oct. 26, R. Richmond, Leicester, woollen-draper—Oct 29, C. Cotterell, Southampton, victualler—Oct. 26, J. Lewis, Bristol, merchant—Oct. 27, J. Simpson, Holbeck, Yorkshire, merchant—Oct. 31, C. Dinmore, Norwich, merchant—Nov. 12, M. J. Gray, Cannon street-road, wine-merchant—Oct. 25, J. J. Thompson, Bermondsey-wall, boat-builder—Oct. 11, N. Gillbee, Denton, Kent, coal-merchant—Nov. 5, H. Searle, Strand, boot-maker—Nov. 1, F. Stabler, York, linen merchant—Oct. 27, T. Lingham, Worcester, mealman—Oct. 27, J. Smith, Bradnich, Devonshire, paper-maker—Oct. 26, T. Parkinson, sen. Scawby, Lincolnshire, raff-merchant.

CERTIFICATES.—Oct. 25.

R. Gascoyne, Richmond, tailor—J. Wells, Aldbourn, Wiltshire, corn-dealer—R. Rossi, Harp-lane, Tower-street, wine-merchant—T. M'Kinnon, Wapping High street, Middlesex, oilman—W. Pearce, Orcston, Devonshire, flour-merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Radcliffe, N. Brownbill, T. Livesey, and H. Livesey, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—N. Brownbill, T. Livesey, and H. Livesey, Manchester, cotton-spinners—J. Young, jun. and J. W. Young, Reading, Berkshire, chemists—F. Downing, sen. J. Roebuck, and F. Downing, jun. Huddersfield, hop-merchants—J. Parrowclough and E. Wilson, Nottingham, bolt-manufacturers—R. Holmes and J. Cockshott, Leeds, joiners—J. N. Varley, Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, and G. Holt, Rochdale, Lancashire, carriers by water—B. and B. Arlett, Old Bond-street, livery-stable keepers—F. and E. Holborow, Clare-street, cheesemongers—J. Marshall and J. E. Marshall, Manchester—H. J. and R. T. Parnell, Minories, hatters—W. Copley and W. Baldock, jun. Nottingham, grocers—J. Pearce and J. Perry, Nottingham, cotton-dealers—T. Mason, G. Burrow, and R. Farrer, Lancaster, cotton-spinners—R. Smith and C. Rogers, Gainsborough, mercers and drapers—E. Harris, A. Morris, and G. Morris, Shrewsbury, dress-makers—J. Cotterell, P. Cotterell, and E. Roberts, Birmingham, linen drapers—W. Griffin and T. Fisher, Worcester, whitesmiths—W. Smith, W. Massey, and W. Langham, Nottingham, machine-builders—A. Follett and W. Yeatherd—J. Wilson and D. Milligan, Gloucester, mercers and drapers—H. Gaskell and S. Gaskell, Warrington, Lancashire.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. HOSE, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

HERRING'S PATENT DOUBLE-EDGED.—The long existing prejudice against Silk Hats is now entirely removed by the above discovery. The PATENT DOUBLE-EDGED SILK HAT, having an extra quantity of Napping on the square, will bear the most rough usage, is calculated for all weathers, and, unlike the common-made Silk Hat, will wear equally all over, retaining their shape and beauty to the last. Time, the only fair test, has brought these inimitable Hats into universal repute. The Economical may now purchase with perfect safety a Hat, possessing every necessary good quality, in any shape, at 17s.

An extensive assortment of Ladies' fine Beaver Bonnets, of the newest shapes, elegantly trimmed, from One to Two Sovereigns.

Gentlemen's warranted Water-Proof Beaver Hats, made as they should he, combining all the various fashions, 20s. 23s. 26s.

J. P. in presenting his Hats to public inspection, is zealously determined to unite principle with economy. All Hats will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wishes of the discerning.

Warehouses, 413, Strand, two doors from the Adelphi Theatre, and 8, Angel-terrace, Hammersmith.

Gentlemen residing in the country may meet with the earliest attention to their orders by a remittance, or an order for payment in London. For the size, apply a piece of string round the outside of the Hat, where the band goes, and send the exact length.

FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, and MATTRASSES.—W. TIBBATTS, Feather-bed, Mattrass, Bedstead, and Sea Bedding Manufacturer, No. 330, HIGH HOLBORN, near Chancery-lane, begs leave to return thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very liberal support he has met with, and assures them that no pains shall be spared on his part, to supply them good clean Bedding at fair and moderate prices, not pretending to sell cheaper than other tradesmen; but to sell such goods as will always be a credit to himself, and really serviceable to his customers. W. T. trusts by assiduity and perseverance, and an honourable mode of conducting business, still to merit the favours of a generous and discerning public.—Families Furnishing and Tavern Keepers, will find their advantage.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	
Superior stoved best White Goose Feathers		0	3	6				per lb.
Best White Goose	from	0	2	9	to	0	3	do.
Best Grey Goose Feathers	from	0	1	6	to	0	2	do.
Best Poultry	from	0	1	0				
White Goose bordered Beds, Bolsters, & Pillows	from	3	10	0	to	7	10	do.
Plain White Goose Beds	from	1	15	0	to	4	0	do.
Flock Beds and Bolsters	from	0	18	0	to	1	5	do.
Good common Mattrasses, with borders	from	0	10	0	to	1	2	do.
Superior White Wool bordered Mattrasses	from	1	15	0	to	3	0	do.
Very best Horse-hair Mattrasses	from	1	15	0	to	3	15	do.

Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.—Feathers and Bed Ticking sold to any quantity.—Old Feather Beds dressed, and Mattrasses re-made, or taken in exchange.

, Bedsteads made to order, but no fixed price, as the Proprietor is determined not to sell trash of any description, and knows, as a man of business, that it is impossible to make Bedsteads at the price some tradesmen advertise.—Schools liberally supplied.

It is the Proprietor's particular request that those families who honour him with their commands, will send their servants, or some trusty friend, to see the Feathers put into the Ticks, and by that means prevent any possibility of being deceived, and have the great advantage of buying their Feathers by weight, so that it will remain entirely with themselves what price they give for Beds.—Persons fearful of not having their Feathers quite dry, may see them put into their Ticks hot from the stove.

INVENTION of JEAN JACQUES SAINTMARC, of Belmont Distillery, Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall, in the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, Distiller, "of Improvements in the Process of, and Apparatus for, Distilling," by means of which improvements, Spirit is distilled from Potatoes.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament, in the ensuing Session, for an Act to enable the said JEAN JACQUES SAINTMARC, and WILLIAM DORSET FELLOWES, and STAMP BROOKSBANK, Esqrs., (who are the Assignees of certain parts or shares of, and in the rights, privileges, advantages, profits, and interest accruing and arising from, and in, the several Patents herein after mentioned,) to assign to, or otherwise vest in certain Trustees for the use and benefit of the Members of, or Proprietors in, a certain Joint Stock Company, called the Patent Distillery and Rectifying Company, and their Successors and Assigns during the remainder of the term of the said several Letters Patent, all and every the rights, privileges, advantages, profits, and interest accruing and arising, or which may hereafter accrue and arise, from or in such Letters Patent; the First of which Letters Patent (having endurance for the term of Fourteen Years from the date of such Letters Patent,) bears date the 20th day of March, 1824, for that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, the dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon-Tweed, and was granted to the said JEAN JACQUES SAINTMARC, for his "Invention of Improvements in the Process of, and Apparatus for Distilling," by means of which improvements, Spirit is distilled from Potatoes. The second of which said Letters Patent, (having endurance for the term of Fourteen Years, from the date of such last mentioned Letters Patent,) bears date the 26th day of February, 1824, for that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland, and was granted to the said JEAN JACQUES SAINTMARC, for his said Invention; and the Third of which said Letters Patent, (having endurance for the term of Fourteen Years, from the date of such last mentioned Letters Patent,) bears date the 10th day of July, 1824, for that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and was granted to the said JEAN JACQUES SAINTMARC, for his said Invention. Dated this 7th day of October, 1825.

GATTY, HADDAN, GATTY, and HADDAN, Solicitors.

ELEGANT LADIES' RIDING HABITS & PELISSES made in the first style of Fashion; also Gentlemen's Fashionable Clothing of every description, made on most reasonable terms, at S. PEARSON's, 70, Chancery-lane.

J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT solicit attention to the present Brilliant Scheme, which not only retains all the late popular attractions, but embraces for the first time since the establishment of Lotteries, and before their final conclusion, SIX OF TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS, &c. &c., exceeding One Fourth of a Million of Money, ALL IN ONE DAY, 18th of this Month (October;)—Tickets and Shares are now on Sale at J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT's fortunate Offices, No. 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket, London; where they sold in One Lottery, 12,478, a Prize of 30,000*l.* and several other Capitals; in the Lottery drawn 15th July last, 3,613, a Prize of 21,055*l.* besides other Capitals.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Lottery will be decided in one day, 18th of this Month. The Scheme contains
SIX Prizes of £20,000,
Besides numerous other Capitals. There are no Blanks, as every number will have 5*l.*—Tickets and Shares, chances for the above prizes, all to be decided the 18th of October, are selling by Richardson, Goodluck, and Co. at their Office, 104, corner of Bank Buildings, Cornhill.

EXTENSIVE NURSERY STOCK; comprising a choice Collection of Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. JOHN KING,
On the Premises, near the Goat in Boots, Little Chelsea,
On MONDAY, the 17th of OCTOBER, and FOLLOWING DAYS, at 10 o'clock,
By order of Mr. Pamplin, the Ground being let for Building.
The Property consists of a rare and choice collection of Fruit Trees; comprising standard and dwarf trained Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Pears, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Vines in pots, fine Lancashire Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries; Evergreens in the ground and in pots, consisting of variegated and green Hollies, Rhododendrons, Arbutus, Aucubas, Portugal and common Laurels, Arborvitæs, Fan Yews, Laurustinus, Box, &c.; a quantity of Geraniums; 2000 English, Scotch, and French Roses; Passiflora's Cistus, Clematis, and a variety of Deciduous Shrubs; Forest Trees, privet Hedges, herbaceous Plants, &c.
To be viewed three days preceding the Sale. Catalogues (One Shilling each, to be returned to Purchasers) to be had of Mr. Pamplin, King's Road, Chelsea; Messrs. Minier and Co. Seedsmen, Strand; at the Auction Mart, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney Road.

No Fees to Coachmen and Guards.
GENERAL STAGE COACH COMPANY.—
BATH AND BRISTOL DAY COACH.
The Company's Bath and Bristol New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the AXE INN, ALDERMANBURY, every Morning, at a Quarter-past Six, and the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at Seven o'Clock, precisely. Arrives at the CHRISTOPHER INN, BATH, at Half-past Seven, and the RUMMER TAVERN, BRISTOL, at a Quarter-past Nine, precisely.
Route—READING, MARLBRO', CALNE, AND CHIPPENHAM.
FARES.—Inside . . . . 2*l.* 5*s.* Outside . . . . 1*l.* 1*s.*
Breakfast at Maidenhead, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per Head, including Waiters; and Dine at the Castle Inn, Marlbro', at 3*s.* per Head, also including Waiters.
Also, the Company's New Light Four Inside BATH and BRISTOL NIGHT COACH, on the Principle of the Mails, every Evening from the AXE INN, ALDERMANBURY, at Half-past Four o'Clock, and from the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at a Quarter-past Five precisely, through DEVIZES, &c.
FARES.—Inside . . . . 1*l.* 18*s.* Outside . . . . 0*l.* 18*s.*
Sup at the Bear Inn, Reading, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per Head, including Waiters.
BRIGHTON, IN SIX HOURS.
The Company's Brighton New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the AXE INN, ALDERMANBURY, every Day at Half-past One o'Clock, Sundays excepted, (and calls at the ELEPHANT and CASTLE,) to No. 5, CASTLE SQUARE, BRIGHTON.
FARES.—Inside . . . . 1*l.* 1*s.* Outside . . . . 12*s.*
In case of any incivility being experienced by the Passengers travelling by the Company's Coaches, from Servants of the Company, it is particularly requested that prompt notification will be given to the Secretary, as it is the anxious desire of the Company to render all the convenience to the Public in their power: they will therefore feel obliged by any communication or suggestion, which, on any occasion, may be considered deserving of report.
, A GUARD is appointed to each of the Company's Coaches. One regular pace is observed, time punctually kept, and no frivolous stoppages allowed on the road; whereby the Company's Coaches are enabled to maintain the same principle as is adopted by the Royal Mails, without the necessity of any galloping whatever.
By Order of the Directors,
Axe Inn, Aldermanbury. C. BURTON, Secretary.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.
ROYAL MAILS.—*Holyhead*, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor—*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton.—*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham—*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton and Collumpton.—*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester—*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield—*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles).—*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.—*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.—*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.—*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen.—The above Mails leave every evening at half past seven, Sundays excepted.
POST COACHES.—*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock.—*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.—*Carlisle*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh* (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.—*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine.—*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock.—*Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.—*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport every day at five.—*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.—*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock.—*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four.—*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half past five.—*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.—*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six.—*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six.—*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon.—*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Worcester* coaches through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock.—*Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.—*Tamworth*, *Atherstone*, and *Hinckley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock.—*Derby* post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four.—*Tenby*, *Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock.—*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five.—*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.—*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening.—*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.—*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse), through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five.—*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two.—*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two.—*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.)—*Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.—*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narberth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock.—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.—N. B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.
W. WATERHOUSE and Co. Proprietors.
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BIRTHS.

On the 2d inst. at Ensemere Hill, Ulswater, the lady of John Charles Bristow, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 3d inst. in Stratton-street, the lady of George Carr Glyn, Esq. of a son.—On the 5th inst. Mrs. Krűger, 30, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. Alexander Miller, Esq. of Liverpool, to Jane, daughter of Alexander M'Neill, Esq. of Ballycastle.—On the 29th ult. at Hornsey Church, the Rev. W. Presgrave, A.M. Trinity College, Cambridge, to Sarah Isabella [illegible], of Highgate.—On the 3d inst. at Prestwich Church, near Manchester, [illegible] Pilkingsworth, Esq. of Pendlebury, to Hester Emily, fourth daughter of Robert [illegible], Esq. of the Park.—Same day, Richard Hodges, Esq. of Maidstone, to Elizabeth [illegible], only daughter of John Allsopp, Esq. of Wester Hill.—On the 4th inst. [illegible] James Cholmondeley, Esq. to the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Townshend, daughter of Lord Viscount Sydney.

DIED.

On the 14th of July last, at the Cape of Good Hope, universally respected and regretted, J. H. De Wit, Esq.—On the 24th ult. at Highfield Cottage, near [illegible], Devon, in the 76th year of his age, Francis Bateman Dashwood, Esq.—On the 30th ult. Samuel Williams, Esq. aged 71 years.—On the 1st inst. John [illegible], Esq. formerly Major of the 62d Regiment of Foot.—Same day, after a short illness, at his seat, Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire, Edw. Andrew Burnaby, Esq.—On the 2d inst. at Ramsgate, Mrs. John Udny, of Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, [illegible].

London: Printed and Published by S. D. RICHARDS, 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

ALBION CLUB

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 23. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1825. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday, the 17th of October, the tragedy of Othello. Othello, Mr. Booth (being positively the last night of his engagement); Iago, Mr. Wallack; Desdemona, Mrs. W. West; Emilia, Mrs. Bunn. To conclude with the revived grand Melo Drama, called Valentine and Orson.

On Tuesday (27th time) the Romantic Drama of Fanstus, with (first time these three years) the Innkeeper's Daughter. Mary, Miss Kelly.

On Thursday will be revived (not acted these nine years) Congreve's Comedy of Love for Love. Sir Sampson Legend, Mr. Dowton; Valentine, Mr. Wallack; Foresight, Mr. Williams; Scandal, Mr. Penley; Ben, Mr. Harley; Tattle, Mr. Browne; Jeremy, Mr J. Russell; Angelica, Mrs. Davison; Mrs. Foresight, Mrs. Orger; Mrs. Frail, Mrs. Yates; Miss Prue, Miss Kelly. With Valentine and Orson.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Monday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and Fortune's Frolic.

On Tuesday—Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and the Deaf Lover.

On Wednesday—Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and the Sleeping Draught.

On Thursday—The Marriage of Figaro, with Deaf as a Post, and Paul and Virginia, being for the benefit of Mr. Vining and Miss George.

On Friday—Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and Frighten'd to Death.

On Saturday—The Mountaineers; Octavian, Mr. James Vining, (his first appearance in London); with, never acted, the Epaulette.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—First Night of the Quadrupeds this season, with Two Imitators.

On Monday, October 17, and during the week, will be presented an entirely new Comic Historical Burletta, in Three Acts, called KILLIGREW, or King Charles at Tunbridge Wells. Principal Characters, Messrs. T. P. Cooke, Yates, J. Reeve, and Terry; Miss F. Brunton, Mrs. Tayleure, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Boden. A grand Ballet, by Mr. W. Kirby.—After which the favourite Burletta, in One Act, called MARRIED BACHELOR.—To conclude with (by the kind permission of S. J. Arnold, Esq. of the Theatre Royal, English Opera) the much admired Burlesque, entitled QUADRUPEDS! in which the Unique Stud of Horse and Ass will appear. Principal characters, Messrs. Yates and J. Reeve, who will introduce their admired imitations of different London performers.

Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2s.—Gal. 1s.—Doors to open at Six, commence a Quarter before Seven.—Half-price, at Half-past Eight.—Box Office open from 10 till 4, where Places may be taken, and a Private Box had nightly, of Mr. Campbell.

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CHAS. BESSELL, Secretary.

N. B.—The Half-yearly Dividend at the rate of 16l. per cent. per annum, together with a Bonus of 7s. per Share, may be received by the Proprietors, at the Company's Office, every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11 to 3 o'clock. The Transfer Books will be open on the 10th of October.

PATENT DISTILLERY AND RECTIFYING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the PATENT DISTILLERY and RECTIFYING COMPANY beg to announce that all the Shares are appropriated, and that upon the expiration of the period assigned by law, the Company having previously redeemed the pledge given in the Prospectus) will commence business.

The Directors have also the satisfaction of informing the Shareholders, that in consequence of the arrangements between the Directors and the Patentees and Proprietors of the DISTILLERY and RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT having been favourably varied, the Directors are enabled to delay the further calls mentioned in the Prospectus. The second call to be paid on the 1st of December, and the amount thereof to be 5l. instead of 10l. per Share.

Thirty Days previous notice of any future Call will be given.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1825.

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Catalogues (One Shilling each, to be returned to Purchasers) to be had of Mr. Pamplin, King's Road, Chelsea; Messrs. Minier and Co. Seedsmen, Strand; at the Auction Mart, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney Road.

LONDON STOVE GRATE COMPANY, opposite the Mansion House, (Manufactory, 54, Crutched Friars,) respectfully return their best thanks to the Public for the liberal support they have experienced, and beg to assure them that they will unremittingly endeavour to merit their future favours, by CONTINUING TO SELL SUPERIOR MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, for which they, since the commencement of the Establishment, have given such distinguished and decided proofs. They also solicit those who are building, furnishing, or modernizing their houses, to inspect their large and diversified assemblage of fashionable Stoves, Fenders, and Fire-irons, both elegant and plain, after the most chaste designs, calculated either for the mansion or the cottage; likewise a variety of Kitchen Ranges, with or without Ovens, Boilers, and Steaming Apparatus, either on a small or extensive scale, and on highly approved and scientific principles, embracing economy with real utility; smoke, steam, wind-up, and vertical Roasting Jacks, in great variety.

The LONDON STOVE GRATE COMPANY beg leave to apprise the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen, that they can have stoves, ranges, &c. made in conformity with their own designs, and at a very short notice; palisading, stair-case, and gallery railing, balconies, virandas, &c. executed in the reigning taste. Bells and alarums hung on unerring principles, with the utmost precision and neatness; iron chests and bookcases, cooking utensils, in copper, iron, and tin, and smith's work in all its departments. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of ascertaining the expense of fitting up their houses in any of the above branches, may be waited on in town or country, and furnished with an estimate; baths, hot-houses, green-houses, conservatories, churches, dwellings, manufactories, and warehouses, heated by steam or water, on a system of demonstrative advantage.—Patent, portable, warm, cold, and vapour baths, of the most simple construction, particularly recommended for hospitals, schools, bathing houses, as well as private families, the price from 5 guineas to 20, and upwards; the patent smoke dispersers, and various improvements for effectually curing smoky chimnies, are to be had at the above manufactory.—Prompt payment and no abatement.—Stoves and Ranges set, in town or country, by experienced workmen, on the most reasonable terms.—Please to observe—The London Stove Grate Company have no other Warehouse than the above-mentioned.—Old Ranges and Stoves taken in Exchange.

No Fees to Coachmen and Guards.

GENERAL STAGE COACH COMPANY.—

BATH AND BRISTOL DAY COACH.

The Company's Bath and Bristol New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the AXE INN, ALDERMANBURY, every Morning, at a Quarter-past Six, and the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at Seven o'Clock, precisely. Arrives at the CHRISTOPHER INN, BATH, at Half-past Seven, and the RUMMER TAVERN, BRISTOL, at a Quarter-past Nine, precisely.

Route—READING, MARLBRO', CALNE, AND CHIPPENHAM.

FARES.—Inside ..... 2l. 5s. Outside ..... 1l. 1s.

Breakfast at Maidenhead, at 1s. 6d. per Head, including Waiters; and Dine at the Castle Inn, Marlbro', at 3s. per Head, also including Waiters.

Also, the Company's New Light Four Inside BATH and BRISTOL NIGHT COACH, on the Principle of the Mails, every Evening from the AXE INN, ALDERMANBURY, at Half-past Four o'Clock, and from the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at a Quarter-past Five precisely, through DEVIZES, &c.

FARES.—Inside .... 1l. 18s. Outside .... 0l. 18s.

Sup at the Bear Inn, Reading, at 2s. 6d. per Head, including Waiters.

BRIGHTON, IN SIX HOURS.

The Company's Brighton New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the AXE INN, ALDERMANBURY, every Day at Half-past One o'Clock, Sundays excepted, (and calls at the ELEPHANT and CASTLE,) to No. 5, CASTLE SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

FARES.—Inside .... 1l. 1s. Outside .... 12s.

In case of any incivility being experienced by the Passengers travelling by the Company's Coaches, from Servants of the Company, it is particularly requested that prompt notification will be given to the Secretary, as it is the anxious desire of the Company to render all the convenience to the Public in their power: they will therefore feel obliged by any communication or suggestion, which, on any occasion, may be considered deserving of report.

*** A GUARD is appointed to each of the Company's Coaches. One regular pace is observed, time punctually kept, and no frivolous stoppages allowed on the road; whereby the Company's Coaches are enabled to maintain the same principle as is adopted by the Royal Mails, without the necessity of any galloping whatever.

By Order of the Directors,

Axe Inn, Aldermanbury. C. BURTON, Secretary.

BISH respectfully reminds the Public that NEXT TUESDAY Six Twenty Thousands, with all the other Capitals and Prizes, exceeding a Quarter of a Million in Sterling Money, must be decided; and, by Act of Parliament, there can be no more Lotteries after the present Drawings.

The success that has attended BISH's Offices since their first establishment is well known; but in the last Nine Months it has been eminently conspicuous—the following CAPITAL PRIZES having in that short period been all Shared and SOLD BY BISH.

1,804 } 3 PRIZES OF 30,000l.
2,458 }
15,756 }
3,613 } 2 PRIZES OF 21,000l.
9,776 }
6,039 }
7,034 } 4 PRIZES OF 20,000l.
15,301 }
15,556 } &c. &c. &c.

Tickets and Shares for the above Scheme are selling at BISH's Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-Cross, London.

Every NUMBER will be a PRIZE, and every Ticket decided NEXT TUESDAY, 18th Inst.

FOREIGN WINES.

CHARLES WRIGHT, WINE MERCHANT, next to the KING'S, and opposite to the HAYMARKET THEATRE, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, London, has made a still greater and the greatest possible reduction in price of the following Wines, which he warrants genuine as imported.

FINE OLD PORTS, Vintages 1819, 1820, and 1821, high-flavoured, fruity, full-bodied Wine, 60 Guineas per Pipe.

SHERRY, pale and brown, shipped by the first houses in Spain, same price per Butt, permitted from the London Docks to the purchaser direct.

FINE OLD PORT, excellent SHERRY, and *good* and superior direct MADEIRA, all at 24s. 6d. per dozen, by way of sample. Fourteen dozen of any of the above Wine, full-sized bottles, package, &c. well packed in a good Port Pipe, all included for a remittance of 20l. or half the quantity in a Sherry Hogshead, at 10l.

CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen.

OLD COGNIAC BRANDY, (Otard and Martell) 23s. 6d. per gallon. Fine Old PINE-APPLE RUM, 15s. 6d. per gallon.

C. W. begs to announce that he has just returned from CHAMPAIGNE, where he selected a large quantity of the very best Wines from the Vignerons of AI, AVIZE, and PIERRY, so long celebrated for their richness, body, and flavour. This importation is confidently warranted as of the finest quality; Mousseaux non Mousseaux, rouge et blanc, 63s. to 72s. per dozen; Claret, Sauterne, Vin de Grave Chabli, and all that character of French Wines, 36s. per dozen; the finest imported, 63s. to 72s. per dozen. Lisbon, Mountain, Madeira, (W. I.) Teneriffe, 27s. per dozen. Fine old crusted Port, 30s. per dozen.

All other Wines, Spirits, &c. in proportion. *Remittances must be sent with orders*, and *postage paid*, (or not attended to), and if the greatest satisfaction is not given, the whole of the money will be returned.

P.S. Portugal Grapes, now landing in Jars in the finest condition, at 25s. per Jar, and retail at C. Wright's Depot, Regent-street, at 10d. per lb.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS. There is not, perhaps, in the whole Materia Medica any one remedy which so effectually relieves the pain of a suffering patient as the AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP. Who can watch the writhing tortures into which a lovely infant is often convulsed during the period of dentition, without feeling sympathy for its sufferings? and who would hesitate to procure a remedy, when a remedy can be found, which is obvious by the effectual relief afforded in so many distressing cases which are daily coming to the notice of Mrs. JOHNSON? Therefore, mothers ought never to be without the American Soothing Syrup in the Nursery; for if a child awakes in the night with pain, by only rubbing the gums with a few drops of the Syrup, it will immediately open the pores, heal the gums, and thereby prevent fevers and convulsions; for should it come in competition with any other disorder, it often destroys the mother's brightest hopes.—To be had wholesale and retail, of Johnson and Co. 28, York-place, City-road; and by the appointment, of all principal Medicine Venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d. per bottle.—None are genuine, unless signed on the stamp with Mrs. Johnson's own hand-writing, as there are several spurious sorts.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUG. 20.—His Excellency the President returned yesterday morning from a tour to the northern part of the land, where he had been to quell some threatened disturbances in that quarter. It would appear that the *ci-devant* nobles of Christophe were dissatisfied at having been deprived of their late high-sounding titles, as well as jealous of the late arrangements with France, and had planned a separation of the northern from the southern part of the Republic; but fortunately the discovery was made in time to have the whole of them arrested, and sent on to different towns in the old Republic, where they now are under the surveillance of the Police, and will most probably be disposed of *otherwise*, now that the Chief of the State will have time to turn his attention to the investigation of the matter. As regards the internal tranquillity of the country, every thing is just as it could be wished.

ROTTERDAM, OCT. 7.—Sugars are high in this market, and there is some prospect of their going higher, as our refiners are in great want of the raw article, although it must be owned that the approach of the winter season may operate the other way. For 700 hoxes yellow Havannah, 12 dollars have been bid and refused, and the limited parcels of Surinams which are brought forward have commanded 11½ dollars, being ½ higher than we were quoting, and yielding a net sterling return of 40s. 3d. Our consumers and refiners anxiously hope for arrivals, but not much can be expected to come in; from the United States 2000 bags Bourbon have just arrived, and will of course command ready sales at high rates. Coffee is steady at 8 stivers the East India, 7¾ stivers the West India, but the declining appearance of the article with you has the effect of rendering our buyers very reserved. The bonds of our Trading Company are declining, and the 4½ per cent. interest guaranteed them is the only thing likely to keep them at par.—Exchange on London, two months, 39 7, short 39 9; Exchange on Paris, two months, 56½, short 57; Exchange on Hamburgh, two months, 34 15 16, short 35 3 16.

BANGOR, (MAINE), SEPT. 8.—Fire! Fire!—The fires in the woods continue to rage, destroying every thing with which they come in contact. We are told by credible persons, that the whole country from Passadunkeag to Matnawcook, on both sides of the Penobscot river, is one general conflagration; that it appears like "a sea of fire." The islands in the river do not escape; the Matnawcook islands have been completely burnt over. The distance of the range of the fire on the river is about 30 miles: the width cannot be ascertained.

We are told by a number of persons of veracity, that in the vicinity of the heaviest fire the ground actually trembled; that the roaring of fire, which sounded like thunder, was heard at the distance of 12 or 15 miles.

In other parts of the country the fire has got in among the settlements. We have it from authority which leaves us but too little room to doubt the fact, that it is raging in Williamsburg, Brownville, Sebec, Atkinson, Blakesburg, Milo, Kilmarnock, Seboois, and in most of the unsettled lands in the vicinity—and from reports, it is also doing the work of destruction in a variety of other places. It is impossible to compute the damage already done. What will be most immediately and severely felt, is the destruction of houses, barns, fences, cattle, &c.

Among the latter we have to state the burning of the house and barn of James Campbell, jun. in Kilmarnock, with most of their contents. In Maxfield the house and barn of Joseph M'Intosh; a school-house; a house and barn owned by Thomas Dewitt; a house owned by John Lunt; and one owned by J. Morse, with its contents, excepting a small quantity of clothing. The crops and fences of the above farms are almost entirely destroyed, and the soil itself much injured. A saw and grist mill owned by T. M'Intosh, and the mill-house, occupied by Wm. Sweat, and a barn of Mr. Lindsey, in Seboois, were also burnt.

A son of Winbourn A. Sweat, Esq. of Milo, returning from school, through the woods, was so badly burnt, that his life is despaired of.

Hawks and other birds were found dead, killed by the fire; and even the fish in the river did not escape. Mr. M'Intosh states, that twenty bass, weighing from 20 to 40 pounds, and numerous young salmon, shad, trout, and other small fish, were taken out of the shoal water, and found dead on the shores of the Piscataquis.

The fire is running in this town within a mile and a half of where we now write: it has done much damage to the wood lands, and occasioned considerable alarm for several houses and barns.

RIGA, SEPT. 23.—An Imperial Ukase has been prepared at St. Petersburgh for Alexander's signature, announcing his intention to appoint alternately Russians and natives to fill the civil offices in Finland; but Baron Rehbinder, Secretary of State, and head of the department for the affairs of Finland, residing at St. Petersburgh, has, it is said, refused his sanction to the measure. The Baron, it is understood, feels no reluctance on the subject, during the continuance of the present reign, being well aware of the conscientious manner in which the duties of a monarch are fulfilled by the Emperor Alexander, but he feels that at some future time his attempt to unite natives of both countries in the civil administration of Finland may produce dangerous consequences. The Emperor is said to have fallen so far into the views entertained by Baron Rehbinder, as to have suspended the promulgation of the Ukase in question.

"GUANAXUATO, AUG. 5.—I have just returned from paying a visit to the mine of Valenciana, and whether it be from my not being accustomed to see mines, or from what cause I cannot say, but I never was so struck with the sight of any work of human labour before. It is on the most stupendous scale imaginable. I went down 370 yards, which was as far as we could get for the water. The whole depth of the mine is 600 yards. They are draining it now at the rate of about four yards a-week, as I learnt from the superintendent of the mine, a Cornish miner, in the service of the Anglo Mexican Company. The mine is yielding now about 900 to 1,200 cargoes of ore a-week, each cargo 300lbs. weight. It would yield more if they had more hands. Fifteen hundred Indians are at present at work in this mine, and the Company are looking out for more. The Indians are now flocking fast to this neighbourhood. Guanaxuato formerly contained a population of 80 to 90,000 souls. It is now not more than 41,000, and of this number, one half has been added to it since the establishment of the Anglo Mexican Company here. The climate is heavenly. Thermometer, 70 to 72 deg. in the summer; in the winter, cold enough for English stoves. The resources of Mexico are just coming into activity, and they will be found enormous when they come into full play. The change in this town from what I am told it was a year ago, is most agreeable to contemplate. Shall I be ashamed to own the satisfaction I feel at seeing all this done by Englishmen, though some, I see, on your side the water, affecting to be wise in their generation,' talk of these undertakings, noble and useful as they seem to me to be, as mere bubbles and delusions?"

MADEIRA, SEPT. 17.—"Our vintage is gathering in. In the South part of the island, where the finer wines are produced, there is a great diminution in quantity, owing to a large proportion of the grape having rotted, in consequence of the unusual rains we have had throughout the summer; and the quality of what has been spared is very bad, at least it must be supposed so, as the fruit has not been sufficiently seasoned for want of heat; much of this wine will be made into brandy, I apprehend. In some parishes on the North side, the vintage has been nearly as bad, though there are two parishes, Porto de Cruz and Fayal, where the grapes look very well, and the wine will turn out well. Prices have risen three to four pound per pipe as it stands; but I expect, when the wine becomes ready to be examined in December next, that what may prove good will rise much more."

DOMINICA, AUG. 29.—This island experienced one of those awful visitations, a hurricane, on the 26th ult. Nine vessels, apparently all at anchor, were in a few moments driven on shore, and (except one) irrecoverably wrecked. The buildings immediately in this neighbourhood (seat of Government) suffered but little—at Prince Rupert very much, and the Proprietors of some estates in that neighbourhood are almost ruined: only one life lost. At Guadaloupe the storm was still more severe, and upwards of 500 persons perished."

MONTREAL, SEPT. 8.—Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in the Quebec suburbs. When the alarm was given, and a few of the neighbours had assembled round the house where the fire burst forth, it has been reported to us that a few buckets of water, judiciously applied, would have completely extinguished it: but such is the confusion incidental to occasions of this nature, at least such is the apathy of the good people of this city connected with fires, that neither buckets nor water could be brought to stop the spreading flames. This unfortunate circumstance, in connection with the combustible nature of the surrounding premises, most of the houses and out-houses being composed of wood, may be set down as the secondary cause of the dreadful conflagration which followed. It must not, however, be forgotten that at this time not a breath of wind was stirring, but scarcely had the fire extended to the adjacent house, when a very high wind arose in the south, and drove the flames with the most appalling force and rapidity in its own direction. The fearful consequence was, that the flames spread with the rapidity of lightning from house to house, and from street to street, until four sections of the Quebec suburbs became almost at the same moment one scene of devastation and ruin; presenting from the fields in the rear a spectacle at once so awful and sublime that no pen can do justice to the sensations and feelings of those who beheld it. It was not long, however, before the ringing of the fire-bells, and other instruments of alarm, collected almost all the inhabitants of the city round this scene of woe. But what could individuals do without organization, system or plan, destitute—disgracefully destitute, as this town is of every institution calculated for preventing and extinguishing fires? Nor was it until the arrival of the 70th Regiment, and some of the Magistrates with a party of policemen, that any degree of order was adopted in arresting the progress of the flames, and rescuing the lives and property of the unfortunate objects of their destruction from inevitable ruin. As to engines, it was long before any could be brought to act; and of the miserable two that had been brought up, one was perfectly useless for want of repair. However, by the judicious interference of the Magistrates and the Officers of the 70th Regiment, among whom Colonel M'Gregor, Captains Tredenick, Mackay, and Kelsal, and Lieutenant Jelf, were very conspicuous, much property was saved, and every possible exertion made to stop the desolation of the flames. But great as these exertions had been they did not prove successful until forty-nine dwelling-houses, with a considerable part of their furniture, and about an equal number of out-houses of various descriptions, had become an entire prey to the merciless and devouring element; leaving scarcely "a wreck behind," except the skeletons of some stone-houses and the chimneys of others, which looked and still look like the trunks of so many withered and blasted trees.

Houses demolished	4
Houses burnt	42
Houses injured	3
Barn burnt	1

The number of persons burnt out amounts to 338, and the ground which the flames ravaged extends to three acres in length by two in breadth.

It was a providential circumstance that the wind blew from the south, otherwise there is no doubt that the southern side of St. Marie-street, which, as it was, could only be prevented from taking fire by the great and unremitting exertions of the 70th, must have become a prey to the flames. The same observations are applicable to the western side of Campeau-street, many of the houses of which, as well as on the opposite side of St. Mary-street, were severely scorched, and were only preserved by a continual application of water to the parts most exposed to the flames. Many of the inhabitants of the houses burnt down were not aware of the danger which surrounded them until the flames had actually taken possession of their apartments, and some of them escaped to the neighbouring houses with only the blankets in which they slept, as a covering. The number of poor families thrown destitute on the world is prodigious; but in reference to the circumstance in general, it is one consolation that the fire did not break out in a part of the town where the houses and inhabitants are more numerous, and the property more valuable.

We have not been able to ascertain the extent of the loss sustained on the present occasion, nor how much of the property destroyed had been insured. The total number of houses burnt is given in the foregoing abstract—they belonged to 38 proprietors, of whom *three* on y were insured.—*Montreal Herald.*

ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

(*From the Cambridge Chronicle of October* 14.)

At a grand common day of this Corporation, held on the fifth of September last, the Freedom of the Borough, accompanied by a loyal and respectful address, was voted to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, for his firm and patriotic declaration against granting any further concessions to the Roman Catholics; and his Royal Highness having appointed Friday last (during his annual visit at Cheveley Park, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Rutland,) to receive the same, the Mayor, (John Purchas, Esq.) with several Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and a number of respectable Burgesses, occupying thirteen carriages, arrived at Cheveley about half-past eleven o'clock, where they were kindly welcomed by his Grace the Duke of Rutland, High Steward of the Corporation, and the Marquess Graham, and Colonel Trench, Members of Parliament for the town. The procession, consisting of the High Steward, the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. preceded by the mace bearers carrying the maces and other insignia of office, was then introduced into the audience chamber, where his Royal Highness, with her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, and a number of noble visitors, were assembled. The Duke of Rutland then addressed his Royal Highness as follows:—

"Sir—The Corporation of the loyal and ancient Borough of Cambridge, deeply sensible of the many private virtues which adorn the character of your Royal Highness, and cordially admiring the principles which have invariably actuated your public conduct, more especially upon that great question which, in their estimation, involves the best interests of that key-stone of our glorious Constitution—the Protestant Ascendancy in Church and State, have unanimously resolved to tender to your Royal Highness an humble and respectful tribute of their attachment, devotion, and gratitude, by soliciting you to accept the freedom of their ancient borough. Concurring most fully in the feeling and sentiments which have brought the Corporation of Cambridge into the presence of your Royal Highness, I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that the present ceremony should occur at a time when your Royal Highness is permitting me the honour, and pride, and gratification, of exercising towards you the duties and attentions of hospitality at this place. And it is also particularly gratifying to me, that in virtue of the honourable office which I hold as High Steward of the Borough of Cambridge, it should be my province to read to your Royal Highness the following Address, which I can assure you has been voted by acclamation:

"To his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, and Bishop of Osnaburgh, &c. &c.

"The loyal and respectful Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Burgesses, of the Town of Cambridge, in Common Hall assembled.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Burgesses, of the town of Cambridge, beg leave most respectfully to offer to your Royal Highness the tribute of our sincerest thanks for your firm, patriotic, and constitutional resistance to Catholic Emancipation, evinced by your Royal Highness's speech upon that subject in the House of Lords.

"We, the Corporation of Cambridge, cannot refrain from embracing this opportunity of expressing our unalterable attachment towards your Royal Highness's family, as likewise to the principles of our happy and glorious Constitution as now established in Church and State, and we feel a pride in asserting that this attachment has never ceased to characterise our ancient and loyal Borough.

"We have viewed with increasing alarm the reiterated efforts of the Roman Catholics (and their adherents) to demolish those barriers which have been erected by the wisdom of our ancestors against the encroachments of Papal power; we deprecate the admission of Roman Catholics into the Legislature, because they are the advocates of principles which, if carried into full effect, would certainly endanger, and probably subvert, the civil and religious institutions of our country. We therefore again offer our most grateful acknowledgments to your Royal Highness for your firm and patriotic support of our Protestant Constitution, and we earnestly implore a continuance of the same watchful care, the same zealous exertions, as the only means, under Divine Providence, whereby the blessings which this highly favoured land has hitherto enjoyed, can be transmitted unimpaired to future generations.

"We beg to renew the assurance of our most cordial and respectful attachment towards your Royal Highness, and in testimony thereof to present you with the freedom of our Borough, your Royal Highness's acceptance of which we most earnestly and humbly solicit.

"Given under our Common Seal at Cambridge, this fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

"BENJAMIN COTTON, Mayor."

His Grace having read the Address, the Mayor then said:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"I have the honour as Mayor, and in the name of the Aldermen, the Common Councilmen, and the Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, most respectfully to present, and humbly to solicit that your Highness will graciously condescend to accept a Burgess letter under the Common Seal, containing the freedom of the Corporation, which, in a Hall very numerously attended during the year of my worthy predecessor in office, was unanimously voted to your Royal Highness. And I earnestly request, Sir, that your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to allow your illustrious name to be registered as a Burgess of our ancient and loyal Borough. Permit me, Sir, in conclusion, to say, that proudly as this day must stand distinguished amongst the records of our ancient Borough, still prouder will it be to myself who have now the high honour of addressing and of offering to your Royal Highness this token of our esteem, gratitude, and veneration."

To which his Royal Highness was most graciously pleased to return the following answer:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I beg to return you my most cordial thanks for the very flattering proof which you have given me of your personal regard as well as of your approbation of my conduct during the last Session of Parliament, when the Catholic Question was brought into discussion, by wishing to enroll my name upon your book as a Burgess of your very ancient and loyal Borough.

"Brought up as I have ever been from my earliest youth, with the most sincere attachment and veneration for our glorious Constitution in Church and State as by law established, and in support of which his Majesty's Family was seated upon the throne of these kingdoms, I considered it as my duty, when the attempt was made to strike, in my opinion, at the very root of that Constitution, to come forward, and as a Peer of this Realm, to avow openly and honestly my sentiments.

"Truly happy am I that those of the great majority of this kingdom are in unison with mine, and especially that of this ancient Borough; and I beg to assure you, Mr Mayor and Gentlemen, that it is with the greatest satisfaction and gratitude that I accept your offer."

The Corporation then withdrew into the spacious Hall, where an elegant and sumptuous cold collation was provided. During the repast his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with his Noble host and visitors, entered the Hall, in the following order:

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, accompanied by her Grace the Dutchess of Rutland.
His Grace the Duke of Rutland, leading the Marquis of Granby.
The Earl of Westmorland, with Lady C. Manners.
The Earl of Chatham, Manners.
The Marquis Graham, E. Manners.
The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, A. Manners.
Mr. Forester Miss Golding.
General Upton, Mr. Douglas, and Colonel Trench.

On passing round the tables, his Royal Highness again expressed the gratification he experienced at receiving this testimony of attachment from the very respectable Corporation of Cambridge.

His Royal Highness and Noble friends having retired, the Mayor rose, and gave the following toasts:—

"His Royal Highness the Duke of York."
"His Grace the Duke of Rutland."
"Her Grace the Dutchess of Rutland."
"The Marquis of Granby, and prosperity to the House of Manners."

The Dutchess of Rutland, (who was standing at the door of the hall,) on hearing the health of the Marquis of Granby given, came forward to the end of the table, leading the noble youth in her hand, and said, "I am very sensible of the honour done myself, but feel so deeply affected by the emotions inspired by your kindness to my dear boy, that I cannot resist the impulse of returning my best acknowledgements for this honourable mark of your esteem; and in his name, a delighted mother entreats your acceptance of those grateful thanks, which, as yet, her son is unable to offer on his own behalf."

The Corporation were then gratified with a promenade through the extensive gardens and walks at Cheveley Park, and returned to Cambridge in the afternoon, highly pleased with the kindness and urbanity which they had experienced.

The Members, with J. Douglas, Esq. M. P. the Aldermen, and a few select friends, afterwards dined with the Mayor, whose good cheer was accompanied with his customary friendly and polite attention.

On Saturday the same gentlemen dined with Mr. Alderman Abbott; in the evening they visited the theatre, where a play and farce (at the desire of the Mayor) were performed, concluding with the national anthem of "*God save the King*," which was sung by the whole company, the audience joining in chorus.

VARIETIES.

SILK.—The following is an Account of the Total Quantity of Silk, in Pounds Weight, exported from the Port of London, for the three first Quarters of 1825:—

1825.	Italian.	Turkey, Raw.	East India.	Italian Thrown.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Qr. ending 5th April	172			
Qr. ending 5th July	4024	176	618	999
Qr. ending 10th October	23327	11743	983	20510
Total	27529	11919	1601	21509

LORD GIFFORD.

The freedom of the city having been unanimously voted by the Town Council to Lord Gifford, the Lord Provost gave an elegant entertainment to that distinguished Nobleman, at his house in Abercromby-place, on Friday.

The burgess ticket, which contains the following passage—"In testimony of their respect for a person who, in his distinguished professional career, has been selected by his Sovereign, successively, to fill some of the most important legal and judicial situations in the empire"—was presented by the Lord Provost to Lord Gifford, before dinner, in nearly the following terms:—

"I have now, my Lord Gifford, to perform a very pleasant duty, which, to myself personally, I feel most gratifying, and in my public character I feel myself particularly honoured by being the medium of transmitting, to a character so distinguished as yourself, the freedom of the ancient metropolis of Scotland. It is, my Lord, one of the most beautiful features of the British constitution, that merit is the surest road to preferment, and of this we have a noble instance in your Lordship. Long may you enjoy the honours your Sovereign has bestowed on you, and may you yet be raised to a situation still more exalted, and so be enabled to benefit in a still higher degree the great interests of the public."

To which his Lordship made a very elegant and impressive reply, stating,

"That he felt very sensibly the honour paid to him by the Corporation of Edinburgh, in conferring on him the Freedom of the City; and he begged to return also his sincere acknowledgments to the Lord Provost, for the polite and friendly terms in which he had communicated to him the vote of the Town Council conferring that honour—that the highest reward, as well as the most powerful stimulus, which any individual filling an official situation could receive, was the approbation of the public; and it was peculiarly gratifying to him, if any of the official duties it had fallen to him to discharge, as connected with Scotland in particular, had given satisfaction—that the kind reception he had met with, and the hospitality he had experienced on his visit to this country, had made a deep impression on his mind, and that it was

impossible that he should not in future take a lively interest in all that concerned its affairs, or tended to promote its prosperity, either in his official or private character. In his visit to this country he had been equally delighted with the romantic magnificence of its wild scenery, and with the splendour of the buildings of its metropolis. These, and every thing that he had met with during his residence among us, should ever afford the most pleasing subjects of recollection to his mind, and upon his return to London to resume his official labours, he should have a special pride in exhibiting his title as a citizen of such a distinguished city as Edinburgh."

Amongst the company on the occasiou were the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Register and his Lady, Sir Peter Murray, Sir George Leith and his Lady, the Solicitor-General, General Sir John Hope, Mr. Wood, Sir William Arbuthnot, and several Members of the Magistracy and Council. The band of the 17th regiment played appropriate airs during dinner, and the whole company appeared much gratified by this testimony of respect to an individual whose character and talents are so highly appreciated.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

GALE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Friday morning, soon after 9 o'clock, we experienced a sudden gale from the north-west, which continued with great violence about half an hour. During the night there had been a heavy fall of rain, but as the early part of the morning was calm, and the wind south-east, a number of sail-boats were occupied in attending vessels in the river, going to sea, when the storm came on; four of the boats, we regret to state, were upset, and five persons belonging to them perished. One of the boats belonged to Mr. Daney, with four men, three of whom were lost; the other was washed on shore in a most exhausted state, but through the humane attentions of Mrs. Boode, of Mockbeggar-hall, to which he had been conveyed, he fortunately recovered. In Oldfield's boat two men were drowned, Oldfield and the other man being at the time on board the vessel, alongside of which the boat was lying at the time. The crews of the other two boats were happily saved—the men belonging to Storer's, by ropes thrown to their assistance from the floating light, by which they were enabled to reach that place in safety, and the crew of the other was picked up by a fishing-boat. A pleasure-boat, with a fishing party of sixteen persons on board, who had gone out about six o'clock, was driven on shore near Hoylake, but the whole of them succeeded in reaching the land, though not without being completely drenched. The boat soon afterwards filled with water. Several of the small craft in the river received damage in the gale. The names of the men lost in Daney's boat are —Thomas Day, who has left a wife and one child; John M'Guire, leaviug a wife and one child; and W. Crowder, a single man. The sufferers in Oldfield's boat are—W. Copple and W. Lyon, both single men. None of the bodies have yet been found. We understand it is intended to raise a subscription for the relief of the families of Daney's men, and we shall gladly receive any donations for that beuevolent purpose.—*Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser.*

COMBINATION IN SCOTLAND.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

The operations of the only combination in the west of Scotland that has gained any temporary benefit by their exclusive measures, have at length reached a climax. We have more than once expressed an opinion that the operations of the combined colliers would soon bring the house about their ears. The central government that sits at Westminr having deemed it proper to issue a decree to the various colliers within their jurisdiction to make a fresh demand of an additional sixpence per cart of coals, the operative colliers of the pits on the banks of the Monkland canal, immediately set about fulfilling the instructions of the grand committee. Emboldened by success against Mr. Dunlop, the leaders seemed never to have dreamed of any other opposition to their legislative mandates. Fortunately, however, they had to encounter men of decided energy and public spirit, the Messrs. Dixons of Calder Iron Works. These gentlemen set the arrogant orders of the mock committee at defiance, and when the unreasonable demand was made upon them, they warned every collier in their employ who was dissatisfied with their present terms, to quit the works instanter. The colliers belonging to three of the coal-works were so prudent as to withdraw their demands; but the colliers who work at the coal pits at the village of Faskine having been so infatuated as to persevere in endeavouring to carry into effect the injunctions issued from head-quarters, their employers proceeded to eject every one of them and their families from the houses they occupied in the village; and followiug the example of the Duke of Hamilton, they wisely resolved to replace them by new workmen.

Last week presented a singular scene at the village. There was a complete rooting out of the combined, and nothing was to be seen but the packing up of furniture and the removal of families. This beautiful and romantic spot truly represented the picture of the deserted village; and many were the regrets of the poor wives and children at leaving so pleasaut a residence, and so good employers. The scene was however soon changed. The labourers on the banks of the Monkland Canal and at the Iron Works, seized the opportunity of breaking in upon the combination, and this deserving and excluded class immediately volunteered to occupy the places of the refractory colliers. For their protection, a strong body of men were procured from Glasgow and the neighbourhood. They are principally men who have been in the army, and have served in the Peninsular campaigns, and are of the most determined bravery and courage. They went up on Saturday, and have since been judiciously stationed round the country in the neighbourhood of the coal-works. They patrole night and day, and on the least alarm, they can all bear upon one point. They have got one of the houses in the village converted into a guard-room. They have a fine assortment of fire-arms; and it was a novel sight to meet with heroes who had fought at Waterloo, Vittoria, or scaled the walls of San Sebastian and Badajoz, quite busy preparing ball cartridges and all the necessary preparations of war for the protection of the peaceful workmen. As the coal pits are situated close to the Canal, it is apprehended that the colliers might attempt to cut the banks, and thus deluge the pits with water, and drown the new workmeu. These places are therefore particularly well guarded, and, if necessary, arrangements are made for bringing the dragoons in a few minutes from Hamiltou. The new workmen and their families are fast pouring into the village; and far more than are wanted can be procured. There are about 90 families from the parish of Campsie alone. There will be about 300 new miners required for the three pits. Early yesterday morning the new workmen made a successful commencement. They were accompanied by several regular bred colliers, who put things in order for them, and are to instruct them in their new profession. Fortunately, although the pits had been closed, the Messrs. Dixons had such a stock of coal and iron-stone, as placed them beyond the power of the combination. These gentlemen deserve the greatest praise for their meritorious efforts to break down a confederacy which is doing infinite mischef to the best interests of the country. The men employed at the iron works are quite enthusiastic in speaking of the kiudness of their employers. The discharged colliers were only allowed by the committee to work four days in the week—they durst not put out more coal than what amounted to five shillings a day, which they generally accomplished in a few hours. The iron-works are very brisk at present; about a hundred tons of pig-iron are manufactured in a week. From the number of labourers that passed through Camlachie yesterday morning, there is no doubt that all the hands wanted at Faskine have been already procured. We hear that a modern coal proprietor, whose name is known to the public, immediately engaged part of the combined colliers, and sent his carts to Faskine for their furniture.

At Manchester, there have been three failures of cotton speculators within the last few days; one owing about 10,000*l.*; another about 25,000*l.*; and the third nearly 50,000*l.* At present, we understand, the parties are all trying to effect a compromise with their creditors; the best composition proposed, we believe, is 5*s.* in the pound, and the lowest 1*s.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* Two of the parties have failed before under circumstances pretty similar.—*Bolton Express.*

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SALISBURY, OCT. 10.—A well known character named *John Brown*, but commonly called *Old Sabbath*, who had frequented the neighbourhood of Melksham for the last 70 years, died at Broughton Gifford, near that town, a few days since. This eccentric man's appearance constantly bespoke the most abject poverty; he regularly visited the adjoining villages as an object for the compassion of the charitable, and for many years before his death received parochial relief. There have been found secreted in the miserable hut which he inhabited 144*l.* in money, 120 shirts, 130 handkerchiefs, 32 pairs of new shoes, a quantity of old ones, and an immense collection of other articles of wearing apparel, kitchen utensils, old silver coin, forty table and tea-spoons, a silver watch, four large bags full of meat in a state of putrefaction, more than two bushels full of pieces of cheese, &c. The property was divided among ten nephews and nieces.

BALLYMENA, OCT. 6.—For a series of years no event has occurred in this neighbourhood that excited a sensation so awfully alarming as the instantaneous death of Francis Dickson, Esq. At noon-day on Tuesday the 4th inst. he rode out apparently in excellent health, left his horse at the inn of Graechill, and walked on a fowling excursion, about half-a-mile on the way to Ahoghill. His dogs made a set in a bog on the road-side; he took his piece from a lad who accompanied him—a teal sprung up—be fired, and brought it fluttering to the ground. He proceeded a few paces towards the bird, and before be had half-way reached the spot where it lay, stopped, staggered, fell, and expired! Surgical assistance was shortly afforded, but without effect, the vital spark had been finally extinguished by the relentless hand of death. He was in his 36th year, a Lieutenant on the staff of the Antrim regiment, was highly esteemed, and is regretted by an extensive circle of most respectable acquaintauces.

MAIDSTONE, OCT. 11.—At our market on Tuesday, there was but very little business doing in hops, the growers not beiug inclined to part with their stock, a further rise being expected.

At Ludlow Hops Fair, on Wednesday last, hops were in request, and above 400 pockets were weighed; 1825's sold for 16*l.* 10*s.* and 18 guineas; 1824's, from 14*l.* to 16*l.*; 1823's, from 9*l.* to 11*l.*; old ones, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.*

CHELMSFORD, OCT. 11.—The Bench of Magistrates assembled at the Shire Hall, on Friday last, had a case before them of a lamentable description, as interesting as it was extraordinary, and which occupied their attention for several hours. The circumstances related, as far as we could collect them, were as follow:—

Mr. John Hurrell, who resides at a farm called Oulverts, in Boreham, had occasion to use some arsenic for the destruction of rats, which he carefully put into a cup and locked in his bureau. On the 1st inst. Mr. Hurrell used a part of this arsenic, in the presence of a girl named Eliza Philbrook, about 15 years of age, who, it was noticed, read the word "Poison," which was legibly printed upon the packet, after which Mr. Hurrell replaced it in his bureau, locked it, and put the key in his pocket. On the day following, Sunday, Mrs. Hurrell, who is in a very forward state of pregnancy, and in a very poor state of health, on her return from meeting, spoke in the presence of the girl, of the woman who recently destroyed herself at Witham, by taking oxalic acid. On Monday morning, Mr. Hurrell put some tea into the pot, and desired the girl to add a sufficient quantity of water, and carry it to her mistress, who, with a little girl, were up stairs, which she did, and the tea-pot was again brought down for the use of Mr. Hurrell, who, on attempting to put in water, observed something white upon the leaves; it excited his attention, and induced him to taste, which being so extraordinary, he became very much alarmed. About this time Mrs. Hurrell had begun to feel the effects of that which afterwards proved to be poison, and which providentially caused a violent sickness. It then struck Mr. Hurrell to look for the poison, and on going to the bureau, it was missing; this confirmed him in his suspicions, and he instantly dispatched a little boy, about nine years of age, named Charles Choat, for some castor oil, as the best antidote he could at the instant suggest; but this little urchin, not understanding the importance of his mission, remained so long, that Mr. Hurrell himself ran to the shop, and there found the boy, apparently unconcerned, fitting on a smock-frock, a delay which was afterwards not unfairly construed, other circumstances connected, as a proof that he was au accessary to the attempt to poison. Mrs. Hurrell, as soon as her state would allow, taxed the girl with putting the arsenic into the tea-pot, promising her, that if she confessed, she would forgive her, when she related, that although she knew the powder would poison rats, she did not know that it would poison her mistress; that she put into the tea-pot two *pinches* taken between her finger and thumb (supposed about a tea-spoon full.) How she got the poison out of the bureau was not clearly shown. After this confession Mr. Hurrell desired one of his men to take her to her parents, (very industrious people who reside at Latchingdon,) directing the man to call upon Mr. Barnes, and deliver a note explaining the circumstance. At this time Mrs. Hurrell continued in a very alarming state, and the little girl was also much affected. Mrs. Hurrell as had every medical assistance, but some fears are entertained, under all circumstances, of her doing well. John Perkins, a labourer, who from his apparent stupidity or unwilling manner, gave the Honourable Chairman strong reasons for expressing his doubts whether he dare "turn round and look an honest man in the face," but Perkins proved the contrary, and as though enlightened by that circumstance, related with less ambiguity than heretofore, that which, had it been true, would have criminated the boy Choat, who the girl declared was worse than herself, as he put her in mind of poisouing her master and mistress, having said that "he wished he could get at the stuff (meaning the poison) and he would give bis master and mistress a d—d good dose." Charles Choat, who appeared a very interesting child, and spoke in a tone and manner which had more the appearance of truth than falsehood, denied what the girl had said; and related that Eliza Philbrook asked him what would be the consequence if either master or mistress died; that she showed him the powder in the pot, but he was not aware that it was poison; that after she had put the water in the pot on the Monday morning, she made an attempt to go to the kitchen door to empty it, but on observing her master, she exclaimed, "Lord, there is my master!" that he did not know but what it was whitening in the pot scraped from the wall by setting the tea-pot against it, and as to his not making haste from the shop, he did not understand that it was necessary.—Mr. W. Baker, chemist, of Chelmsford, and his assistant, Mr. Smith, proved that there was a quantity of arsenic in the water poured from the tea-leaves, but the leaves had not undergone the same test, which the Court requested might be made. Eliza Philbrook had upon her examination made a confession, that she had been guilty of putting the poison into the pot, and persisted in the boy Choat being accessary before the fact, that she showed the little girl the powder in the pot, (who upon being called acknowledged that circumstance,) but she appeared so ignorant of the tribunal before which she has yet to appear, not even understanding what was meant by her trial, that it was thought best not to allow her to sign what she had confessed. On her way to the Shire-hall she asked the matron of the gaol whether she thought she should be hung. The boy Choat was released, and the girl committed for the felony, to take her trial at the next assizes. The court was crowded to excess.

STAFFORD.—Thomas Jones, of Walsall, who, according to modern phraseology, is an *Operative*, had, on Thursday morning, reached this town, on his return from Stone, where he had been to see his friends and the races, when he called at the Waggon and Horses public-house, for the simple purpose of obtaining a little refreshment. Here, unfortunate Thomas fell in with a host of *sharpers*, who were on a *professional tour*, and not suspecting their unfair designs, he ventured a bet at their solicitation on a *prick-and-garter* trick—it was simply that he would risk his watch and 30 shillings against five pounds laid down by one of the party, on the clear and indubitable fact, that a pin which he saw inserted in a twisted garter was really sticking in it! While Thomas, who was determined he would not be juggled, had his head bent towards the table, and his eyes intently fixed on the pin and garter, he received a violent bump on the back of his pate, and while his face was pinned to the table, by one of his newly formed acquaintances, by another the whole stakes were swept off the dresser, where they had been previously laid; and in a moment, the party, consisting of seven, bolted, and left the astounded *Operative* to apply vinegar and brown paper to his bruised nose, and to meditate on his loss. Without delay, however, Jones applied to the constables, who, in a short time, discovered two of the party, viz. Henry Fawcett, a native of Portsea and Neal Mullin, an Irishman, who had lingered in the town. Fawcett had a note of the Stourbridge bank, which had formed part of the prize, in his possession; and Mullin had in his fob a watch (not Jones's), which we shall describe, as there is little room to doubt its having been obtained unlawfully. On the face of the watch, which was of silver and capped, in lieu of the usual figures to denote the hours, were the letters THOMAS CHARNEL—and on the back of a watch-paper in the interior were, barely legible, the words "*Thomas Charnel, Polesworth.*" At the head of the watch-ribbon were appended five gold seals, one of which bore this sentimental inscription: "*The hope of return takes the sting from adieu!*" If justice takes its course on this fellow, and he should have to spend seven years at Botany Bay, we are humane enough to hope he may be permitted to carry this with him, to enable him to bear his fate philosophically. Both of the men are safely lodged in the county gaol.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

DUKE OF YORK'S LEVEE.—The Duke of York had a levee, on Tuesday, at his office in the Horse Guards. The following General, and about thirty other Officers, purposed paying their respects to his Royal Highness, viz.:—Lieut.-General Sir H. Campbell, Major-General Mainwaring, Major-General Bourke, Major-Gen. Morris, Gen. Fitzroy, and Gen. Milner

Mr. Secretary Canning has been some days on a visit to his friend Mr. Ellis, at Seaford. The Brighton people flatter themselves with the hope that the illustrious statesman will honour them with his presence for a short time before he returns to the fatigues of office.

Colonel the Hon. Edward Lygon is shortly expected to lead to the Hymeneal Altar, Lady M. Cathcart, daughter of Earl Cathcart.

The Speaker has returned to his residence attached to the House of Commons, from the country excursion, with his two sons, to Brighton.

Married, on Tuesday, at St. Swithen's Church, Winchester, the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes (Dr. Coleridge), to Miss Rennell, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester.

The Honourable John Bloomfield, only son and heir of our distinguished countryman, Lord Bloomfield, his Majesty's Representative at the Court of Stockholm, arrived on Wednesday at his beautiful shooting-lodge, Knockfune, county Tipperary, accompanied by his uncle, T. Ryder Pepper, Esq. On this occasion—his first visit to the country—the numerous tenantry of his noble father collected from Oakhampton, to receive him with every demonstration of joy and attachment, and preceded his carriage for several miles with a display of rustic banners and music. This accomplished young gentleman felt highly pleased at the gratitude and affection evinced by the happy tenantry.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DERBY FESTIVAL.

	£	s.	d.
Madame Caradori - - -	52	10	0
Miss Stephens - - -	52	10	0
Miss Wilkinson - - -	52	10	0
Sir George Sitwell, Bart. - -	21	0	0
Sir Roger Gresley, Bart. - -	21	0	0

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.—A commodious chapel is about to be opened in this hospital. It has been found, after some years of strict probation, that in every large community of lunatics, a considerable number will always be found susceptible of religious consolation, as well as competent to discharge the duties of social worship.

A farmer in Moravia has just invented a new plough, which, although drawn by only one horse, produces four furrows. The Agricultural Society of that country have presented him with a gold medal.

The Society of Arts has rewarded an ingenious carpenter, named Gladwin, for the invention of a plane, which he has constructed so as to answer all the purposes of the jack plane, the panel plane, the smoothing plane, and the moulding plane.

NON-ATTENDANCE OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a Court of Aldermen could not be made until half-past two o'clock, although it was appointed for one, in consequence of the absence of the aldermen, to compel whose attendance there is unfortunately no fine.—In consequence of the great inconvenience arising from the non-attendance of the aldermen some years ago, it was agreed amongst them that the fine of a guinea should be inflicted for every breach of punctuality on occasions of the kind; and this regulation had for a time the effect of doing away the very frequent neglect or abandonment of duty.

HOAX ON THE BATH HERALD.—We have this week received a letter from the well-known Harriette Wilson, in which we are requested to obtain for her "*some funny anecdotes*" relating to a most respectable gentleman of this neighbourhood, with whom she acknowledges herself to be unacquainted, for the purpose (to use her own words) of *obliging him* "*to buy out of the book.*" Feeling such an application as an insult to ourselves, we have thought it right thus publicly to notice it; and to add, that the letter to which we allude, will, if necessary, be always at the service of the friends of that gentleman.—*Bath Herald.*

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Belzoni is at present in a situation of great embarrassment, and that the valuable collections made by her late husband, now exhibiting in Leicester-square, will in all probability be lost to her for ever, if some assistance is not immediately afforded to her, to enable her to discharge a claim of comparatively trifling magnitude.

Mr. Balcomb, so frequently mentioned in Mr. O'Meara's "Account of Bonaparte at St. Helena," and who was compelled to leave that Island while Sir H. Lowe was Governor there, has been appointed by Government to the profitable situation of Treasurer of New South Wales.

Mr. Crosdill, the celebrated violoncello player, who is just dead, came over from Paris, in July, 1821, to be present, as an instrumental performer, at the Coronation, he having also been engaged at that of George III. He was the only person present (professionally engaged) who had survived the long lapse of sixty-one years.

BOLIVAR.—The *Memorial Bourdelais* contains the following. It is only another version of a story which has already reached us through the American Papers.—"The American frigate *Persia* has arrived in this Port (Cadiz), with 150 officers of different descriptions of the Royal Army of Peru. Letters by the said frigate state, that a Negro, who was condemned to death for a murder, demanded an interview with Bolivar, to disclose to him some important information. Bolivar proceeded to the culprit, who said to him, "Should I save your life, will you save mine?" Bolivar was astonished, and, after a pause, said, "I will obtain your pardon provided you furnish me with proofs of what you have stated before the hour your sentence is to be carried into execution." "Well," replied the Negro, "proceed immediately to the room of your valet, and there you will find a poignard perfectly resembling that with which I killed Monteagudo." Bolivar proceeded to his valet's room, and there found the same poignard amongst his effects. The Negro was immediately set at liberty. It is added, that 500 persons have been arrested at Lima, accused of being concerned in the conspiracy."

General Bertrand, so well known for his attachment to Napoleon, is now building a very large cotton-spinning factory in the suburb Madelaine, at Lisle. It will cost 1,200,000 francs (about 48,000*l.*).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a very angry epistle, with the Maidenhead Post-mark, signed the "Vicar of Bray," accusing us of illiberality in a remark we made in our last paper towards Mrs. CALCRAFT, (late Miss CHESTER,) of Covent Garden Theatre, and threatening us with a legal process, and every species of persecution—at all of which we laugh. But as we have very good grounds for supposing the letter in question to be written by a Maidenhead Attorney, dictated by Mrs. CALCRAFT's mother, who resides at Hollyport, *near* Bray, *we venture to offer a few remarks. We assure our Correspondent, that we feel inclined to give every publicity to the "virtuous conduct of the Lady in question," and on* HIS *authority state, that her acquaintance with the* MARQUESS OF HUNTLY, FRED. HODGSON, cum multis aliis, *was purely platonic; so would have been her acquaintance with* UXBRIDGE, *if "Johnny from Wareham" had not called on* GLENGALL *to stop it. So was her acquaintance with "light horse and with heavy"—during her campaign at Windsor, that the youth eclipsed "brother"* IS *a brother—not a Son—as it has been ill-naturedly asserted; and that in the year* 182— *she gave her virtuous hand to J. CALCRAFT, Esq. M. P.*

REASON's *letter from Birmingham has been received; and we beg to assure him he is quite wrong, if he supposes that by the expressions we found it necessary to make on the establishment of a* PAP *School there, we are at all inimical to the general interests of the town—*TOUT AU CONTRAIRE*—we shall at all times be the foremost to advance its* REAL *welfare, knowing well the loyalty, talent, and industry of thousands of its inhabitants; and in the next session we will* SHEW *our feeling towards them.—The attack on their demagogue was called for; nor will the late motion in the* NEW *News Rooms, at all prevent us from speaking our mind, when, as in this instance, it was producing a permanent good, at the risk of a moment's unpleasantry. We shall not, be assured, either forget* REASON *or Birmingham.*

BROMPTON *begs us to inform the Theatrical Critic of the* MORNING HERALD, *that there is a* VERY GOOD REASON *for* MISS LACY *being put in* Helen Macgregor, *(bad as she played it) instead of* MRS. FAUCIT.

In our Review of the Road to Ruin, *last week, read "*mother*" for "*brother.*"*

We have received the following letter from LORD DEERHURST, *and have written for the necessary documents on the subject; and if their contents invalidate the charge alluded to, which, after all, is an* ELECTIONEERING SQUIB, *we shall immediately publish them, as a matter of the strictest justice due to* HIS LORDSHIP.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Worcester, Oct. 9. half-past three o'clock, P. M.

Sir,—This moment only am I put in possession of a paragraph in your Paper of Oct. 2, of a most cruel *and* infamous *nature, as alluding to me—containing* FALSEHOOD *of the most* HELLISH CHARACTER. *I call upon you to give me up the Writer of the letter from Worcester, whom you quote from, in that disgusting sentence, which I particularly refer to; and I shall remain here to confront the parties forthwith. I have but an instant to save Post, and beg an answer directed here.*

I am, Sir, your obedient Serrant,
DEERHURST."

THE AGE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

It is with feelings of great satisfaction we call the attention of our readers to the returns of the Revenue for the present quarter, the particulars of which are herewith submitted; from an examination of which it appears, that there is an excess in the Customs for this quarter, over the same branch of income in the corresponding quarter for 1824, of 2,038,183*l.* while at the same time the Excise presents an apparent deficiency of 1,958,159*l.*; but it will be remembered that, in the observations we made on the returns for the July quarter, we pointed out the necessity, in consequence of the alterations which had been made in the collection of those duties, to take both together, when bringing into comparison the revenue of the present, with that of the former year; on doing which, and deducting the decrease on the Excise from the increase on the Customs, an excess over the same quarter last year will be found, which, in addition to the increase in the Stamp and Post Office, make a total increase in this quarter's return, beyond that of October 10, 1824, to the amount of 137,594*l.*; but in that, as in the last quarter, must be taken into consideration the repayments made on account of the wine duties repealed, which, when properly brought forward, will make the increase far beyond the sum we have herein set down. It will be observed that the AUSTRIAN REPAYMENT is not mentioned in the official document we now publish, which, it must be borne in mind, comprised TWO MILLIONS and a HALF in aid of the *Ways and Means* of 1824; but our established income has already so considerably increased, as nearly to cover *four-fifths* of that amount in the calculation to be formed, when recurring to the absence of that essential item, in the present year. To those cavilling numskulls (and in case our words should be at all mistaken, we beg to say we mean the *Whigs,*) who are ready at every turn to question the conduct of the Ministry, it will be quite sufficient to say, that the total excess of Income in the year July 1825, over the year terminating July 1824, amounts to the sum of 1,863,695*l.*, the whole of which is of course attributable to the efforts of these beauties. The following comprises the lists of Taxes repealed since 1820:—

1821—Agricultural Horse Duty	£480,000
1822—On Malt	1,500,000
On Salt	1,300,000
On Leather	300,000
On Tonnage	180,000
1823—Assessed Taxes	2,300,000
On Spirits	720,000
1824—On Foreign Wool	350,000
On Silk	460,000
On Coals	200,000
On Rum	150,000
On Law Stamps	200,000
1825—On Wine	450,000
On Spirits	750,000
On Hemp	100,000
On Coffee	150,000
Assessed Taxes	276,000
Sugar, Iron, &c.	150,000
	£10,016,009

Out of which sum about 6,760,000*l.* comes under the heads of *Customs* and *Excise*; and on referring to the produce of these two branches of Revenue in the year ending October, 1820, we find the amount to be 35,234,805*l.*—while their produce in the October Quarter of 1825 is 35,926,866*l.*, being an increase in the five years, to the sum of 692,061*l.*, notwithstanding a repeal in them to the said amount of 6,760,000*l.* We further perceive, that the Stamp Duties, which amounted in 1820 to the sum of 8,115,482*l.*, produced last year, (although a reduction in Law Stamps took place to the sum of 200,000*l.*) above ONE MILLION; while it will be seen by this abstract, that nearly the same increase has taken place in the POST-OFFICE DUTIES:

In 1821 the Post-Office yielded	-	-	£1,331,000
1822	-	-	1,343,000
1823	-	-	1,350,000
1824	-	-	1,439,000
1825	-	-	1,501,000

All this advantage is of course the result of Whiggery, and has very little to do with HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS: they, poor fellows, to be sure are unusually popular, and they can't help it—but they owe it all to the Whigs. Only read the accounts of the Cheshire, Yarmouth, and Reading Dinners, and no one will be hardy enough after that to doubt what we are saying for a moment—they state it themselves, and they are infallible—and after this, who would not be A WHIG!

No. I.—ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years ended 10th Oct. 1824, and 10th Oct. 1825, distinguishing the Quarters.

	Quarters ended 5th Jan. 1824.	5th April, 1824.	5th July, 1824.	10th Oct. 1824.	Year ended Oct. 10, 1824.	5th Jan. 1825.	5th April, 1825.	5th July, 1825.	10th Oct. 1825.	Year ended Oct. 10, 1825.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	2,853,345	2,187,556	1,997,070	3,240,272	10,278,243	2,814,841	2,277,215	3,935,641	5,278,455	14,306,152
Excise	5,847,132	5,396,365	5,963,338	7,113,017	24,319,852	6,640,563	5,575,448	4,239,845	5,154,858	21,620,714
Stamps	1,556,810	1,663,796	1,691,588	1,759,680	6,673,874	1,536,032	1,714,819	1,822,616	1,823,519	6,997,016
Taxes under the Management of the Commissioners of Taxes, including Arrears of Property Tax	1,946,084	533,382	1,918,672	481,968	4,880,106	1,988,048	477,396	2,055,463	474,433	4,975,340
Post Office	361,000	356,000	347,000	375,000	1,439,000	366,000	367,000	369,000	379,000	1,501,000
1s. 6d. and 4s. in the Pound on Pensions	13,646	14,450	21,014	11,271	60,381	14,639	17,576	12,658	13,503	58,376
Hackney Coaches, and Hawkers and Pedlars	27,380	3,700	5,800	18,900	56,362	28,734	3,700	8,221	17,700	58,355
Crown Lands		480		486	966					
Small branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue										
Surplus Fees, Regulated Public Offices	1,295 / 15,649	5,121	2,877 / 161	500 / 17,000	3,490 / 40,931	2,411 / 17,605	22 / 8,363	5,006 / 2,133	7,439 / 28,101	
Total Ordinary Revenue	12,623,341	10,162,850	11,946,920	13,018,094	47,753,205	13,508,573	10,461,539	12,440,613	13,141,468	49,552,493
Repayment by Austria	766,667	1,733,333	-	-	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Imprest and other Monies	35,047	40,324	42,560	30,956	146,887	62,189	51,028	52,908	45,176	211,294
Total Revenue	13,425,055	11,936,507	11,989,480	13,049,050	50,400,092	13,571,055	10,512,567	12,493,521	13,186,644	49,763,787
Applied as Consolidated Fund	13,131,970	11,735,670	11,917,485	11,201,692	47,096,217	13,571,013	10,404,673	11,488,988	13,634,958	47,099,632
To pay off Exchequer Bills charged on the Annual Duties	290,085	192,427	970,138	1,843,395	3,296,035	42	104,894	1,004,533	1,543,686	2,653,155
Applied as part of the Ways and Means of the Year	13,900	9,000	1,857	3,963	17,820	-	3,000	-	8,000	11,000
Total	13,425,055	11,936,507	11,989,480	13,049,050	50,400,092	13,571,055	10,512,567	12,493,521	13,186,644	49,763,787

(For Abstracts II. and III. see page 6.)

CHESHIRE WHIG DINNER.

AIR—*The Nightingale Club.*

THE NORTHERN WHIG CLUB late in *Chester* was held,
At the sign of the Royal Hotel,
And to show you whereiu every speaker excell'd,
Is my present intention to tell.
For the cloth off the table, the Chairman got on,
And thus he address'd every own mother's son:

(*Spoken.*)—Gentlemen of the NORTHERN WHIG CLUB—you all know the rules and regulations of this here society, and if any gentleman present is not "up" to them, he'll find 'em chalked up over the chimney-piece. Every gentleman must make a volunteer speech or song, whether he can or no, or pay for a bottle, and not drink a drop of it; therefore, to make a beginning of the evening's harmony, as we have toasted the King, the Royal Family, and the people, and Mr. Fox, and so on, beg to give you LORD CREWE, (here some fellow at the end of the room very indelicately hallooed out, "we had him *long enough*," but he was instantly silenced,) the original founder of the Club' (*loud applause.*) My LORD CREWE, we beg to call on you for something.—"Certainly, Mr. President; give me leave just to blow my nose, and I'll begin directly:

I founded this feast, and by way of a rub,
Its shufflers all call me the KNAVE of the *Club*;
I sat in the House twenty-eight years about,
And just the same number of years have been out!
Down derry down.

I need'nt now tell what I managed to do,
As you al. know the good which thereby did *accrue*;
I'm extremely obliged for whatever you've said,
And shall go, in about half an hour, to bed.
Down derry down.

Bravo, bravo, very well sung, jolly companions every one!
Thus the NORTHERN WHIG CLUB all night kept up the clamour,
While *knocked up* by the wine, and *knocked down* by the hammer

The PRESIDENT, as soon as His LORDSHIP had done,
Immediately got on his legs;
As he thought Mr. WILLIAMS, his VICE, up to fun,
Said, "A toast or a song Sir, I begs."
He was chosen for VICE, to the Bar being bred,
And so in a *bar* or two instantly said:

(*Spoken.*)—My luds and gem'men of the jury—I mean of the Club—from the *accident* of my belonging to a particular profession, (*vide all the papers,*) it devolves on me to propose the health of a nobleman lately deceased—beg pardon, meant to say, memory, who, in 1795, when the TREMENDOUS *principle* of CONSTRUCTIVE *treason* was attempted to be carried into effect, completely *brushed* away the cobweb of the lawyers, like the *Broom* they now have is doing, and acted in the teeth of the judges; and, moreover, defied them to muzzle twelve men (*cries of "explain"—judges or jury?*)—and prevent them from giving a verdict! (*Bravo, bravo.*) If that nobleman had done all this, his memory stood as a bright example to all lawyers, and I therefore give, "The memory of Lord ERSKINE," which was drunk in solemn silence, and His Lordship not being present to return thanks, Mr. WILLIAMS sang, as his representative, the following:

In the late Lord ERSKINE's name, I rise to thank you all, sirs,
And feel the greatest happiness to answer to the call, sirs;
And wish to say to all those men my sentiments who catch, sirs,
That though by you an *old* WHIG called, some christened him *old* SCRATCH, sirs.

Bow, wow, wow.

I'm but his LORDSHIP's ghost, and I've merely come to thank you,
And as you drank him, were he here I'm sure he would have drank you;
So having of his memory before you made the most, Sirs,
For fear OLD SCRATCH should take his namesake, I'll "*give up his* GHOST," SIRS.

Bow, wow, wow.

Bravo, bravo, very well sung, jolly companions every one.
&c. &c. &c.

Then TAYLOR, the *Manchester* GUARDIAN, rose next,
And told them, almost out of breath,
About FARREN the Coroner's monstrous pretext,
To prevent him reporting a death.
And after he'd talked, about freedom and wealth,
They all said, "Mr. TAYLOR, your very good health."

(*Spoken.*)—Mr. President and Gentlemen, and my Lords—I'm particularly obliged to you, and drink all your very good healths in return, and your families. Mr. VICE-PRESIDENT, be good enough to give us a toast.—"You're very good Sir, but as tea 's not ready yet, I'd rather give you a bottle of wine."—"Well," said TAYLOR, "as this is LIBERTY HALL, one must excuse all the liberty they take with one, particularly as I represent the Liberty of the Press—so, a sentiment, or health, if you please, Mr. VICE-PRESIDENT."—"Certainly, certainly, Sir; I beg to propose the health of Mr. PHILLIPS, our worthy President." (*Cheering.*)—Whereon Mr. PHILLIPS rose, and thus delivered himself:

I'm PHILLIPS, the Member for *Steyning*,
Whom most of you present well know;
And, I'm proud I've the honour of gaining
The smiles which I see you bestow.
But though I'm returned for that Borough,
No *stain in* my conduct you'll see,
For I don't think you'll meet a more thorough
Good sort of a fellow than me.

Never talk of your ADMINISTRATION—
Of CANNING's and ROBINSON's rigs,
What lately they've done for the nation
Was done long ago by the *Whigs*.
We can boast every species of zealot
In Church or in State to be got,
For a REVEREND DIGNIFIED PRELATE
An *arch* BISHOP's one of the lot.

"BRAVE YORK"'s not the least fit for reigning—
His BROTHER's no more to my mind;
In short, it is only at STEYNING,
That any thing decent you'll find.
But though I'm returned for that Borough,
No *stain in* my conduct you'll see,
For I don't think you'll meet a more thorough
Good sort of a fellow than me.

Bravo, bravo, very well sung, jolly companions every one!
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. PRESIDENT, then having finished his speech,
And his nose and his breath being blown,
Said—The health I now give will be sure to please each,
As if I was giving my own;
I therefore propose, in all fullness of heart—
The health of Lord GROSVENOR, the patron of *art*.

(*Spoken.*)—Gentlemen of the NORTHERN WHIG CLUB, it is with particular satisfaction I give the health of this distinguished nobleman, (*bravo, bravo.*) He is, like a true Whig, a real lover of liberty—or rather a lover of real liberty, a supporter of the arts, and of the intellectual and moral improvements now going on at Chelsea, (*cheers*); but all that I can say cannot enhance his Lordship in your eyes, and therefore, as the old proverb goes, "the least said, soonest mended." My Lord Grosvenor's very good health, (*drank with great enthusiasm.*) "Really, gentlemen," said His LORDSHIP, "unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, still if ever I wanted words to express myself, it is on the present occasion, but you must take the will for the deed—so here goes:

I'm GROSVENOR the EARL of,
Who married a girl of
Old THOMAS, the VISCOUNT DE WILTON;
I'm a classical scholar,
And beat them all hollow
At quoting from SHAKSPEARE or MILTON.
But I flatter myself what is rather
More use—I am LORD BELGRAVE's father.
And put us together
I really doubt whether
You'll find two such, if you go farther:

About seven and twenty
Years since I had plenty
Of influence, rank, and of pay too;

And why not in power
To this very hour,
The luck of LORD BANHAM I lay too.
For the office, I car'd not a fig, Sirs,
Though its pleasant to talk and look big, Sirs;
But when *he* was granted
The place which *I* wanted,
I then turned a regular Whig, Sirs;

In an excellent station
Till PITT's ministration,
Both FOX and his party I rated,
But out—I turned stories,
And rated the Tories—
As *you* would, if so situated.
Then, here's to the GRANN REVOLUTION,
And, above all, the grand institution
Of Whig Clubs in *Cheshire*,
And every measure
They take for one FREE CONSTITUTION!!;
Bravo, bravo, very well sung, jolly compauions every one!
&c. &c. &c.

His Lordship no sooner had finished his song,
Than he ventured to give them a toast,
For of all *Courts* to which a reform could belong,
That of Chancery wanted it most.
His Lordship then gave Mr. WILLIAMS a look,
And drank to his health, and his Chancery book.

(*Spoken*) "Although, Gentlemen," said His LORDSHIP, "my eldest Son somewhat unceremoniously withdrew himself from your Club in a very clever letter to Mr. SWANICK, this time twelvemonth, yet I have no doubt you will be glad to hear that the *accouchement* of LADY ELIZABETH is expected every day; in addition to which, that you may form some conception of the *conception* of our family, I beg to inform you, my second Son's wife, LADY WILTON, has just given birth to an heir to that noble House, at the seat of her father, and my old crony, the EARL OF DERBY, (*immense applause*); I therefore drink success to MR. WILLIAM's efforts to reform the COURT OF CHANCERY; (*cheering.*)
Whereupon MR. WILLIAMS, very nearly fuddled, produced this song:

A master I have, and I am her man,
Galloping dreary dull,
A master I have and I am her man,
And I've married—from whom I wish I had ran,
With a haily, gaily,
Wretched *really*,
Riggling,
Niggling,
Galloping galloway, draggle-tail dreary dull.

Considering WHAT *I've to do now* AT HOME,
Galloping dreary dull;
Considering WHAT *I've to do now* AT HOME,
I'm a pretty bold fellow I think thus to roam,
From my galloping dreary dull,
With a haily, gaily, &c. &c.

They may talk about CANNING and others in life,
Galloping dreary dull;
They may talk about CANNING and others in life,
But *their* talk is nothing to that of my wife,
With her galloping galloway, &c. &c.

In spite of your fun which I easily twig,
At our galloping dreary dull,
In spite of your fun which I easily twig,
Though she has no *heir*, she at least has a *whig*,
With his haily, gaily,
Liberty daily,
Giggling,
Riggling,
Galloping, galloway, draggle-tail dreary dull.

And as I before said, relative to the representation of *Steyning*,—

That though I'm return'd for that borough,
No *stain in* my conduct you'll see;
For I don't think you'll meet a more thorough
Good sort of a fellow than me.

Bravo, bravo, very well sung, jolly companions every one!
Thus the Northern Whig Club all night kept up their clamour,
Till *knock'd up* by wine, they *knock'd under* the hammer.

We understand that a subscription, towards the close of the evening, was entered into to defray the expences of LADY ELIZABETH's confinement, but our reporter was obliged to start for London, before he could ascertain either the names or amount.

HONOUR.

MRS. COUTTS and *suite!* accompanied by his Grace the DUKE OF ST. ALBANS, arrived at the George Inn in Leek, about five o'clock on Saturday evening. During their stay, they *honoured** RICHARD GAUNT, ESQ. with a visit, and took their departure about seven o'clock the same evening for *Eaton Hall*, the seat of SIR EDMUND ANTROBUS, where they will remain a few days, and then proceed on their way to Scotland.---*Morn. Herald.*

* "There's *honour* for you!"
1*st Part of Henry* IV. *Act* 5, *Scene* 3.

It was our intention to have noticed very fully MOORE's Life of SHERIDAN in this day's publication, but several local events have arisen to prevent it; although we might cite a still greater reason, which is, that the book not having yet gone the round of the reading part of the community, our opinions might not receive that attention and deliberation we should wish. But it is our intention on Sunday next, to introduce the subject in as full and comprehensive a manner as the limits of an hebdomadal journal will admit, and crave until then our reader's indulgence.

The different meetings of the Whigs within these few days, constitute a certain sort of feature in the occurrences of the times, and furnish an especial cause for an apparent neglect of the life of one of their late leaders, edited by one of their HIRELING SCRIBES. In another part of our Paper will be found a very odd account of a congregation of the GREAT NORTHERN WHIG CLUB; in addition to which we have to record the inauguration dinners of the Mayors at *Yarmouth* and *Reading*, the former of which took place, as usual, on Michaelmas-day, in pursuance of the old custom of the 29th of September being set aside for the general assemblage, at dinner, of most of the GEESE in the kingdom; and when we mention that Mr. WODEHOUSE, M. P., the Honourable Mr. ANSON, and Mr. RUMBOLD, M. P.'s for the borough, with sundry others, were present, we shall be readily believed when we say that the charter was fully kept up. If it were necessary to give any particular proof of the feeling which even the parties themselves now feel, on the consequences of their late suffrages on the CATHOLIC QUESTION, the following part of one of the Member's harangues, will afford a very ample one:

The Hon. GEORGE ANSON stated, that it was *most probable* this was the *last time* he should have the houour of addressing the town *as its representative*, but whenever a dissolution took place, he should offer himself to their notice, and solicit their votes; that he had always voted *conscientiously*, and that he should be ready to lay before the tribunal of public opinion his conduct in the House of Commons; that he felt gratitude to the town for having first called him into public life; and that he would lose no opportunity of executing the trust they had reposed in him; and he concluded by proposing a toast, which he declared he gave with much sincerity—"Prosperity to the Town of Yarmouth, and a good Fishing."

Whether Mr. ANSON, by the concluding passage of his speech, was "fishing" for votes in support of the contest he anticipates, we do not pretend to determine, but it appears very certain his audience, from all that we hear, did not at all *bite;* in consequence of which he sat down to make way for his Colleague, who said very little, and as little to the purpose; after which the healths of the MAYOR and Mr. BARCLAY were given, which called from the latter gentleman the only rational part of the evening's entertainment. "LORD WODEHOUSE and the House of Kimberley" of course was given, for the purpose of affording the hopeful nephew of that family an opportunity of returning thanks; a circumstance which, some say, so offended OLD COKE last year, that he did not make his appearance at all on this occasion; while others assert that it was owing to a visit from that imported piece of German effrontery, PRINCE LEOPOLD of SAXE COBURG---and beyond this there was not a feature in the whole affair worth recording.

The affair at *Reading* is no less remarkable for the tergiversation of these political hypocrites; for it would be a difficult thing to make a soul believe that any thing short of the fear of being kicked out at the next ELECTION, could have induced the sitting members to have committed themselves in the manner they did to their own party, on this important occasion; but the fact is, that finding *even* the borough of *Reading* becoming a little respectable, they were compelled to say something that bordered on that character, and accordingly we find the following sentiments delivered by Mr. FYSHE PALMER, one of the most shameless of modern Whigs, in which he appears to have been backed by his precious COADJUTOR:

"Mr. C. F. PALMER said, during the twenty years he had been acquainted with the borough of *Reading*, there had been periods when war or angry feelings were so universal, that it was a difficult task to address a public meeting without touching on some points which went to arouse jealousy and discontent; but in the present times the case was altered; as happiness and prosperity were every where to be met. (*Hear, hear.*) From what cause the difference had arisen he could not pretend to say; but as His Majesty's Ministers had been charged with giving rise to the angry feeling, *it was but just that they should enjoy the merit of producing the change!!* Mr. PALMER then passed a *high and extraordinary eulogium on His Majesty's Ministers* FOR THE LIBERAL AND ENLIGHTENED POLICY THEY HAD PURSUED!

"Mr. J. B. MONCK remarked, *that great good had been effected during the last Sessions of Parliament*, by a judicious reduction of taxes, and many other useful measures; but above all, by that great and important feature of the Sessions, which regulated the summoning of the Juries, and secured to them more firmly the inestimable right of Trial by Jury. (*Applause.*) Here Mr. MONCK spoke *in the highest terms of praise of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers*, and proceeded to notice the Corn Laws. He said, that that important subject had been broached during the last Sessions, but had been postponed at the request of Government. He was a landlord, but although he depended mainly on the dirty acres, he thought the present code too stiff, and that it required some material alteration. The restrictions, if imposed, were of doubtful benefit to the landlord, and decidedly injurious to the community at large. 'I promise,' said Mr. MONCK, '*that whatever measure his Majesty's Ministers may introduce into the House of Commons in the ensuing Session, shall have my support; I will not then be found among their opponents.*'"

There will hardly be found a soul to believe that these two persons are the notorious partizans of CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION, the friends (as the humbug goes) of Religious Liberty, and the advocates of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—yet such is the case: and the next time the trumpery cry of Popery is raised, it will excite no small curiosity, after these harangues, but particularly the *concluding* part of MR. MONCK's, to know how they will get out of the difficulty in which they are thus become entangled.

HARD TIMES.

The harvest is in, and the quarter's accounts
Shew a balance "in favor," in many amounts;
Our jails are all empty, diminished our crimes,
Still they keep up the cry of "such very HANN TIMES,"
Fol de rol lol.

PRINCE COBOURG, through want, was at last reconcil'd
To part with the clothes of his own ROYAL CHILD;
But as *Paradise* held her almost from her birth,
You must ask of that *Eden** which held her on earth.
Fol de rol lol.

LORD DANLINGTON cannot afford to pay more
Than three thousand pounds for a horse, he's so poor;
But His LORNSHIP may yet perhaps better his *lay*,
As he spends amongst *bettors* the best of his day.
Fol de rol lol.

There's CHESTERFIELD too, though they titter and scoff,
Beyond any doubt is so wretchedly off,
That two thousand a year he can only bestow
For learning his *dancing* of MANAME LE GROS.
Fol de rol lol.

As his dear is so chaste, HUGHES was heard to remark
That no other *deer* should be *chosed* in his Park;
And unable his hunters to keep, we are told,
For ten pounds a piece has the best of them sold.†
Fol de rol lol.

LORD LONSDALE in his eye had some film, or some gnat,
(Not his "*mind's* eye," because *there is nothing in* THAT,)
But was so much distressed, he could get but about
"Five thousand" to give, for the getting it out.
Fol de rol lol.

There's CROCKFORD's so poor, having just had to pay
"Ten thousand" he lost on the *Doncaster* "Bay,"
That he vows for the future he cannot afford,
Either "hic, hæc, or *hoc*," for his next season's board.
Fol de rol lol.

ARBUTHNOT, unable to live on half pay,
To *Doncaster* went down, poor fellow, to lay
TEN TIMES his *full* pay against *Memnon* the Colt,
And because he was *distanced*, he managed to *bolt*.
Fol de rol lol.

One HUNT's so distress'd too, he's run off as well,
Having neither commission nor half pay to sell;
But being a BLACK LEG, pray don't understand,
'Tis the HUNT who sells BLACKING half way down the Strand.
Fol de rol lol.

Those epicures, who have so frequently wished
To see how GEORGE WARRENDER's table was dished,
Will grieve to hear GEORGE was so near *dished*, he took
A YOUNGER SON's *income to pay a* FRENCH COOK!
Fol de rol lol.

That GULLY, who late on the *St. Leger* won
More "*Prize*" than in all his *prize* battles was done!
Still so wants, it is feared, upon very good grounds,
He can't join, in his CARRIAGE, the BERKELEY *Stag hounds*.
Fol de rol lol.

The managers now are such paupers, they say,
Twenty pounds is the utmost *per week* they can pay;
But YOUNG and MISS FOOTE are so poor, they've thought right
To try and get elsewhere *the* SAME SUM *per night!*
Fol de rol lol.

All the talk of prosperity's humbug and cant,
When Actors can only get five pounds per rant,
Or when Singers can't get, so distressed are they grown,
But *Fire* NOTES of the BANK, for each *note* of their own.
Fol de rol lol.

At *Derby*, both SITMELL and GRESLY, whengybed,
To the Festival each TWENTY GUINEAS subscribed;
While poor STEPHENS, CARADORI, MISS WILKINSON too,
Gave *but* FIFTY POUNDS each, as *the* MOST *they could do!*
Fol de rol lol.

Your workmen, because they're in want as they say,
Have presented JOE HUME with a large silver tray,
That, though neither his talent nor fame are increas'd,
They may see one GOOD *trait* in their MEMBER at least.
Fol de rol lol.

When the poor dine each day, and can barely contrive
To get drunk every night, just to keep them alive—
When misfortunes so great as these visit our climes,
It's no wonder at all we've "such very HARD TIMES."
Fol de rol lol.

* MRS. EDEN, nurse to the late Princess Charlotte.
† See Martin's Letter to BALL HUGHES in the *Morning Herald.*

THEATRICALS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the success which has attended Mr. WARDE's appearance in London, we are compelled to say it is not judiciously followed up by the managers, and the object for which he was engaged is becoming a little more manifest; for if he is to be considered as Mr. YOUNG's substitute, what in the name of Heaven has Mr. KEMBLE to do with *Hamlet*, or *Leon?*—this is either bad policy, or injustice perhaps both. WARDE, from what we remember at the Haymarket, is the best *Leon* going.

The piece of *Lilla*, announced for representation, is by Mr. PLANCHE, the coronation *chargé d'affaires*, which has hitherto been delayed, owing to Messrs. COLNAGHI refusing to lend the artists of the Theatre any prints for the purpose of aiding their scenic attempts; and those who know any thing of that most respectable and obliging house, may be assured that nothing short of some violent insult could have induced them to withhold an assistance of such utmost importance. From the great aid they have at all times rendered the two theatres, Messrs. COLNAGHI have always possessed the privilege, trumpery as it is, of the *entrée* to both houses; but CAPTAIN FORBES went into the treasury the other morning, and without inquiring particularly about them, ordered their names to be struck off the privilege list; and though few will hardly believe it possible that the interests of a National Theatre are to be thus at the mercy of a large SEA CALF like this---yet so it is: the consequence was, they were all obliged to apologize for the insult, and so the affair ended.

A theatre, on the footing of the *Variétés*, *Gaieté*, or *Vaudeoville* of Paris, has long been a desideratum in this country, as affording a different species of entertainment to the amusements of the larger houses, and at the same time a great relief to all their pomp and pageantry; and we are glad to say that the opening of the *Adelphi*, under the direction of Messrs. TERRY and YATES, is likely to effect this very desirable object. We know no persons more qualified to render such a place of amusement prosperous, in the fullest sense of the word: they are both---scholars, gentlemen, and highly gifted artists; and while the literary and dramatic attainments of the former eminently capacitate him for the fulfilment of the important duties of its Stage manager, the other offices of the establishment will be with equal ability supported by the latter; in addition to which, the accession of such histrionic talents as they possess in their own persons, at once elevates the theatre quite beyond any character it was before entitled to. We are much delighted to record, that a success almost unparalleled has attended their first exertions, the receipts having netted something like 1,000*l.* for the six nights. The company is well selected, (we mean the dramatic one,) and the house really beautiful, although the *dress circle*, in spite of a Sunday contemporary's remark, is very little more like that of the Bath theatre, than it is like the *Five's Court*---except being both places for *boxes*. The little saloon is a perfect specimen of elegance and chastity, in its decorations---we will say nothing, in either point of view, of its inmates.

REVENUE.

Abstract 2 of the Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund in the Quarters ended 10th October, 1824 and 1825.

INCOME.	Quarters ended Oct. 10. 1824.	1825.
	£	£
Customs	1,665,034	3,730,769
Excise	6,841,860	5,150,858
Stamps	1,759,680	1,823,519
Post Office	375,000	379,000
Taxes	481,005	474,433
Miscellaneous	79,113	76,379
	11,201,692	11,634,958
Surplus Third Class, Civil List	7,827	
To Cash brought to this Account, to replace the like Sum issued out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, in Ireland, for Public Services	538,918	239,040
	11,748,437	11,873,998

CHARGE.	Quarters ended Oct. 10. 1824.	1825.
	£	£
Exchequer Annuities	21,256	21,256
South Sea Company	86,900	86,900
Bank on their Capital	179,125	179,125
Dividends	4,469,992	4,231,769
National Debt	1,212,000	1,212,000
Trustees for the payment of Naval and Military Pensions	1,400,000	1,400,000
Civil List	212,500	212,500
Pensions	93,799	96,530
Other Charges	383,624	419,920
	8,059,196	7,860,000
Surplus	3,689,241	4,013,998
	11,748,437	11,873,998
Exchequer Bills issued for the Consolidated Fund, at 5th July, 1825, and paid off out of the Growing Produce of that Fund in the Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1825		5,040,637
Surplus 10th Oct. 1825	4,013,998	
Deduct		
Issued out of the Consolidated Fund, on account of the Supplies granted for the service of the years 1824 and 1825	2,984,617	
Total at 10th Oct. 1825, to be provided for by an issue of Exchequer Bills charged on the Growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ending 5th January, 1826		1,029,381
		4,011,256

Abstract 3 of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th October, 1824 and 1825, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended 10th Oct. 1824.	1825.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	10,278,243	14,306,152	4,027,909	
Excise	24,319,852	21,620,714		2,699,138
Stamps	6,673,874	6,997,016	323,142	
Post Office	1,439,000	1,501,000	62,000	
Taxes	4,880,106	4,975,340	95,234	
Miscellaneous	309,017	363,565	54,548	
	47,900,092	49,763,787	4,562,832	2,699,138
Deduct Decrease			2,699,138	
Increase on the Year			1,863,695	

	Quarters ended Oct. 10. 1824.	1825.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	3,240,272	5,278,455	2,038,183	
Excise	7,113,017	5,154,858		1,958,159
Stamps	1,759,680	1,823,519	63,839	
Post Office	375,000	379,000	4,000	
Taxes	481,968	474,433		7,535
Miscellaneous	79,113	76,379		2,734
	13,049,050	13,186,644	2,106,022	1,968,428
Deduct Decrease			1,968,428	
Increase on the Quart.			137,594	

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Bow-street.—Information was on Wednesday lodged upon oath at this office, of the following extraordinary affair. Mr. R. S., a commercial Gentleman, (we are requested not to give his name at length for the present,) living in the vicinity of Cheapside, was travelling in Berkshire, and stopped on Saturday evening at Hungerford, and took up his abode *pro. tem.* at an inn called the Swans. In the travellers' room he found, *solus*, a gentleman of very imposing exterior, having much the appearance of a military man, and with him he got into conversation, and found him, in manners and conversation, a perfect gentleman, and altogether one of the most entertaining companions he had ever had the good fortune to meet with. He stated in the course of conversation that he had his horse there, and that being on a pleasureable tour, and liking the country thereabouts very much, he should stay for some days. They supped and spent the whole evening together, and retired to rest at the same time, occupying adjoining bedrooms. The following morning they breakfasted, and afterwards walked out together. They took the road towards Marlborough, and had gone some distance when they turned up a lane, into which they had not proceeded far, when the stranger suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket, and presenting it at the head of Mr. S. said "deliver!" Astonishment rivetted Mr. S. to the spot for a moment, but recovering himself a little he took to his heels and ran off with all his speed, followed by the stranger, who still kept the pistol levelled at him, and repeated several times the word "deliver." As Mr. S. was fast approaching some houses, he thought he no longer heard the footsteps of his pursuer, and venturing to look round, saw him making off in another direction.

When he returned to the Inn, he sent people off in different directions in pursuit of the stranger, but they could not overtake him. On Tuesday morning, two commercial travellers arriving at the Swans, at Hungerford, and hearing of what had occurred, and a description of the man, said the same person dined, supped, and slept at the Bear Inn, at Wantage, on Sunday, (the day the attack was made,) and that they spent the evening with him at that house. He left Wantage on Monday, having before he went out ordered dinner at the Bear, but he did not return, nor had he settled for his previous day's entertainment. Wantage is 15 miles from Hungerford, in a cross country direction. When the stranger left Wantage, he took the road to Newbury, but has not since been heard of. The following description of him may perhaps be serviceable:—He is about six feet high, has a light complexion, and a "singularly remarkable" (Mr. S.'s own words) Roman nose, thin, large, and very aquiline. His features are sharp and manly, and he is about 35 years of age. He had on a blue surtout, trowsers, and Wellington boots, and a black stock, and wore a watch chain suspended from his waistcoat pocket. He had altogether (Mr. S. says) the appearance, language, and manner of a military man. He came to Hungerford on horseback, and the horse (which is suspected to have been either stolen or borrowed) remains at the Swans in that town. A sharp look-out will be kept for him in various quarters.

ACADEMIC HONOURS.

One Mr. L. G. W. K. C. Klattorski, teacher of the French and German languages in Dr. Mosley's academy, at Little Ealing, complained to the Magistrates that he had been violently assaulted by two of the Doctor's pupils, Messieurs the Hon. A. Curzon, and Frederick Mansell; they having beat him on the bare head with the butt end of a heavy horsewhip, merely because he urged them to restore a valuable brooch of his, which, some time before, they had prevailed upon him to pawn, to raise money for their own use. He added, that upon his expressing his determination to seek redress for the outrage, by applying to the Magistrates at this office, Dr. Mosely endeavoured to dissuade him from so doing; and upon his persisting in his determination, the Doctor not only discharged him from his service, but said to him—"You will do no good by applying at Bow-street, for Sir Richard Birnie is my particular friend, and I shall write to him so as to stop your proceeding."

Sir R. Birnie heard this part of Mr. Klattorski's statement with no little surprise. "Sir Richard Birnie is the friend of no man who presumes to make use of his friendship as a bar to public justice," said the worthy Magistrate with much warmth; and a warrant was instantly granted against Messieurs the Hon. A. Curzon and Frederick Mansell.

They were accordingly brought before Sir Richard Birnie on Thursday night in custody of an officer; and they came attended by Dr. Mosely and a solicitor.

Mr. Klattorski had requested that a nephew of the late General Riego and a son of Mr. Hurtado, who are also pupils of Dr. Mosely's, might be requested to attend as witnesses on his behalf; but they did not come forward.

Mr. Klattorski having detailed his complaint, much in the same way as we have already stated it, Sir Richard Birnie asked Messieurs the Hon. A. Curzon and Frederick Mansell (a couple of strapping youths of seventeen, or thereabout) what they had to say in their defence; but, like prudent young gentlemen, they declined saying any thing at all—referring their defence entirely to the solicitor and Dr. Mosely. Sir Richard Birnie, however, declined to listen to the solicitor, as he knew nothing at all about the matter, and therefore the defence devolved upon Dr. Mosely, who seemed to be almost as much in the dark as the solicitor—inasmuch as he had not witnessed the *origin* of the affray. He said, that upon hearing a great noise in Mr. Klattorski's room, he went up, and found Mr. Klattorski holding the Hon. A. Curzon by the hair of his head with one hand, and Mr. Frederick Mansell by the hair of his head with the other—"in this manner," said the worthy Doctor, illustrating his description by seizing the young gentlemen, each by the poll, whilst they courteously stooped a little, so as to allow the worthy Doctor to give his illustration more conveniently—for they were something too tall for him. The illustration having been duly noted by the Magistrate, the worthy Doctor relinquished his hold, and proceeded to state that he immediately separated the young gentlemen from the enraged tutor, and they went down stairs; and that, though they afterwards went up again, with a horsewhip, for the purpose of demanding an apology, they carried the horsewhip concealed behind the back of one of them, and did not make use of it until Mr. Klattorski had struck one of them.

"How do you know that?" asked Sir Richard Birnie.

"They told me so," replied Dr. Mosely.

"Then, in fact you do not know it of your own knowledge," rejoined Sir Richard, "and I hardly every knew a person accused of assaulting another, who did not declare that the accuser was the aggressor."

Mr. Klattorski protested that he did not strike either of them.

Dr. Mosely affirmed that he did strike Mr. Mansell on the head with a poker, and that Mr. Mansell lost nearly a pint of blood in consequence.

Mr. Klattorski solemnly affirmed that he did not strike. "Whilst they were beating me," said he, "somebody put the poker in my hand, but I did not strike any body with it."

The Solicitor now ventured to join Dr. Mosely in commenting on the well-known irritability of Mr. Klattorski's temperament, and a rather stormy altercation was just beginning, when Sir Richard "nipp'd it in the bud" as it were, by declaring he would not listen to anything which was not immediately connected with the assault complained of.

This brought the parties to a "dead stand," and Sir Richard taking advantage of it, said to Mr. Klattorski: "It is the custom in this country for the accuser to repeat the whole of his complaint in the presence of the accused, and I am willing to make you every allowance as a foreigner unacquainted with our customs, but you have not stated quite so much as you did when you applied for a warrant against these young men. You then said that Dr. Mosely had threatened to write to me to stay your proceeding."

"Yes, Sir, he did," cried Mr. Klattorski; "he said Richard Birnie was his particular friend, and that he would write to him, so that it should cost me 5*l.* at Bow-street, without producing me any advantage."

"I beg your pardon," said Dr. Mosely, "that is not true—I told you, if you were determined to go to Bow-street, it would be very disadvantageous to you, as I should certainly discharge you from my house, and should also write to Sir Richard Birnie to inform him of all the circumstances."

"Which you did not do," said Sir Richard Birnie.

Dr. Mosely bowed assent.

"And if you had," continued Sir Richard, "it would have been highly *improper*, (Dr. Mosely bowed again,) and, what is worse, it would have been extremely *impertinent*—(Dr. Mosely bowed again, but not so low as before.) I will have no intervention between me and common justice," continued the worthy magistrate, "be the parties whom they may. It is not because this person is a foreigner that justice is to be denied him—the laws are as open to him as to a native of this country, however high the rank of his aggressors; and as it is evident that he has been assaulted by these young men, for no satisfactory defence whatever has been set up, I shall require them to put in bail to answer his indictment at the ensuing sessions."

They were accordingly held to bail in the ordinary sums for common assault, to wit, 20*l.* and two housekeepers in 10*l.* each; Sir Richard observing that he would not honour them by requiring extraordinary sureties. It is but right we should add that the friends of the gentlemanly youths avowed their intention of preferring a cross indictment; so the gentlemen of the long black robe may expect something to do.

Hatton-Garden.—A dame of quality, whose family name of *Creed* has long since been sunk in the assumed titles of *Duchess of Wellington* and *Lady Castlereagh*, &c. and who, previous to the date of her patent of nobility, was generally known in the *Courts* about Gray's-inn-lane by the name of the *Hon. Mrs. Peel*, came voluntarily to the outer office for the purpose of making a very interesting inquiry, viz.- whether a certain gentleman (or rather three parts of one, the remaining fourth being composed of wood) had been applying for a warrant against her. From her statement, it appeared that she and her wooden-legged friend had been solacing themselves in converse sweet, over a pot of *stout* at a *symposium* in the neighbourhood, and all went on smoothly, till unfortunately in their recurrence to days of "auld lang syne," the "gentleman" asked after the health of her son, who some few years since had received a license from his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department to "travel for his country's good." Kindly as this interest in the fate of her progeny might be intended, the worthy matron it seems thought otherwise, and considered the question concerning the *voyageur* as a piece of great impertinence, and a personal reflection. This her "honour could not brook;" so declaring that she would rather die on a scaffold than be "twitted" with the nature of "young Master Launcelot's" mission to Sidney Cove, she seized the "fancy stirring bowl" from which they had been mutually quaffing, and, with a well-directed *smeller*, brought her *Crowdero* to the ground. Having him at this advantage, she used it "not wisely, but too well;" for bestriding him like another *Trulla*, to unbuckle his wooden leg was but the work of a moment, and to break its owner's head with his own piece of timber, that of another. Her conquest was complete, but even at the heels of victory trod remorse, and the bitter reflection of what might follow now damped her triumph, and made her laurels sit uneasily. In the first moment of elation, she had thrown the leg, at once the instrument and the *spolia opima* of the fight, in the face of her frightened thrall, and quitted the field, leaving him "alone in his glory;" but soon she recollected, that it is only to a retreating enemy that a bridge of gold or a wooden leg should be afforded, and fearing lest the first use her battered beau would make of his recovered limb would be to hop on it to Hatton-Garden, she, with that celerity of decision which is the characteristic of great minds, resolved to anticipate him, and by a forced march certainly succeeded in reaching the point proposed before him. He had not yet arrived, and after waiting for some time in vain for his appearance, *her Grace* retired, expressing the strong dislike she felt to litigation, and commissioned Lee to make overtures of peace, on the basis of *statu quo ante bellum*, viz. a plaister and a pot of Perkins, to be furnished at the expense of her, the said high contracting party, with indemnity for the past, and security for the future. A subsidy to the mediator was, however, we understand, forgotten to be inserted in the treaty, and there is, of course, no speculating on the event of the negociation.

A curious instance of a temporizing conscience took place afterwards before the Magistrate. A respectably dressed female had applied to make some affidavit, necessary for the purpose of receiving a pension. The oath was read over to her, when she returned the book, without kissing it, saying, that on second thoughts she would rather not take the oath *just now*, as *she was in the family way*.

Guildhall.—This office was crowded with respectable tradesmen on Thursday to hear the re-examination of three individuals who had been in custody a few days on the charge of swindling divers persons out of parcels of goods. The names given by the prisoners were, *Henry Yates, Jonathan Thomas Johnson*, and *James Hunter Gray*. The inquiry was pursued by Mr. Alderman Birch, as to three out of a number of cases with great diligence, and occupied upwards of three hours. Mr. P. Hurd attended on the part of Yates, some of whose relatives move in the first circles, and Mr. Butler, Mr. Harmer's clerk, for Johnson.

The circumstances, as detailed in evidence, were these:—Some time in July last, Yates hired a counting-house at No. 205, Upper Thames-street, and towards the end of the following month, another at No. 7, Sherbourne-lane. At each of these Johnson and Gray were almost daily attendants—Gray, who is a gentlemanly-looking old man, in the capacity of clerk, and Johnson appearing to take part in the business, without having any particular line of duty marked out.

On the 23d of September Yates favoured Mr. Dorman, an extensive glass-dealer, in Rathbone-place, with a call. He selected an elegant suite of decanters, tumblers, &c. talked about leaving town in his carriage, and ordered the articles to be sent by three o'clock to Sherbourne-lane, when they would be paid for. The lad who was sent with the goods was directed not to leave them unless he was paid according to Mr. Yates's promise. At the counting-house he found Gray and Johnson, and presented the bill and receipt to the latter, who returned them, saying he had no orders to pay. Gray said he supposed the articles were for Mr. Yates's use in the country; that they might be left, and that it was quite uncertain when he would be there. The lad, however, seemed so determined to take away the goods, that Mr. Yates found it convenient to make his appearance almost instantly. He inquired about the packing, &c. and observed, as to the money, he was going to Bedford-square on the following day (Saturday), and would leave a check at Mr. Dorman's by twelve o'clock. The lad thrice refused to part with the goods upon any such assurances; but upon Mr. Yates becoming extremely angry, and speaking of having dealt with Mr. Dorman a great number of years, the young man became alarmed lest he should seriously offend one of his master's good old customers, and Mr. Dorman being at some distance from London, he did not see how he could ascertain the truth of Mr. Yates's assertions in convenient time. He therefore left the articles, with which, it appears, Johnson was immediately despatched to the pawnbroker's, in London-wall, where he pledged them for 6*l.* being less than half their value. In his way, however, Johnson encountered Acott and Grouett, two of the city police, who being perfectly acquainted with him, stopped and insisted on knowing how he came by the property, followed him to the pawnbroker's, and did not quit him till by his explanations, and by inquiry in Sherbourne-lane, they obtained such information from Gray as satisfied them that it would be impolitic to offer any further obstruction. But hearing of Johnson's apprehension, they resumed the inquiry, stopped the glass at the pawnbroker's, and discovered the owner. Mr. Dorman's lad was, in the mean time, a pretty constant visitor at the counting-house in quest of Mr. Yates, until on Wednesday last he found the place entirely deserted.

The second case was that of Mr. Dunnett, the toyman, at the corner of Paternoster-row, whose shop Yates visited on Tuesday the 6th inst., and looked out a backgammon-board, a set of chess and draughtsmen, and two dice-boxes, altogether of the value of about 10 guineas. Here he represented himself to be Mr. Craigs, of the firm of Craigs and Co., 205, Upper Thames-street, and ordered the goods to be taken to his counting-house there. Mr. Dunnett was determined not to part with the goods without having payment for them, and very cautiously accompanied his porter. Upon reaching the house, he found Johnson and Gray, who expressed their astonishment that he did not meet Mr. Craigs, who had just quitted the place, but said he might leave the articles if he chose. He, however, took the prudent resolution to carry them home again, and call in the morning. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Dunnett went down to the counting-house again himself; Mr. Craigs, however, had not arrived, and he left the least valuable parcel, containing the backgammon board, returned home, and sent the porter with the rest of the articles, giving him a strict injunction to bring away the goods if he could not get the money. The porter, however, disobeyed this order, for being told by Gray that Mr. Craigs was not yet arrived, and was probably detained on 'Change, where he might be found on the Hambro' Walk, or at the Hambro' Coffee-house, he left his parcel also, saying he would return at two o'clock, at which hour he was assured he would receive either the goods or the money. Upon hearing this result, Mr. Dunnett hastened to the spot himself, and with his porter spent several hours in watching in and about the premises.

A fresh case of fraud came to Mr. Dunnett's knowledge on the next (Thursday) morning, and he had for a companion for some time the porter to Mr. Wyer, of 341, Oxford-street, trunk-maker, who had left a Russia-leather dressing-case; and a writing-desk of the value of 16*l.* 10s., on the previous night.

Eleven witnesses were examined to substantiate the ordering of the abovenamed goods by Yates, the receiving of them by Gray, and the participation in keeping up the delusion by Johnson; and upon the owners of the property respectively swearing that they had never contemplated parting with it, except in exchange for cash, the Alderman made up his mind to commit all the prisoners for felony, as for stealing the articles.

The solicitors for Johnson and Yates said, they would reserve their defence, but Gray addressed the Alderman, stating, that he had only acted as a servant to Yates, whom he believed to be a respectable man, and this belief was grounded on his being sent by him to Messrs. Smith, Payne and Co.'s, twice to beg a frank, when Mr. Smith inquired after Yates, as if he was an intimate acquaintance. He was also sent to Sir William Curtis on a similar errand, and was attended to very politely by Mr. Robarts. With his pittance of 1*l.* a-week, as a clerk, and his own little property, he was above the temptation to do wrong.

Mr. Alderman Birch finally remanded the prisoners till Saturday with a full determination to commit them, and not to enter into any further charges..

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DREADFUL FIRE.—Tuesday morning, about half-past twelve o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Field, carpenter and cabinet-maker, Charles-street, Hoxton-square, which soon communicated to the whole of the work-shops, with the carver and gilder's adjoining, and threatened destruction to the neighbourhood. Several engines, which were returning from a fire in Worship-street, Norton-folgate, were promptly on the spot, and after a short time got a plentiful supply of water, and succeeded in confining the flames to the premises above-mentioned, which were reduced to a heap of ruins.

ALARMING FIRE.—On Sunday evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, an alarming fire was discovered in the house of Mr. Macleod, of Upper Barlow-street, Westminster, by some of the passengers in the street; the family were at a friend's house in the neighbourhood, and before they had arrived an entrance-was obtained by the watchman, and the lower part of the house was in flames, which were rapidly ascending. Every exertion was made as the family were not insured, and a considerable portion of property was saved. The flames burst through the first floor, and were rapidly gutting the house, when their progress was checked by a great body of water being thrown upon them, and in less than an hour the fire was totally subdued without doing further damage. A man, in endeavouring to rescue some of the property, was dreadfully scorched.

On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper room of Messrs. Creighton's machine manufactory, Lower Mosley-street, Manchester. In a short time the flames burst through the roof, and illuminated all the neighbourhood with their glare.—The engines arrived very soon after the fire was discovered, but none of them were able to project a stream of water with any effect so high as the upper story. Little apprehension, however, of the lower rooms were entertained, for the building was fire-proof, and there was no probability that the flames would be communicated to them, unless the weight of the slates and the beams of the roof broke down the arches which supported the tiled floor. This fortunately did not happen, and the damage was confined to the room in which the fire originated. It was filled, we understand, with fustian looms, belonging to Messrs. Collins and Co. whose loss may probably amount to 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.*

On Saturday, Alfred Flowers, who was committed from the Police-office, Mary-la-bonne, to the New Prison, Clerkenwell, for an assault on Mary Sullivan, by kicking her, in Oxford-street, and detained on the Coroner's warrant for causing the death of her infant, with whom she was pregnant, was brought from prison by virtue of a Judge's warrant and writ of Habeas Corpus, before the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, at his residence, at Hendon, Middlesex, where he was admitted to bail for his appearance to take his trial at the next Session for the manslaughter, himself in 500*l.* and four sureties in 100*l.* each, and for the assault, himself in 80*l.* and two sureties in 20*l.* each.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About four o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, one of the labourers employed in the repairs and improvements on the front of the house of Mr. Blades, glass manufacturer, of Ludgate-hill, fell from the scaffolding, the height of the second floor, by which his skull was so dreadfully fractured, as to cause his death on the way to the Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Tuesday afternoon, a porter, in the employ of Mr. Gilmore, tea-dealer, in St. Swithin's-lane, Cannon-street, passing the end of Finch-lane, Threadneedle street, carrying a chest of tea, fell down, and expired.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF MR. HAYWARD, OF PECKHAM.—On Monday afternoon a Coroner's Inquest was held at the Lord Wellington, in the Kent-road, before Richard Carter, Esq., on the body of Mr. Robert Hayward, late proprietor of the Blue Anchor Tavern, at Peckham. Many of the Jury, who had known the deceased several years, were deeply affected, even to tears, on beholding his lifeless corpse. They all declared him to have been in a feeble state, and his mind particularly nervous. Verdict—"That the deceased was found drowned in the canal; but whether by accident or otherwise, does not appear to the Jurors."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE BY OXALIC ACID.—On Monday evening an inquisition was held before Richard Carter, Esq., the Surrey Coroner, at the Albany Arms Tavern, Albany-road, Camberwell, on the body of Sarab Crutchfield, aged 26, who destroyed herself by taking oxalic acid. The Jury, after viewing the body, returned a verdict, "Died by taking poison while in a fit of temporary derangement."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, as Mr. W. Haddersich, son of a gentleman of large fortune, residing at Rickerscote, near Stafford, was returning from Rugeley Races, and had arrived at Silkmore-lane, about a mile from his father's house, the horse on which he rode became restive, and in his endeavours to manage him he was carried with great violence against a tree, by which he received so severe a blow upon his head that he was thrown from the saddle, and killed on the spot. The horse galloping home, alarmed the family, some of whom immediately proceeded to the place, and one of the first to discover the lifeless body was his agonized father, who is thus bereaved of an only child. The unfortunate young man was about 25 years of age. A few minutes only before the melancholy catastrophe he had parted with some friends, who had accompanied him from the races.

Thursday, about 12 o'clock, as Mr. Boycott, one of the partners of the house of Messrs. Rogers, Towgood, and Co. of St. Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, was passing through the Strand, near the Adelphi Theatre, with a great amount of property in his possession, he was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit, and dropped senseless amidst the crowd. Fortunately, a Mr Vaughan had the presence of mind to have him conveyed to the wine-vaults adjoining, where every attention was paid the gentleman; Mr. Vaughan then saw him safe to his friends, and had the pleasure of receiving their thanks for his attentions.

Miss Morgan, one of the most dashing courtezans in the lobbies of Drury-lane Theatre, and the pride of a young city banker, poisoned herself on Wednesday at her lodging in Queen-street, Hampstead New Road. She was much addicted to drinking, and was in the most abject poverty. She had taken a dose of oxalic acid, part of which was found in her wretched apartments. The deceased was a native of Warwinster, Wiltshire, of respectable parents, in trade, and she left there about two years since at eighteen years of age. She died a victim to disappointment and disease, as well as poverty.

We grieve to record a melancholy accident, which occurred at Portpatrick on the morning of Tuesday the 4th current. To enable the steam packets to get out more speedily, they have the benefit of a rope from the north side of the harbour, and, by some unaccountable accident, after H. M. packet Dasher had let the rope go, it got foul of her wheels, and coiled round them so closely, as to cause the vessel to graze, as it were, and lean against the north rocks. The mistake admitted of a speedy remedy, but though there was no real danger, a scene of confusion took place on deck. One poor woman who leapt on the rocks got her leg dreadfully shattered, and though it was skilfully amputated the same night, we regret to state that she did not long survive the operation. A male passenger, who also leaped out, had his arm broken; and these were the whole casualties that ensued—casualties that arose entirely from fear, for had the individuals mentioned remained on board, not a hair of their heads would have been harmed.—*Dumfries Courier.*

FIRE AT SCARISBRICK HALL.—On Wednesday evening a fire broke out at Scarisbriek Hall, which, for some time, threatened destruction to the whole of that ancient pile of building. The alterations and improvements, which have been going on for several years, were nearly completed; and the workmen had on that day made preparations for nailing down the floor of a large room, in the western wing of the mansion, by burning the shavings, &c. in a chimney, the construction of which seems not to have been properly attended to, for the blaze set fire to the end of a beam let into the chimney, and so communicated to the roof, which in that part was totally destroyed. The family and visiters were retiring to rest about half-past ten o'clock, when the fire was discovered. The tenantry in the immediate vicinity quickly assembled at the sound of the great Hall bell, and a messenger was despatched to Ormskirk (a distance of about three miles) for the fire engine, which arrived, and was got into play as soon as possible. Mr. Scarisbrick, with his brother, Mr. Dicconson, and the two Messrs. Fitzherbert, who happened to be staying in the house, used great personal exertions, and directed the labours of the servants and tenants with judgment, until the engine arrived, and the progress of the flames was finally arrested about three o'clock on Thursday morning. The fire was prevented from reaching the main part of the house, but the danger was considered so threatening, that the furniture and valuables were removed from every room in the mansion. Mrs. Scarisbrick, and the females of the establishment, were greatly alarmed, but we do not hear that any personal accident has occurred. The house is insured.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A few days ago, an elderly man named Stevens, who was a watchman in North-street, near the Lunatic Asylum, Lambeth, was discovered by his wife lying dead on his beat. The poor woman had arisen about five o'clock in the morning, and on her husband not having returned, it being past the usual time that he came home, she set out in search of him, and found him a corpse on the road. It is believed that the deceased fell down in an apoplectic fit, of which he died in a few minutes. His body was quite cold when discovered.

On Thursday last, as a gardener of the name of Clarkson, nearly 70 years of age, was gathering walnuts, at Upminster Hill, in this county, he fell a considerable height, and was so dreadfully injured as to survive the accident but a few minutes. He had a very short time before missed his hold, and was then only saved by his foot catching in one of the branches, from which he was with difficulty extricated; but although requested not to ascend again, he obstinately persisted.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—During a heavy squall of wind at Lytham, Lancashire, on Friday last, a small boat, in which were two men, upset; one of whom, Jonathan Brakell, clung some time to the hull, in which dreadful situation he was seen by two of his daughters, who endeavoured in vain to save him. The crew of another boat also attempted to rescue him, but were unable to reach before he sunk to rise no more. They, however, succeeded in bringing off the opposite bank about thirty individuals who were gathering cockels, and who were thus saved from impending ruin. Brakell has left a wife and family to mourn his loss. The other man who was with Brakell, is named Richard Crookall, and being very lame was utterly unable to assist himself, and consequently perished immediately after the boat upset.—*Bradford Courier.*

A distressing accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon. As a poor fellow named Wm. Partis, was assisting others to unload porter at the Castle Inn, in this city, a butt, which he was alone getting to the edge of the waggon towards the pully, was, by a sudden pull, flung from off its balance, and throwing the man on the pully, came in contact with his leg, as it hung on the cross-iron, and crushed it in a manner too shocking to describe. Partis received every assistance it was possible to render him in his situation. Mr. Scudamore, surgeon, came to his immediate aid, and after his leg had been bound up, he was conveyed to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; and although the poor fellow is suffering the most excruciating agony, we are happy to state that a hope exists he will not be obliged to suffer amputation.—*Kent Gazette.*

COMBINATIONS.

An incorrect account of the proceedings at the Associated Masters' Meeting, on Friday last, having appeared, we think it right to observe, that they met on that morning, at ten o'clock, in the Court House, M. Thompson, Esq. in the Chair. It was the time appointed for every manufacturer to deliver in a list of his workmen, who had turned out and joined the Union, and also a list of those men who had since turned in and left it. It appeared from their statements, that the number of men who had turned out was (exclusive of those of Mr. Fawcett, Messrs. Garnett, and Mr. Firth, who are now in employ) 2714; and the number of those who have returned to their work, and left the Union, only 32. After a conversation of some length, two Resolutions were passed—the one nominating a Committee of four Gentlemen, Messrs. Thompson, Lister, Rand, and another, to prepare information on the subject of "turn outs" for publication, and to publish statements accordingly, as circumstances should suggest. It is apparent that the nature of the contest now begins to assume a new aspect, and that the "molestation" suffered by some of the men, is the commencement of the catastrophe. We received the following letters last night:—

"Bradford, Oct. 12, 1825.

"The contest between the masters and workmen has existed so long, and acquired so much an appearance of permanency, that it has almost ceased to be considered any other than as a matter of course. Besides what you are acquainted with already, I have to mention, that three men were apprehended here, by a warrant from Mr. Stocks, on a charge of molesting a man who had left the Union, and returned to his employment, on Tuesday last; but, on the appearance of the parties before the magistrates, the complaint was discharged."

"Halifax, Oct. 12, 1825.

"It is stated that a number of Operatives in this neighbourhood are coming to their senses, some having signed the engagement required by the masters, not to contribute to the Union, and consequently been admitted to work again. Others, however, appear to be making a grand push for a lengthened stand out, having scoured this town in endeavouring to obtain the necessary funds; but with what success I am not able to state."

"Keighley, Oct. 12, 1825.

"Nothing worthy of notice has, this week, transpired concerning the Combers and Weavers' Union, in this town. Should the trade continue in its present depressed state a few weeks longer, the general opinion is, that hundreds of the above class will be out of employ in this neighbourhood."

"Huddersfield, Oct. 12, 1825.

"There have been no meetings either of Masters or Men since I last wrote to you. The opinions of the people here (both in and out of trade,) upon the Union, are various, according as the respective parties are interested and affected by Combination. The radicals speak in just terms of indignation against it,"

N. B. At the meeting of Operatives held yestesday week at Barstow Hill, near Halifax, it will be seen from our report, that a person of the name of Benjamin Robins made a speech, abusing the clergy. We have the best authority for saying, that this very Robins receives three shillings per week from St. James's parish, London, and has done so since February 7, 1824. The officers of that parish will doubtless be pleased to learn how their paupers employ themselves in this part of the country.

REBUILDING OF ST. PAUL'S AT ROME.—This Church (one of the oldest Christian temples in Rome) was burnt down not many months back. Cardinal Somaglia, the Dean of the Sacred College, President of the Commission for rebuilding this Church, has lately sent a begging letter to all the Ambassadors and other Diplomatic Agents at Rome, telling them that his Holiness will receive with pleasure all the gifts from the faithful of different parts of the globe for the rebuilding of the Church; but that no alteration is to be made in the plan, except such as the Academy of St. Luc shall find necessary.

THE ARMY.

The second division of the 39th Regiment of Infantry, sailed on board the Duchess of York transport, on the 4th instant, from Cork for Chatham.

The Depot of the 89th Regiment of Foot, has marched from Canterbury for Dover.

Detachments belonging to the 3d Regiment of Guards, and the 97th Regiment of Infantry, embarked on the 29th ult. under the command of Staff Serjeant Beardmore, from Dublin, for England.

Detachments belonging to the 12th, 13th, 18th, 21st, 27th, 30th, 31st, 36th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 43d, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 53d, 57th, 59th, 70th, 83d, 87th, 89th, 96th, and 99th Regiments of Foot, the Royal Staff Corps, and the Royal African Colonial Corps, embarked on the 30th ult. under the command of Staff Serjeant O'Doherty, at Dublin, for England.

Detachments belonging to the 5th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 28th, 30th, 36th, 41st, 46th, 47th, 48th, 60th, 83d, 85th, 95th, and 97th Regiments of Foot, embarked on the 4th instant, under the command of Staff Serjeant Hallinan, at Cork, for England.

GAME.—The Lovers of Game are respectfully invited to try GILBERT'S UNION SAUCE, which he has, after considerable expence, brought to that high state of perfection as must ensure the patronage of the Public, as it imparts such a rich and delicious flavour to every description of Game. GILBERT'S SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY still continues to merit the attention of the admirers of Fish.—Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 150, Strand.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. W. BEACALL, Surgeon Dentist, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence, long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, his peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every Operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten till Four.

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and most of the Nobility and Gentry use now PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL. It ought really to be generally known, that physicians have of late experienced that those who wear false hair are subject to complaints in the head, as the false hair, through the warmth, will shrink, become tight, makes a dent round the head, and prevents free circulation of the blood in the head, causes head-ache, giddiness, slight apoplexy, and other complaints: but it is proved through the aromatic Oils Prince's Russia Oil is prepared with, makes it healthy, and by often rubbing the head all over with it, when the false hair is taken off, is wholesome, refreshing, and cooling, and will prevent the above complaints; even many medical men have recommended it to the King. The Duchess of Rutland has declared in a letter to Mr. Prince, from experience, has found his Russia Oil the best article for preserving the hair. Colonel Grant has often declared to the proprietor, that from experience he has found the Russia Oil the best article for the hair.—Also a Gentleman, turned of sixty, has a good head of hair and whiskers, and not a single hair grey, and has declared it is through the Russia Oil, for he has used it constantly for the last twelve years; and when in the country and out of Russia Oil, and not having used it for a fortnight, his hair began to get harsh and inclined to turn grey, but by using it again, it became immediately soft and dark: it is really a wonder, for whoever sees him are quite surprised at his having such a fine head of hair and whiskers, without any grey at his age. The Gentleman has given the proprietor leave to mention his name and residence to respectable persons, to convince them the above is a fact. There are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen who have used constantly Prince's Russia Oil, have also declared that it is the best article for the hair. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, through the aromatic oils it is now prepared with, is acknowledged the wholesomest and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, and if used constantly not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, which hundreds of Ladies have experienced. It is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or false hair, will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which thousands of Gentlemen have experienced when used regularly. It is an old saying—'Tell the truth, and fear nobody.' If persons are bald, and the roots are entirely gone, it is against nature that any article can restore it; and if persons pretend to restore hair when the roots are gone, by any article, it is a falsity. Persons who have begun to get bald, ought to be particular to use the Russia Oil daily, or at the least every other day, as there must be a complaint in the scalp, which may go further, and carry off the hair entirely, if neglected, which has often been the case.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil—the Ounce Bottle 5s.; a large bottle containing Five Ounces, 1*l.* which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "*A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-Street, Oxford Street, London,*" on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits. Good allowance for exportation. Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as impostors are going about to counting-houses, with counterfeit Russia Oil, saying it is the genuine.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH OF HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, radically to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PERRY, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1*l.* forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post-paid.

THE great Celebrity of the late Dr. WM. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, both as a physician and botanist, is too well known to require expatiating upon. He was eminently successful in applying the virtues of herbs and roots, as a radical cure for various disorders of the human body.

Dr. Robertson's VEGETABLE MEDICINE has never failed effecting a cure in all scorbutic and chronic disorders, bilious complaints, nervous diseases, and fevers in general. Innumerable documents, from persons of the highest respectability, attesting astonishing cures, are in the hands of the proprietor for inspection.

The medicine is sold in pint bottles at eleven shillings each, and in quart bottles one pound. Orders, inclosing a remittance, to be addressed to Dr. Robertson, No. 7, Bloomsbury-square, where it is sold by the sole proprietors; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 99, Fleet Market.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are peculiarly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½*d* and 2s. 9*d.* each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street, and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Holles street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, No. 1, and Yarde, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom, Mr. Renard, No. 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of these Pills in Paris.

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS, prepared from the most choice stomachic and aperient Drugs of the Materia Medica, are proved to be unparalleled in the cure of Bilious Complaints, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Flatulency, Sick Head ache, Heart-burn, habitual Costiveness, and other complaints incident to the alimentary canal; they are also singularly efficacious in the cure of Palsy, Gout, Worms, and the Jaundice, and a powerful restorative of the system after too free an indulgence at the table, as they strengthen the digestive organs, induce a healthy action of the Liver, and promote a free and regular circulation. Females at a certain period of life should never be without them. Prepared without Mercury, or any ingredient which may endanger health by cold, requiring neither confinement or restriction of diet, nor can their virtues be the least impaired by time or change of climate.

Prepared by the Proprietor, J. STIRLING, Chemist, &c. No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, and may be had of E. Stirling, 20, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.—Those only are genuine which are signed "J. Stirling," on the Stamp Label, with his own writing.

BURGESS' ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, Corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies:"—others "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.—Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce—will keep good in all climates.—Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—*The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.*

MOURNING.

DR. WINN'S TRUE ANTICARDIUM PARIS BLACK or BLUE REVIVER, which is so much esteemed for its excellent qualities and superiority over all other Compositions that have been offered to the Public. It has the wonderful effect of restoring, in a few minutes, every description of Ladies and Gentlemen's faded Mourning, Black Hats and Coats, Silk Stockings, Crape, Lace, Silks, Muslins, Cotton, Jean Boots, &c. without injuring the texture of the most delicate article; it removes dirt and grease, will retain its virtues in all climates, and for any length of time.

T. PRICE, Oilman, near the Bricklayer's Arms, Kent-road, London, begs leave to assure persons who constantly use the above Article for restoring Gentlemen's faded Suits, that he is the sole possessor of the Receipt for preparing the invaluable and justly celebrated Mourning Reviver: and, as a proof of its rare and excellent qualities, begs to state, that he has had the most unprecedented demand for it during the last 20 years.

May be had at the Proprietor's Oil and Colour Warehouse; and, Wholesale, of Messrs. T. and C. Butler, 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London: 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; at Messrs. Barclay and Son's Medicine Warehouse, Fleet-market; Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Messrs. Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard; and, Retail, by all the principal Oilmen, Druggists, &c. in Town and Country.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBERRY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 38, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom. Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

BLOW UP
WEEN THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD AND LORD DARLINGTON.

The annals of borough electioneering in this county e seldom produced an instance of more violent party ing than now exists in the borough of *Camelford*.--- e EARL OF DARLINGTON possesses the fee-simple of t of the lands in the borough, and is, of course, the ron. He has been for several years opposed by the RQUIS OF HERTFORD, who has got possession of ne houses in the place, which are held by his *friends:* ongst these houses is one of which a partisan of the RQUIS has a lease for three lives, and to which a garden ttached. In this garden a house was erected for the rpose of accommodating certain of the *Hertfordians*, o are electors, and who, there was reason to believe, uld be ejected from their present residences by the BLE EARL. The progress of this building was care- ly watched, and as soon as it was covered in, a party miners entered the gardens and commenced sinking a ft in search of ore near the newly-erected house. Af- they had sunk the shaft to some depth, they found it pedient to commence an adit, which they drove under building, and where they experienced any difficulty their progress, they resorted to the usual mode of blast- . This last measure was fatal to the project of the *rtfordians;* a few *explosions* of GUNPOWDER in the terranean passage underneath, shook the house to the ndation, and it is now a heap of ruins!---*West Briton.*

** It appears in Moore's Life of Sheridan ,that it was a matter of at surprise to his friends by what means he raised the money to chase the eighth share of Drury Lane; various surmises have n raised: it was supposed by some Dr. Ford advanced the money, it has been thought Garrick had assisted him; it appears, from rring to the books of RICHARDSON and Co. Charing Cross, that he year 1779 they sold to him the Ticket 15,175, a Prize of 10,000*l.* cret which, from his usual habits, he carefully concealed from his nds: this money was therefore ready before the purchase was ef- ed, and may solve the problem how Sheridan, who at that time had visible means, completed the purchase.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 14th Oct. 1825.

th Regt. of Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Dunbar to be major, vice Valiant—80th , F. H. Graham to be ensign, vice Cood—96th ditto, Ensign C B. Cumberland e lieutenant, vice Ouseley—Royal African Colonial Corps, E. Cooke to be gn, vice Calder, promoted—Unattached—Lieut. T. Stevenson to be captain of ntry: Ensign T. Cood to be lieutenant of Infantry.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

YORSTON, Tottenham-court-road, cheesemonger.

BANKRUPTS.

HOBBS and W. S. HELLYER, Redbridge, Southampton, ship-builders. Sol. Dyne, 61, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

. I. JOHNS, Devonport, banker. Sol. Mr. H. W. Sole, 7, Gray's-inn-square.

G. PAIN, Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter. Sols. Messrs. Sandys and Sons, e-court, Fleet-street.

DOBSON, Hesketh-with-Becconsall, Lancaster, grocer. Sols. Messrs. Blake- and Plowman, Sergeant's-inn.

JACOBS, Windsor, jeweller. Sol. Messrs. E. Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe.

S. BRINLEY, Birchin-lane, ship and insurance-broker. Sols. Messrs. Freeman Heathcote, Coleman-street.

COLLENS, Pall-mall, man-milliner. Sol. Mr. Wm. a Beckett, Golden-square.

DICKINSON, Church-passage, Guildhall, warehouseman Sols. Messrs. Free- and Heathcote, Coleman-street.

KING, Bermondsey New road, linen-draper. Sol. Mr. D. Jones, Size-lane.

MILLIN, Berkeley-square, shoemaker. Sol. Mr. Hill, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

DIVIDENDS.

ov. 5, R. Doushery, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, mustard-manufacturer—Nov. 5, P. Compton, Beckenham, Kent, farmer—Nov. 10, R. Bowman, Liverpool, sail- er—Nov. 5, W. Oldacres, Lea-Grange, Twycross, farmer and maltster—Nov. 5, hompson and W. Walker, Wolverhampton, drapers and tea-dealers—Nov. 5, J. mpson and W. Walker, Wolverhampton, drapers and tea dealers—Nov. 5, N. inger, Liverpool, haberdasher—Nov. 5, G. Kenning, Church-street, Spitalfields, nao—Nov. 5, J. Laughton, Arbour-square, Commercial-square, master-mariner ov. 5, W. Williams, Amen-corner. bookseller—E. C. Fyffe, Cavendish-street, land-place, grocer—Nov. 5, A. Sinclair, Castle-court, Birchin lane, merchant— 8, J. Hyde, Winchester, grocer—Nov. 9, W. Quirk, Liverpool, ale aod beer er—Nov. 7, J. Clark, Trowbridge, linen-draper.

CERTIFICATES.—Nov. 5.

Forsyth, Eden-court, Carlisle, draper—J. R. Seager, Palmer-street, Stepney, ther and glazier—W. Marsh, J. H. Stracey, G. E. Graham, Berner's-street, ers—W. Marsh, J. H. Stracey, G. E. Graham, Berner's-street, bankers—J. ford, Egham, baker—J. Ashby and W. Tobitt, Lewes, millers.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Newman and W. Steel, Cumberland-mews, Mary-le-bone, stable keepers— eame and W. D. Wildish, Canterbury, wine and spirit merchants—N. V. Lee, ve, W. B. Vye, and E. Gaydon, Ilfracombe, Devon, bankers—J. H. Teulon and richta, merchants—V. F. Rivaz, C. R. Harford, and A. H. Rivaz, Lloyd's Coffee- e, insurance brokers—T. Parker, S. Stocks, jun. and W. Wilson, Manchester, o-spinners—W. Jackson and W. Lay, jun. Colchester, auctioneers—J. Crowe W. Downey, Liverpool, sail-makers—J. Holman and W. R. Dunnett, Friday- e, silk warehousemen—G. Hubbard and W. Keys, Staffordshire, attorneys— Marston, J. Shepherd, and J. Baker, comb-manufacturers—J. Burrell, I. ell, and G. Stephenson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron-founders—W. M'Murdie V. C. Pout, Epping, stationers—T. Clark and J. Hetherington, Nottingham, ge-manufacturers—W. Watts and J. Watts, Hinckley, Leicester, druggists— ee, H. Clarke, and T. Gee, Boston, bankers—J. Andrews and C. Lane, Albe- e-street, Clerkenwell, manufacturers—W. Conway and F. Joyce, Drury-lane, -manufacturers—E. Wells, C. A. Allnatt, J. Wells, and J. Hedges, Walling- bankers—J. Harker and G. C. Wiltshire, Old Bond street, silversmiths—J. tmarc, W. D. Fellowes, and S. Brooksbank, Vauxhall, distillers—H. Short, hinfield, W. R. Pope, London, general agents—J. Jones and C. Clark, Bridg- , wine-merchants.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Oct 10, 1825.

King has been pleased to present the Rev. Robert Allan to the Church and of Little Dunkeld, in the Presbytery of Dunkeld and County of Pertb, vacant resignation of the Rev. Thomas Nelson, late Minister there.

Office of Ordnance, Oct. 11, 1825.

s of Royal Engineers—First Lieutenant Hale Young Wortham to be Second n, vice Birch, retired on half-pay; Second Lieutenant John Walpole to be ieutenant, vice Wortham.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

OUNG, John's-place, Camberwell, carpenter.

ITTON, Gerrard-street, Soho, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

. HARRISON, Liverpool, haberdasher.

BANKRUPTS.

LLETT, Bath, innkeeper. Sol. Mr. Makinson, Middle Temple.

CARE, W. PRIDEAUX, jnn. and W. W. PRIDEAUX, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, . Sols. Messrs. Alexander and Son, Carey-street.

SH, Bristol, wharfinger. Sols. Messrs. Holmes, Frampton, and Loftus, n.

GGS, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, spirit-dealer. Sols. Messrs. Williams ite, Lincoln's-inn Old Buildings.

ALBRAB, jun. Old Brentford, gardener. Sol. Mr. Hartley, New Bridge-st.

DIVIDENDS.

8, W. Atkinson, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, merchant—Nov. 5, G. George-yard, Lombard-street, merchant—Nov. 5, R. Wilson, Birming- a-dealer—Nov. 4, B. N. Tate, Wakefield, Yorkshire, printer—Nov. 1, W. London, merchant—Nov. 3, J. Squire, Kendal, Westmorland, watch-maker , T. Harding, sen. and J. R. Harding, Bristol, brush-makers—Nov. 10, G. nd, Maunby, Yorkshire, tallow-chandler—Nov. 2, J. Outram and W. Liverpool, common-brewers.

CERTIFICATES.—Nov. 1.

, Regent street, linen-draper—J. Davenport, Altrincham, Cheshire, shop- G. Peake, Milton, Kent, shipwright—G. B. Clark, New Shoreham, Sussex, J. Born, Manchester, commission-dealer—F. Dent and J. Mannett, South- linen-drapers—W. Mayston, Friday-street, warehouseman—G. E. Graham, street, banker—E. Wright, Oxford-street, linen-draper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

ott and J. J. Hunt, Leicester, lace-machine-manufacturers—C. Kearney rinnet, Quadrant, Regent-street, wine merchants—J. Cradock and W. K. arey-street, silversmiths—J. Cottrell and T. Voce, Birmingham, brass- —J. Tompson and W. H. Paviour, Birmingham, brass founders—N. Mar- nd L. Kerridge, Fore-street, Cripplegate—D. Hitchin and J. Cockcroft, Yorkshire, woollen cor manufacturers—J. Whipp and Co. Burnley, Lan machine-makers—J. Chapman and J. Goodchild, Bucklersbury, umbrella- nufacturers—J. Sprigg and T. Swaine, Drury-lane, carriers—P. Brooks and S. ity-road, coach-makers—G. Roach and Co. London, merchants.

In consequence of our animadversions in last Sunday's Paper, on the conduct of a son of "Old MOLLOY the chimney-sweeper," we received the following letter:—

To the Publisher of *The Age*.

SIR—We are requested by Mr. C. M. Westmacott to obtain from you the name of the writer of that most unprovoked attack upon his character, contained in your Paper of yesterday; and we have only to add, that if you refuse to give his name and address, our instructions are to proceed against you, to recover compensation by action at law.

And we are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Covent Garden, 10th Oct. 1825. HAMILTON & ULLITHORNE.

To which we returned the following reply:—

To Messrs. Hamilton & Ullithorne.

Age Office, Oct. 11, 1825.

SIRS—In consequence of your letter of yesterday, addressed to the Publisher of *The Age*, I have referred to that Paper, and not finding the name of WESTMACOTT mentioned therein, I consider you have made a mistake in the name of the Paper.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. D. RICHARDS.

In addition to which we have only to observe, that as Mr. WESTMACOTT himself, as well as all the world, must surely be convinced *he* could never have committed the acts alluded to, there needs no further comment.

WINES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

	per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s. to 30s.
Ditto, Crusted	36s. to 42s.
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s. to 56s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s. to 36s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s. to 48s.
Madeira, West India	36s. to 42s
Ditto, East India	48s. to 60s.
Bucellas	36s. to 42s.
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s. to 36s
Claret, St. Julien	48s.
Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s. to 96s.
Sparkling Champagne	72s. to 84s.
Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s.
St. Peray, dry and spark	72s.
Chablis	63s.
Hermitage, Red and White	96s.
Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s.

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s.; Jamaica Rum, 15s.; Brandy, 25s. per gallon—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis —Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cyder, Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

A CHALLENGE FOR 1000 GUINEAS.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER, and PERFUMER, No. 181, FLEET-STREET, (Two Doors from Fetter-lane, claims the honour of announcing that by the urgent request of many distinguished friends, who so highly patronised him while conducting Mr. Money's business, he has opened an Establishment, and respectfully solicits the attention of the connoisseurs in the scientific Art of Hair-cutting. By many years application to this particular department of his profession in London and Paris, he is enabled to introduce a new and peculiar system, never contemplated by the vulgar empirics who presume to call themselves Hair cutters, but who in fact only destroy the head of hair. Moss's style rigidly adhering to fashion, always adapts itself to each particular countenance (the grand desideratum), and his intercourse with the Courts of Europe furnishes him with a never failing variety. Moss begs to state that his personal attention, and that of his Chief Artist (late with Money), are devoted to Hair-cutting, as he never trusts so important an operation to inexperienced apprentice boys.

The beautiful system of fabricating perukes, scalps, and beads of hair, (Secundum Naturam) has claimed Moss's particular attention, and he submits to the Beau Monde an exquisite specimen of talent in his new system of Wig making, every hair is singly inserted, the superfices of the skin and complexional colours of the head are astonishingly imitated—the whole forming a coup dœil, the most brilliant and natural, calculated to embellish the charms of youth or cover the deficiencies of age.

Moss has prepared a superlative choice of Ladies' Fronts, on a new system, that always retain their curl. Platts and Curls, in all the variegated Tints and shades of nature, which, with an assortment of French Perfumery, he invites his best friends—the public—to examine. Patent Hair Brushes on Moss's new plan, are ready for the taste of the curious; and for One Thousand Guineas he challenges competition with all Europe in every branch of his Profession.—Vivat Rex et industria omnia vincit.

PERRING'S PATENT DOUBLE-EDGED.—The long existing prejudice against Silk Hats is now entirely removed by the above discovery. The PATENT DOUBLE-EDGED SILK HAT, having an extra quantity of Napping on the square, will bear the most rough usage, is calculated for all weathers, and, unlike the common-made Silk Hat, will wear equally all over, retaining their shape and beauty to the last. Time, the only fair test, has brought these inimitable Hats into universal repute. The Economical may now purchase with perfect safety a Hat, possessing every necessary good quality, in any shape, at 17s.

An extensive assortment of Ladies' fine Beaver Bonnets, of the newest shapes, elegantly trimmed, from One to Two Sovereigns.

Gentlemen's warranted Water-Proof Beaver Hats, made as they should be, combining all the various fashions, 20s. 28s. 26s.

J. P. in presenting his Hats to public inspection, is zealously determined to unite principle with economy. All Hats will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wishes of the discerning.

Warehouses, 413, Strand, two doors from the Adelphi Theatre, and 8, Angel-terrace, Hammersmith.

Gentlemen residing in the country may meet with the earliest attention to their orders by a remittance, or an order for payment in London. For the size, apply a piece of string round the outside of the Hat, where the band goes, and send the exact length.

SUPERIOR FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and others.—By the King's Royal Letters Patent.—Of all new introductions in Domestic Economy, none have ever met with more universal approbation than ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY AND PATENT GROATS;

they completely supersede the use of the common Pearl Barley or Embden Grotts, for a Superior Beverage is produced in *Ten Minutes*, and at *One Half the Expense*. These Nutritious Preparations have been submitted to the Medical Profession throughout the United Kingdom, and have met with the most decided approval and recommendation; in fact, many Physicians of the greatest celebrity have declared, that the Patent Preparations of Barley and Groats excel all other articles in use, as a Food for Children, &c. The Patent Barley makes superior Barley Water in Ten Minutes, and is infinitely better than the common Barley for thickening Veal, Mutton, and other Broths: it is also in the highest repute for making a most delicious Pudding or Custard. The Patent Groats produce in Ten Minutes an excellent, smooth, and delicate Gruel, which, owing to the Patent mode of preparation, will never turn sour on the stomach.

Sold Retail by all Grocers and Druggists in the Kingdom, and Wholesale by the Sole Inventor, Patentee, &c. MATTHIAS ROBINSON and Co. No. 64, Red Rion-street, Holborn, London.

*** Several imitations, under the titles of "Anti-Patent," "Prepared," &c. which are gross impositions, being daily offered to the Public, particular care should be taken to observe that the words *Robinson's Patent*, the *Royal Arms*, and the signature of *Matts. Robinson*, are affixed to each Package, as none others are genuine.

FEATHER BED, MATTRESS BEDDING, and FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 69, HIGH HOLBORN, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—E. SLATER, (from 40, Oxford-street) begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that having removed to the above Spacious Premises, he has now an opportunity of offering for sale an entire new and extensive Stock of Bedding, Upholstery, and Cabinet Furniture, of the best manufacture and most modern style; comprising elegant Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Pedestal Sideboards, sets of Mahogany Dining Tables, Rose-wood and Mahogany Card and Pembroke ditto, Chairs, Sofas and Couches of every description, Glasses, Dressing Tables, Stands, &c. Houses completely furnished by this Manufactory on the shortest notice and most advantageous terms.—Feathers and Feather Beds well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

FEATHERS.

Capital Feathers	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	and	1s. 9d. per lb.
Best Grey Goose		2s.	and	2s. 6d.
Excellent White Goose		3s.		
Real White Dantzic		3s. 3d.	and	3s. 6d.

Hudson Bay, Mecklenbergh, &c.

All the above Feathers are warranted to be sweet, clean, and free from any smell, as they are stoved by a new process, and not sold in that undressed state which is too often the case.—Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.

BEDDING.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Feather Beds, from	2	5	0	to	3	3	0
Best Grey Goose Beds	3	10	0	to	5	10	0
Best White Dantzic Beds	4	10	0	to	6	10	0
Full size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only					8	10	0
Flock Bed and Bolster	0	15	0	to	1	4	0
MATTRESSES.							
Mattresses	0	10	0	to	1	8	0
Real Horse Hair and Wool Ditto, made in the French style, equally cheap.							
Palliass	0	14	0	to	1	4	0

BEDSTEADS.—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

BEDSTEADS WITH FURNITURES.—Four-post with Moreen and Chintz Furnitures, full draperies, fringed, remarkably cheap! Tent, Waterloo, French, and other curious shapes, equally cheap, and ready for inspection.—Bedsteads, with or without Furniture, made to any size, and Bedding to fit them.

A large assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts.—Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian Carpeting, made up and laid down to any dimensions. Feather Beds dressed.—Old Mattresses re made and cured of the Moth by a new process.—Shipping, Hotels, Schools, Lodging Houses, and the Trade, supplied on very low terms, for present Cash only; as also at his Manufactory, No. 22, Queen's Buildings, Brompton, (below Sloane-street, and directly opposite the half mile stone from Hyde Park Corner.)

*** Please to observe the name of SLATER.

ESTABLISHED ANNO 1792.

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER SCIENTIFIC RIDING and DRIVING ACADEMY, (late Jones's),

NEAR THE MAGDALEN, BLACKFRIARS' ROAD.

C. STEWARD most respectfully solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his Establishment, which, for general comfort, docility of horses, and for acquiring an easy, expeditious, and graceful system, is acknowledged to stand unrivalled in the Kingdom. C. S. begs to observe, that tuition in driving had its origin in his Academy, and one lesson will prove his superior knowledge of the above art. Perfect steady Ponies are kept for the younger branches of Families of both sexes. The School is lighted every Evening from Five to Eight o'clock, during the Winter Season, for teaching, and Subscribers for exercise.—Horses broke for every purpose, and taken in at livery.—Ladies' Horses, Gentlemen's ditto, Tandems and Gigs of the first quality, to be Let, and a Groom to attend them if required.—N.B. Horses taken in at livery.—Advice given in purchasing Horses.

TERMS.—No ENTRANCE AND NO FINES.

RIDING.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Six Lessons in the School	1	1	0
Single ditto	0	5	0
Per Month, or when convenient, 28 Lessons	3	13	6
Per Quarter's Subscription	5	5	0
Lesson on the Road, when complete in School	0	10	6
Per Annum	15	15	0

Lessons to be paid for on Entrance.

DRIVING.			
Four in Hand, to complete	10	10	0
Curricle or Tandem, ditto	5	5	0
Single Horse, ditto	3	3	0
Single Lesson	1	1	0

Hours.—Summer Months, for Gentlemen, 6 to 12 in the Morning, and 4 to 8 in the Evening; Ladies, 12 to 3 o'clock.—For Gentlemen during the Winter Season, 7 in the Morning to 12, and from 3 to 8 in the Evening; Ladies, 12 to 3 o'clock.

None but Relatives or Friends admitted during the time of teaching Ladies.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. HOSE, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

TO Families Travelling, Promenading, and Enjoying Aquatic Excursions, Bathing, &c. the following inestimable requisites are especially recommended:

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the complexion,

which immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, produces a delightful and pleasing Coolness to the Face, Arms, &c.; removes Freckles, Pimples, Spots, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies during their accouchment; and is of so harmless a nature as to be administered to Infants with perfect safety. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 8s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Also ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for the Hair,

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

This Oil is pre-eminently successful in nourishing the Hair, preserving it while travelling, preventing its falling off in cases of illness, and has the unrivalled property of giving a most fascinating and delectable appearance to the Hair. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. per bottle.—Also,

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,

For the TEETH and GUMS, and PREVENTING the TOOTH-ACHE.

CAUTION.

In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, flagrant impostors have counterfeited each; copying Advertisements, Labels, Bills, and Bottles; which renders it indispensably necessary on purchasing any of the above to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing the signature and address in red, "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden."

Sold by appointment, Wholesale, by Mr. R. Hendrie, (Perfumer to His Majesty), Titchbourn street; Mr. Smyth, Messrs. Gattie and Peirce, 57, Mr. Delcroix, 158, D. Rigge, 35, Holmes, Thevenot, and Brewster, New Bond-street; Messrs. Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Messrs. Berry and Lloyd, Greek-street; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Low, 330, Prout, 226, Strand; Mr. Atkinson, Gerrard-st.; Mr. Butler, chemist, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Fleet-market; Mr. Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Mr. Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Mr. Edwards, 67, and Messrs. Newberry, St. Paul's Church-yard; Dunn and Thwaite, Hatton-garden; Mr. Burgess, Holborn-hill; Mr. Kennaby, Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Evans, Long-lane; and Retail by most respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.---Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS.---*Holyhead*, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor---*Liverpool* through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle and Congleton---*Bristol*, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne and Chippenham---*Bath* and *Exeter*, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Tauntou and Collumpton---*Exeter*, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford and Dorchester---*Manchester*, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke and Macclesfield.---*Birmingham* (in 13 hours), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles).---*Carlisle* and *Edinburgh*, through Chorley, Preston and Garstang.---*Chester*, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.---*Kidderminster*, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.---*Norwich*, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.---*Milford Haven*, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen---The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES.---*Manchester* (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock---*Holyhead* (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock.---*Carlisle, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh* (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock.---*Southampton* coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning at a quarter before nine---*Liverpool* (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock---*Windsor* and *Eton* coaches daily.---*Manchester* (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport every day at five---*Exeter* (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Audover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two.---*Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock---*Bristol* (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four---*Birmingham* (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half past five---*Falmouth* and *Plymouth* light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock.---*Weymouth* and *Dorchester* Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six---*Coventry* light 4-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six.---*Nottingham* post coach (in 18 hours) through St Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon---*Chester* and *Park-Gate* new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock.---*Worcester* coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock.---*Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* post coach, every evening at half-past five.---*Tamworth, Atherstone*, and *Hinckley* coach, every day at half-past two o'clock.---*Derby* post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four.---*Tenby, Merthyr*, and *Pembroke* post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock---*Dudley* and *Stourbridge* 4-inside post coach, every afternoon at five.---*Dover* coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening.---*Paris* new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening---*Taunton*, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares.---*Birmingham* and *Holyhead* new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse), through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence; the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.---*Cheltenham* and *Gloucester* light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five---*Royston* and *Buntingford* post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two---*Norwich* new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.---*Cambridge* Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two.---*Canterbury* fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours.)---*Brighton* coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning.---*Milford Haven* new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narberth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock ---Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.---N B Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.

W WATERHOUSE and Co. Proprietors.

*** The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5*l.*, unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage to them or their agents.---Goods insured at a moderate rate

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst. at Edinburgh, the lady of Julian Warrender, of a son.—On the 8th, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, of a daughter.—On the 11th, the lady of Joseph Salomons, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. L. B. Hesketh, Esq. to Lady Emily Lygon.

DIED.

On the 1st inst. at Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire, E. A. Burnaby, Esq. son of the late Archdeacon of Leicester.—On the 5th, at Stratford Lodge, Suffolk, in the 28th year of her age, Frances, wife of Harcourt Firmin, Esq.—On the 8th, at Staverton, near Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut. Amiell, R. N. of an fit of apoplexy.—On the 9th, at Harrogate, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Payne, Esq. of the Newark, Leicester.—Same day, at Oundle, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, relict of Thomas Hunt, Esq.—On the 10th, Mr. David Lewis, of New Inn, St. Clement Danes, solicitor.—Same day, in the 75th year of her age, Jane, the wife of Robert Sadlier Moody, Esq.

London: Printed by R. D. RICHARDS, in Benufort Buildings, and Published by him at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 25. **SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1825.** **Price 7d.**

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW, October 31, the tradegy of Pizarro. Rolla, Mr. Wallack; Cora, Mrs. Yates; Elvira, Mrs. W. West. After which (tenth time) a new Military Divertisement, called The Camp. To conclude with (third time) a New Comic Opera, in 2 Acts, called the Wedding Present.

On Tuesday (76th time) Weber's Romantic Opera of Der Freischutz. Caspar, Mr. Horn; Adolph, Mr. T. Cooke. With (4th time) the New Comic Opera of the Wedding Present.

On Wednesday, will be revived, Vanburgh's Comedy of the Confederacy. Moneytrap, Mr. Dowton; Brass, Mr. Harley.

On Thursday, the Merry Wives of Windsor.

On Friday, (29th time) the Romantic Drama of Faustus. Faustus, Mr. Wallack; Wagner, Mr. Harley; Rosolia, Miss I. Paton.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—TO-MORROW, Intrigue, with the Merchant of Venice, and the Epanlette.

On Tuesday, Murphy's Comedy of Know your own Mind, with Love Laughs at Locksmiths, and the Epaulette.

On Wednesday, A Roland for an Oliver, with the Epaulette, and other Entertainments.

On Thursday, The Castle of Andalusia, with the Epaulette, and other Entertainments.

On Friday, (for the last time this Season) The Beggar's Opera, with the Epaulette, and other Entertainments.

On Saturday, a favourite Comedy, with the Epaulette, being the Last Night of Madame Vestris's Engagement.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Under the Management of the New Proprietors, Messrs. Terry and Yates.

TO-MORROW, October 31, and during the week, will be produced, for the first time, a new Nautical Melo-dramatic Burletta called THE PILOT, or a Tale of the Sea. Founded on the Popular Novel of that title. Principal Characters, Messrs. T. P. Cooke, Yates, J. Reeve, and Terry; Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Boden. After which, the favourite Burletta, in One Act, called MARRIED BACHELOR. To conclude with (by the kind permission of J. S. Arnold, Esq. of the Theatre Royal English Opera) the much-admired Burlesque entitled QUADRUPEDS! in which the Unique Stud of Horse and Ass will appear. Principal Characters, Messrs. Yates and J. Reeve, who will introduce their admired imitations of different London performers.

Due Notice will be given of the next representation of Killigrew.

Boxes, 4s.---Pit, 2s.---Gal. 1s.---Doors to open at Six, commence a Quarter before Seven.---Half-price, at Half-past Eight.---Box Office open from 10 till 4, where Places may be taken, and a Private Box had nightly, of Mr. Campbell.

EXHIBITION (at No. 8, Soho-square, near the Bazaar) of MODELS of the MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS IN SWITZERLAND, upon a very large scale, by which the Artist has been enabled to combine the most faithful representations of the natural grandeur of Swiss scenery, with the most perfect accuracy of detail. That of Mont Blanc, including the Valley of Chamouni, 14 feet by 8, is eminently calculated to give a correct idea of this magnificent object, with its snowy mantles, its extensive glaciers, and the numerous needles by which it is surrounded. Also a Model, upon a large scale, of that wonderful work of Buonaparte's, the Road over Simplon into Italy. One of Mont Righi, with the Valley Goldau, represented in the state of devastation caused by the falling of the Rosberg, in 1806. One of the Passage of St. Gotbard and the Devil's Bridge. Also the interesting Passage of Mont Cenis. Models of the Cities of Geneva and Edinburgh; and various others, all executed with due regard to accuracy and effect.—Admission 1s.—Small Models of the above made for Sale.

A regular Trader.—To sail in December.

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the fine coppered ship, PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, burden 400 Tons, JOSEPH BLYTH, Commander; will load in the London Dock. Has very superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to BUCKLES, BAGSTER, and BUCHANAN, 33, Mark-lane.

No Fees to Coachmen and Guards.

GENERAL STAGE COACH COMPANY.—BATH AND BRISTOL DAY COACH.

The Company's Bath and Bristol New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the AXE INN, Aldermanbury, every Morning, at a Quarter past Six, and the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at Seven o'Clock, precisely. Arrives at the CHRISTOPHER INN, Bath, at Half-past Seven, and the RUMMER TAVERN, Bristol, at a Quarter-past Nine, precisely.

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These writings are certainly little worthy of the attention of the British public; but as Sir James Craufurd intends, at the commencement of the ensuing Session of Parliament, to appeal to his country respecting the treatment which he has experienced from the French Government, during a period of seven years, and which he still experiences, he deems it to be his duty to lay before that country all the particulars of his conduct during this extraordinary affair---all that he has written, as well as all that he has done.

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SUDBURY.

GENTLEMEN,

IT would be in vain for me to attempt to express the gratitude with which your conduct has inspired me—my reception in your ancient and respectaale Borough has not merely been kind, but splendid; and by your promises of support my Election is not merely rendered certain, but triumphant. In the course of my canvass I met with only six refusals of support, and I believe I may assert with truth that Nineteen out of Twenty Electors have favoured me with distinct promises. It is, therefore, quite unnecessary for me to add, that when the period shall arrive that you are again called on to exercise your Elective Franchise, I shall fearlessly proceed to the Poll, and continue a Candidate for the honour of your Suffrages to the last hour.

Prior, however, to that time, I shall again see you, according to the promise I made at Sudbury, and in the interim I also hope to have the pleasure of paying my personal respects to every non-resident, as well as of every resident, Freeman.

If, in the course of my Canvass, I have omitted to call on any resident Freeman, they will kindly attribute it to mistake or want of time, and of course not to any feeling of disrespect, or wilful inattention.

My principles and opinions are fully and fairly before you—your promises and warm reception will be ever present to my recollection and my gratitude—and of the issue, I again repeat, I entertain no doubt; and, wishing health, happiness and prosperity, to you—your wives, your daughters—your Trade, your Borough.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and grateful Servant,

JOHN WILKS, Jun.

Littleshury, Mill-hill, Oct. 17, 1825.

SODA WATER.—WM. CLARK, No. 21, MAIDEN-LANE, Covent Garden, Soda Water Manufacturer to the Royal Family, most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the public in general, that he manufactures the above article of a very superior quality; it is warranted to be from all metallic impregnations, in consequence of its being prepared in glass machinery.—N.B. Superior Jamaica Ginger Beer and Fine Sparkling Lemonade (in glass bottles). They are warranted to keep good for twelve months.

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Sixty approved and fashionable Airs, selected from the works of the most esteemed authors, in two books, each 5s.

In offering this work to the notice of the young practitioners on the Violoncello, the Author flatters himself they will find it extremely useful; and as the general complaint with amateurs of this manly instrument is, that the arrangement of authors are mostly too difficult, affording little or no amusement to the student, he has in the above work endeavoured to blend amusement with instruction.

A selection of the most admired Airs, Duets, and Chorusses, from the celebrated opera, "Der Freischutz," 5s.---Home! sweet Home, with variations, 2s.---Isabel, ditto, 2s.---Aurora che sorgerai, ditto, 2s.---Jager Chorus, ditto, 2s. Gipsy March, from Preciosa, ditto, 2s.---As a Duet for two Violoncellos. The Battle of Prague, 3s.

This work is so arranged as to produce all those striking effects required in this celebrated composition.

London: Dover and Henderson, 68, Chancery-lane.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BAYONNE, Oct. 15.—We expected that this day we should have seen our Camp struck, but the only change that has taken place is, that instead of the troops being in tents, they are to be quartered in various buildings round the town. It appears that this change was owing to a telegraphic despatch received yesterday; and it is generally thought that the troops and the Etat Major will pass the winter under our walls.

We have received Quebec Papers to the 23d ult. They contain an Address from the Magistrates and Inhabitants of Quebec to the Earl of Dalhousie. The following Answer was returned by his Lordship:—

"GENTLEMEN—I beg you to accept my grateful thanks for this Address upon my return amongst you. Be assured that in resuming the Government which his Majesty has been pleased to intrust to me, it is my anxious desire to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of the people in this province; and that nothing can gratify me more than to find my endeavours supported by the Magistrates and respectable Inhabitants of this City.

"DALHOUSIE."

GENEVA, Oct. 10.—We have just been witnesses of an example of that gloomy delirium which religious fanaticism produces on weak minds, and the examples of which become so numerous as to excite the serious attention of the Government. A young woman, infatuated by the preaching of the Methodists, and whose imagination was filled with the superstitious terrors with which her spiritual guides had filled her, under the pretext of operating her conversion, threw hereelf, in the night of the 8th, from a window in the fourth story into the street, where she was found dead on the pavement. This is the sixth known instance of suicide occasioned at Geneva by this species of insanity, since the introduction of Methodism. A much greater number of persons of both sexes might be mentioned, whose reason has been troubled by frequenting the religious assemblies, as they are called, of our *Momiers*. It is to Mad. de Krudener, and to the two Englishmen, Mr. Haldane and Mr. H. Drummond, that we are chiefly indebted for this scourge, which has been imported by strangers since the restoration, and was formerly unknown in Geneva.

LOAN OF HAYTI,—30,000,000 FRANCS, REDEEMABLE IN 25 YEARS.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—His Majesty King Charles X. having solemnly recognised the independence of Hayti, and the Government of that country having agreed to an indemnity of 150,000,000 of francs for the benefit of the ancient Planters, payable in five years, his Excellency the President has resolved that a loan of thirty millions of francs, redeemable in five years, shall be opened to cover the first instalment of this indemnity.

The mode of a loan, redeemable in 25 years, has been proposed by his Excellency, because it has the advantage that the present resources of the country being more than sufficient to meet the payment of the annual interest, as well as the extinction of the capital of the loan, by yearly redemption of a 25th, it will not be necessary to have recourse to new laws, and as there is reason to hope that the increasing prosperity of the State, of which every thing now favours the developement, will permit the same mode of loan to be adopted in future.

In consequence, by order of the President, represented here by Messrs. the Senators, Daumee and Ronanez, and by Colonel Fremont, his Aid-de-Camp, the following articles have been resolved upon:—

Art. 1. There shall be created 30,000 Annuity Bonds (*Annuites a Sonchi*) of 1000 francs each, payable to bearer. Each annuity shall be accompanied with 50 coupons of interest, each of 50 francs.

Art. 2. These 30,000 Annuities shall be redeemable in the proportion of one twenty-fifth every year, commencing 1st of Jan., 1827; they shall bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly: the first payment will be due 1st July, 1826.

Art. 3. On the 1st of October every year lots shall be drawn to determine the series to be redeemed on the 1st January following. The drawing shall be made in the presence of persons delegated for that purpose by the Government of Hayti, and by the care of Messrs. C. Ternaux, J. Gandolphe, and Co, who shall he commissioned to pay the Annuities drawn, as well as the interest of the loan.

The Annuities redeemed shall be annulled, cancelled, and marked with a black stamp in the presence of the bearers, as soon as they shall receive the amount.

Art. 4. The sale of the 30,000 Annuities shall take place on the 26th of October instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the house of M. Ternaux, sen., Place des Victoires. It shall be in one lot, publicly, and on sealed tenders, to the house or company which shall make the highest offer, with the following conditions:—

1. On the day fixed for receiving the tenders, the Commissioners of the Government of Hayti shall open the proceedings by placing on the table a sealed packet containing a declaration signed by them, of the lowest price at which they consent to the sale of the 30,000 Annuities. This declaration shall not be opened, except in the case that none of the tenders come up to the minimum fixed by the Commissioners.

2. The tenders shall be received, sealed, from the persons who offer them, numbered, or laid on the table to be opened in their presence, before the meeting breaks up. The tenders, when once laid on the table, cannot be withdrawn.

3. Every tender to be valid, must be conformable to the annexed model, and preceded by the depositing of a security which shall be proved by the production of a receipt of M. Ternaux, sen.

The price must be positively expressed in the tenders in francs and centimes, without any reservation on the part of the bidders.

4. The sum to be deposited as security for such tender shall be three millions of francs, in ready money, or in inscriptipns of Rente of 5 per cent. at par, or of 3 per cent. at 75 francs. It shall be accompanied by an engagement to make an immediate transfer of the stock, in case the person making the deposit should become the purchaser.

The deposits made as security for tenders not accepted, shall be returned, free of all expences, the day after the sale.

5. The purchase money shall be paid into the *Caisse des Depots et Consignations* at the rate of six millions per month, from month to month, beginning on the 1st of Novemher next, till the payment is completed.

6. All the tenders having been received, the Commissioners shall proceed to open them, in the order they are numbered, and shall read them aloud.

7. The thirty thousand Annuities shall be adjudged to the House or Company which have offered the highest price; or should the tender not be valid, to the bidders who shall be the next highest; the Commissioners shall decide publicly, before the Meeting breaks up; they shall be the sole judges of the validity of the tenders.

8. In case two or more tenders should be at the same price, if the Houses or Companies do not immediately declare that they will join together, the biddings shall be renewed between them on the spot, either verbally, or by sealed tenders, if one of them desires it.

9. The three millions deposited, or transferred as security for the tenders, shall remain in the hands of M. Ternaux, sen. till the first payment has been made into the *Caisse des Depots et Consignations*. This first payment shall remain as a security for the subsequent payments.

If the first instalment is not completed in the course of the day, 1st November, at the latest, the purchasers will incur the annulling of the contract, with the loss of the sums deposited as security, which shall accrue to the Government of Hayti, under the title of damages.

10. The first six thousand Annuities No. 1 to 6,000 shall not be delivered to the purchasers till they shall have made the second payment of six millions, and so on in such manner that the payment into the *Caisse des Depots et Consignations*, shall always precede by one instalment the delivery of the Annuities.

11. In default of payment of an instalment due, the total amount of the purchase money shall become demandable, and the Commissioners may have the Annuities remaining in their hands sold for the benefit of the Government of Hayti.

12. A *proces verbal* of the proceedings at the sale of the loan shall be drawn up; it shall be made out in triplicate, and signed by the Haytian Commissioners, as well as by the purchasers and M. Ternaux, sen., and a copy shall be given to each of the parties.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19.—A Mexican Agent, who came from Dunkirk, arrived on the 16th at Bruges, and set out on the 17th for Brussels, on his way to Rome. He has a mission from the Mexican Government to the Pope, relative to the ecclesiastical affairs of that part of South America.

Oct. 21.—Mr. Stratford Canning, Ambassador from His Britannic Majesty to the Ottoman Porte, has arrived at Calais from London, on his way to Constantinople.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FORGERY.—STIRLING, Oct 20.—It is painful for us to state, that a crime of this serious nature has been committed by a young man of the name of Finlayson, belonging to the west of Perthshire. On Thursday last he presented at the Stirling Bank a bill for 50l. made payable at Dunblane. The acceptor's name being well known, no suspicions were entertained of its being a forgery. The bank, however, refused to cash the bill, from its being made payable at a place where the Company had no agent. On being told this, the young man expressed regret, adding, that he was about to set off for the West Indies, and delay would put him to considerable inconvenience. An attempt to discount a bill under such circumstances, instead of lulling suspicion, awakened it; and his presenting two days after a new bill for the same sum, made payable at Stirling, confirmed them in the opinion that all was not right. The result was, that a minute inspection of the signatures soon satisfied the clerks that the document was a forgery; and having charged the wretched man with the offence, he at first denied it; but ultimately acknowledged the truth of the charge, and his readiness to proceed to prison. He was allowed to depart, but instead of acting the part of a sane person, by looking after his personal safety, he instantly went to a Magistrate, and from him to the Procurator Fiscal, to whom he confessed his offence, and insisted on being committed. That gentleman having no alternative, the unhappy man was accordingly duly apprehended and lodged in prison.

HEREFORD, Oct. 22.—At our fair on Thursday, there was a greater display of the better sort of cattle than has been witnessed for many years; the prices were rather on the decline, many realized 6½d. per lb. although, generally speaking, we may quote the reduction at about 10 per cent. Of butter, there was a short supply, the average price for the best was from 13s. to 13s. 9d. per stone. Cheese, best making, from 7½d. to 8½d. per lb. There were few good horses in the fair—those either for draught or the saddle, sold freely, at high prices; for inferior descriptions there was little or no demand. Onions 12s. per bushel. There was a large supply of Hops, but they were but little sought after at the prices asked; a few fine samples, we are informed, realized 17l. 17s. per cwt. Yesterday a considerable reduction took place, the average price being from 14 to 16 guineas, at which the deliveries were very considerable. In all, 330 pockets were weighed. The prices, late in the evening, began to look up.

At Kingsland Fair, cattle and sheep of every description met with a ready sale at rather advanced prices; good horses were in general request, and colts, for the purchase of which this fair is much frequented, sold on very high terms, particularly those from good breeds.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—It appears that our highly-respected townsman, Mr. Bolton, has had the offer of a Baronetcy. The offer was conveyed to him in terms the most handsome and flattering, by his Majesty's Premier, the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, and the Foreign Secretary, the Right Hon. George Canning. That such a proposition should have been made does not in the least surprise us; on the contrary, we know not a gentleman more deserving of the honourable notice of a discriminating and enlightened Government than Mr. Bolton.

It will be recollected that Mr. Bolton, at a period of public alarm, in consequence of Buonaparte's threatened invasion of England, stepped forward, and at his own individual expense, raised a fine body of men, denominated the Royal Liverpool Volunteers, who, in discipline and appointment, were a credit and an honour not only to the town, but to the country. He has uniformly, on all occasions, warmly supported such public measures as he conceived were best calculated to promote the true interests of the State, and disregarding minor considerations and expense, has constantly manifested a steady adherence to sound constitutional principles. The example and influence of such men as Mr. Bolton, in the elevated rank of society in which they move, are highly to be valued; and the Government have shown their judgment in proposing the intended honour; an honour which is not the less valuable, although Mr. Bolton has, in the exercise of his good toste, thought proper respectfully to decline it.

COLCHESTER, Oct. 25.—At our Fair, on the 20th instant, there was a large supply of lean stock, for which prices were asked from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than last year; four sovereigns and a half was demanded for calves, which in former years would not have produced but little more than half that sum. Two-year old Welch Heifers, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.; Gulioway ditto, 8l. 8s.; three and four-year old Bullock, 9l. to 13l. 13s., and large beasts in proportion; 11l. 10s. was asked for some Welch Cows, forward in calf. A large number of Lambs and Sheep were penned, the greater part of which sold, the former at 21s. to 28s., and a lot of Ewes at 38s. The supply of cart Colts was beyond what had been anticipated, but they met a ready sale at high prices; 45 to 50 guineas were given for two-year olds, they were remarkably fine; good nag Horses were exceedingly scarce. Some handsome foreign cart Horses and Colts were offered, but they did not go off well. The fair was well attended; in consequence of the high prices but little lean stock was sold till the latter part of the first day, and the following morning; but upon the whole, we believe, that a great deal of business was transacted.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 25.—The officers of his Majesty's ship Victory entertained a large party of their friends on the 21st inst. to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the great and triumphant battle of Trafalgar, in which their proud ship bore so distinguished a part, under the flag of the immortal Nelson. Among the guests, we noticed Major-General Sir E. Blakeney, K.C.B.; Colonel Turrins, Royal Marines; Captains John Symonds, Dickenson, and William Symonds, Royal Navy; Captains Murton, Harrison, and Lagan, Royal Marine Artillery; Dr. G. H. Jones, R.N.; Dr. Foggo, Royal Artillery, &c. The toasts and sentiments given upon this glorious occasion were admirably selected, and the evening was passed with the greatest harmony and delight; the Victory's band, with the wild minstrelsy of her harper, gave a zest to the banquet, the entire arrangement of which did great credit to the taste and abilities of Mr. Abram Tutil Mitchell, the ward-room butler.

SALISBURY, Oct. 25.—On Saturday, a deplorable and fatal accident took place at Mr. Webber's factory, at Trowbridge. Two young women were carrying broad cloth to the fulling mill and were induced to go through a part of the factory which was somewhat nearer (but which we understand was a trespass); when, by some unaccountable means, the cloth became entangled in the cogs of one of the shafts of the machinery. The girl who was before, perceiving her dangerous situation, threw off the cloths, but the one behind, apparently more concerned to save the cloth than herself, was carried round with amazing velocity, and jammed between the shafts and the wall. The consequence was, one of her arms was in an instant torn off just about the wrist. The sudden concussion stopped the machinery; and after cutting the cloth to pieces, the poor sufferer was extricated, but survived only about twenty minutes. She was a fine girl, eighteen years of age; her name was Rolfe.

STAFFORD, Oct. 25—Subscriptions have been entered into at Wolverhampton towards the erection of an additional church in that town, for the accommodation of the poor; and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean has handsomely consented to waive his right in the patronage, in order more effectually to promote the undertaking.

An Inquest was held in Wolverhampton on Friday, upon Hannah Stoyd, who, being in a state of pregnancy, died from wounds inflicted by herself on the throat and other parts of her body: She was a person of weak intellect, and a few days previous to the commission of the horrid act which terminated her life, had suffered much depression of spirits; the Jury, therefore, returned a verdict of Lunacy.

VARIETIES.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPT. HOPPNER.

SHEERNESS, Oct. 24.—A Court Martial was held this day on board his Majesty's ship *Gloucester*, for the trial of Captain Hoppner, who commanded the *Fury*, in the late Arctic Expedition.

The Court assembled soon after nine o'clock—President, Vice-Admiral Sir R. Moorsom, the Commander in Chief at this port. It is usual to try all Officers who may happen to be in command of any of his Majesty's ships when they are lost, from whatever cause, or under whatsoever circumstances. Captain Henry P. Hoppner was therefore put upon his trial for the loss of the *Fury* discovery ship.

A long and very interesting narrative of the sufferings of both ships was first read, by the intrepid and distinguished Navigator, Captain Parry, of the *Heela*, which occupied several hours—the fearful accounts of the numerous icebergs with which they were surrounded, frequently jambed in between them, and every moment expecting to be crushed to pieces, and the great exertions of the crews, under such trying circumstances, called forth feelings of deep sympathy and admiration.

Captain Hoppner also read a very affecting narrative of the disaster.

Several witnesses were called, who corroborated the affecting statement of Captain Parry. The principal witness was Lieutenant Joseph Sherer, of the *Hecla*.

By the COURT.—Could the accident of the *Fury* getting on shore have been possibly avoided?—I should think not, but I was on board my own ship the *Hecla*, which was also a-ground.

Was there any thing, in your opinion, left undone by the Captain and crew of the *Fury* by which his Majesty's ship might have been saved?—I do not think that there was.

Were the utmost exertions used?—Yes.

Lieutenant Sherer further deposed, that the greater part of the ship's keel was knocked off, and she had several holes lower down in her bottom, by which she was exceedingly leaky, four pumps being constantly going; the men worked from five in the morning to eight at night to keep her free from water. The shocks the ship received after she struck, for several days, were so violent as to lead those on board to suppose that her bottom was on the point of being rent off. The ship's stores were landed with the view to lighten her for the purpose of examination, but the Captain and Officers lost most of their own luggage and clothes, &c. The *Fury* was abandoned on the 26th of August, at which time there were nine feet water in the hold. The *Hecla* stayed as close to her as possible for several days, but at length she was obliged to stand off to prevent being closed in by the drifting ice.

Other witnesses corroborated the evidence of Lieutenant Sherer in every leading part.

Captain Parry was then examined by Captain Hoppner.

Is it your opinion, that the accident in the first instance could have been, by any possibility, avoided?—Certainly not.

Were the exertions of myself, Officers and crew, to save her equal to what you had a right to expect?—They were.

Captain Hoppner, in conclusion, said, that even after the saving of the ship was hopeless, it was inconceivable with how much ardour and indefatigable exertion, and at the same time with how much cheerfulness, the Officers and men performed their duty.

The severity of the cold was such, during the exertions of the people to save the ship, that it was in a few instances difficult to make the men comprehend the orders given, their intellects seemed as it were frozen.

Capt. Hoppner was most honourably acquitted of any blame whatever, and the Court broke up at half-past three o'clock.

DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO A STEAM BOAT.

SEVENTY PERSONS DROWNED.

The *Comet* steam-boat, on her passage from Inverness to Greenock, had reached the point of Kempoch at nearly two o'clock, when she was met by the steam-boat Ayr, M'Clelland, of Ayr, which was on her way to that port from Greenock. The two boats going with considerable velocity, were very near each other before mutually observed. As soon as perceived, the person on the look-out on board the *Comet*, cried to the pilot to put the helm a-starboard, which order the pilot of the *Ayr* understood to be meant as instructions to him; both vessels were in consequence directed towards each other, and before the unfortunate mistake could be remedied, they came in contact with such violence, as to stave in the starboard bow of the *Comet*, which vessel in a few minutes went down, and, melancholy to relate, the whole of the passengers, with the exception of nine, and the master and pilot of the vessel, were drowned! Two of the latter, a lady and child, have since died. The total number of passengers on board are estimated to have been between 60 and 70, but we are unable to obtain any certain account. The most prompt and humane assistance was afforded to the few survivers, by Mr. Andrew Ranken and Mr. Glen, of Gourock, and Mr. Robert Maitland of this town, who are still actively engaged in securing the property, which, together with the bodies of the sufferers, is hourly coming ashore. We are unable as yet to furnish any account of the names of those drowned on this melancholy occasion, but from a gold watch with the name "Archd. Grahame," engraved on it, and several bills drawn in favour of Archd. Grahame, Corpach, being found on the person of a young gentleman washed ashore, we have little doubt of his being the person of that name; also Mrs. Wright of Glasgow, whose body has likewise been got. A Captain Sutherland and his lady from Inverness, were on board, whose bodies are not yet found. There have also been washed ashore, besides the two above named, the bodies of four men, four women, and two children, whose names we have not hitherto been able to learn. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the people of Gourock, generally, for the readiness with which they gave their assistance, and the honesty which has been shewn in delivering up the property picked up along the beach, one instance of which deserves to be mentioned. A young

girl, daughter of James Mains, of Gourock, found a 50l. Bank of England note, which was instantly, in the most praiseworthy manner, delivered to Mr. Rankin. Great blame is attached to the Captain of the *Ayr*, for not attempting to afford assistance; he almost instantly, on the catastrophe occurring, put about and made for Greenock: had he, on the contrary, stopped to pick up those who were able to struggle for a short time on the surface of the water, the chance is, that many might have been saved who have now met a watery grave, and his vessel might have been run ashore at Gourock, had he found her so leaky as to be unfit to proceed back to our port. Those saved were chiefly rescued by wherries belonging to Gourock, which instantly put off when the alarm was given.

We could have wished that no cause had existed to suspect depredation of the property cast ashore, but from the circumstance of a trunk being carried up to an adjoining field by two men, who have since absconded, leaving the trunk open, which was found by a person who brought it to Mr. Rankin, containing some wearing apparel, it is strongly suspected that money had been abstracted.

The information of the accident was speedily made known here by the arrival of the *Ayr*, and, both before and since morning dawned, the most active assistance has been supplied from hence, for the purpose of recovering the bodies, collecting the property cast ashore, &c. Of the latter a great quantity has been safely stored in the cellars of Mr. Rankin's house. The money found is likewise in safe custody. C. Marshall, Esq. Sheriff-Substitute of the Lower Ward, went down early this morning, as likewise several gentlemen in the commission of the peace, to render every assistance. Shells have been ordered to be prepared for the bodies, as also the customary appareling of the dead, and the hapless victims have been conveyed to Gourock Church, to await being claimed by their relatives. In short, whatever sympathy, humanity, and the most honourable and judicious feelings could devise, has been resorted to, on all hands, to pay respect to the remains of those who have so suddenly been called from this scene of transitory existence.

This melancholy event will at once revive the recollection of the loss of the *Catherine*, of Iona, from being run down by the *Hercules*, steam-boat, on the night of Saturday, the 10th Aug., 1822. A strong coincidence prevails in the two cases. In both the calamity was occasioned by steam-vessels, in the very outset of their career. The time was nearly the same: the accidents occurred almost at the same place, and had similar causes assigned them. In the case of the *Catherine*, forty-two persons perished out of forty-six; in the present instance, it is to be feared, however, a much larger number has been lost.

An investigation into the whole matter is now going on, and may be expected to continne until the causes and consequences are fully developed. We shall leave no effort untried to collect whatever information is attainable regarding it, which, as far as we may then have acquired, shall be reported in our next.—Meanwhile, we trust, the imperfections and irregularities of the present narrative will be ascribed to their proper source—the impossibility of procuring and arranging, within so short a time, any thing like a complete detail of so great a calamity.

THREE O'CLOCK.

We have just learned that the Captain of the *Comet*, corroborated by one of the other survivors, states it as his opinion, that there were not more than sixty individuals on board, when she went down. Four English gentlemen had been landed at Rothsay last night. There were twenty-six cabin passengers. At two o'clock only twelve bodies had yet been recovered.

Besides those lost whose names have already been mentioned, are the following:—Mr. M'Allister, writer, Edinburgh; Mr. M'Allister, said to be a relation of the above; Capt. Campbell. Mr. Cameron, jun. Fort William, saved.

DR. SPRY.

We are much gratified in recording an instance of liberality and good feeling on the part of the congregation of Christ Church, Birmingham, towards their late Minister, the Rev. Dr. Spry (the present Rector of Mary-le-bone), alike honourable to both parties. A deputation, consisting of some of the leading members of that congregation, waited on the Rev Gentleman on Friday last, with a very elegant and costly Piece of Plate, which was presented to him by Charles Cope, Esq. with the following Address. It should not be omitted stating, that the congregation, which has thus gratefully evinced its deep sense of the advantages derived from Dr. Spry's ministry among them, is principally composed of the occupiers of free sittings:—

"Dr. Spry,—We are deputed by the Congregation of Christ Church, in Birmingham (a congregation raised and united by your zeal and talents), to present to you this Piece of Plate, the spontaneous and unaminous tribute of their gratitude, for the invaluable services which you have rendered them, since the first consecration of that Church in the year 1813, in the character of a faithful and affectionate Pastor.

"Permit us to assure you, that in the performances of these services, they duly appreciated your plain and unadorned, but manly, perspicuous, and impressive eloquence as a preacher; nor could they fail to admire the inflexible firmness with which you maintained the ascendancy, and enforced the genuine orthodox doctrines of our National Church; while, at the same time, with a truly Christian and tolerant spirit, you said and did nothing which was justly calculated to offend the prejudices of conscientious dissent. We have equal pleasure in acknowledging, that in all the relative duties of society, you exhibited a pattern of integrity and honourable principle, adorning and illustrating the doctrines and precepts of our holy religion, by the example of your private life.

"As representing that Congregation, and for ourselves individually, we sincerely congratulate you on the attainment of the important station to which you have been called by our Gracious Sovereign; and we ardently hope, that your enjoyment of its advantages may be equal to the ability with which, we are fully persuaded, you will discharge its arduous duties."

DR. SPRY'S ANSWER.

"Gentlemen,—Permit me to assure you, that I receive with the most lively sentiments of gratitude, this magnificent Piece of Plate from the Congregation of Christ Church.

"During the whole of my professional engagements in Birmingham, the orderly, attentive, and devout behaviour of that Congregation, was to me a constant source of comfort; and it will always be a subject of my humble thankfulness to Him, whose unworthy Minister I am, that the harmony which should ever subsist between a Clergyman and his Flock was not for one monent interrupted, and that my earnest endeavours to set before them the doctrines and duties of our Holy Faith, with plainness and sincerity, were ever willingly and gratefully received.

"Splendid and costly as is the proof you have now afforded me of the affectionate remembrance of that Congregation—and especially interesting to me, as a beautiful specimen of the skill and taste of the artists of Birmingham—it will be far more precious in my estimation, if I may regard it, not only as a testimony of the good opinion of those, to whom so large a portion of my professional life has been devoted, but as an evidence, that those pastoral labours have not been unprofitable, which are thus kindly appreciated; for, believe me, one great object of my constant wishes and fervent prayers will be accomplished, if it may appear that, while I have been so fortunate as to obtain the approbation of my flock, it has also been permitted me to be the instrument of advancing their eternal interests:

"And allow me to say, that the value of this liberal present has been in no small degree enhanced, by the determination which has entrusted to my personal and valued friends the office of delivering it into my hands; and by the very gratifying Address with which they have been pleased to accompany the gift.

"They will not fail to interpret, with the same kindness which has ever marked their conduct, this very inadequate attempt to express the feelings of my heart; and they will convey, in far better terms than I can devise, my sincere and grateful acknowledgments to the Congregation of Christ Church."

The Plate is a large, richly chased and embossed Silver Waiter, weighing nearly 250 ounces, and has the following Inscription engraven on it:—

To the Rev. John Hume Spry, M.A.
The Congregation of Christ Church, Birmingham,
In grateful recollection
Of his zealous and faithful Ministry
During a period of eleven years,
Present this tribute
Of their sincere and affectionate regard.

Monday the remains of the Duchess of Grammont, which have lain in the Royal vault of the Chapel of Holyrood, since the year 1803, were transported in a hearse from the Palace to Newhaven, to be embarked on board the French corvette at anchor in the Roads. The Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Lord Advocate, the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Patrick Walker, Sir Henry Jardine, Mr. Dickie, Baillie of the Palace, Mr. Young, Mr. Ayton, &c. attended, and followed the hearse in mourning coaches to the place of embarkation, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the illustrious Lady, who died while sharing the exile of the Royal Family of France. The original shell had previously been enclosed in a new coffin of a very superb description, covered with crimson velvet, and gorgeously ornamented. The plate bore the following inscription:—

"Louise Francoise Gabrielle Aglae De Polignac, Duchess de Grammont. Nee a Paris le 7 Mai, 1763; morte le 30 Mars, 1803."

On arriving at Newhaven, the coffin was removed from the hearse, and carried without a pall to the boat, escorted by the crew of the corvette. It was then placed in an outer shell, and covered with the white flag, over which was spread the British Union. The French flag was also hoisted at the same time on board the ship and the boat, which immediately pushed off. It had been arranged that the fort should fire minute guns, but this order was countermanded, at the request of the Commissioner appointed to receive the body, M. Madal Dugas. A great concourse of spectators assembled to witness the ceremony, both at Holyrood and Newhaven.

TAUNTON ELECTION.

On Thursday a hand-bill was issued by Mr. Baylay, impeaching the conduct of the Committee, and promising that that gentleman would make his appearance in the town at half-past one o'clock, on Friday. Conformably with this notification, Mr. Baylay entered Taunton in a carriage and four, and drove to the London Inn. Mr. B. stood erect in his carriage, with a brace of pistols under his arm. A crowd having assembled in front of the London Inn, in the hope of hearing him address the public, it was intimated to them that he would satisfy their expectations from the market-house. After a quarter of an hour had elapsed, Mr. Baylay made his appearance at one of the windows of the ball-room. In order, however, to obtain a good position, he seated himself on the ledge of the window, which is very broad, after the manner of a tailor, whose mode of working with his needle the worthy Candidate imitated to the diversion of the electors. He then proceeded, with the assistance of a written paper, to deliver a speech, which contained the same general impeachment of the conduct of his Committee, and the assertion that his resignation was forced upon him, which had appeared in his hand-bills. He also pledged himself that he would stand the poll; and if chosen as the representative of Taunton in Parliament, that he would discharge his duty to the King, his country, and to the electors, with honesty, zeal, and fidelity. He again repeated his general challenge to all those who, being of the rank of gentlemen, should asperse his character, and his threats to prosecute all inferior persons, if they should be detected in propagating unfavourable reports respecting him. At the conclusion of his speech, he intimated that he should on the morrow proceed on his public canvass.

When that gentleman had concluded,

Mr. J. Turle appeared on the stage, which had been erected for the use of the Committee, in the front of the hall; and, on the part of himself and his brother electors, begged to put a few plain questions to Mr. Baylay, and in return he hoped that gentleman would give simple answers. The first, and, indeed, only question put by Mr. Turle was, "Why did Mr. Baylay quit the South Devon Militia?"—Mr. B. answered, "That was matter for private explanation," and refused to answer Mr. T.'s inquiry.

Shortly afterwards the Committee made their appearance on the platform, when Mr. Winter, their professional agent, addressed Mr. Baylay nearly to the following effect:—"Sir, I am not to be intimidated by your pistols or your threat"—(Mr. B. "Nor am I by your presence"), "and I beg leave to put one question to you—For what reason did you quit the South Devon Militia?"

Mr. Baylay answered merely by looks and gestures, which were subsequently alluded to by gentlemen who delivered their sentiments on this occasion. Several questions were put at various times by different persons; but from the tumult that prevailed it was difficult to gather their exact import. It happened, in the course of their proceedings, that the stage on which the Committee stood gave way, so as to compel them to quit it in great trepidation, to the great merriment of the multitude.

The following dialogne then passed between the Rev. Mr. Cresswell and Mr. Baylay:—

Mr. C.—By whom were you introduced into this town? Mr. B.—By Sir Thomas Lethbridge.

Was your resignation a compulsary one?—It was.

Mr. C. then asked "Was that resignation conditional?"—To this no answer was given.

Mr. W. Cox, Mr. Bunter, and Mr. G. Stone, severally addressed the Meeting.

The electors then quietly dispersed, to drink the healths of their respective candidates.—(*Taunton Courier.*)

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

On Thursday his Majesty's travelling carriage was ordered to be in readiness at twelve o'clock, and at half-past his Majesty left the Royal Lodge with outriders for the metropolis.

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY'S MARRIAGE.

(FROM THE DUBLIN FREEMAN'S JOURNAL OF TUESDAY.)

On Saturday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant removed from Malahide Castle to his permanent residence at the Vice-Regal Lodge, Phœnix Park. The day for the celebration of his Excellency's approaching nuptials, which have excited so much interest amongst all classes in Dublin, is not yet appointed, as it will depend upon the arrival of his Excellency's noble brothers the Duke of Wellington and Lord Maryborough, who are expected about Wednesday; but at all events it is understood that the ceremooy will not be deferred beyond Saturday next. It will be performed by the Protestant Archbishop, and afterwards by the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

A King's messenger arrived at Malahide Sastle on Wednesday, last, bearing an autograph letter addressed by his Majesty to the Lord Lieutenant, highly complimentary to his Excellency on the approaching ausptcious event. In our Paper of yesterday, we stated that Mrs. Patterson had in ready money one hundred and thirty thousand gounds. We have been since informed that we under-rated the sum, and that one hundred and eighty-six thousand pounds in 3½ per cents. is nearer the truth. This lady, in addition to her property in the British funds, has claims upon the British and American Governments to an equal amount, besides considerable landed property in America. She is niece to the Catholic Bishop of Maryland, and is herself, of course, a member of that communion. She will not be, however, the first Catholic consort of a Protestant Viceroy of Ireland. When the late Marquis of Buckingham administered the government of this country, the Marchioness, who was the only daughter and heiress of the great Earl of Clare, and a strict Catholic, went regularly to mass.

The apartments at the Vice-Regal Lodge, in the Park, are undergoing considerable improvement and alterations. The Castle has been for some time under repair.

On Thursday morning, at St. James's Church, Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of the Duke of Grafton, to the Hon. Miss Cavendish, eldest daughter of Lord G. H. Cavendish. There were present—

The Dukes of Grafton and Devonshire, Lord and Lady G. H. Cavendish, the Ladies Fitzroy, Lady Elizabeth Smith, Lords W. and George Bentinck, Mr. Charles and Lady Catherine Cavendish, and Mr. Henry Cavendish.

Sir Robert Ker Porter, who had long been a resident in Russia, as an honorary attache to our Embassy there, has recently been sent by the British Government on a diplomatic trust to South America.

General Bourke has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor at the Cape of Good Hope. The residence of the Lieutenant-Governor is to be Graham's Town, in the heart of the English settlements. General Bourke will sail by the Rainbow frigate, if another vessel engaged for his conveyance shall not be ready by the middle of next month.

On Wednesday was married, at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, by the Lord Bishop of London, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart., of Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, to Miss Denys, only daughter of the late Peter Denys, Esq. of the Pavilion, Hans-place, and of Lady Charlotte Denys; and niece to the Earl of Pomfret, who gave away the bride. After the ceremony the bridal party, consisting of his Lordship and his brother, the Hon. General Fermor, Sir George and Lady Denys, Sir John and Lady Lillie, together with the bride's-maids, Miss Lillie and Miss Thompson, returned to the Pavilion, to partake of a splendid *dejeune*, from whence the happy couple left town in a chaise and four for Euston Park.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wreck of the Columbus.—This wreck, which has been so long a time drifting on the ocean, has been driven into Ringabella Bay, on this coast. It was descried from the land yesterday, and drifted on shore, we understand, this morning.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

Sir Charles Forbes, Sir Charles Flower, Sir Peter Laurie, and Mr. Alderman Birch, have been appointed Magistrates for the county of Middlesex, and the City and Liberties of Westminster.

Walter Fawkes, Esq. of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire, who died on Wednesday, had been twice High Sheriff of that county, and for a short time represented it in Parliament. He was a descendant of the celebrated conspirator of that name, and prided himself not a little on his pedigree.

Mrs. Christmas, the wife of the unfortunate man who has been sentenced to transportation, has published an appeal to the benevolent, in which she states that in consequence of the intimacy of her husband with "a certain female of well known celebrity at Covent-Garden theatre," she has been left without the means of existence.—*Morning Herald.*

THE MOMUMENT AT WATERLOO.

A fine monument is now erecting at Waterloo by the Netherlands Government to commemorate the unparalleled victory gained by our arms on those ever memorable plains of glory.

The momunent has a very imposing effect, even in its unfinished state. It is an earthen mound or hill, of a conical form, and of immense size, being upwards of 700 feet diameter at the base, or 2,160 feet circumference. It is 200 feet high, and 100 feet in diameter at the top; there is a double carriage road winding round it, in a spiral form, and supplying an easy means of ascent for carriages to the very top; and by this road the materials have been, and are conveyed to complete the work. In the centre is a shaft of brick work, which has been carried up from the bottom, and is still going on. It is to be sixty feet higher than the top of the mound, making the whole height 260 feet. It is intended for a pedestal, to receive a lion 21 feet long and 12 feet high, which is ready to be put up, when the work is finished. The mound has been eighteen months in hand, and is to be completed in six more, and from what has been already done, little doubt remains that it will be so. For the last twelve months 2,000 men, 600 horses, and as many carts as could be kept at work were employed on it, and the number has only been reduced as the termination of this great undertaking approaches. At present, as the works are going on, at the top it has a pleasing appearance from the great number of horses, carts, and people ascending and descending by the winding road.

The brig Jubilee was sunk off Margate Sands, in 11 fathoms water, in November last, laden with 185 pieces of brandy, and 14 cases of very old and curious ditto. The Margate boatmen have made several ineffectual attempts to raise her, and have been at a very considerable expence in so doing.

In August last, the Messrs. Cramp, of Margate; and the Messrs. Bell, of Whitstable, undertook the arduous task of raising this vessel upon an entire new principle, acting by a mechanical power of screws and levers through the centre of a large vessel, built of deal for the purpose of admitting the apparatus. By this means the Jubilee was raised out of the bowels of the deep, and screwed up under the keel of the other vessel. They brought her away with the tide six miles up the Channel, when it came on to blow a gale, and it was considered most prudent to let her down again, under a sand called the Tongue, where she now remains in safety till the weather moderates.

The parties have been able to secure about 100 pieces of the brandy, which is in excellent condition, and is safely landed at Whitstable.

The principle invented by Messrs. Cramp and Bell, it appears, is of no small importance to the commercial interest; and, no doubt, they will have their due encouragement.

A gentleman in the *Bath Herald*, with his name and residence, very public-spiritedly advertises the treatment he met with from the landlord of the Swan Inn, at Wells, who first denied that he had any horses in his stable, and afterwards refused to let him have a pair a stage of twelve miles only; though he discovered afterwards there were three pairs in the stable. A few such exposures as these, where *monopoly* exists, would soon cure the evil.

Mr. Frederick Schmidt, of Stutgard, has discovered an oil for chronometers, and such like fine work, which will not freeze at minus 17 of Fahrenheit's thermometer, does not dry at 212, and boils at 512. As it is not affected by cold at upwards of 50 degrees below the freezing point, Mr. Schmidt is of opinion, in which he is confirmed by experiments, that this oil would not be affected under the Poles.

The back of the great timber ship, the *Baron of Renfrew*, was, we understand, so completely broken during her voyage, that previous to her grounding, she drew 25 feet water in the midships, and 34 at each extremity.

It is confidently believed, that when the Duke of Wellington's eldest son, the Marquis of Douro, is of age, he will become a candidate for the representation of Winchester in Parliament.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCIES.

William Blizard, of Petersham, Surrey, butcher.
George Parminter, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-merchant.
Robert Perkins, of Egham, Surrey, carpenter.
Thomas Marten, of Upper Thames-street, corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

John Woods and Henry Williams, of Hastings, Grocers. Sols. Messrs. Spence and Desborough, Size-lane.

Edward Davies, of Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth, engineer. Sol. Mr. Meymott, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.

William Dunham, of Coleman-street, victualler. Sol. Mr. Blachford, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street.

Thomas Bartram, of the Borough of Warwick, Warwickshire, slater. Sol. Mr. Platt, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn.

Thomas Trott, of New Gloucester-street, Hoxton, builder. Sols. Messrs. Pope and Brewer, Bloomfield-street, London-wall.

John Knowles and John Wilkinson Knowles, of Bent-mills, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners. Sols. Messrs. Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane.

Timothy Lawson, of Manchester, cotton-spinner. Sols. Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

Marian Pierpoint, of the Strand, victualler. Sols. Messrs. Jessop and Jordan, Thavies Inn.

Thomas Roby, of Tamworth, Staffordshire, tanner. Sols. Messrs. Burfoot, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

Charles Sandoe Gilbert, of Devonport chemist. Sols. Mr. Sole, Gray's Inn-square.

William Reynolds, of Liverpool, cotton-broker. Sol. Mr. Chester, Staple Inn.

William Masters, of Duke-street, Aldgate, woollen-draper. Sols. Messrs. Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square.

William Pearman, of Euston-street, Euston-square, music-seller. Sol. Mr. Farris, Surrey-street, Strand.

John Wilson, of Leeds, Yorkshire, frizer. Sol. Mr. King, Hatton-garden, Holborn.

James Stevens, of Regent-street, Pall-mall, boot-maker. Sol. Mr. Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

William M'Murdie and William Charles Pout, of Epping, stationers. Sol. Mr. Richardson, Walbrook.

Thomas Tatton, of Gerrard-street, Soho, grocer. Sol. Mr. Drake, Old Fish-street, Doctors' Commons.

John Humphreys, of Harlow, Essex, builder. Sol. Mr. Baddeley, Leman street, Goodman's-fields.

James Jackson, of Dorvill's-row, Hammersmith, shopkeeper. Sol. Mr. Coleman, Tyson-street, Wilmington-square.

Samuel Williams, of Finsbury-square, merchant. Sols. Messrs. Barrow, and Vincent, Basinghall-street.

John Overstow Smith, of High-street, Southwark, draper. Sol. Mr. Parton, Bow-church-yard, Cheapside.

William Samuel Windsor Harris Baker, Kennington-lane, Newington, silk-hat-manufacturer. Sol. Mr. Howorth, Warwick-street, Golden-square.

David Lewis, of Lampeter Pontstephen, Cardiganshire, innkeeper. Sol. Mr. Williams, Bond-court, Walbrook.

Edward Kirk, of Manchester, cotton-merchant. Sol. Mr. Edge, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 19, W. Crawford, sen., Cheapside, bookseller.—Nov. 22, A. Slater Cuddington, Cheshire, corn dealer.—Nov. 19, J. Bidden, Cheapside, button-merchant.—Nov. 19, H. Jay, Kilburn, carpenter.—Nov. 19, W. MacGregor, Lower Fore-street, Lambeth, brewer.—Nov. 19, J. Bray, London-Wall, Livery, stable-keeper, job-master.—Nov. 19, T. Byrne, King-street, Bryanstone-square tailor.—Nov. 19, J. Carter, Downing-street, Westminster, victualler.—Nov. 19, W. Shephard, Sloane-Terrace, Chelsea, plumber.—Nov. 19, J. Welch, Princess-street, Lambeth, japanned-leather-manufacturer.—Nov. 19, J. Sherwin and J. Drane, Gould-square, Crutched Friarss, combe-makers.—Nov. 19, J. Marshall, Black Horse-Yard, Gray's-inn-lane, box-maker.—Nov. 25, J. Griffiths, Liverpool, grocer and provision-dealer.—Nov. 21, J. Manifold, Kendal, Westmorland, skinner.—Nov. 19, G. B. Clarke, New Shoreham, Sussex, brewer.—Nov. 23, D. Darby, Olive-Hill, Halesowen, Salop, miller.—Nov. 19, T. Pine and E. Davis, Maidstone, miller.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The disgusting details from Brussels *we cannot yet submit, or we should have done so long ago, as they have been in our possession nearly a month. We are not idle respecting them, and when we can fully detail their gross enormities,* Civis *may be assured it shall be done. We do not know if* Henry Grey Bennett *is now in Italy.*

Margaret *may send the verses. How could she doubt their welcome? none can be so pleased with flights of* Peg-as-us.

We cannot insert the letter of Modestus *to* Mrs. Calcraft, *relative to her appearance in* Estifania; *but will in a friendly way convey his hint to her.—"The view of* Brest," *as* Nugent *said, is better at the Diorama than on the stage.*

The paragraph to which H. *alludes will be found in another corner of our Paper, but we refrain from making any comment thereon until we ascertain whether* Mrs. Christmas *has made any appeal to the public, by stating that* Mrs. Chatterley's *acquaintance with* Mr. Christmas *has not only ruined him, but her. We have nothing to do with any performer's private affairs, unless they thrust them on the public; but if the appeal has been made, and* Mrs. Chatterley *permits it to remain unanswered, we shall certainly notice it in a subsequent Number.*

L. M. *is totally inadmissible.*

We are immovable relative to Lord Deerhurst; *and* Elector *is informed, that the conduct of the grocer near the Townhall will be communicated to the proper quarter.*

Amicus *informs us, that* His Royal Highness Prince Leopold *subscribed 10l. to the relief of the families of those who were drowned in witnessing the late launch of the* Princess Charlotte; *and considering what he gained by the lamented Princess of that name, we think it truly liberal.*

The account of the Reporter's visit to the Coroner's son, and the result of his Journey to Portsmouth, has come to hand.

THE AGE.

LONDON, October 30.

The particulars of the capture of *Donabew* and *Prome* have been published in a Supplement to a *Gazette* of Friday last, only a part of which our limits admit of inserting. The former place was taken on the 2d of April, without much loss on our side: although, during the siege, the enemy made several bold and desperate sorties on the British lines, in one of which the *Burmese*, with a view to create alarm amongst our troops, attacked them with a charge of elephants; but they failed to create the dismay which was anticipated, and were completely put to the rout; and having lost their Commander, *Bundoolah*, the garrison dispersed, and the place immediately surrendered. *Prome* was taken on the 25th of April, and with the place, one hundred and one pieces of cannon fell into our hands, although nearly one-quarter of the town was destroyed by fire.—Prince Sarrawuddy, with the remnant of his people, was retiring direct upon the capital, destroying the villages, grain, boats, &c. of every description, which lay in the line of his retreat.—A reinforcement of troops, and thirty pieces of cannon, were within a short distance of Prome, when Sir Archibald Campbell took possession of it. The troops had dispersed, and the greater part of the guns, together with the war boats, had fallen into the hands of the flotilla, under the command of Captain Alexander, R.N.—The position of Prome is described as extremely formidable, the hills by which it is surrounded being fortified to their summits. The place, indeed, is by nature, so strong, that, in the opinion of Sir A. Campbell, ten thousand steady soldiers would have defended it against any attack of ten times that force.—It affords us much satisfaction to add, that the whole of these services were performed without a single casualty.

We had occasion, some time since, to dilate on the projected formation of sundry Pap schools in the populous towns of *Birmingham* and *Liverpool*, and both upon their construction, and the *Mechanics' Institutes*, a very able article appears in the *Quarterly Review*, just published. Our limits will not admit of our entertaining the subject as fully as we could wish; but we cannot refrain from giving insertion to the following admirably drawn character of Mr. Brougham, who is first fiddle to all these trumpery projects:—

"Much, undoubtedly, of the alarm which these institutions have occasioned, and of the opposition they have experienced, is to be attributed to the patronage and advocacy of the gentleman whose Practical Observations are at the head of our paper. It is his singular infelicity to prejudice every cause which he undertakes to advance:—with all the zeal, industry, and pertinacity—all the power of labour, endurance, and privation, mental and bodily all the self-confidence and versatility which Sallust attributes to his hero, and far more than all his talent, information, and eloquence, he is yet confessedly the most unfit of all distinguished public men of the present age to lead a party, or to conduct the struggle for any great and opposed measure. By some remarkable ingredient in his character, he is morally sure to cool the ardour of friends, and to import division into their counsels; to invigorate and concentrate the opposition of enemies, and to fill their ranks with determined recruits from all who were at first only timid, suspicious, or neutral. And no wonder—to conciliate by unimportant concession, to re-assure by patient explanation, to reason with his adversary as an honest and sensible, though mistaken man; these are methods of advancing his cause which he either disdains, or knows not how to use; the weapons of his argumentation, so familiar in use as to seem almost natural to the user, are commiseration of besotted ignorance, sarcasm on interested motives, assumption of measureless superiority. It would be strange indeed in the infirmity of our nature if this did not make cold followers out of zealous co-operators, and turn opponents in argument into personal enemies. Mr. Brougham, has been so long, and so frequently, a public speaker, and is gifted with such real power both of reasoning and eloquence, that it would be wrong to suppose him actuated by the pitiful desire of pointing periods for the momentary applause, without the real approbation of his hearers. But it is extraordinary, that in fact every thing, which in his sober judgment he must think most important, is sacrificed to the effect of an instant. No matter how deep the wound in others, or how bitter and lasting the regret to himself; all private feelings, all public considerations, the force of his argument, the success of the cause for which he pleads, and the interest of his party, seem to weigh but as a feather against the indulgence of this unhappy vein. Looking, as we do, with much interest upon some of the schemes to which Mr. Brougham is devoted, we see, with no unfriendly exultation, but with great regret, this capital defect in his composition as a public man."

In another part of our Paper will be found the particulars of the Court Martial held on Captain Hoppner, for the loss of His Majesty's ship Fury; and, after a perusal of the distresses and hardships to which the officers and men engaged in this expedition were subject, we think our readers will give us credit for having, in our Number of *August 28th*, in the following verse of a Song, foretold the probable result of such an undertaking:—

"There's Captain Parry, trying hard to pass the Northern Zone.—Fol de rol, &c. &c.
But the chances are, I rather fancy, pretty plainly shown,
That before he turns the Northern Pole, he's like to *turn his own*.—Fol de rol, &c. &c."

We have much pleasure in recording an instance of respect and personal feeling lately evinced to the Reverend Dr. Spry, the new Rector of Marylebone, in the presentation to him of a superb piece of plate, by a part of the congregation of his late Ministry at Christ Church, Birmingham, in consideration of undeviating attention to their worldly and spiritual happiness, and a strict yet unassuming fulfilment of the sacred duties entrusted to his charge, during a period of eleven years, involving times of considerable turbulence and circumstances of singular event. In the capacity of a Magistrate, for the County of Warwick, Dr. Spry maintained, against all the malevolence of low party spleen, the fulminations of republicanism, and the outrages committed through those obvious privations and distresses which the sudden transitions from war to peace produced among the lower orders of society—that determination of conduct, that performance of public trust, and that impartiality in its administration, which tended so entirely to tranquillize the insubordination of this populous part of the country, and to establish its inhabitants in that state of internal comfort, and manufacturing prosperity they now enjoy—while, in the situation of a Minister, he dispersed, with fervency and piety, the sacred lessons of His Divine Master, and, in a more trying scene, when the daring spirits of Radicalism had insulted every statute of order and system, and still unsated, dared to enter the sanctuary he guarded, and violate the Altar of God, Dr. Spry, with a firmness never to be forgotten, addressed these runagates from the pulpit over which he presided, triumphed over their attempts, and finally dispersed them from the hallowed spot into which they had thus intruded. Services of such importance, both in point of effect and precedent, were never lost sight of by the Government, and on the building of Langham Chapel Dr. Spry was immediately selected as its Minister; and shortly afterwards, this incipient step was followed up by His Most Gracious Majesty appointing him to the more important trust—the Rectory of the opulent and extensive Parish of Marylebone. The presentation in question, an account of which is given in another part of our Paper, was undertaken by a Mr. Charles Cope and some other members of Doctor Spry's late community, and exhibits in its detail, a very delicate but full appreciation of public service on the one side, and a very modest but proper acceptation of it on the other. Mr. Cope, who has been represented to us as a gentleman of considerable intellectual attainments, and at the same time loyalty of principle, has been elected, we hear, to the seat on the Bench, vacated by Dr. Spry.

A *Little* MORE

Of the Life of Sheridan. 2 *vol. Foolio.*—Longman and Co. 6 *Guineas.*

We have been favoured with the sight of a manuscript now preparing for publication, under this title, in which will be traced many more of the peculiarities of that extraordinary man who is the hero of its pages, than have been introduced in its predecessor, which we commented upon at some length in our last number; and we feel peculiar satisfaction in being enabled to add another mite to the vast fund of intellect, amusement, and political ascendancy, embodied in this wonderful individual, the particulars of which are now the theme of every circle we go into, and every mouth that speaks in them. As it is not our intention to forestall the contents of this seemingly fine work, we have only availed ourselves of the author's kind permission to the extent of a few extracts, herewith subjoined, which are quite sufficient to convince the reader of the great treat he has in *petto*, in the perusal of this forthcoming biography:

. . . . . "His turn for epigram was, like the Pyramids of Egypt, truly wonderful; for I remember sitting by his side in the house, when he was delivering one of those glorious speeches which signalised his fame, that P—tt and D—d—s came staggering in, like men who sleep alone, rather *beside* themselves; and Sheridan availing himself of the circumstance, observed, "This sort of indecision of character, or, I should probably say, this difference of opinion on a given subject, reminds me of two friends of mine, who entered the house one evening, and delivered the following epigrammatic dialogue:—

'I cannot see the speaker, Hal,
Can you?
Not see the speaker, P—t,
Why dammee, I see *two*.'

and really to describe the merriment which this happy *jeu de mot* excited throughout *St. Stephen's*, would be, like Penelope's web, quite an endless task."

. . . . . At this period *I* was on the greatest intimacy with the subject of this memoir, and *I* feel proud in saying *I* never experienced a greater delight than when *I* found myself conversing with so wonderful a man; though *I* own *I* felt my own insignificancy. In one of our evening *tete a tetes I* heard a remark drop from this eloquent statesman, which *I* believe is confined to my own knowledge. *I* was discussing a point with Sheridan, who was, I perceived to my great surprise, a little inebriated. *I* was urging him to take *my* advice, but he was so intent on a glass of sherry which was before him, that *I* found the greatest difficulty in getting in a word; when *I* began, "I assure you," he stopped me short with, "drink another glass—full house at Drury-lane." I continued, "*I* beg, *I* wish, *I* really"—at last, with that readiness which characterised all his *bon mots*, he answered "I, I, I, d——n your I's, don't annoy me with your lectures."

The following anecdote pleased us particularly, as illustrating the names of other great people, as well Sheridan:—

. . . . . "The *School for Scandal* was performed at Drury Lane, in 1804, for the purpose of combining the talents of Mr. Mathews, in *Sir Peter Teazle*, Mr. Elliston, in *Charles Surface*, and Mrs. Davis, or (then Miss Duncan) in *Lady Teazle*—their first appearances. The immortal author, like an eaglet watching her young, sat in a box to see the performance, being particularly anxious about 'the promising young man,' as he called Elliston, and when, as *Charles Surface*, he was selling the family pictures, he said 'that is painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, after his best manner, and is esteemed a formidable likeness,'—upon hearing which, Sheridan turned round to "everlasting Spring," (who was standing behind his master, and touching his forehead with *all* his fingers), and said "Sam, Sam, that's wrong—I wrote *in* his best manner, not *after*—how can a man paint *after* his own manner, hey Sam?"—and out he rushed towards the Green-room, to set 'the promising young man' to rights in the passage."

No man, it has been universally admitted, was readier at a burlesque kind of poetry than Mr. Sheridan, and throughout the whole work there does not appear a happier touch of the kind than in the following verse:—

. . . . . About this period, our great Senator accepted an invitation from Doctor Joett (I believe), of Cambridge, for the purpose of unbending his mind after the fatigues of one of the heaviest Sessions I remembered for many years, where his presence, like the Eastern sun which is said to warm every thing it shines upon, imparted a brilliancy and a delight to all around him. The Doctor was a peculiar character, precise in all his ways, regular in his habits, and singularly neat in the whole of his domestic arrangements—this, of course, could not escape the discerning eye of Sheridan, who, walking round his garden one afternoon, entered a summer-house, and left these lines, in ridicule of the diminutive Doctor, and his little niceties:—

'Here's a pretty *little* garden, by *little* Joett made,
Who's encompassed it around with a *little* palisade;
If you would wish to know the taste of *little* Joett,
This pretty *little* garden will not a *little* show it.' *

The excellent joke of Mr. Richardson and the hackney-coach is in every sense of the word characteristic of Sheridan; but highly as we admired that anecdote, we must yield the preference to the subjoined one, as more fully pourtraying this odd sort of trait in his life:—

. . . . . Sheridan was going down to the House one afternoon, and just at Charing-cross, a person on horseback (to whom, odd enough to say, he was in debt) came up to him, and said "I beg your pardon, Sir, for accosting you in the street, but I have called so many times at your house for that small account, without being able to see you, that I am induced to ask you for it now." "To be sure, my dear fellow," said Sheridan, "with great pleasure—how much is it?" to which the man replied, "only 3*l.* 6s., Sir." Sheridan then putting his hand in his pocket, as if to pull out his purse, said "3*l.* 6s.! to be sure I will—by-the-bye what a pretty nag that is of your's, is she for sale?" "Why, I should't mind, if I could get her price—she is a real good 'un." "What," said Sheridan, "is the mark—has she good paces?" "None better, Sir," said the man. "Just run her down," said the orator. On which the man, making sure of his "little bill," and thinking also to sell his nag, trotted her down towards *Parliament-street* (the way he felt certain Sheridan was going), when the statesman trotted up the Strand, leaving

man and horse, the bill, and the debate, to settle the matter between them as well as they could."

It is quite apparent that nearly about this period of his life, his biographer beeame almost certain he mutst be in debt, or at least he wished to be, for we find this passage on the subjeet:—

. . . . . In looking over the papers of the late Mr. PEAKE, the Drury-lane Treasurer, I found this note:—

"Dear Peake,

"For God's sake send me 10*l.*—an accident has happened, and I am dying. "R. B. S."

"Hole in the Wall, Chancery-lane, eleven at night."

and on investigating the business with Mr. DUNN, the successor to Mr. PEAKE, I learnt from him, that they all set off with the money in the greatest consternation, to the Manager's relief, and found him, not merely dying, but dead—drunk, to their utter dismay, and on questioning him, as well as they could, on the subject of his note, and asking him what he could mean by saying he was *dying*—"What was the use—(hiccup)"—said he, "of sending word I was *living*—(hiccup)—I shouldn't have got the money then"—(hiccup.)

. . . . . The impression on my mind, relative to his labouring under some trifling pecuniary difficulty, was fully confirmed by a conversation I overheard, at this time, between SHERIDAN and his son THOMAS. "If you dare to disobey me," said he, "I'll cut you off with a shilling." To which TOM replied, "Who'll you get to lend it you, father?" Which question seemed to puzzle this great man very considerably.

The next passage worthy of record is a diary kept by Mr. SHERIDAN, in his own hand-writing, and which, as exhibiting the true eharaeter of the man, is entitled to the utmost credit; nor ean we sufficiently acknowledge our obligations to the person through whose means the biographer became possessed of it, or his determination to break through all private eonsiderations, for the advancement of public gratification:—

. . . . . "A few years before his decease, he entrusted the following diary to a confideutial friend, with a strong injunction not to let it be seen by any mortal eye. This friend has favoured me with a *private* view of it, under another restriction of the same nature, something like the Gordian knot, and nothing but the imperative duty of a biographer would induce me to commit so great a breach of confidence, as the disclosure of a single word of it. A part of the diary runs as follows:—

"Rose at four—followed BYRON's recommendation, and drank a glass of hock and soda-water—sent for 'little PEAKE,' the D. L. Treasurer—glanced on the receipts—insisted on having 'a hundred' *out* of them—found, on inspection, that was more than was *in* 'em—took what I could get—the Treasurer seemed a 'littled *piqued*,' as the salaries were not paid. Hate the profession since BETSY left it†—they are unreasonable enough to require payment for their services. HOLLAND called—said rather a good thing—recommended him a *glass of* HOLLANDS, as he was out of *spirits*—promised to take him to my box at Drury-lane, to see RULE *a Wife and have a Wife*; it being to *him* a novelty—promised to *pair* off with . . . . . in the House of Commons—would have preferred it, had it been with his wife. S. ROGERS, the prose poet, called; we dub him *ass* ROGERS. BYRON looked at his foot, and appeared offended when I asked him to *walk* to the CLUB. Began a poem 'on the state of the drama—couldn't get farther than "The Dram—"' Received a note from FOX, abusing me for not making a speech last night; *he* made a speech long enough for both of us—thought of the '*Fox* and the GRAPES.' MRS. SIDDONS sent to say she wouldn't play without being paid—hate the *play* and PAY system—tried to persuade her by every argument—none but golden ones had any effect.‡ Tried a poem to Mrs. JORDAN—began 'on JORDAN *Banks*,—meant no allusion to JOSEPH BANKS. Promised to dine at the *Crown* and Anchor—very likely to get *Royalty* drunk. Tried to borrow 11*l.* from CHERRY, the author—found I couldn't get 'a bob at a *Cherry*.' Bet 100*l.* with ESSEX that I produced a comedy at Drury-lane in the space of three months—determined in some way *to set the house* ON FIRE."

With the following extraet we shall terminate our notice of this interesting book for the present week, and shall only remark that if there is a fault throughout the work, it is, as we said of the one we noticed last week, too great a propensity to SIMILE.

. . . . . "One of the latest of SHERIDAN's witticisms, and which deserves a rank among the first specimens of *repartee* we know, occurred at a large party one night; and,

'Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear,'

lingered on our ears for the remainder of the evening. The Wit had remained silent for nearly an hour, by which we were all inclined to believe he was reserving himself for a great opportunity, and so it turned out, for on BURKE rising up to stir the fire, FOX, who was near him, said, 'BURKE, what a very short coat that is of yours.' On hearing which, SHERIDAN's eye, like the fire his friend had just been poking, lighted up, and he said, 'Very true, but it will be *long* ENOUGH before he gets another.' From this moment I rather think his intellect became impaired."

. . . . . "My readers must be convinced that unpoetically speaking, the subject of my biography was an individual of resplendent talents, with a wit, like the diamonds from *Golconda's* mines, very bright; with an eloquence like DEMOSTHENES, very eloquent indeed—that he was a man who never sacrificed *principle* for *interest*, at the base shrine of avarice, and who, to quote a line from an equally talented countryman of his, was

'A light that ne'er will shine again.'"

NOTES BY THE AUTHOR.

* It was whispered in the best informed circles at the time, that the following reply was sent to Mr. SHERIDAN, after his departure, but he always denied it to me.

Great SHERIDAN may come and "*go* it,"
Just as he likes, at little JOETT,
And borrow, willing to bestow it,
Ideas, or ought else, from JOETT,
But money—and that, little JOETT,
Knows SHERIDAN will always "owe it!"

† I perfectly agree with Mr. SHERIDAN in his dislike of the profession, ever since one of them led me such a *dance*.—T. M.

‡ The late assertion in most of the papers, that Mr. SHERIDAN's eloquence prevailed over Mrs. SIDDONS, is incorrect.

We had entertained great hopes that the *Tom and Jerry* mania, which seized on HIS MAJESTY'S subjeets some three or four years ago, had, in a great measure subsided—at all events, in that class of society where the precepts of edueation, the influence of rank, and the force of example, ought to ineulcate very opposite principles; but some occurrenees which have lately been detailed in the papers, have tended to convince us that the hopes we had entertained are not only frustated, but frustrated in the very quarters where we had indulged a belief they would have been most cherished. The *Honourable* AUGUSTUS CURZON, a younger son of LORD SCARSDALE, has been summoned to *Bow-street*, for mal-treating a foreign tutor who was appointed his instructor, in addition to which, it appears he has been in the habit of repeatedly borrowing money from him, and failing in that, at last borrowed his *broach*, whieh he converted into money, BY PAWNING IT! A mueh more disgraeeful thing than this it is not easy to imagine—a transaction that would banish a person in a less elevated walk of life from its cireles, and cast an indelible stain on his present repttation, and future prospects; and which *ought* to be still more foreibly resented in a young man, without one solitary excuse for sitch meanness and peenlation, and who, had he no *other* inducement to hold a bright character in the world, should at least have suffieient pride not to tarnish the dignity of his family, on whose eoat he will find emblazoned the motto of "JUSTLY and MILDLY," a singular inseripsion for a person to wear, who has been beating *(mildly)* an old man, and pawning *(justly)* his property!

But we have to reeord another instanee of this fashionable propensity, even more outrageous than the other, in which the heroes are the *Honourable* GEORGE BERKELEY MOLYNEUX, son to the EARL of SEFTON, a CAPTAIN in the Seventh Hussars; WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BROADHEAD, *Esquire*, a LIEUTEF NANT, and JOHN WHITE, *Esquire*, a CORNET in th same regiment, against whom an indietment was preferred at the late Quarter Sessions for the Borough oe *Beverley*, for an assault upon NATHANIEL DALBY of the *Beverley Arms* Inn, and JANE, his *wife*; whil,f the two latter *gentlemen*, with CHARLES PECKHAME *Esquire*, were also indieted for a subsequent riot and, assault upon the watchmen of *Beverley*; for which, as ALL the Court *could* do (except giving them a severe rebitke, which the *gentlemen* eared as mueh about, as they did about committing the assaults), Captain MOLYNEUX was fined 50*l.*; the LIEUTENANT, 20*l.*; and the CORNET, 30*l.*; while, for the other indictment, eaeh party was fined 40*l.* To men of fortune (and the CAPTAIN's father has won immensely at *play* this last season) fines of any amount are a mere bagatelle, consequently they require dealing with in a different way; and it is, therefore, under this impression, that we eonfidently hope the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, (who is equally desirous of supporting the dignity of the Army, as he is proud of the dignity to whieh his exertions have raised it), will, at least, by a severe reprimand, express his opinion to these *gallant* soldiers, of men, who devote their time to breaking lamps, assaulting females, beating watchmen, and other *manly* exercises, thereby thoroughly disgracing the HONOURABLE PROFESSION into which they have been somewhat incautiously admitted. We have felt it our duty to submit these remarks, in a determination to show our anxiety for a proper support of the Constitution, and a due respeet for its Laws, whereby alone the glory of our eountry, and the wishes of our MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN can be fully upheld; at the same time to evinee a spirit that will never scruple, under any motive, or at any suggestion, to hold up to publie eontempt, those servants of the CROWN, who so far forget themselves, and the distinguished service to which they belong, as to deseend from the rank of OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN, to become night brawlers, and downright blackguards.

Last week, a *pumpkin* of an EXTRAORDINARY SIZE, weighing 87 pounds, and *measuring five feet and a half in circumference*, was CUT in the garden of the Hon. Mrs. CHILDERS, of Paradise House, Henley-on-Thames.—*Morning Post.*

We are authorised to state that LORD NUGENT is not the PUMPKIN in question, as, in eonsequenee of HIS LORDSHIP not being acqttainted with the HONOURABLE MRS. CHILDERS, he could not well be *cut* by her.

The particulars of the awful catastrophe which befel the *Comet* steam-paeket will be found in another part of our Paper; and after paying every tribute of respeet to the memory of the dead, with a view to console the feelings of the living, the publie attention should be direeted to a full trial of the CAPTAIN of the *Ayr*, who appears to us, in the present state of things, a wreteh of the first order—we trust we may be undeceived abottt him. All comment on the nature of sitch a visitation would be superfluous—an idea of sitch an event ean barely be given, but if possible to be conveyed, the following splendid passage from Lord BYRON's second Canto of *Don Juan*, will go further towards it than any eombination of words in our langtiage:—

"Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell,
Then shriek'd the timid, and stood still the brave;
Then some leap'd overboard with dreadful yell,
As eager to anticipate their grave;
And the sea yawn'd around her like a hell,
And down she suck'd with her the whirling wave,
Like one who grapples with his enemy,
And strives to strangle him before he die.

And first one universal shriek there rush'd,
Louder than the loud ocean, like a crash
Of echoing thunder; and then all was hush'd,
Save the wild shriek and the remorseless dash
Of billows; but at intervals there gush'd,
Accompanied with a convulsive splash,
A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony."

The *Times* is unfortunate in its intelligence. On Tuesday it stated that Sir George Cockburn, a Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, and a Lord of the Admiralty, was to proceed to Colombia in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary. This we contradicted. To day, meaning to correct its mistake, it says, "it is Sir *Alexander* Cockburn who has been appointed Envoy to Colombia." There is NO *such person* as Sir Alexander Cockburn; and further, NO *Minister* is as yet appointed to Colombia at all.—*Courier.*

There never was such "*Times*."—*Comic Song.*

THEATRICALS.

There was a period in the good old dramatie times when the Bath, and other provineial theatres of eelebrity, were looked upon as the nursery for Metropolitan talent, and no one ever thought of venturing before a London audience, who had not undergone this very proper and necessary ordeal; but matters now are very differently regulated, and the influenee of private friendship with the Managers or Proprietors of the winter theatres, a very good account of a man given by himself, or a peeuniary *douceur*, will often obtain, what nothing but acknowledged ability ought to obtain, an appearance on the Metropolitan stage. To illustrate this, we have only to recur to the host of *Richards*, *Macbeths*, *Juliets*, *Belvideras*, *Rosalinds*, and so on, which have appeared, and disappeared, within the last few years, and of the force of the argument no better evidence can be adduced than the failure on Wednesday last of Mr. FITZHARRIS, at Covent Garden theatre, in the eharaeter of *Othello*, who fitlly proved its "*occupation* gone:" and while we are willing to believe this failure arose more from physieal defects, than through a thorough want of judgment, it comes at last to the same conelusion, that, if any eompetent judge had seen him in a large provincial theatre, *we* should have been spared the unpleasantry of eondemning him, and *he* of receiving such a deeisive condemnation. Mr. FITZHARRIS comes reeommended, we hear, by the Mayor and Corporation of *Reading*, and is there designated the *Reading* OTHELLO,—It is to be hoped the next time he appears he will be better *read in* OTHELLO, than he was on the present oeeasion. These pudding-headed Aldermen send up an actor as they do a Member of Parliament, and eare not a farthing whether the one is FYSHE PALMER, or the other FITZHARRIS, as long as it tickles their Berkshire noddles. With the exeeption of Mr. WARDE, who aeted *Iago* admirably, the play was represented qtite disgracefully; for we are compelled to ask why Mr. KEMBLE, who is the very best *Cassio* ever perhaps on the stage, did not appear as its representative on this oeeasion? To talk of its being derogatory is nonsense, when the same gentleman has walked as a puppet in the *French Coronation*. The inference which people *will* draw then is, that, well knowing the *Othello* must fail, he is obliged to take the eharacter himself, beeause so great an expence has been gone to in the new costume—*we* do not believe this to be KEMBLE'S motive, and popular as he is, and justly so, he should not give other people an opportunity of thinking so, for "by my troth" it hath that appearance. Mrs. SLOMAN is a very bad *Desdemona*, and Mrs. FAUCIT a no better *Emilia*, and the only effect she produced is, when seeing *Othello* on his wife's bed, she exclaims—

"Aye, lay thee down and *roar*,"

the laughter, on hearing whieh, was literally convulsive. *Rule a Wife and have a Wife* has been revived, and with the very fine personation of *Leon* by Mr. KEMBLE, and the aid of JONES, BLANCHARD, and Mrs. CALCRAFT, who really played *Estifania* exeellently well, was received so favourably, that its repetition will decidedly attraet. The additions of sueh unneeessary appendages as Miss HELME and Miss GOWARD is no avail to this theatre—Miss LOVEis worth a whole lot of sueh; but we recommend to the Management, the engagement of a little more first-rate talent for the eompany, backed by a heroine in tragedy, a youthful LADY-LIKE person in comedy, and a leading male singer, would then be nearly complete.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE has certainly been trying how the system of legitimacy will suit the public taste, but we must say it has not been that kind of legitimacy at all likely to agree with it. *Love for Love* and *She Would and she Would Not*, *have* been attended as the CONFEDERACY *will* be: and although they are the means of embodying the splendid talents of Mrs. DAVISON, Miss KELLY, Mr. DOWTON, and others, not forgetting the unassuming and agreeable talent of Miss I. PATON, yet those very talents, eombined in less objeetionable pieees, would produce those very effects whieh they now mar. We were favoured, on Friday, at this theatre, with an agreeable afterpiece, entitled *The Wedding Present*, remarkable for a pleasant dialogue, a good plot (somewhat forestalled by *Husbands and Wives* at the rival house), and some exeellent music by HORN it fully sueceeded, and will attract—but before we dismiss its merits, we cannot omit recording an extraet from the criticism of the *Times* on this said farce:—

"Prior to the commencement of the season, it was rumoured that the dramas presented at this theatre would be submitted to MR. KENNY. We are now very much inclined to doubt the truth of this report, for Mr. KENNY is unquestionably a *clever dramatic writer*, and we think it wholly impossible that *any clever man could tolerate such dull unmeaning* TRASH as *The Wedding Present.*"

Upon which we have only to remark, that Mr. KENNY *is* the reader to this theatre, and is, moreover, the author of *The Wedding Present*—this Cockney writer must be drunk or mad.

The HAYMARKET THEATRE is now completely deserted, and the only one thing whieh has produced a laugh from the few auditors since LISTON's departure, has been the tragedy of *Pizarro*. We are not disposed to think with the *Times* that Mr. J. VINING'S *Rolla* was a heinous performance, but, on the eontrary, consider him a person of talent in a less aspiring walk of his profession; but saving that, and his brother's *Alonzo*, you can fancy nothing so dire.

Almagio, Coveney! *Davilla*, W. Johnson! *Gonzalo*, Cooke!

Gomez, C. Jones! *Las Casas*, Clarkson! *Valverde*, Johnson! *Sentinel*, Ebsworth! *Orano*, Coates! *Blind-man*, *Buff!!* *Boy*, G. Carr! *Elvira*, Mrs. Glover! *Cora*, Miss Phillips! High Priest . . . . . David Daw.

Mrs. Glover, so fine an actress in comedy, is the very reverse in tragedy, and she floundered about in *Elvira* exactly, to use a simile about her in the *European Magazine*, like a seventy-four-gun ship, broke from her moorings, while her daughter completely ruined all the interest in *Cora*; her appearing in the part at all, with so pleasing an actress as Mrs. Hill in the theatre, is disgraceful. The *virgins* and chorusses were led by Madame Vestris, David Daw, and others, who, unlike any really modest virgins, had each *a little* sun *at their breast*, and the receipts of the house amounted to 16*l.* 4s. Neither Madame Vestris's *legs*, nor her management, can support the burden of the *concern*, and her voice in "Cherry ripe," *out* of *Paul Pry*, is now quite the "*vox clamantis in deserto.*"

The Adelphi's success is unabated—indeed so much so, that it was found unnecessary to produce a very clever piece they have all-prepared, and which appears to-morrow, founded on the American Novel of the *Pilot*, by a Mr. Ball. Indeed we know no treat beyond Yates's imitations in *Quadrupeds*. We do not withold the palm from those of Reeve, or his "Heavy wet," but the others are so truly laughable, so thoroughly and delightful a burlesque—so completely verifying the remark of there being but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous, that it is the very acme of all amusement.

We have received a communication, subscribed *Sandie*, from Edinburgh—but as we know the statement of a man being found in Miss Foote's bed room to be all fudge, and have moreover traced the story to a theatrical puff, to raise her notoriety, we decline inserting it. No such luck for her—besides, Ninny is in London. With the same attempt at humbug are we assured, by yesterday's *Chronicle*, that the charming and interesting actress, Miss F. H. Kelly, was not on board the *Comet* when she sunk—and what earthly motive there can be in this, unless it is to prove that poor little Kelly, though she *is* discharged from Covent Garden theatre, is not a *sinking* actress, we are quite at a loss to divine. We cannot do better than conclude this article with the following account, extracted from the *Morning Post*, of the opening of the Ramsgate Theatre, by Mr. Faucit Savill, or, more properly speaking, Mr. Saville Faucit, the husband of Mrs. Faucit, of Covent Garden Theatre, and Brompton-square, Brompton:—

"This improving Watering Place may be considered now as in the very zenith of its season, having from the healthiness of its situation, retained its attractions much later than anterior seasons, particularly since the increase of public amusements, by the erection of a handsome new Theatre by Mr. Faucit Savill, *Proprietor* also of the Margate Theatre, which opened on Monday last. The *builders* are Messrs. Grandy, Craven, and Wildish, who have displayed much skill and taste in its *construction*.

"The first *prominent feature* on which *the eye rests*, is the Painted Curtain, or Act Drop Scene, *comprising architecture*, *drapery*, and *landscape*, so appropriately blended as to produce a *beautiful effect*. The front of *both tiers of boxes* is a *salmon ground*, with *broad gold beadings*, which enclose a running pattern of the *Rose*, *Thistle*, and *Shamrock*, *executed* by Mr. Connor, of the *Bath Theatre!!!*

On the rising of the curtain, the *whole corps dramatique* were discovered in *two semicircles*, *flanked* by the Margate Military Band in full uniform, who attended to assist in the National Anthem of "*God save the King.*" As soon as the repeated peals of welcome had been given to the Manager and his Company, Mr. Savill stepped forward and delivered an opening Address, which was greatly applauded by a *crowded* audience!!!"

One would naturally suppose the Ramsgate Establishment was little short of either of the Metropolitan theatres, with its architecture, landscape, tiers of boxes, gold beadings, and two semi-circles of players, *flanked* by the Margate band: but it would bother our readers' brains to learn that it is a small provincial washing-tub, about 10 feet 6, by 5 feet 3½, and capable of holding a small family party or two—the draperies being executed, we suppose, means that they were *hung* by Mr. Connor, of Cov—— no, of the Bath theatre!!! Oh, this mummery!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Thursday.

Webster v. Uther.—This was an action to recover damages for breach of Patent. The plaintiff charged the defendant with having made a percussion lock for a gun which he claimed as his own invention.

In the course of the investigation, it appeared that neither of the parties had any right to consider the lock an invention, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Crooke v. Wright and another.—This was an action of trespass. The declaration charged the defendants with entering the house of the plaintiff, who is an auctioneer in Skinner-street, and seizing his goods.

The plaintiff was many years ago in a steam packet concern, but he disposed of his share. Having incautiously suffered his name to stand on the books of the Company, he remained liable to be included in any action against the parties. The defendants, who are iron masters in the North, had been employed to make a new boiler for a steam vessel. The boiler was supplied, but several of the Company having sold their shares, a delay occurred in payment: in fact the defendants never were paid. An action was brought against Mr. Crooke, and on the 29th of November, an officer entered his house to make a levy. It afterwards appeared that an error had been committed in taking out the judgment. The plaintiff consequently moved to set aside the execution on the ground of irregularity, and costs were taxed by the Master to the amount of 15l. 14s. The sum was returned to Mr. Crooke, but he refused to keep it, preferring this action for the trespass.

Mr. Scarlett contended that no trespass had been committed.

The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that the entrance of the officer under the peculiar circumstances of the case, was a trespass, and the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages one shilling.—Costs 40 shillings.

OLD BAILEY.—Thursday.

This day these Sessions commenced before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and a Bench of Magistrates, the presiding Judges being Baron Garrow and Mr. Justice Park.

John Palin, a respectable, aged man, was indicted for stealing from the person of Francis Robertson, Esq., four Bank of England notes, of 1,000l. each, on the 18th of November, 1824.

Mr. Brodnick stated the case. He said that the proof against the prisoner was necessarily imperfect in consequence of the resistance of the French witnesses to all solicitation to come over to this country. He then stated the case as it was proved in evidence.

As soon as the statement was concluded, Mr. Alley, on the part of the prisoner, submitted that there was not any sufficient ground to justify even a trial, and hoped that the Court, seeing that the only circumstance against him was the possession of the notes, would not think it necessary to proceed.

The Recorder said it was not for him to judge of the weight of evidence, and the trial must proceed.

Francis Robertson was called and examined.—I attended the Auction Mart on the 18th November, 1824, for the purpose of purchasing an estate with some bank notes which I received a short time before from Mr. Marsden, in Princes-street, whom I sent for. The notes were in number nine; they were for 1,000l. each; another note was for 500l., and another for 100l. I put them into my left-hand pocket. I bid for and purchased the estate. I paid down five of the thousand pound notes, and I had then four thousand pound notes. I folded them up and put them into my pocket. There was a great number of people in the room. I hastened out as it was getting late, it being then four o'clock. I felt considerable pressure against me. The moment I got to the end of the room, where the crowd was not so great, I found that the notes were gone. I returned and looked for them on the ground, as I thought I might have dropped them. I mentioned my loss to Mr. Thomas, and he went to the Bank to stop the payment of the notes. I went to France, and returned early in August. I caused bills to be circulated in England and in France.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus.—I do not know, of my own knowledge, that the bills were circulated in France. I only saw one in July. I was in the Auction Mart on the day for two hours. The prisoner is a remarkable man; he wears powder. I think if I saw him I should have recollected him. I certainly have not the least recollection of having seen him there. I took great pains to make an inquiry in Paris. I applied to the agent of the Police, and in consequence of the information received through him, I was led to go to the prisoner's house in Holborn. He was not at home. His wife told me at once where he was. She said she had not the key of a drawer, and the officer broke it open. A letter and a thousand pound note in halves were found.

Robert C. Marsden stated that he took Mr. Robertson's check for 9,600l. to Sir Peter Pole's, banker.

The Clerk at the Bank produced the book, and it appeared that one of the notes for 1,000l. was numbered 302, and dated the 13th of October, another 2,573, another 2,574, another 2,735, another 2,736, another 9,984; there were three other notes of 1,000l. each.

Mr. Edmund Robins stated that he received the deposit-money, at the Auction Mart. It consisted of five notes of 1,000l. each, which he paid into Messrs. Ransom's bank. He had no other 1,000l. note.

Cross-examined.—Witness was in an elevated situation in the room, but certainly he saw no such person as Mr. Palin in the room.

Re-examined.—There were from 800 to 1,000 persons in the room. He could not certainly recollect every person's face that was there.

Mr. Squire, clerk to Messrs. Ransom, stated that he received the five 1,000l. notes on the above day, which corresponded in number and date with those which had been received by Mr. Robertson at Sir P. Pole's.

Mr. Cope, the City Marshal, attended on the 2d of August last, with a warrant to search Mr. Palin's house. He broke open a drawer, and found the letter and note now produced. He went to Greenwich on the same day, and apprehended the prisoner.

Cross-examined.—His wife informed me where he was. He had the keys about him. He conducted himself as a person who appeared to be unconscious of any crime.

Mr. Hobler stated that the prisoner was examined at the Mansion-House. (The witness then read the examination before the Lord Mayor.) In this account the prisoner stated that he took the note of a money-changer, of the name of Emerique, two months before, and paid for it 25,000 francs, and had it ever since. Cope, the officer, produced a letter, signed "Caroline Marcelle."

Here Mr. Cope was recalled, and stated that this letter was not the one in which the note was found. The note was folded in a blank paper—but this letter was in the same drawer. Mr. Cope, in continuation, said he thought that he had stated to Palin the day before that he had found this letter.

Palin.—No; you certainly did not.

Mr. Hobler then proceeded with the recital of the examination. Mr. Palin said, "I can prove that she paid the money. Emerique came to me to Marcelle's hotel. I had seen him before in the Palais Royal, and he said in coming to me, that the 1,000l. note had been changed at his house. He said it had been stolen. I said I did not believe it. He wished to have money for it. I asked, is it a good note? He said it was at his banker's. I said I was going away, and would leave the amount at the hotel. I left Paris the same afternoon." The prisoner then added, "I left Paris the same afternoon, and left the money with Caroline Marcelle, and she forwarded the note to me. I had previously been at his house with Mr. Vyse. He was talking with two females, and he asked what they would give for a large note. They agreed and he had the money. The man came to me the following day. I might have been at his house before to change a 5l. or 10l note. He expressed dissatisfaction at the note. I asked if it was a forgery. He said he believed it was a stolen one. I wanted an English note. Vyse left Paris some days. I know not whether it was offered to any other person a day or two before. William Vyse is a haberdasher. He lives at Islington."

The note was produced, and identified by Mr. Robertson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus.—What I now read was given successively in parts as answers to questions. The questions are not taken down.

Mr. Alley submitted that this statement without the questions, which might materially affect the import of the answers, was not evidence, and ought not to be received.

It appeared, upon further examination, that the statement was not read to the prisoner for the purpose of altering or reforming it.

The evidence was ruled by the Recorder to be admissible.

This was the evidence for the prosecution.

The following witnesses were called for the defence:—

Mr. Thomas, who accompanied Mr. Robertson, stated that he observed a pressure in the room. Certainly the prisoner was not one of the persons pressing. The prisoner was not in the room to the best of his knowledge.

Mr. Cope, the Marshal, said he found the prisoner at Greenwich dining with the parish officer of his own parish.

Mr. Savage, warehouseman, residing in Milk-street, Mr. Snell, carver and gilder, Holborn, and other persons of respectability, amounting in all to the number of fourteen, gave the prisoner a most excellent character.

The Recorder, in summing up, stated that whatever opinion the Jury might entertain as to the propriety of the manner in which the note came into the prisoner's possession, they had no right to allow it to influence their judgment. The question for them to try was, whether or not the prisoner participated in the theft.

The Jury turned round, and whilst they were consulting, the prisoner said that he was ready to explain the way in which the note came into his possession, and had wished to have done so, but that his Counsel had thought it unnecessary.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The prisoner was immediately discharged.

TRIAL OF MR. WM. HARWOOD, FOR THE WILFUL MURDER OF HIS GRANDSON, GEO. BARTON.

Mr. Wm. Harwood, aged 71, described in the Calendar as a coal undertaker, stood indicted for the wilful murder of his grandson, George Barton. He also stood indicted under the Coroner's Inquisition, for the crime of manslaughter.

The prisoner was respectably dressed in a suit of black, and was assisted into the dock by the Rev. Mr. Baker: he stood trembling, with his hands in his coat-pockets.

Mrs. Ann Hill, the housekeeper to the prisoner, repeated the evidence which she had given on the Coroner's Inquest, as to the violent, menacing, and disgraceful conduct of the deceased towards the prisoner, on the night of his death. After receiving much abuse, the prisoner left the room for a moment, and returned, saying to the deceased, "get out." The deceased said he would not, and then he fetched the prisoner a blow with his fist as before. The deceased was a powerful young man, about twenty-three years of age. The prisoner struck the deceased with a dagger he had in his hand. Deceased staggered, and went as far as the street door. Witness then removed the prisoner's hand from the deceased's side, and told him to call the watch, or some one, to assist. I took hold of the deceased's hand, and said "George, what nonsense is this—what's the matter?" The prisoner went for an officer, and did not run away. I have, before this, often heard the deceased threaten his grandfather's life, and also to rob the house; he did rob the house once. When the deceased fell, I said, "he is killed; go and fetch the watchman."

Cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.—The deceased was very powerful and a very profligate young man; there could not be a worse. The prisoner did every thing to reclaim him. He was always kindly received by the prisoner. From the character and expressions of the deceased, I always thought the prisoner in danger of his life; of this I am positive.

Other witnesses spoke to the same facts, which were proved on the inquest.

Two witnesses were examined to prove the finding of the dagger, which was wet with blood.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, handed in a written paper, in which he declared the act did not proceed from malice towards the deceased, for whom he always showed tenderness and regard. He threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

The following witnesses were then called by the prisoner:—

W. Haggarty—I am a coal-whipper; I was at the Phœnix public-house on the night of this transaction. I was going home with the prisoner; deceased came up and asked for some money. Prisoner said "No—I have given you money enough." The deceased then drew back a few paces, and said, "Money I want, and money I must have, and if you don't give me some, I'll have your life." The prisoner was much frightened, and went up stairs to call the watch.

Mr. Mark Hodgson produced the prisoner's will, made on the 6th of Feb. last, in which he bequeathed 150*l.* to his grandson (George Barton), with his household furniture in Union-street, together with all the plate, &c., and his watch and seals.

Robert Wellings, a police officer of Mary-le-bone Office, knew the prisoner and the deceased; always saw the former behave very kindly to the latter.

John Weale, an officer of Queen-square, knew the prisoner ten years; he always behaved kindly to the deceased when every one else deserted him.

Many other respectable persons gave the prisoner a most excellent character for kindness towards the deceased.

This closed the case for the defence, and Mr. Justice Park summed up the evidence with great perspicuity; and the Jury, after some deliberation, at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, found the prisoner *Guilty of Manslaughter*; and the Court adjudged him, after an animadversion from the Recorder, to pay a fine of 40s. to the King, and to be imprisoned till such fine be paid.

The sentence gave evident satisfaction to an extremely crowded Court.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BURGLARY.

On Sunday, the 23d of this month, two persons dressed in the most respectable manner, came in a one-horse chaise to an inn at Hampton Court during the time of Divine Service. Now among the several persons who have separate sets of apartments in the Palace at that place, is one who is a white-smith and bell-hanger, and who has been in the habit for a considerable time of going every Sunday to Mr. Rowland Hill's Chapel in the Black-friars-road, and leaving his apartments locked, without any person being in them. Most remarkably, he stayed at home last Sunday; and as he makes it a point, from religious motives, never to answer a bell on the Sabbath-day, though at the outer door there was a loud ring, he paid no attention to it. At a second pull of the bell he simply looked out at an upper window, and saw two gentlemen standing at his door. Shortly afterwards he heard the outer door open, when he immediately locked a second door in the passage, and retreated to his sitting-room. Scarcely had he entered there when he heard also the second door open, on which he locked the door of his sitting-room, and stood behind it. Almost immediately afterwards he sees a skeleton-key turning in the lock. On this he pushes a private bolt. The person on the outside perceiving that there was some other obstacle besides the lock, had then recourse to the usual instruments, a screw-driver, and a short iron crow, denominated, perhaps, from its size and its neatness, a *jemmy*. The son of Vulcan within observes, not without dismay, the point of a screw-driver, which, from its mutilated point, he recognizes for his own, make its appearance, then the crow takes the hold. This he sees three times repeated, when with violence the door flies open, and one of those gentleman stands before him face to face. "What do you want here?" cries the inmate. On this the intruder quickly runs down stairs, gives the alarm, and his companion follows him from an opposite room into which he had entered, and where he had pulled out two drawers, and emptied a box of linen, which was left on the floor. The old man, as well as he was able, pursued the two gentlemen, who first tried to escape into the gardens, but, being prevented, walked deliberately through the barrack-yard, passed the sentinel, and with a quickened pace proceeded over the bridge, paid the toll, and then ran with all their speed. The hue and cry being now raised they were soon taken into custody. It ought to be known, that the old man applied immediately to the officer on duty, who replied that he had nothing to do in the business. In passing the bridge, one of these gentlemen was ob-

served to throw into the river a bundle, which was subsequently picked up, and found to consist of fourteen skeleton keys. These persons were brought up for examination on Wednesday (the 26th) before the Rev. Dr. Sampson and Mr. Rich, both of whom are Magistrates for Middlesex as well as for Surrey, who fully committed them for trial at the present sessions in the Old Bailey. Mr. Harman, and also Mr. Isaacs, attended on behalf of the prisoners; and after all the evidence had been gone through, the former gentleman strongly urged, that as nothing had been taken away, these persons should be admitted to bail; but this was over-ruled.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BOW-STREET.—On Wednesday evening *Anne Shelton*, a remarkably good looking Irishwoman, was brought before G. R. Minshull, Esq. by Lewis, a patrol, charged with the wilful murder of Patrick Doyle, by striking him various blows on the head with a tin can, and also with a hammer. The unhappy woman seemed to be about twenty-eight years of age; she had an infant only twelve days old at her breast, and another of her children, a fine chubby boy of about two years old, unconscious of the awful situation of its only parent, was rambling about the floor, playing with any thing that came within its reach, during the examination.

Mary Kilronan deposed that the deceased, Patrick Doyle, was her nephew, and he had lived with the prisoner as her husband, for several years. They had had seven children. Last Friday three weeks the witness was in a public-house, called the Black Horse, at the corner of Buckeridge-steeet and Gore-street, St. Giles's, and the deceased was also there. In the course of the evening the prisoner came in and spoke in a low tone to the deceased, and witness observed that she kept her hands behind her as if concealing something, and she had soon an opportunity of seeing what that something was, for the prisoner on receiving some answer from the deceased, she struck him a violent blow on the forehead with a large tin can which she held in her hand. She then left the house. The forehead of the deceased was deeply cut, and the blood flowed profusely. He was very drunk, and no entreaties could prevail on him to go to a surgeon to have the wound dressed. A man endeavoured to stop the bleeding by applying the scraping of a hat, but without success, and at a late hour the deceased went bleeding home. On the following morning witness met the prisoner, and said "Good morning to you Nance," and her reply was "Don't talk to me, but keep your sister's son (meaning the deceased) out of my way, for I shall be his b—— butcher, and be the end of him." This was all that passed. The witness saw the deceased the next Tuesday, and observing that he looked very ill, she asked him what was the matter, and he said "Nance did last night with the hammer what she could not do with the can on Friday, and I'm done; I shall never get over it." He got worse, and was removed to the workhouse, and from thence to Middlesex Hospital, wherehe died on Wednesday morning. She had seen the surgeon who attended the deceased, and he said his death was occasioned by the blows which he had received.

A young woman, who acknowledged herself to be a common prostitute, stated, that she was in company with the deceased at the Black Horse on the Friday night spoken of by the last witness, and she saw the prisoner strike the deceased, first with her fist, at which he laughed, and she then struck him with the can.

Lawrence Doyle, brother to the deceased, stated that he slept in the same room with him and the prisoner and their childreu. On Monday three weeks, in the evening, they were all at home together, and he and his brother mustered between them six shillings and some halfpence. Witness gave the deceased four shillings to buy something for supper, but the prisoner said they should have no supper there, and after some words, witness, the deceased, and one of his children, a boy, went to an eating-house and supped together. They returned home a little before twelve o'clock, and found the prisoner there, and two of the children were lying asleep on her bed near the fire-place, and the others in witness's bed, at the opposite side of the room. She abused the deceased, and swore she would not go to bed with him, and that she would be the death of him before the morning. The witness got into bed, and had been there a few minutes when the prisoner said she would leave the house, and went towards the door, but the deceased got before her and pushed her back upon the bed, aad he then sat himself down by the fire, leaning his head on his hand upon the table. The prisoner recovered herself from the hed, and went cautiously to a cupboard and took out a large hammer, with which she approached the deceased bchind, and struck him five hard blows on the head. She would have continued the blows had not witness jumped out of bed and held her arms. The blood poured from the wounds, and he said he was done—it was all up with him—he should never get over it. He gradually grew worse until his death. A report was brought down to St. Giles's on Tuesday that witness's brother was dead, and the prisoner immediately fled to the east end of the town, but she left one of her children bchind, and returned on Wednesday to fetch it; and the deceased having actually died that morning, witness gave her in charge to the patrol.

The above were the only witnesses in attendance. The prisoner, during the time they were giving evidence, paced to and fro in the dock in a pitiable state of agitation, and was evidently so weak as to be scarcely able to support herself. She exclaimed several times to the witnesses, "Ah! you don't tell his honour how cruelly he (deceased) used me; how he broke three of my ribs, and was always getting drunk and going with other women."

Mr. Minshull humanely advised the prisoner to abstain from saying any thing for the present, and committed her to the House of Correction for further examination on Thursday, at the same time desiring that the surgeon of the Hospital might be requested to attend and give evidence. On Thursday, however, Jones, the gaoler, whose duty it was to bring her from the prison, reported that she was so ill as to render it dangerous to remove her. It was only twelve days since she gave birth to her last child, and the agitation of mind naturally produced by her situation, together with the jolting of the caravan, in which she was removed, had so affected her, as to place her in some danger. The re-examination was then ordered to stand for a future day.

Samuel Ford, a young man, was brought up charged with committing sundry frauds upon Mr. Carter, a shoe-manufacturer, in Blackfriars-road; Mr. Rymer, a currier, in Nassau-street, Soho; and other persons.

About two months ago the prisoner was destitute of a home and of food, and Mr. Carter took him from motives of charity into his service as a porter. He soon discovered, however, that he was a drunkard; and having a few days ago found him lying in his gateway dead daunk, he discharged him. After his dismissal he went to a shop which Mr. Carter has in Cranborne-street, and told the young woman who superintends it that he was come for 7*l.* 16s. She asked who sent him, and he replied "Mr. Carter, to be sure." She was not aware that he had been discharged, and she gave him the money. He also went to Mr. Rymer's, where he had often been sent by Mr. Carter, and obtained in the name of the latter three whole hides of sole leather. He then went to a Mr. Wood, in Vauxhall-road, and several other places, and obtained small sums of money.

The prisoner denied receiving the 7*l.* 16s., but said nothing of the other charges. When askedby Sir R. Birnie what he had been? He said he was three or four years in the East Indies, in the Company's service, into which he enlisted when he had offended his best friend. Being asked who that best friend was? he said Sir Herbert Taylor, who sent him to school, and would have done well for him, but he gave him offence and ran away. When he came back from the East Indies he was ashamed to apply to Sir Herbert, or he would probably even then have done something for him. Sir R. Birnie asked him significantly if he had not been to some other *bay* besides Bombay? and he said he had not.

He was fully committed for trial.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Wednesday a respectable-looking man, named Rice Williams, about sixty years of age, holding the situation of chief clerk and cashier in the Coke Department, at the Westminster Company's Gas Works, Horseferry-road, was brought up by Weale, the officer, who had apprehended him the night before at his house, No. 5, Gardener's-place, Kennington-lane, Lambeth, on the charge of embezzling upwards of 700*l.* belonging to the Gas Company.

It appears that the prisoner had been employed as chief clerk and cashier in the establishment for the last seven years, and the highest opinion of his integrity was always entertained by the Directors and officers of the works. His salary was very considerable, and had lately been augmented. Latterly, on account of his health being much impaired, his accounts had fallen into other hands, by which means a very large defalcation in the cash returns was discovered. The discovery was communicated to the Board of Directors, and an accountant (Mr. Adams) was appointed to investigate the books, and to report the exact amount of the prisoner's peculations. This was immediately done, and it was ascertained that Mr. Williams was deficient in his cash accounts to the amount of 700*l.* and upwards. Mr. Gude, the secretary to the Company, waited upon the prisoner and communicated with him on the subject, and he at once confessed to most of his deficiencies. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was taken into custody by Weale, the officer, who declared that during the whole of his long experience, he never witnessed such a heart-rending scene as ensued between the prisoner, his wife, and eight children, when he arrested him.

Mr. Butler, Mr. Harmer's clerk, attended on the part of the prosecution, and requested the Magistrate would permit the case to stand over for a few days, as there were so many charges to be brought forward against Mr. Williams, that he should not be able to prepare them for the present Sessions.

The Magistrate said that it would be first necessary to bring one case forward, and then, of course, he should have no objection.

Mr. James Fagan Seller stated that he was an assistant to Mr. Adams, the accountant, who was employed to investigate Mr. Williams's accounts, and in the course of that investigation he had found a defalcation of several sums of money; amongst these was a sum of ten guineas, which had been received by the prisoner of Mr. Ward, of Drummond-street, Somers-town, for gas supplied to Pancras New Church, but which had not been placed in the cash receipts.

Mr. Adams mentioned the deficiency to the prisoner, who admitted having converted that sum to his own use.

The Magistrate said, that as one charge had been proved against the accused, he should remand him for further examination.

The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say, said that he had been ill ever since Christmas, and was now suffering dreadfully. He had put a few remarks to paper, which he hand in to the Magistrate.

Mr. White, on looking at the paper, said he hoped it would prove so; he hoped he was not so culpable, but at present he would remand him.

The prisoner requested to be allowed to return to his family till the next examination, but this request was refused.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

LONGFORD, OCT. 20.—Before six o'clock this morning, nearly the entire of that ancient and magnificent building, Castle Forbes, the residence of Lord Viscount Forbes, M.P. for this county, was reduced to ashes. It is not preeisely ascertained how the calamity originated; but it was discovered by means of a favourite dog, which his Lordship generally keeps in his sleeping room at night; the poor animal awoke his Lordship, by pulling the clothes off his bed, and making the most pitiful cries. When his Lordship stepped out of bed he was enveloped in smoke; he gave the alarm, and by the exertions of the household and the neighbouring people, the whole of the furniture and the library (which is one of the most valuable in Ireland) was saved.

Soon after three o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in the lower part of the house of Mr. Aldridge, cheesemonger, of Stafford-street, St. James's. The alarm soon aroused the inmates, and they escaped uninjured, with the exception of one of the shopmen, who slept in the back attic, and who, in endeavouring to get across the roof, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated above twenty feet, and alighting on the lead gutter of a lower building, he was found stretched nearly lifeless. He was taken to the Hospital much injured, but it is ascertained that no bones are broken. The flames continued to rage through the lower part of the building, but were subdued in less than half an hour, through the activity of the neighbours, &c. It is supposed the fire originated in the escape of a quantity of gas from the main pipe in the cellar. Mrs. Aldridge is so ill from the effects of the fright, that serious apprehensions for her recovery are entertained.

On Sunday morning last, as James Sanger, a butcher, in the employ of Mr. Lanham, Southampton, was fixing the rope to the horns of an ox, preparatory to drawing it up for slaughter, the animal, by a sudden jerk of the head, extricated itself, and fixing one of the horns in the body of Sanger, tossed him over his head. The man was dreadfully lacerated, but great hopes are entertained of his recovery.

On Sunday afternoon, a gentleman, mounted on a valuable blood horse, rode down Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, where an immense sewer is forming upwards of sixty feet deep, and in endeavouring to pass across the boards covering the excavations, one of them broke, and the horse and rider sank into the chasm. Several persons who witnessed the sudden disappearance, rushed to the opening, and with some little difficulty assisted the gentleman (who clung to one of the cross beams in his descent) out of his dangerous predicament. The horse, however, remained below, and by a singular chance was prevented going to the bottom (where it must have perished), by getting between two beams. A great crowd soon collected, and some of them very actively erected a mast and pulley, and having made fast some blocks and tackle, one or two descended with the ropes properly sheaved, and fastening them round the horse, cut away the beams, and then the horse was hauled up uninjured, amid the loud cheers of the assembled bystanders. The gentleman then said it was impossible to reward them individually for their exertions, but went to the Prince of Meclenburgh public-house, and deposited 5*l.* with the landlord to be spent for the benefit of all who had assisted in saving his horse.

An order has been sent from the Home Department to Newgate, for the immediate conveyance of *William Christmas*, who was tried and convicted, at the last Old Bailey Sessions, for embezzling money belonging to Messrs, Hoares, bankers, to the *Justitia* hulk, at Woolwich, preparatory to his transportation to New South Wales.

The thanks of the Guild of Merchants of Dublin were, on their last quarter-day (the 10th), voted to the Rev. Dr. E. Tighe Gregory, for his presentation of a beautifully-executed framed Copy of the memorable Speech of his Royal Highness the Duke of York on the Catholic Question; and also for his services as Chairman of the Committee appointed to raise subscriptions for a portrait of his Royal Highness.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

SUICIDE.—On Friday evening last, an Inquest was held at the Mitre public-house, St. Martin's-lane, on the body of Lucretia Baker, aged 28. It appeared that the deceased had lodged for the last two months at 17, Upper St. Martin's-lane. At the time she engaged the apartments she was advanced in pregnancy, and she informed the landlord of the house that she had come direct from Holland, and expected her husband would arrive shortly. As the time of her accouchement approached, her spirits became very dull and depressed, in consequence of not receiving certain letters by the post, and she frequently remarked to her, nurse, who was her only attendant: "What! no letters yet: good God! what can it mean!" At other times the nurse had heard her say, "Shall I do it? shall I do it?" And then again, recovering herself, she would say, "No! I will not. I will wait, possibly I am not forgotten." What these strange sentences related to the nurse said she had no conception. She was preparing to go to rest, when suddenly starting from her seat she desired the nurse to go and fetch herself some drink, as she would want it in the night. Shortly after she reeled and staggered about: and medical assistance being sent for, two gentlemen, named Jewell and Tweeddale, attended. The latter gentleman's deposition was to the following effect:

Soon after ten o'clock last night, I was sent for by Mr. Jewell, to attend the deceased, who it was reported had swallowed a large quantity of laudanum. I immediately accompanied the messenger, with various renovating medicines: but on my arrival, finding that vomiting had not been sufficiently excited, I administered a large quantity of sulphate of lime dissolved in warm water, which was immediately administered, together with a large quantity of mustard and warm water, which she regularly took, and she was then perfectly sensible, and said she had taken a large quantity of laudanum. The emetics not acting as soon as was expected, we sent for Mr. Banfield, who brought his friend, Mr. Weiss, the inventor of the Stomach Pump, but before they came vomiting had taken place. Knowing that a considerable length of time, nearly two hours, had elapsed, we then introduced the tube, and in fact evacuated the stomach of its contents. After clearing the stomach, a basin of warm water was injected into the stomach, and brought off again, which roused her for a time. We then had recourse to the cold affusion by pumping cold water constantly over her head and neck, which also roused her, for she got up and said let me have time to breathe; but finding that the powers of life were beginning to sink, and that she was in a complete state of lethargy, from the effects of the opium, it was deemed advisable to inject into the stomach a quantity of ammonia mixed with warm water as a stimulant; but still, finding that the powers of life were sinking rapidly, the tube was again introduced, the ammonia water extracted from the stomach, and equal quantities of brandy and water with sugar were injected in its stead. From the time that Mr. Weiss came the deceased had lost the power of swallowing, and if it had not been for the instrument there would not have been the smallest chance of recovering. I left the deceased at half-past one o'clock. It is probable that had the stomach pump been used only half an hour sooner, we should have been successful in restoring the deceased.

The unfortunate deceased, when in want of cash, was liberally supplied at Drummond's banking-house. The whole of the witnesses, and also the medical gentlemen before-mentioned, expressed their approbation of the improved stomach pump, by Weiss, which is not of so complicated a nature as the one invented by Reed.

The Jury were left to draw their conclusion from the evidence, and they returned a verdict—"That the deceased destroyed herself while labouring under insanity."

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. Hose, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

HIS MAJESTY having been most graciously pleased to patronize Mr. LEWIS'S SYSTEMS of WRITING and SHORT-HAND, Ladies and Gentlemen may have their hands improved in the short space of one fortnight, or be taught Short-hand in one week. Success guaranteed—Lessons at home or abroad. For terms apply at Mr. Lewis's Academy, 101, High Holborn.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if gray, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known, to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PERRY, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l. forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post-paid.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER and PERFUMER, No. 181, Fleet-street (Two Doors from Fetter-lane), has the honour of returning thanks for the brilliant patronage conferred upon him since he commenced Business, and begs to assure the Fashionable World, that his fanciful faculties are constantly devoted to the production of new inventions in his highly important Profession. Moss's destinies are inseparably connected with fashion, and the taste displayed in his Saloon of Artificial Hair, will sufficiently distinguish him from the rank of Plebeian Coeffeurs, who having no talent of their own, are compelled to assume French names to impose upon a generous Public. Hair Cutting being now reduced to science, Ladies and Gentlemen cannot be too particular in the choice of an Artist, as London abounds with Pretenders, who only destroy what ought to be preserved and embellished: in fact they are Hostes humani Capitis. Moss personally, and with a chosen few Assistants of sterling ability, operate, and in the Art of Hair Cutting they claim and will maintain preeminence. Ladies Head Dresses, and all the paraphernalia of Ornamental Hair in the highest style of fashion, and of Natural Curl, are ready for the approbation of the Elegantes. And in the manufacture of Gentlemen's Perriques and Scalps (secundum naturam) Moss challenges all the world. Hair Brushes upon Moss's peculiar construction, with an assortment of what is absolutely necessary for the Hair, will render his Establishment a desideratum of paramount importance, as Fleet-street has been long destitute of respectable Coeffeurs.

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and most of the Nobility and Gentry, use now PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL. It ought really to be generally known, that physicians have of late experienced that those who wear false hair are subject to complaints in the head, as the false hair, through the warmth, will shrink, become tight, makes a dent round the head, and prevents free circulation of the blood in the head, causes head-ache, giddiness, slight apoplexy, and other complaints; but it is proved through the aromatic Oils Prince's Russia Oil is prepared with, makes it healthy, and by often rubbing the head all over with it, when the false hair is taken off, is wholesome, refreshing, and cooling, and will prevent the above complaints; even eminent medical men have recommended it to the King. The Duchess of Rutland has declared in a letter to Mr. Prince, from experience, has found his Russia Oil the best article for preserving the hair. Colonel Grant has often declared to the proprietor, that from experience he has found the Russia Oil the best article for the hair. Also a Gentleman turned of sixty, has a good head of hair and whiskers, and not a single hair grey, and has declared it is through the Russia Oil, for he has used it constantly for the last twelve years; and when in the country and out of Russia Oil, and not having used it for a fortnight, his hair began to get harsh and inclined to turn grey, but by using it again, it became immediately soft and dark; it is really a wonder, for whoever sees him are quite surprised at his having such a fine head of hair and whiskers, without any grey at his age. The Gentleman has given the proprietor leave to mention his name and residence to respectable persons, to convince them the above is a fact. There are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen who have used constantly Prince's Russia Oil, have also declared that it is the best article for the hair. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, through the aromatic oil's it is now prepared with, is acknowledged the wholesomest and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; and if used constantly, not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour; which hundreds of Ladies have experienced. It is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or false hair: will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months, will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which thousands of Gentlemen have experienced when used regularly. It is an old saying "Tell the truth, and fear nobody." If persons are bald, and the roots entirely gone, it is against nature that any article can restore it; and if persons pretend to restore hair when the roots are gone by any article, it is a falsity. Persons who have begun to get bald, ought to be particular to use the Russia Oil daily, or at the least every other day, as there must be a complaint in the scalp, which may go further, and carry off the hair entirely if neglected, which has often been the case.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil. The ounce bottle, 5s.; a large bottle, containing five ounces, 1l., which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits. Good allowance for exportation. Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as impostors are going about to counting-houses with counterfeit Russia Oil, saying it is the genuine.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. 86⅞	Bank Stock 225
Cons. Three per Cents. 87½	Long Annuities, 20 16-16
Three and a half per Cedts.	India Stock, 266½
3½ per Cents. Reduced 94¼	India Bonds, 14 13
Four per Cents. 103¼	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 3
Consols for Acc. 87⅝ ¾	

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Pritchard and J. Burton, Yewsley, Middlesex, brick-makers.
T. B. Rigg, Great Tufton-street, Westminster, commission-agent.
S. Green, Kingsland, plumber.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Wilson, King-street, merchant. Sol. Mr. Gates, Cateaton-street.
J. Parr, Nottingham, victualler. Sol. Mr. Capes, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn.
R. Orme, Burton-upon-Trent, draper. Sols. Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.
W. Tinsley, Arnold, Nottinghamshire, blacksmith. Sols. Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.
W. S. Burnett, New London-street, merchant. Sols. Messrs. Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, Basinghall-street.
J. Mizen, South Wrexhall, Wiltshire, baker. Sols. Messrs. King and Lukin, Gray's-Inn-square.
W. Godden, Portsea, carpenter. Sol. Mr. Sutcliffe, New Bridge-st. Blackfriars.
R. Harding, Chapel-street and the New-road, Somers-town, timber-merchant, Sols. Messrs. Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street.
G. W. Harris and C. Evans, Southampton, linen-drapers. Sol. Mr. Hardley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
G. Wilson, Constitution-row, Gray's Inn-road, corn-chandler. Sol. Mr. W. J. Carpenter, John-street, Bedford-row.
W. Patterson and W. Elliott, Basinghall-street, merchants. Sol. Mr. Rushbury, Carthusian-street, Charterhouse-square.

EXTRACTS from the SUPPLEMENT to the LONDON GAZETTE, of Tuesday, the 25th of October.

General Return of Killed and Wounded of the Water Column, on the 7th of March, 1825.

Madras Artillery: 6 rank and file, 1 gun lascar, wounded.
Bengal Artillery: 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file, 1 bheestie wounded
H. M. 47th Regiment: 3 rank and file killed; 18 rank and file wounded.
H. M. 89th Ditto: 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 52 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
1st Madras European Regiment: 1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 9 rank and file wounded.
Pioneers: 4 rank and file wounded.
H. M. S. Arachne: 2 seaman wounded.
H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth: 1 seaman killed; 1 seaman wounded.
Gun-boats: 1 lascar killed; 1 officer, 9 lascars wounded.
Grand Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing---129.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed: H. M. 89th Regiment, Captains R. C. Rose and Charles Cannon.
Wounded: H. M. 89th Regiment, Lieuts. W. J. King, C. G. King, and J. Currie, slightly.---Gun-boat Amherst, Mr. A. F. Derby.

J. KER, D. A. A. Gen.

Return of Ammunition and Stores captured and destroyed in the fortified Post in advance of Donabew, the 7th March, by the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Cotton.

Iron Guns mounted on the Works: 4 six-pounders, 2 four-pounders, 58 jingals.
Total: 64 destroyed.

A very considerable quantity of round and grape thrown into the river, the number could not be exactly ascertained. About five cwt. of powder destroyed, and several thousand rounds of musket and jingal ammunition; 362 muskets destroyed; 630 spears ditto, and a great number of intrenching tools of various descriptions.

T. Y. R. KENNAN, Capt. H. B.
March 8, 1825. Commanding the Artillery.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c. taken in the Works at Bassein by the Expedition under the command of Major Sale, H. M. 13th Regiment o Light Infantry.

Bassein, 5th March, 1825.

Iron Ordnance serviceable: 2 nine-pounders, 6 seven and half-pounders, 2 six-pounders, 1 four and a half-pounder.
Jingal unserviceable: 1 one and half-pounder.
349 loose round shot, of different diameters.
2897 leaden bullets, carbine and pistols.

T. Y. R. KENNAN, First.-Lieut. commanding Artillery detachment,

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Operations of the Army under Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., before Donabew, from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, 1825.

Donabew, April 2, 1825.

Horse Brigade: 1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 1 syce, 1 elephant coolie, killed; 1 syce, 1 elephant coolie, 2 mahouts, 2 troop wounded.
Foot Artillery: 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.
Right Hon. the Governor-General's Body Guard: 3 troop killed; 2 troop wounded.
Foot Artillery: 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.
H. M. Royal Regiment: 1 rank and file wounded.
H. M. 35th Regiment: 2 rank and file killed; 12 rank and file, 1 bheestie wounded.
H. M. 41st Regiment: 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, 1 lascar, 1 man of the quarter-master's establishment wounded.
H. M. 47th Regiment: 3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, 3 men of the quarter-master's establishment wounded; 1 hospital servant missing.
H. M. 82d Regiment: 3 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.
1st Madras European Regiment: 1 rank and file wounded.
26th Regiment Madras N. I.: 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer or bugler, 4 rank and file wounded.
43d Regiment Madras N. I.: 1 rank and file wounded.
1st Batt. Pioneers: 1 rank and file wounded.
Flotilla: 2 rank and file, 1 seaman, 3 lascars, wounded.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Madras Artillery: Lieutenant Symes, severely, not dangerously, wounded.
M. M. 47th Regiment: Lieutenant John Gordon, severely, not dangerously.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

RETURN of ORDNANCE and MILITARY STORES captured at Donabew, by the Force under the personal Command of Brigadier-General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.B. and K.C.T.S. on the 2d of April, 1825.

Brass Guns: 1 nine-pounder, 1 eight-pounder, 1 five and a half-pounder, 1 five pounder, 1 four and a half-pounder, 1 three-pounder, 12 two-pounders, 3 one and a half-pounders, 7 one-pounders.
Iron Guns: 1 twenty-four-pounder, 1 twelve-pounder, 1 nine-pounder, 3 eight-pounders, 2 seven-pounders, 4 six-pounders, 7 five and a half-pounders, 5 five-pounders, 5 four and a half-pounders, 20 four-pounders, 7 three and a half-pounders, 24 three-pounders, 16 two and a half-pounders, 12 two-pounders, 2 one and a half-pounders. Total, 139.
Iron Carronade: 1 twelve-pounder.
Jingals: 269.

The whole of the ordnance was mounted on the works.

A considerable quantity of the undermentioned stores were found, which there has not been time to calculate:

Shot and grape of different sizes, gunpowder, sulphur, saltpetre, musket-balls, and pig-lead.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding the Artillery with the Expedition.

RETURN of ORDNANCE and MILITARY STORES captured at Prome, on the 25th April, 1825, by the Force under the Command of Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.B.

Iron guns, of different sizes, from twelve to one-pounders, 89; brass ditto, 12; total, 101.

About 1,050 shot of sizes, including 200 English shot, and 500 pounds of lead.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut. Col.
Commanding the Artillery with the Division.

SUPERIOR FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and others. By the King's Royal Letters Patent.---Of all new introductions in Domestic Economy, none have ever met with more universal approbation than

ROBINSON's PATENT BARLEY AND PATENT GROATS;

they completely supersede the use of the common Pearl Barley or Embden Grotts, for a Superior Beverage is produced in Ten Minutes, and at One Half the Expense. These Nutritious Preparations have been submitted to the Medical Profession throughout the United Kingdom, and have met with the most decided approval and recommendation; in fact, many Physicians of the greatest celebrity have declared that the Patent Preparations of Barley and Groats excel all other articles in use, as a Food for Children, &c. The Patent Barley makes superior Barley Water in Ten Minutes, and is infinitely superior to the common Barley for thickening Veal, Mutton, and other Broths: it is also in the highest repute for making a most delicious Pudding or Custard. The Patent Groats produce in Ten Minutes an excellent, smooth, and delicate Gruel, which, owing to the Patent mode of preparation, will never turn sour on the stomach.

Sold Retail by all Grocers and Druggists in the Kingdom, and Wholesale by the Sole Inventor, Patentee, &c. MATTHIAS ROBINSON and Co., No. 64, Red Lion street, Holborn, London.

, Several imitations, under the titles of "Anti-Patent," "Prepared," &c. which are gross impositions, being daily offered to the Public, particular care should be taken to observe that the words "Robinson's Patent," the Royal Arms and the signature of MATTS. ROBINSON, are affixed to each package, as none others are genuine.

SIMPSON's ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, unrivalled In good effects for Spasms or Gout in the Stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and as a Restorative in cases of extreme Nervous Debility or the weakness of advanced Life. It is sold in bottles at 11s. each, by J. V. Simpson, 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Hose, 309, High Holborn; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; and by all the principal Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom.

FOREIGN WINES.

CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant, next to the KING'S, and opposite to the HAYMARKET THEATRE, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, London, has made a still greater and the greatest possible reduction in price of the following Wines, which he warrants genuine as imported.

FINE OLD PORTS, Vintages 1819, 1820, and 1821, high-flavoured, fruity, full-bodied Wine, 60 Guineas per Pipe.

SHERRY, pale and brown, shipped by the first houses in Spain, same price per Butt, permitted from the London Docks to the purchaser direct.

FINE OLD PORT, excellent SHERRY, and GOOD and superior direct MADEIRA, all at 21s 6d per dozen, by way of sample. Fourteen dozen of any of the above Wine, full-sized bottles, package, &c. well packed in a good Port Pipe, all included for a remittance of 20l. or half the quantity in a Sherry Hogshead, at 10l.

CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen.

OLD COGNIAC BRANDY (Otard and Martell), 23s 6d per gallon. Fine Old PINE-APPLE RUM, 15s 6d per gallon.

C. W. begs to announce that he has just returned from CHAMPAGNE, where he selected a large quantity of the very best Wines from the Vignerons of AI, AVIZE, and PIERY, so long celebrated for their richness, body, and flavour. This importation is confidently warranted as of the finest quality; Mousseaux non Mousseaux, rouge et blanc, 63s to 72s per dozen; Claret, Santerne, Vin de Grave Chabli, and all that character of French Wines, 36s per dozen; the finest imported, 63s to 72s per dozen. Lisbon, Mountain, Madeira (W. I.), Teneriffe, 27s per dozen. Fine old crusted Port, 30s per dozen.

All other Wines, Spirits, &c. in proportion. Remittances must be sent with orders, and postage paid (or not attended to), and if the greatest satisfaction is not given, the whole of the money will be returned.

P.S. Portugal Grapes, now landing in Jars, in the finest condition, at 25s. per Jar, and retail at C. Wright's Depot, Regent-street. at 10d per lb.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS—HOLYHEAD, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor —LIVERPOOL, through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle, and Congleton—BRISTOL, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne, and Chippenham—BATH and EXETER, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton, and Collumpton—EXETER, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford, and Dorchester—MANCHESTER, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke, and Macclesfield —BIRMINGHAM (in 13 hours)—through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles)—CARLISLE and EDINBURGH, through Chorley, Preston, and Garstang—CHESTER, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham—KIDDERMINSTER, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge—NORWICH, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich—MILFORD HAVEN, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES—MANCHESTER (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport. Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock—HOLYHEAD (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock—CARLISLE, GLASGOW, and EDINBURGH (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock—SOUTHAMPTON coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning, at a quarter before nine—LIVERPOOL (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry. Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock—WINDSOR and ETON coaches daily—MANCHESTER (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leck, Macclesfield, and Stockport every day at five—EXETER (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two—EDINBURGH and GLASGOW (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock—BRISTOL (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afteroon at a quarter before four—BIRMINGHAM (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half-past five—FALMOUTH and PLYMOUTH light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock—WEYMOUTH and DORCHESTER Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six—COVENTRY light four-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six—NOTTINGHAM post coach (in 18 hours) through St. Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Paguel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon—CHESTER and PARK-GATE new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock—WORCESTER coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock—WARWICK and LEAMINGTON SPA post coach, every evening at half-past five—TAMWORTH, ATHERSTONE and HINCHLEY coach, every day at half-past two o'clock—DERBY post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four—TENBY, MERTHYR, and PEMBROKE post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock—DUDLEY and STOURBRIDGE four-inside post coach, every afternoon at five—DOVER coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening—PARIS new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening—TAUNTON, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares—BIRMINGHAM and HOLYHEAD new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse) through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence: the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—CHELTENHAM and GLOUCESTER light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five—ROYSTON and BUNTINGFORD post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two—NORWICH new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—CAMBRIDGE Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two—CANTERBURY fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours)—BRIGHTON coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning—MILFORD HAVEN new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.——N.B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North, and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.

W. WATERHOUSE and Co. Proprietors.

, The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5l. unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage to them or their agents.—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

FEATHER BED, MATTRESS BEDDING, and FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 69, HIGH HOLBORN, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—E. SLATER (from 40, Oxford-street) begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that having removed to the above Spacious Premises, he has now an opportunity of offering for sale an entire new and extensive Stock of Bedding, Upholstery, and Cabinet Furniture, of the best manufacture and most modern style; comprising elegant Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Pedestal Sideboards, sets of Mahogany Dining Tables, Rose-wood and Mahogany Card and Pembroke ditto, Chairs, Sofas and Couches of every description, Glasses, Dressing Tables, Stands, &c. Houses completely furnished by this Manufactory on the shortest notice and most advantageous terms.—Feathers and Feather Beds well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

FEATHERS.

Capital Feathers	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per lb.
Best Grey Goose		2s. and 2s. 6d.
Excellent White Goose		3s.
Real White Dantzic		3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d.
Hudson Bay, Mecklenberg, &c.		

All the above Feathers are warranted to be sweet, clean, and free from any smell, as they are stoved by a new process, and not sold in that undressed state which is too often the case.—Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.

BEDDING.	l. s. d.		l. s. d
Feather Beds, from	2 5 0	to	3 3 0
Best Grey Goose Beds	3 10 0	to	5 10 0
Best White Dantzic Beds	4 10 0	to	6 10 0
Full size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only			8 10 0
Flock Bed and Bolster	0 15 0	to	1 4 0
MATTRESSES.			
Mattresses	0 10 0	to	1 8 0
Real Horse Hair, Wool Ditto, made in the French style, equally cheap.			
Palliasse	0 14 0	to	1 4 0

BEDSTEADS—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

BEDSTEADS WITH FURNITURES—Four-post with Moreen and Chintz Furnitures, full draperies, fringed, remarkably cheap! Tent, Waterloo, French, and other curious shapes, equally cheap, and ready for inspection.—Bedsteads, with or without Furniture, made to any size, and Bedding to fit them.

A large assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts—Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian Carpeting, made up and laid down to any dimensions.—Feather Beds dressed.—Old Mattresses re-made and cured of the Moth by a new process.—Shipping, Hotels, Schools, Lodging Houses, and the Trade, supplied on very low terms, for present Cash only; as also at his Manufactory, No. 22, Queen's-buildings, Brompton, (below Sloane-street, and directly opposite the half mile stone from Hyde Park Corner.)

☞ Please to observe the name of SLATER.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES,
No. 149, LEADENHALL-STREET.

October 10, 1825.

IT is evident from recent communications (though numerous convictions took place some time since) that Tea continues to be adulterated with spurious leaves, which at once accounts for the difficulty so generally experienced of purchasing it genuine, in retail quantities, and at reasonable prices. In consequence of this, and a Combination among nearly all the extensive Tea Dealers, of an injurious public tendency, which the East India Company have strongly objected to, and ineffectually endeavoured to prevent, the following arrangements have been made by

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

to establish a convenient and permanent system of supplying the Public with pure Tea and Coffee, at a small advance upon the prices at which they are imported, which are submitted with a firm conviction that their merit will be their best advocate.

Pure Tea and Coffee, packed in leaden cases of a peculiar kind, that preserve their quality, are delivered to Retail Agents in London, direct from the Company's Warehouses, to sell for money at a commission of 5l. per cent. (a third of what is usually charged) having the Secretary's Signature and the price on each package, to secure their delivery free from adulteration.

Depots are established throughout ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND—the principal are at

Hull, under the management of	Mr. T. Topping.
Bristol	Mr. J. Stivens.
Sheffield	Mr. R. Harrison.
Leeds	Mr. Ridsdale.
Manchester	Mr. F. J. Glover.
Nottingham	Mr. R. Preston.
Aberdeen	Mr. J. M'Kay.
Edinburgh	Mr. W. Munro.
Glasgow	Mr. M. Leslie.
Lerwick, in Zetland	Mr. J. Leask.
Dublin	Mr. J. West.
Cork	Mr. R. Hardy.
Waterford	Mr. A. Pope.

and, in a few weeks, those at Belfast, Athlone, Norwich, Leicester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Devenport, and Birmingham, will be opened.

From whence the Retail Agents in these places, and their surrounding districts, will readily obtain supplies, and always enable the residents in the remote parts of the United Kingdom to purchase unadulterated Tea and Coffee, at the reduced rates, as easily and advantageously as in London.

To enable the working classes to obtain convenient quantities with as much facility as their wealthier neighbours, the Retail Agents are furnished with packages, from an ounce to a pound, of every description.

The advantages to be derived by the public from these extensive, liberal, and economical arrangements, are too considerable and obvious to require further commentary; the test by which they can be ascertained—that of comparison—is simple, open to every one, and the East India Tea Company are sure will be conclusive in favour of their pretensions.

TEA.

	lb. s. d.	½ lb. s. d.	¼ lb. s. d.	2 oz. s. d.	1 oz. d.
Bohea	4 9	2 4½	1 2½	0 7½	3¾
Congou	5 3	2 7½	1 4	0 8	4
Ditto	5 11	2 11½	1 6	0 9	4½
Souchong	6 6	3 3	1 7½	0 10	5
Ditto	7 2	3 7	1 9½	0 11	5½
Ditto	7 10	3 11	1 11½	1 0	6
Ditto	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Fine ditto	10 5	5 2½	2 7½	1 4	8
Finest ditto	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Pekoe	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Finest ditto	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Green	7 6	3 9	1 11	0 11½	5¾
Ditto	7 10	3 11	1 11½	1 0	6
Hyson	8 6	4 3	2 1½	1 1	6½
Ditto	9 1	4 6½	2 3½	1 2	7
Ditto	10 6	5 2½	2 7½	1 4	8
Hyson	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Finest ditto	12 5	6 2½	3 1½	1 7	9½
Gunpowder Hyson	13 1	6 6½	3 3½	1 8	10
Finest ditto	14 4	7 2	3 7	1 11	11
ROASTED COFFEE.					
Plantation	1 7	0 9½	0 5	0 2½	1¼
Dutch	1 11	0 11½	0 6	0 3	1½
Fine ditto	2 6	1 3	0 7½	0 4	2
Bourbon	2 10	1 5	0 8½	0 4½	2¼
Turkey	3 2	1 7	0 9½	0 5	2½
Finest ditto	4 2	2 1	1 0½	0 6½	3¼

It is needful to inform Purchasers of Ground Coffee, that it is more frequently adulterated than when whole, and not so easy of detection.

The following Retail Agents are already appointed:—

CITY AND SUBURBS.

G. Herbert, 88, Cheapside.
J. Powles, 146, Leadenhall-street.
W. K. Foster, 69, Chiswell-street.
J. D. Bird, 30, Fore-street.
W. Lewis, 60, Bishopsgate Without.
J. Allen, 11, St. Martin's le Grand.
J. Deane, 3, Finsbury-market.
M. O'Brien, 106, Goswell-street-road.
J. Peachey, 10, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.
L. Barnett, Bell-lane, Spitalfields.

WEST END.

T. S. Vickers, 11, Barton-street, Westminster.
G. Harris, 16, King-street, Westminster
A. Wainwright, 11, Church-court, St. Martin's-lane.
A. Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.
J. Hutton, Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn.
J. Davall, 13, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street.
H. and E. Tutt, 17, Marylebone-lane, Manchester-square.
G. Pigg, 20, Duke-street, Portland-place
W. Lawrence, 9, New-street, Cobourg Theatre.
R. Wyatt, 2, Webber-street, ditto.

SOUTHWARK.

S. Nix, 2, Manifold-place, Newington Butts.
J. Payne, 70, Collingwood-street, Blackfriar's-road.
E. Daintree, 1, Brook-street, Lambeth.
A. Kay, 101, London-road.
H. Walker, 9, Princes-road, Kennington Cross.

PADDINGTON, &c.

H. Callard, 15, Craven-place, Bayswater.
T. Body, 47, Edgeware-road.
R. Toms, 146, Edgeware-road.
F. Ebborn, 121, Grove-street, Camden Town.
J. Hanks, 49, Seymour-street, Euston-square.

EAST END.

J. Bates, 6, Crombie's-row, Commercial-road.
S. Holdsworth, 11, York-street, Cambridge-place, Hackney-road.
S. Woodley, 44, Robert-street, Hoxton.

VILLAGES AND COUNTRY TOWNS.

T. Fairhurst, Bath.
W. Dixon, Bottesford.
W. Low, Camberwell.
W. Green, Bristol.
W. Gould, Hill-street, Trowbridge.
W. Jewell, ditto.
H. Morse, ditto.
S. Johns, ditto.
R. Caney, confectioner, Bury St. Edmond's.
E. Symmonds, Pound-lane, Clapton.
J. Gould, Fulham.
J. Spraggen, Gravesend, Kent.
M. Shervill, Hounslow.
T. Brooksbank, Holme, near Market Weighton.
J. B. Barker, Hull.
A. Kittle, ditto.
M. Marshall, ditto.
W. Mallinson, ditto.
Mrs. Turner, ditto.
T. Hart, 223, High-street, Exeter.
T. Bridgeman, High-street, Woolwich.
W. Thornton, Isleworth.
J. Douglas, Kentish Town.
E. and J. Lee, Minehead.
L. Lewis, High-street, Ramsgate.
C. Carpenter, Rochester and Chatham.
H. Merrick, Uckfield, Sussex.
C. Coates, Loughborough.

Persons wishing to become Agents are to make their applications by letter, (post-paid) to the Depots, or to

C. HANCOCK, Secretary.

C Hancock Sec'y

BIRTHS.

On the 25th inst. in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the Right Hon. Lady Combermere, of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 16th October, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Lady of C. R. Preston, Esq. of a son.

On Friday, the 28th inst. at his house in Russell-place, the lady of Rodgers Ruding, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 22d inst. at Eltham, by the Rev. John Sheppard, A. M. the Rev. B. Guest, A. M. of Everton, near Liverpool, to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of T. Lingham, Esq. of Shooter's-hill, Kent.

On the 27th inst. at East Thorndon, Essex, by the Rev. Harry Powell, the Rev. Wm. Bond, of little Warley, to Lætitia, second daughter of the late Rev. James Birch, Rector of Corringham, in the said county;

On Thursday, October 27th, at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, by the Lord Bishop of London, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart., of Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, to Miss Denys, only daughter of the late Peter Denys, Esq. of the Pavilion, Hans-place, and of Lady Charlotte Denys; and niece to the Earl of Pomfret.

On the 17th inst. at St. Werburgh's Church, Derby, John Gardener, a silk-weaver, to Harriet Moore (late 'John Murphy,') whose singular marriage to Matilda Lacy, of Shardlow, in the character of a man, created so much talk in that part of the country.

DIED.

On the 26th inst., in his 66th year, Mr. MacArthur, of the King's Printing-office.

On the 29th of September, at Purly Hall, Berks, Harriet, wife of John Wilder, Esq.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst. Charles Walker, Esq. of Kensington-square.

In Dublin, George Ievers, Esq. of the Middle Temple.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst. at his house in Baker-street, in the 57th year of his age, Walter Fawkes, Esq. of Farnley-hall, in the county of York.

On Monday, the 24th inst., in his 76th year, Thomas Aylett, Esq. of Gloucester-terrace, formerly of Thetford-abbey, in the county of Norfolk.

On the 23d inst. Abraham Evans, of Bishopsgate-street, in his 75th year.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

him to your Lordship, for the purpose of ascertaining (a point of indispensable necessity) how far this election on the part of the citizens of London, of their Chief Magistrate, may have received the approbation of his Majesty our most gracious and beloved Sovereign."

To this address the Lord Chancellor replied as follows:—

"Mr. Recorder,—I have listened with attention and pleasure to all the observations you have now made, touching the election of a Chief Magistrate of the city of London for the year ensuing; and I have much personal satisfaction in telling you, that I have received his Majesty's commands to express to you, Sir, (here his Lordship turned himself to the Lord Mayor Elect), his Majesty's entire and cordial approbation of the choice which has placed you in the high and arduous office of Lord Mayor of London. So far as the details of your public life have been known, his Majesty has every reason for confiding in the wisdom that led to your election. Your moderation, judgment, and ability—your loyalty to your Sovereign, and attachment to the constitution, which are so generally known and appreciated, leave no room to doubt that your future conduct, especially during the year of your mayoralty, will be such as to make it a fit example to the Chief Magistrates of the various corporate bodies throughout the realm—an example which has herctofore been frequently found to produce the most salutary results in times when the country was less happily circumstanced than it now is—an example for which the country has been under obligations to your Lordship's predecessors: those obligations have been increased by the conduct of your Lordship's immediate predecessor, and there is every reason to believe that the *quantum* of that debt will be materially augmented by your own.

"It now only remains for me, Sir, to add my personal wishes that your health may be such as to enable you to go through the great duties of your office with comfort and satisfaction."

After taking some refreshment, the company withdrew.

THE ARMY.

(CIRCULAR.)

War-office, Sept. 2, 1825.

Sir—I have to acquaint you that his Majesty has been pleased to order that the allowance of twenty pounds a year to Captains of Companies shall be abolished, and that, in its stead, an addition shall be made of one shilling and a penny to their daily rate of pay; and to request that you will instruct the Paymaster of the Regiment under your command to estimate the pay of the Captains, from the 25th of June last, at the following rates, viz.—

	s.	d.
A Captain, having the Brevet rank of Field Officer. . .	13	7
Ditto, not having Brevet rank	11	7
A Captain, with or without Brevet rank, holding a Staff appointment, or on board a Ship belonging to the East India Company.	10	6

I have to add, that the contingent allowance to officers paying Companies is, from the 25th June last, to be charged by the Regimental Paymaster in the contingent account of the Pay List.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

The Officer Commanding
the Regiment of Foot.

(CIRCULAR.)

War-office, 5th September, 1825.

Sir With reference to the circular letter, No. 528, dated 14th October, 1824, granting to Officers in Ireland when stationed singly, an allowance of 1s. 6d. a week, in lieu of the additional allowance of coals granted by the Ordnance Department for separate cooking, when fuel cannot be supplied in kind, I am directed by the Secretary at War to acquaint you that his Lordship has been pleased to direct, that, in cases where two or more officers are stationed in the same place, and are not supplied with fuel in kind, the following commuted allowances in money shall be granted for the supply of a Mess Room; viz. from the 25th September to 24th March, 4s. a week, and from 25th March to 24th September, 2s. 3d. a week.

The charges under this head are to be made in the Regimental Pay Lists, and to be supported by similar certificates, as are required in the cases of officers stationed singly.

I am to add, that this allowance will commence from the 25th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LAU. SULLIVAN.

Officer commanding
the

The 2d and 3d Divisions of the 99th Regiment of Infantry embarked, on Thursday, on board the Layton and Southwark transports, at Portsmouth, for the Mauritius.

Detachments belonging to the 68th and 71st Regiments of Foot marched, on Friday, from Westminster, for Chichester.

The 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers) has *not* left Brighton, as stated in a Morning Paper. The only change of any portion of this Corps that has recently taken place, is as follows:—two troops belonging to the regiment received orders to march on Monday, (10th ult.) *from* Brighton *to* Chichester, to replace a squadron of the same corps, which was ordered to return to Brighton.

General Wm. Knollys, Lieutenant-Governor of St. John's Newfoundland, is *named* for the Governorship of Fort William.

Detachments belonging to the Woolwich and Chatham Divisions of Royal Marines arrived on the 31st ult. on board the Speke transport, at Portsmouth, from Bermuda.

A Detachment belonging to the East India Company's Service embarked, on Wednesday afternoon, at Billingsgate, for Gravesend, on route to Chatham.

A Detachment belonging to the 56th Regiment of Foot marched, on Thursday morning, from Westminster, for Hull.

A Detachment belonging to the 99th Regiment of Infantry marched, on Thursday morning, from Westminster, for Manchester.

A Detachment of the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, marched, on Thursday morning, from Westminster, for Maidstone.

Detachments belonging to the 2d, 3d, 38th, 44th, and 48th Regiments of Foot marched, on Thursday morning, from Westminster, for Canterbury.

Detachments belonging to the 13th and 14th Regiments of Infantry marched, on Thursday morning, from Westminster, for Chatham.

Detachments of the 51st and 53d Regiments of Foot marched, on Thursday morning, from Westminster, for Portsmouth.

Detachments of the 35th, 27th, 93d, and 98th Regiments of Infantry marched, on Thursday morning, from Westminster, for the Isle of Wight.

Detachments of the 76th and 96th Regiments of Foot marched, on Thursday morning, from Westminster, for Winchester.

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

The marriage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with Mrs. Patterson took place at the Vice-Regal Lodge, in the Phœnix-park, on Saturday evening.

At three o'clock two of the Lord Lieutenant's carriages, with a numerous retinue of servants in splendid liveries, arrived at Ryland's Hotel, in Sackville-street, where Mrs. Patterson has been residing for the last three months. Immediately afterwards this distinguished lady, and her sister, Miss Caton, accompanied by Mr. Johnson and Colonel Shawe, entered one of the carriages, and proceeded directly to the residence of the illustrious Viceroy in the Park. The other carriage followed with the attendants.

A grand dinner was given, at a quarter past six, to a select party, consisting of the following persons of distinction:—The Lord Primate, Sir George Murray, the Lord Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, and Miss Plunkett, Bishop of Raphoe, Mr. and Mrs. Goulburn, Mr. Gregory, the Surgeon-General, Dr. Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs Blake, Archdeacon Bishopp, Mrs. Talbot, Colonel and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. Colt and Colonel Shawe, Dr Hunter and Mr. Johnston, Mr. E. Johnston and Captain Keppel, Captains Vignoles and Johnston.

At eight o'clock precisely the marriage was performed by the Lord Primate (Archbishop of Armagh.) The lady was not given away, that form being unnecessary, as she had previously been married.

There was also a select evening party, as follows:—Colonel, Mr., and the Misses Gore; Sir Stewart Bruce, Mrs. Furrell, Miss Montague, Mrs. Webber, Captain Malcolm, Captain and Mrs. Scott.

The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin (Most Rev. Dr. Murray) was honoured with an invitation to the dinner party, but found it necessary to offer an apology. At eight o'clock, one of the carriages of the Lord Lieutenant waited on the Archbishop at his house in North Cumberland-street, from whence he proceeded without delay to the Park, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Russell, parish-priest of St. Paul's, and Vicar-General of the diocese, and the Rev. Mr. Glynn, of Liffey-street Chapel, Vicar Apostolic. On the arrival of Dr. Murray, the Marquis Wellesley and Mrs. Patterson were again married by that Most Reverend Prelate, who appeared in *pontificalibus*. The Archbishop, and the Reverend Gentlemen who attended him, afterwards remained some time, and partook of some refreshments with the distinguished guests of the Lord Lieutenant. They were then conveyed to their several residences in his Excellency's carriages.

No event has, for a long time, diffused so much satisfaction through the metropolis as this union. The city is expected to be exceedingly gay during the winter in consequence of it.

The Duke of Cumberland took leave of his Majesty at Windsor, on Thursday evening last, preparatory to the Duke's return to Germany. His Royal Highness was to quit this country in two or three days, to return to the Duchess and family; he will not return, as he came, with portion of the Prussian Royal Family, by way of Paris; he will proceed direct to Brussels. The object of the Duke of Cumberland's visit to this country is said to have been to arrange with his Majesty the mode of educating the Prince of Cumberland; the allowance of 6,000*l.* a year for whose education and establishment, it will be remembered, occasioned so much discussion in the House of Commons last Sessions. The particular Act for the grant, as well as what was previously the law of the land, gives the Sovereign a controlling voice in the education of the younger branches of the Royal Family. Finally, to adjust such object, the Lord Chancellor was especially summoned to Windsor on Wednesday, and his Lordship then had a long audience of the King and the Duke of Cumberland. We have been informed that it was determined that an English Clergyman should forthwith be appointed tutor, and that a Clergyman was afterwards named to undertake the Prince of Cumberland's education; we are not sure of the Clergyman's name, but have heard the Rev. Mr. Sumner, his Majesty's Chaplain, mentioned.

On Thursday the Marquis of Hastings arrived at the Royal Lodge, Windsor, and had an interview with his Majesty; after which he took his departure.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

(From the Agent to Lloyd's.)

Deal, Nov. 3.—About day-light this morning, blowing a violent gale from about W.S.W., a ship (apparently about 400 tons), with a poop and figure head, painted yellow sides and ports, was observed under her topsails in a direction towards the South Sand Head, standing on the larboard tack; almost immediately afterwards (half past six in the morning), she struck on the Goodwin, with a tremendous sea going over her; the masts soon fell, and the crew assembled on the poop, from which every succeeding sea lessened their numbers. Seven Deal boats went out to their assistance, but such was the violence of the wind and sea, that none of them could get near enough even to obtain her name. The whole of the crew and all on board perished. She was under English colours, having, when she first struck, hoisted her ensign, union downwards; the ship broke up entirely about noon, and disappeared.

Lloyd's, Nov. 4, 11 a.m.—The name of the vessel wrecked on the Goodwin Sands is not yet perfectly ascertained. One or two names have been mentioned, but as the crews have perished, it would be improper to state any name, except on the best authority; but she certainly appears to be from Bombay. Several bales of cotton have been picked up, and landed at Broadstairs, marked

{GG and Co.
{EL

(Extract of a Private Lett r.)

Deal, Nov. 3.—It is our painful duty to record the following details of a distressing event which occurred off here this morning:—

At day-light a large ship was observed on shore on the inward part of the Goodwin Sand, on her beam ends; and, soon after, the whole of her masts went by the board, at which time the crew were distinctly seen from hence in a cluster, apparently not knowing what part of the ship to approach for safety: consequently several of our boats immediately went off to her assistance, each boat well manned. The sea on the sand at this time was tremendous, and the gale continued increasing; and our intrepid boatmen at the great hazard of their lives, used every effort they could devise to get alongside of the ship to save the unfortunate crew, who continued waving their hats and hands as a signal to implore their humane assistance. Some of the boats were within two cables' length of the ship, and remained there as long as they possibly could, in the most imminent danger, having shipped several heavy seas, and being nearly worn out with fatigue, consequently they were obliged reluctantly to return (without accomplishing their object, which they were so desirous to fulfil), and leave the unfortunate crew in that awful situation, where, we are fearful, long before this they are consigned to the merciless deep; but we sincerely hope our fears will not be realized.

The writer of this, having been for many years an eye-witness of the praise-worthy exertions of these boatmen, cannot help observing how useful they are in endeavouring to save the lives of their fellow-creatures, at the imminent hazard of their own; and it is much to be lamented that the merchants and ship-owners are not better acquainted with the value of their services, which would then be more appreciated in similar catastrophes.

The only particulars we can at present ascertain of the ship is, that she has a figure-head and a poop, and appears about 500 tons.

Should any further particulars transpire before the departure o the mail, we shall not fail to furnish you with them.

Half-past Six o'Clock.—No further particulars have transpired respecting the unfortunate ship which has totally disappeared.

The following accounts of the heavy gale of Thursday were yesterday morning received at Lloyd's:—

Deal, Nov. 3.—A ship, of about 400 tons, drove out of the Downs at 11 a.m., with a signal of distress, and proceeded towards Margate Roads.

Five p.m.—The gale has moderated, but in squalls it still blows hard; wind about W.S.W. Several of the outward-bound are riding with two anchors a-head. Arrived and remain the Albion, Radcliff, and the Arab. ——, from Smyrna; Ceres, Down, from Quebec, and Hope, of Bristol, from Naples. Put back the Llun, Rumney, and Express, ——, for Jamaica.

Margate, Nov. 3.—The Harriet, Fletcher, from Sincapore, lost both her anchors and cables in the Downs yesterday, and was blown out; she is now getting supplied with others from Broadstairs.

Harwich, Nov. 3.—It blew a storm of wind the whole of last night and this day from the westward. A brig, supposed to be a collier, was seen in the early part of the day on shore on the West Rocks, with a signal of distress. The life-boat went off about noon, and has just returned. The crew had left the vessel, and she will become a total wreck this flood.

North Yarmouth, Nov. 3.—It has been blowing a heavy gale from W. and W.N.W. all night, and this morning a large brig was seen on the outside of Corton Sand. Boats from Lowestoffe and Gorlstone went off to her, and about one o'clock she came off the Sand, and is drifting out to sea; she is said to have left her rudder, and to be deal laden.

Three o'clock p.m.—It still blows hard from W.S.W.

Lowestoffe, Nov. 3.—This morning, about four o'clock, the Frances Ann, of London, George Shipley, master, from Dantzic for London, got ashore on Corton Sand, in a heavy gale, and the crew finding no likelihood of her continuance, were compelled to quit the vessel with a narrow escape of their lives. She has floated since, but there is little probability of much being got from her.—Wind W.S.W. blowing very hard.

DREADFUL AND DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE—FORTY PERSONS DROWNED.

[From the *Cork Advertiser.*]

A most dreadful and distressing event, of frightful magnitude, which has spread terror and dismay among a vast portion of the population of an extensive district, occurred early in the forenoon of Saturday last, in the west of this county. On that morning, a boat, having on board between 40 and 50 persons, and passing from Cape Clear Island to Skibbereen, whither her passengers were going for the purpose of marketting, and, agreeably to the late act, to receive English in exchange for their Irish silver, was unhappily upset by striking on a rock near the island of Sherkin, when all on board perished, save two, an aged man, and a boy, who, by clinging to her mast, providentially escaped the fate of their less fortunate fellow-passengers. These are all the details which have reached us as yet; they have been furnished to us by a gentleman who has recently come from the west; but at the period of his departure no particulars were ascertained even as to the extent of this direful calamity, or who the parties were.

LOSS OF THE COMET STEAM-PACKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The public feeling dwells on this deplorable catastrophe with intense and undiminished anxiety. We have nothing material to add; but it is impossible to read the accounts given of the conduct of the master and the crew of the Ayr, without feeling sensations of the deepest regret, mixed with a lively indignation. A severe scrutiny into, and a severe example, will, we trust, be made of all whose conduct has either caused or aggravated this unprecedented catastrophe. The Ayr sailed over the spot where the sufferers were struggling in the agonies of death, and the principal steward of the Comet probably met with his death by a stroke from the paddle of the Ayr, as he was much cut on the neck. The master of the Ayr is liberated on bail. It will be seen that our first account of the extent of the catastrophe has not been exaggerated. The body of Captain Sutherland was found, but that of his amiable and unfortunate wife still remains to be discovered. One of the crew states that he saw them jump together into the sea from the starboard quarter; but as Mr. Anderson seems certain that Mrs. Sutherland clung round him for some time, they must certainly afterwards have been separated for ever in this, to meet in a few moments in another and a better world. On the person of Captain Sutherland was found a purse, containing 9s. in silver, and five sovereigns and a half in gold, and a gold and silver watch. A poor woman, near her accouchement, a native of Bonaw, the wife of a man named Macintyre, residing at Eagleshan, was lost with six children. It is determined to raise the Comet; and we learn that the Superintendant, Mr. Clark, gives it as his opinion, that it can be effected without difficulty. She lies in clean ground, and by actual soundings, her bow is, at half tide, in 17½ fathoms water, and 165 yards from the shore, her length extending directly from it. So close was she that soon after the accident happened, a gentleman on shore distinctly heard the cries of the sufferers for relief, with the water gurgling in their throats, while struggling with death! It is not probable any more bodies will be found till the vessel is raised. Several lines have been broken in attempting to trawl close to her side. The shock, when the Ayr came in contact with the Comet, must have been exceedingly strong, as one of the bow timbers, full of tree nail holes, has floated on shore.

An inquiry naturally arises, whether the extent of this most distressing calamity has been nearly ascertained. The first rumour made the number of passengers on board the Comet at the time of the accident to be nearly 100; later conjectures brought this number down to 70. If, however, we blend the number saved with that of the bodies already discovered, and added to these the number known to be still buried in the deep, we find a total of 83; and still must make allowance for many whose connections being very remote, have not yet come forward to seek their kindred. So that there are some grounds for apprehending that the first rumour, however unusual, did not exaggerate a misfortune, which must long be mourned, for the extent and severity of the domestic affliction it has produced.

Mr. Kenneth, who has opened a very amusing shop, in Russell-street, Covent-garden, is about to publish a fine likeness of Mr. Warde, in *Brutus*, the original drawing by Thurston, and engraved by Woolnoth.

A Company has lately been formed for the purpose of supplying the public with Tea at moderate charges, and from the respectability of its directors, and general management, they have every chance of complete success A reference to the advertisement will more fully explain the principles of the undertaking.

Champaign.—The votary of fashion, the *bon vivant*, the lover of fun, and indeed the public in general, will be gratified to hear that our old friend Charles Wright, of the Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, has just returned from the Continent, where he has been traversing the plains of Champaign, and selecting a stock of the finest wines which could be procured for the replenishing his cellars and supply of his friends in this country. His well-known-taste and judgment, afford us the strongest guarantee as to the quality of the commodity which he has selected; and the character he has established by the liberal mode of dealing which he adopts towards his friends, ensures to the public an article as excellent in quality, and certainly considerably lower in price, than any other house in London can possibly supply it at. It has sometimes been a matter of surprise to us, how he could contrive to combine as he does those two great and powerful recommendations, excellence and cheapness; the explanation of the mystery may, however, we believe, be found in the personal exertions which he makes in the selection of his stock, and the moderate profit which he puts upon the commodity.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 1, 1825.

1st Regt. Dragoon Guards, Capt. R. Wallace to be Major, by purchase, vice Elton, promoted: Lieut. E. Reed to be Captain, by purchase, v Wallace—6th Regt. Dragoons, Lieut. P. B. F. C. Gilliess, from 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v M'Queen, promoted—1st Grenadier Regt. Foot Gds., Capt. G. FitzRoy, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant and Captain, v H. D. Langrishe, who exchanges, receiving the difference—1st Regt. Foot, Ensign E. Macpherson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Dixon promoted; G. H. Dalrymple, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase v Macpherson—6th Ditto, Lieut. Hon. G. A. Browne, from h. p., to be Lieutenant, v B. W. Yelverton, who exchanges, receiving the difference—7th Ditto, Ens. J. M. Ogilvie, from 28th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v Lord P. Lennox, promoted—17th Ditto, Ens. Hon. F. Forbes, from 8th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Frazer, promoted—19th Ditto, Lieut. R. T. Fletcher, from 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v Booth, who exchanges—28th Ditto, Ens. J. S. Greene, from 33d Foot, to be Ensign, v Ogilvie, promoted; Hosp.-Assist. F. O'Brien to be Assistant Surgeon, v Portell, whose appointment has not taken place—37th Ditto, R. Burke, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v Ralston, promoted in the 68th Foot—43d Ditto, W. A. Ward, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v Uston—49th Ditto, Hosp.-Assist. J. Duncanson, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon—51st Ditto, Capt. J. Ross to be Major, by purchase, v Kent, promoted; Lieut. F. Mathews to be Captain, by purchase, v Ross—52d Ditto, Lieut. G. H. Love to be Captain, v Hewett, deceased; Lieut. J. Robertson to be Adjutant, v Love—55th Ditto, Hosp.-Assist. A. B. Morgan to be Assistant Surgeon,—64th Ditto, Hosp.-Assist. W. Thompson to be Assistant Surgeon—67th Ditto, Ens. J. Ralston, from 37th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Kirwan, promoted—88th Ditto, Lieut. G. Both, from 19th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v Fletcher, who exchanges—94th Ditto, Hosp.-Assist. E. J. Bulteel to be Assistant Surgeon.—98th Ditto, Hosp.-Assist. A. Smith, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon.

Hospital Staff—Hosp.-Assist. J. Campbell to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, v Kennedy, who resigns.

Unattached.—To be Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry, by purchase, Brevet Lieut. Col. J. T. Kent, from 51st Foot, v H. M. Farrington, who retires; Maj. W. Elton, from 1st Drag. Gds. v J. Cassel, who retires—To be Majors of Infantry, by purchase, Capt. C. Levinge, from 52d Foot, v J. Bewett, whose promotion has not taken place—To be Captain of Infantry, by purchase, Lieut. J. Dixon, from 1st Foot: Lieut. P. Frazer, from 17th Foot; Lieut. J. L. Pemefather, from 7th Drag. Gds.: Lieut. J. W. Stuart, from 6th Foot—To be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase, Ens. D. Campbell, from 72d Foot.

Memoranda.—The date of the Commission of Surgeon Stewart, of the Royal Staff Corps, should be 25th Aug. 1825 and not 26th June 1825—The Christian name of Ens. Forbes, of 18th Foot, is John—Hosp.-Assist. R. Leslie has resigned his commission—The appointment of Hosp.-Asst. Leslie to be Assistant Surgeon in the 60th Foot, has not taken place.

The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay: —Capt. J. Blair, Retired List of the 1st Black Garrison Company; Capt. J. Pigott, h-p Portuguese Officers; Capt. W. A. Haly, h-p 66th Foot; Capt. W. Winser, h-p 27th Foot; Lieut. R. B. Thornhill, h-p 7th Drag. Gds.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCIES.

R. Heghan, Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, tea-dealer.

W. Miller, Fresh-wharf, Lower Thames-street, warehouseman.

W. Linfott, Leadenhall-market, and Islington, butcher.

T. Flint, Burlington-arcade, bookseller.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Cowper, Oxford-street, linen-draper. Sol. Mr. Farris, Surrey-street, Strand.

W. Symonds, Stowmarket, Suffolk, miller. Sols. Messrs. Dixon and Sons, New Boswell-court.

T. T. Langford, Lamb's-conduit-street, Holborn, chinaman. Sols. Messrs. Freame and Best, Fig-tree-court, Temple.

J. Rowlson, Mincing-lane, London, merchant. Sols. Messrs. Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

H. Wenkert, Leicester-square, tailor. Sols. Messrs. Richardson and Pike, Golden-square.

W. Pott, Union-street, Southwark, victualler. Sol. Mr. Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield.

I. Levy, Church-street, Trinity, Minories, silversmith. Sol. Mr. E. Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe.

F. Baker, Childs-Hill-pottery, Hendon, potter. Sol. Mr. Branscomb, Fleet-street.

S. Green, Kingsland, plumber. Sols. Messrs. Winter and Williams, Bedford-row.

C. Smith, Bishopsgate-street, and Camberwell, draper. Sols. Messrs. Cooke and Wright, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

Sir W. Roberts, Bart., Courtlands, Devonshire, and Fowey, Cornwall, banker. Sols. Messrs. Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street.

R. Franklin, Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, tailor. Sol. Mr. H. H. Dunbar, Lyon's-inn.

I. Worley, Monument Coffee-house, Fish-street-hill, wine-merchant. Sol. Mr. Holt, Threadneedle-street.

T. J. Rigg, Caroline-place, Chelsea, commission-agent. Sol. Mr. E. Elkins, Broad-street, Golden-square.

R. Stockley and J. Nicholas, Horse-Shoe-Wharf, Upper Thames-street, coal-merchants. Sol. Mr. Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

M. Bromley and J. Gillings, Commercial-road, cheesemongers. Sol. Mr. Brough, Shoreditch.

G. Wright, Birmingham, merchant. Sols. Messrs. Alexander and Son, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

E. Dawson, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, butcher and innkeeper. Sol. Mr. C. Lee, Gray's-inn-square.

J. Lanefield, Littlebourne, Kent, builder. Sols. Messrs. Graham and Galsworthy, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

R. J. Willmott, late of Paddington-street, St. Mary-le-bone, builder and plasterer. Sols. Messrs. Hallett and Henderson, 8, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone.

S. Jones, Bell-street, Edgeware-road, flour-dealer and baker. Sols. Messrs. Hallett and Henderson, 8, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone.

B. Pellings, Castle-street, Leicester-square, jeweller. Sol. Mr. Fawcett, 1, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, and South Sea-Chambers, Threadneedle-street.

J. P. Clarke, Gloucester-house, Walworth, schoolmaster. Sols. Messrs. Winter and Williams, Bedford-row.

G. Banks, Balham-hill, dealer. Sol. Mr. J. M. Taylor, Fenn-court, Fenchurch-street.

J. Pritchard and J. Burton, Yewsley, brick-makers. Sols. T. and J. Tebbutt, Austin-friars.

J. Smith, sen. and J. Smith jun. Cateaton-street, warehousemen. Sols. Messrs. Fisher and Spenser, Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook.

M. Fowler, late of Birmingham, grocer. Sols. Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Faulkner, 1, Redford-row.

J. Bousfield, Manchester, merchant. Sols. Messrs. Willis, Watson, Bover, and Wells.

W. Wise, Piccadilly, picture-dealer. Sols. Heli and Brodrick, Bow-church-yard, Cheapside.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Faucit Saville's letter has been received, and is answered in our theatrical article.

We cannot inform Honestus at present whether the Notorious Attorney belongs to the gang of the Gloucester-place swindlers, or not, as we are ignorant of the plan or designs of any such vagabonds; but we think it not unlikely that a man who has been twice released from the King's Bench by the Insolvent Act, afterwards a bankrupt, then brought up to Marlborough-street *for Horse-stealing, and convicted of sundry other gentlemanly acts, should be concerned with them. We will however enquire, as we shall next week probably submit to our readers the particulars of this fellow's life, with a full account of the private examination at Bow-street last Wednesday, and all the circumstances connected therewith.*

A Lover of the Drama wishes to know what we think of the Drury-lane stage. His letter is really droll; we, however, refer him to our critique. We can only say that it is licensed to hold more insides than it has lately been in the habit of holding.

Hangman's letter on the Duke of Cumberland, and his Royal Highness's opinion of the Age, has come to hand. He ought to bear in mind that "praise undeserved is censure in disguise." Was our Correspondent in joke, or in earnest, when he wrote?

The "Vicar of Bray's" lines to Mrs. Calcraft are too satirical; Fair Maid would be a libel on her Beau Mari.

Dramaticus sends us word that Isaacs, the singer, has been guilty of a Jew d'esprit; for somebody told him that a new Hamlet was coming out, and wishing to toad the manager, he said, "Kemble ought to follow our pershwasion, and then it would be Ham, let alone." They send us these things, so in they must go.

The communication relative to the Honourable Augustus Cavendish is a falsehood.

We never heard of such a person as Mr. Conyton, of Woolwich, before the receipt of his letter; and even now have not the remotest idea who he is.

THE AGE.

LONDON, November 6

By the New York papers, which were yesterday received, it appears by news from *Alvarado*, that the Independent blockading squadron continued its operations against the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa. The castle had bombarded the town of Vera Cruz. A few boats had been captured by the blockading vessels, and Officers had been appointed to take the *Asia* ship of the line, and the gun-brig *Constantia*, round to the Gulf of Mexico. These vessels, it will be remembered, were lately surrendered to the Independents, and it is added, a sloop of war and a frigate were expected from England.

Philadelphia Papers, which have come to the 16th ultimo, mention that Governor Cass and General Clarke, who had been authorised to act as mediators, had succeeded in concluding a peace between the nine Indian nations of the Upper Mississippi, and further state that a French officer named Courtois de St. Clair had been arrested, and imprisoned in the capital of Mexico, "as a secret agent of the Government of Havannah, and the French Consul for the Island of Cuba. His correspondence, which has fallen into the hands of the Mexican Authorities, discloses his errand, and particular proceedings in relation to it. When interrogated officially, he represented himself as a simple traveller, who took notes of his information, and that of his friends, as Mr. Poinsett had done. It is intimated, in an account of his travels and correspondence published lately at Mexico, that the Mexican Government had abstained from trying him publicly, in consequence of having discovered that several distinguished families of the capital would be implicated by his statements."

The following are extracts from the *New York* Papers received:—

NEW YORK, OCT. 12.

Mexico.—By the brig *Emma*, Captain Boyer, arrived last evening from Alvarado, we learn that the blockading force off the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, had lately been reinforced by the *Victoria*, a 20 gun brig, which, being a stranger to the enemy, decoyed out the launches, and succeeded in taking a pilot boat and her crew of thirteen men, but failed in the main object, the taking of the armed launches. At six P.M. the same day, the Castle opened its whole battery upon the city, and kept up a smart fire for two hours afterwards—shot and shells at intervals till one o'clock next morning.

The Captain General, after taking the declaration of the prisoners, offered them their liberty, and they, requesting to return to the Castle, were accordingly sent next day, by the General under an English flag, with a communication to General C. who returned an answer the next day.

During the bombardment, the Forts of the city were silent; subsequently some three or four fishing boats with twenty or thirty men were surprised and captured by the small boats of the blockading vessels.

The castle and town were again quiet up to the departure of the *Emma*; the former were hourly and anxiously waiting relief from Havanna, without which, they could not long sustain the fortress.

No English vessels of war were at Sacrificios, the frigate *Dartmouth* having sailed ten days previous, destination unknown.

The officers had been appointed, and were on their way to Acapulco, to take charge of the *Asia* 64, and gun-brig *Constante* for the purpose of bringing them round this side.

IMPORTANT AND *WEIGHTY* INTELLIGENCE

"Lord Nugent left town on Monday afternoon,' on the outside—not of the Falmouth, but the Salisbury coach, on the roof behind the coachman."—*Morning Herald.*

That his Lordship should travel *outside* the "heavy stage," as the *inside* might not be roomy enough, does not much surprise us, but that he could sit *any* where on the roof, *but* behind the coachman, we must confess, does. The research of the *Herald* is something amazing.

That mountebank, O'Connell, has been addressing the Catholics of the county of Louth, and from his letter we extract the following passage relative to Mr. Peel, to whom this fellow has been accused by a Mr. Anthony Marmion, at a public Catholic Meeting, of *crouching*, while he was considered to be the most implacable and dangerous foe of their cause. O'Connel's estimate of Mr. Peel's character, is a specimen of true Irish humbug—a jingle of words without the least direct meaning, and you scarcely know which to pity most, the ignorance of the man entertaining the idea, or his impudence in expressing it, that a person of Mr. Peel's vast attainments was "a man of no great intellect"—nothing about him of the "mens divinior," and, although we do not mean to follow this blockhead, and question whether Mr. Peel is "a poet," or has any of "those *loftier flights*, which raise men above their fellows," yet we are prepared to say, that he has more solid sense in his little finger (to use a familiarism) than is to be found in the brains of O'Connell, and all his miserable party. But even with such runagates as these the truth will out, for in one part of the following passage we find a partial but proper estimate of some of those actions which have marked the career of this eminent statesman; but to describe them all, or even to do common justice to what he *has* described, would be as much beyond O'Connell's power as the splendour and intrepidity of them is beyond his comprehension:—

"I now proceed to the fourth and last charge. It is one, I acknowledge, likely in Ireland to make an impression against me, but at all events you shall have the entire truth. The charge runs thus—

Fourthly—*That I crouched to Mr. Peel, the most implacable and dangerous enemy of our cause.*

You perceive that I use the very words of Mr. Marmion: *crouch* is indeed a harsh word.

"Oh, taming thought to human pride."

But yes, I will avow it; I did, if you please to call it so, *crouch* to Mr. Peel.

The facts are these:—In the quarrel which I had some years ago with Mr. Peel, I was clearly in the wrong. I have, for a considerable time been conscious that I was so, although in the heat of blood, and in the vanity of a criminal obedience to more than criminal custom, I perhaps endeavoured to conceal that fact from myself. I had resolved, if ever an occasion occurred, to make this painful but just avowal.

Mr. Peel is (I speak of him with an intention of being perfectly candid) a man of no great reach of intellect. There is nothing about him of the "mens divinior"—no poetry—none of those loftier flights which raise men above their fellows. Indeed he owes his elevation more to the bad passions of others than to any natural or inherent superiority of his own. In the mind of such a man, personal hostility to, and the sense of an injustice done by, a person styled a leader of an opposite party, *might*, and to be quite frank, *did*, as I conceive, mix with, and embitter Mr. Peel's *implacable* and *dangerous* hostility to the Catholic cause.

I may well be mistaken in this estimate of Mr. Peel. It is at all events a sincere one. Let me at the same time do him the justice to acknowledge, that he has carried through Parliament two measures of great and permanent advantage, giving him a title to be called a benefactor by the English people. I allude to his *commenced* reform of the sanguinary criminal code, and his complete and noble reform of the mode of *electing* Juries. Let me ask, by way of parenthesis, why this last Statute has not been extended to Ireland?

These opinions respecting Mr. Peel are not irrelevant. They were amongst the most powerful motives of my conduct.

When the Catholic Relief Bill had been read a second time, and that a confident expectation of its ultimate success was entertained and *expressed* by many of that portion of the Government by which it was supported, I thought a period had arrived when I might do Mr. Peel an act of justice, which, at the same time, might possibly *mitigate* some of his hostility to the Catholics. It was, I thought, an experiment worth trying. If I were mistaken—and, perhaps, indeed, I was mistaken, in conceiving that any personal feelings mingled with his opposition to our claims—yet, at all events, no possible injury could result to the Catholic cause from my doing him an act of justice.

There was, I know it well, personal humiliation in taking such a step. But is not this a subject upon which I merit humiliation? Yes. Let me be sneered at—and let me be censured, even by the generous and respected—but I do not shrink from this humiliation. He who feels conscious of having outraged the law of God, ought to feel a pleasure in the avowal of his deep and lasting regret.

With these impressions, I commissioned my friend Mr. R. N. Bennett, to wait on Colonel B., who had been friend to Mr. Peel, to tell him that I felt conscious that in the transaction in question, I had been originally in the wrong, and made that avowal by way of atonement. Colonel B. asked that the communication should, in order to obviate all mistakes, be put in writing. My friend, accordingly, wrote the substance of his verbal communication, I confess he did not write it as strongly as myself should have done. In that respect *alone*, did my friend fall short of my wishes. The letter was transmitted to Mr. Peel, for whom it was intended. It has been said that Mr. Peel gave no reply. The fact is not so. He wrote a reply, just such as a kind and warm hearted gentleman would write. I know nothing of Mr. Peel in private life, and judge of him only by that letter, and so judging, my opinion of him, as a private gentleman, cannot but be favourable.

Such is the history of my *crouching* to Mr. Peel, upon which subject I should like to be judged by those who may condemn me *most* for this line of conduct. That conduct was not wrong in morals—so much is quite clear. It could not possibly injure the Catholic cause—it might possibly have a tendency to serve that cause. It certainly was painful to my pride.

DIURNALIA.

We think it quite a matter of duty to introduce, from time to time, as they appear to us worthy of a place, the lucubrations of some of the more enlightened of our contemporaries. It is, first of all, due to them, and next to that, it is due to the public; and really, all things taken into consideration, we do not know what either party would do without such occasional relief. The *Morning Post*, which has the reputation of being one of the very drollest publications going, has been quite "extra" funny this week: and in addition to other cogitations of a much more important nature, informs us that

"Mr. Coke is *entertaining* a large party of distinguished Visitors at his seat in Norfolk."

an announcement which, it will be readily believed, has created no small consternation in the metropolis, inasmuch as nobody ever suspected old Tom of being an entertaining fellow, even *before* marriage, and every body knows that, *since* that awful ceremony, Lady Ann positively avows he says little, and does less. This is, therefore, either a hoax of the *Post* upon poor Coke, or a hoax of some one else upon the *Post*. In another of its last week's numbers we are informed that

"A Cormorant was shot at *Compstall Bridge*, *Cheshire*, on Tuesday last, which measured, between the two extremities of the wings, five feet, and from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail three feet one inch; it weighed 6lb. 9oz. This bird is rarely met with so far in the interior of the island"

A notice of this kind should be issued with great caution, for it is quite impossible to say what may be the consequence; as it is, the family of Sir George Warrender was very much alarmed, uncertain whether he was the *cormorant* alluded to, and it was not until an express arrived at *Cliffden*, announcing Sir George's safety, that these fears became entirely subdued—it really is quite shameful to trifle thus with the feelings of relatives, who are always too prone to be guided by Newspaper report. The next interesting account that has appeared consists of an attempt, and a very praiseworthy attempt it is, to prevent the repeated suicides that take place in the country, more particularly those by poison, and a recommendation is held out to every Druggist to have a label, with a Death's head and cross bones engraven thereon, to every bottle of arsenic, laudanum, and other such articles, their customers may purchase. This recommendation is followed up by a still more important one, on the same subjects, which we subjoin:—

POISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

Sir—The Letter on the subject of Poison, which appeared in your Paper of this day, has suggested to me the idea that if, in addition to the "*Memento mori*" proposed by the writer, the words of our Sixth Commandment, "Thou shalt do no Murder," were placed on every bottle containing poison issued from a druggist's, the mind of many a poor wretch who was contemplating self-destruction, if in that mind a single spark of religion lay

dormant, might perhaps be startled into recollection, and turned from its dreadful purpose.

Nov. 3, 1825. I am, Sir, yours, &c. H. B.

The only objection to the insertion of the said "sixth commandment" is, that many worthy people who go and purchase poison, some to kill flies, and others to kill themselves or their families, cannot read, and in that case this very prudent caution would become lost—it is not, however, to be slighted so easily, and we are disposed to think, that as a hint to other subjects, it might actually be of vital import. Suppose, for instance, a farmer on every one of his sheep and horses were to mark the EIGHTH COMMANDMENT, "Thou shalt not steal;" there surely is no man bold enough to imagine that, after such notice, any one would be hung again for sheep-stealing—no, no, depend upon it; and therefore only as a recommendatory step, it is one to be highly approved of, and patronized. But we are disposed to carry this vital suggestion still further, and to assert our belief, that if every man were to print the SEVENTH COMMANDMENT on any part of his wife he might consider the most likely to be seen, we should never hear again of the horrible inroads on private society and public morals, which are now so frequently occurring, and that men would be all *Josephs*, and "womankind" actual *Dianas;* and under this impression, therefore, we bow with an implicit acknowledgment of gratitude to this sagacious journal. The *Morning Post* winds up its fund of amusement by the following account of its Brighton theatricals:—

A *party at cards*, in one of the stage boxes, on this occasion, exhibited *a picture of sociability* never witnessed there before. The house displayed a pleasing sprinkling of fashion.

We have heard of many "tricks" in theatres before now, but we should imagine that they must all fade before the *tricks* which it appears were *played* on the occasion in question, by this "picture of sociability."

The old *Chronicle* is, as usual, "in for it" again, and on Wednesday gives us the following touch of its usual INFORMATION:—

A correspondent informs us, that Mrs. COUTTS was married, on Thursday last, to the Duke of St. Albans. *The Ceremony took ptace in Edinburgh.* The EARL of LAUDERDALE *was present*!

Upon the subject of HOAXING, the *Courier* feels exceedingly sore, in consequence of Dr. CHAFFEY, and his GLOUCESTERSHIRE *e*, and more particularly so with the *Morning Chronicle*, as having been *chafed* by that paper for the hoax in question, and on that score it is, we presume, that the following illustrations of the foregoing paragraph appears in last evening's *Courier*:

THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBAN'S.—We are surprised that the papers generally have not noticed the circumstance of Mrs. Coutts having become Duchess of St. Alban's. The *Morning Chronicle* having, on this occasion, the advantage of them all in priority of information, announced the important fact on Wednesday last. It seems, according to the *Chronicle*, that the nuptials of the happy pair took place on the preceding Thursday, at Edinburgh, in the presence of the Earl of Lauderdale. Now, why the advancement of this Lady, in rank, should thus be hushed up, we do not know, but, strange to say, so it is; for the Edinburgh papers since received, mention nothing about the wedding. This must be from malice, we should think, for it cannot be susposed that any one would attempt hoaxing the *Morning Chronicle*, as the approved sagacity of the Editor in detecting fabricated letters, would make such an attempt hopeless.

While touching on the *Courier*, we cannot avoid noticing the poetical turn that paper has lately taken, as a sample of which, we transcribe some lines which appeared in that journal on Monday last,

ON A FADED VIOLET.

Sweet flow'ret! thou hast left thy nest
Of *shy* retirement, here to rest,
And glad me for an hour, *most blest*,
WITH THY SOFT BREATH.

Alas! to think thy joys can last
But that short hour—and fleeting fast,
They wither—fade—and then they're past,
And sink in death.

Sweet flower! I would not wish thee here,
Nor pluck thee from thy home *so* DEAR,
Could aught thy tender bosom cheer,
Or soothe *thy grief*!

Perhaps thy white-robed sisters weep
O'er thy lost charms, and sorrowing, steep
Their fringed lids in tears, till *sleep*
Shall bring relief!

But thou, like us, art doomed to *know*
The bitter pangs of early woe,
And soon thy sister gems will *blow*,
Then sink to rest.

Perhaps they fade—ere yet the bloom
Of opening youth and life's perfume
Have known one hour of *pensive gloom*—
Ah! doubly blest!

The fate of this "sweet flower" is cruel in the extreme; for being originally of a very shy turn, a milder destiny might have been anticipated, as it appears, by the third verse, that its death occasioned the poor creature great grief. In addition to which, its sisters, it seems, wept bitterly till they fell asleep; though an idea is held out at last that they too died.—"Ah, doubly blest,"—before their life knew one hour of pensive gloom; and, therefore, viewed altogether, we have not met with such an unfortunate family for some time past.

We terminate these *diurnalia*, by the introduction of the following little bit of sheer quackery:—

KELLY'S REMINISCENCES.—We are requested to state that the Extracts which have appeared from this Work in the *New Monthly Magazine* and another Periodical, have been given without the knowledge of the Author; and that his Book will not be published till the Copy which is preparing for the KING (to whom the Work is dedicated) shall have been presented to his MAJESTY.

The NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE in which these extracts appear, is published by little COLBURN, who also publishes KELLY'S Life. By the possession of the latter, he is enabled to swell out the pages of the former; and then, by way of humbugging JOHN BULL, he dubs the above paragraph in the daily papers, to make the people believe it is a most shameful piece of business towards KELLY, who, being well paid for what THEODORE HOOK has done for him, cares no more what becomes of his book, or his publisher, than if he had never known such things were in existence. Funny times, these!

YANKEE REFINEMENT.

A Society has lately been organised in *Baltimore*, called the ANTI-BED-BUG SOCIETY—instituted with a view to the extinction of bed-bugs.—*American paper.*

THEATRICALS.

The celebrated *Jocko*, Monsieur MAZURIER, from *Paris*, has made his debut at Covent-garden Theatre, in his far-famed character of *Policinello*, in a ballet prepared for the express purpose; and it is quite impossible that any anticipation of his success, or preconceived opinion of his abilities, could have surpassed the realization. He is indeed a wonderful man, and even those who may concur with Dr. JOHNSON'S ideas on *such* exhibitions, and wish they were "impossible," must equally admit, in this instance, its extraordinary nature. As some trifling disapprobation has been expressed on one or two evenings of his appearance, we feel disposed to question the propriety of such conduct. The performance is one which fills up the horrid vacuum between play and farce, which is as tiresome as the dull one before dinner—it does not interfere with the properties or purposes of the legitimate drama, because the attraction it turns out to be has enabled the Manager to precede it by some of our finest old plays, which *of themselves* would not draw two-pence—independent of which, it betrays a want of that courtesy, on which we so pride ourselves, due to a talented foreigner; and after all, those who dislike it are free to stay away; or, if they come, are entertained with a sterling play well acted, which is quite enough at any time for seven shillings. Upon the whole, therefore, we cannot but think that very great credit is due to Mr. KEMBLE, for the spirit and liberality evinced by such an expensive engagement as that of MAZURIER; which has been the means, we see by the *Paris* papers, of completely emptying the *Porte St. Martin*, where he was considered the "lion," or, more properly speaking, the *monkey* "of the day." We beg it distinctly to be understood, we do not imply by these remarks that any considerable disapprobation has been manifested; and even what has made its appearance is of the most insignificant origin, consisting entirely of a few hisses from a party of shop-boys, headed by ——, whom will our readers imagine?—a clerk in the India-house, just tall enough to enable his face to peep above the box-cushions; who, *owing* to his marriage with a Miss BROWN, the *soi-di-sante* Miss BEAUMONT, of this theatre, has the impudence to turn up his nose (or rather to sneer with the nose which nature has turned up for him) at that profession to which he has been indebted for many *gratuitous* years of pleasure. To speak more unequivocally, we mean, that in consequence of his *free*-admission having been rescinded, he has thought it necessary to do his "*little*" to annoy the proprietors; and although this nondescript may deny this, and call himself a *straight-forward* gentleman, we rather think no other person living will be found so to designate him. Some say he was offended that any other monkey than himself should be received in the theatre; but that is not the case, for he has always been hostile to the present management: because, a little before Miss BROWN'S marriage, they sent her a breeches part, which offended him vastly, and, in declining it for her, he told FAWCETT, as the stage manager, he intended to keep her legs to himself for the future. This little thing, with his continual inquisitiveness, reminds us of the joke they tell of POPE (the poet), who, on hearing a person say that a particular passage only wanted a note of interrogation to make it intelligible, said, "Pray, sir, do you know what a NOTE OF INTERROGATION is?" to which the other replied, "Yes, sir, it is a LITTLE *crooked thing* that *asks* QUESTIONS!"

The announcements at this Theatre really promise great things—Madame VESTRIS joins the operatic corps to-morrow, in *Artaxerxes*, and, setting her legs apart for one moment, she will be found a very useful actress. A Mr. SEARLE, a *ci-devant* clerk under CHITTY, is about to appear in *Hamlet*—we have seen Mr. SEARLE, so had we seen Mr. FITZHARRIS, and what it can all mean, with KEMBLE and WARDE on the spot, is really a mystery—*mais nous verrons.*

A niece of SPRING'S, a Miss LAWRENCE, appears to-morrow, as *Juliet*, at Drury-lane—she has our best wishes for her success; though, with Mrs. WEST in the Theatre, there is less room for her. The all accommodating, and all smiling BOX BOOK KEEPER, should surely have played *Friar Lawrence* on the occasion. This novelty, and revival of *Perouse*, ought to give the LESSEE *Junior* a lift.

The *Haymarket* is drawing its mummeries to a close; and, as one step towards it, was last night relieved of Madame VESTRIS, who is transplanted to a respectable theatre, where she will find her level. And here we may be permitted to say, that, having been accused of some severity towards this lady, the only principle on which we ground it, is on the *latitude* given her by DAW, and its assumption by herself; for, as an actress in a confined way, *viz.* a smart chambermaid, with a dashing song, we think her almost unrivalled; but when she plays one night first comedy, then second comedy another—then first singing, then comic dittto—then melodrame—one minute woman's parts, the next men's—we laugh outright. As to *Lady Bell*, or any such characters, she cannot even read them; and when, by her appearance in them, some of the first living actresses, not, from *circumstances*, so popular, are thrown into the shade, the public have a proper right to interfere, and treat with sovereign contempt the dotard who could allow such irregularities, and the performer who could be so permitted to exercise them: in her own line we think her delightful, and fascinating in the extreme, and rejoice she is now in a theatre where they will keep her in these bounds, wherein she must please every one.

The *Pilot* at the *Adelphi* has made "a palpable hit," and, in every sense of the word, deserves the success it has met with. The performance generally is amusing; but the most perfect thing of the kind ever seen is the *Tom Coffin* of T. P. COOKE: it is quite unnecessary to recommend the town to go and see it, because full as many people are turned nightly from the doors as the number who gain admission. No one can feel more favourably disposed to a minor actor than we do to JOHN REEVE, for he is in reality a most amusing fellow; but it really was sickening to read the stuff which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday on this comedian, when such actors as TERRY and YATES passed unnoticed; and it is still more deplorable to think that the taste of the town can for a moment be directed by one scribbler praising a performer, because he happens to drink and smoke with him when the play is over—it is quite fulsome really.

It would be the height of injustice not to say, that, independent of any other attraction, the scenery of the *Olympic Theatre* is of the first order, and quite enough in itself to draw the attention of most play-goers.

Before we take leave of these important set of people, we must mention, that in the LAND OF LIBERTY, for which poor KEAN has just taken the liberty to embark, the PRESS seems determined to follow up the Cockney system, and *press* him "pretty particularly, damned, considerably well," as appears by their papers lately arrived. We doubt it nevertheless, for they will swallow almost any thing "in those parts." We also give insertion to a letter from Mr. FAUCIT SAVILL, who hath "waxed wrath" at the notice we last week took of the Ramsgate Theatre, of which he is the manager: it is as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

SIR,—How an humble individual, like myself, just retiring from public life, can have merited the severe, and very unjust, mention made of me in your last, I am at a loss to devise.

I am a mere country bookseller; I pay every one their own; I injure no one, and, I trust, live respected by a small circle of friends—and it is for their satisfaction, not my own, I ask you, as you have dragged me forth in your last AGE, to state fully in your forthcoming one, if you know aught to my prejudice. Innuendos are afloat from what you *have* said; and as I challenge any one to impute to me a dishonorable action, I fear the open censure of no AGE whatever. You have (unwarrantably I think), dipped into domestic troubles. The lady you have coupled me with I have no connection with, nor do I wish to name—nor will you, I think, on mature reflection, allow such allusions justifiable. I am, it is true, a public character, so far as having built a theatre here, and having another at Margate. the former your designating a washing-tub is all very well, at which I, doubtless with many others, will laugh—it is not so large as a London theatre, I grant—neither does it shrink quite to your dimensions, being now sixty, and shortly to be extended to ninety feet in length, with a proportionate breadth, and having cost 1,200l. in building, I do not see why you should seek to depreciate my property or character, and I feel assured you could not personally intend it.

If you really meant me a personal enmity, I am equally ready to meet it; if only, on the contrary, you conceived the description given in the *Post*, (and which, till you copied, I did not see), an overstrained one, and fair play for your exposition, why I cheerfully, as other characters, bow to public censure; but, let me assure you, every description there mentioned is at the same time literally true. I am only anxious, for the sake of those friends who surround my reading tables on which your paper, with many others, lie, that whatever allusions your last may have implied on my private character, they bear none dishonorable.

Begging you to excuse this very hasty scribble,
I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. FAUCIT SAVILL.

Albion Library,
Ramsgate.

As far as the said Mr. FAUCIT SAVILL is *personally* concerned, we beg to say that from all we have ever heard of him, we believe him to be as honest and honourable a little fellow as any breathing. We never heard a syllable to his prejudice, and think him a most ill-used personage.—Our allusion to his wife, Mrs. FAUCIT, of Covent-Garden, was not levelled at *him;* but in naming her now he really compels a remark, for the public will naturally ask, in reading that part of his letter where he says "the lady you have coupled me with, I have no connection with," how that can possibly be, when the said "lady," his own wife, has but just been confined? We would terminate these observations by assuring Mr. FAUCIT SAVILL, and his "small circle of friends," that our comment altogether was upon the bombastic announcement, in the *Morning Post*, of the opening of his Margate Theatre, and upon which, *having* SEEN *it*, we still differ very materially with Mr. FAUCIT SAVILL'S opinions, contained in the foregoing letter, and on referring to the concluding lines in the address delivered by himself, on the opening night,

"Our motto, this—such may it ever be—
"*Amusement* blended with *morality!!!*"

—we do think the public, (highly as they every where respect HIM) will, ignorant as they must be of the nature of his WIFE'S *amusements*, very much question HER *morality*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Red Lion-street, Nov. 4.

Gould v. Tanner.—This was a writ of inquiry, before the Sheriff of Middlesex, to tax and assess the damages in an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for criminal conversation with his wife, in which defendant had suffered judgment to go by default. The damages were laid at 5,000*l.*

Mr. Brougham conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Denman the defendant's; after hearing a variety of witnesses as to the facts of the case,

The Secondary summed up the evidence; and the Jury, after about ten minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of 500*l.* damages.

OLD BAILEY.—Tuesday.

John Berger, alias *De Clifford*, a military officer, aged 44, stood indicted for uttering, in the city of London, a forged cheque for 117*l.*, with intent to defraud Messrs. Sansom and Co. bankers; and in other counts, to defraud Jos. Green.

Alfred Johnson had lived as clerk to Sansom and Co.; he left them in July last. He knew a person named Peckham, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury. He knew him before July, about two months. He knew him first at H.'s oyster-rooms. He was introduced by Peckham to a Mr. Jones, at a public-house in the City-road; he saw them frequently. Jones asked him for some blank cheques and cancelled cheques; he furnished them with some cancelled cheques, for the purpose of copying the signatures. He only gave them Messrs. Green and Co.'s and Mr. Wilkinson's. They were both present when he gave them. They were returned to him the next day. He returned them to the place from whence he took them. He was once sent for to the Spread Eagle, in Gracechurch-street, where he met Jones and Peckham. They then took him up stairs, where they showed him a cheque. The cheque produced he believed to be the same. He went back to the banking-house; in about a quarter of an hour he saw the prisoner come to the counter and present the cheque to Mr. Bunnett.—(Witness described his dress.)—He saw Peckham and Jones the same evening at their lodgings, and received about 20 pounds from them. After this he saw the prisoner several times, and once dined with him at Peckham's lodgings. He asked him if he had received 20*l.* for presenting the cheque, telling him that he had heard that he had; prisoner said he had received 15*l.*

Henry Cooper Peckham was in the employ of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co. about two years. He left them in the year 1821. He was apprehended by them on a charge of forgery, on the 5th August last. He became acquainted with the prisoner in March last, and with Jones in November last. He met the latter first at Arundel-place, Pentonville, and also at Canterbury, and at different taverns in London, and at his lodgings. Witness lodged at No. 19, in the same street. He knew Johnson in the course of his business, as a clerk, for eight years; has met at the Saloon in Piccadilly, and at his own lodgings. He became acquainted with Johnson, to speak to him, about March last. He saw the prisoner in February or March last, at a gambling-house in King-street, St. James's; he had seen him there several times. He was introduced to him by two gentlemen; he had seen him at other houses of the same description, and had seen Jones there. Witness first made application to the prisoner. Jones was with him. They breakfasted together; it was in June. Witness said to the prisoner, "You proposed to me, when I met you at the gambling-house, to put into your hands bills to negociate prior to the issuing of a commission of bankruptcy against me, and now you can act with more safety by presenting those cheques, which are forged, and which a clerk will pay." Several cheques were shown to him, which were forged. The cheque produced was shown to him; he told him the clerk would destroy it as soon as paid, as the cashier would be absent at his dinner. Prisoner said he would receive them but he should like to see the clerk first. They, Jones, prisoner and witness, went together to the Spread Eagle, into the coffee-room, and a note was sent to Johnson to come to them. He was coming down the stairs, and saw Johnson. Johnson saw Berger, but was not introduced to him. (Witness described prisoner's dress.) He wore a lady's watch and gold chain that had been adjusted to witness by a lady. Before prisoner went to the bankers, he went into the coffee-room with the cheque open in his hand, and said, "I have found this in the water closet." (Witness described what took place after the receipt of the cheque, and the going to the public-house. He believed Johnson was not with them.) At the public-house Berger produced the notes from his coat pocket; they were all fives. Rumpled them together. They counted them, and found two fives missing. The Major said he was so hurried after he had received the cheque, that he supposed he must have dropped them; but if they doubted him they might deduct them from what he had to receive. They asked him why he did not go to the bank and get sovereigns. He replied they could be passed at any of the gambling-houses, without fear of detection; he said he thought they could afford to give him 10*l.* out of the amount; they gave him 17*l.*, and that left them 90*l.*

Several persons gave the prisoner a good character.

The Jury then retired to deliberate, and having remained out about three hours, they brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

The prisoner, who during the whole time behaved with coolness and composure, bowed respectfully to the Court and the Jury as he left the bar.

Mary Shelton stood capitally indicted for the wilful murder of Patrick Doyle, in the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

Mary Kilgrogran—I live in Buckridge-street, St. Giles's, and am related to the deceased, Patrick Doyle; he lived in Church-lane. On Friday, the 30th of September, I was at the Black Horse public-house, in Buckridge-street; the deceased was there; I had been there about half an hour before the prisoner came in; she did not appear drunk; the deceased and prisoner had lived together as man and wife for near twelve years, and had seven children; she saw them but seldom, but they were very sociable. In two minutes after she entered she went to the bar, and brought a tin beer can under her cloak; the deceased and a man named Frank Smith were speaking together; the deceased was drunk; he turned his head about to where the prisoner stood, when she struck him with the can over the left temple and ran away. Deceased bled very much, and he remained about two hours in the tap-room bleeding; he then went away with Frank Smith. On Saturday morning I met the prisoner coming out of the door of the house where she lived; she bid me the time of the morning, and said, If I did not tell my sister's son to keep clear of her, she would, by the Holy Ghost, be the end of him. On the Sunday I went to deceased's; the prisoner was in the room. I asked him how he was; he said very ill, and asked me what was good for the head-ache, and I said cold water; the prisoner at that time was attentive to him; he lived until the Tuesday week following, when he died at the hospital.

The prisoner wished the witness to be asked if she did not ask him whether the blow which she had given him, with the hammer, had killed him, when he replied, "Oh no."

Mr. Justice Park.—Out of mercy to the prisoner, I would not, for all the world, put that question.

Mr. Tewson, a surgeon of Middlesex Hospital, minutely described the state of the head of the deceased. His skull was trepanned, but it was of no avail; the state of the head was the consequence of external violent blows. The hammer shown to him would have produced such effect, if used with such violence.

The prisoner, in her defence, stated that they had a dog which was made away with by the brother of the deceased, which caused a quarrel, and the deceased said he had but one life, and he would have it on account of his dog being gone. There also appeared a jealous feeling between them; and according to her statement they had quarrelled on the Monday, and the deceased had kicked her violently, and that he came home late at night when she was undressed, and took hold of her child and threw it down; that he had broken three of her ribs, and had hold of the back of her neck with his teeth and bit her; that he was continually beating her about with a file. She denied that she had struck him with the hammer; it was a file that she merely threatened him with.

Mr. Justice Park charged the Jury that it was evident that the deceased and prisoner had lived on bad terms with each other. They would direct their particular attention to what took place on the Monday night; they would satisfy themselves whether the blows were given by the prisoner, and if so, the question would then be, whether the offence was murder or manslaughter. After commenting on the whole of the evidence, and the statement of the prisoner, the learned Judge gave it as his opinion, that the crime amounted to manslaughter, but not murder.

The Jury consulted together for a few minutes and returned a verdict of Manslaughter.

The Recorder immediately sentenced her to twelve months imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to be kept to hard labour.

WEDNESDAY.

Conspiracy.—*Thomas Hughes*, *Charlotte Watts*, *John Collier*, *S. Hay*, *Sarah Hay*, *Richard Brewer*, and others, were indicted for a conspiracy.

The parties were charged with conspiring to defraud Messrs. Gillman, Lucas, and Coplin, of Newgate-street, of various goods.

Before the Jury were sworn, Hughes challenged one of the Jury, as being a member of the Cloth Society for the Suppression of Swindlers. The Gentleman left the box.

Mr. Whitcomb opened the pleadings.

Mr. Adolphus stated the case for the prosecution. He said that the defendant, Thomas Hughes, was a person who had carried on a system of fraud in Cheltenham, Oxford, and other parts of the country, for some time past. In 1822, he was a prisoner in the King's Bench for debt. In 1823, he was arrested and confined in Whitecross-street; and in March, 1824, he was discharged under the Insolvent Act. In November of the same year, he opened a haberdasher's shop in Speldhurst-street, under the name of *Henry* Hughes, being apprehensive that the name of Thomas would discover him, for there were several persons who had too good reason to look after that name. In this shop he had a person named Charlotte Watts, who lived with him as Mrs. H., for the defendant had left his own wife and took her instead. This lady officiated in the shop, and was very conspicuous in the whole conspiracy. The next person was Hay, who lived as a builder in Lisson-street, in 1822, and was with his wife in great misery and distress, having only shavings to lie upon; but they soon emerged from this wretchedness, and Hay had the courage to become guarantee for Hughes to any amount. Mr. Bullen and his wife were not now present, but Hughes got acquainted with Bullen while both prisoners were in Whitecross-street, where they concerted their future plan of fraud. Collier was another party to whom references were made, and on whom bills were drawn, in order to defraud persons from whom goods were obtained. While the general system of fraud was going on in London, a parallel line of operations was going on in Brighton, through the agency of Bullen. He would prove that goods were purchased in London, in one instance butter, from Mr. Bowles, Newgate-market, to be sent to Brighton, but in fact the butter was sent to Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, and there sold for two-pence and four-pence per pound under prime cost, within a quarter of a mile from Mr. Bowles's own shop. The Learned Gentleman then detailed a continuous system of fraud upon several tradesmen in London, and elsewhere. He would prove that Hughes was in the habit of getting goods in the city in the morning on credit, and sending those goods to pawnbrokers in the evening, or to the auction-room. One circumstance was rather singular—he got some flannels from Mr. Morris, and gave him some money in hand, offering a bill for the balance, drawn on Collier, in Paddington. Mr. Morris left the goods on the counter while he went to inquire after the respectability of Collier, but on his return in the evening to Hughes's shop, he found that the flannels were gone. In fact they were sent to the auction-room, where Mr. Morris bought them in next day at a great loss. While Hughes was then in the lock-up house of Mr. Hurst, Charlotte Watts was in the habit of carrying goods from the shop to him, in order to be disposed of at the pawnbrokers' and elsewhere. As to Brewer, an attorney, he would say little; that person was the adviser of Hughes, and it was enough for him to say that he was connected with such a person. The Learned Gentleman then made some further observations upon the enormity of the practices of these conspirators, who were all leagued, more or less, to obtain goods under false pretences. It was enough for him if he could prove that they were mutually connected. He was supported in this view of the case by the opinion of a very Learned Judge who said that the "offence of conspiracy is an offence consisting of a wicked concert or contrivance, or combination of individuals to defraud, &c., and that by their several actions they have one common purpose, and aimed at the production of the same malignant end and effect." He would prove this malicious concert against the several individuals charged in the indictment.

A crowd of witnesses were called, who proved the swindling practices of the parties. Among the witnesses who appeared for the defence, one

—— Rowley, a boot-maker, deposed to the character of Hay, and affirmed he had seen him in his own house at Paddington, in May last.

It was however found, by a reference to the prison books, that the defendant was in confinement at the time.

The Recorder ordered the witness not to leave the Court.

The Recorder commenced his charge at a quarter before three, and finished within a quarter of four. The Jury found all the prisoners Guilty, but strongly recommended Charlotte Watts to mercy.

The sentence of the Court was, that Hughes and Hay should be confined in the House of Correction for two years, and be kept to hard labour; Collier to be confined in the same prison for eighteen, and Charlotte Watts for two months, both to be also kept to hard labour.

His Lordship ordered the witness Rawley to be committed to Newgate, and to be brought up the next day for further consideration.—The trial lasted until four in the morning.

THURSDAY.

This day the Sessions finished, when the Learned Recorder passed the awful sentence upon the several prisoners who had not received judgment when convicted, viz.:—

For Death—William Henry Austin, for secreting a letter in the Post-office; Richard William Jasper, for forgery; John Edmonds and James Adams, for horse-stealing; George Davis and Mary Moore, for house-breaking; Ann Wade, for a like offence; Robert Newton, Geo. Lewis, Wm. Hill, Richd. Larnders, Joseph Kilpeck, Geo. Newton, and Joseph Cooper, for stealing goods in the dwelling-house.

Eight were sentenced to be transported for life, six for fourteen years, and forty-four for seven years.

A great number were sentenced to various periods of confinement in the House of Correction, and to be kept to hard labour.

The Sessions then adjourned.

Contempt of Court.—A witness who came forward on the trial of Hughes and others for conspiracy, to give evidence in favour of one of the defendants, had been committed to Newgate by the Recorder for a contempt of Court. The alleged contempt was his having prevaricated in his evidence. The witness appeared to be a man whose nerves were not of the strongest, and in the hands of Mr. Adolphus he became quite confused. After the sentences were passed on the prisoners, the Recorder ordered Joseph Rowley to be fetched from Newgate and placed at the bar. He then addressed him:—"Joseph Rowley, you have daringly presented yourself to this Court as a witness, for the purpose of deceiving the Court and Jury in their judgment respecting the innocence of parties who were tried at this bar, on whose behalf you appeared. You stand disgraced, and are utterly unworthy of credit on your word or your oath. The prosecutors in the case, in which you committed gross perjury, are not here to undertake to prosecute you; a bill may, however, be preferred against you for perjury, and I shall, therefore, not detain you longer. You have undergone an imprisonment since last night, and I hope you will never dare to present yourself again as a witness in a Court of Justice, as you are utterly unworthy of belief."

Mr. Rowley became exceedingly agitated, and said, "My Lord, it is a mistake only." He attempted to explain, but was not allowed to proceed.

Recorder—I beg you to desist, you stand on very tender ground; but I will not send for the prosecutors, and order them to undertake to prosecute you; as it is, you stand disgraced, and the Court will no longer detain you. Let him be discharged.

GWENNAPPE MINING COMPANY.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor received two communications from the persons interested in the management of the Gwennappe Mining Company. His Lordship, upon reading them, said it was but fair that publicity should be given to the contradictions which they gave to the accusations made the other day in the Justice-room, against the Directors, Managers, and Secretary of the Company. He at the same time observed, that the gentlemen who made the complaint were not exactly the description of persons whom he considered objects of compassion or sympathy, as it was evident they merely speculated for the purpose of taking advantage of the market, and had no idea of proceeding with the professed objects laid down in the prospectus.

Letters from Mr. G. Dawson and Mr. R. Price, two of the Directors, were then read. These, in the most unequivocal language, repelled as calumnious the charges which had been preferred, representing the funds of the Company to have been improperly meddled with. They affirmed the undertaking to be in progress, and represented the complainants to be jobbers in Shares; who only complained because the plan was really to be prosecuted without reference to their views at the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Cooke, the principal Managing Director of the Company, soon after those letters were read, entered the Justice-room, and addressed the Lord Mayor, requesting to be heard in justification of the Company.

The Lord Mayor having asked whether Mr. Cooke was one of the gentlemen involved in the accusation, and being answered in the affirmative, said he had no objection to hear his reply to the charges which had been made before him. When first the complaint was made he was not aware that it was one to which his jurisdiction did not extend, or he should have interrupted those who preferred it; but having once heard it, and publicity having been given to the statement in the most unlimited manner, he should not hesitate to attend to the justification.

Mr. Cooke thanked the Lord Mayor. He had, he said, travelled fifty miles from the country, in his anxiety to deny, in the most decided manner, the truth of the imputations cast upon the Directors, the moment he had seen them. He knew not who the individuals were who waited upon his Lordship, or whether they were *bona fide* shareholders; but of this he made the most solemn and positive declaration, that the whole of the assertions made by them were utterly unfounded. Before the Company was formed, or a proposal was in any shape issued, he went to the mine, the working of which had been contemplated, and made the most minute investigation into its qualities and condition. He found all that report had sent abroad was more than realised; and so perfectly was he satisfied that the Company would prove one of the most profitable, that he was ready to stake his own private property, that it would produce 10 per cent. upon the capital invested in it. The contract for the purchase of the mine was entered into before a prospectus was issued; and every thing was done that could be done to secure the property of the shareholders. There was one thing of considerable importance, to which he begged his Lordship's attention. The Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper had thought proper to say, in a leading article of that day, that he was happy to mention to the public, that Lord Nugent had not sullied his name by giving the use of it as President of the Company. Now he (Mr. Cooke) could positively state, that whatever might be that Noble Lord's opinion of the concern, he had consented to have his name at its head; and that the permission had been communicated to those engaged in forming it by (we understood Mr. Cooke to say) Mr. Stewart, a gentleman whose veracity there was no reason to suspect. He had additional evidence of the truth of this fact, in a conversation with the Noble Lord himself,

The Lord Mayor—How many shares were allotted to Lord Nugent?

Mr. Cooke said the number set down for his Lordship was 50, and that he communicated that information to his Lordship, who observed, that he should wish they were sold, as they were at a premium. He (Mr. Cooke) being aware of the regulation that the Directors should not sell, informed his Lordship that the Shares should be delivered to him upon his paying the deposits; to which his Lordship answered, that such was not the way in which business of this kind was done; that as the shares were at a premium, those allotted to him (we understood Mr. Cooke to say) might be sold, and the premium handed over to him. His Lordship, however, was assured that the quotations describing the Gwennappe Shares at a premium were false; that they were made at the instance of jobbers, for the purpose of keeping up the price of the Shares. With this assurance Lord Nugent appeared to be perfectly satisfied, but he refused to make so large an investment; and he (Mr. Cooke) now actually held the fifty Shares on his Lordship's account, and had paid the deposits, for which he considered his Lordship indebted to him upon them.—(A laugh.)

The Lord Mayor—Why, I always conceived it was one of the first rules in such Companies, that the Directors should be all shareholders. Now you cannot consider Lord Nugent as a Director?

Mr. Cooke—Yes, my Lord, we certainly do, since I hold fifty shares on his account. Certainly it is the intention of the Directors not to sell one share; and I beg to state most distinctly, that not one of the shares which were allotted to them has been sold. It has been said that there is no intention whatever to work the Mine. Now I can state that the work has been already proceeded in; that the two lodes have been cut through, and that a steam-engine is now in full work. The shares, which the Company purchased at 47*l.*, the original shareholders now consider as worth 70*l.*, in consequence of a vein of ore having been recently discovered. In fact, I repeat, that I am ready to stake my own private property, that 10*l.* per cent. will be ultimately produced, and I think that it will produce 15*l.* I will, however, answer for 10*l.* per cent.

The Lord Mayor observed, that it was one of the points of complaint, that only 400 shares had been paid upon, and that the thing having so far failed, the Company ought not to go on.

Mr. Cooke replied, that had the statement been made upon affidavit, no such allegation would have appeared. The whole of the 1800 shares had been regularly issued; but some of those issued to the public had not been taken up.

The Lord Mayor said, he considered himself bound, as Chief

Magistrate of the City, to listen to public applications and complaints in matters where it was thought he could interfere.—He could not interfere in this; but he would suggest, that the best mode of allaying the ferment or injurious impression that had been created, would he to call a puhlic meeting of the shareholders, and have the matter fully and satisfactorily investigated before them.

Mr. Cooke said, that he had received a requisition from several persons for a public meeting, and that he had laid it before the Directors.

The Lord Mayor said, the complainants had stated that the Directors were self-appointed, and that the Proprietors had no share whatever in that measure.

Mr. Cooke said, that also was a misrepresention. The original Subscribers had made the appointment at a meeting amongst themselves. He could not, however, deny that he had been mentioned as a Director in the prospectus, before he had been regularly appointed at a meeting of the proprietors.

The Lord Mayor expressed his belief that the publication of the case had done some good. He had stated to the applicants that he could not pity them for any inconvenience they might sustain, as they appeared to be chiefly actuated by a gamhling motive.

Mr. Cooke said a resolution had been entered into by the Directors, that not one of them should be paid until the work became profitable, and that they had not taken one guinea.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE GWENNAPPE MINING COMPANY.

Mansion-House.—On Thursday the Lord Mayor received from Lord Nugent the following note, in contradiction to the statement made at the Mansion-house, with respect to his Lordship's connexion with the Gwennappe Mining Company:—

"Wardour Castle, near Salisbury, Nov. 2, 1825.

"My Lord,—Having seen by the Papers, that in proceedings before your Lordship, my name has been quoted as having been attached to the prospectus of an Association, called the Gwennappe Mining Company, as its President. I feel that I owe it to myself to state most distinctly, that I never authorized such use being made of my name, and that I never received or sold any interest in that Company. I was requested by an agent to allow my name to be placed in the direction, and shares were offered to me. Upon inquiry, however, I thought I saw reason for not wishing my name to be connected with that Association. I told the agent so, and I never received, held, or sold a letter, or share in it. I ought to apologise to your Lordship for troubling you at all on this subject; but I may perhaps take the liberty of begging that your Lordship will do me the justice to state this upon any occasion that may be offered.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant, "NUGENT.

"The Right Hon. Lord Mayor."

His Lordship also received a letter from Mr. Johnson, who was mentioned in the prospectus as the Assay Master to the Company. It was as follows:—

"Assay Office, 79, Hatton-garden, Nov. 2, 1825.

"My Lord,—Allow me to return my most sincere thanks for the very kind manner in which you noticed me at the late investigation respecting the Gwennappe Mining Company. I trust that my conduct has been, and will be, through life, such as to support a character for honesty and honour.—I feel it a duty I owe to myself to state, that my name has been made use of in this, as well as in several other Associations for working the ores of this country, without my consent, previous to its being made public; that I have never, directly or indirectly, received any remuneration for such appointments, and only in one instance been employed professionally as Assayer; and further, that I have since disclaimed the insertion of my name to many applications. I have thus far trouhled you, trusting to your well-known candour and liberal principles, in giving publicity to these facts, should the investigation again come under your notice.—Having the honour to be, with sincere respect,

"Your most devoted humble servant,

"P. N. JOHNSON."

We understand that it is the intention of shareholders in several Companies, the Directors of which have been pursuing the humbug system, to bring their grievances before the Lord Mayor, who has, it seems, advised the managers, in almost every instance, to get rid of the imputation of foul play, hy paying off the deposits at once.

The shareholders in the Gwennappe Mining Company have it in contemplation, in the proceedings which they say they are about to institute against the managers; to negative all the splendid assurances laid down in the prospectus, one of which they declare it is their belief, cannot, in the most distant degree, be relied upon. They have claimed the Lord Mayor's attention to the statement made under the apparent sanction of the Noble Lord mentioned as President, and the ten other Directors, which statement, they add, is calculated to blind the public, being nothing less than an accumulation of falsehoods, mixed up here and there with just so much truth as is likely to set it off in the opinion of those who are willing to part with their money on the faith of respectable names.

The statement, after some minute particulars, says, that 19 lodes have been already discovered, and the copper ores from these lodes are full one hundred per cent. above the average of the county.

Upon reading this statement, the Lord Mayor said the promise it held out reminded him of an adventure, which was, at its commencement, discountenanced, but which turned out to be one of the most profitable he had ever heard of. Three gentlemen joined in a coal mine speculation. They spent a great deal of money in preparations for working; their capital became nearly exhausted, and the poverty of two of them compelled them to relinquish the enterprise, and give up the chance of success to the third for a very small sum. Almost immediately after this took place, the proprietor found that he was likely to profit by his bargain. He continued to work, and at last reached a vein of coal, which repaid him for his labour and risk. His partners were beggars, and he was in the receipt of 40,000l. a year.

CORONERS' INQUESTS,

An inquisition was taken on Tuesday, before Thomas Higgs, the deputy Coroner for the City and Liberty of Westminster, at the White Horse public-house, in the Strand, on the body of John Tietjen, one of the keepers employed at the Exeter 'Change Menagerie, who was killed by the elephant confined there.

The Jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the body, which was still lying on the premises, and presented a most appalling proof of the irresistible strength of the tusks of this enormous animal. The ribs protecting the chest were completely shattered, so that the breast and back-bone might with the slightest pressure be brought into contact, and a medical gentleman present said he had no doubt but that the heart and lungs were burst asunder, and the cavity of the chest filled with blood.

Mr. William Tyler, of Aldgate, High-street, stated, that early that morning he was viewing the beasts in the large room in Exeter-change. The deceased came into the room and began to fondle the elephant, and called to witness to observe the extreme docility and playfulness of the animal, who kept touching the deceased's foot, which he held out to him, in a most gentle manner. Immediately after the animal had his breakfast brought to him, which having ate, the deceased and another man entered the den for the purpose of cleaning it out. Witness went to another part of the room, from whence he heard Mr. Cross, the proprietor of the menagerie, call out, "Don't go near him, John, or perhaps you may have your sore foot trod on." Shortly after witness heard the sound of a blow, and on running to the den found the deceased lying near the foot of the den. Witness rushed forward and dragged him out. He never spoke, and appeared to be quite dead. A medical gentleman arrived within five minutes, and pronounced him to be dead. Does not think the animal did it designedly, as it might, if it pleased, have afterwards trampled upon him, or have wounded witness when he dragged him out of the den. Richard Carter, the other keeper, stated, that on the deceased entering the den, the animal played with him for about three minutes. Witness brought the spear, which one of the two keepers employed in cleaning den usually held for the purpose of keeping him in awe. The deceased said, "Never mind the spear, the animal knows me well enough," and at the same took it out of witness's hands, and threw it upon the floor of the den. The animal placed his foot upon it, and kept rolling it about for some time, and afterwards took it up in his trunk, and kept twirling it about without any attempt at mischief. The deceased, who had a broom in his hand, struck the animal with it, and called to him to "turn round." The animal immediately obeyed, and in sharply turning the corner of his den, brought his tusk into contact with the deceased, who immediately fell. The animal instantly stood still, and commenced trembling, as if conscious of the mischief he had done. Witness is perfectly satisfied that the mischief was the result of pure accident. The animal was particularly attached to the deceased. Witness immediately afterwards proceeded to clean out the den, and during the time he was thus employed, the elephant remained perfectly quiet. Mr. Cross was always particular in insisting that two keepers should be present at the cleaning of his den, for fear of an accident. The spear was about 12 feet long, and so docile was the animal, that it only required that the spear should be held over him to make him do any thing.

Mr. Hurst, surgeon, of the Strand, said that he was called in on account of the accident, and found the deceased to be quite dead. The ribs and hreast bone were completely heat in.

The Jury expressed themselves satisfied that the melancholy occurrence was purely accidental, and therefore affixed a nominal deodand of 1s. upon the elephant.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES,
No. 149, Leadenhall-street.

October 10, 1825.

IT is evident from recent communications (though numerous convictions took place some time since) that Tea continues to be adulterated with spurious leaves, which at once accounts for the difficulty so generally experienced of purchasing it genuine, in retail quantities, and at reasonable prices. In consequence of this, and a Combination among nearly all the extensive Tea Dealers, of an injurious public tendency, which the East India Company have strongly objected to, and ineffectually endeavoured to prevent, the following arrangements have been made by

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

to establish a convenient and permanent system of supplying the Public with pure Tea and Coffee, at a small advance upon the prices at which they are imported, which are submitted with a firm conviction that their merit will be their best advocate.

Pure Tea and Coffee, packed in leaden cases of a peculiar kind, that preserve their quality, are delivered to Retail Agents in London, direct from the Company's Warehouses, to sell for money at a commission of 5l. per cent. (a third of what is usually charged) having the Secretary's Signature and the price on each package, to secure their delivery free from adulteration.

Depots are established throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland—the principal are at

Hull, under the management of	Mr. T. Topping.
Bristol - - -	Mr. J. Stivens.
Sheffield - - -	Mr. R. Harrison.
Leeds - - -	Mr. Ridsdale.
Manchester - -	Mr. F. J. Glover.
Nottingham - -	Mr. R. Preston.
Aberdeen - - -	Mr. J. M'Kay.
Edinburgh - -	Mr. W. Munro.
Glasgow - - -	Mr. M. Leslie.
Lerwick, in Zetland -	Mr. J. Leask.
Dublin - - -	Mr. J. West.
Cork - - -	Mr. R. Hardy.
Waterford - - -	Mr. A. Pope.

and, in a few weeks, those at Belfast, Athlone, Norwich, Leicester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Devenport, and Birmingham, will be opened.

From whence the Retail Agents in these places, and their surrounding districts, will readily obtain supplies, and always enable the residents in the remote parts of the United Kingdom to purchase unadulterated Tea and Coffee, at the reduced rates, as easily and advantageously as in London.

To enable the working classes to obtain convenient quantities with as much facility as their wealthier neighbours, the Retail Agents are furnished with packages, from an ounce to a pound, of every description.

The advantages to be derived hy the public from these extensive, liberal, and economical arrangements, are too considerable and obvious to require further commentary; the test by which they can he ascertained—that of comparison—is simple, open to every one, and the East India Tea Company are sure will he conclusive in favour of their pretensions.

TEA.

	lb. s.	lb. d.	½ lb. s.	½ lb. d.	¼ lb. s.	¼ lb. d.	2 oz. s.	2 oz. d.	1 oz d.
Bohea -	4	9	2	4½	1	2½	0	7½	3¾
Congou -	5	3	2	7½	1	4	0	8	4
Ditto -	5	11	2	11½	1	6	0	9	4½
Souchong -	6	6	3	3	1	7½	0	10	5
Ditto -	7	2	3	7	1	9½	0	11	5½
Ditto -	7	10	3	11	1	11½	1	0	6
Ditto -	9	1	4	6½	2	3½	1	2	7
Fine ditto -	10	5	5	2½	2	7½	1	4	8
Finest ditto	11	8	5	10	2	11	1	6	9
Pekoe -	9	1	4	6½	2	3½	1	2	7
Finest ditto	11	8	5	10	2	11	1	6	9

	lb. s.	lb. d.	½ lb. s.	½ lb. d.	¼ lb. s.	¼ lb. d.	2 oz. s.	2 oz. d.	1 oz d.
Green -	7	6	3	9	1	11	0	11½	5¾
Ditto -	7	10	3	11	1	11½	1	0	6
Hyson -	8	6	4	3	2	1½	1	1	6½
Ditto -	9	1	4	6½	2	3½	1	2	7
Ditto -	10	6	5	2½	2	7½	1	4	8
Hyson -	11	8	5	10	2	11	1	6	9
Finest ditto	12	5	6	2½	3	1½	1	7	9½
Gunpowder Hyson -	13	1	6	6½	3	3½	1	8	10
Finest ditto	14	4	7	2	3	7	1	11	11

ROASTED COFFEE.

	lb. s.	lb. d.	½ lb. s.	½ lb. d.	¼ lb. s.	¼ lb. d.	2 oz. s.	2 oz. d.	1 oz d.
Plantation - -	1	7	0	9½	0	5	0	2½	1¼
Dutch - - -	1	11	0	11½	0	6	0	3	1½
Fine ditto - -	2	6	1	3	0	7½	0	4	2
Bourbon - -	2	10	1	5	0	8½	0	4½	2¼
Turkey - - -	3	2	1	7	0	9½	0	5	2½
Finest ditto - -	4	2	2	1	1	0½	0	6½	3¼

It is needful to inform Purchasers of Ground Coffee, that it is more frequently adulterated than when whole, and not so easy of detection.

The following Retail Agents are already appointed:—

CITY AND SUBURBS.

G. Herbert, 88, Cheapside.
J. Powles, 146, Leadenhall-street.
W. K. Foster, 69, Chiswell-street.
J. D. Bird, 30, Fore-street.
W. Lewis, 60, Bishopsgate Without.
J. Allen, 11, St. Martin's le Grand.
J. Deane, 3, Finsbury-market.
M. O'Brien, 106, Goswell-street-road.
J. Peachey, 10, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.
L. Barnett, Bell-lane, Spitalfields.

WEST END.

T. S. Vickers, 11, Barton-street, Westminster.
G. Harris, 16, King-street, Westminster
A. Wainwright, 11, Church-court, St. Martin's-lane.
A. Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.
J. Hutton, Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn.
J. Davall, 13, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street.
H. and E. Tutt, 17, Marylebone-lane, Manchester-square.
G. Pigg, 20, Duke-street, Portland-place
W. Lawrence, 9, New-street, Cobourg Theatre.
R. Wyatt, 2, Webber-street, ditto.

SOUTHWARK.

S. Nix, 2, Manifold-place, Newington Butts.
J. Payne, 70, Collingwood-street, Blackfriar's-road.
E. Daintree, 1, Brook-street, Lambeth.
A. Kay, 101, London-road.
H. Walker, 9, Princes-road, Kennington Cross.

PADDINGTON, &c.

H. Callard, 15, Craven-place, Bayswater.
T. Body, 47, Edgeware-road.
R. Toms, 146, Edgeware-road.
F. Ebborn, 121, Grove-street, Camden Town.
J. Hanks, 49, Seymour-street, Euston-square.

EAST END.

J. Bates, 6, Crombie's-row, Commercial-road.
S. Holdsworth, 11, York-street, Cambridge-place, Hackney-road.
S. Woodley, 44, Robert-street, Hoxton.

VILLAGES AND COUNTRY TOWNS.

T. Fairhurst, Bath.
W. Dixon, Bottesford.
W. Low, Camberwell.
W. Green, Bristol.
W. Gould, Hill-street, Trowbridge.
W. Jewell, ditto.
H. Morse, ditto.
S. Johns, ditto.
R. Caney, confectioner, Bury St. Edmond's.
E. Symmonds, Pound-lane, Clapton.
J. Gould, Fulham.
J. Spraggen, Gravesend, Kent.
M. Shervill, Hounslow.
T. Brooksbank, Holme, near Market Weighton.
J. B. Barker, Hull.
A. Kittle, ditto.
M. Marshall, ditto.
W. Mallinson, ditto.
Mrs. Turner, ditto.
T. Hart, 223, High-street, Exeter.
T. Bridgeman, High-street, Woolwich.
W. Thornton, Isleworth.
J. Douglas, Kentish Town.
E. and J. Lee, Minehead.
L. Lewis, High-street, Ramsgate.
C. Carpenter, Rochester and Chatham.
H. Merrick, Uckfield, Sussex.
C. Coates, Loughborough.

Persons wishing to become Agents are to make their applications by letter, (post-paid) to the Depots, or to

[signature]

LOCKHART's never-failing Remedy for the TOOTH-ACHE.—Mr. Lockhart respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, that from the repeated solicitations of those who have found instantaneous relief from the torment of the Tooth-Ache, by his truly fortunate discovery in a never-failing and certain Cure for one of the most grievous maladies to which human nature is subjected, he is now fully determined to give it that publicity to which it is so justly entitled. However excruciating the pain, and where extraction might be dreaded, or attended with difficulty or danger, the application of this remedy not only destroys the nerve entirely, without the slightest injury to the adjoining teeth, or hurt to the gums, but from its peculiar astringency, renders the hitherto diseased tooth perfectly firm in the socket, insensible to pain, and prevented from all further decay.

Sold in Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, duty included, by J. C. HOSE (late Kinnard,) 309, High Holborn, who is appointed wholesale agent; SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; NIX, Royal Exchange; and all respectable Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in town and country.

None is Genuine unless signed L. Lockhart, on the Government [illegible]

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, [illegible]QUIER and PERFUMER, No. 181, Fleet-street (Two Doors from Fetter-lane), has the honour of returning thanks for the brilliant patronage conferred upon him since he commenced Business, and begs to assure the Fashionable World, that his fanciful faculties are constantly devoted to the production of new inventions in his highly important Profession. Moss's destinies are inseparably connected with fashion, and the taste displayed in his Saloon of Artificial Hair, will sufficiently distinguish him from the rank of Plebeian Coeffeurs, who having no talent of their own, are compelled to assume French names to impose upon a generous Public. Hair Cutting being now reduced to science, Ladies and Gentlemen cannot be too particular in the choice of an Artist, as London abounds with Pretenders, who only destroy what ought to be preserved and embellished: in fact they are Hostes humani Capitis. Moss personally, and with a chosen few Assistants of sterling ability, operate, and in the Art of Hair Cutting they claim and will maintain pre-eminence. Ladies Head Dresses, and all the paraphernalia of Ornamental Hair in the highest style of fashion, and of Natural Curl, are ready for the approbation of the Elegantes. And in the manufacture of Gentlemen's Perruques and Scalps (secundum naturam) Moss challenges all the world. Hair Brushes upon Moss's peculiar construction, with an assortment of what is absolutely necessary for the Hair, will render his Establishment a desideratum of paramount importance, as Fleet-street has been long destitute of respectable Coeffeurs.

LADIES of FASHION will be pleased to hear that the great secret that has been kept by a Family of Distinction for above half a century, is now, through a remarkable circumstance, discovered: it is the PEARL MILK, and is the best and most innocent cosmetic for beautifying the complexion; and if a Lady even above sixty washes her face with it, will look like a young healthy blooming lady of twenty. The Pearl Milk clears redness, pimples, and all other imperfections of the skin, and wrinkles will not be seen, as it nourishes the skin, makes it healthy, plump, and if ever so wrinkled, the skin will become smooth, and has been proved that it possesses that virtue: and if young Ladies wash their face, hands, arms, &c., with it, will make their complexions healthy, fair, white, and is so innocent that it may with safety be used to infants, and is warranted not to contain any oily or greasy substance whatever.—Gentlemen using it after shaving will find it comfortable and refreshing; and as Ladies have been imposed on by spurious articles for similar purposes without effect, but by a single trial of the incomparable Pearl Milk, Ladies will find at once the truth.—Half-a-guinea a bottle; two bottles, one pound; or a dozen, five pounds, duty included.

Also the RUBY BLOOM, by finely tinging the cheeks and lips, will make a healthy natural red, far preferable to any other article whatever, as even perspiration, washing, warm or crowded rooms, or any other cause, will not remove the natural red for at least twenty-four hours; is warranted innocent.

Half-a-guinea the bottle. Ask for Prince's Pearl Milk, or Prince's Ruby Bloom: sold at Mr. Prince's, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London. Observe the signature and residence of the Proprietor on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine.

The following is the remarkable circumstance how the Proprietor became possessed of the above valuable recipe. In August, 1825, a footman called on Mr. Prince, Dentist, with a morocco case, sealed with a Duke's coronet, and left word he would call again in a few days for it; when Mr. Prince opened the box, he found it contained a top set of natural teeth fixed on gold, and some loose, to be repaired, and the teeth were wrapped round with several papers, and one piece of silver paper was pinned with several pins, as if it contained something valuable; which excited the curiosity of Mr. Prince to examine it, who found it contained an old piece of paper, dated 1763, with the recipe how to make the Pearl Milk and Ruby Bloom; the Proprietor having a knowledge of chemistry, he purchased the ingredients and prepared it, when he found it a valuable article for the complexion, and has of late presented some to Ladies who wished to continue using it; the Proprietor, therefore, thought proper to prepare it for sale.

LONDON STOVE GRATE COMPANY, opposite the Mansion House (Manufactory, 51, Crutched Friars), respectfully return their best thanks to the public for the liberal support they have experienced, and beg to assure them that they will unremittingly endeavour to merit their future favours, by continuing to sell superior manufactured Articles, for which they, since the commencement of the Establishment, have given such distinguished and decided proofs. They also solicit those who are building, furnishing, or modernizing their houses, to inspect their large and diversified assemblage of fashionable Stoves, Fenders, and Fire-irons, both elegant and plain, after the most chaste designs, calculated either for the mansion or the cottage; likewise a variety of Kitchen Ranges, with or without Ovens, Boilers, and Steaming Apparatus, either on a small or extensive scale, and on highly approved and scientific principles, embracing economy with real utility; smoke, steam, wind-up, and vertical Roasting Jacks, in great variety.

The London Stove Grate Company beg leave to apprise the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen, that they can have stoves, ranges, &c. made in conformity with their own designs, and at a very short notice; palisading, staircase, and gallery railing, balconies, virandas, &c. executed in the reigning taste. Bells and alarums hung on unerring principles, with the utmost precision and neatness; iron chests and bookcases, cooking utensils, in copper, iron, and tin, and smith's work in all its departments. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of ascertaining the expense of fitting up their houses in any of the above branches, may be waited on in town or country, and furnished with an estimate; baths, hot-houses, green-houses, conservatories, churches, dwellings, manufactories, and warehouses, heated by steam or water, on a system of demonstrative advantage.—Patent, portable, warm, cold, and vapour baths, of the most simple construction, particularly recommended for hospitals, schools, bathing houses, as well as private families, the price from 5 guineas to 20, and upwards; the patent smoke dispersers, and various improvements for effectually curing smoky chimnies, are to be had at the above manufactory.—Prompt payment and no abatement.—Stoves and Ranges set, in town or country, by experienced workmen, on the most reasonable terms.—Please to observe—The London Stove Grate Company have no other Warehouse than the above-mentioned.—Old Ranges and Stoves taken in exchange.

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY of GREAT BRITAIN, and most of the Nobility and Gentry, use now PRINCE's celebrated RUSSIA OIL. It ought really to be generally known, that physicians have of late experienced that those who wear false hair are subject to complaints in the head, as the false hair, through the warmth, will shrink, become tight, makes a dent round the head, and prevents free circulation of the blood in the head, causes head-ache, giddiness, slight apoplexy, and other complaints: but it is proved through the aromatic Oils Prince's Russia Oil is prepared with, makes it healthy, and by often rubbing the head all over with it, when the false hair is taken off, is wholesome, refreshing, and cooling, and will prevent the above complaints; even eminent medical men have recommended it to the King. The Duchess of Rutland has declared in a letter to Mr. Prince, from experience, has found his Russia Oil the best article for preserving the hair. Colonel Grant has often declared to the proprietor, that from experience he has found the Russia Oil the best article for the hair. Also a Gentleman turned of sixty, has a good head of hair and whiskers, and not a single hair grey, and has declared it is through the Russia Oil, for he has used it constantly for the last twelve years; and when in the country and out of Russia Oil, and not having used it for a fortnight, his hair began to get harsh and inclined to turn grey, but by using it again, it became immediately soft and dark; it is really a wonder, for whoever sees him are quite surprised at his having such a fine head of hair and whiskers, without any grey at his age. The Gentleman has given the proprietor leave to mention his name and residence to respectable persons, to convince them the above is a fact. There are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen who have used constantly Prince's Russia Oil, have also declared that it is the best article for the hair. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, through the aromatic oils it is now prepared with, is acknowledged the wholesomest and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; and if used constantly, not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour; which hundreds of Ladies have experienced. It is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or false hair; will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months, will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which thousands of Gentlemen have experienced when used regularly. It is an old saying "Tell the truth, and fear nobody." If persons are bald, and the roots entirely gone, it is against nature that any article can restore it; and if persons pretend to restore hair when the roots are gone by any article, it is a falsity. Persons who have begun to get bald, ought to be particular to use the Russia Oil daily, or at the least every other day, as there must be a complaint in the scalp, which may go further, and carry off the hair entirely if neglected, which has often been the case.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil. The ounce bottle, 5s.; a large bottle, containing five ounces, 1l., which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits. Good allowance for exportation. Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as impostors are going about to counting-houses with counterfeit Russia Oil, saying it is the genuine.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Letters, dated the 17th September, have been received from Demerara. They state, that the colony was perfectly tranquil, and that every thing was going on well.

A Cabinet Council is expected to be summoned in the course of the ensuing week.

The Recorder, it is understood, will make his Report, next week, of the convicts that were tried during the two last Sessions at the Old Bailey, to the King in Council, at Carlton Palace.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE—Seven persons drowned.—We have received a letter from Skibbereen, of yesterday's date, from which the following is an extract. A morning paper states the loss of lives on this occasion to be between forty and fifty, but we have every reason to confide in the accuracy of our correspondent's account, which set down the number at seven.

"SKIBBEREEN, OCT. 31, 1825.—On Saturday morning last, as a boat, having on board seven persons, was proceeding from Cape Clear to this place, she was overtaken by a sudden gust, which unfortunately upset her, and all perished. I understand the poor people were coming here in order to effect an exchange of old for new silver coin, agreeably to the proclamation. The unfortunate sufferers were, we learn, of the tenantry of Mr. Wrixon Becher, Member for Mallow."—*Cork Southern Reporter of Nov.* 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR RAISING THE COMET.

[From the *Glasgow Chronicle*, of Nov. 3.]

During the whole of Monday the persons employed to lift the Comet were waiting for a calm, in order to commence operations. Towards evening the wind did a little abate, but the calm was only temporary, and during the greater part of the night it blew a stiff gale. Early the following morning, the Caledonia and Hercules steam boats arrived at Gourock bay to assist in the business. The wind still continued fresh. The people on board of the lighters in Gourock bay were, during the morning, busily engaged in filling their holds with barrels of water. The casks, of which there are upwards of twenty in each lighter, contain from 100 to 120 gallons each, or a weight of about seven tons in each lighter. They are laid so as to be rolled without difficulty, in order that when the weight of the Comet is bearing heavily upon the bows they may be rolled to the stern, by which means, besides assisting to balance the vessel, they will give a purchase proportioned to their weight, towards the raising of the wreck. About ten o'clock, two small boats containing between them one of the chains, and dragged out by two boats with four oars each, left the bay to commence sweeping. To each end of the chain was attached a long cable which was again terminated by buoys. The boats, on coming near to the spot where the Comet is lying, separated a little, and let the chain drop between them into the water, the buoys floating above, and keeping the ends above water. Having deposited this chain in the water, they returned to the bay, and taking out another chain, they sunk it in a similar manner at the other side of the Comet. These operations occupied till nearly twelve o'clock, at which hour the steam-boats sailed from the bay to the scene of action. They seized each a rope attached to one of the sunk chains, and sailing in the same direction on either side of the Comet until the chain was dragged under her keel. The next chain was dragged under in a similar manner, when they were crossed over each other, and left to be fastened to the tackling on board the lighters. The operations were watched with much anxiety from the shore by the relatives of those who are still missing. Had the Comet sunk a very few hundred yards farther to the eastward she might have been raised long ago, but the place where she lies is very stormy when the other side of the point is quite calm. Should, however, the wind shift to the south, they will commence the raising of the vessel, for which every thing is now ready. The operations are directed by Mr. Clark, the river engineer.

NOV. 3.—The operations to raise the Comet proceed as quickly as the stormy and unsettled state of the atmosphere will allow. The vessel is fairly in chains, and were the weather only to moderate for any length of time, the object in view would, it is expected, be speedily accomplished. Another body of a man was, we hear, found yesterday forenoon; but so sadly disfigured, that it was impossible to recognise the sufferer. The weather here was more moderate yesterday afternoon, and if it was the same in the Frith below, the attempt to raise the Comet would probably be made. A person named Nichol is amongst the number saved (making 13 in all), but whose name has hitherto been forgotten to be mentioned.

AFFRAY WITH SMUGGLERS.—On Wednesday night, as Lieutenant H. Hope Johnstone, of his Majesty's ship Ramilies, who commands the coast-blockade station at Fort Sutherland, near Hythe, was on duty near the canal between the sea and the town, one of his guard upon the beach fired a pistol, which Lieutenant Johnstone rightly took for a signal of the appearance of smugglers in the vicinity; and though only attended by his servant, he ran at once in the probable direction which he judged they were likely to take, and almost at the same moment came in contact with a large body of smugglers, some bearing tubs of spirits in slings, and others armed with large bludgeons. He seized the foremost of the fellows, and threatened to fire if resisted; but he was, while holding his prisoner, beset by the whole group knocked down, and, together with his servant, beaten very severely with the bludgeons. In the struggle he discharged his pistol at one fellow who aimed a violent blow at his head, and the fire was said to have taken effect. The smugglers, thus interrupted in their work, scattered in every direction, leaving behind them several tubs of spirits, which were taken possession of by Lieutenant Johnstone's men, who ran to his assistance from the fort, but too late to prevent their escape, or the severe maltreatment of the officer and his servant, who boldly encountered the band of smugglers. A short time ago Lieutenant Fabian was wounded in a similar manner near the same spot, and he has not yet recovered from the effects of it.

A few evenings ago a labourer named Batty, of Morton, near Bourn, was alarmed by the screams of an infant in the cradle in an upper apartment, and on proceeding to discover the cause, he ascertained that the child had been bitten in one of its hands by a rat. The following evening he was again alarmed by the cries of some of the elder children, in another apartment, when he discovered that a rat was in bed with the children, and had seized another of them on the face, and one of the eye-lids. The children have not yet recovered the attacks of the vermin.—*Boston Gaz.*

MUIRHEAD.—Mr. Harmer, the solicitor, who defended John Grosset Muirhead at the last Westminster Sessions, applied to Clements, one of the officers of Marlborough-street, for a copy of the warrant which was issued for the apprehension of Muirhead. This application occasioned some conversation; the officer, however, gave Mr. Harmer the copy. The application was made at the desire of Mr. Muirhead, who on his trial stated that he should bring an action against the officers for searching his person, and taking away those infamous prints and books which were produced on his trial.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Alexander, Finch-lane, Cornhill, merchant. Sols. Messrs. Smith and Weir, Coopers-hall, Basinghall-street.—A. Shaw, Delph, Yorkshire, grocer. Sols. Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.—W. Ridley, Castle-street, Holborn, carpet-dealer. Sols. Messrs. Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street.—J. Gregory, Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, rope-maker. Sol. Mr. Hartley, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—W. Seagrove, Portsea, draper. Sol. Mr. Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—P. Higgins, Nottingham, baker. Sol. Mr. Knowles, New-Inn.—W. Prideaux, John-square, and W. Prideaux, jun. Kingsbridge, Devonshire, bankers. Sol. Mr. Fox, Austinfriars.—G. Garbutt Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, bookseller. Sols. Messrs. Perkins and Frampton, Gray's-inn-square.—J. Brunton, Southwick, Durham, ship-builder. Sols. Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow Church-yard, Cheapside.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 22, G. Bennett, Seymour-place, St. Mary-le-bone, butcher.—Nov. 15, P. P. H. Roberts, High Holborn, cheesemonger.—Nov. 22, J. H. Tucker, Jermyn-street, St. James's, chemist.—Nov. 10, H. R. Plaw, Riches-court, Lime-street, merchant.—Nov. 23, T. Boddington and J. Oland, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, brown-stone ware-potters.—Nov. 26, M. Frearson and J. Gordon, Holborn, linen-drapers.—Nov. 26, H. Bell, Bourn, Lincolnshire, corn-merchant.—Nov. 22, J. Itackham, Strand, bookseller.—Nov. 22, C. L. Spitta, F. and G. Molling, and H. A. Spitta, Laurence Pountney-lane, merchants.—Nov. 22, J. Bromley, Circus-street, New-road, Mary-le-bone, ironmonger.—Nov. 22, W. Savage, Fetter-lane, victualler.—Nov. 22, J. Fowlerton, Upper Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, merchant.—Nov. 22, J. Batters, Southampton, grocer.—Nov. 30, P. Rothwell, Runcorn, Cheshire, corn-dealer.—Dec. 1, R. Spofforth, jun., Howden, Yorkshire, scrivener.—Nov. 23, J. Douglas, Loughborough, Leicestershire, merchant.—Nov. 22, J. Ruspini, Pall-mall, medicine-vender.—Dec. 2, W. Oldacres, Lea-Grange, Leicestershire, farmer.

CERTIFICATES.—Nov. 22.

J. White, jun., Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, ironfounder.—T. T. de Lassanx, Canterbury, porter-merchant.—W. Preston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, broker.—P. P. H. Roberts, High Holborn, cheesemonger.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Sutton, G. Oldham, and T. Adams, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, diercers.—J. and W. Parsons, New-cut, Lambeth, timber-merchants.—J. Lee, Crown-street, and P. Saunders, Upper Worship-street, Finsbury, rag-merchants.—R. Bullock and I. Guthrie, Terrace, London-road, tobacconists.—W. Langmead, R. Jordan, and W. Scott, Teignmouth, Devonshire, bankers; so far as regards W. Scott.—T. Lodington and B. Hall, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street, solicitors.—F. Hearle and J. Rowland, St. Columb-Major, Cornwall, attorneys.—A. and C. Jones, Wolverhampton, grocers.—J. Jones and J. Perks, Birmingham, jewellers.—T. Barrow and W. Knowles, Manchester, calico-manufacturers.—W. and M. H. Chapman, Rodney-street, Pentonville, haberdashers.—S. Bramwell, D. Tookey, and C. J. Bramwell, Little Guildford-street, Southwark, leather hat-manufacturers.—R. and W. Crookall, Preston, Lancashire, corn-dealers.—W. Fitchew, jun., and C. Bath, Somers-place West, New-road, pawnbrokers.—J. and J. Hart, Hastings, butchers.—M. and M. A. Settle, and F. Spencer, Darcy-Lever, Lancashire, innkeepers.—C. J. Fox and T. Bonser, Birmingham, comb-makers.—G. Carrington and C. Green, Birmingham, jewellers.—J. Sloane, W. Leedham, C. Sankey, J. A. Wells, and W. Barringer, St. Martin's-lane, Westminster, cheesemongers; so far as regards W. Barringer.—S. Sharpe and J. Walpole, Market-Deeping, Lincolnshire, farmers.—G. Cheshire and T. Fowler, Tring, Hertfordshire, drapers.—W. B. Smith and J. Jukes, Dudley, Worcestershire, ironmasters.—J. and J. Rock, King's Head-yard, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, coach-spring-makers.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. Hose, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

BREWING UTENSILS & SEASONED CASKS, in great variety, at T. JARVIS'S, Wine Cooper and Cooper in general, No. 3, Hungerford-street, Strand, near Charing-cross, at the following Reduced Prices, viz.:—A 1 Bushel Set, with Casks, &c. 2l. 3s.; 2 do. do. do. 3l. 3s. 3 do. do. do. 4l. 4s.; 4 do. do. do. 5l. 15s.—Families waited upon to Brew their own Beer, and to Fine and Bottle Wines, with the Patent Bottling Machine, in Town and Country. Water Butts of all sizes. Bathing and Turtle Tubs Lent on Hire. Merchants supplied with all sorts of Packing Casks and Cases, at the trade prices. Casks, Pipes, and Utensils Bought or Exchanged. Pickling Tubs, oval and round, of various sizes. A set of Utensils sent to any part of the Country, by an order for payment in London. T. J. would advise all persons to take a note of this—"No. 3, Hungerford-street, three doors from the Strand."

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sance Warehouse.

THE great Celebrity of the late Dr. WM. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, both as a Physician and Botanist, is too well known to require expatiating upon. He was eminently successful in applying the virtues of herbs and roots, as a radical cure for various disorders of the human body.

Dr. Robertson's VEGETABLE MEDICINE has never failed effecting a cure in all scorbutic and chronic disorders, bilious complaints, nervous diseases, and fevers in general. Innumerable documents, from persons of the highest respectability, attesting astonishing cures, are in the hands of the proprietor for inspection.

The medicine is sold in pint bottles, at eleven shillings each, and in quart bottles, one pound. Orders, inclosing a remittance, to be addressed to Dr. Robertson, No. 7, Bloomsbury-square, where it is sold by the sole proprietors; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 99, Fleet-market.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are particularly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street, and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's-court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, 1, and Yard, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Mr. Renard, 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of these Pills in Paris.

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS, prepared from the most choice stomachic and aperient Drugs of the Materia Medica, are proved to be unparalleled in the cure of Bilious Complaints, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Flatulency, Sick Head-ache, Heart-burn, habitual Costiveness, and other complaints incident to the alimentary canal; they are also singularly efficacious in the cure of Palsy, Gout, Worms, and the Jaundice, and a powerful restorative of the system after too free an indulgence at the table, as they strengthen the digestive organs, induce a healthy action of the Liver, and promote a free and regular circulation. Females at a certain period of life should never be without them. Prepared without Mercury, or any ingredient which may endanger health by cold, requiring neither confinement or restriction of diet, nor can their virtues be the least impaired by time or change of climate.

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POST COACHES—MANCHESTER (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock—HOLYHEAD (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock—CARLISLE, GLASGOW, and EDINBURGH (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock—SOUTHAMPTON coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning, at a quarter before nine—LIVERPOOL (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock—WINDSOR and ETON coaches daily—MANCHESTER (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport every day at five—EXETER (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two—EDINBURGH and GLASGOW (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock—BRISTOL (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four—BIRMINGHAM (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half-past five—FALMOUTH and PLYMOUTH light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock—WEYMOUTH and DORCHESTER Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six—COVENTRY light four-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six—NOTTINGHAM post coach (in 18 hours) through St. Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon—CHESTER and PARK-GATE new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock—WORCESTER coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock—WARWICK and LEAMINGTON SPA post coach, every evening at half-past five—TAMWORTH, ATHERSTONE and HINCHLEY coach, every day at half-past two o'clock—DERBY post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four—TENBY, MERTHYR, and PEMBROKE post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock—DUDLEY and STOURBRIDGE four-inside post coach, every afternoon at five—DOVER coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening—PARIS new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening—TAUNTON, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares—BIRMINGHAM and HOLYHEAD new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse) through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence: the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—CHELTENHAM and GLOUCESTER light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five—ROYSTON and BUNTINGFORD post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two—NORWICH new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—CAMBRIDGE Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two—CANTERBURY fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours)—BRIGHTON coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning—MILFORD HAVEN new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narberth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.—N.B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North, and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.

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BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at his house, Parson's-green, Fulham, the lady of J. H. Keats, Esq. of a son.

On the 31st ult., the lady of Thomas Fyfe, Esq. of Mount Nod, Streatham, Surrey, of a daughter.

On the 3d instant, Mrs. George Corbett, of Northampton-square, of a son.

On the 4th instant, at Edmonton, Mrs. W. W. Terrington, of a daughter.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. H. L. Robins, of Salisbury-street, of a daughter.

On the 3d instant, Mrs. Henry Young, of No. 12, Essex-street, Strand, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, J. A. Whitcombe, Esq. to Julia, third daughter of David Walters, Esq. of Barnwood House.

On the 1st instant, Mr. Young, of St. Martin's-lane, to Miss Aldous, of Oxford-street.

On the 3d instant, Edward Brown, Esq. of Cullompton, Devon, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Middleton, of London.

DIED.

On Monday, the 24th ult., at his house in St. Giles's, Norwich, John Ditchell, Esq.

On the 26th ult., Mr. Nathan Parker, of Idol-lane, Tower-street.

On Thursday, the 27th ult., while on a visit with his friends in Birmingham, aged 36, George Lang ford, Esq., a native of Gibraltar.

On Monday, the 31st ult., Mr. W. C. Drake, printer, of 65, Ratcliffe-highway, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 30th ult. in Cockspur-street, Grace, the wife of Mr. Peter Des Granges, in her 53d year.

On the 1st instant, at his residence, Denmark-hill, Robert Sangster, Esq. in the 78th year of his age.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 27. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1825. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, Shakspeare's ROMEO and JULIET; Juliet, by a young Lady (her second appearance on any Stage). To conclude with (6th time at this Theatre) the Grand Historic Pantomime-Drama, in 2 Parts, called DE LA PEROUSE, or the Desolate Island.

On Tuesday, (78th time) Weber's Romantic Opera of Der Freischutz, and De La Perouse.

On Wednesday, the Comedy of the Rivals, and De La Perouse.

A Comic Opera, in three Acts, taken from Dumaniant's Comedy of " Guerre Ouverte; ou, Ruse Contre Ruse" and " The Midnight Hour," called THE WAGER, or the Midnight Hour, is in rehearsal, and will be produced on Saturday next.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—TO-MORROW, Tribulation, or Unwelcome Visitors; with Paul Pry, and Youth, Love and Folly.

On Tuesday, " Quite Correct," with Paul Pry; being the last Night of the Company's performing this season.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Under the Management of the New Proprietors, Messrs. Terry and Yates.

In consequence of the Nightly Overflows from the success of the PILOT, no Orders are admitted.

TUESDAY, November 15, and during the week, will be produced, for the fourteenth time, THE PILOT, or a Tale of the Sea. Founded on the popular Novel of that title. After which the favourite Burletta, in one Act, called CURIOSITY CURED! To conclude with LIFE of an ACTOR.

Boxes, 4s.---Pit, 2s.---Gal. 1s.---Doors to open at Six, commence a Quarter before Seven.---Half-price, at Half-past Eight.---Box Office open from 10 till 4, where Places may be taken, and a Private Box had nightly, of Mr. Campbell.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—To-morrow Evening, and during the Week, the Entertainments will commence with the Comic Burletta of ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTCH. After which (first time these seven years) the Diamond Arrow.—RAMO SAMEE, the East Indian Juggler, will go through his admired and extraordinary performances for this week only. The whole to conclude with the Ballet of Action, called Philip Quarl and his Monkey; the Monkey by the young German.

On Monday, Nov. 21, will be produced an entirely new Dramatic Burletta, founded on a Norwegian Tale, with most extensive new Machinery, and Scenery, designed and painted by Mr. Tomkins.

Mr. WILKINSON and Mrs. WAYLETT are engaged at this Theatre, and will make their first appearance on Monday the 21st inst.

PARLIAMENTARY DISSOLUTION OF LOTTERIES.

AS a measure of finance, very productive to the revenue, and voluntary on the part of the people, it is matter of regret that Lotteries are about to pass away for ever, after existing 150 Years in this Country.

No system of chance was ever devised so plain and simple as the English Lotteries, to produce an independent Fortune from a mere trifling Risk, in the course of a few Days; and this may be evinced by any one, in the present farewell Scheme; for less than Twenty Pounds now advanced, may increase to Thirty Thousand Pounds on the 6th of Next Month, when Four Prizes of Thirty Thousand Pounds must be drawn, and the Money may be received the very next Day.

J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT beg to submit a New Scheme, and respectfully to remind the Public, that Lotteries must cease for ever at the close of the present Drawings.

In soliciting a continuance of that patronage which J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT gratefully acknowledge to have been honoured with for many years, they can with confidence recommend the present Scheme, which not only retains the popular points of late ones, but also

FOUR PRIZES OF

£30,000	£30,000
£30,000	£30,000

All to be Drawn in One Day! 6th DECEMBER.

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ANGLO-THIBET SHAWLS, and SILKS.—ROBARTS, GRIFFITHS, and CRICK, Silk-mercers to the Royal Family, beg to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, they have just received a superb Collection of the above Manufacture, in Long and Square SHAWLS, with entirely new Borders, equal to the most elegant Oriental Designs; also an unrivalled variety of Colours in Winter Silks, Irish Poplins, &c. &c.—No. 1, Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

ELASTIC HUNTING CRAVATS.—J. SIMON, (the Inventor) has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he continues to receive a constant SUPPLY of these highly approved ARTICLES, in the most choice Colours, for the Season.—J.S. begs to return his grateful Thanks to those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have favoured him with their Patronage. Letters addressed, post paid, to the Inventor, Nos. 24 and 25, Burlington Arcade, will meet with the utmost attention.—Gloves Hosiery, &c.

GAME.—The Lovers of Game are respectfully invited to try GILBERT'S UNION SAUCE, which he has, after considerable expence, brought to that high state of perfection as must ensure the patronage of the Public, as it imparts such a rich and delicious flavour to every description of Game. GILBERT'S SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY still continues to merit the attention of the admirers of Fish.—Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand.

GENERAL STAGE COACH COMPANY.—The DIRECTORS of the GENERAL STAGE-COACH COMPANY hereby give Notice, that a further CALL of THREE POUNDS per Share (making in the whole a payment of Six Pounds per Share) is required to be paid to Messrs. Ransom and Co., 3, Pall-mall East, the bankers of the Company, on or before Tuesday, the 22d day of November instant, when and where the respective Shareholders are requested to pay the same. And the Directors also hereby give Notice, that the Deed of Settlement of the Company will be open for the perusal and signature of the Shareholders, at the office of Mr. Andrews, solicitor, 28, Great Winchester-street, from the 22d day of November instant until the 13th day of December next ensuing inclusive; and the respective Shareholders are hereby required, either by themselves or their attorneys duly authorised, to attend and execute the same, and exchange their Receipts for Certificates of the Shares held by them. Shareholders making default, either in payment of the Call, or in executing the Deed of Settlement, within the time prescribed for that purpose, will forfeit all sums paid by them respectively, and all interest in the Company.

Dated the 3d day of October, 1825.

No Fees to Coachmen and Guards.

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The Company's Bath and Bristol New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the WHITE BEAR, Basinghall-street, every Morning, at a Quarter past Six, and the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at Seven o'Clock, precisely. Arrives at the CHRISTOPHER INN, Bath, at Half-past Seven, and the RUMMER TAVERN, Bristol, at a Quarter-past Nine, precisely.

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FARES.—Inside....2l. 5s. Outside..... 1l. 1s.

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*** A GUARD is appointed to each of the Company's Coaches. One regular pace is observed, time punctually kept, and no frivolous stoppages allowed on the road; whereby the Company's Coaches are enabled to maintain the same principle as is adopted by the Royal Mails, without the necessity of any galloping whatever.

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DER FREISCHUTZ. An arrangement of this Popular Opera for the Pianoforte, with Accompaniments (ad lib) for the Violincello and Flute	17	6
Or, in Parts ..... Evans ..... each	3	6
SERENADES ESPANIOLA, with Accompaniment for Two Flutes (ad lib) ..... R. W. Evans...		
No. I.—Introduction—Pastoral—Air, Spanish Dance—New Guarracha...	5	0
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This is particularly adapted for a Juvenile Performer.

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* Those Pieces have Accompaniments (ad lib) for the Violoncello and Flute.

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	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.		
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At Evening's close	Miss Carew	Moss	1	6
Away, those Doubts	Mr Foster	Torri	1	6
Arrows of Love, or Beauty's bright Eyes	Mad. Vestris	W. West	2	0
And art thou, then, celestial Spirit flown	Mr Bellamy	Evans	2	0
Braw fickle Wooer	Miss Holdaway	Wordsworth	1	6
Beside the foaming dashing Wave		Evans	1	6
Come O'er the Stream	Mrs. Waylett	W. West	1	6
Deserted Cottage	ditto	ditto	1	6
Fain would I marry	ditto	ditto	1	6
My Lady ha h a foolish Heart	Miss Povey	Moss	1	6
November hail Clouds	Miss Stephens	Ware	1	6
Oh, hide me from those brilliant Eyes		Jones	1	6
Oh Happy Loved Spain	Mad. Vestris	W. West	1	6
Oh, Lady, touch thy Lute again	Mr. Nelson	Nelson	1	6
Oh, 'tis Love	Mr Pearman	Evans	2	0
Oviedo's Tow'rs	Miss Kelly	Sorr	2	0
Oh, pleasant Eyes	Mr. Pearman	Moss	1	6
Portuguese National Air		Evans	1	6
Should a pretty Spanish Lass	Miss Kelly	Moss	1	6
That Merry Peal		Poole	1	6
The Moon will flake the Sky with Light	Miss Carew	Moss	1	6
They're a muggin	Mr. Wilkinson	Pindar	1	6
What is Prayer?		Evans	1	6

This is particularly adapted for a Juvenile Performer.

Oh, she is the Lilly (Duet)	Miss Povey and Mr. Broadhurst	Moss	2	0

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Bless'd light of heaven ..... Chorus, 2s.	
Now bid with our joyous ..... ditto, 2s.	
Silly woman ..... Miss Paton, 2s.	
Sire, to me ..... ditto, 2s.	
Ah! where the fairy vision ..... ditto, 2s.	
Where now are flown ..... Miss Hamilton, 2s.	
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Ah, when sorrows cooling, Duet ..... Miss Paton & Miss Hamilton, 2s.	
Evening now softly closing, ditto ..... Mr. Braham & Miss Hamilton, 2s.	
To woman's power surrender, Trio ..... Paton, Boden, and Thorne, 2s.	
Hope now so cheerily, ditto ..... Paton, Hamilton, and Boden, 2s.	

Also the most admired Songs from the Opera of BROKEN PROMISES, selected and arranged by Wm. Hawes.

There's a tear, sung by Miss Stephens, also ..... Miss Paton, 1s. 6d,	
Why didst thou leave me ..... ditto ..... ditto, 2s.	
Oh, turn again on me love ..... ditto ..... ditto, 2s.	
Ah, why that look of sorrow ..... ditto ..... ditto, 1s. 6d.	
My morning prayer ..... ditto ..... ditto, 1s. 6d.	
In young life's morning ..... Mr. Thorne, 2s.	
Her I love so dearly ..... Mr. Broadhurst, 2s.	
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Flora M'Donald	Miss Stephens	M. Kelly	2	0
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The Lord's Prayer (an Anthem)	Mr. Braham	Dr. Kitchener	1	6
Love can be waked	Mr. Pearman	Ditto	2	0
La Petite Mendiante	Miss Ashe	I. Willis	2	0
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May thy lot in life be happy	Miss Tree	C. E. Horn	2	0
Morning around us is beaming	Miss Goodall	J. A. Wade, Esq	2	0
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Tell me no more	Mr. Braham	J. Braham	1	6
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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

"St. Petersburgh, Oct. 15.—The whole amount of exports from Finland in 1824, was to the value of 5,728,571 rubles; imports, 4,673,557.

"Count Nesselrode arrived here from Vienna the day before yesterday.

"Admiral Schischkow, Minister of Public Instruction, will shortly visit all the Universities except that of Dorpat, where he was in May this year.

"Oct. 19.—The funeral of Count Gurjew was performed on the 16th with great solemnity. Prince Wolkonsky, who is at present at Taganrog with the Empress, is spoken of as his successor.

"As a proof of the increase of our export trade, it may be mentioned, that according to the most recent accounts, the exportation of tallow this year has been three million poods.

"The exportation of hemp, flax, timber, potashes, oil, copper, iron, &c., is likewise considerable, and the national manufactures are daily improving.

"In the Baltic provinces the exportation of corn is completely stagnant; they begin to cultivate more flax, which meets with an advantageous market in England or Portugal.

"Copenhagen, Oct. 25.—Mr. Wynn, the English Ambassador, arrived here on the 14th, on board the Caledonia, steamboat.

"Hamburg, Oct. 28.—The Marquis of St. Simon, French Ambassador at Copenhagen, has arrived at Altona with his wife, from Paris.

Mauritius, Aug. 1.—The Espiegle, 18, Captain Wray, arrived here on the 24th ult. from Zanzibar and our new settlement at Mombass (28 days from the latter place)—Lieut. Emery, R.N. and the establishment at Mombass were in good health. Mr. George Phillips, Collector of the Customs, had died of a fever, which he caught at Pemba, an island near Mombass It is discovered that, besides the Hippopotamus, there are Mermaids on that coast, several of which have been taken; their teeth is the best of ivory, and are used for making handles of swords. The Espiegle, in standing into the south harbour of Mombass, got on shore on a bank which runs off the island, lost her anchors, and sustained some injury. When she left, Lieut. Emery (the Governor), to prevent a recurrence of any accident, went off with a pilot, and saw her clear off all the reefs; his zealous and prudent services are highly commendable. The Leven, (Capt. Owen), Ariadne, and Espiegle, are lying here. The Leven proceeds tomorrow, for Delagoa Bay, to join the Baracouta, and resume the survey of that coast. The slave-vessel, with 120 slaves, captured by the Leven on the west coast of Madagascar, was condemned on the 29th ult. The merchant ship Africa is just arrived from England. Mr. Jocelyn Weller is appointed a Lieutenant of the Espiegle, vice Le Mesurier, invalided.

The village of Dornspryck, near Elbury, which has suffered so much from inundations, has become the theatre of new misfortunes. On the 25th ult. at eleven o'clock in the morning, the lightning struck the spire of the church, and occasioned a fire, which, notwithstanding all the assistance procured, soon destroyed the church, the parsonage, the house of the Sacristan, a barn, and a private house.—*Ghent paper.*

Genoa, Oct. 25.—It is reported, that during the late severe gale, a Spanish craft in ballast, with specie from the coast of Catalonia, was totally lost off Cape Noli, and the crew drowned.

Bombay Papers to the 3d July have arrived, and private letters to the 13th. We do not yet learn that they contain any intelligence of importance, with the exception of the fact, as we hope it will prove, that there were only two passengers on board the Ogle Castle, which was wrecked last week on the Goodwin Sands. The names of these unfortunate individuals, as appears from the Appendix to the *Bombay Courier* of July 2, were Lieutenant William Noton, and Mr. Wm. Howard.

Paris.—A woman named Henriette, who lodged in the same house with another woman of the name of Bellon, where she kept a fruiterer's shop, offered to take charge of her infant daughter (about 18 months old) while the mother finished dressing herself. A few minutes afterwards the mother went up to the apartment of Henriette, knocked at the door and asked for her child. "Your daughter is dead," replied Henriette, opening the door. The distracted mother beheld the headless trunk of her babe lying on the bed! Before opening the door, the monster Henriette, urged by some unaccountable fury, had cut off the child's head, and, wrapping it in a cloth, threw it out of the window.—The bleeding head fell upon the flanks of a horse on which an English lady was riding, and afterwards rolled at the feet of Doctor Delacroix, who was passing at the moment. The cries of the people in the street, and the screams of the wretched mother above stairs, caught the ears of the father of the child, the Sieur Bellon. He rushed from the shop—picked up the head—and after a few moments recognised the features of his own child! His anguish may easily be conceived. The officers of police were soon on the spot. They proceeded to the room of Henriette, and found her sitting calmly near the bed upon which lay the mutilated remains of her victim. They asked her why she had committed the crime?—whether the child had done any thing? She replied coolly, "it was the longing of a pregnant woman!"—(She was in the third month of her pregnancy.)—It appeared, from examination, that after having put the child on the bed, she had severed the head from its body with a large carving knife. When carried to the Prefecture of Police, her pulse was felt, and it was found to be without any alteration.

Calcutta, June 6.—The inhabitants of Prome were returning from the jungles in vast numbers, and it was expected that a plentiful bazaar would soon be established. The Governors of the surrounding districts were also coming in to tender their submission to the British arms, and place themselves and their districts under our protection. One of the chiefs had already brought in nine elephants belonging to the State, and promised to bring in ten more. Another had brought five guns, some jingals, and a few muskets, and all were profuse in their offers of service. The British troops at Prome were already generally under cover and it was hoped that that essential comfort would soon be completed. The weather had been bad for the last week, and, to all appearance, the monsoon had commenced, and at a much earlier period than usual.

A detachment of 800 infantry, a troop of the body guard, and two field pieces, had been sent, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, of his Majesty's 41st regiment, to march on the great road, leading from Prome to Toungho, the frontier town of the kingdom of Pegue to the eastward. They had started a lawless gang of the Surrawaddy people, who were plundering the country, and it being understood that they had with them a convoy of from six to eight hundred buckeries, chiefly drawn by bullocks, the remaining troops of the body guard and a regiment of native infantry, under the command of Captain Sneyd, had been sent in pursuit.

The country about Prome abounds in a very fine breed of bullocks, and it was expected that a sufficient supply would be procured for any further land operations of the army.

This is all we have obtained in an authentic shape; but we hear that there are letters in town of the 14th of May, which mention the capture of the whole convoy by Captain Sneyd.

May 23.—Rangoon.—Dispatches have been received by the Virginia, from Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated Turrip Mien, the 20th April, distant 30 miles from Prome, which place the army was expected to reach on the 24th April. No opposition whatever had been offered to the advance of our troops. The country was found to be generally in a deserted state.

The repeated successes of our arms, and the fall of Bundoolah, seem at length to have produced a salutary change in the councils and disposition of the King of Ava. On the 19th a letter was brought to the British camp by an European soldier, of his Majesty's 38th Regiment, who had been taken by the enemy, bearing the Royal Seal, and professing to come from two chiefs enjoying the confidence of the King. The general tenor of the letter is an expression of regret at the existence of hostilities, and of an earnest desire for the restoration of peace between the two countries.

The writers observe, "From the creation of the world, the two Governments have lived in peace and amity, and have never before been engaged in war, or had any dispute, living, as it were, in unison, and with friendly and commercial intercourse constantly subsisting between them. In the year 1823, in consequence of the matter arising from the conduct of a certain paltry chief, war commenced, and has lasted for upwards of twelve months, occasioning much bloodshed and loss of lives to the armies and people of both nations.

"These two nations being both great and powerful, it would be highly desirable that a communication should be opened between them, that their people may again enjoy the blessings of peace, from which happiness must accrue to their subjects, and the chiefs, through whose means these desirable objects can be attained, would be held and considered to be highly enlightened, and to have rendered special service to their respective states. For this purpose we have sent William James, a British soldier, and two chiefs, taken prisoners by us, with two soldiers of the state, to deliver this letter, and hope that no delay will occur to prevent a speedy reply being given to this communication."

The Burmese who accompanied the bearer of this communicate, that Messrs. Judson, Price, Laird, and four other European gentlemen, were actually on their way from Ava, to be given up to Sir A. Campbell; and Mr. Judson is particularly mentioned as being authorised by the King of Ava to use his best endeavours to bring the war to a termination.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Scarborough, Oct. 31.—A shocking accident occurred here this morning, by the overturning of the Hull and Scarborough Express coach. In descending the hill, near the Plantation, the horses suddenly turned towards the place where they are accustomed to be watered, and, by the swerve, occasioned the coach to be overturned. Several of the passengers were much injured. Mrs. Nicholson, of the New Inn, had her skull fractured, and is so much bruised that she is not expected to live; a Mrs. Kingston is very much crushed; and the guard had his legs broken, and his body very much bruised; one or two more were hurt, though not dangerously.—*York Chronicle.*

FIRE AND HURRICANE.

(From the *Halifax Journal*, Oct. 17.)

Amidst confusion and distress, the inevitable consequences of the dreadful dispensation of Providence which has just befallen our devoted colony, it is altogether impossible to calculate or describe its destructive effects; but to awaken the sympathy of those who, under the protection of Almighty God, have escaped the awful calamity, it will be sufficient thus briefly to state, that more than one hundred miles of the shores of Miramichi are laid waste, independent of the north-west branch, the Ballihog and the Nappan settlements. From one to two hundred people have perished within immediate observation, and thrice that number are miserably burnt or otherwise wounded; and at least two thousand of our fellow-creatures are left destitute of subsistence, and thrown at present on the humanity of the province of New Brunswick.

The number of lives that have been lost in the woods among the lumbering parties, cannot be ascertained for some time to come, for it is feared that few are left to tell the tale.

It is not in the power of language to describe the unparalleled scene of devastation which the parish of Newcastle at this moment presents; out of upwards of two hundred and fifty houses and stores, fourteen of the least considerable only remain. The court-house, gaol, church, and barracks; Messrs. Gilmore, Rankin, and Co.'s; and Messrs. William Abrams, and Co.'s establishments are reduced to ashes.

The loss of property is incalculable, for the fire, borne upon the wings of a hurricane, rushed upon the inhabitants with such inconceivable rapidity, that the preservation of their lives could be their only care.

The ships *Concord*, and *Canada*, and brig *Jane*, were burnt to the water's edge, and many others took fire, but by great exertions were saved. Two vessels on the stocks belonging to Wm. Abrams and Co. were entirely consumed.

About three hundred of the sufferers are already in Chatham, and numbers of men, women, and children, are hourly pouring in, and throwing themselves on the bounty of its inhabitants.

DREADFUL FIRE AT MIRAMICHI.

(From the *Halifax Free Press* of Oct. 18.)

A most painful duty this day devolves on us—that of recording an astonishing and dire calamity which has befallen the province of New Brunswick, involved multitudes in death or ruin, and visited a large extent of country with unsparing desolation.

On Thursday last a verbal account was received of the conflagration which has taken place at Fredericton, by which 30 houses and 30 barns were consumed, caused by a fire in the woods adjacent to that town; and a rumour at that time prevailed that some of the back settlements near Miramichi had experienced a similar fate.

But while anxiety was on the stretch for correct information from Fredericton, the intelligence of the disaster at Miramichi arrived, and for a time the calamity that had been expected at the one place was lost in the contemplation of that which had befalleu the other.

It seems that the woods in that part of the country had been for some time on fire, but without exciting any apprehension of the catastrophe which was about to involve in ruin a large proportion of the population of the province.

On the 7th instant the flames acquired an ascendancy, which rendered flight in some instances impracticable, and resistance unavailing.

The alarming progress of this destructive element had been concealed by the state of the atmosphere, which it occasioned, until the night of that day, when, aided by a hurricane which increased its violence and rapidity, it burst with uncontrolable fury upon the heads of its devoted victims. All the accounts that have been received describe the rapidity of the flames to have been such as to have precluded the possibility of saving property to any extent. In most cases the unsuspecting beings, suddenly aroused from their slumbers, were unable to dress themselves, and immediate destruction was the consequence of a moment's delay So instantaneous were the effects of the fire, that many persons who were saved owe their preservation to the vicinity of the river, into which they threw themselves, and were taken up by boats, or escaped on rafts of timber. In that part of Miramichi called Newcastle, out of 250 houses but 14 escaped; and, indeed, the circumstance of any property being saved is considered as a miraculous interference.

Were we to give vent to the feelings which actuate us upon this occasion, we might depict a scene at which the heart of the most indifferent would sicken; and even then we probably should fall short in description of the sad reality. It cannot be possible to conceive the picture, which the devoted country that has been the scene of this visitation now presents. Near two hundred persons in the vicinity of Miramichi alone perished in the flames; and the loss of lives in the interior of the forests, where escape was impossible, must have been immense. What renders the event still more afflicting is the circumstance that the survivors are many of them dreadfully mutilated; and the sick and several of the dying can no longer obtain the slightest shelter from the severity of the weather.

An event so replete with horror is probably of rare occurrence, and the tidings of it have been met in Halifax with that promptitude and compassionate feeling which they must universally excite. Sentiments of sorrow, and a desire to render assistance, have been everywhere manifested, and have not been confined to age, rank, or sex; and we feel a satisfaction in stating, that the exertions which have been made in this town, although not calculated to afford permanent relief, will be extensively beneficial in assuaging the pangs of hunger, for famine has followed the course of the destructive element;—and that the supplies of clothing that have been forwarded must, on their arrival, render the situation of the survivors, in that respect, comparatively comfortable.

Upon the receipt of the mail, with the intelligence, on Saturday afternoon, gloom and anxiety were everywhere manifested; and on Sunday morning at nine o'clock, a meeting of the inhabitants took place, when the following resolutions were passed:

"That provisions and other articles for the relief of the sufferers be sent to the store of Messrs. Deblois and Mitchell.

"That letters be written to different parts of the Province, requesting the aid of their inhabitants.

"That a Committee be appointed to request that collections may be made in the different places of worship in this town, on Sunday next, for this charitable purpose."

A subscription was opened at the meeting, and before it broke up 1200l. were subscribed. A Committee of Management and a Sub-Committee to collect subscriptions throughout the town were also appointed, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather during the afternoon of that day, and the forenoon of yesterday, that sum was increased to 2,000l. Vessels were despatched with provisions, others were laden in like manner, and a large supply of clothing and other necessaries were shipped on board of the *Orestes* sloop of war, which vessel sailed this forenoon for Miramichi. Where all have acted so generously it would be wrong to particularize, satisfied as we are that the reflection of having performed a benevolent action must afford the highest gratification to every virtuous mind.

Melancholy as are the descriptions contained in the following letters, we fear more heart-rending accounts are yet to be received. Numbers must have perished of whom no accounts will probably be ever obtained, and many persons who have been mutilated and otherwise personally injured, will continue from time to time to be discovered in remote situations, or will perish through want in distant and retired parts of the country.

[Further particulars.]

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Miramichi, which place he left on Thursday; he states generally that the fire continued to rage near the scene of the recent conflagration, and that from the lumbermen who had come in, accounts had been received of the loss of several lives. One instance he mentions where, of a party of 16 persons, but three of them had escaped.

ROYAL COURT, GUERNSEY, Oct. 20.

THE KING V. ZOFFANY.

This was an action instituted against Mrs. Cecilia C. E. Zoffany, wife of the Rev. Mr. Horne, for having concealed Laura E. Horne, her youngest daughter, against the sentence of the Court, which ordered that the said L. E. Horne should be given up on the 1st of September last, to the said Mr. Horne, her father.

On Saturday, the 22d instant, Mrs. Horne was produced at the bar to be tried, but owing to the absence of two of the witnesses, the Crown officers demanded a week's delay.

This day the prisoner re-appeared; the Court was crowded to an excess, in order to hear it is novel and interesting trial.

Mrs. Horne then addressed the Court in the following manner:

"Gentlemen,—It is not as a guilty woman, or as a supplicant for mercy, that I appear at your bar this day. I present myself before you with that tranquillity of soul which ever accompanies those who are void of offence! The officers of the King have charged me with crime, as guilty of contempt towards this honourable Court. This, in fact, is the foundation of the present action against me; but I trust to prove, in a few words, the fallacy of this accusation. In fact, gentlemen, so far from a failure of respect, I protest I feel towards you the greatest deference: for can I be ignorant that, as representatives of our most gracious Sovereign, you are here to hold, with impartial balauce, the scales of justice? But I must be allowed to inquire of this *Cour Royale*, how they could possibly construe into a disrespect towards themselves, the firm refusal of a mother to submit to a separation from her child? The law of God—the law of nature—forbids it! Are they not to be allowed their irresistible claims? Gentlemen, had the King, my master and your's, demanded at my hands so cruel a sacrifice, I had refused to obey! Without doubt you are too equitable to mistake for contempt of your laws that maternal affection which is written by the hand of nature in ineffaceable characters upon the heart of a fond mother! It commands her to sacrifice all, sooner than suffer her child to be torn from her arms! I trust I have now proved I am guiltless of this supposed crime; and I am satisfied that this Court will feel happy in being spared the painful, as well as novel, situation of finding itself at once the accuser and Judge! I now proceed, Gentlemen, upon the same grounds, that I did not violate my word; and that you cannot, without injustice, punish me for the disappearance of my little girl. Surely, Gentlemen, you cannot forget, when pitying my distress, you did honour to your own kindly feelings by assuring me that I should be free from the surveillance of the police, if I only pledged my honour for the safe delivery of my child, on the day you should appoint. When I look round this crowded Court—when I recall to my mind the false representations which some (to answer their own mercenary purposes) have industriously circulated, I feel it an imperious duty to again repeat the answer I then made you. It was to this effect:—'Gentlemen, I thank you for the confidence you are willing to place in my word of honour. I will instantly prove to you I deserve your good opinion. I will not forfeit my integrity, though by so doing I might secure to myself the child I value more than my life? Ask your own hearts—look back to history, and tell me, did you ever hear or read of a woman, who deserved that name, that would not, for her lover, husband, or (what is far more dear) her child, brave all dangers? Place, therefore, what guard you please, for as I live, were it in my power, I would win my way with her through ten thousand guards!' Such was my honest answer, Gentlemen, in the hour of distress, anguish, and agitation. You know it was. It is not only of you, but of the public, I demand if my oath on this subject can now be doubted? But I do not wish to dwell longer upon this incontrovertible point; I feel the conviction, that what I have offered to your consideration has penetrated all hearts; and I see confusion and shame covering the countenances of my calumniating slanderers! In fact, Gentlemen (merely by way of argument), we will suppose, for an instant, that an all merciful and divine Providence granted to my earnest prayers an ark of safety, in which the child of my tenderest affection was wafted to a land of security, could you, with any semblance of justice, punish me? Did I accept the charge of her? No; you know I did not, Gentlemen. By your orders, both I and my daughter were surrounded night and day by the police! If, therefore, you deem me worthy of punishment for having so well fulfilled my duty as a mother, why do you not reward those who so carelessly performed the character of guardians? I trust that there needs no further argument to prove:—1st, That I never agreed to part with my child; 2dly, That I never offered the slightest disrespect to this

of boiling liquor. He succeeded in getting out, and his screams alarmed Mr. W. and some other persons near the spot, by whom he was found in a dreadful state. His clothes were cut off instantly, and Mr. Casson, the Surgeon, was immediately procured, who paid him the utmost attention, remaining with him the whole of the night; but, after languishing in excruciating agony until six this morning, the unfortunate man expired. The deceased was highly respected by his employer, in whose service he had been nearly seven years, and has left a widow and eight children. —*Bradford Courier.*

Two young ladies, the Misses Fane, were driving in a pony chaise down the hill from Bayswater, parallel with Lord Holland's Park, rather faster than they should have done, when the pony, or rather a galloway, fell, and threw both out over the horse's head, by which one of the ladies had three of her front teeth knocked out, and the other was taken up senseless, with her face much lacerated. The galloway started off at full speed, but inclined to the right at going off, miraculously, without touching the ladies. The vehicle was overturned at the bottom of the hill and smashed in pieces. The ladies were conveyed home to the Manor cottage, north of Bayswater, in a gentleman's carriage.

In our last we mentioned the case of a sailor who had been robbed in a house of ill fame, in the Gallowgate, of 1801. We are happy to learn that the whole of the depredators have been apprehended, and a considerable part of the money found.— *Glasgow Chronicle.*

YELLOW FEVER.

DEATHS OF CAPTAIN RUSSELL, AND MANY OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF H.M.S. SCYLLA.

(From the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, Oct. 17.)

A distressing account is given of the ravages of the yellow fever on board of his Britannic Majesty's ship of war Scylla, anchored in the harbour of Carthagena. But although the deaths are truly lamentable, they are in amount considerably below the number recovered. The account stands thus :—

"Captain Russell, First Lieutenant Elkins, Surgeons Quin and Brown, Doctor M'Cann, two Midshipmen, (Milner, and another whose name is forgotten), the Captain's Clerk, Barnes, and 15 men, dead.

"Captain Bombard, (of the Life Guards, and Aid de-Camp to General Sir John Kean,) Acting Lieutenant Dixon, the gunner, the boatswain, and upwards of 50 men, convalescent.

Captain Russel was unremitting in his attention to the sick, and would not leave the ship. When the black vomit came on, he rose, and with great firmness wrote a letter to his wife, and died in two hours afterwards. Doctor M'Cann was an Irish gentlemen, recently arrived in the Venezuela from New York, intending to join the Colombian service.

DREADFUL AND AFFECTING OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday an inquisition was taken at the sign of the Brown Bear, near the Horse Barracks, Knightsbridge, before Thomas Higgs, Esq. Deputy Coroner for Westminster, and a most respectable Jury, on Mrs. Ann Jones, and her child, aged nine months.

Numbers of the most respectable persons were in attendance, and before the arrival of the Coroner, the room was crowded to excess. The Jury being impanelled and sworn, proceeded, accompanied by the Coroner, to view the bodies of the deceased p rsons; they presented a melancholy spectacle; t e mother had evidently been extremely prepossessing in her appearance, an l seemed to be about twenty-seven years of age. The corse of the poor babe was much disfigured and swollen. Previous to the Jury quitting the painful scene, they gave orders that a female properly qualified should be procured to examine the body of the mother, and afterwards to come before them and state if any marks of violence were about her person.

The Jury consulted for a short time, and then brought in a verdict—"That the deceased persons were found drowned, but how or by what means, the Jury, by the evidence, had not arrived at."

MELANCHOLY INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquisition was yesterday evening taken before T. Stirling, Esq. the Coroner, and a most highly respectable Jury, on the body of Jasper Wilson, aged about fifty years, who suddenly fell down and expired on Monday night, about ten o'clock, at the house of Mr William Hastings, the Sun, corner of Brownlow-street, Drury-lane. The deceased was a man of very peculiar habits, and so close did he keep his affairs, that his residence was not known. He is supposed to have died worth a considerable sum of money, the produce of his own labour and care.—The Jury having viewed the body, returned to the inquest room, when they unanimously found a verdict, that the deceased died from apoplexy.

THE ARMY.

We lament to state that letters dated the 4th October have been received this morning at the Colonial Office from Fredericton, New Brunswick, which announce the melancholy loss of the right wing of the 96th Regiment of Foot, in going from Halifax to Bermuda. Lieutenant-Colonel Herries had not, fortunately, embarked with the right wing.

The 39th and 79th Regiments of Infantry have completed their augmentation establishment.

INDIAN ARMY.

RESTORATION OF THE KING'S COLOURS TO THE 26th REGIMENT OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 22, 1825.

The Commander-in-Chief having received the official Report of the reduction of the enemy's fortified positions, and capture of the city of Arracan, in all its details, has derived, from the perusal of these documents, the most unqualified satisfaction.

The conduct of the European portion of the force under Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B. has been worthy of the reputation of the British Arms; and his Excellency is particularly gratified to find, that the courage and discipline of the Native troops have been such as to entitle them to a full participation in the sentiments of applause which the late successes in Arracan have so deservedly called forth from the Supreme Government.

Exemplary as has been the conduct of the whole of the Native troops employed on the foregoing occasion, as well as those whose exertions have achieved the entire expulsion of the Burmese from the province of Assam, the services of the 26th Bengal Native Infantry have been particularly noticed by his Excellency.

This regiment had the misfortune to have within its ranks a few misguided individuals, who participated in the disgraceful acts that occurred at Barrackpore on the 1st of November last, during which moment of anarchy and confusion, the King's Colour of the Regiment was forcibly taken from the Regimental Quarter Guard by surprise, and carried over to the mutineers.

Although it was subsequently ascertained that, of the whole Regiment, only about 20 men were concerned in those proceedings, yet the loss of this Sacred Emblem, under such circumstances, could not but be deeply felt by the Regiment at large, and impress upon every individual of it the solemn obligation they owed to the State, and to themselves, to endeavour to wipe off the stain thus fixed on their reputation on the first opportunity that should offer.

This has been amply effected by their services before Arracan, under the immediate eye of their Commandant, Brigadier Richards, whose report of their gallant conduct has been laid before Government, and the Commander-in-Chief; and his Excellency derives the most sincere gratification in announcing to the Army at large, that, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry has been deemed deserving of a Colour to replace that which was lost and destroyed on the occasion above adverted to.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
JAS. NICOL, Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.—Professor VOELKA begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general that he has opened a Gymnasium at the Riding-school of Mr. De Fontaine, Worship-street, Finshury-square, besides that at his residence, No. 1, Union-place, New-road, near Marylebone Church. Days and hours of attendance at the former, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Seven to Nine o'clock in the Evenings; at the latter on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Seven to Nine o'clock in the morning; or on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Two to Four o'clock in the Afternoon; and also for young Gentlemen, every Morning, from Nine to Ten o'clock. Ladies are instructed, on a well adapted plan, either by the Professor himself, or by a Lady under his direction.

Further particulars, prospectuses, &c., may be had at either of the Gymnasiums.

CANDLES, 6½d. per lb.; Waxed Wick Moulds, 8d. for cash, or credit on the usual terms, at DAVIES'S old established warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite Slaughter's Coffee-house. Every article of the best, at prices as under:—Candles, 6s. 6d. per dozen; Waxed Wick Moulds, 8s.; fine Wax Candles, 3s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm Candles, 2s. 8d.; Palace Wax Lights, 3s. 2d.—Mottled Soap, 74s. per cwt.; Yellow, 66s.; Curd, 82s.; Windsor, and Palm Soap, 1s. 4d. per lb.; Brown Windsor, 1s. 9d.—Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d.—The finest Sperm Oil, 5s. per gallon.—Orders forwarded to all parts of the world.—Russia Staves, 12s. per hundred.

SILKS at an immense Reduction, for Ready Money only.—15,000 yards of beautiful Satin Cashmeres, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per yard, usually sold from 4s. to 4s. 6d. 2550 Silk Barege Handkerchiefs, 15d. each, really worth 3s. 6d. 30768 yards of rich Gros de Naples, wide width, in every new French color, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. the quality of which are much superior to what are generally sold from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard; with every description of rich Silks, Satins, Fancy Gauze Dresses, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Gold and Silver Turbans, and a general assortment of Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Lace, French and Swiss printed Chintzes, and upwards of 500 Muffs of various descriptions, with Pelerines, Flounces, Cuffs and Collars to match, at exceedingly low Prices.—Also an entirely new article in Silk, for elegant winter Dresses and Pelisses, to be had exclusively at SHEARS and Co.'s, 129, Regent-street, eight doors from the Quadrant.—French Silk Opera Cloaks from 21s. to 3 Guineas.

NINE thousand eight hundred pairs of Blankets, 7,000 pieces of stout Calicoes, and 3,500 pieces of Bath Cloaking for the Poor. Five hundred imitation India Shawls, two yards square, 2s. 11d. each; large sized Blankets, from 6s. to 10s. 6d. per pair; a large quantity of Flannels, Stuffs, Prints, &c.; Bath Cloakings, 2 yards wide, 2s. 5d. a yard; stout ditto, 2s. 6d., ell wide; Long Cloths, 6¾d. a yard, quite free from dress; Marseilles Quilts, three yards long, 15s. 6d., worth 25s.; Counterpanes, white and coloured, in every size, with a large assortment of Town Printed Chintz Furnitures, 1s. per yard; Linings, in every colour, from 6d. to 9d., warranted fast-colour Moreeno, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d., the best 1s. 9d. a yard; twelve boxes of the best Irish Linens; damask Table-cloths, two and a half yards long, 6s. 11d. each, three yards, 12s. 6d.; Napkins, 6s. 11d. per dozen; Russia Sheetings, full width, without a seam, 2s. 3d. per yard, very good, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.; some curiously fine, three yards wide, for Noblemen's beds; Huckaback, Diaper, and Russia Towellings, 6d. 8d. and 10d. per yard; Norwich Crapes, Bombazeens, Poplins, and Gros de Naples, in every new and fashionable shade of colour, for the ensuing season; together with a complete stock of every other useful article in Linendrapery. Silkmercery, Hosiery, &c.—Country orders executed with dispatch. All letters must be post paid—CRAIG and D'OYLY'S Family Linen Warehouse, 77, Oxford-street.

N. B. Not in any way connected with any other House in London; their Manufactories are carried on, as usual, in Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow.

FEATHER BED, MATTRESS BEDDING, and FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 69, HIGH HOLBORN, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—E. SLATER (from 40, Oxford-street) begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that having removed to the above Spacious Premises, he has now an opportunity of offering for sale an entire new and extensive Stock of Bedding, Upholstery, and Cabinet Furniture, of the best manufacture and most modern style; comprising elegant Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Pedestal Sideboards, sets of Mahogany Dining Tables, Rose-wood and Mahogany Card and Pembroke ditto, Chairs, Sofas and Couches of every description, Glasses, Dressing Tables, Stands, &c. Houses completely furnished by this Manufactory on the shortest notice and most advantageous terms.—Feathers and Feather Beds well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

FEATHERS.

Capital Feathers	1s. 4d.
Best Grey Goose	1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per lb.
Excellent White Goose	2s. and 2s. 6d.
Real White Dantzie	3s.
Hudson Bay, Mecklenberg, &c.	3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d.

All the above Feathers are warranted to be sweet, clean, and free from any smell as they are stoved by a new process, and not sold in that undressed state which is too often the case.—Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.

BEDDING.

Feather Beds, from	2	5	0	to	3	3	0
Best Grey Goose Beds	3	10	0	to	5	10	0
Best White Dantzie Beds	4	10	0	to	6	10	0
Full size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only					8	10	0
Flock Bed and Bolster	0	15	0	to	1	4	0

MATTRESSES.

Mattresses	0	10	0	to	1	8	0
Real Horse Hair, Wool Ditto, made in the French style, equally cheap.							
Palliasse	0	14	0	to	1	4	0

BEDSTEADS—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

BEDSTEADS WITH FURNITURES—Four-post with Moreen and Chintz Furnitures, full draperies, fringed, remarkably cheap! Tent, Waterloo, French, and other curious shapes, equally cheap, and ready for inspection.—Bedsteads, with or without Furniture, made to any size, and Bedding to fit them.

A large assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts—Brussels, Kiddermin ter, and Venetian Carpeting, made up and laid down to any dimensions.—Feather Beds dressed.—Old Mattresses re-made and cured of the Moth by a new process.—Shipping, Hotels, Schools, Lodging Houses, and the Trade, supplied on very low terms, for present Cash only; as also at his Manufactory, No. 22, Queen's-buildings, Brompton, (below Sloane-street, and directly opposite the half mile stone from Hyde Park Corner.)

☞ Please to observe the name of SLATER.

PATRONIZED by His MAJESTY, and the ROYAL FAMILY; their Imperial Majesties, the EMPEROR and EMPRESS of RUSSIA; the EMPERORS of PERSIA and CHINA; Their Serene Highnesses the DUKE and PRINCE of BRUNSWICK, and most of the Nobility and Gentry.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

the ORIGINAL and GENUINE, which has for many years been universally admired; also acknowledged pre-eminent, for nourishing the Hair, preventing it from being injured by illness, change of climate, study, travelling, accouchment, &c.; removes scurf, harshness, and dryness; renders it soft and glossy; prevents its falling off or turning grey; creates a thick growth on the baldest places; produces a beautiful effect on natural or artificial hair, rendering it

ADMIRABLY SOFT AND ELEGANTLY FLOWING,

producing BEAUTIFUL CURLS, adding a most incomparable, transcendant, and beautiful lustre, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting. Ask for "ROWLAND'S" MACASSAR OIL, at 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s, 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Also

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

which resists the attacks of inclement weather, and immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin produced by cold winds; prevents the skin from chapping, and renders harsh and rough Skin soft; and even removes Freckles, Pimples, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies during their accouchment; and is of so harmless a nature as to be administered to Infants with perfect safety. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 8s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.

In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, flagrant impostors have counterfeited each; copying Advertisements, Labels, Bills, &c. To prevent fraud, ask for "RowLAND's," and observe the new label (engraved by Parkins and Heath) on the Oil; strictly observing the label of each article has the signature and address in red—"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-Garden."

Sold by them and by most respectable Perfumers and Medicine-venders in town and country.

A PLEASING APPEARANCE.

THE Grand Characteristic of Mrs. VINCENT'S CELEBRATED LOTION is,—that it is no repellant, but gently and kindly opens the Pores of the Skin, extracting and dulcifying the Morbid Virus lurking in it. The most tender Lady or Child may at all times make use of it with the greatest safety. It removes every kind of Coarseness, Eruption, and unpleasant Appearance, and renders the Skin clear, smooth, and transparent. Nothing has ever yet been found to compare to its effects and excellence; but its unexampled reputation having excited various Imitations, it is particularly recommended to ask for MRS. VINCENT'S GOWLAND'S LOTION, and see M. E. VINCENT on the label of the genuine.

The following is a letter from Lady Catherine Lennox to Mrs. Vincent, the Proprietor:—

"Lady Catherine Lennox has the pleasure of stating, that, by the use of the quart bottles of Mrs. Vincent's Gowland's Lotion, she is perfectly cured of a violent eruption upon her face and arms. She was recommended by her Physician to make use of the Lotion, which has exceeded her most sanguine expectations. Mrs. V. is at liberty to make use of her Name, as having experienced its healing Virtues; and Lady Lennox will also recommend it as much as possible within the sphere of her acquaintance."

Sold, by appointment of Mrs. Vincent, at Bacon's, 150, Oxford-street; Butler's 4, Cheapside; Newbery and Edwards's, St. Paul's; Sutton's, Borough Church; Barclay's, Fleet Market; and by all the most respectable Perfumers, and Dealers in Genuine Medicines, in every Town in Europe, in Quarts, 8s. 6d.; Pints, 5s. 6d.; Half-pints, 2s. 9d.

*** To prevent Counterfeits, see M. E. VINCENT on the label of the Genuine.

FOREIGN WINES.

CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant, next to the KING'S, and opposite to the HAYMARKET THEATRE, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, London, has made a still greater and the greatest possible reduction in price of the following Wines, which he warrants genuine as imported.

FINE OLD PORTS, Vintages 1819, 1820, and 1821, high-flavoured, fruity, full-bodied Wine, 60 Guineas per Pipe.

SHERRY, pale and brown, shipped by the first houses in Spain, same price per Butt, permitted from the London Docks to the purchaser direct.

FINE OLD PORT, excellent SHERRY, and good and superior dinner MADEIRA, all at 21s 6d per dozen, by way of sample. Fourteen dozen of any of the above Wine, full-sized bottles, package, &c. well packed in a good Port Pipe, all included for a remittance of 20l. or half the quantity in a Sherry Hogshead, at 10l.

CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen.

OLD COGNIAC BRANDY (Otard and Martell), 23s 6d per gallon. Fine Old PINE-APPLE RUM, 15s 6d per gallon.

C. W. begs to announce that he has just returned from CHAMPAGNE, where he selected a large quantity of the very best Wines from the Vintage of AI, AVIZE, and PIERY, so long celebrated for their richness, body, and flavour. This importation is confidently warranted as of the finest quality; Mousseaux non Mousseaux, rouge et blanc, 63s to 72s per dozen; Claret, Sauterne, Vin de Grave Chabli, and all that character of French Wines, 36s per dozen; the most imported, 63s to 72s per dozen. Lisbon, Mountain, Madeira (W. I.), Teneriffe, 27s per dozen. Fine old crusted Port, 30s per dozen.

All other Wines, Spirits, &c. in proportion. Remittances must be sent with orders, and postage paid (or not attended to), and if the greatest satisfaction is not given, the whole of the money will be returned.

P.S. Portugal Grapes, now hanging in Jars, in the finest condition, at 25s. per Jar, and retail at C. Wright's Depot, Regent-street, at 10d per lb.

BREWING UTENSILS & SEASONED CASKS, in great variety, at T. JARVIS'S, Wine Cooper and Cooper in general, No. 3, Hungerford-street, Strand, near Charing-cross, at the following Reduced Prices, viz.:—A 1 Bushel Set, with Casks, &c. 2l. 3s.; 2 do. do. do. 3l. 3s. 3 do. do. do. 4l. 4s.; 4 do. do. do. 5l. 15s.—Families waited upon to Brew their own Beer, and to Fine and Bottle Wines, with the Patent Bottling Machine, in Town and Country. Water Butts of all sizes. Bathing and Turtle Pulp Lent on Hire. Merchants supplied with all sorts of Packing Casks and Cases, at the trade prices. Casks, Pipes, and Utensils Bought or Exchanged. Pickling Tubs, oval and round, of various sizes. A set of Utensils sent to any part of the Country, by an order for payment in London. T. J. could advise all persons to take a note of this—"No. 3, Hungerford-street, three doors from the Strand."

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgiss," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

THE great Celebrity of the late Dr. WM. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, both as a Physician and Botanist, is too well known to require expatiating upon. He was eminently successful in applying the virtues of herbs and roots, as a radical cure for various disorders of the human body.

Dr. Robertson's VEGETABLE MEDICINE has never failed effecting a cure in all scorbutic and chronic disorders, bilious complaints, nervous diseases, and fevers in general. Innumerable documents, from persons of the highest respectability, attesting astonishing cures, are in the hands of the proprietor for inspection.

The medicine is sold in pint bottles, at eleven shillings each, and in quart bottles, one pound. Orders, inclosing a remittance, to be addressed to Dr. Robertson, No. 7, Bloomsbury-square, where it is sold by the sole proprietors; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 99, Fleet-market.

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS, prepared from the most choice stomachic and aperient Drugs of the Materia Medica, are proved to be unparalleled in the cure of Bilious Complaints, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Flatulency, Sick Head-ache, Heart-burn, habitual Costiveness, and other complaints incident to the alimentary canal; they are also singularly efficacious in the cure of Palsy, Gout, Worms, and the Jaundice, and a powerful restorative of the system after too free an indulgence at the table, as they strengthen the digestive organs, induce a healthy action of the Liver, and promote a free and regular circulation. Females at a certain period of life should never be without them. Prepared without Mercury, or any ingredient which may endanger health by cold, requiring neither confinement or restriction of diet, nor can their virtues be the least impaired by time or change of climate.

Prepared by the Proprietor, J. STIRLING, Chemist, &c., No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel; and may be had of E. Stirling, 20, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. Those only are genuine which are signed "J. Stirling" on the stamp label, with his own writing.

LOCKHART's never-failing Remedy for the TOOTH-ACHE.—Mr. LOCKHART respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, that from the repeated solicitations of those who have found instantaneous relief from the torment of the Tooth-Ache, by his truly fortunate discovery in a never-failing and certain Cure for one of the most grievous maladies to which human nature is subjected, he is now fully determined to give it that publicity to which it is so justly entitled. However excruciating the pain, and where extraction might be dreaded, or attended with difficulty or danger, the application of this remedy not only destroys the nerve entirely, without the slightest injury to the adjoining teeth, or hurt to the gums, but from its peculiar astringency, renders the hitherto diseased tooth perfectly firm in the socket, insensible to pain, and prevented from all further decay.

Sold in Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, duty included, by J. C. HOSE (late KNAPP and ARO,) 309, High Holborn, who is appointed wholesale agent; SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; NIX, Royal Exchange; and all respectable Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country.

None is Genuine unless signed L. Lockhart, on the Government Stamp.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERFUMER, and PERFUMER, No. 191, Fleet-street (Two doors from Fetter-lane), has the honour of returning thanks for the brilliant patronage conferred upon him since he commenced Business, and begs to assure the Fashionable World, that his fanciful faculties are constantly devoted to the production of new inventions in his highly important Profession. Moss's destinies are inseparably connected with fashion, and the taste displayed in his Saloon of Artificial Hair, will sufficiently distinguish him from the rank of Plebeian Coeffeurs, who having no talent of their own, are compelled to assume French names to impose upon a generous Public. Hair Cutting being now reduced to science, Ladies and Gentlemen cannot be too particular in the choice of an Artist, as London abounds with Pretenders, who only destroy what ought to be preserved and embellished: in fact they are Hostes humani Caritis. Moss personally, and with a chosen few Assistants of sterling ability, operate, and in the Art of Hair Cutting they claim and will maintain preeminence. Ladies Head Dresses, and all the paraphernalia of Oriental Hair in the highest style of fashion, and of Natural Curl, are ready for the approbation of the Elegantes. And in the manufacture of Gentlemen's Perruques and Scalps (secundum naturam) Moss challenges all the world. Hair Brushes upon Moss's peculiar construction, with an assortment of what is absolutely necessary for the Hair, will render his Establishment a desideratum of paramount importance, as Fleet-street has been long destitute of respectable Coeffeurs.

LONDON STOVE GRATE COMPANY, opposite the Mansion House (Manufactory, 54, Crutched Friars), respectfully return their best thanks to the public for the liberal support they have experienced, and beg to assure them that they will unremittingly endeavour to merit the future favours, by CONTINUING TO SELL SUPERIOR MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, for which they, since the commencement of the Establishment, have given such distinguished and decided proofs. They also solicit those who are building, furnishing, or modernizing their houses, to inspect their large and diversified assortment of fashionable Stoves, Fenders, and Fire-irons, both elegant and plain, under the most chaste designs, calculated either for the mansion or the cottage: likewise a variety of Kitchen Ranges, with or without Ovens, Boilers, and Steaming Apparatus, either on a small or extensive scale, and on highly approved and scientific principles, embracing economy with real utility; smoke, steam, winding, and vertical Roasting Jacks, in great variety.

The LONDON STOVE GRATE COMPANY beg leave to apprise the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen, that they can have stoves, ranges, &c. made in conformity with their own designs, and at a very short notice; palisading, staircase, and balcony railing, halconies, virandas, &c. executed in the reigning taste. Bells and alarums hung on unerring principles, with the utmost precision and neatness; iron chests and hookcases, cooking utensils, in copper, iron, and tin, and smith's work in all its departments. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of ascertaining the expense of fitting up their houses in any of the above branches, may be waited on in town or country, and furnished with an estimate; baths, hot-houses, green-houses, conservatories, churches, dwellings, manufactories, and warehouses, heated by steam or water, on a system of demonstrative advantage.—Patent, portable, warm, cold, and vapour baths, of the most simple construction, particularly recommended for hospitals, schools, bathing houses, as well as private families, the price from 5 guineas to 20, and upwards; the patent smoke dispersers, and various improvements for effectually curing smoky chimnies, are to be had at the above manufactory.—Prompt payment and reasonable stoves and Ranges set in town or country, by experienced workmen, on the most reasonable terms.—Please to observe—The London Stove Grate Company have no other Warehouse than the above-mentioned.—Old Ranges and Stoves taken in exchange.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. 85¾	Bank Stock 222½
Cons. Three per Cents. 86⅝	Long Annuities, 20⅜
Three and a half per Cents.	India Stock,
3½ per Cents. Reduced 93⅝	India Bonds,
Four per Cents. 103½	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 1 pm. par
Consols for Acc. 86⅞ ⅝ ½	

The following is an extract from the Paris papers of Friday:—

"NAPLES, Oct. 25.

"The official *Gazette* contains the following note:—

"In replying to an article in the *Moniteur* of Feb. 1, we remarked, that the amicable relations established between our Government and the Barbary Regencies, were never interrupted, and that the treaties concluded in 1816, with Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, were faithfully observed.

"Notwithstanding this, another French Journal has just stated, that the squadron of his Majesty was on the point of uniting itself with that of the King of Sardinia, to act against Tripoli, in consequence of new differences between the Bey and our Court. We can only answer this Journal as we answered the *Moniteur* at the time to which we refer.

MOSAIC GOLD.—We have already mentioned this important discovery. We understand it has received the patronage of his Majesty. We have seen a specimen of the metal, and consider it, in a national point of view, invaluable, from its universal applicability.

Hamburgh Papers to the 5th inst. arrived yesterday. The following are the only paragraphs worth translating:—

"STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25.

"This evening, at seven o'clock, their Majesties returned from their journey to Norway. The Crown Prince and Princess went to Westeras to meet them. The King immediately received the Members of the Council of State, and the first Civil and Military Authorities of the Capital, and dissolved the Regency, appointed during his absence.

"The English brig *Nautilus*, from Danjzic to Leith, was stranded, on the 24th October, off Wachmin; the crew were saved with great difficulty by the inhabitants of the coast."

EXCHANGES.

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—London, 39 11; Two months, 39 8.——Hamburgh, Nov. 4.—On London, 35 11; Two Us. 35 8.——Petersburg, Oct. 21.—On London, 10 17-32.——Berlin, Nov. 1.—On London, three months, 6 24½.——Vienna, Oct. 26.—On London, three months, 9 44.

A JUBILEE DINNER.—A few days since, Mr. Birch, coachmaker, of Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn, gave a dinner in commemoration of one of his workmen having completed fifty years in the establishment of himself and his predecessors. On this occasion he followed "the fashion of the days gone by," of inviting his neighbours, and all those in his employ, to partake of the festivity. Several professional gentlemen attended, and the evening went off with great hilarity. We notice the occasion more particularly, from a few incidents mentioned by Mr. B., who presided. He stated, that the first post-chaise built in England was in his house: that at that period, and it is within a century, the vehicle had but two wheels, and opened in the front, such as we now witness in the bathing machines at Margate, and other watering places at the sea side. He further stated, that even in the reign of George II., there were but few of this description of carriage in the country; that the funeral hearse of the same Monarch was built in his present residence, and that the Coronation Coach of George III. was launched from his establishment. In the great loft where the dinner was served, prints and drawings of the different vehicles furnished for the Royal Dynasty were exhibited, and that which excited a feeling of deep interest was the hand writing of the late lamented Princess Charlotte, approving the model of the carriage which was afterwards built for herself and Prince Leopold.

BOW-STREET.—(POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.)—James Whalley, who underwent an examination on Tuesday last, was again brought up on Friday. He stood charged with having received a 20l. note from his brother, W. Whalley, who was a letter carrier in the Post-Office, and who was, subsequent to the time the note in question ought to have been delivered in a letter sent to Mr. Howell, of Vincent-square, convicted and sentenced to transportation, knowing it to be stolen. The prisoner disappeared from his lodgings, in February last, and was not taken until the 2d instant. The prisoner in his defence denied any guilty knowledge in the transaction, and said that he received the 20l. note from his brother in payment of sundry sums which the latter had borrowed from him to make up his payments at the Post-office. He was merely called Jones by his master at Barnet in consequence of his having been hired from the service of a Mr. Jones in Ratcliffe-highway.—The prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

MR. ANDREW CLARKE, of Lower Grosvenor-street, dentist, has published *Practical Directions for Preserving the Teeth*, and an improved method for supplying their loss, &c. &c.—He lays claim to no profound skill in general anatomy; but the accounts which he, in the first part of his work, gives of the component parts of the organs of mastication, the diseases to which those organs are exposed, the means by which those diseases may be prevented before they take place, and cured or mitigated afterwards, show a very extensive knowledge of all that part of the subject which is necessary for his purpose. The directions given for mitigating the pain with which infants cut their teeth, and for the general preservation of the teeth of adults, both as to beauty and durability, are plain and sensible; and when, in the second part of the book, he comes to treat of the proper substance of which to make artificial teeth, and the best mode of making them, his remarks cannot fail of being useful both to the public and to professional men. Upon this part of the subject he complains, and complains justly, that the published matter is deficient, both in quantity and in quality; and there is no doubt, that if those who are eminent in the profession were to make their mode of operating a little better known, the greatest benefits would result from it. Though the profession of the dentist be solely an art, it is difficult to prevent people from attaching to it some portion of that mystery in which they clothe the medical profession, and the consequence is, that the door is set wide for quacks and impostors. Upon these Mr. Clark has no mercy; but, as he points them out by their deeds, and not by their names, the public have all the advantage, and they have no ground of complaint. From the notice of the artificial palate, we should conclude that it is a very complete and superior invention, and cannot fail to benefit those for whom it is intended. We have been thus induced to speak of Mr. Clark's book in general terms, because the subject is not one that admits either of analysis or quotation. We think the book a useful one, and, as such, we recommend it to our readers.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 11, 1825.

2d Regt. Life Guards—Capt. C. Barton to be Major, by purchase, vice Vyse, promoted; Lieut. J. M'Douall to be Captain, by purchase, v Barton; Cornet and Sub Lieut. Sir W. Scott, Bart., to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v M'Douall; H. L. Bulwer, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, v Scott 7th Regt. Dragoon Guards, Lieut. T. Hunter, from the h p, to be Paymaster, v G. Lawrence, who returns to his former h p of Ensign—2d Regt. Dragoons, Major J. Grey to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchase, v Hankin, who retires; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lord A. W. M. Hill to be Major, by purchase, v Grey; Lieut. R. T. Fawcett to be Captain, without purchase; Cornet W. Hull to be Lieutenant, v Fawcett—9th Regt. Light Dragoons, F. Willis, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, v Rumley, promoted—16th Ditto, Lieut. C. R. Cureton to be Captain, by purchase, v Ellis, promoted—17th Ditto, Capt. F. G. D'Arcey Marquis of Carmarthen, from the h p, to be Captain, v W. Locke, who exchanges, receiving the difference—1st Regt. Foot, Ensign and Adjt. J. Richardson to have the rank of Lieutenant—4th Ditto, Ensign E. H. Clarke, from the 98th Foot, to be Ensign v Clarke, who exchanges—6th Ditto, Ensign W. Eyre, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Stuart, promoted; W. Curteis, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Eyre—8th Ditto, J. Howard, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Deshon, promoted in the 33d Foot—19th Ditto, Capt. D. Dobbin to be Major, v. Lemm, dec.; Lieut. T. Hamilton to be Captain, v Dobbin; Ensign J. Robinson to be Lieutenant, v Hamilton—21st Ditto, Lieut. W. Boyle, from h p 27th Foot, to be Paymaster, v R. Creser, who retires upon h p—24th Ditto, A. G. Blachford, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Sturgeon, promoted—25th Ditto, —Major C. Chambers, from h p, to be Major, v V. W. Hompesch, who exchanges 33d Ditto, Lieut. G. Whannel to be Captain, v Sutherland, dec.—41st Ditto, E. W. Childers to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Gossip, promoted; Ensign C. W. P. Magra, from the 77th Foot, to be Ensign, v Childers—51st Ditto, Ensign W. Gordon, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Matthews, promoted; C. A. Arney, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Gordon—52d Ditto, Lieut. G. J. Smart, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v Love, promoted—60th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Galiffe, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase; Brevet Major L. L. Thurn to be Major, v Galiffe—Lieut. R. B. Heslop to be Captain, vice L. Thurm—74th Ditto, Lieut. J. Crips, from h p 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v R. Davies, who exchanges—77th Ditto, C. F. B. Jones, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Magra, appointed to the 41st Foot—84th Ditto, C. Adair, Gent., to be be Ensign, by purchase, v Forbes, promoted in the 17th Foot—87th Ditto, Ensign N. M. Doyle to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Ship, who retires—98th Ditto, Ensign J. Clarke, from the 4th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Clarke, who exchanges—1st West India Regiment, Lieut. S. Kent, from h p 60th Foot, to be Paymaster, v J. Mackay, who retires upon h p—Ceylon Regt., Lieut. D. Keogh, from h p 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be Hospital Assistants to the Forces: W. Lucas, Gent. v. Wilson, appointed to the 96th Foot; A. Callander, Gent. v. Home, appointed to the 85th Foot; D. Dumbreck, Gent. v. Kemlo, appointed to the 59th Foot; M. Baillie, M.D. v. Ellson, appointed to the 50th Foot; T. Williams, M.D. v. Munro, appointed to the 7th Foot.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. A. F. Ellis, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Major of Infantry, by purchase.—To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase, Lieut. T. I. W. Freeman, from the 37th Foot; Lieut. W. Gossip, from the 41st Foot; Lieut. J. Steuart, from the 30th Foot; Lieut. G. Hogarth, from the 42d Foot; Lieut. G. Chichester, from the 59th Foot.—To be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase, Ensign C. Sturgeon, from the 24th Foot.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCIES.

T. ELVEY and J. ELVEY, Castle-street, Holborn, stationer.
T. MILLIGAN, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, haberdasher.
H. STRATTON, Chapel-place, Stratford, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. WEST and R. DOREN, Golden-square, tailors, Sols. Messrs. Robinson and Hine, Charter-house-square.

W. BLIZARD, Petersham, butcher. Sols. Messrs. Hume and Smith, Great James-street.

T. MUNDAY, Great Marlhorough-street, cheesemonger. Sol. Mr. J. Bugby, Clerkenwell-close.

S. FILNEY, Harlesdon-green, Harrow-road, bricklayer. Sol. Mr. J. Robinson, Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly.

T. WALSH, Preston, Lancashire, grocer. Sol. Mr. Norris, John-street, Bedford-row.

J. EARLE, Liverpool, corn dealer. Sol. Mr. E. Chester, Staple-inn.

S. ORTON, Atherstone, Warwickshire, woolstapler. Sols. Messrs. Heming and Baxter, Gray's-inn-place.

E. BOLTON and W. SPARROW, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, upholsterers. Sol. Mr. T. Parker, 3, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

T. GOODYEAR, Aldersgate-street, straw-hat-manufacturer. Sols. Messrs. Birkett, Tayler, and Cox, Cloak-lane.

G. T. WATT, Old-street, St. Luke's, linen-draper. Sol. Mr. W. James, Walbrook.

E. JUPP, Camden-town, builder. Sols. Messrs. Saunders and Bailey, 11, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

A. V. FULLJAMES, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, linen-draper. Sol. Mr. Farris, 27, Surrey-street, Strand.

W. WILLIAMS and W. SCOTT, Broad-court, Long-acre, wine and spirit merchants. Sols. Messrs. Jay and Byles, 5, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn.

J. EDWARDS, Thames-bank, near Vauxhall-bridge, iron-founder. Sol. Mr. Chuter, 14, Water-lane, Blackfriars.

W. GILES, Heston, Middlesex, dealer. Sol. Mr. J. Reilly, Clement's-inn.

W. MILLER, Fresh-wharf, Lower Thames-street, warehouseman and agent. Sols. Messrs. J. and S. Pearce, St. Swithin's-lane.

C. BUCHANAN, Woolwich, shoe-maker. Sol. Mr. G. Score, Token-house-yard.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County and County and City of Gloucester, and of the County and City of Bristol.

Royal South Gloucester Militia—Humphrey Austin, jun., to be Captain, vice Lucas, resigned.

Royal North Gloucester Militia—Thomas Cox, Gent., to be Ensign.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCIES.

J. N. Tounier, Haymarket, restaurateur.
B. Eatty, Beaufort-row, Chelsea, bricklayer.
J. Pearce, Church-passage, Guildhall, warehouseman.
L. B. Sapio, Alpha Cottages, Regent's Park, music seller.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Lewis, Langibby, Monmouthshire, dealer. Sols. Messrs. Clarke, Richards and Medcalfe, Chancery-lane.

J. Jennings, Liverpool, soap-boiler. Sol. Mr. Wheeler, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

H. Fell, Grocer's Hall-court, Poultry, general merchant. Sol. Mr. Brough, Shoreditch.

J. Pollard, Penton-row, Walworth-road, umbrella-maker. Sols. Messrs. Winter and Williams, Bedford-row.

W. Elgar, Castle-street, Holborn, coal-merchant. Sol. Mr. Wood, Richmond-buildings.

A. Wilkie, Duke-street, Portland-place, Marylebone, upholsterer. Sol. Mr. Ward, Charles-street, Covent-garden.

G. Parminter, Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-merchant. Sols. Messrs. Rhodes and Burch, New Inn,

W. Carrington, Fore-street, cheesemonger. Sol. Mr. Pearson, Union-court, Broad-street.

S. Norris, Cobham-row, Coldbath-fields, common-brewer. Sol. Mr. Price St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

J. Honeybourn, Portsea, builder. Sol. Messrs. Naylor, Great Newport-street, Long-Acre.

J. Bannister, Worcester, innkeeper, Sols. Messrs. Williams and White, Lincoln's Inn.

T Green, Ledbury, Herefordshire, corn-dealer. Sol. Mr. Beverley, Garden-court, Temple,

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 29, J. Clark, Montreal, North America, merchant.—Nov. 29. P. Elen, Woburn, Bedfordshire, draper.—Nov. 12, W. H. Stevens, Hedge-row, Islington, earthenware-dealer.—Nov. 19, G. Gardiner, St. John-street, Middlesex, ironmongers.—Nov. 29, J. Crosbie and J. Crosbie, Durand's-wharf, Rotherhithe, mast-makers.—Nov. 29, J. Goldscheider, Little St. Thomas Apostle, merchant.—Nov. 12, H. Searle, Strand, boot-maker.—Dec. 10, W. Honeyset, Dalston, Saint John's, Hackney, builder.—Dec. 3, M. Waistell, Conduit-street, Bond-street, milliner.—Nov. 10, P. Houghton and S. P. Houghton, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, leather-sellers.—Nov. 30, J. E. Dixon, Liverpool, merchant, —Dec. 7, J. Prothero, Bedwellty, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper.—Nov. 29, T. Ketland and J. Adams, Birmingham, gun-makers.—Nov. 29, T. Fairclough, Liverpool, slater.—Nov. 30, W Compton, Birmingham, linen-draper.—Dec. 6, J. Byrne, Liverpool, merchant.—Dec. 1, G. Hodgson, Liverpool, grocer.—Nov. 29, J Millward, Redditch, Worcestershire, needle-maker.

CERTIFICATES.—Nov. 29.

J. Jarman, Bath, haberdasher.—D. Lloyd, Bankside, Southwark, timber-merchant. T. B. Manning, Portsea, music-seller.—T. Butcher, Holborn, victualler.—J. Thackeray, Garratt, Manchester, cotton-spinner.—S. Lamb, Cheapside, hatter.—T. Bowden, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, stationer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Campbell and M. Campbell, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers.—W. J. Glover and J. Gardner, Milk-street, Cheapside, embossers.—R. Bowen and W. Green, Water-lane Tower-street, wine-merchants.—H. Cooper and M. Beeve, Beccles, Suffolk, milliners.—J. Creswell and Co., Exeter.—J. Jones and J. D. Saxey, North Audley-street, victuallers.—J. Milner and W. Agar, Leeds, sawyers.—R. Swarbrick and T. Jackson, Ince, Lancashire, coal-merchants.—J. Andrew and R. Broad, Manchester, provision-dealers.—J. Archer and E. Bedall, Colchester-street, Whitechapel, smiths.—C. Lewis and T. Davies, Cardigan, dealers in Foreign and British spirits.—E. Fletcher and M. Gilbert, Erith, Kent, farmers.—J. Travis and Co. Castle Mill, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.—H. G. Beard, sen. and H. G. Beard, jun. Lincoln, merchants.—G. Cunningham and N. Johnson, Liverpool, seedsmen.—T. Blinman and T. Gadd, Bristol, braziers.—J. Munsden and . Murgatroyd, Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire malsters.—T. B. Dickinson and J. T. Fisher, Leeds, cloth-manufacturers.—G. Bradshaw and J. Duncalf. Macclesfield, hat-manufacturers.—C. Queen and Co. Liverpool, wine-merchants

CANDLES.—Spring-made Stores, 6½d.; highly-scented moulds, waxed wicks, 8d.; finest wax lights, 3s. 2d.; palace ditto, all sizes, 2s. 9d.; fine sperm and composition, 2s. 4d. per lb. Store mottled soap, 72s.; ditto, yellow, 4s. per cwt. of 112lbs.; plain Windsor, 10d. per lb.; scented ditto and palm bars, 12d.; brown Windsor, 16d. Purified sperm oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon; second ditto, 3s. 6d. The above are of the first quality, as no second price article is made or sold at ROBERTS'S Manufactory, 38, Chandos-street, three doors from St. Martin's-lane. Cash only. Letters to be paid. Packed with care for the country; delivered in town.—An excellent [illegible], price 1s.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, a complete Series of Specimens, illustrative of the improved System lately introduced by the Author of "Practical Directions for preserving the Teeth," &c., may be viewed daily at Mr. J. P. Clark's, 5, King-street, Holborn; where every operation connected with the teeth is performed in the best style of the art, on very moderate terms. Decayed teeth successfully treated, without pain or extracting.—N.B. Circassian Tooth Powder.

The attention of families, and all who value a good set of teeth, is respectfully called to the above far-famed article, as well for its intrinsic excellence, as the directions respecting the teeth which accompany each box.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Claret, St. Julien	48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s		
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	St. Peray, dry and spark.	72s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Chablis	63s
Bucellas	36s to 42s	Hermitage, Red and White	96s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s; Jamaica Rum, 15s; Brandy, 25s per gallon.—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis.—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cyder Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

ELEGANT COATS, cut and made to fit in a very superior manner, from the very best Saxony cloths, from 2l. 18s. to the finest Blacks and Blues, 3l. 15s. Trowsers, 18s. to the best double-milled Cassimeres, 30s. Fashionable Waistcoats, 7s to 14s. Merchants and Captains who export the best sort of gentlemen's clothes, will do well to inspect the cloths and garments made, warranted equal to any house in London, and orders to any amount executed with the greatest dispatch. A liberal discount for ready money. Boat Cloaks, Riding, Driving, or Box Coats, in the greatest variety,

At J. ALBERT's, Tailor and Draper,

47, Fish-street Hill, Seven Doors from the Monument.

CHEAP SPERMACETI OIL of the Best Quality, at Ten per Cent. under the usual Charge.—J. SMETHURST, No. 138, New Bond-street, the Original Oil and Patent Lamp Warehouse, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, the Public, Club and Coffee Houses, Hotel and Tavern Keepers (J. S. being an Importer), he SELLS the BEST REFINED SPERMACETI OIL, equal in colour and burning to any in London, at the lowest price, for Ready Money. One single trial will convince the purchaser of the truth of his assertion. The Oil will be found far superior in quality to what is called Spermaceti by Oil-venders. May be had in any quantity; bottle and cask to be paid for if required for the country.—Patent Lamps for every purpose to be purchased at his Show-rooms as above.—N.B. Cottons and Glasses of every description. Lamps repaired.—At 138, New Bond-street, nine doors from Grosvenor-street.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS—HOLYHEAD, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor—LIVERPOOL, through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle, and Congleton—BRISTOL, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne, and Chippenham—BATH and EXETER, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton, and Collumpton—EXETER, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford, and Dorchester—MANCHESTER, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke, and Macclesfield—BIRMINGHAM (in 13 hours)—through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles)—CARLISLE and EDINBURGH, through Chorley, Preston, and Garstang—CHESTER, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham—KIDDERMINSTER, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge—NORWICH, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich—MILFORD HAVEN, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

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BIRTHS.

The lady of Robert Wilmot Horton, Esq. M.P. of a son.
At Bath, the lady of the Rev. J. R. Hopper, of a daughter.
In Jersey, the lady of Commissary-General Pipon, of a daughter.
At Port Louis, Mauritius, the lady of E. Blackburn, Esq., Chief Judge of that Island, of a daughter.
Mrs. Thomas Martyr, of a daughter.
Mrs. John Edridge, of a daughter.
Mrs. Brailsford Bright, of a son.
The Lady of Thomas Perry, Esq. of a daughter.
The Lady of Sir Arthur Chichester, of a son.

MARRIED.

Sir William Heathcote, Bart. of Hursley Park, in the County of Southampton, to the Hon. C. F. Perceval, daughter of Lord Arden.

Sir John Thomas Claridge, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, to Miss M. P. Scott, eldest daughter of Vice Admiral Scott.

Richard James Lane, Esq. to Sophia, fifth daughter of Edward Hodges, Esq. of Clapham Common.

George William Wilgress, Esq. to Frances Barbara, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Farquhar.

Sir John Thomas Claridge, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, to Miss M. P. Scott, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Scott.

DIED.

George Phillip, second son of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Petre, aged 16 months.

On Monday evening, in Lancaster-place, Mrs. Byrne, wife of Mr. N. Byrne, of the Morning Post.

Mrs. Justina Dunbar, widow of the deceased George Gun Munro, Esq. of Pointzfield.

Charles Waistell, Esq. of Camden Town.
Mary, wife of Henry Bromfield, Esq.
At New York, Selina, wife of the Chevalier de Figaniere e Morao, Consul-General.
Ferdinand de Medina, Esq. of the Stock Exchange.
Isaac Aguillar, Esq. late of Devonshire-square.
At Lisbon, D. N. Ribeiro, Esq. late of Abchurch-lane and Woburn-place.
Brooke Rynd, Esq. late of the Island of St. Vincent.
Robert William, the infant child of W. Wilberforce, jun. Esq.
Edward Francis Colston, Esq.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 28. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1825. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, Shakspeare's ROMEO and JULIET; Juliet, by a young Lady (her third appearance on any Stage).—To conclude with (11th time at this Theatre) the Grand Historic Pantomime-Drama, in 2 Parts, called DE LA PEROUSE, or, the Desolate Island.

On Tuesday, (79th time) Weber's Romantic Opera of Der Freischutz, with, 1st time at this Theatre, (in one Act) The Sleep-Walker, and De La Perouse.

On Wednesday, will be produced, a Comic Opera, in three Acts, taken from Dumaniant's Comedy of " Guerre Ouverte ; on, Ruse Contre Ruse" and " The Midnight Hour," called THE WAGER, or the Midnight Hour.

On Thursday, an Opera.

On Friday, (32nd time) Faustus, and De La Perouse.

On Saturday, an Opera.

The Comedy of The Rivals will be repeated in the course of next week.

Weber's Opera of Der Freischutz, will be performed every Tuesday; and the Romantic Drama of Faustus, every Friday till further notice.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Under the Management of the New Proprietors, Messrs. Terry and Yates.

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MONDAY, November 22, and during the week, will be produced, for the nineteenth time, THE PILOT, or a Tale of the Sea. Founded on the popular Novel of that title. After which the favourite Burletta, in one Act, called The MARRIED BACHELOR. To conclude with CURIOSITY CURED!

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MR. WARDE, OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—In the course of next week will be published, by W. Kenneth, at his Dramatic Repository, No. 22, Great Russell-street, Covent garden, an EXCELLENT LIKENESS of this Gentleman, engraved by Woolnoth, from an original Drawing by C. Thurston, British Museum.—W. Kenneth respectfully informs his Friends and the Public the Subscription List is now open for Proof Impressions, and is rapidly filling.

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Sixty approved and fashionable Airs, selected from the works of the most esteemed authors, in two books, each 5s.

In offering this work to the notice of the young practitioners on the Violoncello, the Author flatters himself they will find it extremely useful: and as the general complaint with amateurs of this manly instrument is, that the arrangement of authors are mostly too difficult, affording little or no amusement to the student, he has in the above work endeavoured to blend amusement with instruction.

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This work is so arranged as to produce all those striking effects required in this celebrated composition.

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THE LOVER's MISTAKE, a Ballad, the Words by T. H. BAYLY, Esq. the Music by M. Balfe, price 2s.

CHERRY RIPE (Second edition) a Cavatina, the Music by C. E. Horn, price 2s.

The above songs are now singing by Madame Vestris, with the most rapturous applause, in Mr. Poole's new and popular comedy of Paul Pry.

Published by J. WILLIS and Co. Royal Musical Repository, 55, St. James's-street, London, and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin; where may be found every variety of Grand, Cabinet, Cottage, Square, and Circular Piano-Fortes: also Harps, by the most approved makers, at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

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NEW MUSIC.—THE ARROWS OF LOVE. The celebrated Cavatina, as sung by Madame Vestris. Composed by W. West, 2s.---DESERTED COTTAGE. Sung by Mrs. Waylett. Composed by R. W. Evans, 1s. 6d.---AH! DIN I SWEAR! Sung by Mr. Melrose. Composed by W. West, 1s. 6d.

The above popular Songs are just published, by R. W. Evans, 146, Strand, near Somerset House.

" TO you dear Maid," New Song, the words by J. B. Thompson, Esq. the music arranged by J. Lambley, price 1s. 6d. This song is founded on a beautiful Venetian Air, which, for elegance and simplicity, may vie with the popular air, " Sweet Home;" likewise, by the same Author, " Love breathe in every plant and flower," 1s. 6d. Second Edition, of a selection from the vocal compositions of Rossini, united to original English words, the Poetry by Jas. Mackenzie, Esq., the Airs, arranged by J. R. Stevenson, Esq. price 12s.; may be had single. " Giovinetto Cavalier," by Holst, price 2s.—Published by Wm. Rose, 53, Strand.

LINCOLN'S INN PLACE.—At a GENERAL MEETING held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on the 5th November, 1825, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee appointed for considering the best means of effecting the projected OPENING from Carey-street to Pickett-place, Strand—

Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart. in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee was read by Sir John D. Paul, and Resolutions to the following effect were unanimously adopted.

1st. That the most eligible mode of attaining the proposed object will be by the erection of Fire-proof Chambers on each side of the intended Opening.

2nd. That the amount required for carrying the plan into effect, has been estimated at 210,000l., and that the Chambers, when let, will at a reasonable computation produce a net rental of 12,000l. per annum.

3d. That application be made to Parliament for powers necessary to the accomplishment of this undertaking, and that the sum of 210,000l. be raised and vested in Trustees as a fund, to be called, " The Commissioners' Fund for effecting a regulated communication between Pickett-place, Strand, and Carey-street, opposite Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields."

4th. That as it will be necessary, in compliance with the Standing Orders of the House of Lords, that Three-fourths of the Capital required should be paid up by the individual proprietors, and the amount deposited in the Bank of England, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or in the Public Funds, the proposed Capital be raised by 100l. Subscriptions, of which a deposit of 5l. upon each 100l. subscription be paid at the time of subscribing into the Banking-house of Messrs. Snow, Paul, and Paul, in the names of the Provisional Trustees; and that a further sum of 70l. in respect of each 100l. subscription be paid by instalments, on or before the days following, viz:—25l. on or before the 25th day of January next, 20l. on or before the 20th day of February next, and 25l. on or before the 25th day of March next; so that the Three-fourths of the proposed Capital may be paid into the Bank of England, or invested, as required by such Standing Orders; and further, that the balance of 25l. on each 100l. subscription be called for at such period or periods as to the Committee may appear advisable. In case of default in payment of the instalments, the deposit be forfeited.

5th. That the subscriptions be paid into the hands of Messrs. Snow, Paul, and Paul, in the names of the following Gentlemen, as Provisional Trustees for that purpose only, viz.:—

Sir John Dean Paul, Bart.	Henry Jeremy, Esq.
Sir Francis Oumanney	George Delmar, Esq.
Richard Twining, Esq.	

6th. That the Committee be requested to continue their services, for the purposes of giving the notices of the intended application to Parliament, and for any other purposes which may be necessary; and that they be requested to call a General Meeting of Subscribers as early as possible after a thousand subscriptions of 100l. each be filled up.

7th. That the Committee be requested to give such publicity to the proceedings of this meeting as they may deem advisable.

8th. That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to Sir John D. Paul, Bart. for his landable endeavours to promote the success of the undertaking, and for his polite and impartial conduct in the chair.

It is intended that the several buildings and works to be erected and performed shall be offered to general competition, and be executed by contract, subject to the direction of the Committee.

The Plans, which have been submitted to the Committee, may be inspected at the Bankers.

SEPTIMUS BURTON,
November, 1825. 11, Lincoln's-inn.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Yesterday an attempt was made to assassinate Emanuel de Las Cases, son of Count Las Cases, as he was returning from his father's plantation to Paris, about eight o'clock in the evening. When about twenty paces from the house, he was attacked by an individual who stabbed him with a dagger in the left side. His card-case, filled with visiting tickets, fortunately averted the blow, which, however, inflicted a slight wound that bled profusely. He seized the assassin by the collar, and knocked him down, when another villain struck him a deep wound on the left thigh, and then escaped, while M. Las Cases cried in vain for assistance. The latter then proceeded towards his father's residence, but fell on the way from loss of blood. The servants found him a few paces from the door, and carried him in. Neither of the wounds, however, are dangerous. Before he had left the house he saw the two men walking up and down near it. The motive for such a ferocious act is unknown. M. Las Cases says that one of the men spoke French imperfectly. A patrol extraordinary was immediately ordered to the house, and though diligent search has been made by the National Guards, the assassins are not yet detected.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—The first step taken by the Duke de l'Infantado has been to examine the proceedings relative to the affair of Bessieres; he read attentively all the papers, and found among them an order from the King for the arrest of fourteen other persons, four of whom are Bishops, which Messrs. Zea and Recacho did not carry into effect, on the pretext that great moderation was necessary in such delicate circumstances. His Excellency has seen how the conspiracy was organised, and has begun to think the matter more serious than it was represented to him. He found that the first Minister and the Superintendant of Police had acted with great circumspection, and could not do less than confess it. This discovery, and some others, must have shewn him that he himself was not initiated in the high mysteries of the apostolic party, and that he might be only their dupe. At least it is to reflections of this nature that people ascribe the delay of the new Minister to strike the great blows which are so impatiently expected by those who have raised him to the Ministry. It is not a little singular, that since the change of Ministry, the Duke should have had a long conference with M. de Zea. Alarmed at what he found in the documents respecting Bessieres, he wrote to the Ex-Minister for information. M. Zea replied, that he would wait upon him, which he did, and they parted well satisfied with the explanation that had taken place. The Duke afterwards sent for M. Recacho, and spoke to him of the same affair. The latter assured him that not only what he had seen was certain, but that the Captain-General of Catalonia had since informed him of two conspiracies in that province; that the King was acquainted with these details, as his Majesty had given an express order to send him a daily report of all he heard relative to the conspirators: which order he strictly obeyed. The Duke requested him to communicate the same information to him. It seems certain that several Ambassadors have spoken with much energy to the Duke de l'Infantado, and told him they were resolved to oppose all kind of re-action and persecution, which has produced some sensation among the Apostolic party.

LISBON, OCT. 23.—We have just received direct from Rio Janeiro news of the highest importance. I avail myself of the departure of a courier, who has to carry dispatches to Madrid, to communicate to you a part of the news, wich appears to me of general interest. You may be assured of its accuracy.

The treaty signed at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 29, has completely made good the intelligence which I sent you. The title of Emperor, given by this treaty to his Most Faithful Majesty, is nothing but a simple personal homage paid to the reigning King by his son; but this title, purely honorary, does not give the Sovereign of Portugal any species of influence in the internal or external affairs of Brazil, as the King of Sardinia, who has the titles of King of Cyprus and of Jerusalem, exercises not the least influence in those countries.

Private letters from Rio Janeiro contain news on two other subjects of the highest importance. The one would lead us to believe that the Emperor Don Pedro will immediately make a voyage to Europe, to offer personally his homage to his august father, and to cement his reconciliation with him after the great act of dissimulation which secured to him the Imperial Crown of Brazil: the other, that the English having accepted those conditions which the American Republics had wished her to undertake, to bring to a termination the discussions pending between the Government of Brazil and that of Buenos Ayres, respecting the territory of Monte Video, Sir Charles Stuart had commenced the negotiations on this subject with a great probability of success.

It should be borne in mind, that the Portuguese, the estimable and true friends of their country, did not hesitate, for some months past, to second the views of Great Britain, in order to facilitate to her ease the means of adopting a system of unity in South America, by which she might protect, with the support of her name, the great changes which have taken place there. Now that a treaty has been signed with Brazil, these same Portuguese expect that England will be eager to justify this confidence in her, by employing, without delay, her vast credit and influence, in order that the Portuguese nation may at length obtain the constitution which has been promised to it."

COPENHAGEN, Nov 1.—After various discussions in several Danish papers respecting the pecuniary circumstances of the Clergy in Denmark, Count Holstein has demonstrated, in the *Skilderie*, that in similar circumstances the Clergymon is much more burdened with taxes than the farmer: and that is, therefore, highly desirable that more relieff should be afforded the servants of religion. The first opportunity, he says, now offers for such a benefit, since next year the 10th centenary of the introduction of Christianity into Denmark is to be celebrated; for it was in 826 that King Harald Blanzahn, on his journey to the Emperor Lewis, was the first Dane who was baptized at Ingelheim, and brought back with him Augrarius, the Apostle of the Danes. The Count observes, that it would be a most suitable act of justice to take this opportunity of relieving the Clergy from the oppressive burden of worldly cares.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Macclesfield Herald.*)

We publish a second edition for the purpose of announcing to our readers the answer received this evening from the Lords of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to the Memorial presented to them by the Silk Manufacturers and Throwsters of this Town, on the subject of the importation of Foreign Silk Goods:—

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
11th November, 1825.

SIR,—The Lords of Committee of Privy Council for Trade having had under their consideration the Memorial transmitted in your letter of the 8th ult. stating, on behalf of the Silk Manufacturers and Silk Throwsters of Macclesfield, that their interests can only be sustained by an indefinite continuance of the present prohibition of foreign wrought Silk, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Petitioners, that their Lordships see no sufficient grounds to induce them to recommend or countenance any proposal to Parliament, having for its object to postpone the period at which foreign wrought Silks are to be admitted for consumption in the United Kingdom, or to alter the conditions of that admission. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS LACK.

To Mr. S. Higginbotham, Macclesfield.

(From the *Greenock Advertiser*, Nov. 11.)

COMET STEAM BOAT.—Repeated failures have occurred in the attempt to raise the Comet since our last. To-day the steamboats have been busy in getting a proper hold of the vessel, and it is confidently expected that they will be able to raise her at six o'clock, when it will be ebb tide.

A little after ten o'clock this forenoon, a body was discovered floating in Gourock Bay, and was ascertained to be that of Alexander Gray, the piper of the *Comet*; his face and hands were dreadfully lacerated. It was supposed that he had several hundred pounds entrusted to his charge: all, however, found on his person was five pounds one shilling in paper, two pounds seventeen shillings in silver, and four pence in copper money; also a letter addressed Mr. Peter Cameron, merchant in Greenock, with one pound sterling, and one to Donald M'Intosh, care of Mr. D. M'Lean, manufacturer, No. 35, Portland-street, Glasgow, all of which are in safe custody; he was interred in the Gourock burying ground at half-past eleven.

Mrs. Gallacher, wife of the pedlar of that name, lost in the *Comet*, has been in Gourock these many days. She is a decently dressed woman; is seen continually walking along the sea beach, and her grief was truly affecting on the body of Gray being brought into the church-yard.

We notice with regret the following statement from the *Inverness Journal* of the 8th inst.:—The body of Mrs. Sutherland was found about mid-day, but so dreadfully mutilated that it was found impracticable to take the body from the water. Now the truth is, which we can vouch on unquestionable authority, that the body had not been at all injured by the trolling-iron, and bore fewer indications of natural decay than several bodies which had been earlier found. The measure of coffining afloat in this case, was adopted altogether from a sentiment of deep regret to the memory and remains of a distinguished lady, and the feelings of her afflicted relatives, that they might have the satisfaction of knowing that the body had not been exposed on the beach to the view of the crowd assembled there.

(From the *Manx Rising Sun* of Saturday last.)

DISTURBANCES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—On Friday last a proctor or sub-proctor, with servants, horses, and carts, of the Duke of Atholl, and of the Lord Bishop, went into the parish of Kirk Christ Rushen to collect the tithe of potatoes; they had succeeded in taking away during the day, and without obstruction, a quantity of potatoes. Near the close of the day a number of men of the labouring classes assembled, and having overturned the carts, committed acts of personal violence on the persons engaged in collecting the said tithes, and also broke the windows of a house to which the proctors, &c. had for safety retired. They also violently assaulted two individuals who had attempted to interpose, and threatened the persons and properties of others. Previous to the overturning of the carts, &c. it has been asserted irritating words uttered by the collectors hastened, if not occasioned, the violence which ensued.

On Saturday morning the High Bailiff of Castletown, by directions, as is understood, of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, repaired to the parish, and having taken examinations on oath, issued warrants, and took into custody, with the assistance of the civil officers, two of the persons concerned in the violence done to the persons and properties of individuals, and committed them to jail in Castle Rushen. On Monday constables were sent to execute warrants against the other offenders, but the constables were driven out of the parish.

The Lieutenant-Governor having, as is understood, expressed his determination to carry into effect the warrants issued by the High Bailiff, E. Gawne, Esq. captain of the parish, supposed that his authority and influence in the parish, aided by the High Bailiff, would enable them to secure the offenders. The exertions, however, of these gentlemen, proved unsuccessful; they apprehended two men, one of whom only was committed to jail, the other being rescued. During this period no act of violence was offered to the Captain of the parish, nor to the High Bailiff, nor to the persons nor properties of any other individuals, saving some not very gentle squeezes by a few of the fair sex on Monday to some of the constables, and also excepting some acts of violence which occurred on the Wednesday, under the following circumstances:—

Mr. M'Crone despatched some horses, carts, &c. under the command of a person of the name of Cobb, to persist in collecting the potatoes, and requesting the High Bailiff to order constables to accompany the party on this embassy, who, good-naturedly, perhaps incautiously, were prevailed on to allow some of the constables to go. The people, in great bodies, assembled to guard the potatoes, saying if they were to die, they might as well be killed outright as be starved to death for want of their food, the means by which they lived—the potatoes; an altercation took place between the parties, and this Cobb produced a pistol, and pointing it to some of the party, snapped it; on which the pistol was wrested from his hand, and the poor man was *robbed* in good earnest.

Sun-Office, four o'clock, p.m.—The military have just received orders to march to Bishop's Court,—and a deputation of farmers is reported to have waited on Mr. M'Crone concerning the state of the public mind. We have not time to say more—but we sincerely hope that peace will be permanently restored.

We have this moment on going to press, received "Patricius's" letter, announcing that last night the Proctor of Kirk Patrick's haggard, and a house, containing tithe potatoes, have been burned, as also a building of the Rev. Mr. Cottier's, containing the same. This shameful example of violence and insubordination, we trust, will not be followed by other parishes. The perpetrators are the greatest enemies to their own cause, and afford the organ of the party a plausible pretext for defaming them. They will, no doubt, identify these violent proceedings with the people's causes of complaint in the mode adopted in collecting the green crops, for the purpose of exciting the odium of disaffection in all those who legally resist the arbitrary mandates of the proctors. We, however, rely with perfect confidence on the Lieutenant-Governor, who will, no doubt, punish the offenders, and restore peace and good order. The best remedy to prevent similar expressions of violence, would be a law to render every parish liable to the expences so incurred. This would render it the interest of every inhabitant to put down all acts of violence; and, we hope, that it will meet the attention of the House of Keys.

DUMFRIES, Nov. 15.—The curlers being prevented, by the openness of the two last winters, from enjoying their excellent and manly amusement, hailed the late frost with raptures which curlers only have experienced. With increasing pleasure, and no doubt with increasing anxiety, they observed its continued intensity, till Saturday last, when several individuals belonging to the barony of Dalswinton sallied forth, determined to "try their hand" on the frozen loch. Five successive games were played, when the party partook of refreshment upon the ice. Each individual remarked the early and inauspicious commencement of their sport, and all strained their memories to recollect a previous winter when the frost set in so early. An individual remarked, that about thirty years ago he was one of a company who enjoyed a similar amusement on the 22d March. Such occurrences, however, are rare. Highly gratified with their amusement, and anticipating a continuance of the frost, the curlers left the ice, and returned to their families.

CARLISLE, Nov. 14.—The entire symptoms of a rigorous winter have set in. On Tuesday last we had a slight fall of sleet; but with the exception of a very hard frost, which has continued for three or four days in our immediate vicinity, the weather has been disagreeably severe. The mountains around us are literally covered with snow, and the roads by which the mails arrive were so stopped up, that it greatly impeded their progress this morning, and they did not arrive until nearly two hours and a half after their estimated time.

ABERDEEN, Nov. 12.—Winter sets in with a severity very unusual at this part of the season; and we have, after ten days of rough weather, with occasionally violent gales from the northward, indications of continued rigorous cold from that quarter. Tuesday night the wind came to E.S.E., and blew hard, with rain, but shifted soon to E.N.E., accompanied with showers of snow, which have continued at intervals on the succeeding days, so that the ground is covered to some depth, with the appearance of "a feeding storm," and we have had some strong frost in the night. The snow, in some parts of the country, lies deep, but the communication still open.

On Friday night, as a servant of T. Peres, Esq. M.P. was riding a high-spirited horse along Millstone-lane, Leicester, the animal suddenly took fright and ran off with him at full speed, when the passage adjoining the house of Miss Martin, on the opposite side of Oxford-street, happening to be open, it rushed in with great force, and immediately fell down dead, its head having come in contact with a beam in the passage. Its rider, perceiving his danger, had fortunately thrown himself backward on the animal's entering the passage, and thus escaped the fate which awaited him. Although he was upon the horse's back when the animal fell dead, he did not sustain any injury.

VARIETIES.

THE RATH; OR, BURMESE IMPERIAL STATE CARRIAGE; Studded with 20,000 Precious Stones: captured in the present Indian War; as drawn by Elephants, &c.—Such is the announced description of this specimen of Oriental magnificence and profusion, with a private view of which we were favoured on Thursday. We cannot enter into a particular description of the details of which occupy several pages of close print in the descriptive and historical pamphlet delivered at the doors; but shall just observe that the body of the carriage, which is nearly square, is composed of twelve panels, three on each side, which are subdivided again into small squares of gilt frame work and transparent rhinoceros and buffalo horn, except the upper moiety of the side compartments, which are filled with entire plates of glass. That the length is thirteen feet seven inches, or, if taken from the extremity of the pole, twenty-eight feet five inches, and its height, to the summit of the *tee*, or emblem of sovereignty with which it is surmounted, nineteen feet two inches; the carriage body being five feet seven inches in length, by four feet six inches in width, and its height, taken from the interior, five feet eight inches. The *tee*, as it is called, or surmounting pyramid roof, is by far the more striking and splendid part of the machine; ascending by seven tiers or diminishing gradations, and crowned with a sort of pagoda, from the summit of which streams the emblem of sacred royalty; the symbol of the god-king, who, as he rides within, claims by sound of gong and other instruments, the worship of his earth-born vassals. In short, all is one glare of gilding, precious stones, and idol sculpture; and, though the eye accustomed to the finished workmanship that adds apparent lustre to the gems more scantily employed in European ornaments may be somewhat offended at beholding such a profusion of precious stones, rudely, though very artificially embedded in laths and logs of gilt wood—wonder will be no less excited by the immensity of their quantity, and the ostentatious richness of the whole.

SHIP LAUNCH.—Yesterday se'nnight, exactly at ten minutes past two, the new East India ship Abercrombie Robinson (so named in honour of the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors), was launched at Messrs. Wigram and Green's yard, Blackwall. The fineness of the day attracted a great number of ladies and gentlemen to the spot; and the scene was truly delightful and animating, when the immense structure moved with apparent ease and grace from the dock into the river, amid the cheers of the assembled spectators, and the lively strains of an excellent band of music provided for the occasion. This vessel, which is by measurement between 1,300 and 1,400 tons, and consequently will be able to carry 1,500, is designed for Bombay and China, under the command of Captain Innes. Shortly after the launch, a large party of friends of the owner and builders were entertained with an elegant collation; when "Success to the Abercrombie Robinson," "Henry Bonham, Esq., the ship's husband," "The Directors of the Hon. East India Company," and several other appropriate toasts, were proposed and drank with great enthusiasm. The Abercrombie Robinson is of exactly the same size as the Edinburgh, which was launched on Wednesday; and perhaps it is an unprecedented event in the annals of ship-building, that two such magnificent vessels, belonging to the same owner, and built in the same yard, should be launched in one and the same week.

BEER TRADE.—It is said that the recent rise ordained by their high mightinesses the porter brewers, would amount to a tax of upwards of a million per annum upon the public, but we find that considerably below the mark; for it appears by the following statement, that the rise on the porter alone will put into the pockets of these gentry nearly 100,000*l.* per annum, as follows:—

1824		Difference at 5s. per Barrel.
Barclay and Co. brewed	356,282	£89,520
Hanbury and Co.	215,317	53,829
Whitbread and Co.	206,081	51,520
Reid and Co.	190,615	47,658
Combe and Co.	131,930	32,982
Calvert and Co.	108,669	27,167
H. Meux and Co.	108,394	27,098
Hoare and Co.	70,060	17,515
Taylor	58,757	14,689
Elliot	64,777	16,198
Cross	16,064	4,016
Hodgson	18,306	4,556
Tickell	22,539	5,634
	1,567,791	£391,947

And as there is every reason to suppose that the rest of the brewers throughout the kingdom will readily follow so good an example, should that be the case, the tax of the community will be nearer two millions than one.

IMPROVEMENTS AT HYDE-PARK CORNER.—The public will not much longer be offended by the bare scenery at the Piccadilly-gate. A grand triumphal arch will adorn the entrance into Hyde-park, and the new line of road will be graced by a *vista* of corresponding beauty. The whole line of road is marked out, and now the *carillers* may see the extent of ground apportioned off for Apsley House. Opposite, namely, at the entrance into the Green-park, a new road, for the accommodation of the King, has been made into the gardens of Buckingham-house. His Majesty passed two hours in the preceding week viewing the progress of the workmen in the grounds.

The Rev. Dr. E. Tighe Gregory (who was specially deputed for that purpose), had the honour on Monday last of presenting to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at Cambridge House, an Address from the Corporation of barber-surgeons, or Guild of St. Mary Magdalen, in the city of Dublin, expressing their heartfelt gratitude for his Royal Highness's undaunted support, in the late Session of Parliament, of the Reformed Church as by law established, and the open, bold, and truly consitutional avowal of his Royal Highness's fearless attachment to the glorious principles of the Revolution.

To which his Royal Highness, with his characteristic affability and condescension, was graciously pleased to return the following Answer:— "*Cambridge House, Nov.* 12, 1825.

"GENTLEMEN I have received with great satisfaction the Address which you have been pleased to vote to me in approba-

tion of my public conduct, and I beg to assure you, that it will at all times be a source of gratification to me, when I reflect that such conduct has secured to me the good opinion of a body so distinguished for respectability as the Corporation of Barber-Surgeons, or Guild of St. Mary Magdalen, in the City of Dublin. "I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

"FREDERICK.

"To the Master, Wardens, and Brethren, of the
Guild of St. Mary Magdalen, &c."

SPRING THE CHAMPION—SIX TO ONE.—On Saturday se'nnight, six fellows, some of whom had been employed in selling bargains in the shape of silk handkerchiefs, to those who are so weak as to suppose the tramping hawker can undersell the respectable tradesman, took a *fancy* to the Booth-hall Tavern, in this city, as their domicile for the day, and tempted by the good things it afforded, drew largely on the landlord's stores; when the time of payment arrived, however, they seemed very unwilling to "come to the scratch," and *fought shy* of posting the cash. Spring, the renowned champion and landlord, civilly pressed his just demand, but met only with insolence and abuse; at length three of this "respectable" party, feeling their valour wax warm, and forgetting the kind of person they had to deal with, rose to pay the champion off in a kind of coin which he has always been particularly *handy* in giving a satisfactory receipt for, in the shape of sundry remembrances that leave aches, and pains, and bruises, on those who have required such acknowledgments—in short, they vowed they would serve him out handsomely. Spring, however, declined the honour, and with equal temper and discretion retreated from his assailants, stopping their blows, and smiling at their vain attempts to touch him. He immediately sent for a constable, but the guardian of the law declined to attend, for which, doubtless, Spring knows his remedy. Finding that the law refused to protect him, and the fellows still insisting on thrashing him, with violent abuse in reply to his repeated attempts to induce them to be quiet, he at last, very properly, goaded by the most outrageous provocation, determined to adopt the shortest method of quieting such characters, and requesting the persons present not to interfere, after every peaceable remonstrance had failed, he proceeded to expel the intruders; three of them rushed on him at once, and he was soon surrounded by the six. Perhaps in his best days he never shewed such science, coolness, and courage, as he displayed on this occasion. With admirable quickness he stopped and returned, in a manner his cowardly assailants will remember as long as they live, right and left; every blow told on their sconces, and on one occasion they were all down together. In less than twenty minutes they were completely brought to a stand-still, and the champion acknowledged victor, coolly observing that he would thrash twenty such as them in an hour. They were all stout fellows, at least 13 stone each.—*Hereford Journal.*

On Friday last, at an early hour of the afternoon, a certain promontory in the vicinity of Shaftesbury was thronged by an assemblage of persons, who, in consequence of a specious invitation, were collected for the purpose of witnessing a boasted exploit of the self-named "Flying Man," who had engaged to take a leap of some hundred feet, on a rather precipitous descent. After detaining the anxious spectators nearly two hours in a tolerably patient suspense, some public operations appeared to commence, and every eye was fixed on the supposed daring operator! But whether the chilling effects of the freezing vapour had bewildered his imagination, or that the aspect of the fog-enveloped hill ad abated his courage, he cautiously advanced many paces along the slop , by means of the slackened rope, until (disastrous omen of his failure!) the lightly-inserted stump gave way, and down came the terrified actor and his assistants, to the high amusements and derision of the otherwise disappointed beholders. who, in furtherance of their unexpected diversion, contrived to expedite the progress of the astonished actor, by rolling him rapidly down the hill, with the faithless post, like a dismal spectre, not far behind. To crown the frolic of the assembly, as they beheld the discomfited hero slowly advancing through a hollow, on his reaching the summit of the hill, they stationed themselves like a troop of mountaineers at the side of the ravine, and, for want of other ammunition, saluted the disgraced adventurer with a shower, not, indeed, of cannon-ball, but of dirty snow, which the fortune of war—or, in plainer terms, the early inset of the brumal season, had placed ready for their active hands. From this unexpected salute, and from the probability of closer attacks, the would-be aeronaut had no other means of retreating than by the use of his nimble feet, instead of his vaunted wings; and thereby he speedily arrived, not at the intended goal of his descent, but within the threshold of a humble country inn, where he lay concealed till the ardour of his pursuers abated.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

BALLOON PERILS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 14.—For some weeks past the public here have been on the tiptoe of expectation to witness the ascent of Mrs. Graham, in an elegant large balloon. After two disappointments, controlled by ungovernable circumstances, this day the ascent was accomplished. A committee of gentlemen superintended the ascent, which took place about three o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of at least 18,000 spectators. The wind blew fresh off the land, from N.N.W., but Mrs. Graham had resolved not again to disappoint the public; all things, therefore, being prepared, she took her place in the car, accompanied by Mr. Graham and Mr. Grills, of our dock-yard, who had paid handsomely for a trip to the upper regions. It was soon discovered that the machine was not sufficiently filled to carry more than two persons, and to administer more gas was considered dangerous to the occupants of the car, from the impossibility in such case of managing the progress of the balloon, and bearing it away from the ocean; Mr. Grills was, consequently, left behind. After being in the air about fifteen minutes, making an altitude of nearly a mile, the balloon rapidly descended, Mr. Graham having evidently expected to reach *terra firma*, near the Mew-stone, about seven miles distance. In this he was most unfortunately disappointed. The balloon dropped into the sea, about a mile from the shore. The General of Marines' boat, manned by ten men and a cockswain, on observing the situation of the balloon, kept near the breakwater, where they concluded it would fall; it floated beyond the Mew-stone, which spot they made all speed to gain, in company with a shore-boat The balloon was bounding with great velocity upon the surface of the water, appearing from a distance like a large ship, but no car was visible for two or three minutes. In the midst of dire consternation, by a sudden elevation of the balloon, the car. which had been thus dragged through the water for nearly twenty minutes, was luckily discovered; the ropes were instantly seized; and the vehicle, containing Mr. and Mrs. Graham, clasped in each other's arms, in a very exhausted state, was drawn into the boat, and they were thus happily relieved from their most perilous situation. In the confusion occasioned by the great anxiety to save the lives of the adventurers, the ropes of the balloon got entangled with the mast head, and they were in imminent danger of being thrown from it into the ocean, when in an instant one or two of the crew pulled out their knives and cut the ropes, on which the balloon, as I stated to you last night, ascended to an immense height, and proceeded towards the French coast. When placed in safety by the exertions of the seamen, Mrs. G. overcome by the agitation of mind she had undergone, had every appearance of a corpse. Mr. Graham too was evidently in a state of utter exhaustion. A revenue cutter being fortunately at hand, every humane assistance was afforded, which presently enabled the boat's crew (two of whom, we lament to say, were sadly injured in the struggle to set free the balloon,) to make for the Admiral's Hard, at Stonehouse. The men of both boats were handsomely rewarded. Mrs. Graham reached the Crown Hotel, Devonport, where the Earl and Countess of Morley, and the Committee, did them the honour to wait her arrival, nearly restored to health, and quite recovered from her fright. She was subsequently bled, and is now as well as so perilous an adventure and the alarm consequent upon it will admit.

An immense concourse of persons hailed the return of the intrepid adventurers, while a military band served not a little to heighten the effect of their congratulations.

It is reported, that just before Mrs. G. entered the car, the Noble patron informed her that the sympathising spectators who occupied the market-place were of opinion that she ought not to accompany her husband. He assured her that the public would not consider her not ascending as a disappointment. Mrs. Graham felt very forcibly struck by the kindness of the suggestion, but declined to avail herself of it.

The common crier announced Mr. and Mrs. Graham's intention to attend the theatre, and a large audience were assembled to welcome their appearance, but in consequence of the accident which had occurred, an apology was made, late in the evening.

THE ARMY.

General Sir Thomas Bradford and suite sailed, on the 13th instant, on board the Exmouth, from Portsmouth, for Bombay.

The 2d and 3d Divisions of the 99th Regiment of Foot sailed, on the 11th instant, on board the Southworth and Layton transports, from Portsmouth, for the Mauritius.

Three companies of the 1st Battalion of the 60th (the Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps) marched, on Tuesday, in pursuance of previous orders, from Weedon to Stockport.

A detachment belonging to the 56th Regiment of Infantry, marched on Wednesday morning, from Westminster, for Hull.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Robinson, butler to Philip Bennet, Esq., of Rougham, whilst seated in the upper boxes of our theatre, was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and though promptly attended by a medical gentleman, expired in a few hours. We understand that he had before had a fit of a similar nature, which he had managed to conceal from his master's knowledge.—*Bury Gazette.*

A boy of the name of Harrington was killed on Tuesday, in Oxford-street, by a kick from a led horse in the hands of a groom. The deceased was playing with others, and crossed close to the horse, and the accident happened before the groom observed the youth.

ALARMING FIRE.—Wednesday morning, a little after twelve o'clock, a very great alarm was caused by the explosion of some combustibles in the workshop of Mr. Edgar, fire-work manufacturer, Broad-street, Tottenham-court-road, in a very singular manner. The men had, upon leaving work, placed some trifling fire-works together upon a shelf over a bench upon which were some blue lights in a state of preparation, which it is supposed must have ignited from an inflammable material close to them, and then burning upwards, exploded the fire-works, and quickly the shop was enveloped in flames. Fortunately, however, by great exertion, they were confined to the workshops, and Mr. Edgar's house sustained no damage. The workshops were entirely destroyed.

ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—On Tuesday evening the family of Mr. Bartlemy, of King's-road, Parson's-green, having gone to the play, the maid servant and a foot-boy were left in care of the house, and both went to sleep by the kitchen fire. According to the boy's statement, he was awoke by the screams of Martin, the female servant, whose clothes had taken fire. The boy, in his fright, gave an alarm at the next house, and before assistance could be afforded, her clothes and her hair were, literally speaking, burnt off her. She was alive on Wednesday morning, but death would be great relief to her agonised sufferings.

On Sunday, the 30th ult., a boy in the employ of Mr. Williams, surgeon, of Brompton, near Chatham, fell into a well upwards of 120 feet deep, but was providentially drawn out again without having sustained any other injury than a slight bruise on the forehead.

ACCIDENT TO THE ROYAL BLUE COACH.—Wednesday night, between Thatcham and Newbury, as the Royal Blue Coach was running from Bristol to London, the leaders lost their usual track and upset the coach in a ditch. In severe contusions and wounds the passengers sustained much injury, but happily there were no fractures. They had the prompt attendance of two medical Gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

On Friday se'nnight a fragment of rock fell on one of the quarriers at Salisbury Crags, Edinburgh, by which the unfortunate man was so much hurt, that he has since died.

During the last week, in the Northern Liberties, a boy was persuaded by his play-fellows to get on a horse, who tied his legs by a cord underneath the animal. They then shouted and frightened the horse, so that he ran off. The saddle turned, and the boy's head hung downward, striking the ground as the animal proceeded at speed for a considerable distance. When stopped, it was found that the boy's head and breast were literally stove in by the horse's feet and by concussion with the earth. His eye-balls hung out of his head, and his whole appearance was frightful. It is unnecessary to say that the child was killed before the horse had proceeded many miles.—*Philadelphia Journal.*

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.—An inquisition was taken on Wednesday evening, at the Board-room of Middlesex Hospital, before T. Stirling, Esq., and a most respectable Jury, on the body of James Pulting, aged 30, who came by his death on Sunday night last, by falling down a flight of stairs while in a state of intoxication. The Jury having taken a view of the body, joined with the Coroner in reprobating the excess indulged in, and found a verdict "That the deceased came by his death in accidentally falling, while in a state of intoxication, down a flight of stairs."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, Nov. 15.

FRAUDULENT CASE.

Samuel Burgess, a person not yet eighteen, who has occasionally added to his name the epithet Reverend, accompanied with the following array of capital letters, LL.D., F.A.S., was opposed by Mr. Pollock, on the part of Messrs. Bleaden and Co., of the London Tavern. He conducted himself without any of the embarrassment that generally attends a first appearance, or any apparent sense of humiliation. Being furnished with two pocket handkerchiefs, one white cambrie and the other coloured, he shifted them from one hand to another with much gracefulness, and drew them alternately across his nose with a gravity of manner that would not have been discreditable to the most sage expounder of philosophy and morals.

Examined by Mr. Pollock.—I have been a bookseller. In November last year, I was in custody before, for three weeks, in Whitecross street prison. I got out through the instrumentality of the Governor. I was put out of the house by him. It was not under the Act I came out. I paid nearly half the debts that were then owing. I owed then about one half of what I do now. My present debts are 376*l.*

Mr. Pollock.—Are you a Doctor of Laws, as your card intimates; it has the initials LL.D. (showing a card)?—I was deceived by a person who promised to obtain for me a degree of Doctor, from Aberdeen. He told me had obtained it for me, and I did not discover until after that card had been written that I had no right to it. I assumed the title before I went last to prison, about a fortnight before. I went to prison on the 10th of March last.

Mr. Pollock.—Pray are you a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society?—I published a topographical work some time back a copy of which I sent to the President of the Society.

Court.—Ah! Who was that?—I don't know who it was.

Mr. Pollock.—Who was the President?—I don't know his name. The same person who told me that I was a Doctor of Laws told me that I was a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

Mr. Pollock.—Who is that person? Is he a Doctor of Laws too?—The person I mean is the Reverend Mr. Austin, of Walthamstow. The second edition of my work was published in August last year. it was a biographical sketch of the late King.

Mr. Pollock.—I thought you said the work was a topographical one?—Why, it was a topographical description of the palaces of Kew and Windsor, with some account of the King. It was both biographical and topographical.

Mr. Pollock—Then you sent your work to Lord Aberdeen?—I *never* sent *no* book to Lord Aberdeen. I did not know he was the president. Mr Austin afterwards informed me that I was not a fellow, and I dropped the title two days before I was arrested. I did not use it after that. I remember ordering a dinner on the 15th February, at the London Tavern, for eight persons. Upon that occasion we drank some expensive wines: such wines as were recommended by the proprietors of the tavern.

Mr. P.—Tenriffe? Yes.—Mountain? Yes.—Sherry? Yes.—Lisbon? Yes.—Port? Yes.—Champagne? Yes.—(Much laughter in Court.)

Mr. P.—You ordered another dinner? Yes; I ordered another for the 9th March. I left the choice of wines to the tavern-keeper. The amount of the first bill was 14*l.* odd. The second bill was never delivered: no agreement had been made as to how he was to be paid. I spoke to the proprietor about a large charity dinner for 200 persons, that was to be held afterwards at the London Tavern. This never took place. I went into prison a week after the last dinner.

Here Mr. Pollock read an advertisement announcing that on the 22d March, a public dinner was to be held at the London Tavern, by the friends of the Protestant cause, the Rev. Samuel Burgess in the chair, to be assisted by several of the clergy and laity of the highest respectability. The Learned Gentleman read another advertisement, announcing that the friends of the education of the Protestant poor would take tea together, on a certain day, when the Rev. Samuel Burgess, of John-street Chapel, Mile-end New Town, would deliver an appropriate discourse upon the occasion.

Mr. Pollock—Were you at any time Minister of John-street Chapel, Mile End New Town?—No: but there is a chapel there. I had a promise of being made minister of it, and I intended to call it St. John's Chapel. A clergyman, a friend of mine, said he would use his interest to have me appointed to it, if I subscribed to the thirty-nine articles.

Mr. Abraham Alexander, a partner in the firm of Bleaden and Co., of the London Tavern, said, that the insolvent first applied to them respecting a dinner on the 1st of February last. He said the object was a charitable one, for the education and clothing of the poor children attending divine worship in St. John's-street chapel, of which he represented himself to be the minister. Insolvent said he wished to hold the anniversary of the institution at the London Tavern, asking what the charge for dinner to each person would be. Witness said that they prepared dinners at various prices, from 3*s.* up to 5*l.* or 10*l.*; but that the general price for charity dinners was 8*s.* a head. He replied, that he must consult the stewards: and that Alderman Key and Dr. Collier were of the number. Insolvent went away, at the same time ordering a dinner for eight on the 17th February following. He came accordingly, rather later than was expected, in the full dress of a clergyman of the Church of England, with a gown and band. There were only two more with him when he arrived. They had fourteen bottles of wine, four of which were champaigne. Of this wine, however, was not drank by him and his two companions. After dinner, the insolvent went to the tavern opposite, where there had been a public meeting, and fetched other gentlemen with him; some of whom witness knew to be respectable Dissenting clergymen, and other persons of respectability. The bill for the dinner was sent to Collet-place, Commercial-road; but not paid. Insolvent said he would discharge the whole on the 10th March following, when he intended to meet a few friends upon the same occasion. He had another dinner on the 10th March, the bill for which amounted to 19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The chairman was then so much intoxicated, that he was not able to write orders for wine any longer. Insolvent expressed a wish to have a vocal performer sent for, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Pollock.—Were there any profane songs sung upon that occasion?

Mr. Commissioner Law.—It is of no consequence in this case whether there were or not.

Mr. Pollock.—They were very merry?—Yes, very merry.

Mr. Pollock.—And very noisy? They broke twenty-five shillings worth of glass.

Insolvent.—A great part of that glass was broken by the waiters

Witness.—I delivered the bill of this dinner to the insolvent's mother, and it was only then I learned that he was a person to whom I ought not to have given credit.

Examined by Mr. Heath, on the part of the insolvent.—You said the Chairman was so much intoxicated that he could not give orders for more wine?

Witness.—He could not write orders, but he could give orders. I made no remark as to his age, nor did I make any inquiries. My making inquiries with respect to persons ordering a dinner would depend on the character in which they came. I trusted the insolvent because he came in the character and dress of a Clergyman, and said he was catering for a public charity. I believe now, though I had not then, great doubts whether the Insolvent be a Dissenting Clergymen. The great dinner for two hundred never took place. An offer was made to me of having the debt paid in two years, which I should have accepted if security were given. I was offered 5*l.* down. His mother never offered 10*l.* No offer was made, except by the insolvent and his mother. I come here upon public grounds more than anything else, not wishing the insolvent to go forth upon the public. I visited him in Whitecross-street prison, in consequence of letters he sent to me, and offered to accept 15*l.* for the whole debt. That was only half the real amount. They know little of the business of tavern keepers, who suppose that half the amount of their bills would be sufficient.

Insolvent examined again by Mr. Pollock.—I am a Dissenting Minister. I consider myself so. I preached in several Chapels, and that in John-street was promised to me. I am about eighteen years of age.

Mr. Heath submitted that considering the prisoner's youth, his having been in prison eight months for this debt, its having been contracted in a tavern, and not for goods with a view afterwards disposing of them improperly, he was a fit object to be dealt with mercifully by the Court.

Mr. Pollock went over the evidence for the purpose of showing that the debt had been contracted under fraudulent representations, and that therefore the insolvent was not entitled to his discharge.

Mr. Commissioner Law said that if this were a case of tavern-keepers giving credit wantonly and knowingly to a young man the matter would be quite different. But here deception had been used, and rendered successful by a great deal of contrivance and ingenious management. The means resorted to for obtaining credit were disgraceful. The debt was fraudulently contracted. However, in consequence of the youth of the insolvent, and the time he had passed in prison, the judgment of the Court would be more lenient than it would under different circumstances.

The insolvent was remanded for five calendar months.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 18, 1825.

4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. G. W. Story, from 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Shore, promoted—7th Ditto, Cornet H. C. Daniel, (and Adjutant) v. Doyle, promoted: Cornet E. R. Buller, v. Pennefather, promoted; to be Lieutenants, by purchase. Surgeon A. Blake, M.D. from the 5th Foot, v. J. Rose, who retires—3d Regt. Light Dragoons, C. W. M. Balders, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, v. Phillips, promoted—6th Regt. Dragoons, Cornet W. C. Sheppard, from Cape Corps of Cavalry, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Down, promoted—11th Regt. Light Dragoons, Cornet F. R. H. Lawrie, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Bishop, promoted: T. H. Pearson, Gent. v. Astley, who retires: C. A. Lewis, Gent. v. Lawrie; to be Cornets, by purchase—13th Regt. Light Dragoon Guards, Cornet D. T. Cunynghame to be Lieutenant, v. M'Kenzie, deceased: Serjeant-Major B. MacMahon, Riding-master to the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, to be Cornet, v. Cunynghame—Coldstream Regt. Foot Guards, Brevet-Major Beaumont Lord Hotham, from h-p. to be Lieutenant and Captain, v. W. Kortwright, who exchanges—1st Regt Foot, Ensign R. Kerr to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Matthias, promoted. C. Ford, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Kerr—5th Ditto, Assist.-Surgeon A. Hamilton, from 39th Foot, to be Surgeon, v. Blake, appointed to 7th Dragoon Guards—7th Ditto, Lieut. Hon. C. D. Blayney, from Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant, v. Ramsden, who exchanges—16th Ditto, Ensign W. N. Thomas, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Dayrell, promoted: G. Wright, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Thomas—12th Ditto, Ensign J. M. Russell, from 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Ensign—14th Ditto, Hospital-Assistant N. W. Giffne to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Evers, appointed to 86th Foot—16th Regt. Foot, Hospital-Assistant J. M. Drysdale, to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Alexander, who resigns—17th Ditto, Hospital-Assistant J. Fraser, to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Martindale, promoted—19th Ditto, Lieut. J. B. Graves, from h-p 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v. D. W. A. Douglas, who exchanges, receiving the difference—21th Ditto, Ensign J. Robinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Darroch, promoted—29th Ditto, Lieut. H. Deedes, to be Captain, by purchase, v. M'Niven, appointed to 80th Foot—32d Ditto, —— Fiske, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Greene, appointed to 98th Foot—34th Ditto, Ensign A. Houston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Sweny, promoted—35th Ditto, T. Christmas, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Cumberland, promoted in 96th Foot—39th Ditto, Hospital-Assistant J. Mair, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Hamilton, promoted in 5th Foot—43d Ditto, Lieut. J. B. B. Estcourt to be Captain, by purchase, v. Hopkins, promoted: Ensign Sir R. J. Fletcher bart. to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Estcourt: W. Pell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Fletcher—45th Ditto, Hospital-Assistant G. Tower to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Campbell, whose appointment has not taken place—53d Ditto, Hospital-Assistant J. Connell to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Maclean, promoted—57th Ditto, Captain H. Wellman, from 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain—64th Ditto, Ensign J. Draper, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Brown, promoted—70th Ditto, Ensign M. P. G. Reed to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Laing, promoted: Gent. Cadet C. Trollope, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, v. Reed, promoted—72d Ditto, Major W. L. Maherly, from h-p, v. F. Brownlow, who exchanges, receiving the difference: Captain G. Hall, by purchase, v. Middleton, promoted: to be Majors—77th Regt. Foot, Lieut. J. Corfield, v. Jeffrey, deceased: Lieut. A. Buchan, from 91st Foot, v. Pigott, deceased; to be Captains—88th Ditto, Captain T. W. O. M'Niven, from 29th Foot, to be Captain, v. Butler, promoted—86th Ditto, Assistant-Surgeon G. Evers, from 14th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Ewing, whose appointment has not taken place—87th Ditto, Ensign W. Smyth to be Lieutenant, v. Irvine, deceased: C. F. Parkinson, Gent. to be Ensign, v. Smyth—89th Ditto, Lieut. A. Stuart, v. Cannon, killed in action: Lieut. A. S. H. Aplin, v. Rose, killed in action; to be Captains, Ensign W. Olpherts, v. Stuart: Ensign C. Arrow, v. Aplin; to be Lieutenants, E. S. Miles, Gent. v. Olpherts: G. H. Lavard, Gent. v. Arrow; to be Ensigns—93th Ditto, Hospital-Assistant F. C. Huthwaite to be Assistant-Surgeon—91st Ditto, Ensign R. W. Foskey to be Lieutenant, v. Robeson, deceased: D. Cahill, Gent. to be Ensign, v. Foskey—93d Ditto, Ensign J. Crowe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. M'Nicol, promoted: C. Herbert, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Crowe—94th Ditto, Lieut. R. A. Coates, from h-p 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v. F. G. Keogh, who exchanges—95th Ditto, Hospital-Assistant J. A. Ore to be Assistant-Surgeon—96th Ditto, Ensign W. Hope, from 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Story, appointed to 6th Dragoon Guards—Rifle Brigade, Lieut. C. Ramsden, from 7th Foot, v. Blayney, who exchanges: Second Lieut. T. S. Beckwith, by purchase, v. Byrne, promoted; to be First Lieutenants: D. H. Mackinnon, Gent. by purchase, v. Beckwith, to be Second Lieutenant: Lieut. W. S. R. Norcott, v. Byrne, promoted, to be Adjutant—2d West India Regt. S. J. Hill, Gent. to be Ensign, v. Watson, deceased.

STAFF.—Brevet Major G. A. Elliott, of the 68th Foot, to be Major of Brigade at the Forces in Lower Canada, v Shekleton, dec.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff-Surgeon W. Barry, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Inglis, dec.: Surgeon D. Barry, M.D., from the half-pay, to be Surgeon to the Forces, v Baillie, who retires upon half-pay.—Assistant-Surgeon J. M'Andrew, from half-pay 84th Foot, vice Hospital-Assistant Leslie, who resigns; Garrison-Mate S. Taylor, v Brisbane, appointed to 74th Foot—to be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.—J. Macdonald, Gent., v Duncanson appointed to 49th Foot; J. Forrest, M.D., v Dartnell, appointed to 41st Foot; M. Ryan, Gent., v Wilkins, appointed to the Ceylon Regiment; T. Beavan, Gent., v. Dobson, appointed to 99th Foot; G. J. Hyde, Gent., v W. H. Crawford.

UNATTACHED.—Major C. Middleton, from 72d Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, v W. Tane, who retires.—Capt. J. P. Hopkins, from 43d Foot, v G. W. Unett, who retires—to be Majors of Infantry, by purchase.—Lieut. E. M. Wigley, from 73d Foot; Lieut. R. Doyne, from 7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. G. Mathias, from 1st Foot; Lieut. J. Laing, from 70th Foot; Lieut. T. Eastwood, from 44th Foot; Lieut. D. M'Nicol, from 93d Foot; Lieut. Hon. H. M. Upton, from 1st Guards; Lieut. W. E. Sweny, from 34th Foot; Lieut. A. Chambre, from 7th Foot; Lieut. D. Darroch, from 24th Foot; Lieut. W. Timson, from 51st Foot; Lieut. J. Brown, from 64th Foot—to be Captains of Infantry, by purchase.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCIES.

H. and R. DAVIES, Hampton-Bishop, Hereford, corn-dealers.
J. TORDOFF, York, plumber.
W. SMITH and T. RICHARDS, Manchester, drapers.
G. RICHARDS, St. Martin's-lane, picture-dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. GLOVER, Derby, flax-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. ROEBUCK, Huddersfield, York, grocer. Sols. Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane.
J. PEACOCK, Watford, Hertford, stationer. Sol. Mr. Bean, Took's-court, Cursitor-street.
J. MARSH, Bordesley, glass-cutter. Sols. Messrs. Burfoot, Inner Temple.
J. BROWN, Camberwell, builder. Sols. Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle.
E. S. Stewart, Preston-upon-Wye, Hereford, miller. Sols. J. P. Parken, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
J. BLAND, Tysoe-street, Spa-fields, baker. Sol. Mr. Baddeley, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.
W. ASPREY, Bruton-street, Hanover-square, silversmith. Sols. Dawson and Co. Saville-lace, New Burlington-street.
B. YOUNG, John's-place, Camberwell New-road, builder. Sol. R. S. Hadwen, Pancras-lane, Queen-street.
E. and W. T. MORRIS, Tower-street, St. Dunstan in the East, wine-merchant. Sol. E. L. Ogle, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
T. DALBY, Catharine-street, Strand, bookseller. Sol. D. Richardson, Cheapside,
J. COWPER, Copthall-court, merchant. Sols. Paterson and Peile, Old Broad-street.
W. WESTON, Clarendon-street, Somers-town, builder. Sols. Watson and Son, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.
T. FLINT, Burlington-arcade, bookseller. Sols. Tottie and Co. Poultry.
C. DIBDIN, Zion-place, Waterloo-road, music-seller, Sol. E. Hailstone, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
J. WELLS and W. ONYON, Bishopsgate-street-without, woollen-drapers. Sol. A. Clarke, Bishopsgate Church-yard.
J. BROWN and J. THOMPSON, Fenchurch-street, merchants. Sol. Mr. E. L. Ogle, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
G. S. ASHBY, Lombard-street, engraver. Sol. Mr. Cottle, 70, Aldermanbury.
J. CONWAY, Upper Stamford-street, Lambeth, builder. Sol. Mr. Colclough, 6, Clifford's-inn.
B. EATLY, Manor-street, Chelsea, bricklayer. Sols. Messrs. Wrentmore and Gee, 26, Charles-street, St. James's-square.
H. WRIGHT, Eccleston-street, Pimlico, merchant. Sol. Mr. Farris, 17, Surrey-street, Strand.
G. WEBSTER, 12, Bucklersbury, merchant. Sols. Messrs. Moulns and Bockett, 4, Essex-court, Temple.
W. MORRALY, Old Broad-street, merchant. Sols. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
H. P. NEWNHAM, Tower-hill, flour-dealer. Sols. Messrs. Smith and Weir, Coopers-hall, Basinghall-street.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The joke copied from the AGE into last Monday's CHRONICLE, which C. S. informs us of, we had before seen, and agree with him in thinking that the etiquette observable on all such occasions of quoting from a contemporary, should be in this instance equally observed. The most impudent plagiarism of this description, relative to our paper, have been committed by most of the daily papers, without the common honesty of acknowledgment, partly through a desire to pass off the fun of others for their own, and partly through fear of giving, by such acknowledgment, an extended circulation to our columns; but notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding also that in any one number of the AGE may be found more jokes than in twenty of the MORNING CHRONICLE, we tell the Editor of that sagacious paper that a repetition of such a low and impudent trick, will induce us to open a personal tirade on him that will be very far from being agreeable.

We cannot insert the joke G. M. forwards, as made by MADAME VESTRIS on her friend Mrs. GLOVER. Besides we can hardly believe it—for, notwithstanding her known penchant for JOHN KING, we never yet knew she had any for Jo-KING.

T. R. is thanked for the Oatlands bon mot, although we have not room for it; added to which, BALL HUGHES is not supposed to understand the dead languages, and "CETERA DESUNT," introduced in our last Theatrical critique, does sound like THE REST ARE decent.

H. B. C. has come to hand. His reference to MADAME'S legs, appeared in the AGE, not BULL; and on the subject of KELLY'S Memoirs, we candidly confess we have seen enough in the papers to suppress the least desire to read any more. The pun on the title—"REMISS-IN-HIS-SENSES" is not bad, though we never heard KELLY had any senses to be remiss in. Those parts of the work written by others, are easily traced, but when left to himself, the continual "I and my Lord," "I and my dinners," "I and SHERIDAN," "I acted," and "I sang," and the stringing together of other persons' bad jokes is quite suffocating; but, as the saying of their play-wright goes, "Give these fellows a good thing, and they never know when to have done with it."

The excellent SONG of Note *shall appear in our next.*

K. W. is thanked for his obliging communication.

Another admirable letter from Observator to Mr. CALCRAFT, M.P., on the situation of Drury-lane Theatre, will be found in the next page, and we particularly direct the attention of our subscribers to an attentive perusal of it.

THE AGE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

We had occasion, in a former number, to allude to the daring spirit of COMBINATION that now prevails throughout the country, by which the operations of commerce have been for a time entirely suspended, and the encouragement of which has been the most disastrous circumstance that has arisen in the land for a long series of years. The town of *Bradford* has been one of the chief scenes of this barbarous system, and the dissensions in that place between the masters and workmen have already led to disturbances of a very serious nature; nor do the accounts which reach us every day from that quarter present the slightest prospect of any abatement in either its quality or extent; and possessed, therefore, of the feelings and situations of the respective parties, it is with the utmost astonishment we have perused the following passage in a *Bradford* paper, which we cannot omit the opportunity of inserting:—

"It is now ascertained, that the number of men, women, and children, out of employment, amounts to no less than 3,280; and as the Union funds admit of but one shilling a week to each man, and two shillings if there be a large family, it is obvious that the sufferings and privations of these individuals must be great. Difficulties no doubt present themselves, in the adoption of any plan for their relief, and yet we are very certain, that there is no humane person who will not feel disposed to extend relief in some shape to the wretched wives and children of these misguided men. Whatever may be resolved upon, it seems desirable that relief, if afforded at all, should be by supplies of food, not of money."

We are really at a loss how to estimate the principles of such argument as this, when we look round and view the ruin these worthless wretches have been the instruments of producing already, and are even ignorant and careless of the extent to which it may be carried. We are at a loss to understand the feeling under which the least suggestion of relief could be made from a ruthless set of vagabonds to those very masters, they have been the means, for any thing they may know to the contrary, of reducing to a comparative state of the same want they confess themselves to be in by such application. The manufacturers of *Bradford* constitute the principle part of its inhabitants, and yet it is to these persons, distressed and injured by the shameful combinations of their workmen, that an appeal is to be made to relieve the families of those identical individuals who have been the means of producing the very distress of which they are the first to complain—the base idea is contemptible, laughable, impudent in the extreme—for the encouragement of such a proceeding would be at once to countenance the violence which has been committed— to hold out an inducement for the commission of any additional excess, and to compromise the last privilege the unfortunate can lay claim to, of awaking public sympathy. In our view of the case, it is impossible to conceive the adoption of a more dangerous expedient—for by so doing all distinction is for ever abandoned between the most afflicting situation of real calamity, and the momentary wants of a set of lawless robbers, produced by their own villainies—and the least retribution that can visit the misconduct of such persons is to let them *feel* the extent of the ruin entailed on them; for, if by their own excesses, they ceased to regard the various claims of wife, child, or parents, and have been the sole cause of reducing each to the privations herein complained of, it can never be expected that other persons should regard such claims, particularly those who are sufferers to a much greater extent. We feel no hesitation in avowing, that an encouragement of this nature once held out would be fraught with the most alarming consequences—it would in reality be offering a temptation to any future transgressions of the nature of those now under consideration, and would totally debar any prospect of conciliating or subduing the revolutionary spirit of these misguided people—it would be cancelling the very proper difference between vice and misfortune, and imposing on the respectable part of the community, from the outrageous invaders of their rights and property, a tax to which, under circumstances eved less aggravating, they should, on no consideration whatever, be subject. We have watched the progress of these operations with much earnestness, and equal anxiety—we have seen the danger likely to be apprehended from these various proceedings, and have entertained an inward satisfaction in witnessing the determined and manly opposition manifested thereto by their employers; and although, in the present daring state of such people's minds, there is no step they would scruple to adopt, we trust, nay, we feel a positive assurance, that their masters will rise up with one common consent, and crush, with the most prompt and decisive ridicule, the attempts of either themselves or their agency to make so barefaced an appeal to their judgment or sympathy. The voice and immorality of the lower orders of society is already quite daring enough, and to render it less so, the relief which a kind feeling is but too apt to bestow, should, on every possible occasion of such flagrant event as this, be firmly withheld—the desperate system of faction would then be at least checked—the progress of crime be to a certain degree rethrded, and a solid lesson of deep experience be taught these men, who will derive more substantial argument against the principles they are now proceeding upon, by the wants they now suffer, than all the persuasions of the most learned can ever instil into them—they will thus know the dependence to be placed in those who may have instigated them to their present lawless movements, and above all, will learn to estimate, and in time to respect, the character of employers in whom, for the hope of a momentary advantage, they have now lost a permanent relief.

The American papers received on Friday give frightful reports of the fires in the woods of the northern provinces of the United States and the neighbouring British settlements. A dense fog, which seriously affected the lungs and eyes, and prevented navigation on the rivers, was simultaneously felt at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; and so alarming appears to be the extent and power of the conflagration, that the effects about the same date were experienced in the British provinces, particularly at York, Montreal, and Quebec. The accounts in the Canada papers state that great fears were entertained, from the dense fog having continued for several days, that the fire was raging also on the north of the river St. Lawrence.

It will be seen by the following letter, that the Duke of BUCKINGHAM has consented to become the organ of the Roscommon Catholics, on the meeting of Parliament; and we think our readers will readily admit that a much more silly epistle never was submitted to their perusal:—

Avington, Nov. 6, 1825.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the honour of your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing me that the Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of the County of Roscommon had resolved to entrust to my care the Petition to the House of Peers, praying from the Legislature a relief from the grievances under which they labour.

I feel highly gratified by the confidence which the meeting has been pleased to repose in me. I accept, with pleasure, the task which has been assigned to me; and, however inadequate may be my exertions to do justice to the grand cause which is involved in the prayer of the petition, my anxious wish will always be, to prove myself the steady, uncompromising friend of a measure, so deeply affecting the happiness of Ireland, the prosperity of the established Protestant Church, and the dearest interests of the empire. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very faithful humble Servant,

BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS.

The O'Conor Don.

"So much for Buckingham," says RICHARD the Third; and so say we.

Our readers may probably remember, that in our sixteenth number, we mentioned the circumstance of an insult having been offered to the Marquis of HERTFORD by Mr. AUGUSTUS STANHOPE, in consequence of that *gentleman* having defrauded Lord YARMOUTH, the MARQUIS's son (when Lord BEAUCHAMP) of the sum of 16,000*l.*; for which offence he was, under sentence of a Court Martial, dated Nov. 8, 1826, dismissed his MAJESTY'S service. It will be found, on referring to our law report, that Lord HERTFORD has exhibited articles of the peace against Mr. STANHOPE for this assault; in recording the *exact* nature of which we made a trifling error, inasmuch as it was the carriage window, and not the *person* of the NOBLE MARQUIS, that was *struck* on the occasion allnded to. We cannot sufficiently commend his LORDSHIP'S very proper conduct in bringing the matter before the Court of King's Bench, on the repetition of such a disgraceful and daring outrage: and, on perusing the articles preferred by the NOBLE LORD, the reader will be possessed of the very perspicuous manner in which the particulars of this infamous transaction, and the subsequent aggravations of it, are by his Lordship therein detailed. We have before expressed our opinion of the steps adopted by the Marquis of HERTFORD, both in the original investigation of this affair, and in his Lordship's after resistance of the shameful extortions attempted to be practiced upon him in consequence thereof; and we cannot now dismiss the subject without recording the honest indignation we have heard so universally entertained at the insults offered to this exalted nobleman, as well as the general estimation of the paternal and manly motives

which have actuated his LORDSHIP throughout the whole business.

Of the *gentleman* himself we forbear to say more, than to express our astonishment that it should ever for a moment have been supposed, that a person who could have been accessory to so black a transaction as the fraud committed on Lord BEAUCHAMP would hesitate at any violation of principle less magnitudinous in its consequences; and our wonder has been that Lord HERTFORD, in the excess of his goodness of heart, could for one instant believe, that a man who had broken his honor would scruple about breaking his word. His LORDSHIP must pardon us for saying, he should have exhibited his articles of the peace in the first instance, whereby he would have been protected from any renewal of the offence, although we must own that, by the delay in their preferment, we derive the one advantage of being more completely aware of Mr. STANHOPE's *object*, as intimated by him to Sir RICHARD BIRNIE. The *gentleman* seems to have entertained a very erroneous idea of the British Army, if he imagines that a man once dismissed from it, under *such* circumstances, can ever be restored to the rank he held in it; and a still more erroneous notion, if he conceived the conduct adopted by him was calculated to excite, in his favour, the influence of a Nobleman whom he has so deeply wronged, as he has the Marquis of HERTFORD.

ACCORDING TO COCKER.

It has been currently reported, that Mr. HUME has reached town for the purpose of computing the dividends on SAMUEL BAMFORD HAMER's failures, and has delivered his opinion that the sum of 12l. 6s., being the amount of the said HAMER's assets, in his Insolvency, in 1818, of 8,614l. 3s. 3d., yields a dividend of *one farthing* and *three-eights in* THE POUND, but that, owing to there being *no* assets on his Bankruptcy of 1823, the dividend therein *will be even less!*

LORD NUGENT'S MELODIES.

Though few of our readers will be induced to believe there is much "melody" in my Lord NUGENT, in spite of the *airs* he has lately given himself, we can nevertheless assure them, that a selection of Spanish Melodies has lately been published by this dignified Dragoon, and in some respects really entitled to public attention. They are ornamented with two vignettes, which are particularly striking—the first of which presents a view of the Gwennappe mines *in the distance;* on the right of the foreground is a fountain, with a young lady approaching it; she is tastefully drawn with one cup on her head, and another at her feet, by which it is quite evident she has "a cup too much," and therefore totally unfit to be so near to the said fountain; by her side is a very stout youth, who, we conclude, is intended for the noble author, while in the background appears a coach and six, evidently the Falmouth mail. From this view we proceed into the "department of the interior," and find the following beautiful version of that fine Spanish air, "Fuentecilla que en rauda coriente":—

The grief I experienced at parting
From one so beloved as thee,
Though heavy it sank my fond heart in,
Is still not so heavy as me!
For though 'tis dispuied by many,
'Twill sure be admitted by some,
That the weight of their sorrows to any
Is nought to the weight of their b——.

Farewell then—for sure not a pair of
Such lovers in wretchedness rove,
With my scissars I'll get me a hair of
Thy head, as I've none by thy love.
In telling our fates and their sequel,
This one thing at least they will find,
That thou, love, *before* hadst no equal,
And I—not an equal *behind*.

There is something exceedingly touching in the last line of each verse, though we presume it must be rather difficult to execute the *measure* of it; exclusive of this, there is such a delicacy of expression, and so fine a tone of feeling conveyed throughout, that his Lordship has at once stamped himself as a *lyrical* poet of the first magnitude. In proceeding with the work, we come to the second engraving, which gives us a view of his LORDSHIP embarked for Cadiz, with a fiddle in his hand, and experiencing, by his own account, a great difficulty to *raise the wind*. His Lordship is at one end of the boat, and six men at the other; but, like the heaviest end of a boy's see-saw, the six men have the worst of it, for his LORDSHIP's weight has nearly swamped his end of the boat, and the rowers are nearly suspended in air. This, however, does not spoil my Lord's music, and indeed it would be a monstrous pity if it did, for we have seldom heard a more thrilling song than the following translation by his LORDSHIP, of the Spanish ballad:—

"*Solo en amar halla ventura.*"

They may talk of one having a venture in love,
Of blisses and kisses, or any such stuff,
But I think it's no very hard matter to prove
That I've lately in one thing had *venture* enough.
While I gaze on thy vein, which so bright seems to shine,
And hear thee exclaim too that mine thou wilt be,
My thoughts still will wander on some *other* MINE,
And all of its *vein* which *I* happened to see!

Oh, freely and fondly I'll yield up my heart,
To ease for a moment thy anguish and pain;
Though really we're fools with our feelings to part,
Unless, by so doing, there's something to gain!
For should'st thou deceive me, 'twould hurt me indeed,
To know thou could'st ever have turned out amiss,
And the loss of thy virtue would make my heart bleed,
When I think what I've lost by ONE *ore*, as it is.

On the subject of this latter ballad, we have little hesitation in affirming that it is even superior to the other—there is a deeper *vein of feeling* runs through some of the lines—its *shafts* are more *cutting*—there is more of real character, and bears evident marks of being written from actual circumstances, which always gives an additional charm. The limits of this week's paper will not enable us to go into that length of extract which we had anticipated, and which indeed will naturally be expected in handling the works of men not more distinguished by the rank they hold in life, than by the splendid talents which adorn that rank; and if another opportunity should present itself, we shall certainly avail ourselves of it, with a view to do at once justice to the NOBLE POET, and afford full satisfaction to public curiosity.

We cannot omit to notice that the music is, all joking apart, very scientifically arranged by Mr. W. WEST, the comedian, and reflects considerable credit on his taste and industry. The *profits* of the work, we perceive, are to be applied to the relief of the Spanish emigrants; but we are apprehensive that the emigrants will touch very little of the *Spanish*, by the present display of my Lord NUGENT's muse.

SIR WALTER SCOTT was asked the other day how he could receive into his house, or even associate with, such a revolutionary character as TOM MOORE; upon which SIR WALTER remarked, "Oh, MOORE and I agree to a '*t*', for he is a Jacobine and I am a Jacobite."

The *Courier* of last night has the following paragraph:—

"It is asserted," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "that Mr. MYTTON, of Halsted, intends to offer himself for Shrewsbury." How is this? The present Member for Shrewsbury is the Hon. GREY BENNET. Does he not mean to offer himself again? We have seen no address—no letter, from the Hon. Member, stating his reasons for retiring. Perhaps it is on account of ill health, for we have heard that the Hon. Member is now in the South of Italy, though we do not remember to have seen any mention of his being indisposed. The *Chronicle*, we should suspect, is misinformed; or else there is some mystery behind, which it can explain.

TO JOHN CALCRAFT, ESQ. M.P.

London, November 17, 1825.

SIR—I have reason to believe, that the letter which I took the liberty of addressing you on the 14th of Aug. has been attended with some of those beneficial effects I was desirous it should produce; but as I am quite certain it has not attained all the objects I must have appeared to you so anxious to carry, I solicit your attention, for a second time, to those arguments I consider calculated to bring them about, and at the same time, your indulgence for this renewed intrusion on your time; although the critical situation in which DRURY LANE THEATRE now stands is in itself quite sufficient apology for this appeal to your judgment—for, interested as you have proved yourself in all its concernments, you cannot be ignorant of the very slight tenure by which it at this moment holds even the most partial share of public patronage—nor can you, on the same principle, be averse to a due consideration of any means by which that patronage is either to be momentarily increased, or perpetually retained. The primal error attendant on the proceedings of the present season is to be attributed to its commencement with one of the most inefficient companies ever assembled in its walls, the most perfect branch of which is still incomplete in one of its main features, while every other has barely a feature to boast of; and this circumstance alone, when viewed in comparison with the talent this theatre *has* congregated in some of its late seasons, is sufficient to create public disregard: but my purpose is to tell you, Sir, that, exclusive of this fact, the greatest pains have evidently been taken to place the company in the most disadvantageous point of view, by a selection of performances now enacted by persons appearing in their *leading* characters, who were before only looked upon as entitled to a second or third situation. By way of exemplifying this, I will venture to instance the peculiar case of Mr WALLACK, your new Stage Manager, who, in the fulfilment of the arduous duties of his joint station of actor and director, has had to contend with, probably, more difficulties than ever fell to the lot of any of his predecessors—he has to perform first and second tragedy, and first and second comedy, by which he is at once removed from melo-drama (his most perfect point of acting); and consequently (as in the instance of the *Innkeeper's Daughter*, where his fine personation of *Richard* is only rivalled by Miss KELLY's *Mary*), the revival of any such piece is rendered incomplete—the evident cause of its failure—and an opprobrium attached to the performer that does not in reality belong to him; and, exclusive of this consideration, his general arrangements become liable to censure; for, as the principal actor, Mr. WALLACK is compelled to put himself forward on almost every occasion, and people are much more disposed, in the common spirit of malignity and slander, to attribute such appearances to the vanity of the actor, rather than to the necessities of the manager;—and, added to all these considerations, it is apparent to the meanest capacity that the claims of one office, multiplied as they have this season been, entirely unfit him for the fulfilment of the other. I consider, therefore, the opening of the Theatre, without a leading actor, the deepest injustice to Mr. WALLACK; and every moment that station remains unfilled is aggravating the injury already inflicted; but even a more important view of it than that is, the injury thereby done to the Theatre—you cannot expect a person to pay seven shillings to see OTHELLO acted without *either* Mr. KEAN or YOUNG (or some efficient substitutes), when they have seen it, for the same money, with *both* of them in it; or, to speak even more strongly, it can never be expected, for one moment, that people will come to see an Opera supported by Mr. HORN, Miss GRADDON, and others, when they have seen the *same* piece personated by BRAHAM, LISTON, Miss STEPHENS, and Madame VESTRIS; the bare supposition, or rather expectation, is quite laughable; and from this very fact arises all the mischief that may ensue, and will, to a much greater extent, unless the error be immediately rectified. It is to this main point then, Sir, I would take the liberty of directing your particular, undivided, and immediate attention, as one involving, in its decision, the best interests of the property, nominally under your protection; and it is with the more gratifying feeling I do so, from the knowledge I possess of the remedy being within your reach; for while Mr. YOUNG is permitted to ride unengaged round our City, and Drury-lane Theatre is without a principal tragedian, I consider the Trustees of that concern are violating all the duties of the charge reposed in them, and committing an outrage on common observation—they are shutting for ever the doors of that Theatre to the genius of our authors, who never will submit their productions to the mercy of the present representation they would meet—they are allowing the public to point out to them what they might have pointed out to the public—they are *under*rating eventually the performers they have, by allowing them at present to *over*rate themselves; and altogether incurring those evils which will turn out of the most disastrous nature. In the same crisis, although not to so great an extent, is the operatic department of Drury-lane Theatre involved; for Mr. BRAHAM and Mr. SINCLAIR are both idle, while their substitutes are nightly introduced in the very operas *they* have made almost by prescription their own; nor is there any argument by which so vital a recommendation as the one I am now pressing on you can be opposed by you, or frustrated by others. To talk of any compact between two rival properties, by which the public are to be deprived of their proper enjoyment, or by which, owing to circumstances, one theatre is to flourish on the ruins of another, is sheer rhodomontade; and it is not in the power of any foresight in management actually to regulate the success of its undertakings. Besides, the principle on which I urged the directors of the two establishments to proceed, with regard to the reduction of their performers' salaries, or rather their avarice, has been negatived by the terms given to Madame VESTRIS at one house, and Miss KELLY, and, subsequently, Mr. LISTON, at the other; and the rule which, if mutually and strictly preserved, might have mutually aided the respective interests of each property, being once infringed, should be extended to those engagements calculated to give a permanent consequence to the company, instead of creating a momentary curiosity, which, once gratified, will subside into even deeper obscurity than it was before. It is in this light I presume to view the engagement of that distinguished and justly popular comedian Mr. LISTON; who comes to you for a month, at an enormous salary, on no other principle than his having lately made a considerable impression at another theatre, in a play of that theatre's *exclusive* property. *Paul Pry* cannot be acted at Drury-lane Theatre; and even if it could, its transfer would cancel the attraction—it is written for and adapted to the exigencies of the Haymarket, and its great feature is a Haymarket performer; by which I wish to imply, that his powers are there more thoroughly received and understood—both his audience and he are on that thorough intimacy which constitutes half his charm, and which in a larger sphere cannot, and very properly so, exist; and although I would not for a moment gainsay the advantage of Mr. LISTON's talents any where, I yet maintain that the Haymarket presents the only arena where they can prove of *individual* attraction, and be duly displayed and appreciated. I therefore maintain that, possessing already one established comedian, the theatre should have devoted the money by which another has been tempted to act *for a month*, in part towards the engagement *for the season* of actors to support the chief ones of the concern; for allowing Mr. LISTON to attend during his short engagement, what is to become of the Theatre the other six months of its exertion, depressed as it must be by any previous attraction that may be created? If I am told that Mr. MACREADY is to appear at Easter, I can only say, I lament it. As a *single-handed* feature, he is literally worth nothing, and the only way by which his services could be rendered at all available, was to

have put on him the harness of his employers for the whole period of their season, and uniting with others, have borne up the difficulties always attendant on this dull period of public excitement; but if this tragedian is to appear for twelve nights at the time of the year when the influx to the metropolis is such that any novelty will attract, he is worse than valueless, because he merely comes to produce a new tragedy (as hitherto has been the case), which just runs through the last six nights of his engagement, entailing on the treasury the expence of author and outfit, and obtaining for himself a momentary popularity that carries him, with a new feature, through his Summer's provincial campaign: and, of course, depriving the Theatre of all power of representing the play again, unless in a mutilated state, owing to the secession of its principal performer. If, however, this actor *be* engaged, it is only a still more cogent reason why an instant arrangement should be entered upon with Mr. YOUNG; for, in that case, if even Mr YOUNG's immediate assistance did not prove of that value there is reason to believe it would, we well know his coalition hereafter with Mr. MACREADY would repay in a treble degree the expense of his previous exertions, and add, moreover, a consequence and dignity to the establishment it is now so much in want of. If there was any necessity for advancing an additional argument on the subject, I need only refer you to the late announcements which have issued from the Drury-lane cabinet, wherein is manifested, not alone a disinclination or inability to procure talent, but a total want of tact in applying the talent it already possesses—wherein an abortive attempt has been made to foist on the public premature ability, an attempt which equally injures the respectability and welfare of the stage, and the future prospects of the giddy adventurer—and wherein the duties of providing for public opinion and recreation, that novelty of amusement prescriptively and customarily their due, has been compromised by the revival of some olden pageantry, neither so accurate or so pleasing as in its pristine state, consequently without the least attraction, and only therefore incurring those expences without *any* advantage, which, bestowed on entire novelty, might have turned to a very material one.

It may probably be considered, by those who feel interested enough to peruse, and, above all, to weigh these suggestions in their mind, that there is an apparent neglect, or partial indelicacy, in submitting them to a gentleman in no other respect connected with the management of the Theatre, or its general arrangements, than being the selected overseer of its vested property; but to those scruples I have only to say, that were there no other motive for so doing, the indisposition under which it is known Mr. ELLISTON has so long laboured, would be quite inducement enough—for, in addition to the feebleness of body, we know that the lassitude it inflicts on the mind, often creates that nervousness, and, above all, engenders those prejudices, at once fatal to all business. But, exclusive of these reasons, the great influence you very justly possess over your LESSEE, the deference with which your own opinions are regarded, and the weight your personal interference with the representatives of the drama invariably carries, are quite arguments enough, and furnish me with any apology that may seem due to the Manager himself, and with any answer to public controversy. With this premise, therefore, I take the liberty of directing again and again your utmost attention to the grand points of this humble appeal. I maintain, that in you is now vested the power of placing your Theatre in the same envied light it has hitherto stood in—of forming a powerful competition with your rival, and of eventually realizing, on the present year's exertions, the profit which has crowned the undertakings of preceding ones. I maintain, that the grounds on which you are called upon to exercise that power, are the ACTUAL SECURITY of the Theatre; that a leading actor and a leading singer (both of which are to be had), added to the announced engagements of Miss STEPHENS, Mr. LISTON, and hereafter Mr. MACREADY, will *raise* Drury-lane Theatre as many degrees in the scale of public estimation, as now it stands *fallen*; that you will thereby awaken the dormant energies of our best authors and composers, and, by a general coalition of all your means, create that spirit of rivalry and thirst for popular favour that now is spiritless and dead. An antagonist, at all times, is to be looked upon as such, whatever the relative or political views which may bring him for a time into the compromise of hostility; and you must be aware that virtually there can be no more real amity or good understanding, by which the motives of the two great Councils are to be regulated than, speaking somewhat importantly, between the deliberations of contending nations. You may covenant not to pay performers beyond a certain given salary, and by a touch of Jesuitism contrive the next moment to engage another beyond that stipulation, in defiance of this principle—you may bargain not to distinguish in your public bills the efforts of either actors or writers, but the next day you may give a MONKEY the distinction you consented not to give a man—therefore all such prohibitions or restrictions are laid down just *one* moment to be broken in upon, in a circuitous manner, by the exigencies or fancies of the *next*. I took the liberty, in my former address, of inveighing as strongly as possible, against the alarming payments now made to performers, and still feel quite as much as I then did, the vast necessity of retrenchment—but the weapons used by your enemy must not be wrenched from you—if any man has the audacity to ask 150*l.* a week for his services, and any manager is ass enough to give it, complaint ceases from that moment, and his rival is quite at liberty to do whatever may answer his purpose—the system is one of horror, in any shape, and can never be abolished till a mutual understanding exists between the two belligerent powers, and such at present is totally out of the question; and the principle therefore by which one treasury is even partially filled must not be the means of emptying the other.

I have many apologies to make to you, Sir, for this intrusion on your valuable time, and for this taxation of services that are doubtless called in requisition for other, perhaps more important, duties; but I am induced to believe that the impulse which has hitherto actuated all your feelings in behalf of the property over which you are nominated Guardian, will not be withheld on this trying occasion—but that, with renewed, or rather unabated, energy, you will apply your best councils in behalf of its present proceedings, and eventually effect an object that will not be more gratifying to your feelings than confirmatory of the distinguished character entertained of you by all who know you, and by no one more than to him who has the honor to subscribe himself,

Your respectful Servant,
OBSERVATOR.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—THURSDAY.

THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD V. THE HON. AUGUSTUS STANHOPE.

This morning, after some common motions were disposed of before Mr. Justice Bayley, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Littledale took their seats on the Bench, when

The Attorney-General rose, and moved the Court, on the part of the Marquis of Hertford, to grant articles of the peace against the Hon. Augustus Stanhope.

The Marquis of Hertford, who sat on the Bench with the Judges, swore to the affidavit on which the motion was founded. It was as follows:—

"This exhibitant, on his oath, saith, that in the year 1816, he received information that this exhibitant's son, then commonly called Lord Beauchamp, a youth of the age of sixteen years, had been invited to the military quarters of the said Augustus Stanhope, then a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 12th Light Dragoons, quartered at Paris, and had been, by the said Augustus Stanhope and another person, induced to play at cards, and had been by them made to give promissory notes to the amount of 16,000*l.* or thereabouts, as his supposed losings, in a few hours' play. That in consequence of this information, he, this exhibitant, did make application to the Commander-in-Chief that his Royal Highness should be pleased to order an investigation to be had into the said transaction. That a Court Martial was accordingly held, as this deponent is informed and verily believes, at Cambrai, on or about the 23d day of September, in the said year 1816, upon the said Augustus Stanhope, who was there charged with 'behaving in a scandalous and infamous manner, such as was unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in conspiring with a certain other person to draw in and seduce Lord Beauchamp to game and play with them for the purposes of gain and advantage; and in pursuance of such conspiracy, playing with the said Lord Beauchamp, at a certain game of chance with cards, claiming of him for losses at the said game, 8,000*l.* and upwards, and 7,000*l.* and upwards, the said Lord Beauchamp being at that time about sixteen years of age, ignorant of and unused to play, and affected by the wine he had been prevailed upon to take by the said parties.' Upon which said charge the said Augustus Stanhope was found guilty, and sentenced to be discharged his Majesty's service, which said sentence was afterwards, as exhibitant believes, duly confirmed and carried into effect.

"And this exhibitant further saith, he believes, that in consequence of the said Court Martial, and of its having taken place on the representation of this exhibitant as aforesaid, the said Augustus Stanhope hath conceived great rancour and hatred against this exhibitant.

"And this exhibitant further saith, that for the space of eight years or thereabouts, after the sentence of the said Court Martial, this exhibitant had no communication whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, with the said Augustus Stanhope; but this exhibitant saith, that after the death of the late Marquis of Hertford, and the succession of this exhibitant to the title and estates—namely, on the 22d of July, 1822, this exhibitant was personally insulted while riding in Hyde Park, by a person whom he did not then even know by sight, but whom he afterwards found to be the said Augustus Stanhope, whereupon this exhibitant, on advice and recommendation of his friends, applied to Sir Richard Birnie, the Chief Police Magistrate of Bow-street, to take such proceedings as were necessary to protect this exhibitant against the violence or insults of the said Augustus Stanhope, when, upon the said Augustus Stanhope giving his word of honour to the said Chief Magistrate, and positively assuring his father, the Earl of Harrington, that the conduct complained of should not be repeated, as appears by a letter from the said Chief Magistrate to this exhibitant, and also by a letter from the said Earl to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, now in this exhibitant's possession, this exhibitant was prevailed upon to take no further proceedings upon that occasion.

"And this exhibitant further saith, that notwithstanding such engagement to the Chief Magistrate, and such promise to his father, the said Earl of Harrington, the said Augustus Stanhope did, after an interval of some months, renew his molestations against this exhibitant in the public streets, purposely to insult and irritate this exhibitant as he verily believes.

"And this exhibitant further saith, that on the 20th day of August last, this exhibitant was in his carriage, in Grosvenor-square, when the said Augustus Stanhope, being on horseback, rode up to this exhibitant's carriage, and put his stick into the side window of the said carriage, and struck the same against the front glass window thereof, in a manner calculated, and, as this exhibitant verily believes, intended, to insult, menace, and provoke this exhibitant to a breach of the peace.

"And this exhibitant further saith, that, in consequence of this conduct of the said Augustus Stanhope, the exhibitant again applied to the said Sir Richard Birnie, to obtain protection of the law; and was afterwards informed by the said Sir Richard Birnie, and which information this exhibitant believes to be true, that the said Augustus Stanhope had, in consequence of notice from the said Sir Richard Birnie, called on him and declared that 'he would use every means of annoyance short of actual assault, for the purpose of wringing this exhibitant's feelings, if he had any, until this exhibitant should, either by his political influence obtain his the said Augustus Stanhope's restoration to rank in the army, or obtain a place, office, or employment of a certain named amount and value, or pay him a sum of money:' and the said Augustus Stanhope further stated, 'that he should not extend his annoyance beyond gestures and whispers during his father's life; that he had taken advice, and thought he had not in these acts of molestation, employed to obtain some one or other of the objects before mentioned, passed the line within which he thought himself safe.

"And this exhibitant further saith, that he doth verily believe that the said Augustus Stanhope hath acted, and still continues and intends to act, on a premeditated plan to insult, disquiet, and annoy this exhibitant, for the purpose of intimidating or alarming him into some payment, exertion of influence, compromise, or of irritating and provoking him to commit a breach of the peace.

"And this exhibitant on his oath also saith, that he doth not make this complaint against the said Augustus Stanhope through any hatred, malice, or ill-will which he hath or beareth towards him, but merely for the preservation of himself from bodily harm, violence, and insult, he, this exhibitant, not now having, nor ever having had, any personal acquaintance with, or knowledge of the said Augustus Stanhope, nor any difference nor cause of difference with the said Augustus Stanhope, other than the representation made by this exhibitant as before mentioned to the Commander-in-Chief in the year 1816, and which this exhibitant thought himself bound by his duty to make."

The Lord Chief Justice—Are you aware, Mr. Attorney, of any instance where articles of the peace have been granted upon information received from a third party?

The Attorney-General—I am not, my Lord, aware of any such instance. The original conduct of Mr. Stanhope forms the ground of this application. His first insult was in July, and it was repeated in August last.

The Lord Chief Justice—Still a long interval has elapsed, and that affords a reason why the Court might not be disposed to grant the application.

The Attorney-General—My Lord, the Noble Marquis swears that he apprehends some harm from the conduct of Mr. Stanhope.

The Lord Chief Justice—It would be much more satisfactory, Mr. Attorney, if a precedent could be found; or, in the absence of any case on the subject, if a sufficient reason were assigned to justify the interference of the Court.

The Attorney-General—My Lord, though I have looked attentively through several authorities, yet I have not been able to find any case.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Then your premises are founded on what you have heard from Sir R. Birnie?

The Attorney-General—Certainly, my Lord. What Sir Richard Birnie has stated shows the motive by which Mr. Stanhope is actuated.

Mr. Justice Bayley—That only refers to future intention.

The Attorney-General then said he would apply to Sir Richard Birnie, to obtain an affidavit of the facts, or for a sufficient reason why no affidavit was made.

The Court ordered that the case should be mentioned again either to-morrow morning, or in the course of this day.

About three o'clock Sir Richard Birnie came down to Court and made the affidavit required in the Marquis of Hertford's case, verifying the statements contained in the affidavit of the Noble Marquis.

THE KING ON THE PROSECUTION OF FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY V HAMER AND BRYAN.

It will be recollected that in the course of last week, a rule *Nisi* for a criminal information was obtained against the defendants, one of whom is proprietor, and the other printer and publisher of a Sunday Newspaper called *Common Sense*, or the *Weekly Globe*, for a libel upon Colonel Berkeley, (by imputing to him that he secreted himself in Miss Foote's bedchamber at Edinburgh,) in the number of that paper of the 23d of October last.

The Attorney-General now showed cause against the rule. On behalf of Mr. Hamer, he was instructed to say, and this was confirmed by affidavit, that the defendant knew nothing of the paragraph in question, until it appeared in the paper; and for Mr. Bryan, the other defendant, it was sworn that *Common Sense* being a weekly paper, this paragraph was copied, as usual, from similar paragraphs, which appeared in all the Morning Papers. These affidavits, therefore, negatived all malice on the part of the defendants.

Lord Chief Justice.—Well, what do the other side say to this; are they satisfied?

Mr. Brougham.—By no means; our principal objection applies to that part of the paragraph which has not been copied.

The Attorney-General—We swear that it was communicated to us in the usual way with all other contributions.

Lord Chief Justice—What is that mode? we can know nothing of it.

The Attorney-General—The common practice is to put these communications into the Editor's box.

Mr. Brougham—The paragraph states that the information was conveyed to the paper by a "Private Correspondent," which takes the cause out of the usual course.

The Attorney-General—These, my Lord, are the instructions I have received from my clients. I told them it was no answer to the criminal information; but I have done my duty in submitting them to your Lordships.

Lord Chief Justice—The rule must be made absolute of course. Rule absolute.

FRIDAY.—CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Adolphus moved for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed, at the instance of a gentleman named Bunn (husband of the celebrated actress of that name), against the proprietor and printer of a Weekly Newspaper, called *Common Sense, or the Weekly Globe*, for a scandalous and infamous libel, tending to impute to Mr. Bunn a propensity of a horrible nature. The alleged libel, he said, was not stated in the common and ordinary way, but was introduced by the Editor as a conspicuous notice to correspondents, informing the public that the complainant was a person of the description alluded to. In a notice to correspondents, Mr. Bunn was mentioned, and mixed up with certain persons who had been notoriously the objects of scorn and indignation, on account of their atrocious vices. The Learned Counsel read the libellous paragraph, which we forbear to repeat. He said that Mr. Bunn, in the most distinct and unequivocal terms repelled, in his affidavit, the infamous insinuation mentioned in the paragraph.

The Court granted a rule to shew cause.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLEBONE OFFICE.—The most intense interest was excited on Wednesday at this Office, in consequence of the apprehension of *Stanley de Courcey Ireland*, who stands charged with being concerned in various extensive acts of swindling, in connection with an individual styling himself the "Honourable Frederick Ponsonby," after obtaining possession of a splendid mansion in Gloucester-place, through the recommendation of R. Martin, Esq. the Member of Parliament for Galway.

Stowel, the officer, has been particularly on the alert, and the result of his inquiries was the discovery of Ireland's abode, which he ascertained to be in an obscure court, in the Borough, where he has been living in a sad contrast from the splendid manner in which things were carried on at 91, Gloucester-place, under the name of Jones. Stowel took him by surprise after a short preparatory conversation, and brought him in a coach to this office.

The circumstance soon gained wind, and was circulated pretty generally at the West-end of the town, especially among the most

respectable tradesmen, who flocked in great numbers to this office. Stowel, having secured the prisoner, proceeded to the King's Bench prison, where he received information that the woman, who acted as housekeeper, was, and he took her also into custody, and brought her to the office, where she and her master were locked up until the arrival of Mr. Rawlinson, the Magistrate, whose indefatigable exertions in this case deserve the highest eulogy.

Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Griffiths, Lord Mountford, Sir P. Laurie, and other gentlemen were on the Bench

The usual business being gone through, the prisoner *Ireland*, and *Eliza Gravett*, the housekeeper, were conducted into the Court and placed at the bar, where every eye was directed towards him with the most anxious curiosity, while he seemed low spirited, but firm. He was attired in black, is of a gentlemanly appearance, possesses a superior address, and appears to be about 30 years of age. The housekeeper is a homely looking personage about 40, and is of decent appearance.

Stowel, the officer, being sworn, stated, that in consequence of having received information that the prisoner Ireland was lodging in the neighbourhood of the Borough, he proceeded thither yesterday morning about eight o'clock, and, in a small Court in William-street, Suffolk-street, where he was informed the prisoner lived, he made inquiry whether a Mr. Jones lodged there; he ascertained that such a gentleman resided in the court, and the house was pointed out to him. He knocked at the door, which on being opened, he asked the individual whether Mr. Jones lodged there. He was answered in the affirmative, and the prisoner Ireland, who was brushing his boots in the yard, was pointed out as Mr. Jones. Witness proceeded towards him, and said, "How do you do, Mr. Jones, good morning;" he replied, "Very well;" on which witness asked, "Where is your friend Mr. Ponsonby?" The prisoner hesitated. Witness then said, "I believe your name is Ireland, and not Jones." The prisoner said his name was not Ireland. Witness knew to the contrary, and informed him that he had a warrant, charging him with various acts of fraud, and it was his duty to take him into custody, which he accordingly did. Witness went up stairs to search his bed-room, but he found nothing of any consequence. He ultimately confessed that his name was Ireland. On searching his pockets he found several papers, a card-case, with one of the Hon. Mr. Frederick Ponsonby's cards.

Mr. Goulding, the solicitor for the prosecution, asked Stowel whether it was before or after he was searched, that he denied his name was Ireland?

Stowel said, it was before he was searched. He found a letter from an attorney in Ireland, a letter directed to Colonel Martin, and others, together with the deed of agreement signed by Mr. Marsh, for the house, No. 91, Gloucester-place, and also two duplicates, one for some knives and forks, pledged in the name of Mrs. Brooks, and the other for some muslin which was pledged for nine shillings in the name of Cockrel. Having heard that the female prisoner was acting as servant to Mrs. Saunders, in the King's Bench prison, he preceeded thither, and told her that he had a warrant against her for fraud, and he was to take her into custody. She replied that she was happy it had come to this issue, as the matter would be investigated. She had ever since walked in great fear.

Mr. Rawlinson asked the prisoner whether he wished to put any questions to the officer; he replied that he did not.

Mr. Joseph Daniels, silversmith and cutler, of No. 214, Oxford-street, stated that he knew the prisoner, Ireland, by sight only. He did not order any of the goods from witness. In October last, a gentleman came to his shop and requested to see some table and dessert knives, which were produced to him, and he gave an order for three dozen of the former, and two dozen of the latter. He afterwards called and gave another order for two dozen snuffer plates, and three dozen more of dessert knives and forks. He gave witness his name Ponsonby, and left a card of Mr. Ireland's address, "Mr. Stanley de Courcy Ireland, 91, Gloucester-place," where the property was to be carried to.

Mr. Rawlinson.—When did you first see Ireland?

Witness.—When I took home the property. I at first hesitated as to leaving it, but on making inquiry about the neighbourhood, some spoke well and others ill of the house, and I at length left it, and I could not afterwards get my money, although my patience was tired out calling for it.

William Weston, shopman to Mr. Bentham, pawnbroker, of 244, High Holborn, stated, that on the 12th of October last, he received in pledge three dozen dessert knives and forks; a man came and pawned them; he gave his name "John Gordon;" he received 4l. on them. The female prisoner afterwards brought a dozen more, and another pound was advanced. Witness could not recollect what passed on the occasion. The man who first came brought a letter along with the things.

Mr. Rawlinson.—What was the substance of that letter?

Witness.—It was a recommendatory letter, which stated that the writer, knowing them to take in such pledges, had advised the prisoner's master to pledge there. He (witness) was by when the female prisoner came to the shop, but he did not hear what she said. Witness produced the knives and forks.

Mr. Daniels said he had no hesitation in swearing that they were his property, and the same that he delivered at the house in Gloucester-place, on the 11th of October.

Mr. Rawlinson (to Weston)—Was the letter destroyed?

Weston—We generally pin them to the property, but on searching I could not find it. Did not know how it was lost.

Mr. Rawlinson ordered that Mr. Bentham should attend himself, and if possible produce that letter. It was very strange, he said, that it had not been kept safe.

Mr. Vickery, of 154, Regent-street, and of 3, Saville-row stated, that a gentleman, giving his name Ponsonby, called at his shop and requested to be shewn some patent glass, which witness produced to him, and he ordered a valuable set of decanters, &c. to be sent the next day for approval to Mr. Ireland, 91, Gloucester-place. He accordingly sent them, and the witness went to the house to ascertain whether they were approved of, when he was informed they were not. He saw the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, who chose a set for 20 guineas, but witness said he expected ready money. He was ordered to call upon Mr. Ireland the next day with the property. He did so, and saw the prisoner (Ireland), who told the witness that Mr. Ireland had gone out of town, and he might leave the property. The patent glass now produced was that which he left at the house.

Mr. Rawlinson.—Have you any doubt that the prisoner is the person who said that Mr. Ireland was out of town?

Answer.—He was positive that he was the same person.

Mr. Rawlinson.—When did you leave the property at the house?

Mr. Vickery.—On the 11th of October.

Mr. Bentham's young man said he received them in pledge on the 12th of October.

Mr. Rawlinson asked Ireland whether he wished to ask Mr. Vickery any questions?

Ireland.—Did I not say, Mr. Vickery, bring them home when the gentleman who ordered them returns to town, and he will pay you for them.

Mr. Vickery.—You said that Mr. Ireland was out of town.

Ireland.—Mind what you say; it was quite impossible that I could have used such language.

Mr. Wm. Saxby, china-merchant, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, stated, that he did not know either of the prisoners. On the 12th October a person, styling himself the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, called at his shop, and looked at a valuable tea service and dessert service; and after a short time, he said he was going to walk down St. James's-street, and he would look in again. He looked in again, and ordered them to be sent to 91, Gloucester-place, for the inspection of a lady. He gave no card.

George Hill, porter to the last witness, stated, that he took the property home the next day. When Ponsonby had left, Lady Alice Peel called in, and wished to have the tea service which he had ordered, and she said she would wait the refusal of Mr. Ponsonby's Lady. When witness arrived at Gloucester-place, he was ushered into the drawing-room; the prisoner came in soon after, and Ponsonby followed; the latter took the things down stairs one by one, saying, he was showing them to a lady. Witness told him that Lady Alice Peel had taken a fancy to them; he smiled, saying, "Ah! I know Lady Alice Peel very well—an intimate friend of mine, therefore I shall soon decide." He went next morning with the dessert set; he saw Gravett in the drawing-room; she spoke highly of the property, and said they were very pretty. He left the property, and never saw them since.

Mr. Saxton said, that the manners and appearance of the person who ordered them drove away all suspicion from his mind.

George Miller, of the firm of Miller and Co., of 180, Piccadilly, oil and lamp warehouse, stated, that Ponsonby ordered lamps to be sent to the amount of 6l., and the prisoner Gravett ordered candles to the amount of 9l. She described Mr. Ponsonby as a rich young man, about to be married.

Mr. Rawlinson, on examining the letters found on him by Stowel, found one directed to himself, complaining of the accounts of the swindling transactions appearing in the papers, in which he was calumniated, when he had taken no part in Mr. Ponsonby's actions. He had merely contracted a debt of 60l., which he meant to pay; and he was determined to have the first legal opinions, and seek redress, if possible. A conspiracy had been formed against him, and he disavowed all that had been attributed to him.

Considerable interest was now spread, in consequence of a report that Ponsonby was taken into custody, while offering something in pledge at Mr. Neate's, a pawnbroker in Duke-street, Manchester-square. The officers instantly repaired thither, and shortly brought a young man into the office with a cast in one of his eyes, which caused the mistake, as Ponsonby is afflicted that way.

Mr. Rawlinson asked him his name?—He gave it Knatchbull.

Mr. Rawlinson—Do you know Ponsonby?

Prisoner—Not personally. I only have heard of him through the medium of the Newspapers. Sir Peter Laurie knows me very well.—Sir Peter—But I have not seen you for some time. None of the witnesses could identify him as Ponsonby, and he produced a letter from Sir E. Knatchbull.

Mr. Rawlinson regretted that the mistake should have occurred, and discharged the gentleman, who seemed to feel the unpleasant dilemma which an unfortunate deformity of the eyes had plunged him into. He asked what redress he could seek?—He was told that Mr. Neate was amenable, but as it was a mistake he ought to look over it.

Ireland, in his defence, said that Ponsonby ordered the things unknown to him.

Mr. Rawlinson could hardly believe it; the circumstance of saying that Ireland was out of town looked very suspicious. He would not go so far as to say there was the intention of felony proved, but there was quite sufficient to prove that there had been a conspiracy to defraud.

Ireland.—I submit, your Worship, that there is no charge whatever against me.

Mr. Rawlinson.—There is sufficient for me to commit you for trial immediately; but in order that other charges may be brought forward I shall remand you.

Ireland.—I disavow every thing I am charged with. I prevented Ponsonby doing many acts. I never took a part in them.

Mr. Rawlinson.—Why here is a letter from Mr. Ponsonby, from Belmont, Kilkenny, in which you were directed by him to get him a house, and the letter was directed to you with one of Mr. Martin's, and it was the face of that letter that got you the house in Gloucester-place; so don't make your case worse than it is. I advise you, for your own good, to procure professional advice.

Ireland.—I am not conscious of having committed any offence. I am not to be accountable for the actions of Ponsonby. He never denied himself to Mr. Vickery.

Gravett said that she was hired as housekeeper, and acted under her master's directions.

The prisoners were remanded for a week.

A young fellow named *Stephen Taylor*, was brought before Mr. Rawlinson on Wednesday last by the parish officers, who charged him with neglecting to maintain his wife; but that charge ended in his being detained for bigamy.

It appeared by the evidence of the wife, that she was married to the prisoner about five years ago, at which time they were fellow-servants in a respectable family. Shortly after they were married he left her; and in about nine months afterwards she learned that he had been previously married, and that his first wife was still living. In consequence of this discovery she made search for him, and having found him living in service in a different part of the town, she taxed him with the fact and he did not deny it; but not liking to prosecute him for the bigamy, she went into service again, where she continued until she had the "misfortune to have a child" by some other person, and she was compelled to apply to the parish for relief.

The parish officers said they had taken some trouble to find him, and they requested he might be remanded for a week, in order that they might send to Portsmouth, and procure the necessary evidence of his first marriage.

He was accordingly ordered to be brought up again on Monday next.

David Munday, a hackney coachman, appearing yesterday before Mr. Griffiths, charged by a young woman, named Mary Child, with having taken more than his legal fare.

The complainant said, that three months ago she took the defendant's coach from No. 16, Montagu-square, to the Green Man and Still, in Oxford-street, for which the fare is one shilling. The coachman, however, demanded five shillings, and told her that his master had ordered him to demand it. As she had paid her fare to Brighton, and the stage coach was waiting for her, she was obliged to pay his demand; but she told him she should summons him when she returned to town. The defendant, Munday, was not the man who drove the coach.

Munday said he was the owner of the coach. The driver was "out of the way," or he would have attended. In reply to the charge, he said the coach was not taken off the stand, but out of the mews, and at seven o'clock in the morning, whereas he did not go on to the stand till eight. He therefore considered that under these circumstances he had a right to charge a *little extra*.

Mr. Griffiths told him he was mistaken, and convicted him in the penalty of twenty shillings with costs, and ordered him to return the *little extra*, which he did, and was discharged.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Thursday James Gillmore, the chief constable belonging to this office, who had been directed to inquire into the state of Mr Carter, the man whose wife unhappily cut and stabbed him on Wednesday se'nnight, returned to the Sitting Magistrate (Mr. White), with the following certification of Carter's condition from the House Surgeon to the Westminster Infirmary:—"I cannot yet pronounce James Carter free from danger."

Mr. White, upon receiving the notification, thought it proper to order the further detention of Mrs. Carter, now in Tothill-fields prison, till Thursday next.

Mr. Carter, the injured man, wished his wife to be liberated now. Carter still vomits. Till that symptom is more abated, he cannot be deemed free from an unfavourable turn.

Notice to Coachmakers and Traders.

GENERAL STAGE COACH COMPANY.—BATH AND BRISTOL DAY COACH.

The Company's Bath and Bristol New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the WHITE BEAR, Basinghall-street, every Morning, at a Quarter past Six, and the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at Seven o'Clock, precisely. Arrives at the CHRISTOPHER INN, Bath, at Half-past Seven, and the RUMMER TAVERN, Bristol, at a Quarter past Nine, precisely.

Route—READING, MARLBRO', CALNE, AND CHIPPENHAM.

FARES.—Inside....2l. 5s. Outside..... 1l. 15s.

Breakfast at Maidenhead, at 1s. 6d. per head, including Waiters; and Dine at the Castle Inn, Marlbro', at 3s. per Head, also including Waiters.

Also, the Company's New Light Four Inside BATH and BRISTOL NIGHT COACH, on the Principle of the Mails, every Evening from the WHITE BEAR, Basinghall-st., at Half-past Four o'Clock, and from the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at a Quarter-past Five precisely, through Devizes, Melksham, &c.

FARES.—Inside....1l. 18s. Outside.... 18s.

Sup at the Bear Inn, Reading, at 2s. 6d. per Head, including Waiters.

In case of any incivility being experienced by the Passengers travelling by the Company's Coaches, from Servants of the Company, it is particularly requested that prompt notification will be given to the Secretary, as it is the anxious desire of the Company to render all the convenience to the Public in their power: they will therefore feel obliged by any communication or suggestion, which, on any occasion, may be considered deserving of report.

*** A GUARD is appointed to each of the Company's Coaches. One regular pace is observed, time punctually kept, and no frivolous stoppages allowed on the road; whereby the Company's Coaches are enabled to maintain the same principle as is adopted by the Royal Mails, without the necessity of any galloping whatever.

The Directors will not be answerable for the safety of any parcel exceeding 5l. in value, unless the amount be stated when booked.

ROEBUCK IRON FOUNDRY, Stove Grate Manufactory, and general Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouse, Great Dover-road, Southwark.—CRUNDALL and HALLEN acknowledge the liberal support they have received from the Nobility and Gentry, and, in consequence of the very considerable increase of business, they have found it expedient to enlarge their premises to a great extent, which has enabled them to offer for sale a most extensive and elegant ASSORTMENT of DRAWING ROOM and other STOVES, calculated either for the mansion or the cottage, of the most superior workmanship and design to any house in the kingdom. Feaders, fire irons, and kitchen ranges on the most improved principles, and every description of furnishing ironmongery for the approaching season. A large assortment of patent warm air stoves, ascending or descending flues, adapted for halls, offices, warehouses, and shops. Also the admirable economical patent French table lamps, in the greatest variety, diffusing a light equal to 6 wax candles, from 28s. upwards, full 50 per cent. under any house in the kingdom. Manufacturers of every article of fence work for parks, balconies, verandas, entrance gates, hurdles, &c., and from the extensive machinery and convenience of their premises, including the late reduction of iron, they are enabled now to offer the above considerably under in price to any house in the kingdom. Orders of any magnitude executed with promptness, by addressing a line to Crundall and Hallen, Roebuck Iron Foundry and Stove Grate Manufactory, Great Dover-road, Southwark.—N. B. Every description of castings made to order or model. Prompt payment, and no abatement.

PATRONIZED by His MAJESTY, and the ROYAL FAMILY; their Imperial Majesties, the EMPEROR and EMPRESS of RUSSIA; the EMPERORS of PERSIA and CHINA; Their Serene Highnesses the DUKE and PRINCE of BRUNSWICK, and most of the Nobility and Gentry.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

the ORIGINAL and GENUINE, which has for many years been universally admired; also acknowledged pre-eminent, for nourishing the Hair, preventing it from being injured by illness, change of climate, study, travelling, accouchment, &c.; removes scurf, harshness, and dryness; renders it soft and glossy; prevents its falling off or turning grey; creates a thick growth on the baldest places; produces a beautiful effect on natural or artificial hair, rendering it

ADMIRABLY SOFT AND ELEGANTLY FLOWING,

producing BEAUTIFUL CURLS, adding a most incomparable, transcendant, and beautiful lustre, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting. Ask for "ROWLAND'S" MACASSAR OIL, at 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Also

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

which resists the attacks of inclement weather, and immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin produced by cold winds; prevents the skin from chapping, and renders harsh and rough Skin soft; and even removes Freckles, Pimples, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies during their accouchment; and is of so harmless a nature as to be administered to Infants with perfect safety. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 8s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.

In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, flagrant impostors have counterfeited each; copying Advertisements, Labels, Bills, &c. To prevent fraud, ask for "ROWLAND'S," and observe the new label (engraved by Perkins and Heath) on the Oil; strictly observing the label of each article has the signature and address in red—"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-Garden."

Sold by them and by most respectable Perfumers and Medicine-venders in town and country.

A PLEASING APPEARANCE.

THE Grand Characteristic of Mrs. VINCENT'S CELEBRATED LOTION is,—that it is no repellant, but gently and kindly opens the Pores of the Skin, extracting and dulcifying the Morbid Virus lurking in it. The most tender Lady or Child may at all times make use of it with the greatest safety. It removes every kind of Coarseness, Eruption, and unpleasant Appearance, and renders the Skin clear, smooth, and transparent. Nothing has ever yet been found to compare to its effects and excellence; but its unexampled reputation having excited various Imitations, it is particularly recommended to ask for MRS. VINCENT'S GOWLAND'S LOTION, and see M. E. VINCENT on the label of the genuine.

The following is a letter from Lady Catherine Lennox to Mrs. Vincent, the Proprietor:—

"Lady Catherine Lennox has the pleasure of stating, that, by the use of two quart bottles of Mrs. Vincent's Gowland's Lotion, she is perfectly cured of a violent eruption upon her face and arms. She was recommended by her Physician to make use of the Lotion, which has exceeded her most sanguine expectations. Mrs. V. is at liberty to make use of her Name, as having experienced its healing Virtues; and Lady Lennox will also recommend it as much as possible within the sphere of her acquaintance."

Sold, by appointment of Mrs. Vincent, at Bacon's, 150, Oxford-street; Butler's, 4, Cheapside; Newbery and Edwards's, St. Paul's; Sutton's, Bow Church yard; Barclay's, Fleet Market; and by all the most respectable Perfumers, and Dealers in Genuine Medicines, in every Town in Europe, in Quarts, 8s. 6d.; Pints, 5s. 6d.; Half-pints, 2s. 9d.

*** To prevent Counterfeits, see M. E. VINCENT on the label of the Genuine.

THE great Celebrity of the late Dr. WM. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, both as a Physician and Botanist, is too well known to require expatiating upon. He was eminently successful in applying the virtues of herbs and roots, as a radical cure for various disorders of the human body.

Dr. Robertson's VEGETABLE MEDICINE has never failed effecting a cure in all scorbutic and chronic disorders, bilious complaints, nervous diseases, and fevers in general. Innumerable documents, from persons of the highest respectability, attesting astonishing cures, are in the hands of the proprietor for inspection.

The medicine is sold in pint bottles, at eleven shillings each, and in quart bottles, one pound. Orders, inclosing a remittance, to be addressed to Dr. Robertson, No. 7, Bloomsbury-square, where it is sold by the sole proprietors; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 99, Fleet-market.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are particularly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street; and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Pront, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's-court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76 Oxford-street; White, 1, and Yard, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Mr. Renard, 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of of these Pills in Paris.

LOCKHART's never-failing Remedy for the TOOTH-ACHE.—Mr. LOCKHART respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, that from the repeated solicitations of those who have found instantaneous relief from the torment of the Tooth-Ache, by his truly fortunate discovery in a never-failing and certain Cure for one of the most grievous maladies to which human nature is subjected, he is now fully determined to give it that publicity to which it is so justly entitled. However excruciating the pain, and where extraction might be dreaded, or attended with difficulty or danger, the application of this remedy not only destroys the nerve entirely, without the slightest injury to the adjoining teeth, or hurt to the gums, but from its peculiar astringency, renders the hitherto diseased tooth perfectly firm in the socket, insensible to pain, and prevented from all further decay.

Sold in Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, duty included, by J. C. HOSE (late KINNARD,) 169, High Holborn, who is appointed wholesale agent; SANGER, 150, Oxford-treet; NIX, Royal Exchange; and all respectable Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in town and country.

None is Genuine unless signed L. Lockhart, on the Government Stamp.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. 85 ¼	Bank Stock 220½
Cons. Three per Cents. 86	Long Annuities, 20 11 16
Three and a half per Cents.	India Stock,
3½ per Cents. Reduced 93⅞	India Bonds, 7 5
Four per Cents. 103⅞	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 1 pm. par
Consols for Acc. 86⅛ 5⅞ 6	

BOW-STREET.—Yesterday *Charles Issit* and *Elizabeth Garner*, alias *Gardner*, alias *Meek*, were brought before Mr. Halls for a second examination, on a charge of making and uttering divers forged letters of attorney to receive Bank Stock.

The circumstances of the case created particular notice, and we intend giving further particulars next Sunday.

Mr. Freshfield, the Solicitor on the part of the Bank of England, stated, that he accompanied Bishop, the officer, to Worthing, where the prisoners resided; that among the papers he found was a memorandum book, in which was contained a list of the unclaimed Bank Stock; that in consequence of the information therein contained he was then enabled to prove the forgery of the three letters of attorney, which he produced.

A number of witnesses were examined, and it appeared that a person now in custody for debt, whose name will hereafter appear conspicuously, is concerned in forging eleven wills.

The office was crowded.

The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

Sir Wastell Brisco and Mr Jenner, the proctor of Doctors'-commons, were held to bail before Mr. Halls, in consequence of what occurred in the Court of Condelegates on Tuesday last, themselves each in 500*l.*, with two sureties in 250*l.* each, for three months.

When Mr. Sheridan was on his death-bed he was visited by Mr. Taylor Vaughan, who found him in a situation, arising from disease and poverty, that we cannot venture to describe. With feelings strongly excited, Mr. Vaughan hastened to Carlton House, and represented to Col. M'Mahon the scene which he had just witnessed. The Colonel instantly went in to the Prince Regent's apartment, and made his Royal Highness acquainted with what had been related. The Prince, who had not been previously informed of Mr. Sheridan's illness, desired that immediate pecuniary assistance should be conveyed to him, and named the sum of 500*l.* as a present relief. Col. M'Mahon communicated to Mr. Vaughan the Prince's commands; but Mr. V. said that so large a sum was altogether unnecessary in the first instance, and could only be prevailed upon to take 200*l.*, promising to ask for the remainder when it was wanted. Part of this sum he directly applied, and furnished his sick friend with all that could contribute to his comfort. Shortly afterwards, however, Mr. V. repaired again to Carlton House, and, to the amazement of Colonel M'Mahon, returned to him the whole of the money which had been paid out of the Prince's privy-purse; stating, that Mr. Sheridan's friends had insisted on restoring it to the donor, as they were not willing that, under existing circumstances, Mr. Sheridan should lay himself under any obligations to the Prince Regent. We believe this statement to be authentic, and it will certainly not only totally different from that in which it has been made to appear; but show in strong colours the fine feelings of the illustrious personage, whose goodness of heart, as evinced in this case, has been so wantonly called in question.—*Morning Paper*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.—The rehearing of the claimants to the Deccan prize-money is to come on before the Lords of the Treasury on Tuesday, 6th Dec. next.

The difficulties that stood in the way of the transfer of the late Mr. Fauntleroy's banking-house (heretofore adverted to) have been removed, and the sale for 4,000 guineas completed; which purchase-money is exclusive of a ground-rent of between 50*l.* and 60*l.* for a forty year's lease, of the fixtures, &c. Mrs. Fauntleroy, the mother, by virtue of some settlement on her husband, received one-fifth; and her claim of *all* the fixtures, which stood in the way of completing the transfer, she agreed, by her son, the late Fauntleroy's brother, an attorney, who attended in her behalf, to submit to the decision of arbitration. The house in Berner's-street, or rather double house, which is immensely large and very commodious, and was superbly fitted up by its late occupier, is to be converted into an hotel; the place is now filled with workmen. It is stated, that in dividing the purchase-money of the house into fifths, there was a payment of some 150*l.* made to Fauntleroy's widow, but on what account did not appear.

On the 29th ult., the solemn consecration of a Cenotaph, in commemoration of the great Dutch poet Rynvis Feith, took place at Zwolle, in the province of Over-Yssel, in the presence of the Civil and Military Authorities, and a numerous body of spectators. The monument, which is a finished piece of workmanship, was executed by Mr. Gabriel, of Amsterdam, statuary of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, A public subscription furnished the fund.

It is said that Mr. J. G. Lockhart, the son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, some time the reputed editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, leaves the Scottish Bar for London, to be there editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and to hold a place under Government, *vice* Mr. Stewart Rose, resigned.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

A report is current, that the late Excise Office, which was ostensibly purchased by the Royal Bank a few months ago, at an enormous price, is to be the future residence of Mrs. Coutts.—*Edinburgh Star*.

Some ground through Hounslow, at a considerable distance from dwellings, and from the means of very ready conveyance, has recently sold for 200*l.* an acre, to be dug up for the purpose of making bricks.

Last week, in North Leith, at the funeral of a young man who died very suddenly, a quantity of wheat straw was got, and after the coffin was lowered, the grave was filled up with alternate layers of earth and straw, the whole being firmly pressed down. This precaution, it would appear, was not uselessly adopted; for some days after the grave was discovered to have been partly dug up, and a boat-hook lying beside it; but the wretches finding the straw give so much resistance to the spade, had relinquished the undertaking.

CONVICTS.—Four hundred male convicts are now being embarked on board the Dromedary, for conveyance to Bermuda, to be employed on the public works; 150 male convicts are also embarking on board the Woodman, for transportation to Van Dieman's Land. One hundred female convicts and their children, and also the wives and children of transported convicts, are being embarked on board the Providence, for conveyance to Van Dieman's Land; and one hundred and fifty male convicts are also being embarked on board the Sesostris, for transportation to New South Wales.

Thursday evening an inquest was taken before J. W. Unwin, Esq. at the Dolphin public-house, Long-alley, Moor-fields, on the body of Samuel Wright, 65 years of age, who was found dead in his chair on Wednesday last. The Jury being satisfied that his death was natural, returned a verdict to that effect.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—Just at the moment of the unhappy youth executed on Wednesday morning arriving on the scaffold, two urchins, neither of them more than 16 years of age, were detected in the act of picking pockets, and handed over to the officers.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCIES.

P. Wilson and R. Ankers, of Liverpool, curriers.

J. Hansell, Clare-street, Clare-market, linen-drapers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S. Aydon and W. Elwell, Shelf Iron Works, Yorkshire, iron-masters.

BANKRUPTS.

W. LINTOTT, Leadenhall-market, and Islington, butcher. Sol. Mr. Platt, Church-passage, Clement's-lane.—T. SMYRK and J. HOPE, Manchester, calenderers. Sol. Mr. Willett, Essex-street.—S. DUFTON, Oat-lane, Noble-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. Sols. Messrs. Watson and Broughten, Falcon-square.—R. PERKINS, Egham, Surrey, carpenter. Sol. Mr. Sleap, Temple-lane.—L. B. SAPIO, Alpha Cottages, Regent's Park, music-seller. Sol. Mr. Thwaites, London-road.—P. MASEY, Bristol, hooper. Sol. Messrs. Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane.—R. J. HARPHAM, Nottingham, hosier. Sols. Messrs. Bicknell and Co., Lincoln's Inn.—R. S. COLLICOTT, Weston, Somersetshire, clothier. Sol. Mr. Makinson, Middle Temple.—J. PITTER, Cheltenham, grocer. Sols. Messrs. Pope and Brewer, London-wall.—T. PERKINS, Patricroft, and Manchester, and of Bamford-mill, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. Sols. Messrs. Ellis and Co. Chancery-lane.—T. POLLARD, Brighthelmston, brewer. Sol. Mr. C. Faithfull, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.—S. THOMPSON, Carlisle, milliner. Sol. Mr. Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

DIVIDENDS.

W. L. Houghton, Kingston-upon-Hull, stationer—J. and R. A. Browning, Belvidere-wharf, Waterloo-bridge, timber-merchants—T. Hill, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, linen-draper—N. C. Boscha, Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, musical-composer—J. Bentley and J. Beck, Cornhill, watch-makers—J. Campbell, White Lion-court, Cornhill, merchant—B. Sutcliffe, Cheapside, warehouseman—D. B. Pierce, Tottenham-court-road, grocer—J. Richardson, Manchester, publican—T. Goldney, Chippenham, Wilts, clothier—A. Gatenby, Manchester, wholesale grocer—G. Bramwell, Stockport, chemist.

CERTIFICATES.—DEC. 6.

D. Seldon and W. Hinde, Liverpool, merchants—T. Barrow, Liverpool, flour-dealer—A. E. Binns, Bath, bookseller—J. Sparkes, Portland-street, coach-maker—J. Hudswell, Manchester, hat-manufacturer—T. Wren, London Wall, silkman—R. Robson, Seymour-place, Bryanstone-square, St. Marylebone, carpenter—J. Gallerand, and F. Pongerard, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchants.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Matthews and R. Dewdney, Smithfield-bars, stationers—E. R. Fletcher, and G. Rowland, Manchester, porter-dealers—J. and J. Radcliffe and Co. Rochdale, Lancashire—W. Fowler and R. Walker, Sheffield, cabinet-makers—A. Dean and Co. Cheetham-hill, Lancashire, victuallers—P. Morton and Co. Street-bridge, Royton, Lancashire, paper-makers—J. Halliday and A. M'Adam, Bristol, linen-drapers—J. Hoole and W. Pinder, Sheffield, saw-manufacturers.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Claret, St, Julien	48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	St. Peray, dry and spark.	72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	96s
Bucellas	36s to 42s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s		

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s; Jamaica Rum, 15s; Brandy, 25s per gallon.—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis.—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cyder Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

CANDLES, 6½d. per lb.; Waxed Wick Moulds, 8d. for cash, or credit on the usual terms, at DAVIES's old established warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite Slaughter's Coffee-house. Every article of the best, at prices as under:—Candles, 6s. 6d. per dozen; Waxed Wick Moulds, 8s.; fine Wax Candles, 3s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm Candles, 2s. 8d.; Palace Wax Lights, 3s. 2d.—Mottled Soap, 74s. per cwt.; Yellow, 66s.; Curd, 82s.; Windsor, and Palm Soap, 1s. 4d. per lb.; Brown Windsor, 1s. 9d.—Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d.—The finest Sperm Oil, 5s. per gallon.—Orders forwarded to all parts of the world.—Russia Staves, 12s. per hundred.

BREWING UTENSILS & SEASONED CASKS, in great variety, at T. JARVIS'S, Wine Cooper and Cooper in general, No. 3, Hungerford-street, Strand, near Charing-cross, at the following Reduced Prices, viz.:—A 1 Bushel Set, with Casks, &c. 2l. 3s.; 2 do. do. do. 3l. 3s. 3 do. do. do. 4l. 4s.; 4 do. do. do. 5l. 15s.—Families waited upon to Brew their own Beer, and to Fine and Bottle Wines, with the Patent Bottling Machine, in Town and Country. Water Butts of all sizes. Bathing and Turtle Tubs Lent on Hire. Merchants supplied with all sorts of Packing Casks and Cases, at the trade prices. Casks, Pipes, and Utensils Bought or Exchanged. Pickling Tubs, oval and round, of various sizes. A set of Utensils sent to any part of the Country, by an order for payment in London. T. J. would advise all persons to take a note of this—"No. 3, Hungerford-street, three doors from the Strand."

CHEAP SPERMACETI OIL of the Best Quality, at Ten per Cent. under the usual Charge.—J. SMETHURST, No. 138, New Bond-street, the Original Oil and Patent Lamp Warehouse, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, the Public, Club and Coffee Houses, Hotel and Tavern Keepers (J. S. being an Importer), he SELLS the BEST REFINED SPERMACETI OIL, equal in colour and burning to any in London, at the lowest price, for Ready Money. One single trial will convince the purchaser of the truth of his assertion. The Oil will be found far superior in quality to what is called Spermaceti by Oil-venders. May be had in any quantity; bottle and cask to be paid for if required for the country.—Patent Lamps for every purpose to be purchased at his Show-rooms as above.—N.B. Cottons and Glasses of every description. Lamps repaired.—At 138, New Bond-street, nine doors from Grosvenor-street.

WINTER INDISPENSABLES for the POOR, at CRAIG and D'OYLY's Family Linen Warehouse, 77, Oxford-street, not in any way connected with any other house in London.

Twenty Thousand Pair of Blankets, first size, 6s. 4d.; next size, 8s. 6d.; superior quality and extra size, 9s. 6d. the pair; good Rugs, 2s. 6d. each; extra size, 3s. 6d.; a very superior article, 4s. 6d.: Bath Cloaking, full two yards wide, 2s. 3d.; excellent, at 2s. 6d., two yards wide; Pelisse Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 5s. a yard; 892 pieces stout Calico, 7d. a yard; a fine article at 6½d.; Flannels, 8d. a yard; good yard wide Welsh and Lancashire, from 10d. to 12d.; with a great variety of other articles for charitable purposes.

Damask Napkins, 6s. 11d. a dozen; Dinner Cloths, 7s. 2d. each; Russia Sheetings, full width without a seam, 1s. 10d. a yard; Towelling, 4½d. a yard; ten boxes of the best Irish Linens ever imported; French Cambrics at a great reduction: a good assortment of Town-printed Furnitures, 1s. a yard, warranted fast colours; Linings in every shade, 6d.; Moreens, 15d. to 21d. a yard; Marseilles Quilts, three yards long, 13s. 6d; next size, 17s. 6d., worth 28s.; Counterpanes, 3s. 11d. to 12s. each; Diapers, Huckabacks, Muslins, Gros de Naples, Norwich Crapes, Family Mourning, and every other useful article in Linen-drapery, Mercery, Hosiery, &c. &c.

Country orders executed with dispatch. All letters must be post paid.

Five Thousand Imitation India Shawls, full two yards square, 2s. 11d. each.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER and PERFUMER, No. 181, Fleet-street (Two Doors from Fetter-lane), has the honour of returning thanks for the brilliant patronage conferred upon him since he commenced Business, and begs to assure the Fashionable World, that his fanciful faculties are constantly devoted to the production of new inventions in his highly important Profession. Moss's destinies are inseparably connected with fashion, and the taste displayed in his Saloon of Artificial Hair, will sufficiently distinguish him from the rank of Plebeian Coeffeurs, who having no talent of their own, are compelled to assume French names to impose upon a generous Public. Hair Cutting being now reduced to science, Ladies and Gentlemen cannot be too particular in the choice of an Artist, as London abounds with Pretenders, who only destroy what ought to be preserved and embellished: in fact they are Hostes humani Capitis. Moss personally, and with a chosen few Assistants of sterling ability, operate, and in the Art of Hair Cutting they claim and will maintain pre-eminence. Ladies Head Dresses, and all the paraphernalia of Ornamental Hair in the highest style of fashion, and of Natural Curl, are ready for the approbation of the Elegantes. And in the manufacture of Gentlemen's Perruques and Scalps (secundum naturam) Moss challenges all the world. Hair Brushes upon Moss's peculiar construction, with an assortment of what is absolutely necessary for the Hair, will render his Establishment a desideratum of paramount importance, as Fleet-street has been long destitute of respectable Coeffeurs.

SUPERIOR FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and others. By the King's Royal Letters Patent.—Of all new introductions in Domestic Economy, none have ever met with more universal approbation than

ROBINSON's PATENT BARLEY AND PATENT GROATS;

they completely supersede the use of the common Pearl Barley or Embden Grotts, a Superior Beverage being produced in Ten Minutes, and at One Half the Expense. These Nutritious Preparations have been submitted to the Medical Profession throughout the United Kingdom, and have met with the most decided approval and recommendation; in fact, many Physicians of the greatest celebrity have declared that the Patent Preparations of Barley and Groats excel all other articles in use, as a Food for Children, &c. The Patent Barley makes superior Barley Water in Ten Minutes, and is infinitely better than the common Barley for thickening Veal, Mutton, and other Broths: it is also in the highest repute for making a most delicious Pudding or Custard. The Patent Groats produce in Ten Minutes an excellent, smooth, and delicate Gruel, which, owing to the Patent mode of preparation, will never turn sour on the stomach.

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*** Several imitations, under the titles of "Anti-Patent," "Prepared," &c. which are gross impositions, being daily offered to the Public, particular care should be taken to observe that the words "Robinson's Patent," the Royal Arms, and the signature of MATTS. ROBINSON, are affixed to each package, as none others are genuine.

ATKINSON'S BEAR'S GREASE—This approved article for restoring the hair, being in almost universal demand, some rival Perfumers have taken the advantage, and introduced an article of their own, got up exactly similar in pots and labels; only the importer's name is omitted. Many of these counterfeits are very deleterious, being generally a mixture of rancid animal fats, and alkaline oils. In appearance they approximate a good deal to genuine Bear's Grease, but the effect in use is diametrically opposite—they leave the hair harsh and dry, whereas genuine Bear's Grease retains its moisture a long time, leaves the hair beautifully soft and glossy, and independent of restoring the growth, is very pleasant for dressing it, as it does not dry so quick as the Huile's antiques, and is free from the unpleasant greasiness of pomatum, &c.—Sold by the Importer, James Atkinson, perfumer, 44, Gerrard-street, and by appointment by Messrs. Gattie and Pierce, 57, New Bond-street; Sanger, 150, Grange, 126, Firth, 45, Langley, 31, and Smith, 98, Oxford-street; Woodman, Piccadilly; Dobson and Mason, 38, Haymarket; Mattrass, Fleet-street; Gibbins, Fleet-market; Colley, 28, and Barber, 43, Bishopsgate-street; Montram, Burlington-arcade; Wakefield, Lamb's Conduit-street; and by most perfumers.

CAUTION.—The genuine is enclosed in a wrapper, with the importer's signature and address, price 2s. 6d. and 4s.; and in bottles, 3s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. and perfumed with Otto of Rose, extra price.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, Nobility, and Ladies and Gentlemen may rely on it, although there are various Articles for the Hair now selling, but it is proved by thousands who have given it a fair trial, that PRINCE'S celebrated Russia Oil, through the Aromatic Oils it is now prepared with, is the wholesomest, pleasantest, and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the Hair, and if used constantly, not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the Hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour; hundreds of Ladies have experienced. Is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or false Hair; will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months, will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least sign of roots are remaining, has been proved by hundreds. Ask for PRINCE'S Russia Oil. The ounce bottle, five shillings; a large bottle containing five ounces, one pound, is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "A. Prince, 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. ☞ Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits.—Good allowance for exportation.—Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as impostors are going about to counting-houses with Counterfeit Russia Oil, and saying it is the genuine.

CAUTION.—Proved by affidavit on the 24th of November, 1814, before the Lord Mayor of London; that A. PRINCE is the Original Proprietor in the universe of the Russia Oil, and therefore, if any Perfumer, Medicine Vender, Hair Dresser, or any one else, in Great Britain, or any other country, sell, under any pretence whatever, an Oil called Russia Oil, and is not A. Prince's, of 9, Poland-street, London, they are here publicly pronounced impostors, as they not only impose upon the Public by selling them counterfeits, which do not answer the purpose, but also injure A. Prince, the Original Proprietor, who has a large family, and has spent, within this last twenty years, above Fifty Thousand Pounds in advertising to make it known.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS—HOLYHEAD, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor—LIVERPOOL, through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle, and Congleton—BRISTOL, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne, and Chippenham—BATH and EXETER, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton, and Cullumpton—EXETER, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford, and Dorchester—MANCHESTER, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke, and Macclesfield—BIRMINGHAM (in 13 hours)—through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles)—CARLISLE and EDINBURGH, through Chorley, Preston, and Garstang—CHESTER, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham—KIDDERMINSTER, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge—NORWICH, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich—MILFORD HAVEN, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES—MANCHESTER (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock—HOLYHEAD (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock—CARLISLE, GLASGOW, and EDINBURGH (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock—SOUTHAMPTON coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning, at a quarter before nine—LIVERPOOL (the Royal Champion), in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock—WINDSOR and ETON coaches daily—MANCHESTER (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport every day at five—EXETER (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two—EDINBURGH and GLASGOW (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock—BRISTOL (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four—BIRMINGHAM (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half-past five—FALMOUTH and PLYMOUTH light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock—WEYMOUTH and DORCHESTER Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six—COVENTRY light four-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six—NOTTINGHAM post coach (in 18 hours) through St. Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon—CHESTER and PARK-GATE new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock—WORCESTER coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock—WARWICK and LEAMINGTON SPA post coach, every evening at half-past five—TAMWORTH, ATHERSTONE and HINCHLEY coach, every day at half-past two o'clock—DERBY post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four—TENBY, MERTHYR, and PEMBROKE post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock—DUDLEY and STOURBRIDGE four-inside post coach, every afternoon at five—DOVER coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening—PARIS new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening—TAUNTON, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares—BIRMINGHAM and HOLYHEAD new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse) through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence: the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—CHELTENHAM and GLOUCESTER light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five—ROYSTON and BUNTINGFORD post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two—NORWICH new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—CAMBRIDGE Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two—CANTERBURY fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours)—BRIGHTON coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning—MILFORD HAVEN new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.—N.B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North, and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.

W. WATERHOUSE and Co. Proprietors.

*** The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5l. unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage to them or their agents.—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th instant, the lady of J. Green Wilkinson, Esq. of a son.

The lady of Charles Wilkinson, Esq. of a daughter.

The lady of G. Minter, Esq. of the 45th regiment, of a son.

The lady of the Rev. S. E. Batten, Harrow, of a daughter.

Mrs. Robert Walters of Lincoln's Inn-fields, of a daughter.

The lady of the Rev. R. P. Whish, of Broxted, Essex, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, Captain John Walter Roberts, R.N., to Frances, daughter of John Sargent, Esq.

Corbyn Lloyd, Esq. of Lombard-street, banker, to Emily, daughter of J. F. Atlee, Esq.

William Rowe, jun., Esq. to Sarah, daughter of Henry Winchester, Esq.

Edward Martin, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Martin, of Dublin, to Elizabeth D. Zouch.

DIED.

Mary, the wife of G. J. Baker, St. Martin's-court.

Mr. Caleb Herries, of Paradise-street, Lambeth.

Claud Neilson, Esq. of Ardarden, Dumbarton.

Colin Matheson, Esq. of Bennetsfield.

Elizabeth, the wife of John Matthew Grimwood, Esq.

At Edinburgh, on the 5th instant, John Clapperton, Esq. of Spylaw.

At Hastings, Miss Brisco.

On the 13th instant, Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Rolleston, Esq.

Wednesday morning, Susannah, the wife of William Peatt Litt, Esq.

On the 16th instant, the lady Arabella Hervey.

Nov. 14, suddenly, aged 79, Mrs. Edward Wheeler.

On the 18th September last, at Demerary, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Goodman, of that Colony.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 29. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1825. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, the Tragedy of BRUTUS, with Amoroso, King of Little Britain, and De La Peronse.

Tuesday, (80th time) Der Freischutz, and the Wager.

Wednesday, The Wager, The Sleep-Walker, and the Adopted Child.

Thursday, The School for Scandal; and the Innkeeper's Daughter.

Friday, The Wager; and Faustus.

Mr. LISTON is engaged at this Theatre, and will appear on Saturday next, when will be performed, The Hypocaite, Maw-worm, Mr. Liston; with Love, Law, and Physic. Lubin Log, Mr. Liston.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Under the Management of the New Proprietors, Messrs. Terry and Yates.

MONDAY, November 28, and during the week, THE PILOT, or a Tale of the Sea. After which, ALL at COVENTRY. To which will be added, for the first time in this Theatre, DON GIOVANNI.

Boxes, 4s.---Pit, 2s.---Gal. 1s.---Doors to open at Six, commence a Quarter before Seven.---Half-price, at Half-past Eight.---Box Office open from 10 till 4, where Places may be taken, and a Private Box had nightly, of Messrs. Campbell, and Kirkham.

Is entered Outwards,

FOR VAN DIEMAN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the fine new fast-sailing Snow, FAIRFIELD, A. 1, coppered, burden 300 tons. JAMES WORK, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For freight or Passage, apply to Buckles, Bagster and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. Hose, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

TURKEY COFFEE, of Fine Quality, at the following Reduced Prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.; Roasted, 3s. per lb.—The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having REDUCED the DUTY on TURKEY COFFEE, they may now purchase that article at the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of fine quality, at Messrs. MARSHALL and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

GAME.—The Lovers of Game are respectfully invited to try GILBERT'S UNION SAUCE, which he has, after considerable expence brought to that high state of perfection as must ensure the patronage of the Public, as it imparts such a rich and delicious flavour to every description of Game. GILBERT'S SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY still continues to merit the attention of the admirers of Fish.—Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand.

ELEGANT COATS, cut and made to fit in a very superior manner, from the very best Saxony cloths, from 2l. 18s. to the finest Blacks and Blues, 3l. 15s. Trowsers, 18s. to the best double-milled Cassimeres, 30s. Fashionable Waistcoats, 7s to 14s. Merchants and Captains who export the best sort of gentlemen's clothes, will do well to inspect the cloths and garments made, warranted equal to any house in London, and orders to any amount executed with the greatest dispatch. A liberal discount for ready money. Boat Cloaks, Riding, Driving, or Box Coats, in the greatest variety,

At J. ALBERT'S, Tailor and Draper,

47, Fish-street Hill, Seven Doors from the Monument.

THE RURAL DIVAN, No. 5, CATHARINE-STREET, STRAND.—The Proprietor of the above, J. LORIMER, begs respectfully to acquaint Gentlemen, that he has fitted up the above Divan at a considerable expense, which forms a snug retreat for those Gentlemen who wish to retire from the hustle and fatigues of the town, to enjoy their Cigar, and a cup of excellent Coffee, Lemonade, &c. The Proprietor returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their patronage and support, and trusts their favours will be continued, and also their future recommendations, as nothing shall be wanting on the Proprietor's part to render every comfort, and keep the concern respectable.

CANDLES, 6½d. per lb.; Waxed Wick Moulds, 8d. for cash, or credit on the usual terms, at DAVIES'S old established warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite Slaughter's Coffee-house. Every article of the best, at prices as under:—Candles, 6s. 6d. per dozen; Waxed Wick Moulds, 8s.; fine Wax Candles, 3s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm Candles, 2s. 8d.; Palace Wax Lights, 3s. 2d.—Mottled Soap, 74s. per cwt.; Yellow, 66s.; Curd, 82s.; Windsor, and Palm Soap, 1s. 4d. per lb.; Brown Windsor, 1s. 2d.—Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d.—The finest Sperm Oil, 5s. per gallon.—Orders forwarded to all parts of the world.—Russia Staves, 12s. per hundred.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.—Just Imported, a Fresh Supply of this invaluable Medicine, manufactured by one of the first Chemists in Paris. The above Parcel is well worth the attention of Druggists and the Medical Profession in general, as the Importer is but seldom enabled to offer so fine an article on the advantageous terms he can at present. —Apply to J. C. HOSE, successor to the late Mr. KINNARD. Druggist, 309, High Holborn.

SIMPSON'S ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, unrivalled in good effects for Spasms or Gout in the Stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and as a Restorative in cases of extreme Nervous Debility or the weakness of advanced Life. It is sold in bottles at 11s. each, by J. V. Simpson, 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Hose, 309, High Holborn; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; and by all the principal Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, a complete Series of Specimens, illustrative of the improved System lately introduced by the Author of "Practical Directions for preserving the Teeth," &c., may be viewed daily at Mr. J. P. Clark's, 5, King-street, Holborn; where every operation connected with the teeth is performed in the best style of the art, on very moderate terms. Decayed teeth successfully treated, without pain or extracting.—N.B. Circassian Tooth Powder.

The attention of families, and all who value a good set of teeth, is respectfully called to the above far-famed article, as well for its intrinsic excellence, as the directions respecting the teeth which accompany each box.

No. 1, STRAND, next door to Northumberland House.

SWIFT & Co. respectfully inform the Public that their New Office, No. 1, Strand, is opened in consequence of the improvements now going on in that part of the Town, which will require them to quit their old Office, No. 12, Charing Cross, in a very short time. Tickets and Shares for the FOUR Grand Prizes of £30,000, and other Capitals, all to be drawn in One Day, 6th December, are on Sale at No. 1, Strand, and at SWIFT & Co.'s Old Offices, No. 11, Poultry, and 31, Aldgate High-street; also for the present, at 12, Charing Cross, as usual. Capitals to an immense amount have been Sold by SWIFT & Co. particularly No. 1,062, a Prize of £20,000, drawn the 18th of last Month; also 7,034, a Prize of £20,000, besides Twelve other Capitals, within a few Months.

SILKS at an immense Reduction, for Ready Money only.—15,000 yards of beautiful Satin Cashmeres, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per yard, usually sold from 4s. to 4s. 6d. 2550 Silk Barege Handkerchiefs, 15d. each, really worth 3s. 6d. 30768 yards of rich Gros de Naples, wide width, in every new French color, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. the quality of which are much superior to what are generally sold from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard; with every description of rich Silks, Satins, Fancy Gauze Dresses, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Gold and Silver Turbans, and a general assortment of Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Lace, French and Swiss printed Chintzes, and upwards of 500 Muffs of various descriptions, with Pelerines, Flounces, Cuffs and Collars to match, at exceedingly low Prices.—Also an entirely new article in Silk, for elegant winter Dresses and Pelisses, to be had exclusively at SHEARS and Co.'s, 120, Regent-street, eight doors from the Quadrant.—French Silk Opera Cloaks from 20s. to 3 Guineas.

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES—Professor VOELKER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has opened a Gymnasium at the Riding-school of Mr. De Fontaine, Worship-street, Finsbury-square, besides that at his residence, No. 1, Union-place, New-road, near Marylebone Church. Days and hours of attendance at the former, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Seven to Nine o'clock in the Evenings; at the latter on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Seven to Nine o'clock in the morning; or on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Two to Four o'clock in the Afternoon; and also for young Gentlemen, every Morning, from Nine to Ten o'clock. Ladies are instructed, on a well adapted plan, either by the Professor himself, or by a Lady under his direction.

Further particulars, prospectuses, &c., may be had at either of the Gymnasiums.

NEW MUSIC, Number 1, of a Selection of Original Spanish Melodies. With Symphonies and Accompaniments, and arranged for the Pianoforte and Harp. By W. West. The Poetry by Lord Nugent. The Embellishments from the Designs of the first-rate artists, 12s. 6d. Published by R. W. Evans, 146, Strand.

NEW MUSIC.—Il Crociato in Egitto, arranged for the Pian forte (with Flute Accompt. ad lib.) in 3 Books, by Thomas Valentine, price 4s. each. New editions of the following popular Airs, with Variations, for the Piano-forte, by ditto:—The Sicilian Air, on which is founded "Home, sweet Home," 2s. 6d.; The Bridesmaid's Chorus, 2s. 6d.; Isabella, a Spanish Air, 2s. 6d.; Ronsecan's Dream, 2s. 6d.; Cease your Funning, 2s. 6d.; Sul Margine, 2s. 6d.; Auld lang Syne, 2s.; We're a' Noddin, 2s.

Published at FALKNER'S Opera Music Warehouse, 3, Old Bond-street.

Also, just published, Divertisementi di Saloni, a Series of a Selection of Italian Airs, for the Harp and Piano-forte, by W. H. Steil, in 8 Nos. each 4s.

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New Flute Music, just Published by T. LINDSAY, 217, Regent-street.

FOR FLUTE and PIANO.—Nicholson's 1st Concertino on French Airs, and his 2nd Do. with The Maid of Lodi, and Fra tante A goscie, price 4s. each—Nicholson's Appendix to his Preceptive Lessons, 21s.—Lindsay's 2d and 3d Melanges, with Airs from Freischutz, 4s. each.—Lindsay's 4th and 5th Do. on Airs from Il Crociato, 3s. 6d. each—Nel cor piu, and Au clair de la Lune, both with Variations, 3s. each.

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The Overture and Airs arranged for two performers on the Pianoforte, by T. Attwood, book 1, 2, 3, each	4 0
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NEW VIOLONCELLO MUSIC, arranged as Solos, with a Bass accompaniment (ad lib.) by J. PICKARD.

Sixty approved and fashionable Airs, selected from the works of the most esteemed authors, in two books, each 5s.

In offering this work to the notice of the young practitioners on the Violoncello, the Author flatters himself they will find it extremely useful; and as the general complaint with amateurs of this manly instrument is, that the arrangement of authors are mostly too difficult, affording little or no amusement to the student, he has in the above work endeavoured to blend amusement with instruction.

A selection of the most admired Airs, Duets, and Chorusses, from the celebrated opera, "Der Freischutz," 5s.---Home! sweet Home, with variations, 2s. ---Isabel, ditto, 2s.---Aurora che sorgerai, ditto, 2s.---Jager Chorus, ditto, 2s. Gipsy March, from Preciosa, ditto, 2s.---As a Duet for two Violoncellos. The Battle of Prague, 3s.—Canone from Tarrare, ditto 2s.

This work is so arranged as to produce all those striking effects required in this celebrated composition.

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Who have this day published the following New Vocal Music.

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Now bid with our joyous - - -	ditto, 2s.
Silly woman - - - - -	Miss Paton, 2s.
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Oh, turn again on me love ditto - - -	ditto, 2s.
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Her I love so dearly - - - - -	Mr. Broadhurst, 2s.
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Oh, I could weep - - - - - -	Mr. Thorne, 2s.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Supplement to the *Madras Government Gazette*, July 12.

"His Majesty's ship Liffey, from Rangoon, the 16th ultimo, has anchored in the Roads since our last report.

"Our intelligence from Rangoon, by the Liffey, is similar to that received in Bengal—operations were suspended, but no prospect of peace. There was a report that Sir Archibald Campbell was about returning to Rangoon for a short time. It was also said that 300 hackeries and their cattle had been captured; possibly the old report which had reached Calcutta. The Nerbudda being considered out of time, two ships had been sent in quest of her.

"A report, it appears, had reached Calcutta, that Sir Archibald Campbell was leaving Prome, with some light troops, in order to effect an interview with General Morrison."

From the *Calcutta John Bull* of June 29.

"The latest letters we have seen from Prome, come down to the 7th instant, at which time the troops under Sir Archibald Campbell were in great health, with abundance of all necessaries, but no prospect of a very speedy employment in the field. It was said that the Burmans had strongly stockaded themselves at some distance above Prome; but that there was no intention on the part of the General to disturb them, until the force could move to its ulterior destination. Captain Snodgrass, the Military Secretary of Sir Archibald, is hourly expected in the Carron, and is reported to be coming round, in consequence of some important points connected with the command of the naval branch of the armament which required adjustment."

From *Calcutta Papers*.

"We have seen letters from Rangoon to the 5th instant. They are extremely meagre o intelligence. They mention the receipt of letters from Prome, of the 1st instant, adding—'No news—abundance of bullocks for slaughter and draught to be had in the country—no chance of peace.'

"In this day's report the arrival of his Majesty's ship Tamar was announced. She left Rangoon the 18th inst. We have waited till the last moment in expectation of being favoured with some accounts from the army under Sir Archibald Campbell; but with the exception of every thing being quiet at Prome, and elsewhere in the vicinity of that position, nothing particular has transpired." —*Calcutta Gov. Gaz.*

"His Majesty's sloop Sophie, Captain E. Blackney, has arrived in the river, in a very leaky state. She sailed from Rangoon on the 16th inst. in company with his Majesty's store ships Liffey and Tamar, whom she parted with on the 18th in the Gulf of Martaban, in a heavy gale of wind."— *alcutta John Bull.*

"We have heard nothing of importance from the force at Arracan by the Highland Chief. The European troops are said to be in better health than the native, and less affected by the climate. A severe gale of wind had been experienced on the coast of Arracan."

JUNE 30.—We are happy to announce the safety of the transport ship Nerbudda. She sailed from Madras with troops bound to Rangoon; but apprehensions were entertained from her having been over due. Accounts have been received from Brigadier-General Morrison, announcing her arrival in distress, at Cheduba. We understand that a ship is about to be despatched forthwith with provisions, to carry the troops to Rangoon.

"A duel was this morning fought between Captains K——y and B——s, of his Majesty's 87th Regiment, now in Fort William. Captain K.'s fire took effect, and Captain B——s was wounded in the head: we understand, not dangerously. The dispute, we hear, originated about some regimental arrangements."

From the *Prince of Wales Island Gazette*, May 14.

MALACCA, April 24.—Yesterday being the day appointed for the celebration of his Majesty's birth-day, the same was observed with every demonstration of joy and respect towards our beloved Sovereign. The Acting Resident, W. S. Cracroft, Esq. arrived on St. Paul's Hill, where the troops were drawn out a little before sun-rise, and was received with the usual compliments. At sun-rise the flag was hoisted, and a Royal salute fired from the saluting battery; after which a *feu-de-joie* was fired by the troops on the Hill, followed by three cheers. It was very gratifying to observe, that a large concourse of natives had assembled to view the ceremony, and to join in the cheering.

At ten A. M., the Acting Resident received a respectable assembly of the principal inhabitants of the settlements at the Old Government House, when the oath of allegiance was administered to each individual. At one P.M. another Royal salute was fired in honour of the day.

At five o'clock, a party, consisting of about seventy persons, to whom cards had been issued some days previous, sat down to an elegant and sumptuous banquet, at the Acting Resident's.

The Netherlands Commissioner, Mr. Van Son, was received with appropriate honors, the band playing "Wilhelm van Nassau." After the repast, the health of his Most Gracious Majesty with three times three, was succeeded by that of his Netherlands Majesty, with similar honors, when the ladies retired; and after the Royal Family, and the usual toasts of the day (not omitting Prosperity to Malacca) had been drunk, they were joined by the gentlemen, and a lively dance, consisting of about twenty couples, commenced, the ball being opened by the Lady of Mr. Secretary Van Angelbeek and the Acting Resident. The dancing continued until a quarter before twelve, when the party adjourned to supper, and on the approach of Sunday morning, separated to their respective homes, to the solemn and appropriate music of our Grand National Anthem.

CALCUTTA.—The Lady Campbell has reached the Bengal river. The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Charles Grey landed in the forenoon of the 29th June at Chandpaul Ghaut, and in the afternoon his Lordship took his seat on the Bench under the usual salutes.

BOMBAY.—The Hon. Company's ship Farquharson, Captain Cruickshank, arrived on the 23d of June, at Bombay, having left England 22d February.

MIRAMICHI, OCT. 11.—The north side of Miramichi is now a heap of ashes. It is not ascertained to what extent the fire reaches, some say 80, some 300 miles back. For about 20 miles up and down the river nothing is seen but stacks of chimneys, they being built of stone; the houses, which were of wood, are all burnt, and I am sorry to say a great number of men, women and children, cattle, &c. My stower helped to bury 30 yesterday in one small settlement; some they had to put into coffins with spades, so many as six in a coffin, according to the number of the family. Three ships are totally burnt, viz. Canada, of North Shields; Concord, of Whitby; and Jane, of Alloa. The Canada was all load, the others were discharging ballast at the same heap as the James. The James was on fire at three different places, at three different times; but, thank God, we got it out before it got to any great height. We have our jib, mainmast, and trysail burnt. The fire broke out about eight in the evening of the 7th instant, at the river side. All the afternoon we heard a roaring away to the northward of us, accompanied by smoke and soot; but no one supposed it would be so instantaneous, for before we could distinguish any flame, the fire flakes came off the land on board thicker and faster than ever I saw a snow storm in my life, branches of trees and burning leaves, and so for the same distance up and down the river already mentioned, and all at the same instant, accompanied by a hurricane. It must have come through the woods at a great rate, for people who went to see if they could see any thing like fire, could not, although the smoke was very thick; they ran back as fast as they could, and before they got down two minutes, the fire was at their heels. Those that are saved was by their running into the river up to their chins, and keeping their heads constantly wet. Many children who were in bed were snatched up by their mothers, and carried down to the river; but before they got them down, their shirts had caught, which were torn off; in this state they were lain on the beach, their parents keeping them continually wet, the father with his hat and the mother with her shoes, until morning, when they were taken on board the shipping. I have now a family on board, a man, woman, and four children, who were in that state.

People, who were in the woods, as far as can be heard, were dreadfully off. Whole camps of them, from ten to forty in a camp, who were gone in for the winter to make timber, are consumed, together with the cattle. People are coming in,—some have lost a wife and children, some a husband and children, some more, some less, some naked and burnt. One woman in particular, finding the fire too hot for her to bear as she was running with her two children, laid them down, and lay upon them; she is burnt from her heels to the crown, so much, that not a bit of flesh is on her; the children not hurt: she still lives, but in great agony—some who could get into boats were upset and drowned. Gilmore and Rankin's stores are all burnt, except about 70 barrels of pork, which they got out of the fire yesterday. The stores of Mr. Abrahams, the merchant we load with, are all burnt down; I sent my carpenter to say I should be happy to see them on board should they think proper. Mrs. Abrahams said "For God's sake take them out!" When the carpenter went into the house, the children were taken out of bed in blankets, and Mrs. A. without a bonnet, with eight children, were coming to the ship, when the fire met them in the face like a furnace; they were obliged to return. By that time the house was all in flames; they then made for a small schooner, which lay at the wharf, and my cook, who had gone with them, got his hand hurt; one of his fingers has since been cut off. The second mate and carpenter have been ill since the fire; the chief mate fell down the hold, and cut his head this morning.—One man takes ill whenever any hard work comes, and the two men who ran, I don't expect much good from. Hoping we shall have a good loading, I am, &c.

BRUSSELS, NOV. 15.—The Canton of Appenzell (Rhodes exterior) has just prohibited its citizens from engaging in the military service of any foreign power except the Netherlands. The great Council of Soleure has ratified the convention with Naples. This is one of the few cantons which have troops in the service of three foreign powers.

GHENT, NOV. 17.—"While the French Government is losing its popularity by institutions and measures which are unsuitable to the spirit of the times, and the actual state of civilised society, ours continues to advance in the knowledge of man, and of his physical and moral wants, and in the judicious employment of means to satisfy them. The Government begins to understand the Belgic nation. It has already made a great progress in securing its prosperity, and seems not likely to stop in so noble a career. It has still much to do before it attains its object, but at least we have the satisfaction of seeing that it never loses sight of it. Among the means which it employs, there are some which, though hardly perceived by the mass of the population, are not the less adapted to afford it powerful assistance in attaining its ends.

"It is well known what fetters were imposed on the periodical press at Brussels. Violent, illegal, arbitrary measures, were not indeed employed against it; but, placed as we are, under two systems of laws which are incompatible with each other, namely, under the rod of iron of the French penal laws, and the just and liberal empire of our constitution, it was impossible that there should not be men too accustomed to the one, entirely to comprehend the spirit of our fundamental law, and who would see faction and conspiracy wherever they discovered contradiction or criticism of some Ministerial errors. The torch of public opinion was in a manner extinguished in the province where the nature of things had necessarily placed it; that natural right which was a crime under the despotism that formerly oppressed us was still considered and punished as a transgression in a constitutional Monarchy, of which it ought to be the firmest support. It is true the famous decree of the 20th April, 1815, issued under the influence of Count de Thiennes, was no longer employed against authors. It was become too absurd to think that there could be a single writer who was an enemy to the existing order of things; but there were still other French laws, the severe application of which was much less inconvenient. It is now affirmed that the Government has just broken this last instrument in the unskilful hands which might make an ill use of it. It is affirmed (and there are certain symptoms which induce us to believe it) that most positive orders have just been given, that the greatest toleration shall be exercised towards writers who shall confine themselves to pointing out public abuses and criticising the measures of Government, without attacking the reputation and individual rights of the citizen. It is too great and too strong to desire to revenge itself for an unjust censure, which meets its punishment in the general disapprobation, and too much the friend of the people not to desire to be enlightened by a criticism which is always salutary when it is reasonable and well founded.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—We think that we may venture to assert, without the shadow of contradiction, that at no previous season has New Orleans been more healthy than during the present; in the early part of it, it is true, some cases of yellow fever occurred—these were confined to the few strangers who had remained among us; but now, when the epidemic is usually at its height, general health almost pervades every quarter of our city and the deaths do not average over three per day.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEWRY, Nov. 15. This town has, within the last few days, been distinguished by the presence of two personages, whose flowing beards, devout aspect, and measured gait, proclaimed their importance, and arrested no small share of public attention. On inquiry, we have learnt that they are actually disciples, or followers of "Mother Johanna"—that they are from Yorkshire, and that their object in this country is to expound the doctrinal tenets held by their prophetess, and to announce the coming of Shiloh—the real, *genuine* Shiloh! These zealous missionaries of the deluded *Southcotian* sect appear to belong to the humbler class of tradesmen; they are rather decently clad, and seem to be about the age of 30.

DARLINGTON, OCT. 31.—The locomotive engine is now at work on this line, and I am rejoiced to say she excites the astonishment and admiration of the country; she performs her work well, and carries from the coal-pits to Stockton, a distance of 25 miles, a greater burden than was calculated. During the making of the railway, and up to the very day of the opening of it, the public voice was decidedly against us: 'no one advantage could be anticipated from it; coals would be dearer, land-owners would derive no benefit from it, and loss to the proprietary would be the inevitable consequence;' but now we have been at work for a month, the aspect of things is entirely changed, the reverse of every anticipation is actually the state of the case, and I have no doubt but this railway will be a proud monument of the firmness and perseverance of those who undertook the completion of it, amidst all the difficulties which surrounded them.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

From the *Leeds Intelligencer*.

It is rumoured, that in consequence of the great change lately perceptible in the aspect of the Catholic question, Mr. Wortley does not consider himself warranted in supporting it in future.

We can this week exultingly refer to several lists of resolutions, advertised in a preceding column, as demonstrative proof of the concordance of opinion which prevails in this and the surrounding towns, relative to the necessity of efficiently supporting the Protestant cause at the next election. The meeting, which we stated was to be held last Thursday, at Wakefield, accordingly took place, and was most respectably attended, and the determination to co-operate with the inhabitants of Leeds, unanimously adopted. The only difference of opinion was an anxiety on the part of some of the gentlemen, to couple Mr. W. Duncombe at once with Mr. R. Fountayne Wilson, as a second candidate, to be forthwith put in nomination. The meeting which we likewise announced would be held at Bradford, took place on Monday, and by the numbers and character of those present, clearly showed that the sense and intelligence of that town are decidedly adverse to Catholic claims. The forcible terms in which the sentiments of the meeting are expressed upon this point, we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of re-inserting here. The first resolution, which was carried unanimously, is as follows:—

"That, convinced that our boasted and enviable freedom is mainly to be attributed to the overthrow of Popery, and the establishment of Protestantism in this country; and viewing with a jealous eye the persevering and restless endeavours of certain dissatisfied Roman Catholic subjects, as well as the silent, though constant, encroachments which are making on our Constitution by the granting of privileges to the professors of Popery; and, moreover, seeing that in proportion to privileges granted their demands increase, we consider it our duty hereby to support, by our votes and interest, that candidate for the representation of this large and important county, who, in addition to the other requisite qualifications, will promise to prevent, as far as in him lies, the granting of what is commonly, though erroneously, called Catholic emancipation."

At Halifax, the circular from the friends of the Protestant cause in Leeds has had a most inspiring effect. A meeting was held there on Saturday, as will appear from the following requisition and notice; the former of which contains names of such paramount respectability and influence, as to defy the calumnies of the basest enemies of our establishment in Church and State:—

"TO THE CONSTABLES OF HALIFAX.

"Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, beg leave to request you will call a meeting of the town and neighbourhood of Halifax, for the purpose of furthering the election of Mr. R. F. Wilson, as one of the Members of the county of York, at the ensuing general election:—

"Wm. Rawson	Ralph Younger, Clerk
Dr. Paley	Richard Hudson, Clerk
Wm. Mitchell	John Ashworth
S. Knight	John Milner
John Waterhouse	Joseph Sunderland
Thomas Greenwood	Wm. Emmet
Wm. Henry Rawson	Wm. Emmet, jun.
Wm. John Norris	Samuel Crowther
Gervase Alexander	Edward Wainhouse
Samuel Farrar	Christopher Rawson
George Shaw	James Thompson
John Watson, Clerk	George Dixon

"In compliance with the above requisition, we do hereby appoint a public meeting for the purpose above-mentioned, at the Magistrates' Office, in Halifax, on Saturday next, the 25th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon.

"WM. HOYLAND, } Constables."
"Halifax, Nov. 17. JAMES FARRAR, }

The adjourned meeting of the friends to the Protestant cause in Leeds, which was held at the Court-house on Monday last, was extremely crowded. It appeared that, with one or two exceptions, the answers from all parts of the county breathed the most ardent zeal, promised instant and powerful co-operation, and anticipated the complete fulfilment of the wishes of every lover of his country and the established Constitution.

As a demonstration of the true feelings of the county of York at present on the Catholic question, we may state, that the advocacy of emancipation is almost limited to one Leeds newspaper. The *Sheffield Iris*, which for a long course of years supported the Catholics, now speaks of their conduct in these terms:—"The attention of the whole kingdom is turning to the Catholic question; and, as might be expected, the more noise the Catholics make, the less likely they are to obtain the object of their wishes. The conduct of some priests and orators has recently made a powerful impression to the disadvantage of the cause; and it is now the universal opinion of all parties, that there is not the least chance of success, in the event of the subject being brought before Parliament next Session. Some, who have been the most zealous advocates of what is called Catholic emancipation, appear to be hesitating. The fact is, Popery, by the proceedings of its members, is justifying every thing which has been said against its principles and tendency; and those Protestants who have long headed in its favour, are beginning to be ashamed of the cause which they have advocated."

DREADFUL STORM AND SHIPWRECKS.

From the *Ayr Courier* of Tuesday.

Since Friday afternoon we have had a continuance of the most boisterous weather ever experienced on this coast, and which has been productive of very serious losses both of lives and property, as the following details will shew:—

About three o'clock on Friday afternoon it came on to blow a most tremendous hurricane, and a little before five, a sail was discovered through the haze of the storm, making for this harbour, when the most intense anxiety was manifested by a crowd of spectators, as the sea was then running so high as entirely to prevent the possibility of tracing the line of the sea walls on either side of the river. The vessel, in a few minutes after being discovered, was violently dashed on the south beach, a short distance from the wall, when she was discovered to be the schooner Unity, of this port, from Dundalk, with a cargo of oats and butter for a house in town. She continued to strike very hard for about an hour and a half, when her foremast went by the board, and shortly after her hull became so much damaged, that her cargo was washed on the beach: the butter, we believe, will be only slightly injured, but not a single handful of the grain was preserved. The vessel now lies a complete wreck. It is satisfactory to add that the crew got safe on shore, although in a state of great exhaustion, and we feel pleasure in bearing testimony to the daring recklessness with which the spectators, (some of them females) dashed amid the turmoil of the waves to render assistance in conveying to the shore the enfeebled seamen.—Some heartless miscreants availed themselves of the darkness and confusion which existed, and unfortunately succeeded in carrying off a variety of articles, chiefly wearing apparel and bed-clothes, washed ashore from the Unity. Although a search was made, we believe none of the articles have been recovered.

In less than an hour after the Unity struck, a second vessel was perceived off the mouth of the river, attempting to take the harbour, and, although running at the rate of not less than ten knots, it was thought she would come in in safety; however, when within little more than a cable's length of the pier head, a heavy sea struck her with such force as to carry her considerably to the leeward of the north wall, where she took the ground. She proved to be the brig Enterprise of this port, from the bay of Chaleur, with a cargo of timber. Should the weather prove favourable, it is hoped she will be got off without sustaining much damage.

The south sea-wall of our harbour, we are concerned to state, suffered a very serious injury on Friday night, a great breadth of it having been swept into the bed of the river; and it is feared that it will be impossible to repair it during the boisterous season of winter, so that it is probable it may remain as it is, till spring.

It gives us pleasure to state, that the smack Three Sisters, of this port, Robert Paton, master, arrived here from Liverpool, all

well, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, although out in the dreadful gale of friday night, deeply laden with a valuable cargo of general goods for the merchants of this district. The circumstance of this tight little smack weathering the storm of Friday, is a striking instance of what a worthy sea-boat and skilful master can achieve amid the "war of elements," and cannot fail to obtain for her owners the confidence of shippers of goods between this port and Liverpool.

The brig Greenfield, of Irvine (in ballast), came to anchor in Troon Bay, about two o'clock on Friday afternoon, but the wind blowing so hard, she was driven from her moorings, and forced upon the rocks about a mile to the N.E. of Troon, and soon after became a total wreck. The crew, we are glad to learn, effected their escape on shore before she broke up; but two soldiers belonging to the 26th Foot, passengers, who had got upon the mainmast for safety, were drowned when it went overboard.

Same evening, about five o'clock, the harque Avon, of Ayr, broke from her moorings in Troon harbour, in consequence of her windlass and stern knees giving way. She drifted ashore a short distance from the Greenfield, and we are afraid will sustain considerable damage before she can be got afloat. Considerable apprehensions were felt lest she should sink while driving across the bay, as both her stern and bow ports were open for the purpose of discharging her cargo. The mate, a Custom-house officer, and two of the vessel's apprentices, with difficulty made their escape, by leaping on board the Dundonald, of Troon, just as the Avon left the Quay.

On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, the sloop Janet, of Port Glasgow, supposed to be from Dundalk, with a cargo of butter and oats, was driven ashore at the back of the Store, Troon, and was speedily dashed to pieces, when we regret to add, all on board perished! The body of a boy was found on the beach about five o'clock in the morning; the corpse was warm when found, but in consequence of a severe contusion on the forehead, it was found impossible to restore animation. Mr. Wilson, the Resident Engineer, with the most praiseworthy alacrity, lost no time in employing men to collect and lodge in a place of safety such parts of the cargo and wreck as came ashore. From 70 to 80 firkins of butter were picked up in the course of Saturday morning.

Saturday forenoon, a smack, the Jean, of Brodick, without any person on board, went ashore near the same place as the brig Greenfield. It is feared she will not be got off without sustaining much damage, should the weather continue as unsettled as it is at present. The Jean broke from her moorings on the other side of the Frith while the master and crew were ashore.

The Ailsa Craig steam-packet put into Troon on Saturday, in great distress, her engines unserviceable, with four feet of water in her hold.

The brig Catherine, of Greenock, M'Alpine, master, with oats and butter, was put on shore in Troon Bay on Saturday morning, with the loss of some spars, &c. The vessel is now so much damaged that the water ebbs and flows in her with the tide.

The whole of the coasters in the Clyde betwixt Dumbarton Castle and the Broomielaw were driven on shore, where some of them lie high and dry, the tide having been unusually high from the force of the storm, although in the neaps. At Dumbarton, where a shipwreck was never heard of before, a new launched brig was driven upon a bank in the Leven, and laid on her side. The vessels which came ashore in the river, are not supposed to have received much damage, but it will require a good deal of labour to cut a track for two or three of them into the water. One of them has got into a garden.—*Glasgow Herald.*

During the gale the following vessels were driven from their moorings in the Clyde, and went on shore:—The Manchester, Mersey, and Sim, Liverpool traders; the three Sisters from Malaga; the Rob Roy from Ireland; and two sloops, the names of which we do not know. Some of the vessels are discharging their cargoes into lighters, and it is expected the whole will be got off without damage.—*Idem.*

EARTHQUAKE.

From the *Trinidad Gazette* of Sept. 21.

The visitation occurred, according to the time on the town clock, at a quarter past nine o'clock last night, and according to the mean time, by Captain Lawrence, of his Majesty's ship *Eden*'s Chronometer, at a quarter of an hour before ten. The direction of the shock appeared generally to be from East by North, to West by South, although in many places it would seem to be almost due North and South. It came on with little if any grumbling noise or other usual indication of earthquakes.

As to its duration, there appeared to be almost as many opinions as there are persons; thirty seconds appear to be the shortest time ascribed to it, but we have heard many well-informed persons contend that it lasted three minutes. We have not heard that any chasm or opening of the ground was caused; nor does the pavement of the streets appear to be in any instance disjointed.

It appeared not to have arrived at its full strength until some seconds before it entirely subsided. Had it continued with the same violence a few seconds longer, we are persuaded that few stone houses in the town of Port of Spain would have stood the shock. Scarcely a house in town has escaped damage—many are rent to such a degree as to render them uninhabitable without considerable danger. The upper part of the gable ends of several houses fell down. In every part of the town sheds and walls are levelled, and accounts of clocks fallen from their stands, bottles, china, and glass ware, broken, are innumerable. In many instances, tables, bedsteads, and other heavy articles of furniture, were removed from their places, or turned round.

The seat of his Excellency the Governor, at Ann's, has suffered severely, and it is said to be rent and disjointed in several places. The servants' apartments are also greatly injured, and a considerable quantity of glass ware, &c. is broken.

That neat and elegant building, our Protestant Church, is considerably damaged. The top of the N.W. pinnacle of the north tower was precipitated to the ground, and fell several yards to the westward of the foot of the tower; a part of the S.W. pinnacle fell on the roof of the church, and forcing through, dislodged one of the rafters, which, falling into the building, destroyed three of the pews. The two pinnacles to the eastward are completely shattered, and appear only to be prevented from falling by the strong iron bars in their centre, which are fixed in the battlements. The tower itself is completely rent through in several places, and the town clock is so much injured that it must undergo a thorough repair. The pinnacles of the south tower are also very seriously injured, and some of the buttresses are cracked.

The buildings intended to be converted into a new Court House are considerably damaged, and the present Court House has also received several trifling rents.

The chimney of the "Rookery," the residence of Henry Fuller, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney-General, fell down, together with many others in town.

The new Roman Catholic Church appears to have escaped entirely; and in the east end of King-street little damage has been sustained. In the market-place several galleries were thrown down, and the house of the clerk of the market seriously injured.

The house of Mr. Ciprianl, and that occupied by Messrs. Walrond, Johnston, and Co. are rendered uninhabitable, and, we understand, that both must be partially taken down and rebuilt. The upper part of the gable of the house occupied by Dr. Anderson, sen. in Frederick-street fell on the roof, and shattered the whole of the extensive shed in the Vendue-yard. The south gable of the adjoining house, occupied by John Edmondson, Esq. also fell. In the same street the roof of Mrs. Fell's house experienced a like fate, by the falling of part of the gable of the adjoining house. In the two Apotheeary Stores in Frederick-street, considerable damage was sustained by breakage; and the roof of a large back store of Messrs. Corrie, M'Allister and Co. entirely fell in.

So far as the accounts which have been received from the country go, the shock appears to have been general throughout the Island. A gentleman resident at Chaguanas, was shaken out of his bed; and the chimney of the boiling-house, on the Streatham Lodge Estate, Tacarigna, was shaken down, and also several of the negro-houses. It appears to have occasioned very considerable alarm among the negroes on the estates.

No lives were lost, and we are only aware of two persons being seriously injured. One of these is a Mr. Boss, who resides in the market-place; he was in bed when the shock took place, and one of the rafters which supported the roof having given way, it and the left-hand side of the wall fell on the bed; he was very seriously bruised on the head, breast, and limbs, but as no surgeon had been called in when we saw him, we cannot say whether any bones were broken. Several persons leapt from the windows of their houses. Mr. Tholozan, jun. was seriously injured on the side and head, although fortunately no bones were broken, having sprung from his gallery, about fifteen feet to the ground. Had the event taken place in the day time, we are convinced that many serious accidents would have been occasioned by the materials of the falling buildings.

The shock was felt as severely in the harbour as on shore. We are informed, that several persons on board the vessels in the harbour were thrown out of their births. We are assured by some of the oldest inhabitants, that this is the severest shock which has been felt in this island since their residence here, and, we repeat, that we cannot be sufficiently grateful that it subsided at the moment it did, and was unattended with storms, and the other usual accompaniments of earthquake, which generally occasion more damage than the earthquake itself.

A gentleman who was on horseback on his way from St. Joseph, was not aware of the event until informed of it on his arrival in town, when he recalled to his recollection that his horse had started, at the time which corresponded with that of the shock. As animals are by instinct particularly susceptible of these occurrences, we have little doubt that the horse was aware of the shock which escaped the notice of the rider; and a person who was crossing Brunswick-square at the time, describes that he felt the same sensation as is caused in a boat, by the motion of the waves. He also states that the houses on the north side of the square appeared to undulate and rock with great violence.

The shock of last night appears to have occasioned more damage than any former one with which this island has been visited since it was settled.

This visitation was preceded by very hot weather, and a slight shock is said to have been felt by many at four, and another at eight o'clock yesterday morning. We are not of a foreboding disposition, and still less inclined to infuse dread or apprehension in the minds of the public, but we cannot help remarking that the weather during this day, and the state of the atmosphere, which is always remarked to have a close connection with this description of convulsions of nature, corresponds very closely with what is recorded to have intervened between the shocks of earthquakes in other places, which have been attended with much more disastrous consequences.

We shall feel considerable anxiety until we hear from St. Vincent's and the neighbouring islands, and opposite continent, where these catastrophes are much more frequent and destructive than in Trinidad.

On the whole we cannot but attribute the comparative small extent of the damage in town to the intervention of Providence, and the strength and solidity of the buildings.

We cannot conclude this subject without an appeal to the feelings of the public; and the philanthropy which the inhabitants of Trinidad have upon every occasion shewn, not merely by empty professions, but by active benevolence, encourages us to do so, by the certainty that our appeal shall not be made in vain. We are informed that many persons of limited circumstances have suffered by the earthquake, and that amongst the number are several, the recollection of whose early days, or the respectable rank in which they have been accustomed to move, precludes the idea of their making known the difficulties of their situation. We cannot imagine a more grateful employment to the wealthy and respectable gentlemen of Trinidad, than that of inquiring out among the sufferers of last night those on whose scanty means the repairs of even the trifling damage they may have sustained, will make a considerable inroad; and who will be found not only in the usual abodes of poverty and distress, but in the dwellings of the respectable widowed mother and bereaved orphan.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

Wild Beast.—On Saturday evening a boy went with his father to Mr. James's menagerie, at Stafford, and took an opportunity while there to tease a ring-tailed leopard, which soon gave him full proof of its displeasure, by darting its paws through the bars of the den, and tearing up part of his left eye-brow. With such force did the animal strike, that the boy fell to the ground as though he had been shot. No blame could be attached to the proprietor, as every necessary precaution had been taken.

On Sunday evening last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, a burglary was committed by a gang of thieves, who have, for a considerable time past, infested the neighbourhood of Somers-town; who broke into the dwelling-house of Mrs. Day, No. 7, Hertford-street, Somers-town, and stole eight sovereigns, all the silver tea and table spoons, together with a large quantity of wearing apparel. It appears that Mrs. Day had gone to the Rev. Benjamin Rayson's chapel, Tonbridge-place, New-road, having previously locked her street-door and left a candle and a lamp burning on the table in the front parlour. On her return from chapel, to her utmost astonishment and distress, she found her street-door wide open, and, on examining the premises, she found all the locks in the house picked, her cupboards and boxes emptied of their contents, the lights, as well as four boxes, removed into the back parlour, and all her wearing apparel strewed about the house.

A robbery of a description often practised in the neighbourhood, was committed on Sunday last, at the house of Mr. Nicholls, grocer, Islington-green. The family had gone to morning Divine Service, and left the house secured. On their return there was no difficulty in getting ingress, for the door had been scientifically opened, and every lock within was broken open, and linen, a few articles of plate, and other articles worth conveying away, were stolen. One of the thieves walked out of the house with Mr. Nicholl's drab great coat. A clue has been obtained which will, we hope, lead to the apprehension of the parties.

On Wednesday last a miserable-looking vagrant presented himself at the Mayor's house, Dover, and by a tender tale of woe, excited the charitable feelings of his Worship, who gave him 2s. As he was about to leave the house, he stole the gloves of his benefactor, who caught him in the act, and committed him to prison. —*Kentish Gazette.*

Alarming Fire.—Tuesday evening last, about half past nine o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Ford, baker, Bridgwater-gardens, Fann-street, Aldersgate-street; and in a short time the whole of the premises were enveloped in flames. The engines were prompt on the spot, and, aided by a plentiful supply of water, the firemen commenced operations, but owing to the nature of the building, which was chiefly composed of wood, the flames communicated to the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Lancelott, and great fears were entertained that the devouring element would extend its ravages to the houses in Bridgwater-square; but by the praiseworthy exertions of the firemen, the flames were confined to the above houses, the one Mr. Ford occupied being reduced to a heap of ruins, the other so much damaged that it is feared it must come down. The fire originated by some shavings becoming ignited in the cellar.

Loss of the Comet.—In consequence of the violence of the weather, it was found necessary yesterday morning to suspend the operations that were going on for lifting the Comet, and to take the vessels employed for that purpose into Gourock Bay. The following, however, has been the result of the operations for some days past:—On Sunday she was moved near the shore 15 feet, Tuesday, 18, Wednesday 50, Thursday 60—in all 143 feet. In the place where she sunk the water was 17 fathoms deep; in the place she now is at is about 13 fathoms; so that she is now about four fathoms nearer the surface. The weather, in the latter part of yesterday, became more moderate; and it was intended, if it continued favourable, to resume operations this morning; but we understand nothing has since been effected.—*Greenock Advertiser* of Friday se'nnight.

Yesterday morning, at about half-past four o'clock, the town was thrown into the greatest consternation by an alarming fire, which broke out in the extensive coach-manufactory (built principally of wood) of Mr. Aslatt, near the Weigh-bridge. The building, from one end to the other, appeared one mass of flame, which was for a length of time confined to the interior; but, by five o'clock, the flames, which had spread to an alarming height, communicated to the dwelling-house adjoining the manufactory, and to the brewery, coach-house, and stables of F. L. Beckford, Esq., which were soon enveloped. At this time it was thought that the range of buildings to the Weigh-bridge, and those fronting the road, would fall a prey to the devouring element; but from the wind afterwards taking a contrary direction, the safety of another extensive coach-manufactory (Mr. Callaway's), the back of which was adjacent to the premises on fire, was considered uncertain. The progress of the fire in this direction was stopped by pulling down part of the house occupied by Mrs. Sawkins. One of the town engines now arrived, and commenced playing on the buildings—this was succeeded by that from the Military Asylum, kindly sent by Colonel Evatt. The other town engine followed, and was conveyed through the gateway at Mr. Beckford's to the coach-house, and assisted materially in stopping the flames in the direction of Mr. Callaway's manufactory. At about half-past five the fire was at its height, and the whole of the varnish and turpentine having ignited, the pale blue flame of the spirits presented an awfully sublime sight. Many of the carriages were dragged out from the burning building, which by six o'clock presented nothing but a heap of ruins, the roof and floors having fallen in about a quarter of an hour previously. The engines were now successfully directed to Mr. Beckford's stables, which were furiously raging, and the fire was prevented from spreading further. The engines have continued playing on the smoking pile of ruins throughout the day. The alarm at one time was so great, that many persons in Marland Place commenced moving their furniture. The fire had been raging nearly an hour and a half before the town engines were brought properly to play, and then for some time they had but a scanty supply of water, which was conveyed in buckets from pumps in the neighbourhood, an inconvenience having been felt in opening the plugs. The engines' hose, too, were out of order, and burst repeatedly. The gentry, and inhabitants generally, exerted themselves with much energy on this dreadful occasion, and amongst the foremost was Hollingsworth, of our theatre, whose exertions were beyond all praise; and whilst women were seen handing buckets for the supply of the engines, a few sturdy vagabonds resisted all applications for assistance, and remained sullen spectators of the dreadful scene. No lives were lost.—*Southampton Herald.*

Determined Suicide.—Tuesday a Coroner's Inquest was held at the Jacob's Well, in Barbican, before Thomas Shelton, Esq. on the body of William Woods, who destroyed himself in the following manner:—Mr. John Williams, a surgeon, stated that he had known the deceased nearly twelve months, during which time he attended him professionally, and that he had latterly laboured under a great depression of spirits, and his mind appeared considerably affected. Witness advised him to go into the country, thinking a change of air might do him good; but he refused, and said he had no wish to live. On Saturday afternoon he was called in to attend him, when he found him sitting in a chair, with his throat cut, and bleeding profusely. Witness examined the wound, which appeared to be a dangerous one, and advised his removal to the Hospital. He repeatedly exclaimed, "Let me die!" and endeavoured to tear open the wound; and it required the united exertions of four men to prevent him from doing so. His arms were then pinioned, and some persons endeavoured to remove him from the house, but he expired whilst they were carrying him down stairs. He had examined the body since, and found he had completely divided the windpipe, and cut several of the principal veins in the neck. There was a chisel lying by his side, with which the wound appeared to have been inflicted.—Mary Wilson said she had known the deceased about six months, during which time she attended him as nurse. She had considered him to be of unsound mind during the last six weeks.—The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary derangement."

Melancholy Catastrophe.—A melancholy and distressing occurrence took place on board one of the packet ships, on her recent voyage from Liverpool to New York. Whilst on her way thither, she met with another packet vessel coming from New York to Liverpool. The inquiries usually made on such occasions were interchanged; and amongst other intelligence, the failure of a mercantile house of some eminence in America was mentioned. The communication was observed to produce a sensible and instantaneous effect on a gentlemen who was going out to New York as a passenger; and it afterwards appeared that he was one of the partners of the house in question. So afflicting a circumstance could not fail to excite a deep feeling of commiseration in the breasts of his fellow passengers, who endeavoured, as far possible, to soften and alleviate the anguish occasioned by a communication so abrupt and distressing. The next morning, when the cabin-party assembled to breakfast, the gentleman did not appear amongst them as usual; and, on the steward entering his state-room to call him, he was not to be found, but a short note was left on the dressing-table, requesting the Captain not to persevere in an unavailing search for him. We need not add, that the unfortunate gentleman had, under the influence of paroxysm, consigned himself and his sorrows to a premature grave.

Dreadful Accident in Lord Liverpool's Family.—We are sorry to state that a dreadful accident happened at Lord Liverpool's residence, at Walmer Castle, on Wednesday night. A servant of the name of Hawkins, who was a cook in the family, had been out during the evening, and returned home in a state of intoxication. Upon returning to his own room, one of his fellow servants, of the name of Christopher West, followed him, and observing him take a gun from the closet of the room, he endeavoured to get it out of his hands, and, in the struggle, the gun went off, and lodged the contents in West's head, whereby he was immediately killed. There is not the least ground to suppose that Hawkins bore any malice or ill-will towards his unfortunate victim. They were always considered in the family as particularly friendly towards each other, and there is every reason to believe that Hawkins did not even know that the gun was loaded. The coroner's inquest was to assemble Thursday afternoon. C. West was brought up in Lord Liverpool's family, and had recently been promoted to be his Lordship's own servant, for his good conduct. The sad event has deeply affected Lord and Lady Liverpool and all the family.

(For Promotions, see the last page.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The favour of several valued Correspondents must remain unnoticed until next week.

We have received the annual offerings entitled the Literary Souvenir, Forget me not, *and* Friendship's Offering; *but from unexpected press of matter, we are prevented noticing the many beauties they contain, until next week.*

THE SPIRIT of THE AGE NEWSPAPER.—Preparing for publication, a Volume of the Songs, Epigrams, and different Whims which have appeared, and may appear, in this Journal, from its commencement until the end of the year, with alterations and additions.
BY THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.
The earliest notice will be given of its publication, and orders for it will be received at the Office in Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The greatest affliction that can possibly fall to the lot of any man is to be, beyond any doubt, an established fool—the next calamity to that is, the exposure of his folly, by himself or his friends, to the world. In the first of these positions Mr. JOSEPH HUME has stood, in such undoubted possession, for so long a time, that the fact does not require even comment; but whenever any exhibition, in evidence of the latter, comes under our observation, we think it but right to give the public the benefit of the amusement it naturally holds out, and the DOCTOR himself all the justice he is entitled to. A dinner has been given to our modern COCKER by the "Citizens of Edinburgh," on which momentous occasion LEONARD HORNER, Esq. figured away as Chairman; and with a view to pay proper respect to the host as well as the guest, we shall begin by an examination of the said HORNER's principles—a better sample of which we cannot at first submit than the following:—

"They had already testified their respect for the Royal Family, but, *after* his Majesty, there was one member of that august House who was entitled to a particular notice—the Duke of Sussex. (Applause.) His Royal Highness was the strenuous supporter of those principles which placed his family on the throne of these realms—the steady friend of the rights and privileges of the people—and the zealous advocate of liberal opinions; and who, on every occasion, was always ready to stand forward, with his high rank and *character*, in the cause of benevolence and enlightened philanthropy. "Duke of Sussex." (Great applause.)"

By this account it would seem that the Duke of SUSSEX is the man in the kingdom most entitled to our respect, *next* to His MAJESTY; and really, all things considered, we don't know but such is the case, although it must be admitted that respect is a term on which no people ought to differ, although they invariably do—for certainly in *our* opinion it is not very respectable to try to make a woman your wife who legally cannot be so, to bastardize her children, and then avail yourself of the law to get her off your hands—in *our* opinion it was barely respectable even to name the late Queen, and certainly *not* so, to toast her at a public dinner—in *our* opinion it is not respectable to manifest, through life, OPEN REBELLION against one's own family, and against the best interests of the country which pays you—in *our* opinion it is not respectable to smoke and pot with any low company that ask you out—to be spokesman at every radical dinner—first fiddle at players' routes, and tom fool on all water parties—none of these pursuits, in *our* opinion, are entitled to respect; but it seems the "Citizens of Edinburgh" think otherwise. From this specimen of HORNER's genius we come to his speech introductory of HUME's health, and sincerely regret we have not room for the whole of its contents—he began by very modestly speaking of his own unfitness for the office, which he fully exemplified throughout the evening—talked about his being in embarrassment, and then entered upon the task of entertaining those TERRIBLE WORDS (*vide Edinburgh papers*) "Joseph Hume," which he did by making the following flourishes:—

"I will not deny myself and you the satisfaction of dwelling for a little while on some of those more prominent parts in the public life of our distinguished countryman, which entitle him to the lasting gratitude of every one, whatever his political opinions may be, who is alive to the best interests of his country (loud applause); and as what passes here will go forth to the public, I am desirous that those who, from prejudice or misapprehension, have formed an erroneous estimate of his character, should know why it is that the citizens of Edinburgh have considered Mr. Hume entitled to this tribute of respect. In reviewing the history of Mr. Hume's political life, the first thing that occurs to every man's mind is that wonderful persevering industry—that ardent spirit with which he has employed himself in the service of the country, in the great work of economical reform. (Applause). Among the *many important services* he has rendered, what he has accomplished in this respect may be selected as his greatest achievement, and that upon which is founded his first and greatest claim to the applause and gratitude of his fellow citizens."

Again:

"When Mr. Hume first began his Parliamentary career, and entered upon his long course of arduous duties, he was a new man, unknown to Parliament or to the country, coming forward under no patronage, and possessing no advantages either from the influence of family, or from a reputation already established, in the eyes of the public at large. But he came armed with irresistible weapons; a proud consciousness of the *rectitude and purity* of his motives, a strong practical understanding for the work he had undertaken, a patient inexhaustible industry, and a temper which no provocation could disturb; and amidst all the revilings and obloquy that were cast upon him, he went fearlessly forward, knowing full well that, in due season, and at no very distant period, his country would do full justice to his integrity and disinterested patriotism."

Then again:

"But it is to take a very limited view of Mr. Hume's usefulness, to consider only the advantages we have derived by the diminution of the public burthens. His exertions have had a far wider and more important influence; for every reduction of wasteful expenditure, every useless place that has been abolished, has in so much diminished the power of Government to exercise corrupt influence. (Applause.) And such is the vigilance with which every branch of the public service is now looked after, that if there exist any public officer, who, lamenting those golden days when his salary formed but a small part of his emoluments, and, relying upon the supineness of Government, would still willingly try to clip the coin as it passes through his hands, from the pockets of the people to the coffers of the Exchequer; if such a design should enter into his mind, these *terrible words* "Joseph Hume" instantly sound in his ears (peals of applause), and warn him, that though he may escape the eye or the punishment of Government, there is a sentinel who is ever at his post, who never slumbers, and who will certainly bring him to shame."

It may naturally be asked, whether HORNER was drunk or not; that fact, however, the *Edinburgh Courant* does not directly state, and it, therefore, being very early in the evening when this speech was made, we are inclined to believe it was not the case: and, assuming this position, it becomes our task to examine the matter herein submitted to us. The best opinion that can be adduced of the "rectitude and purity" of HUME's motives, when "he first began his Parliamentary career," is, from the fact of his having sat originally on the Ministerial side of the House, and as obsequiously voted with the members of the Cabinet, as now he votes *against* them; and every one knows that it was only when he saw no chance of profiting by them, owing to the extraordinary dulness they gave him credit for, that he eventually ratted; and this circumstance alone, is the very best of all vouchers for the "*integrity* and *dis*interested patriotism of JOSEPH HUME;" while, as far as his utility goes, it is only necessary to recur to the various controversies on our national expenditure in which he has been concerned, and the issue on his part, while it shews his own amazing stupidity, will testify that he was thus far *useful*, in proving, what no one ever doubted before, the general correctness of our Government's public accountants. Mr. HORNER goes on further to observe, that in the question of docks, "the inhabitants of Leith had found in Mr. HUME a sure, steady, active, and powerful ally;" and although it is not for us to deny, in the face of the inhabitants of Leith, how "sure *a-lie*" Mr. JOSEPH has been to them, yet this we can easily determine, that at any thing in the shape of *docking*, he is by no means such a bad hand. We now come to the grand finale and wind up of HORNER's harangue; wherein he thinks it necessary to allude to the combinations now formed throughout the country, and in the subsequent sublime light does he place the terrific HUME:—

"There is one question of great public interest, in which Mr. Hume's labours have been very conspicuous, which deserves more particular notice, as it has lately occupied so much of the public attention. I speak of the Combination Laws. Very shortly after his coming into Parliament, this subject was brought forward by Mr. Hume, and we find him upon every occasion pressing upon the attention of the House of Commons, the injustice and impolicy of those Laws which, making a distinction between one class of people and another, in violation of the most valuable and essential principle of the Constitution, interfered with the free disposal of a poor man's skill and labour, and only property, and reduced him in so much, to the condition of a slave. Having matured his previous inquiries, Mr. Hume last year moved for and obtained a committee, to revise these laws, and after minute and laborious inquiry, the committee reported it as their opinion, that the restrictive laws had proved productive of the most injurious effects, both upon the morals of the people, and the interests of trade, and recommended that they should be immediately repealed. Mr Hume accordingly brought in a bill with the sanction of Ministers, founded upon those resolutions, which passed through Parliament, not only without opposition, but without discussion, so indisputably had the truth of the case been established by the evidence before the Committee [applause]. This bill removed all those penalties to which workmen were liable, when they peaceably assembled to regulate their common concerns, or if they attempted to go to another country, when they thought they could thereby improve their condition. Unfortunately, those who were more benefitted by this wise enactment have, in too many instances afforded by their misconduct to plausible arguments to those who, upon a narrow view of the case, would seek to remedy the temporary evils that have arisen from the repeal by a re-enactment of the restrictive laws. I am persuaded, that in a great proportion of instances, the misconduct of the workmen has arisen from their ignorance, that all that the Legislature has to do is to prevent them from making any encroachment upon the property and rights of others, and that if left to the operation of those natural causes which regulate the price of wages between master and labourer, all combinations, that are not perfectly reasonable and legitimate, will speedily cease [applause]. There have not been wanting persons, you are well aware, who have represented Mr. Hume, upon this subject, as a willing and premeditated disturber of the public peace. To those who know him, no refutation of such a calumny is necessary; but, in the dignified and most judicious addresses which he delivered upon a recent occasion, to the deputies of those workmen who, in their ignorance, supposed him to be the peculiar champion of the labouring classes, and that, in obtaining the repeal of the Combination Laws, he was consulting their interest only, will be found a complete and triumphant answer to all the malice of his enemies" [applause].

In another speech, delivered some hour or two after, by Mr. JEFFREY, the *Rhadamanthus* of Edinburgh, better known as the subject of a matchless satire by Lord BYRON in the *English Bards*, it is asserted that the repeal of the COMBINATION LAWS by Mr. HUME, was "the proudest triumph of the many triumphs he had won," and concluding, therefore, that such is the universal idea entertained by these people, it may not be improper to state, in defiance of all contradiction, that the repeal of those statutes has been the sole and exclusive cause of the misery with which the manufacturing part of the country is now deluged; the examination of the Bill is enough to convince any one of the truth of this assertion, and if that were not sufficient testimony, the AMENDMENT effected in it by Parliament at the termination of the last Session, (in a determination to put some stop to the daring excesses of which the REPEAL has been the cause), would be ample evidence. We have already taken an opportunity, in some preceding numbers, to comment on the almost awful nature of these alarming combinations, and have dilated on the ruin of which Mr. HUME stands the recorded promoter, and it will therefore be sufficient for our purposes, to place before him an instance of the dreadful consequences of that measure which Messrs. HORNER and JEFFREY have been "applauding to the very echo:"

DISTRESS OF THE BRADFORD "TURN-OUTS."—We stated last week, that about 1700 of these misguided men found it impossible on any terms to obtain employment, and that the resources of the Union were entirely drained. It now appears that, embracing the wives and children of the unfortunate beings, the total number at present in a state of the most abject destitution is nearly 3000! All hope, too, we believe, of collecting from the working classes sums capable of affording this vast mass of sufferers as much as one penny a week each in future are vanished.—*Leeds intelligencer.*

After perusing such a dreadful visitation on the miserable classes of society to whom it refers, it would be a much more decent and respectable thing for these very people to set about some subscription, to relieve the victims of their political measures—for while we for ever set our faces against the issue of the slightest assistance from any portion of the people not immediately connected therewith, and above all from the very persons whom the combinations of these desperate vagabonds have partially ruined, our feelings of charity would induce us to suggest that Messrs. HUME, HORNER, JEFFREYS, and Co., one as the mover, and the rest as the seconders of this precious measure, are the proper persons to afford redress to the sufferers by its adoption. We shall not enter into any examination of HUME's speech, or rather speeches, which are but the echo of all the nonsense he has so repeatedly delivered before, nor into those of the different blockheads by whom he was surrounded; but after a very impartial examination of the address of Mr. HORNER, we have little hesitation in concluding, that he *must* belong to that redoubtable family whose ancestor, JACK HORNER, is the very earliest associate of our youthful days.

THE AGE OF MONKIES,*
AND
THE MONKIES OF THE AGE!

AIR—*Here's to the Maiden of bashful fifteen.*

In these days when no one but monkies you see,
To fill up our streets and our stages,
We venture to trace, of each kind and degree,
Who the monkey in chief of the age is,
That every ass may see in his glass
As thorough a monkey as any that pass.

At the different theatres they who carouse
Every evening, are in such a bother;
They're intoxicate, half, with apes at one house,
And, half, drunk with *Punch* at the other.
But every ass, &c.

They may talk of *Chimpanse* at new Drury-lane,
Or MAZURIER at Covent-garden;
But I'll show you a list unto which, it is plain,
When compared, they are not worth a farden.
And every ass, &c.

From men and from manners we gather our tale,
From your monstrous, down to your mild man;
And the first we present you, is Lord LAUDERDALE,
The *orang-outang*, alias *wild* man!
Thus every ass, &c.

The next is the monkey they christen *Malbrouc*,
A dangerous fellow to play with;
For while some dirt a plate that's just cleaned by the cook,
This monkey the *plate* MAKES AWAY WITH.
So every ass, &c.

Another odd tribe you will find on the card,
And whenever you're anxious to view one,
You are certain to meet with, the day he's on guard,
My Lord BILLY LENNOX—the *blue* one.
For every ass, &c.

It is also apparent the name Lord KINNOUL
Of the *common baboon* justly makes his,
And 'tis equally evident, by the same rule,
The *uncommon* one TOMMY RAIKES is.
As every ass, &c.

For MICHAEL FITZGERALD, (who surely was meant
For one of the *Mico's* to pass well),
Declares from the Hospital TOMMY was sent
As ugly—and incurable as well!
Thus every ass, &c.

Then IRBY and PETRE are *Barbary Apes*,
With feature and limb not a fault in,
And DANIEL MACKINNON, for antics and shapes,
Is properly christened the *Faulting!*
While every ass, &c.

The tribe of the *Mustache* Lord PETERSHAM's like,
And admitted to be a well bred one,
While the fancy of most folks it clearly must strike
Lord WILTSHIRE's a capital *red* one!
So every ass, &c.

Of the order-named Callitrix, otherwise *Green*,
The true representative HAYNE is,
And then that King ALLEN's the *Long-nosed*, we mean
To observe it most certainly plain is.
For every ass, &c.

The *white eye-lid monkey* is DICKY GLENGALL,
Who for *tricks* all the others before is,
And every person you meet with, will call
Sir FRANCIS—the old *slender* LORIS!

Lord TANKERVILLE's one of the *horned* SAJOU,
And famed ROBERT WILSON a *night* one,
And in Mr. GEORGE WOMBWELL you'll fail not to view
Of the *black* SAKI order a bright one.
So every ass, &c.

Colonel COCHRANE, as *Man-drill*, is very well known,
On parade when his countenance *they* see;
The *Pinche* my Lord DEERHURST's the person to own,
HARRY WOMBWELL the LORIS, or *Lazy!*
Thus every ass, &c.

The *fawn*-coloured Coaita NORMANBY more
In his manner resembles than any;
And though *Negro* monkies you have by the score,
Tea-pot CRAUFORD's more like them than many!
For every ass, &c.

* The *precise* names of the different orders of the Monkey tribe, as printed in the SONG in *Italics*, will be found in Baron CUVIER's "*Animal Kingdom*," published by WHITTAKER.

In addition to others set down in this page,
You'll find, when you've leizure to con it,
Nothing equal to BERKELEY, the Ape of the stage,
Or the *tricks* he has *played* when upon it.
So every ass, &c.
Having run through the list now, excepting but one,
Of every Ape that the rage is,
Though *we* differ, *some* say that the *great* monkey BUNN
The Monkey-in-Chief of the AGE is,
Like every ass who will see in his glass
As thorough a monkey as any that pass.

By a reference to our Law Report, it will be seen that Mr. WILLIAMS appeared yesterday, to show cause against a rule *nisi*, which Mr. ADOLPHUS obtained last week on the part of Mr. BUNN, against the Printers and Publishers of some Weekly Print, and the cause adduced by this gentleman is an affidavit of the defendants, stating their belief that the plaintiff was concerned in the conduct of this Paper, and as having been the propagator of repeated libels himself, he was not entitled to such an extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court—in another part of our Paper will also be found an advertisement addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel FAIRMAN, relative to his imputation of a charge something of the same nature against Mr. BUNN, which appears to have led to a violent dispute between the parties concerned. It would be ridiculous to affect an ignorance of the opinion that has in many quarters prevailed of this gentleman's connection with our Journal, but it would have been equally so, to have bestowed on such vague and curious rumours the least attention, until the announcement of the nature of those in question appeared: and silence now would be very properly construed into an admission of the truth of all the assertions contained in them; and it is with a view therefore to counteract these statements, we deem it right to observe, that, for the satisfaction of those parties who may consider themselves at all aggrieved by any opinions which have appeared in THE AGE, our Publisher has always been ready, and now is, to make oath that Mr. BUNN is not, and never has been, the Editor of this Paper; but, for the purpose of gratifying the curiosity of any of those low people who have on all hands assailed us, or for the advancement, by our notice, of any humble contemporary, only jealous of the great prosperity which public favour has shewn our publication, he has always declined to deliver any opinion. We cannot withhold a smile at the sheer nonsense contained in the affidavit by which Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the rule, wherein, it is asserted, that the establishment of our paper was projected and carried into effect on the decline of a distinguished contemporary; but without any disrespect to that journal, the ability of which is estimated by none more than by us, we distinctly avow that the statement is false. The principles on which THE AGE started, and on which it will ever act, were those of upholding to the utmost the established laws and religion of our land, and of displaying, in their strongest and truest lights, the characters of those who are her open and professed enemies. If we *are* the defamers which these infuriated people state us to be, why have *we* not, as well as they, come under the hand of the law—why is not the judgment, dealt out so justly to others, visited upon us? The reply is obvious; because we have never given reason to incur such strong responsibility—but while we have thought it necessary, for the protection of morality, to speak our sentiments in the strongest manner of those who hourly invade it, we have avoided that grossness which, in its excess of vulgarity, always weakens veracity. We have certainly called men and things by their proper names, but in no instance in a manner by which the advantages of public society might not be materially forwarded. In the instance of Lieutenant-Colonel FAIRMAN, both of whom and his paper we were hitherto ignorant, we are really at a loss to know wherein we have given cause for him "to wreak his vengeance upon us;" but time, we conclude, will let us into these secrets—and with reference to Mr. BUNN, we can only say, that, having seen in the columns of these journals he has become mixed up, with the most extraordinary defamation both of himself and his lady, from a suspicion of his association with this Journal, we have no hesitation in declaring, only on that particular account, that our columns shall be at his service, at any time, to rebut any insinuations arising out of such charges; and that when, while labouring under such imputation, any praise of ours on the public performances of Mrs. BUNN might have been without the effect they would have been intended to convey, and on which account we have been studiously silent on any display of her abilities, we fearlessly say that our eulogiums will be passed in the proportion they may be deserved, with a perfect contempt for any opinions their delivery may give rise to; and with this assurance we take leave of Mr. BUNN and his assailants. It is at all times a most ungracious task to speak of ourselves, and nothing but the determination of others to speak of us should have induced us so to do; but having once entered on the subject, we distinctly and fully state, that neither the spleen nor the envy of any low contemporaries—neither the threats of offenders, or their attempts to injure our property, will induce us for one instant to suspend the severity of those remarks we may think it necessary to make, or obstruct the fulfilment of that duty THE UNBOUNDED LIBERALITY OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE has imposed on us.

ODD TRICK.

Lord BEAUCHAMP and Mr. A. STANHOPE set-to
One night at BLIND HOOKEY, between me and you,
And viewing th odds, I do think you will find
That STANHOPE was "*hookey!*" and BEAUCHAMP was *blind!*
Their manner of play differed much—BEAUCHAMP felt
'Twas proper to shuffle *before* that he dealt;
But STANHOPE observed, "why, wherever I can,
To *shuffle* AS SOON AS I've dealt, is my plan."
The moral of this is—he wished to contrive,
Though most packs have four knaves, that his should have five;
And therefore 'twas settled in future to call
Him who dealt all the others—*the greatest of* ALL!

The following article appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of Friday last:—

"Our beloved Monarch has made a terrible mess in the Park. It is miserable to see his loving subjects struggling through the mud and mire, slipping and sliding, climbing up and tumbling down the loose mounds of earth, from *Chesterfield* to PICCADILLY GATE! What is to be the end of all this fuss, we have not the remotest idea; but from what we see, and have seen for months, we should say that effect is being given to Lord Castlereagh's brilliant idea, of employing the wealth and industry of the country in making holes in one place and filling them up again from another, for there are an abundance of very fine holes, and of proportionately large mounds, which not only exercise the industry of labourers, but also the activity of passengers. There is this to be said of all our gracious Sovereign's improvements, that the process of them is uncommonly disagreeable, and the completion of them *equally costly and unsatisfactory!!* Let no man here cry treason! Nothing is more distant from our thoughts than to raise a question touching the Royal taste, which is just a proverb for excellence, for the best of Kings has notoriously the best of tastes, and the responsibility of any miscarriages must constitutionally fall upon his architectural advisers. The fact is, that his Majesty, Heaven bless him! has about him such a breed of architects as the world never before saw; and whose doings are the shame of England, and the scoff of the whole world. These gentlemen, who should be suffered to build nothing but wings to their own names (the only process by which they can make them great)—*rilles (vile* would be more apposite) to their proper monosyllables, are incessantly devising some unlucky scheme or other for the ornamenting of the metropolis. The strongest evidence that can be adduced of the demerits of these worthies who have the undoing of our public works, is the fact that the House of Commons has never been so unanimous on any subject, as in execration of their abominations. In that place, where every jobber finds an advocate, they alone found none. Even Mr. Bankes testified against the iniquities of their trowels, and Mr. Croker shot out his tongue against them, saying, this thing, and this thing have they done. The abomination, however, that is now being perpetuated exceeds any that has yet been committed—we allude to the building of the new Palace on the site of Buckingham House, If it is true, that a city, built upon a hill, cannot be hid, it is no less certain that a Palace built in a hole cannot be seen, and in such a situation is the new Palace to be built. If a man had climbed to the top of St. Paul's, and had cast his eyes over all London, and considered in his mind which was the most improper place for a Palace, he would certainly have said, without hesitation, Buckingham House; but the main objection against it, that it is in a hollow, has, we make no question, never been discovered by his Majesty's architectural advisers, and never will be discovered by them, till the Palace is built, when they will suddenly find out that nobody can see it, that it can never be an object, and that another Palace must be built fit for a King, on a high hill, where it cannot be hid. This is the very best plan on which a public work can be commenced. Begin it where it should not be, and build it over again where it should be—thus you have two good jobs instead of one. When it was the wish of Government to construct some wet docks between Woolwich and Gravesend, a careful survey was made of the banks of the river, and a hill (the only one on the Kent banks, ingress at Greenhithe) was chosen as the fittest place in the world for the construction of wet docks. A fine park and property, belonging to Mr. Calcraft, was purchased, and when nothing remained to be done but to cut the docks, it was suddenly recollected that the hills were not proper for wet docks. As we have been treating of palaces, things very much in our way—we should like to know what is to be done with that Palace which our beloved Monarch had built last summer in Hyde-park, and dedicated to the Fine Arts. It looks to the naked eye very like a gingerbread booth at a fair, but it is, in fact, a Royal House, though a little one, and was especially hammered together for the exhibition of a huge piece of painted canvass purporting to represent the Battle of Waterloo, which has never been seen, we believe, by any body except ourselves, and the secret of what we saw shall never escape us."

It is quite impossible to conceive a more miserable attempt to excite public controversy than the effusion of this drivelling Cockney—a desire to be droll without the slightest ability to support the character, and a determination to be impudent and ignorant, with every prospect of complete success. The tirade against our GRACIOUS MONARCH is in the usual style and feeling of the redoubtable driveller who edits this Journal, and therefore does not excite those sensations of surprise which the writer fully calculated upon; but the impulse of indignation and contempt which it calls forth is something beyond any thing, we should think, that its author could for a moment have imagined; for no one but the most besotted fellow in existence—the most prejudiced twaddler that ever learned to write and exercised his calling, can be blind to the NATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS which have already taken place, and are hourly in progress, by command of GEORGE THE FOURTH. They have elicited the admiration of every one—our own citizens, and the citizens of other countries who have visited our shores; they have added incalculable beauty to a metropolis that was before the wonder of all who have seen it; and to the thousands of foreigners who inhabit it by courtesy it has at once conveyed the very proudest assurance of the interminable glory and inexhaustible wealth of GREAT BRITAIN. But the wretched scribe of the *Morning Chronicle* has no idea of any thing of this kind, and therefore at this period of the year, when the fashionable world (which is only to be seen by the citizens in the Parks) is to a soul *out* of town, or, if *in* it, only incog., and when, consequently, this identical time is pitched upon for the prosecution of those improvements now going on there, this fellow sports his figure in HYDE PARK, and, floundering about between the new ground and the heavy rains we have lately had, becomes naturally enough chin-deep in the very best London mud—this of course is laid to his MAJESTY'S account; for if a fool like this fell into the Serpentine, he would expect the KING, as the owner of the place, to pull him out. There is no argument by which you can convince a person, who reasons as this man has done; because any one who could by possibility, in the present state of the weather, and the operations there proceeding, enter the Park, unless in the capacity of a labourer, is only a fit inmate for *Bedlam*—he might just as well take, and begin to furnish, one of the many houses building in London, that is not at present even roofed, or commit any other of those amusing excesses which people who take leave of their senses, or rather have no senses to take leave of, do now and then commit. But the spring will come, and the spring will bloom; and when all this wilderness of dirt becomes covered with verdure—when the walks and the rides are apportioned and laid out, and the Cits and the Grandees are seen occupying their respective stations—when the thing, in fact, assumes that feature it is obviously intended to assume, we shall have all this puling tone suddenly altered; there will be once per day "a sonnet to the early primrose"—"Thoughts suggested by a Ride from Cumberland-gate to Hyde-park-corner"—"Ode on the new Turnpike-gate at Knightsbridge"—and "a familiar Epistle from the new iron railing to the old *dead* wall:" till then, of course, our SOVEREIGN is the most horrible creature in existence—Buckingham House, the residence of so many Kings, is quite unfit for a Palace—the battle of Waterloo, a piece of painted canvas—and the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, no blockhead!

LYRICS OF TON, No. 3.

THE *Valét** AT SPA!

BY THE HON. H. G. BENNETT, M.P.

AIR—*There is not in the wide world a* VALLEY *so sweet.*

There is not in the wide world a *valley* so sweet,
As the one I in Germany happened to meet;
Oh. feeling and sense from my heart must withdraw,
'Ere I cease to remember the *Valley* at SPA!
'Twas just at that hour, so lone and serene,
When evening her mantle had flung o'er the scene,
That, wandering along by the flowered hawhaw,
I caught a FULL VIEW of the *Valley* at SPA!
The stars, with their first glimpse of tremulous light,
Were begiuning to stud the grey bosom of night,
And the dews had sunk on me, all chilly and raw,
While standing—behind—the fair *Valley* at SPA!
Not the passionate feelings which GERTRUDE first bred
In my heart, 'ere her hand to the altar I led,
Nor the feelings on entering the church, gave such awe
As those, when I entered—the *Valley* at SPA!
They say, "FELLOW-*feeling* makes *us* wondrous kind,"
And I dare say it's true—for indeed to my mind
No heart ever felt, and no eye ever saw
Its "fellow" *I* felt in the *Valley* at SPA!
Not the fixed joys of manhood—the fleet ones of youth,
Not the bright scenes of love, or of friendship and truth—
And the pleasures spent in them—surpass the eclat
Of the moments I spent—in the *Valley* at SPA!
I once TRANSPORTATION LAWS put to the rout
In a book, which MACQUARIE for truth seemed to doubt;
But no man e'er felt in a transport by law,
The *transport* I felt in the *Valley* at SPA!
I gazed with a rapture I cannot express,
—'Twas of feeling, Oh, surely, the soul and excess—
When my eye all the charms in its glance seemed to draw
From thy top to thy bottom, Oh, *Valley* at SPA!
There is not a happiness mortal can own,
But, almost as soon as enjoyed, is flown;
So my wonder and pleasure both soon seemed to thaw,
When myself I withdrew—from the *Valley* at SPA!
I may rove on to Italy's bowers, but yet
The bowers I now quit I shall never forget,
And nothing can heal in my PEACE the deep flaw,
'Till again I repose—in the *Valley* at SPA!

* Surely a misprint for Valley.—EDITOR.

DUEL
BETWEEN A JUDGE AND A GENERAL!

In Woodville (Mississippi) a duel was lately fought between Judge CHILDS and General JOUR. The former was shot in the hea , and of course *not materially injured.* He was armed with a DOUBLE *barrelled gun*, the General with a *rifle!—American aper.*

On referring to the weapons used on the occasion, it would seem that the gentlemen were of *Bob Acre's* opinion—of "bringing each other down with *a long shot.*"

MR. IRBY *versus* THE AGE.

Dirty IRBY to all most indignantly says,
That our Paper has managed "his choler to raise,"
So his shirts ought to feel much oblige l to our Song,
Which has managed to *raise*—what *they've* wanted so long.

THEATRICALS.

We have been beset by letters, in every direction, for even a single omission of a dramatic criticism, and what's more, we are likely to incur nearly the same degree of censure this week, for our columns are occupied with so much more important matter, that we must crave indulgence till our next number, when things shall be set to rights a little. It will therefore only be sufficient to say, that a new comedy has appeared at *Covent-garden*, a little better written than the critiques by the same author in the *Morning Post*; and beyond that, and CHARLES KEMBLE'S matchless acting in it, we do not see any claim it has to our notice. POOLE'S piece of the *Scape Goat* has succeeded; no one can handle such a subject better. At *Drury-lane* they have introduced some songs into the *Midnight Hour*, by way of novelty. Miss KELLY plays *Flora* inimitably, and attracts nightly at this theatre—Mr. ARNOLD.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Wednesday.

WARD OF COURT.

Mr. Ching applied to the Court for an injunction to restrain Mr. Wm. Wells, a medical student, from having any intercourse, by letter or otherwise, with Miss Adams, an infant ward of this Court, of the age of 17 years, now residing at a boarding-school in the neighbourhood of London. Mr. Wells, it seems, having been smitten with the attractions of this young lady, made proposals, but his addresses were rejected by her friends. Yet he continued to persevere, and therefore the lady's guardian deemed it advisable to apply to this Court.

Injunction granted.

CONST V. HARRIS.—COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Mr. Heald applied to the Court to hear a motion upon this subject out of its turn, because by transactions now going on in the Master's office, the receiver was prevented from having access to the means which were necessary to carry on the concern.

The Lord Chancellor expressed his utter disinclination to take upon himself the management. He had before now taken the hearing of the case out of its turn, and it produced him no good will. He would not now take it out of its course without some good reason for so doing.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—Thursday.

Mr. Scarlett moved for a rule calling on Mr. William Innel Clement, sole proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be exhibited against him. He made this application at the instance of Mr. Hullett, a gentleman who was member of a most respectable commercial firm in Throgmorton-street, and who had been consul (as we understood the learned counsel, who was almost inaudible in some parts of his statement) at Buenos Ayres. In the year 1822, he had contracted with the Government of Chili to raise a loan for them of one million sterling. This loan was to be repaid by the issue of ten thousand bonds of 100l. each, secured by a mortgage on the estates of Chili deposited in bankers' hands. The money was raised, and, with the exception of the commission agreed on, was paid over to the agents of the Chilian government, in strict conformity to the orders given. The accounts sent in were approved; they were regularly settled; and a formal and unqualified confirmation of all the acts had been received from the proper authorities. Throughout the whole of these transactions, Mr. Hullett had nothing to reproach himself with; he had been regularly authorized, and had honourably fulfilled his trust. The pretext for the libel, of which he now complained, was to be found in a report professing to give an account of a speech delivered by the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department some time in the last session, when the propriety of recognising consuls from the New South American states became the subject of discussion. On that occasion, Mr. Canning was reported to have said that he could not receive a communication as official through a person who turned out to be a mere commercial agent—a remark the justice of which would be universally admitted, but which in no way applied to Mr. Hullett, who had never professed to be other than he was. Upon the extract of this speech, a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* had founded observations imputing to Mr. Hullett that he had enriched himself out of the transaction improperly, and that his whole conduct in respect to it was dishonourable and unjust. The learned counsel proceeded to read a copy of the article complained of (the date of which he did not mention); but before he had concluded,

Mr. Justice Bayley asked if all the imputations were denied?

Mr. Scarlett replied, that all were denied in the most positive terms.

Mr. Justice Bayley said the learned counsel had stated enough to entitle him to a rule to show cause.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

THE KING V. GEO. WEYMOUTH.

Mr. Adam moved for a rule calling upon the defendant, who was formerly a merchant residing at Exeter, to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for having published several libels upon the character of Lord Rolle. The Learned Counsel stated that those libels were each written upon both sides of a leaf of paper, folded up in the form of a letter, and in that shape sent through the post-office to several persons of all ranks in Devonshire, some of whom formed part of his Lordship's household. He held in his hand one of these letters, which was sent to the Bishop of Exeter, and another to Lady Rolle. In one of the letters, dated the 3d of this month, addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Durant, Lord Rolle's housekeeper, the defendant denominated Lord Rolle, "a thick-headed, cold-hearted tyrant," and charged him with having attempted to suborn a man to swear falsely that the defendant had said, "There goes Lord Rolle; I will do for him."

Mr. Justice Bayley —Does Lord Rolle's affidavit deny that he has asked any person to swear so?

Mr. Adam.—Positively, my Lord. But there was another letter; which he should beg leave to read to their Lordships. On the 17th of this month Lady Rolle received a letter from the defendant, in which, after a considerable share of abuse of his Lordship, was this passage—"I hear from your maid servant that you are with child, but I hardly think God could be so cruel to the world as to let any of Lord Rolle's blood exist after his death." Rule granted.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—Yesterday.

BUNN V. COMMON SENSE NEWSPAPER.

Mr. J. Williams appeared for the defendants in this case, to show cause why a criminal information should not be granted against them, at the suit of the plaintiff. The grounds upon which he was prepared to resist the rule, were grounds of recrimination against the plaintiff. He was aware, that as a lawyer he could not ask the Court to set off one libel against another, when an application of this nature was made for their interference; but when it was sought to do that by the strong hand of the Court, which could be done by another process of law, he thought the Court would be disposed to require that the party applying should come before them with clean hands. Now he was prepared with an affidavit to prove that Mr. Bunn was himself a libeller, and had, in fact, by his unwarrantable attacks, provoked the resentment of *Common Sense* in the manner in which he now complained to the Court. This affidavit stated, that the plaintiff, Mr. Bunn, was proprietor, or conductor, of a Sunday paper, called the *Age*. Of this paper he (Mr. Williams) professed to know nothing, never having read one line in it, or even so much as heard of it before the present application; but he understood it was established upon very singular principles. He was informed that this print was set up as a sort of recompense to the reading public of the metropolis, during church hours upon the Sabbath day, for the falling off and tameness of *John Bull*. (a laugh.) *John Bull* was considered as having greatly degenerated from his former boldness and violence; and whether it was true or not that there was any remarkable difference between *John Bull* "as he was" and *John Bull* "as he is," oft is there could be no doubt, that he was very far behind the *Age* in the spirit of virulence and invective. Indeed, the extreme heat of *John Bull* was no more than the temperate medium of this new Journal. *John Bull* having lost all his fire, and being now, in a manner, completely burnt out, the *Age*, as a new light, had burst forth from his almost expiring embers, and was destined entirely to eclipse him. The affidavit he possessed went on to recite certain passages from the *Age*, chiefly in notices to Correspondents of a most offensive and libellous character. These could be submitted to the Court, if their Lordships thought necessary. This affidavit also stated that Mr. Bunn described himself as formerly the respectable Stage Manager of Drury-lane Theatre, whereas there was ground for believing that he was no more than the manager of a band of strolling players appearing upon the boards of a country playhouse. So far his affidavit went; and upon this he was prepared to shew cause why the Rule should not be made absolute against his client. He did think their Lordships might leave the plaintiff to his remedy by the ordinary course of law, viz.—a bill of indictment before the Grand Jury, seeing that he was himself a libeller.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that the affidavit of the Learned Counsel did not go further than to state the knowledge and belief of the deponent, that the plaintiff was connected with the *Age* newspaper, No direct evidence of the fact was produced, and it was impossible the Court could act upon any thing so vague in a case of this kind. Neither was he prepared to say that if direct evidence were tendered it would be accepted. In obtaining the rule to show cause Mr. Bunn had distinctly negatived the truth of the libels; and if it were permitted to oppose that rule by a new statement of this description, the judgment of the Court must be further postponed until Mr. Bunn had time to answer that statement, and so on *ad infinitum*, new matter being upon each occasion introduced. He knew of no precedent for such a course, and he had no hesitation in saying it would be a very dangerous one to establish.

The other Judges concurring, it was then ordered that the rule be made absolute.

The Court was amazingly crowded, probably with reference to the cause of the Marquis of Hertford against the Hon. Augustus Stanhope, in which the defendant was this day required to put in bail.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—SHARP, ESQ. V. GISBORNE.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff for the keep of race horses, and was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at Westminster, in Easter Term, and the verdict was for the defendant. Mr. Sergeant Wilde, in the course of the present term, obtained a rule *nisi*, calling upon Captain John Hunter to show cause why an attachment should not issue from the Court against him for contempt. The contempt complained of was, his not attending at the trial of the cause. The affidavits stated that the individual in question was duly subpœnaed on the race course at Epsom, on the 17th of May, and that when the man gave him the subpœna, he handed it to a third person, who said, "Why this is a subpœna to attend on the Derby day." It was also sworn that a sovereign and a shilling were offered him, which he refused, saying, "D—n your money—I would not attend for one hundred pounds;" and requested the person to say he had not seen him.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan this day showed cause against the rule, upon the affidavits of the applicant, and contended that the witness had not been duly subpœnaed; that the original writ was not shown to him; that the person making one of the affidavits had only sworn that he caused the witness to be duly subpœnaed, whereas the man who did serve him, if served at all, had made no affidavit. He also put in an affidavit of Mr. Hunter, stating that a person of loose character, an idle attender of races, did give him a paper which he returned to him without reading, and denying that he offered him any money with the subpœna, or that he, deponent, used the offensive words sworn to, or any to that effect. The Learned Counsel also stated that a John Hunter was examined at the trial of the cause, and argued that the parties ought to have come to the Court in the following term.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde was heard in support of the rule, and contended that a grosser contempt was never brought before the Court, and that the individual was attempting to get rid of it by quibbles, and to draw the attention of the Court from the contempt in attempting to get the person serving its process to say he had not seen him; and argued that the affidavits contained sufficient proof of the facts, and that the affidavit of the agent, who had sworn that he "caused him to be duly served," was sufficient.

Chief Justice.—That part is what I disapprove of. He could know nothing about it.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde was further heard in support of the rule.

The Chief Justice said he was sorry that this matter was brought before the Court in the imperfect manner it was. The affidavits were not complete, but a grosser contempt never occurred; and had the affidavits been correct, the Court would have taught this gentleman what it was to tamper with a person serving the process of the Court. The Learned Judge adverted to the imperfect mode of serving, by not showing the original process; and said that had it at all come out that the party complained of had admitted that he knew it was a process of the Court, that would have been enough. If the service had been regular, there were facts enough for the Court to have shown him that the 100l. he had talked of would have been nothing. In all cases of contempt, the service must be distinctly and clearly made out. The rule must be discharged, but most certainly without costs.

Mr. Justice Park coincided with the Chief Justice, and in very strong terms reprobated the conduct of the individual.

The other Judges assented, and the rule was discharged without costs.

The Court intimated, that in future all motions for contempt must be made in the Term following its taking place.

CONSISTORY COURT, Friday.

THOMAS BLIGH, ESQ. V. HELEN, HIS WIFE.

This was a suit instituted for a divorce, by reason of adultery.

Mr. Bligh and his wife, about two years since, visited the Continent, and while at Naples, as is alleged in this suit, Mrs. Bligh eloped from her husband, and went to reside with Mr. Wellesley Pole, with whom she is alleged to have cohabited some time there, and afterwards at Paris, and to have there continued to reside with him up to the present time.

This suit was commenced in 1823, and a citation in the course of that year left at the residence of Mrs. Bligh, but to which she had put in no appearance.

Dr. Jenner therefore prayed the Court to pronounce her in contempt, and in support of this motion, produced affidavits to show that Mrs. Bligh was conscious of the existence of the citation, and had, in speaking of it, declared her intention of not attending to it, unless Mr. Wellesley Pole should advise her so to do.

Dr. Lushington followed on the same side, and observed, that unless the Court acceded to their motion, it would be impossible to proceed with the present suit.

Sir C. Robinson, after having ascertained by inquiry that the plaintiff had not been guilty of *laches* in this suit, pronounced the party in contempt, as prayed.

EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, BY HIS COMMITTEE V. HANSON, FALSELY CALLING HERSELF COUNTESS OF PORTSMOUTH.

The Proctor on behalf of the Earl applied to the Court to admit the libel in this cause on the present Court day.

The Proctor on the other side, hoped the Court would not proceed with the matter till the ensuing Court day. The libel was very voluminous, and they had not yet had time to fully prepare an answer thereto.

Dr. Lushington, as Counsel for the Earl, had no objection to granting the delay prayed, provided it was understood that they were to be allowed to have an issue during the present Term.

Sir C. Robinson—That must rest with the parties themselves.

Dr. Jenner—I have no instructions to give any such consent. I can only say, that the libel will be opposed, and I certainly did understand that it was not to have come on till the fourth Session of this Term.

Dr. Lushington—I do not know how you could have so understood it. The libel was ordered by the Court to be admitted and argued on the third Session, and here am I in attendance for that purpose; and I must say, that if we are not allowed to have an issue during this Term, great injustice will be done. It is a most important case, and has been sent here by the Lord Chancellor.

Dr. Jenner—Of that we know nothing.

Dr. Lushington—It is so, though, and I contend that we are entitled to have the case argued to-day, according to the order of the Court.

Dr. Jenner—The papers have only been delivered a fortnight, and it is impossible that in a case of so peculiar and voluminous a nature, that we should be prepared to go through the whole libel at present.

Dr. Lushington—According to strict practice, the libel ought to have been admitted on the 2d day of Term.

Dr. Jenner—And according to strict practice, we ought to have had the papers a week sooner than we did.

Sir C. Robinson—I certainly understood the case was to have stood over by consent till the fourth Session.

Dr. Lushington—I was no party to such arrangement; and if it is to be permitted, the consequence will be, that we shall not be able to examine a witness before next January, and in the mean time some may die or disappear.

Sir C. Robinson—I cannot help that. The case must stand over, as I have not yet myself looked at the allegations; and in a case like the present, I could not consent to admit any part of the libel, without the most careful examination.

Dr. Lushington—Well, Sir; I have done my duty, and am not responsible for the delay.

Sir C. Robinson—And the Court has done its duty. Why was not the suit brought here sooner?

Dr. Lushington—We could not get the papers till after last Term; and since they were obtained, every exertion has been made to prevent delay.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Bow-street.—Covent-Garden Market—The accumulation of waggons and carts, not only bringing vegetables into this part of the metropolis, but remaining in the carriage-way until the whole of their cargoes are disposed of, is so great, that the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, has determined to endeavour to put a stop to the nuisance; for which purpose a number of persons, owners of the carts, &c. have been served with summonses to attend at this Office, to answer the complaint of the parish.

The proprietor of several of the taverns and coffee-houses under the Piazzas have had occasion frequently to complain, but hitherto such complaints have proved fruitless, and the nuisance still remains unabated. Several meetings of the parishioners have been held, and it was eventually resolved to summon all the offending parties.

It appears that round the market is a "denter-stone," and all persons selling without that stone, or detaining their waggons, &c. longer than is actually necessary for unloading, are liable to a penalty of 40s. under Mr. M. A. Taylor's Street Act. Under this Act the parties in question were summoned by the parish.

Wednesday being the day appointed for the different cases to be heard, the office was crowded to excess with gardeners, some of whom had been summoned, and others to ascertain the result of the proceedings.

Mr. Adolphus appeared for the parish.

The first defendant called on was John Hines, a market gardener at Acton, in Middlesex.

John Stephens, surveyor to the Committee of Pavements, proved that on the 17th instant, a waggon belonging to the defendant was standing in the carriage-way outside of the *stone*, from about seven o'clock in the morning until nine; the interim was occupied by the driver selling part of the load to various customers; and he was confident that the nuisance to the inhabitants was very great

Sir R. Birnie—You may go farther than that, for I was obliged the other day to turn back in consequence of the obstruction.

The defendant said he had paid the customary toll to the clerk of the lessees of the market.

Mr. Adolphus—They have no right to demand toll of you, when outside of their "stone," as that part does not belong to them.

Defendant—If I was not to pay them they would take my waggon to the Green-yard,

Mr. Adolphus—They have no right to take any money from you, and if they seize your waggon, you have your remedy by an action at law.

The defendant was then fined in the penalty of 40s. and costs.

The other cases stand over by consent, till a future day of hearing.

Marlborough-street.—In the watchhouse book of charges for St. James's parish, brought before Mr. Roe, the sitting magistrate, Thursday, at this office, there appeared a charge against J. Sweet, one of the officers of the sheriffs of Middlesex, who keeps a lock-up house at No. 4, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, for the following outrage in the house of Messrs. Bourne and Co., wholesale woollen merchants, No. 46, Regent-street, Piccadilly, and assault upon Mr. William Bourne, one of the partners of that firm.

Mr. William Bourne being sworn, stated, that about half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday night, while sitting in his parlour, in company with Mrs. Bourne, and a small party of friends, who were spending the evening, consisting of a gentleman named Britton, of Bristol, Mr. Lothian, a builder, Mr. Peachy, an ironmonger in the Quadrant, his brother, Mr. George Bourne, and another gentleman, a professor of languages, the female servant came up stairs, and said there was a gentleman wanted to see Mr. Bourne, and on the instant the defendant Sweet entered the parlour. Complainant rose from his seat, said his name was Bourne, and begged to know the defendant's business: defendant said that he had a warrant to arrest him for debt, and at the same time gave him the usual familiar and professional tap on the shoulder. Mr. Bourne said, that surely he must be under some mistake, for that no man living could claim any right to arrest him for debt, and desired to see the warrant for this proceeding. Defendant then took the warrant out of his pocket, and holding it fast between both hands, gave Mr. Bourne an opportunity of reading it, and on doing which he said to the defendant, "I knew, Sir, you were acting under some mistake: that warrant is for the arrest of a person named Bunn: my name is Bourne," spelling it for him, B o u r n e. "That's all very fine talk," said the defendant; "but I am not to be 'done' out of my prisoner in that way, Mr. Bunn. I know you are the person I want. Pray, Mr. Bunn, where is your wife? Is she at the theatre?" Mr. Bourne assured the defendant that he was persisting in a very great error; that all the gentlemen present could satisfy him that he (the complainant) was Mr. Bourne, the proprietor of that house; and that the lady present was Mrs. Bourne, and, as he might perceive, was not gone to any theatre; and moreover, if he would take the trouble only to look at the name on the street-door, he would see that it was Bourne, and not Bunn. The defendant, however, was not, as he said, to be bamboozled by a fine story of that kind. Mr. Bunn, the person he wanted, he had got hold off, and Mr. Bunn he would keep in his safe custody until delivered by due course of law; and, suiting the action to the word, he seized Mr. Bourne by the collar, determined to convey him away to that delightful retreat, No. 4, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane. The whole of the gentlemen present remonstrated with the defendant, using every effort to explain to him his error; but explanation he was decided upon not listening to, and error he was determined not to acknowledge himself in. Mr. Bourne then told him that he had given him the most ample opportunities of being undeceived, and let him, at his peril, now proceed further.

The defendant, whether from some inward monitor hinting to him something about future consequences, or some other cause,

seemed suddenly to have a new light break in upon him; and after hearing repeated, over and over again, the assurances which he had given to him by all present at the commencement, that he was taking a headlong leap in the dark, for that Mr. Bourne was not Mr. Bunn, he at length reluctantly consented to suspect the possibility of his being in error, and acknowledged that he now verily believed that Mr. Bourne was Mr. Bourne, and that Mr. Bunn was somebody else; and with this change of opinion he was willing to wish the whole party a good night, and take his leave.

"Hold, hold, a little, my good friend," said Mr. Bourne; "you have taken a very great liberty with my house and person, and persisted in doing so in defiance of every explanation, and the most satisfactory evidence that you were doing so without authority; and before you now retire, I must insist upon knowing to whom I am indebted for this visit, and the disturbance of my family at this unseasonable hour."

The defendant said, that if he wanted to know his name, and what he was, he might take it from the warrant, and handed Mr. Bourne that document for the purpose.

Mr. Bourne, in order to take down the name of the defendant accurately, called for pen and ink; but no sooner did the defendant perceive than he was going seriously to work in writing down the name, that he made a snatch at the warrant to get it out of the hands of Mr. Bourne. The latter, however, put the warrant in his hand behind his back to secure it, upon which the defendant made another attempt to grasp it: but failing, he made a violent snatch at Mr. Bourne's watch, the chain of which was suspended from his fob, and tearing it from his person, dashed watch, chain, and all, with all his force against the floor, and was proceeding to further violence towards Mr. Bourne, when Mr. Lothian, one of the gentlemen present, seized hold of him to prevent his doing further mischief. Upon this, the defendant flew towards the fire-place, and snatching up the poker, flourished it over the heads of the whole party, swearing destruction to them all, until he cleared the apartment for his own sole accommodation, when he was shortly after secured by the "nightly watch," whose assistance it was deemed prudent on the part of Mr. Bourne to call in, who lodged Mr. Sweet in a lock-up-house not so expensive, and some distance westward of his own—namely, St. James's watchhouse.

In corroboration of this statement, Mr. Bourne called for the evidence of Mr. Lothian.

"I bar that," said Mr. Sweet, "for I charge Mr. Lothian with assaulting me in the execution of my duty."

Mr. Roe, the Magistrate, said, that as there appeared to be a charge of assault by the defendant against Mr. Lothian, he could not take his evidence until that charge should be disposed of.

Sarah Aust, the servant-girl, was sworn, and said that she opened the street-door on the night before for the defendant when he knocked, and he asked her if Mr. Bourne, as she understood him, was at home. She said he was in the parlour, and on her going to apprize her master that a gentleman wanted to see him, the defendant followed close at her heels, and entered the room at the same time that she did herself. Mr. Bourne asked the defendant his business with him, upon which the defendant touched him on the shoulder, and said he had a warrant to arrest him. This witness continued in the room, and went on to describe in her evidence all the particulars as stated by Mr. Bourne.

Mr. Peachy, and all the other persons present on the occasion of the outrage, except Mrs. Bourne, attended, and entirely confirmed the account given of the transaction by the complainant, and said that such was the violence with which the defendant snatched the watch, which was a valuable gold one, from the fob of Mr. Bourne, and dashed it against the floor, that the glass was broken, and the bowels of it so disarranged that it has never since shown any signs of life or motion, nor is it likely it ever will again utter a sound until it undergoes a regular course of doctoring.

Now comes Mr. Sweet, the sheriff's officer's version of the transaction. He said that having been employed in the line of his business, to secure, if he could, the person of Mr. Bunn, the late stage-manager of Drury-lane Theatre, in his own or some other body's lock-up house, upon a warrant for debt, he proceeded on the evening in question to the house, No. 46, Regent-street, where Mr. Bunn lodges, and the servant-girl, who had given her evidence, having opened the street-door, he asked her if Mr. Bunn was at home, and she replied, that he was in the parlour. He, defendant, then followed her, and was introduced, as he understood, to Mr. Bunn, whom he touched in the usual mode of arrest, and said he had a writ against him, and showed him the warrant. On reading the warrant, Mr. Bourne, for the first time, said that his name was not Bunn; but he, the defendant, being up to this sort of trick, which is constantly put in practice by debtors, of denying names, he certainly, at first, refused to believe that he was in error; but the moment that it was satisfactorily shown to him that he was under a mistake, he was about to retire, when Mr. Bourne insisted on knowing his name and address; he held the warrant to him to copy the name from, but Mr. Bourne violently snatched it out of his hand; and upon this it was that he struggled with Mr. Bourne to get the warrant back again, and in the struggle the watch was, by accident, pulled out of Mr. Bourne's pocket; but not by him (the defendant), as stated, while struggling to get the warrant back from Mr. Bourne. Mr. Lothian came behind and struck him, and on this it was, that seeing himself surrounded by enemies, he flew to the poker for protection, but he did not threaten to make any use of it except in his own defence; and for assaulting him in the manner described, he now charged Mr. Lothian.

Mr. Lothian declared in his defence, that he never attempted to strike Sweet: he merely held him to prevent his repeating his attack upon Mr. Bourne.

All the witnesses confirmed Mr. Lothian's defence, and declared that so far from the watch having fallen out by accident from Mr. Bourne's fob, that the force used by the defendant to drag it out was most violent, and that he systematically dashed it against the floor.

Mr. Roe, the magistrate, said that there was no pretence whatever for charging Mr. Lothian with an assault on the defendant Sweet; for if he even had used more violence than was even stated towards Sweet, he would have been justified in doing so, if by no other means he could preserve the peace, which he saw Sweet, as appeared clearly by all the witnesses, commit a very gross breach of. Mr. Lothian was therefore discharged from the imputed assault, and if his evidence was at all necessary, which it was not, to substantiate the charge against Sweet, he, Mr. Roe, was ready to receive it. The case of assault on Mr. Bourne was, however, so decidedly made out, that the defendant Sweet must find bail

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[We have received the following letter from Mr. Bunn, respecting the above].—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

SIR,—Having seen a report in the Morning Papers to-day, whereby an assault appears to have been committed, by the mistake of the name of a Mr. Bourne for mine, I request the favour of your allowing me to say, that I have made every necessary inquiry as to the cause of it, and cannot at present trace the proceeding stated to be against me; but, to prevent the possibility of any such mistake re-occurring, I think it right to give the utmost publicity to my address.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

A. BUNN.

No. 88, Quadrant, Regent-street, Friday Morning, Nov. 25, 1825.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter has been received in this city, from respectable authority in Cornwall, giving an account of a woman supposed to be dead. As the bearers were carrying the corpse to the grave, they fancied that a groan was heard proceeding from within the coffin, and a little time after another groan was heard; the coffin was immediately opened, and the woman discovered to be alive, and she is now perfectly recovered.—*Bexley's Exeter News.*

THE WELLINGTON TREE.—We are informed by a literary gentleman, to whom his Majesty lately condescended to shew some of his curiosities, that the King has at Windsor a royal chair, composed entirely out of the trunk of the famous elm by which the Duke of Wellington stood at the battle of Waterloo. We may say of it that it would not shame any Monarch to be crowned in such a seat. The history of the tree is curious:—When Mr. Children, one of the Curators of the British Museum, visited the plain of Waterloo, about seven years ago, he found the tree in question marked for destruction by the proprietor of the soil, who told him that so many people came to visit it, that the produce of half an acre of land was annually lost in consequence. A bargain was soon struck, and Mr. C. became the owner of the precious piece of timber, which yields in value only to the Shakspeare mulberry-tree. Mr. C. we understand, has supplied the cabinets of several of his literary friends with choice slices from this *arbor Vellingtoniensis.*

The fate of the Vigo Bay Company is about to be decided. The *Enterprise* arrived at Vigo on the 25th ultimo. The agent, accompanied by the English Consul and the King's pilot, proceeded on the 28th to Redundela Bay, and on the first day's search found three vessels, two in ten fathoms water and another in two fathoms water. At the date of the dispatches, the 29th ult. the *Enterprise* was under sail to make the necessary attempt with the diving bell and other implements

At the meeting of sportsmen with the Hayes harriers on Monday, a dispute arose between two gentlemen of the names of Broadhurst and Henderson, and some personal applications took place which led to a meeting. The parties exchanged two fires, in the second of which Mr. Broadhurst was wounded in the left arm, but not dangerously; and the business thus ended amicably, and the parties retired from a field contiguous to Smallberry Green to dinner.

Wyndham Lewis, Esq. Member for the Glamorganshire boroughs, has announced to his constituents his determination of again offering himself for the representation at the next election.

GRAND SOLAR ECLIPSE.—One of the most remarkable occurrences in our celestial hemisphere will take place during the approaching year. Wednesday, the 29th day of November, 1826, there will happen a total and visible eclipse of that distinguished luminary, the sun, which will not only be palpable, but also the largest we can expect for another ten years in this country. Amongst the places where this eclipse will be seen, besides England, are France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the greater part of Russia, and also in Turkey. It will begin at about a quarter of an hour before ten o'clock in the morning, and terminate at about seven minutes past one o'clock, p. m.

HYDE PARK.—The projected improvements in this quarter begin to assume a definite appearance. From Stanhope-gate to Hyde Park corner, the spot of marshy ground which adjoins the gardens at the back of Hamilton-place and Apsley House, is now laid out in gravel walks and parterres, after the most approved fashion of modern plantations. For its better preservation it is inclosed by a handsome iron railing; and thus is exchanged for a useless and unsightly portion of ground, an object in the highest degree ornamental to the park. In place of the dull brick wall, which has hitherto excluded all view of the park from Park-lane, an open railing now enlivens the scene, and the carriage-road having been removed higher up in this quarter, the intervening space will form a plantation. The opening at Stanhope-gate is considerably enlarged, and presents a pair of handsome gates, with lodges for the park-keepers on each side, built in the most appropriate style of architecture. On the side of Kensington Gardens the new carriage drive, making a complete tour of the park, is in a state of great forwardness.

On the night of Sunday last, the ship Hercules, of Whitehaven (300 tons burden), Kerr, master, from London to Liverpool, in ballast, was run foul of, off the Smalls, by a large smack bearing up for the Bristol Channel; and, from the injury the Hercules sustained by the concussion, she sunk shortly after the accident. The crew, 16 in number, finding that no human effort could save the ship, took to the boats just before the vessel went down. With respect to the fate of the smack, nothing with certainty is known at present; but it is fearfully conjectured that the shock was too great for her, and that, with the unfortunate persons on board, she went to the bottom. The crew of the Hercules were next morning descried by Capt. Cox, of the Mary Simpkins, of Youghall, taken on board his vessel, treated with the greatest kindness, and landed on Monday night at the Mumbles, near Swansea.—*Gloucester Journal.*

WESTERN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—On Thursday evening, in pursuance of a Resolution entered into on the 10th instant, a General Meeting of the Members of the Western Literary and Scientific Institution was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of the Provisional Committee, and the laws proposed for the regulation of the Institution.—At half-past seven, Thomas Campbell, Esq. having been called to the Chair, congratulated the meeting on the progress that had been made since the last time he had the honour of addressing them.—The Secretary then read the Report, from which it appeared that the subscribers already amounted to upwards of three hundred; that donations of books had been received—one from Mr. Peter Moore, M.P. of 150 volumes, and a subscription of 50*l.* from Mr. Drummond, together with smaller donations of books and apparatus for experiments from other quarters. It contained a list of Gentlemen who kindly offered to give Lectures on various subjects, gratuitously. At the head of the list was the Chairman of the present Meeting, who is to deliver the first lecture on the best means of prosecuting literary studies. It was also announced that spacious rooms had been taken in the house occupied by the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street, for the purpose of following up the objects of the Institution.—The laws for the regulation of the Society were then read and adopted, with some slight variations suggested by the different persons who attended.—The laws having been adopted, it was proposed and agreed to, that a subscription should be opened for a Building Fund.—The Thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Mr. Peter Moore, M.P. and the other Gentlemen who had favoured the Society with donations and subscriptions, and it was agreed that another General Meeting should be held on the 6th of December, for the election of a permanent Committee.

CHARLES WRIGHT and his Champagne have received additional notoriety from a dramatic sketch now performing at the Coburg Theatre; and we understand Mr. Wright was so well satisfied with his representative, that he has made him a present of a dozen of his best Champagne.

CARROLL begs to remind his friends, that his farewell Scheme is now before the public; and also that it is the first Scheme in the annals of Lotteries which contained Four Prizes of 30,000*l.* all to be drawn in one day. Carroll's luck in the sale of 30,000*l.* prizes, induces him to hope that his Offices 19, Cornhill, 7, Charing-cross, and 26, Oxford-street, will be equally successful on Tuesday week, when the four grand Prizes of 30,000*l.* will be drawn.

No Fees to Coachmen and Guards.

GENERAL STAGE COACH COMPANY.—BATH AND BRISTOL DAY COACH.

The Company's Bath and Bristol New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the WHITE BEAR, Basinghall-street, every Morning, at a Quarter past Six, and the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at Seven o'Clock, precisely. Arrives at the CHRISTOPHER INN, Bath, at Half-past Seven, and the RUMMER TAVERN, Bristol, at a Quarter-past Nine, precisely.

Route—READING, MARLBRO', CALNE, AND CHIPPENHAM.

FARES.—Inside....2*l.* 5*s.* Outside..... 1*l.* 1*s.*

Breakfast at Maidenhead, at 1*s.* 6*d* per head, including Waiters; and Dine at the Castle Inn, Marlbro', at 3*s.* per Head, also including Waiters.

Also, the Company's New Light Four Inside BATH and BRISTOL NIGHT COACH, on the Principle of the Mails, every Evening from the WHITE BEAR, Basinghall-st., at Half-past Four o'Clock, and from the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at a Quarter-past Five precisely, through Devizes, Melksham, &c.

FARES.—Inside....1*l.* 18*s.* Outside.... 18*s.*

Sup at the Bear Inn, Reading, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per Head, including Waiters.

In case of any incivility being experienced by the Passengers travelling by the Company's Coaches, from Servants of the Company, it is particularly requested that prompt notification will be given to the Secretary, as it is the anxious desire of the Company to render all the convenience to the Public in their power: they will therefore feel obliged by any communication or suggestion, which, on any occasion, may be considered deserving of report.

*** A GUARD is appointed to each of the Company's Coaches. One regular pace is observed, time punctually kept, and no frivolous stoppages allowed on the road; whereby the Company's Coaches are enabled to maintain the same principle as is adopted by the Royal Mails, without the necessity of any galloping whatever.

The Directors will not be answerable for the safety of any parcel exceeding 5*l.* in value, unless the amount be stated when booked.

ROEBUCK IRON FOUNDRY, Stove Grate Manufactory, and general Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouse, Great Dover-road, Southwark.—CRUNDALL and HALLEN acknowledge the liberal support they have received from the Nobility and Gentry, and, in consequence of the very considerable increase of business, they have found it expedient to enlarge their premises to a great extent, which has enabled them to offer for sale a most extensive and elegant ASSORTMENT of DRAWING ROOM and other STOVES, calculated either for the mansion or the cottage, of the most superior workmanship and design to any house in the kingdom. Fenders, fire irons, and kitchen ranges on the most improved principles, and every description of furnishing ironmongery, a saving of full 30 per cent. for the approaching season. A large assortment of patent warm air stoves, ascending or descending flues, adapted for halls, offices, warehouses, and shops. Also the admirable economical patent French table lamps in the greatest variety, diffusing a light equal to 6 wax candles, from 28*s.* upwards. Manufacturers of every article of fence work for parks, balconies, verandas, entrance gates, hurdles, &c., and from the extensive machinery and convenience of their premises, including the late reduction of iron, they are enabled now to offer the above considerably under in price to any house in the kingdom. Orders of any magnitude executed with promptness, by addressing a line to Crundall and Hallen, Roebuck Iron Foundry and Stove Grate Manufactory, Great Dover-road, Southwark.—N. B. Every description of castings made to order or model. Prompt payment, and no abatement.

FASHION, ELEGANCE, and ECONOMY COMBINED. Oxford-House, Furniture Magazine, 376, near Exeter Change, Strand. A clear saving of £25 per cent.—The Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers' Company, established May, 1821, is the only manufacturing depot in the Kingdom, where the public are allowed to select their own woods of every description, and inspect the progress of completion, thus preventing the possibility of their being deceived by the use of unseasoned coarse materials and bad workmanship. The Public are also invited to view the choice stock of Rose, Zebra, King, and other scarce woods suited to the purposes of Manufacture, and prepared for the choice of purchasers. This establishment has, since its commencement, received the sanction and support of some of the first characters in the kingdom; and the conductors will have the greatest pleasure in referring to their numerous patrons for the honour and probity of their transactions. A draftsman of taste and experience is attached to the concern, and the newest designs of modern elegant furniture always ready for inspection. The conductors beg leave to add, that their extensive means affords them facilities in the economical dispatch of orders, which no private manufacturer can equal. In proof of their determination to deserve support, they very respectfully submit the following list of low prices:—

Second class of Furniture.—Solid mahogany wardrobe, fine Spanish wood, 13*l.* 13*s.*; Drawers, from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 5*l.* warranted; chamber-chair, japanned in oil, at per chair, 4*s.* 6*d.*; rich carved mahogany four-post bedsteads, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*; seasoned beds equally cheap; mahogany pembroke tables, 1*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*; good tent bedsteads any size, 1*l.* 7*s.*; a suite of four rich rose-wood tables, French polished, 25 guineas; French bedstead with rich hangings, lined, pole complete, 5*l.* 5*s.*; do. with palliass, mattress, 7*l.* 7*s.*; mahogany rich carved four-post bedstead, with rich town chintz, lined, silk fringe, drapery, &c. 14*l.* 14*s.*; drawing-room chairs, newest patterns, from 29*s.* to 30*s.* per chair; real rose and zebra equally cheap; couch, sofas, chaise lounges, from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*; pedestal side-boards, from 8*l.* 8*s.* to 21*l.* and upwards; French bedsteads, japanned in oil, any size, 2*l.* 2*s.* Every article in the above trade equally cheap. Ship-tables, drawers, sofas, and sofa-bedsteads.—Goods carefully packed and shipped for any part of England or the continent.—No charge for packing.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, Nobility, and Ladies and Gentlemen may rely on it although there are various Articles for the Hair now selling, but it is proved by thousands who have given it a fair trial, that Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, through the Aromatic Oils it is now prepared with, is the wholesomest, pleasantest, and best article for dressing, preserving, and promoting the Hair, and if used constantly, not a hair will fall off or turn grey, and is such a nourisher to the Hair, that if it has began to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour; hundreds of Ladies have experienced. Is the pleasantest for Ladies to dress their own or false Hair; will make it look elegant, and will curl beautifully any way; clears the scurf, and keeps the head and hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months, will restore the hair on the bald part, if the least sign of roots are remaining, has been proved by hundreds. Ask for Prince's Russia Oil! The ounce bottle, five shillings; a large bottle containing five ounces, one pound, is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Be particular, and observe his address, "A. Prince, 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. ☞ Purchasers ought to be particular, as counterfeits are in circulation; and some villains, to deceive the public, put the original proprietor's name on their counterfeits.—Good allowance for exportation.—Merchants and Captains ought to be particular, as impostors are going about to countinghouses with Counterfeit Russia Oil, and saying it is the genuine.

CAUTION.—Proved by affidavit on the 24th of November, 1814, before the Lord Mayor of London; that A. Prince is the Original Proprietor in the universe of the Russia Oil, and therefore, if any Perfumer, Medicine Vender, Hair Dresser, or any one else, in Great Britain, or any other country, sell, under any pretence whatever, an Oil called Russia Oil, and is not A. Prince's, of 9, Poland-street, London, they are here publicly pronounced impostors, as they not only impose upon the Public by selling them counterfeits, which do not answer the purpose, but also injure A. Prince, the Original Proprietor, who has a large family, and has spent, within this last twenty years, above Fifty Thousand Pounds in advertising to make it known.

FEATHER BED, MATTRESS BEDDING, and FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 69, HIGH HOLBORN, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—E. SLATER (from 40, Oxford-street) begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that having removed to the above Spacious Premises, he has now an opportunity of offering for sale an entire new and extensive Stock of Bedding, Upholstery, and Cabinet Furniture of the best manufacture and most modern style; comprising elegant Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Pedestal Sideboards, sets of Mahogany Dining Tables, Rose-wood and Mahogany Card and Pembroke ditto, Chairs, Sofas and Couches of every description, Glasses, Dressing Tables, Stands, &c. Houses completely furnished by this Manufactory on the shortest notice and most advantageous terms.—Feathers and Feather Beds well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

FEATHERS.

Capital Feathers	1*s.* 4*d.*
Best Grey Goose	1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.
Excellent White Goose	2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*
Real White Dantzic	3*s.*
Hudson Bay, Mecklenberg, &c.	3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*

All the above Feathers are warranted to be sweet, clean, and free from any smell, as they are stoved by a new process, and not sold in that undressed state which is too often the case.—Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.

BEDDING.	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Feather Beds, from	2	5	0	to	3	3	0
Best Grey Goose Beds	3	10	0	to	5	10	0
Best White Dantzic Beds	4	10	0	to	6	10	0
Full size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only					8	10	0
Flock Bed and Bolster	0	15	0	to	1	4	0
MATTRESSES.							
Mattresses	0	10	0	to	1	8	0
Real Horse Hair, Woo. Ditto, made in the French style, equally cheap.							
Palliasse	0	14	0	to	1	4	0

BEDSTEADS—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

BEDSTEADS WITH FURNITURES—Four-post with Moreen and Chintz Furnitures, full draperies, fringed, remarkably cheap! Tent, Waterloo, French, and other curious shapes, equally cheap and ready for inspection.—Bedsteads, with or without Furniture, made to any size, and Bedding to fit them.

A large assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts—Brussels, Kiddermin-ter, and Venetian Carpeting, made up and laid down to any dimensions.—Feather Beds dressed.—Old Mattresses re-made and purified of the Moth by a new process.—Shipping, Hotels, Schools, Lodging Houses, and the Trade, supplied on very low terms, for present Cash only; as also at his Manufactory, No. 22, Queen's-buildings, Brompton, (below Sloane-street, and directly opposite the half mile stone from Hyde Park Corner.)

☞ Please to observe the name of SLATER.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 25, 1825.

1st, or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, Brevet Col. A. Lord Saltoun to be Major, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires; Lieut. and Capt. P. Clarke to be Captain and Lieut-Colonel, by purchase, v Lord Saltoun; Ensign and Lieut. G. Johnstone to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, v Clark; Ensign John William Jodrell, from the 62d Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, v Johnstone; Captain Francis Venables Vernon to be Adjutant, v Clarke, promoted.—6th Regiment of Foot. Lieut. C. D. Allen, from h p 96th Foot, v P. D. Holme, who exchanges; Lieut. W. Dunne, from h p 25th Foot, v W. Scott, who exchanges—to be Lieutenants. 15th Ditto, Lieut. H. Clinton, from h p 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v F. D. Radford, who exchanges.—19th Ditto, W. Bernard, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, v Robinson, promoted.—21st Ditto, Capt. C. Campbell to be Major, by purchase, v Thomas, promoted; Lieut. J. C. Peddie to be Captain, by purchase, v Campbell; Second Lieut. J. G. Beet to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, v Peddie; Gentleman Cadet A. Webber, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, v Beet.—23d Ditto, D. R. Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v Gough, promoted.—33d Ditto, Capt. W. Fenwick, from the h p, to be Captain, v W. Rentoul, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—24th Ditto, Hon. C. Preston to be Ensign, by purchase, v Robinson.—30th Ditto. —— Wright, Gent., to be Ensign, v Battley, dec.—33d Ditto, Lieut. A. Robertson, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, v Whannell, promoted.—42d Ditto, Ensign C. K. Macdonald to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Hogarth, promoted; A. Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Macdonald.—46th Ditto, Ensign P. Legh, from h p 61st Foot, to be Ensign, v F. W. Martin, who exchanges.—55d Ditto, Ensign E. B. Phlipps to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Carpenter, promoted; J. St. Clair Doyle, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v Philips.—55th Ditto, Ensign B. H. Cumberland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Mackay, who retires; G. Bowles, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Cumberland.—58th Ditto, Ensign J. B. Mann to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Stephenson, promoted.—62d Ditto, F. Leeky, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Jodrell, appointed to the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards.—64th Ditto, C. S. Barker, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Draper, promoted.—73d Ditto, Ensign A. L. T. Wodrington to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v Wigley, promoted.—77th Ditto, Ensign A. Dillon, from 93d Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, v Corfield, promoted.—81st Ditto, H. S. Jones, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Hope, promoted. 87th Ditto, R. Dudley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v Doyle, promoted.—91st Ditto, Ensign D. Williamson, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, v Buchan, promoted in 77th Foot; N. Kane, Gent., to be Ensign, v Williamson.—93d Ditto, J. H. Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, v Dillon, promoted in 77th Foot.—98th Ditto, Lieut. E. Hunter, from h p 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.—99th Ditto, Brevet Major J. Johnston to be Major, by purchase, v Dodgin, who retires; Lieut. P. Mair, from 64th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, v Johnston.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. R. Fergusson, from the h p, to be Captain, paying the difference to the h p fund, v E. Coxon, who exchanges.—2d West India Regiment, Lieut. W. Morgan, from h p 37th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v John Manby, who exchanges.—Cape Corps (Cavalry), Ensign G. S. Brown, from 74th Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, v Sheppard, promoted in 6th Dragoons.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Thomas, from 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase; Ensign E. Newton, from 8th Foot; Cornet J. E. Alexander, from 13th Light Dragoons—to be Lieutenants of Infantry, by purchase; G. W. Tireman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCIES.

J. H. CHAPPELL, Hamilton-row, Battle-bridge, smith.
J. GREGORY, Kemp-town, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, victualler.
T. DEPDNEY, Regent-place, Brighton, coal-merchant.
R. JARDINE, Wigan, Lancashire, linen-draper.
F. FURLEY, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, cooper.
S. SOTHEBY, Wellington-street, Strand, auctioneer.
J. MILWARD and J. G. LYNCH, Upper Thames-street, dealers.
T. ELLIOTT, Nottingham, cabinet-maker.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. JARVIS, Brompton, tailor and draper.
W. WHEELHOUSE, Norwich, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MAIDLOW, Portland-town, Regent's-park, builder. Sol. Mr. J. Calton, High-street, Mary-le-bone.

J. HANSELL, Clare-street, Clare-market, linen-draper. Sol. Mr. T. Minchin, No. 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, Holborn.

T. B GREGORY, Drummond-street, Euston-square, painter and glazier. Sol Mr. Bostock, George-street, Mansion-house.

R. ASTLEY and E. HICKMAN, Shrewsbury, smiths. Sol. Mr. Moseley, Burton-upon-Trent.

R. S. ASBURY, Lombard-street, engraver, printer, and stationer. Sol. Mr. Cottle, Aldermanbury.

S. FRUER, Upper Fountain-place, City-road, builder. Sols. Messrs. Clarksons, No. 29, Essex-street, Strand.

D. KNOWLDEN, Store-street, draper. Sol. Mr. T. Gates, 38, Cateaton-street.

W. HARGOON, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, grocer. Sol. Mr. Partington, Change-alley, Cornhill.

H. SHEA, Dowgate-hill, merchant. Sols. Messrs. Barrow and Vincent, Basinghall-street.

N. di T. RALLI, Suffolk-lane, merchant. Sol. Mr. J. Wilks, 13, Finsbury-place.

J. JARVIS, Brompton, tailor and draper. Sol. Mr. J. J. Tanner, No. 5, New Basinghall-street.

A. SWEET Button, Gloucestershire, coal-dealer. Sol. Mr. Clahon, Mark-lane.

F. DRAKE, New-street, Covent-garden, baker. Sol. Mr. Fawcett, I, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.

J. PEARCE, Church-passage, Guildhall, warehouseman, Sol. Mr. Robinson, Walbrook.

R. TURNER, London-road, Surrey, blacking-manufacturer. Sols. Jay and Byles, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn.

A. GIBBON, W. F. GIBBON, and R. GIBBON, Old City Chambers, merchants. Sol. E. L. Ogle, Clement's-lane, Lombard street.

B. M. NIAS, Berger's-street, Marylebone, upholsterer. Sols. Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

J. R. de ALZEDO, Bank-buildings, merchant. Sols. J. and S. Pearce, Saint Swithin's-lane.

G. YORKSON, Mary-street, Hampstead-road, potatoe-salesman. Sol. Mr. Coleman, Tysoe-street, Spa-fields.

J. K. WOOSTER, Middle-row, Holborn, straw-hat-manufacturer. Sol. Mr. Roche, Charles-street.

J. PEACOCK, Blackfriars-road, grocer. Sol. Mr. Partington, Change-alley, Cornhill.

W. CULVER, London-wall, harness-maker. Sol. D. Richardson, Cheapside.

I. WHITE, Isleworth, schoolmaster. Sol. Mr. Young, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

J. KNIFE, jun. Harp-alley, Fleet-market, broker. Sol. D. Richardson Cheapside.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Lee, Charing-cross, hosier. Sols. Messrs. Pearce, St. Swithin's-lane.—T. Maltby and H. Buckland, Gutter-lane, lace-manufacturers. Sols. Messrs. Pearce, St. Swithin's-lane.—P. Barker, Cambridge, grocer. Sols. Messrs. Tate and Johnson, Copthall-buildings.—J. Nutting, High Holborn, umbrella-manufacturer. Sol. Mr. Courteen, Lothbury.—J. Sheppard, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier. Sol. Mr. Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—W. Lambert, Sudbury, Suffolk, linen-draper. Sol. Mr. Jones, Size-lane.—R. Seward, Bullo Pill, Gloucestershire, coal-master. Sols. Messrs. Scott and Son, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.—H. Benattar, Hewford-buildings, Fenchurch-street, merchant. Sol. Mr. Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.—H. Stratton, Chapel-place, Stratford, wine-merchant. Sols. Messrs. Kearsey and Spurr, Lothbury.—L. Crown, Monkwearmouth-shore, Durham, ship-builder. Sols. Messrs. Holme and Co. New Inn.—T. Milligan, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, haberdasher. Sols. Messrs. Smith and Buckerfield, Red Lion-square.—A. H. Chambers, sen. and A. H. Chambers, jun. of New-Bond-street, bankers. Sol. Mr. A'Beckett, Golden-square.—L. Thompson, Birmingham, bookseller. Sols. Messrs. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square.—C. Murray, Bath, hardwareman. Sol. Mr. Smith, wardrobe-terrace, Doctors' Commons.—J. Lund, Dutton, Lancashire, sizer. Sols. Messrs. Blakelock and Plowman, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street.

{ADVERTISEMENT}

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

"SIR,—LIEUT.-COLONEL FAIRMAN, being accessible only through the public press, I beg leave to trouble you with the following statement and short address to him. He has thought proper, in a weekly journal under his direction, to issue the grossest and most unwarrantable calumnies against me; and, giving him credit for some little portion of the courage, which he has assumed the public, *through the medium of his own paper*, he is possessed of, I called on him for that satisfaction one gentleman is entitled to demand from another; but this he has positively refused, although I am ignorant on what grounds, excepting those of personal apprehension. LIEUT-COLONEL FAIRMAN has vowed, for the last two months, that the instant he could find out the *Editor of the* AGE, he would wreak on him his personal vengeance. He states, in publishing a private letter received from me, that he has found him out, and that I am the man. If, therefore, I am the person, he is bound, by his own showing, to give me the redress I seek and *he* has so long threatened; if I am *not* the man, he is still, more than ever, bound so to do, as the only reparation he can make me for the most outrageous calumnies I certainly ever perused. Since he does it not, on either position, I must consider him a confirmed coward.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant, A. BUNN.

88, Quadrant, Nov. 24, 1825."

R. W. EVANS, 16, STRAN (near Somerset House) LONDON.

PIANOFORTES, HARPS, and all other Musical Instruments, from the first Manufacturers, at the lowest Prices. Catalogue of Vocal and Instrumental Music, composed by R. W. Evans, W. West, &c.

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DER FREISCHUTZ. An arrangement of this Popular Opera for the Pianoforte, with Accompaniments (ad lib) for the Violincello and Flute 17 6
Or, in Parts ..... Evans ..... each 3 6
SERENADES ESPANIOLA, with Accompaniment for Two Flutes (ad lib) ..... R. W. Evans...
No. I.—Introduction—Pastoral—Air, Spanish Dance—New Guarracha... 5 0
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All Idea, Duet ..... Moss 3 0
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Cherry and Fair Star ..... Ware 2 6
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*Di Tanti Palpiti, a Romance ..... R. W. Evans.
*Let us Haste to Kelvin Grove ..... ditto 2 6
*My Lodging is on the Cold Grounds Fantasia and Waltz, ditto 3 6
In My Cottage, with Vars. and Waltz ..... ditto 2 0
This is particularly adapted for a Juvenile Performer.
*Sicilian Melody, on which is founded the highly popular Song of "Home, Sweet Home," a Fantasia and Rondo ..... ditto 3 6
* Those Pieces have Accompaniments (ad lib) for the Violoncello and Flute.
Isabel, the popular Spanish Air—Vars ..... ditto 2 6

NEW SONGS.

	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.	
Ah! did I swear	Mr. Melrose	W. West	1 6
At Evening's close	Miss Carew	Moss	1 6
Away, those Doubts	Mr Foster	Torri	1 6
Arrows of Love, or Beauty's bright Eyes	Mad. Vestris	W. West	2 0
And art thou, then, celestial Spirit flown	Mr Bellamy	Evans	2 0
Braw fickle Wooer	Miss Holdaway	Wordsworth	1 6
Beside the foaming dashing Wave		Evans	1 6
Come O'er the Stream	Mrs. Waylett	W. West	1 6
Deserted Cottage	ditto	ditto	1 6
Fain would I marry	ditto	ditto	1 6
My Lady hath a foolish Heart	Miss Povey	Moss	1 6
November hail Clouds	Miss Stephens	Ware	1 6
Oh, hide me from those brilliant Eyes		Jones	1 6
Oh Happy Loved Spain	Mad. Vestris	W. West	1 6
Oh, Lady, touch thy Lute again	Mr. Nelson	Nelson	1 6
Oh, 'tis Love	Mr. Pearman	Evans	2 6
Oviedo's Tow'rs	Miss Kelly	Sorr	2 0
Oh, pleasant Eyes	Mr. Pearman	Moss	1 6
Portuguese National Air		Evans	1 6
Should a pretty Spanish Lass	Mis Kelly	Moss	1 6
That Merry Peal		Poole	1 6
The Moon will flake the Sky with Light	Miss Carew	Moss	1 6
They're a muggin	Mr. Wilkinson	Pindar	1 6
What is Prayer?		Evans	1 6

This is particularly adapted for a Juvenile Performer.
Oh, she is the Lilly (Duet) .. Miss Povey and Mr. Broadburst .. Moss 2 0

QUADRILLES, WALTZES, &c.

The Cadets ..... Ware 3 6
The Freischutz ..... Moss 3 0
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The Midlothian ..... Evans 3 0
Les Moissonieurs 3 0
The celebrated Pas Deux in Cherry and Fair Star 1 0
Pianofortes, Harps, &c. tuned, repaired, and let out on Hire in Town or Country.

BREWING UTENSILS & SEASONED CASKS, in great variety, at T. JARVIS'S, Wine Cooper and Cooper in general, No. 3, Hungerford-street, Strand, near Charing-cross, at the following Reduced Prices, viz.:—A 1 Bushel Set, with Casks, &c. 2l. 3s.; 2 do. do. do. 3l. 3s. 3 do. do. do. 4l. 4s.; 4 do. do. do. 5l. 15s.—Families waited upon to Brew their own Beer, and to Fine and Bottle Wines, with the Patent Bottling Machine, in Town and Country. Water Butts of all sizes. Bathing and Turtle Tubs Lent on Hire. Merchants supplied with all sorts of Packing Casks and Cases, at the trade prices. Casks, Pipes, and Utensils Bought or Exchanged. Pickling Tubs, oval and round, of various sizes. A set of Utensils sent to any part of the Country, by an order for payment in London. T. J. would advise all persons to take a note of this—"No. 3, Hungerford-street, three doors from the Strand."

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER and PERFUMER, No. 181, Fleet-street (Two Doors from Fetter-lane), has the honour of returning thanks for the brilliant patronage conferred upon him since he commenced Business, and begs to assure the Fashionable World, that his fanciful faculties are constantly devoted to the production of new inventions in his highly important Profession. Moss's destinies are inseparably connected with fashion, and the taste displayed in his Saloon of Artificial Hair, will sufficiently distinguish him from the rank of Plebeian Coeffeurs, who having no talent of their own, are compelled to assume French names to impose upon a generous Public. Hair Cutting being now reduced to science, Ladies and Gentlemen cannot be too particular in the choice of an Artist, as London abounds with Pretenders, who only destroy what ought to be preserved and embellished: in fact they are Hostes humani Capitis. Moss personally, and with a chosen few Assistants of sterling ability, operate, and in the Art of Hair Cutting they claim and will maintain pre-eminence. Ladies Head Dresses, and all the paraphernalia of Ornamental Hair in the highest style of fashion, and of Natural Curl, are ready for the approbation of the Elegantes. And in the manufacture of Gentlemen's Perruques and Scalps (secundum naturam) Moss challenges all the world. Hair Brushes upon Moss's peculiar construction, with an assortment of what is absolutely necessary for the Hair, will render his Establishment a desideratum of paramount importance, as Fleet-street has been long destitute of respectable Coeffeurs.

PATRONIZED by His MAJESTY, and the ROYAL FAMILY; their Imperial Majesties, the EMPEROR and EMPRESS of RUSSIA; the EMPERORS of PERSIA and CHINA; Their Serene Highnesses the DUKE and PRINCE of BRUNSWICK, and most of the Nobility and Gentry.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

the ORIGINAL and GENUINE, which has for many years been universally admired; also acknowledged pre-eminent, for nourishing the Hair, preventing it from being injured by illness, change of climate, study, travelling, accouchment, &c.; removes scurf, harshness, and dryness; renders it soft and glossy; prevents its falling off or turning grey; creates a thick growth on the baldest places; produces a beautiful effect on natural or artificial hair, rendering it

ADMIRABLY SOFT AND ELEGANTLY FLOWING,

producing BEAUTIFUL CURLS, adding a most incomparable, transcendant, and beautiful lustre, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting. Ask for "ROWLAND'S" MACASSAR OIL, at 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s, 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Also

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

which resists the attacks of inclement weather, and immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin produced by cold winds; prevents the skin from chapping, and renders harsh and rough Skin soft; and even removes Freckles, Pimples, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; in arts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies during their accouchment; and is of so harmless a nature as to be administered to Infants with perfect safety. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 8s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.

In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, flagrant impostors have counterfeited each; copying Advertisements, Labels, Bills, &c. To prevent fraud, ask for "ROWLAND'S," and observe the new label (engraved by Parkins and Heath) on the Oil; strictly observing the label of each article has the signature and address in red—"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-Garden."

Sold by them and by most respectable Perfumers and Medicine-venders in town and country.

FOREIGN WINES.

CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant, next to the KING'S, and opposite to the HAYMARKET THEATRE, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, London, has made a still greater and the greatest possible reduction in price of the following Wines, which he warrants genuine as imported.

FINE OLD PORTS, Vintages 1819, 1820, and 1821, high-flavoured, fruity, full-bodied Wine, 60 Guineas per Pipe.

SHERRY, pale and brown, shipped by the first houses in Spain, same price per Butt, permitted from the London Docks to the purchaser direct.

FINE OLD PORT, excellent SHERRY, and good and superior direct MADEIRA, all at 24s 6d per dozen, by way of sample. Fourteen dozen of any of the above Wine, full-sized bottles, package, &c. well packed in a good Port Pipe, all included for a remittance of 20l. or half the quantity in a Sherry Hogshead, at 10l.

CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen.

OLD COGNIAC BRANDY (Otard and Martell), 23s 6d per gallon. Fine Old PINE-APPLE RUM, 15s 6d per gallon.

C. W. begs to announce that he has just returned from CHAMPAGNE, where he selected a large quantity of the very best Wines from the Vignerons of Ai, Avize, and Pieny, so long celebrated for their richness, body, and flavour. This importation is confidently warranted as of the finest quality; Mousseaux non Mousseaux, rouge et blanc, 63s to 72s per dozen; Claret, Sauterne, Vin de Grave Chabli, and all that character of French Wines, 36s per dozen; the finest imported, 63s to 72s per dozen. Lisbon, Mountain, Madeira (W. I.), Teneriffe, 27s per dozen. Fine old crusted Port, 30s per dozen.

All other Wines, Spirits, &c. in proportion. Remittances must be sent with orders, and postage paid (or not attended to), and if the greatest satisfaction is not given, the whole of the money will be returned.

P.S. Portugal Grapes, now lauding in Jars, in the finest condition, at 25s. per Jar, and retail at C. Wright's Depot, Regent-street, at 10d per lb.

THE great Celebrity of the late Dr. WM. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, both as a Physician and Botanist, is too well known to require expatiating upon. He was eminently successful in applying the virtues of herbs and roots, as a radical cure for various disorders of the human body.

Dr. Robertson's VEGETABLE MEDICINE has never failed effecting a cure in all scorbutic and chronic disorders, bilious complaints, nervous diseases, and fevers in general. Innumerable documents, from persons of the highest respectability, attesting astonishing cures, are in the hands of the proprietor for inspection.

The medicine is sold in pint bottles, at eleven shillings each, and in quart bottles, one pound. Orders, inclosing a remittance, to be addressed to Dr. Robertson, No. 7, Bloomsbury-square, where it is sold by the sole proprietors; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 99, Fleet-market.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly so ieit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

A PLEASING APPEARANCE.

THE Grand Characteristic of Mrs. VINCENT'S CELEBRATED LOTION is,—that it is no repellant, but gently and kindly opens the Pores of the Skin, extracting and dulcifying the Morbid Virus lurking in it. The most tender Lady or Child may at all times make use of it with the greatest safety. It removes every kind of Coarseness, Eruption, and unpleasant Appearance, and renders the Skin clear, smooth, and transparent. Nothing has ever yet been found to compare to its effects and excellence; but its unexampled reputation having excited various Imitations, it is particularly recommended to ask for MRS. VINCENT'S GOWLAND'S LOTION, and see M. E. VINCENT on the label of the genuine.

The following is a letter from Lady Catherine Lennox to Mrs. Vincent, the Proprietor:—

"Lady Catherine Lennox has the pleasure of stating, that, by the use of two quart bottles of Mrs. Vincent's Gowland's Lotion, she is perfectly cured of a violent eruption upon her face and arms. She was recommended by her Physician to make use of the Lotion, which has exceeded her most sanguine expectations. Mrs. V. is at liberty to make use of her Name, as having experienced its healing Virtues; and Lady Lennox will also recommend it as much as possible within the sphere of her acquaintance."

Sold, by appointment of Mrs. Vincent, at Bacon's, 150, Oxford-street; Butler's, 4, Cheapside; Newbery and Edwards's, St. Paul's; Sutton's, Bow Church Yard; Barclay's, Fleet Market; and by all the most respectable Perfumers, and Dealers in Genuine Medicines, in every Town in Europe, in Quarts, 8s. 6d.; Pints, 5s. 6d.; Half-pints, 2s. 9d.

*** To prevent Counterfeits, see M. E. VINCENT on the label of the Genuine.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE.—General Coach Office.—Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury Patent Coaches daily.

ROYAL MAILS—HOLYHEAD, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor—LIVERPOOL, through Dunchurch, Coventry, Cole-hill, Lichfield Newcastle, and Congleton—BRISTOL, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne, and Chippenham—BATH and EXETER, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton, and Collumpton—EXETER, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford, and Dorchester—MANCHESTER, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke, and Macclesfield—BIRMINGHAM (in 13 hours)—through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles)—CARLISLE and EDINBURGH, through Cherley, Preston, and Garstang—CHESTER, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham—KIDDERMINSTER, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge—NORWICH, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich—MILFORD HAVEN, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted

POST COACHES—MANCHESTER (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock—HOLYHEAD (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock—CARLISLE, GLASGOW, and EDINBURGH (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four, o'clock—SOUTHAMPTON coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning, at a quarter before nine—LIVERPOOL (the Royal Champion) in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock—WINDSOR and ETON coaches daily—MANCHESTER (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport every day at five—EXETER (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two—EDINBURGH and GLASGOW (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock—BRISTOL (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afternoon at a quarter before four—BIRMINGHAM (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half-past five—FALMOUTH and PLYMOUTH light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock—WEYMOUTH and DORCHESTER Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six—COVENTRY light four-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six—NOTTINGHAM post coach (in 18 hours) through St. Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon—CHESTER and PARK-GATE new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock—WORCESTER coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock—WARWICK and LEAMINGTON SPA post coach, every evening at half-past five—TAMWORTH, ATHERSTONE and HINCHLEY coach, every day at half-past two o'clock—DERBY post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four—TENBY, MERTHYR, and PEMBROKE post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock—DUDLEY and STOURBRIDGE four-inside post coach, every afternoon at five—DOVER coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening—PARIS new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening—TAUNTON, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares—BIRMINGHAM and HOLYHEAD new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse) through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence: the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—CHELTENHAM and GLOUCESTER light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five—ROYSTON and BUNTINGFORD post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two—NORWICH new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—CAMBRIDGE Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two—CANTERBURY fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours)—BRIGHTON coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning—MILFORD HAVEN new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narheth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.——N.B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North, and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom.

W. WATERHOUSE and Co. Proprietors.

*** The Proprietors of the above carriages beg leave to inform the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcel or package whatever, nor for any passenger's luggage above the value of 5l. unless the same be entered and paid for accordingly at the time of the delivery of any such parcel, package, or passenger's luggage to them or their agents.—Goods insured at a moderate rate.

BIRTHS.

On the 22d instant, the Lady of Mr. H. Hendricks, of a daughter.
The Lady of Edward Bevill, Esq. of a son.
The Lady of Robert Harvey, Esq. of a son.
The Lady of George Blair Hall, Esq. of a daughter.
The Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Power, R. A., of her fourth son.

MARRIED.

On the 22nd instant, Stephen Hobson, Esq. of the Crescent, Minories, to Mrs. Wm. Taylor, of Hackney.
Edw. Peale, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Philip Wyatt Crowther, Esq.
J. C. Wright, Esq. to Theodosia, eldest daughter of T. Denman, Esq. M. P.

DIED.

On the 17th instant, Lady Robert Spencer.
On the 22d instant, Richard Mountford Wilkinson, Esq.
On the 18th instant, Peter Ilbert, Esq. of Horswell House and Bowringsleigh, in the county of Devon.
On the 19th instant, Lady Eyre, widow of the late Lord Chief Justice Eyre.
On the 18th instant, Louisa Harriet, the wife of Sir George Garrett.
On the 18th instant, Anna, wife of Mr. William Cozens, banker, Watlington Oxon.
On the 21st instant, at Knightsbridge, Mrs. M. Perks, relict of the late Mr W. Perks, of St. Martin's-lane.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 30. **SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1825.** **Price 7d.**

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, the Tragedy of BRUTUS, with Amoroso, King of Little Britain, and De La Peronse.

Tuesday, Der Freischutz, The Camp, and the Comedy of The Panel.

Wednesday, The Rivals, and The Wager.

Thursday, The Jealous Wife.

Friday, Faustus.

Saturday, The Hypocrite, Maw-worm, Mr. Liston; with Love, Law, and Physic. Luhin Log, Mr. Liston.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—For the BENEFIT of Mr. MAZURIER.—The public are respectfully informed that on TUESDAY next, the 6th instant, will be performed, the Comedy of the BIRTH DAY; after which, the DESERTER of NAPLES, the character of Simkin by Mon. Mazurier. To which will be added, ALADDIN, in which Mon. Mazurier will introduce the admired Pas Chirioso. Tickets and Places to be had at the Box Office, Hart-street.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Under the Management of the New Proprietors, Messrs. Terry and Yates.

MONDAY, December 5, and during the week, THE PILOT, or a Tale of the Sea. After which, ALL at COVENTRY. To which will be added, DON GIOVANNI, or, A Spectre on Horseback. Don Giovanni, Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

An entirely new Burletta, which has been some time in preparation, will be produced on Monday next.

Boxes, 4s.---Pit, 2s.---Gal. 1s.---Doors to open at Six, commence a Quarter before Seven.---Half-price, at Half-past Eight.---Box Office open from 10 till 4, where Places may be taken, and a Private Box had nightly, of Messrs. Campbell and Kirkham.

BONAPARTE'S CASUALTIES, &c.—Great Room, Spring Gardens.—Marshall's Original Peristrephic Panorama (with new additions lately made) illustrative of all the events that happened to Bonaparte from the battle of Waterloo till his Death; displaying 13 Views of St. Helena, the Battle of Genappe, Trafalgar, &c. The figures, ships of war, &c. being on the largest scale, each view properly described, and accompanied by appropriate Music, from a full military band, give a complete sensation of reality. Day Exhibitions from 12 to 5—Evening ditto, by gas, at 7 and half-past 8 o'clock

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Terms to the Library 5l. 5s. the year; 3l. 3s. the half-year; or 1l. 16s. per quar.

In addition to the right of selecting from the catalogue, Subscribers are entitled to the perusal of every new book as soon as published, and have the privilege of directing the purchase of any work of general interest not previously in the collection.

Terms to the Reading-room, which possesses superior accommodations, 3l. 3s. he year; 2l. 2s. the half-year; 1l. 1s. the quarter.

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Is entered Outwards,

FOR VAN DIEMAN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the fine new fast-sailing Snow, FAIRFIELD, A. 1, coppered, burden 300 tons. JAMES WORK, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For freight or Passage, apply to Buckles, Bagster and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

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WANTED, by a Tradesman in an established business, as a Carver and Gilder, a YOUTH of good address, and respectable connexions, not under 15 years of age. Every attention will be paid to his morals and improvement in the business, and he will be treated as one of the family. Premium 40 Guineas. Address Letters (post paid) to W. A. at Mr. Webb's, perfumer, 20, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.—Just Imported, a Fresh Supply of this invaluable Medicine, manufactured by one of the first Chemists in Paris. The above Parcel is well worth the attention of Druggists and the Medical Profession in general, as the Importer is but seldom enabled to offer so fine an article on the advantageous terms he can at present. —Apply to J. C. HOSE, successor to the late Mr. KINNARD. Druggist, 309, High Holborn.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—TO BE LET, To-morrow, and every other Evening, during the Season, TWO PRIVATE SPLENDID STAGE-BOXES.

Eight persons to each Box, 2l. 2s. (the most economical and commodious in the Theatre). Covent Garden Box, for Six persons, 2l. 12s. 6d.—Several Personal Admissions for the present Season, admitting to all Benefits, Oratorios, &c. 5l. 5s. Boxes, Tickets, &c. for all the Theatres, bought and sold by CHARLES WRIGHT, next the King's Theatre, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, who has just returned from the Vineyards of Ay, Avize, and Piery, with a parcel of the finest Champagne, 63s. and 72s. per Dozen.

THE RURAL DIVAN, No. 5, CATHARINE-STREET, STRAND.—The Proprietor of the above, J. LORIMER, begs respectfully to acquaint Gentlemen, that he has fitted up the above Divan at a considerable expense, which forms a snug retreat for those Gentlemen who wish to retire from the bustle and fatigues of the town, to enjoy their Cigar, and a cup of excellent Coffee, Lemonade, &c. The Proprietor returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their patronage and support, and trusts their favours will be continued, and also their future recommendations, as nothing shall be wanting on the Proprietor's part to render every comfort, and keep the concern respectable.

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NEWLY INVENTED WATERPROOF BEAVER HATS, of a peculiar fabric, having a short rich nap, that will not injure by rain or exposure in warm climates, possessing lightness and durability, in a variety of modern shapes, at 23s. and 26s., may be had at PERRING'S Manufactory, 413, Strand, and at Hammersmith. Also, the Patent Double-edged Silk Hat, warranted to resist all weathers, light and elastic to the head, will wear twice as long as those made in the usual way, price 17s. An extensive assortment of Ladies' Beaver Bonnets of the newest shapes, elegantly trimmed, from 20s. to 50s. Children's Hats of every description. Gentlemen's Waterproof Travelling and Forage Caps, in great variety.—Wholesale and Shipping Orders attended to, with punctuality and dispatch.

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Board-days are on Wednesdays at Three o'clock, and on Fridays at Eleven.

Attendance daily, from Ten till Five o'clock, to receive Proposals, and to furnish every information that may be required.

The Half-yearly Dividend of Five per Cent. Interest on Shares may be received by Proprietors during the same hours.

By order, JOHN RATRAY, Registrar.

NEW MUSIC, Number 1, of a Selection of Original Spanish Melodies. With Symphonies and Accompaniments, and arranged for the Pianoforte and Harp. By W. West. The Poetry by Lord Nugent. The Embellishments from the Designs of the first-rate artists, 12s. 6d. Published by R. W. Evans, 146, Strand.

NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES.—New Piano Fortes, comprising Square, Cottage, Harmonic, Rosewood, and Mahogany Cabinets, warranted of the best manufacture, and which for quality of tone cannot be excelled, are now offered by W. PINNOCK, 267, St. Clement's Churchyard, Strand, at 20 per Cent. below the usual Prices. Also the following Second-hand Pianos:—a Six-Octave Rosewood Cabinet, price 45 guineas; a Six-Octave Mahogany Grand Cabinet, 45 guineas; a Five-and-a-half-Octave Cabinet, 26 guineas; one Upright Grand, 20 guineas; a Five-and-a-half-Octave Horizontal Grand, by Tomkinson, 20 guineas; and two Squares, 6 and 18 guineas each; a Pedal Harp, price 13 guineas.

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LONGMAN and BATES, Organ and Pianoforte Manufacturers, 6, Ludgate-Hill, solicit the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, to an inspection of their extensive stock, among which will be found a variety of small Finger Organs, Cabinet Pianofortes, of the most superior description, in plain and elegant cases. Improved Square Pianofortes, with circular corners, in great variety. Spanish Guitars with the improved machine heads; also every article in the Musical line.—L. and B. beg leave to assure purchasers that where the most perfect satisfaction is not given, the Instrument will be exchanged by paying the expenses of removal.

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In offering this work to the notice of the young practitioners on the Violoncello, the Author flatters himself they will find it extremely useful; and as the general complaint with amateurs of this manly instrument is, that the arrangements of authors are mostly too difficult, affording little or no amusement to the student, he has in the above work endeavoured to blend amusement with instruction.

A selection of the most admired Airs, Duets, and Chorusses, from the celebrated opera, "Der Freischutz," 5s.---Home! sweet Home! with variations, 2s. ---Isabel, ditto, 2s.---Aurora che sorgerai, ditto, 2s.---Jager Chorus, ditto, 2s. Gipsy March, from Preciosa, 2s.---Canone from Tarrare, 2s. As a Duet for two Violoncellos, The Battle of Prague, 3s.

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"As the Tree seems more bright," "Fair Geraldine," and "What is Love," composed by Barnett, 1s. 6d. each. "Jock o'Hazeldean," and "My Heart is sair for Somebody," arranged by Chipp, 1s. 6d. each. "My own dear Maid," and "To welcome Jamie Hame," by Rawlings, 2s. each. "Wandering Willie," and "When Delia on the Plain," by Dr. Carnaby. 1s. 6d. each. Also an elegant Edition of Handel's Songs, arranged by Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon.; the following of which are published, viz. "Angels ever bright," Lord to thee," "From mighty Kings," and "Pious Orgies."

NEW MUSIC.—Just published, by WELSH and HAWES, Musicsellers to the Royal Family, at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.

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Chipp, T. P.—Charlie is my darling ..... Do.	2 6
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NEW MUSIC.

ON Wednesday next will be published, all the Music in the Operatic piece of 'TWAS I, performed at Covent Garden Theatre, consisting of the Overture, Choruses, Songs, March, Finale, &c. composed by J. Watson. The following Songs and Ballads in the Opera, sung by Madame Vestris. Price 1s. 6d. each.

Where's the harm of a Little Kiss.

When my Sweetheart away from me flies.

The truth we know is not at all times to be spoken.

LAVENU and CO. 21, Edwards-street, (corner of Duke-street,) Manchester-square; and W. CARD, 94, Quadrant, Regent-street.—Where may be had, the popular Song, "Ah Maiden, Gardez vous," sung by Madame Vestris, at the Haymarket and Covent Garden Theatres. Price 1s. 6d.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT AND NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING for 1826, Edited by T. K. Hervey, Esq. is published this day. price 12s. by Lupton Relfe, 13, Cornhill.

This Volume, in addition to Thirteen splendidly Engraved Plates, contains nearly One Hundred Original Articles, in Poetry and Prose, by Forty of the most eminent Writers of the age; including Robert Southey, Esq.; Rev. H. H. Millman; Lady C. Lamb; Lord Porchester; James Montgomery, Esq.; W. Jordan, Esq.; Rev. T. Dale; Rev. W. L. Bowles; Horatio Smith, Esq.; L. E. L.; Mrs. Opie; Mrs. C. B. Wilson; Miss Jane Porter; J. Bowring, Esq.; Bernard Barton; H. Neele, Esq.; Miss Mitford; J. Galt, Esq.; W. Sotheby, Esq.; Lord Dillon; A. Cunningham, Esq.; the late Lord Byron: Rev. C. R. Maturin; R. L. Edgeworth, Esq.; James Thomson, Author of "The Seasons," &c.

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THE ANIMAL KINGDOM Described and arranged in conformity with its Organization. By the Baron Cuvier, &c. &c. &c. With additional descriptions of all the Species hitherto named of many not before noticed, and other original matter.

By EDWARD GRIFFITHS, F.L.S. Assisted by several eminent Zoologists.

Published, in Quarterly Parts, by GEO. B. WHITTAKER, Ave-Maria-lane, London.

The translation of the "Regne Animal" of the Baron Cuvier, with its supplementary additions, has now extended with regularity to the Eighth Number. The conductors of this work, while they acknowledge their sincere obligations to the subscribers and the public for the approbation and success with which it has been honoured to an extent far exceeding their most sanguine expectations, take the same opportunity of again pledging themselves to a completion of this laborious and expensive undertaking within the time proposed.

Zoology, confined in this country for a long period to a few scientific and professional men, was either a sealed science to the majority, even of the best educated, or was known in a very imperfect manner through the medium of obsolete and suspicious authorities. The modern discoveries and arrangements in Zoology were not thought of, and every thing on the subject which was popular, might be considered as little better than an agreeable romance, with no ulterior view, and calculated simply for the gratification of curiosity, or the occasional occupation of an idle hour. The final causes of material and immaterial nature were almost altogether neglected, and no scientific principles of classification, or characters, deduced from internal structure, were at all made known in any way that could render them extensively useful and popular.

That this was really the case with the majority of the reading public, twenty years ago, at least, will hardly be denied; indeed, we might say, that it was not until very lately, that any general spirit of inquiry on the subject has been set afloat among us. While a neighbouring and rival nation, though distracted by internal discord, and foreign universal war, were developing this science with unexampled assiduity and success—while it constituted one of the essential elements of general education among them; we, involved in the noisy strife of politics, or the important avocations of commerce, disregarded the pursuit of this and other peaceful sciences which were unconnected with these universal objects of attention. Mathematics, we cultivated as subservient to navigation and the military art; chemistry, as connected with commercial and mechanical purposes; metaphysics and the belles lettres, as auxiliaries to that reasoning and eloquence which open the road to the first political and legal distinctions in the country. But the calm and peaceful study of organized creation was put aside; the philosophy which teaches us "to look through Nature up to Nature's God" exerted her persuasive voice in vain, amid the turmoils of faction, the pursuit of wealth, and the shouts of war,

But this agitated feverish state of things is now changed, and the cultivation of every natural science has been resumed with progressive spirit. At this particular crisis, a work like the present was thought by its projectors a desideratum—a work which would put the modern improvements and discoveries in Zoology in a popular and abridged form, and unite all that was amusing but authentic in the history of animals, with what was instructive and important in zoological science.

That this presumption was well founded, the success of the undertaking sufficiently evinces. Of any presumed merit in its execution, it would be indecorous in its conductors to speak; of its demerits, they are conscious. Some of these arise from circumstances over which they have hitherto had no control, but which their prospective arrangements will, they trust, prevent in future.

The graphic illustrations, so essential to every zoological work, will be conducted under very favourable circumstances. The plates will be engraved by Mr. Landseer, and other eminent artists in this department, partly from drawings by Major Hamilton Smith, F.R.S., &c. &c. (to whose liberality and friendship the editor is thus largely indebted), partly from drawings in the editor's own collection, and partly from such living subjects as may be now exhibiting in this country, and are not before well figured, drawn by Mr. Landseer.

In a subject of such vast extent as the Animal Kingdom, it is no easy task to limit the space in which a sufficient general review of the whole may be taken without running into an inconvenient and expensive extent. The Subscribers, however, may be assured, that the work will not exceed forty-five parts, and it is confidently hoped that the whole will be completed considerably within the period limited of Quarterly publications.

A translation of the great work of the Baron Cuvier, on Fossil Osteology, is also in course of publication, in Ten Parts, quarto, to correspond with the quarto edition of the Animal Kingdom.

London, December 1, 1825.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—We learn, that before setting off for Taganrog our Emperor transmitted to the Chevalier de Mintziaki an order to make a last effort with the Porte, to obtain from it a positive declaration, whether or not it would re-establish the ancient state of things in Wallachia and Moldavia, as fixed by the Treaty of Bucharest. Our Court has obtained the most exact information, from which it results, that, notwithstanding all the promises previously made by the Porte, things have not been placed in the situation in which they ought to be, according to the articles of that Treaty; and, further, that there are still in the two Principalities a considerable number of Turkish troops, and not merely guards, to enforce the police; that the authority of the Hospodars was wholly disregarded by the Turkish military Chiefs, who assumed the most arrogant pretensions; and, lastly, that the police troops, who ought to be under the orders of the Hospodars, in the present state of things, looked only to their own officers.—We now learn that the Chevalier has fulfilled the orders which he received, and that, before taking any step with respect to the Porte, he communicated them to the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers, who are ready to support the demand of the Russian Charge d'Affaires. We are assured that the Notes presented were very energetic, and that they produced a strong impression on the Turkish Ministers, so that the latter were eager to convoke the Divan, which has promised to concede all that was demanded. Orders for the march of the troops have been actually transmitted to the Principalities, and the Ottoman Government has, on this occasion, manifested its good disposition. But the execution of these measures will be rigorously watched; for experience has proved that very often such special orders have been rendered illusive, by secret instructions, and the carrying them into effect has been first postponed, and then given up altogether. It will not be so this time, for the Agents of the Allied Powers in the Principalities have positive orders to make exact reports on every thing which may occur relative to this subject.—At this moment there is no question in our country of the speedy departure of M. de Ribeaupierre for Constantinople.—However, nothing will be decided with respect to Turkey till after the return of his Majesty, which is expected by the end of this month.

Lisbon, Nov. 15.—The Treaty between the Brazils and Portugal was not delivered until the arrival of the packet on the 13th, which brought the copies of it from England. It has been published here in the usual manner, with every demonstration of joy; three days' illumination, bands playing, and various rejoicings; but many people here regard it as a great sacrifice on the part of Portugal.—Exchange, 52¼.

Rome, Nov. 16.—The celebration of the Jubilee has brought to light the facts of a frightful crime, which perhaps would otherwise never have been discovered. A young lady, of the city of Assize, having inherited a large fortune from her mother, was sought after in marriage by several persons, but her father, knowing that if she were once settled in matrimony, he would lose the usufruct and administration of her property, conceived the resolution of effecting her disappearance. Aided, therefore, in his horrible project by a mason and servant, he conducted the lady to a lonely house in the country, and shut her up in a room, the door of which he had built up, leaving only a small aperture, through which the said servant occasionally served her with the coarsest kind of food. In this situation the unfortunate young woman had been for ten years, subsisting on the most wretched and scanty allowance. But, on the approach of the Jubilee, the wretched father found himself the victim of the most excruciating remorse, and, as the best atonement for his wickedness, he made a public declaration of his diabolical proceeding. The first care on the part of the authorities of justice, on hearing the affair, was to send immediate relief to the young lady. The first words she uttered, on being released from her dreary confinement, were, "Do not injure my father."

Petersburgh, Nov. 8.—The Empress Elizabeth has performed her journey in the most agreeable manner possible, from which her health has derived the best effects. The sojourn of the Emperor and Empress at Taganrog affords them much pleasure. They pass through that city almost every day on foot or on horseback. It is elegantly built, and enjoys the most salubrious air. There are the most magnificent houses and gardens; one of the latter, which is very large, is open to the public. Excellent grapes can be purchased for thirty copper kopecks a pound; but foreign fruits are scarce, dear, and of bad quality. Some persons are therefore to be sent from this to make establishments which will supply the city's wants in this way. The environs of Taganrog, refreshed by sea breezes, enjoy the most healthful and temperate climate of any part of Russia. During autumn, winter, and spring, however, great storms and thick fogs proceed from the sea of Azof. The latter generally concentrate about the Gulph of the Don, or at farthest do not extend more than thirty wersts into the country. A great quantity of snow falls some winters; during others none at all. From the 1st of December till March, frost covers the sea from the mouth of the Don up to Taganrog with an ice so strong that people pass with the greatest safety from Azof to Zseharkask. The country all round Taganrog is so fertile that four or five crops of wheat may be had successively, producing from twenty to thirty, and, in a good year, thirty-eight times the quantity sown. All sorts of fruit trees grow there prodigiously fast, and produce excellent fruit without much cultivation, particularly apricots, cherries, apples, and peaches; mulberries also grow very well. The city was formerly a fortress, but its fortifications are now in ruins; yet it is every day becoming of importance because of its commerce, and being a place of quarantine. According to the most authentic accounts, the imports from the years 1810 to 1820, amounted to 47 millions and a half of rubles, and the exports to 67 millions and a half. In 1823 the inhabitants were reckoned at 14,000, the greater part Greeks.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Leeds.—We have the pleasure to state, that on Wednesday last, a numerously attended meeting of the respectable inhabitants was held at the Court-house, in that place, the Rev. Henry Heap, Vicar, in the Chair, to take into consideration the distressed state of the unemployed workmen and their families, and the best mode of affording them relief. The Rev. Chairman, in opening the business of the Meeting, said, that it having been doubted by some whether the alleged distress prevailed to any great extent, he had that morning visited fifteen families, and could assure the Meeting that he had found a degree of suffering even beyond what he had anticipated—among other cases, he had found a family of five, which for a fortnight had only had the means of support to the extent of 5s. 6d. In this state of matters, he thought there could be no doubt that it was the duty of the humane to devise some means for the relief of the suffering poor. Mr. Maud, whose exertions in favour of the distressed have been unremitting ever since the men, who could obtain employment, returned to their labour, stated that no fewer than 2,755 men, women, and children, were at present out of employment, or dependent upon the unemployed, and among these there prevailed a great degree of suffering, as every person who had interested himself actively in the alleviation of their distress could testify.—Mr. Beaumont said, no doubt existed but that a large degree of suffering prevailed, and he complimented very justly the masters who had come forward so soon after their struggle with the men, to relieve that distress. He anticipated the happiest results from this generous magnanimity, which bestowed relief instead of reproach.—Mr. John Rand, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. John Wood, and Mr. Thompson, all concurred in the propriety of extending relief to the distressed, now that they saw their error and acknowledged it. The only subject on which there was any material difference of opinion related to the extent of the distress, to ascertain which it was resolved:—

"That as many families are at present labouring under extreme suffering, in consequence of the present depression in trade, aggravated by the ruinous effects of the Union amongst the Combers and Weavers in this town and vicinity, a Committee be now formed for the purpose of inquiring into their actual situation."

The Gentlemen constituting the Committee for the different districts of the town were then named, and it was further resolved—

"That they should make their report to an adjourned Meeting to be held on Saturday."

Liverpool.—Two persons, who gave their names Philip Lucas and James Wynne, of respectable appearance, have been apprehended in Liverpool, in consequence of suspicion attached to their conduct, by which 3000l. in Exchequer Bills, lost by a gentleman in London, have been fortunately recovered through the instrumentality of Messrs. B. W. and A. Franklin, bullion brokers. The name of the gentleman we are not acquainted with; but a few weeks since he lost his pocket-book, containing, among other things, three Exchequer Bills of 1000l. each. Notices were sent to the various banking houses, &c. throughout the country, and every means adopted for making the loss known, together with a proper description of the property, but no tidings could be heard of it, and in fact the loser had given up all hopes of ever recovering it. However, on Friday week, a man called at the office of Messrs. Franklin, in Dale-street, and offered some local notes to be exchanged, at the same time asking him if he could be accommodated with cash for an Exchequer Bill for 1000l. Mr. B. W. Franklin replied that he could, by giving a respectable reference. Monday morning, during the absence of Mr. B. W. Franklin, Lucas called at his office and ordered 500 doubloons to be ready by a certain hour, in part payment for which the Exchequer Bill was intended, and between twelve and one o'clock he met Mr. F. in the Exchange News Room, and asked the day's price of Exchequer Bills; Mr. F. told him, and he accompanied him to his office, when he said he had been to Mr. Simpson, who told him he would have no objection to receive the Bill in part payment of dues. Lucas then took the bill out of his pocket-book, and Mr. Franklin immediately recognized it to be one that had been advertised as lost by a gentleman in London. Mr. Franklin closely interrogated Lucas, and these interrogatories, with a request to walk into the inner office, evidently confused him, and induced him to ask "whether any thing was the matter?" Mr. F. told him it was necessary for his own sake to give every information, for that he had not become properly possessed of the bill. Lucas declared that all he said was true, and hoped Mr. F. would not detain the bill. Mr. F. said, he certainly must detain both him and the bill, and instantly dispatched his brother for Mr. Miller, the superintendant of police in this town. During this interval, Lucas said he saw no necessity for detaining him, for he had a particular engagement with a gentleman on 'Change, and he attempted to go, but Mr. F. detained him until the arrival of Mr. Miller, who took charge of him. On Lucas being taken before John Wright, Esq. at the Town Hall, he said he came from Coventry, and received the letter inclosing the bill on Tuesday, the 15th inst. in payment for an old account. He was a merchant, but had no place of business, nor did he know any person in Liverpool. He was then remanded until the owner of the property should be informed of what had taken place.

In consequence of the above information Mr. Miller proceeded to find out where Lucas lodged, and he found it was at a cook shop in Dale-street, and that Lucas had a companion, who also lodged with him, but this companion was not then at home. He therefore left an officer in care of the place, with directions to send for him whenever this person should arrive. However, in the course of the day (Monday) a person respectably dressed called at Messrs. F.'s office, and inquired if that was Messrs. Moss's bank; he was answered in the negative, and directed to that place. He shortly returned and inquired for Mr. Lucas. Suspicion was in consequence excited that he might know something more of the lost property, and he was traced home to his lodging. Mr. Miller was speedily informed of this circumstance, and he went to the apartments, where he saw this person, who gave his name James Wynne. There was a portmanteau in the room, which Mr. Miller desired Wynne to give him the key of; Wynne delivered up the key, and while Mr. Miller was searching it, he observed Wynne trying to secrete something in a waistcoat which was in the room, and had undergone the operation of a search; he instantly seized Wynne's hand, which he found contained a paper. Mr. Miller and Wynne struggled very hard, until the latter was thrown down, and upon his getting up, Mr. Miller found on the ground where Wynne had fallen, the other two Exchequer Bills for 1000l. each. Thus the whole of this property has been recovered after a lapse of several weeks, and after all hopes of ever recovering it had been abandoned. Wynne was conveyed before the Mayor and Mr. Alderman Wright, who questioned how he became possessed of these bills. He denied all knowledge of them, and declared he did not throw them on the ground. He said he was a resident near London, at Greenwich, and upon being further interrogated, he politely begged to decline answering any further questions. He was also remanded.

We since learn that one of the parties had applied to Mr. Joseph King, stock-broker, to negociate one of the bills, and that he was in treaty for the sale of it. Lucas had also presented one to Mr. Simpson, our collector of Excise, who would have received it had any duties been payable.

Wanton Assault on the Civil Power.——Limerick, Nov. 26.—The following we received from a person who was witness to the transaction:—"The lawless practice of fighting at fairs has assumed an alarming appearance in the western districts of Upper and Lower Connelloe, in this county. The organization of a new race or clan, under the character of *Two* and *Three Years' Men*, has of late rapidly increased in these districts. The infatuated operative classes of the peasantry, who are sworn on oath to attend the different fairs (as auxiliaries) for the alleged purpose of fighting the battles, or what is termed an 'old spleen,' between the most wealthy farmers, have, when stimulated by the effects of ardent spirits and porter, for which they have such a propensity, and to whom it is freely administered by their secret leaders, generally plunged headlong into the most gross and daring scenes of outrage and murder. No doubt there were most evident symptoms of such outrages wantonly exhibited at the fair of Ardagh, on Monday last, where a party of the police from Newcastle and Rathkeale, attended by two active and zealous Magistrates and a chief constable, were pelted with savage fury out of the fair with showers of stones, by a lawless faction of at least four hundred men; and what aggravates this assault the more is, the opposite party having made no appearance; therefore the attack on the civil power, who attended for the purpose of preventing these factions from committing murder on each other, has left an indelible stain along with its former atrocities, on the character of Ardagh. It appeared on the arrival of the magistrates and police, this faction which exhibited its hundreds in battle array, was placed on an eminence, exulting in its strength, several of whom were insulting peaceable persons, and disturbing the business of the fair, when the police were ordered to apprehend them; no sooner had the order been executed, than a shout and shower of stones instantly followed—the magistrate, chief constable, and mounted police were obliged to fly and leave the few dismounted men, who were knocked down and desperately wounded, to the mercy of the savages. One of the magistrates before this left the fair from a heavy shower of hail, being unwell; subsequently the other magistrate and the scattered police formed and took up a position contiguous to the fair, which, no doubt, was a masterly manœuvre. At this time the few dismounted men were in a deplorable situation, their arms taken from them, cut and beat in a shocking manner themselves, not daring to fire even in their own defence, as no Riot Act was read. Were it not for the timely interference of the Rev. Wm. Fitzgerald, P.P. of Newcastle, and his coadjutor, Mr. Cussen, who attended the fair to assist in preventing a general riot, in all probability the dismounted men would have been murdered on the spot. Much praise is due to those Reverend Gentlemen on this, as well as on every other occasion where the peace of his Majesty's subjects is required. A recruiting party belonging to the 62d Regiment, was also insulted and beat, and a recruit rescued from them."

Guernsey, Nov. 26.—Miss Laura Horne was found on Saturday morning, 19th inst. at Mr. J. Brock's residence, Upland-cottage. It appears that she had been concealed until the preceding evening at Mr. Louis de Campourcy's. She was immediately delivered up by the Court to Mr. John Ozanne, who had a special authority from the father to take her to England. The Court were engaged yesterday, from noon until six o'clock in the evening, in examining several individuals who are supposed to have assisted in the concealment of this young lady. They are to resume the examination this morning.

"The various and false reports in circulation induce me to give you a hasty sketch of what I have been at some pains to collect, of the causes which led to the capture of Miss Laura Horne, and which may be deemed authentic, inasmuch as they are collected from those who have had a share in the drama. Mr. J. D. after various letters, messages, and threats, was admitted to an interview with Mrs. Horne, the unfortunate mother—when, finding that his proposals to marry Miss Clementina Horne met that undisguised contempt which they so well deserved, left her with an assurance, that unless she acceded to his terms, his friend Mr. C. would deliver Miss Laura into the hands of the constables in less than three hours. Alarmed and agitated at the villany of such proceedings, which threatened so sudden a separation from the child of her fondest affections, she despatched a message to a gentleman who is well known to have shown a decided interest in favour of this ill-used family.

"It then appears, that on his arrival, late on Friday night, she begged of him to accompany her to her daughter's place of concealment, the house of Mr. C., and to stand at the gate, solemnly invoking him, if she did not soon return, to demand instant admission, for she did not expect to return alive from the united villany of those leagued against her. On her entrance, she exclaimed, there is Mr. De J. at the window, and shut the garden gate. Soon the mother's apparently stifled cries urged Mr. B. to force the garden gate, and rush to her rescue. On his reaching the room, the mother's agonized feelings surpassed all description. Not seeing the child, he exclaimed, 'My God! where is the child?' not knowing what to think of the horror and dismay expressed on Mrs. Horne's countenance; the child at that instant threw herself on her knees, crying, "Save me! save me!' This was done by throwing a great coat over the child's head. Mr. B. hastening away, left her in security with her sister. The object of security to the darling of her fond mother being attained, Mr. ——— returned, took Mrs. Horne under the arm, (having left her under the charge of a worthy artilleryman), she seeming lost to every other sense but that of her infant, kept crying. 'Oh, my child, my child!' This passed in the presence of a number of people, the neighbourhood having been roused by the mother's cries; and, much to their credit be it said, one and all seemed to partake and feel for Mrs. Horne's distress. In the morning Mrs. Horne sent her daughter to Mr. B., requesting to see him. When on his way to her residence, he fell in with the *posse comitatus*, who civilly desired him to return, having an order from the Royal Court (from certain information) to seize Miss Laura, then in his house. Mr. B. protesting against such arbitrary proceedings, found himself compelled to submit, when Miss Horne was once more taken to Court by the police, and delivered to her father's attorney. * * *."

Miss L. Horne was delivered up to Mr. Horne by Mr. J. Ozanne, yesterday, (Friday,) Nov. 25.

Birmingham, Nov. 28.—It is a circumstance of very rare occurrence for the acting High Bailiff of Birmingham to be nominated for the situation of High Sheriff; this year, however, presents the singular anomaly of both the High and Low Bailiffs being on the list of gentlemen from which the Sheriffs for this county are to be picked.

VARIETIES.

Launch of the New Ship George IV.—On the 26th ult. a fine new ship of the largest class, built for the East India Company's service, at Northfleet, was launched from Messrs. Pitcher's dock at that place. Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. the Chairman, and Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart. the Deputy Chairman, accompanied by the other Members of the Court of Directors, arrived at Northfleet at twelve o'clock, and proceeded to the yard, where a platform had been erected for their reception. The necessary arrangements having been completed, and the slips removed, the launch took place. As she is the first ship which the East India Company have built since the King's accession to the throne, it had been determined that she should be named George the Fourth, after his present Majesty.

A few days since, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled at the Cockpit, Whitehall, to decide upon an appeal respecting a claim to compensation made by the heads of certain Roman Catholic Colleges in France. It appeared that in 1791 and 1792, when the Ecclesiastical Establishments in France were destroyed, they excepted those in St. Omer, Rouen, Douay, and Paris, which were Catholic Establishments belonging to English residents in France; but by the confiscatory decree of 1793, they, in common with all other religious institutions in France, were abolished and their property confiscated. By the treaty made between England and France in 1814, all the property of foreigners which had been confiscated was ordered to be restored. The professors, and others belonging to the Roman Catholic Colleges, who were English, or were the descendants of English persons, applied to the Commissioners who were appointed to investigate the claims, for compensation for the destruction of those Colleges. The Commissioners, in consequence, after a full consideration of the case, made an award, in which they decided that those Colleges had been established in France for the furtherance of the Roman Catholic religion, and that the English Government would not allow them to be established in England; they therefore awarded, that the claimants had no right to the compensation. From this appeal the Rev. John Daniel, and other heads of those Roman Catholic Seminaries, appealed to the King, in Council, and the matter was argued in July last by Sir Jas. Mackintosh, Mr. Fonblanque, Mr. Carr, and several Civilians. At the meeting of the Council, Lord Gifford gave judgment, which confirmed the award of the Commissioners, and of course rejected the appeal.

Late Fire at Miramichi.—Friday, the 25th ult., the Diana, Lookup, from Miramichi, bound to Dumfries, put into Whitehaven, after a passage of twenty-eight days, having left that settlement on the 22d of October. She brought home sixteen passengers, all Scotch, who escaped the dreadful conflagration. Stoddart, one of these passengers, says that his father, mother, eldest brother, and three sisters, were all burnt to a cinder. Another says that he made his escape from his bed, and got into the water for safety, where he remained several hours, and with difficulty saved himself, even in that opposite element; that during the time of his immersion, the hurricane and fire raged with most frightful violence, and so rapidly did the flames run from place to place, his bedfellow did not succeed in making his escape, and was burnt; indeed, the fire in some places, it is said, literally flew upon the wings of the wind, travelling at least twelve miles an

hour. Cows, horses, pigs—in fact all kinds of cattle, were seen, after the fire, floating down the river in large quantities, having sought the water for safety, but there perished. It is impossible, however, another passenger observes, to convey an adeqnate idea of the destruction. The names of several hundreds supposed to have perished had been given in; but no correct and complete account could be obtained up to the time of the sailing of the Diana. It is thought that a great number had perished in the woods. The Diana had a stormy passage, and was ten days in the Channel. The seventeen passengers on board of her who escaped the fire lost every thing. A man and his wife, and three sons and three daughters, belonging to Dumfries, came here on Sunday from the Diana. They say that Captain Lookup's behaviour to them was kind indeed. He not only gave them a free passage, but made them a present of half a guinea to help them home.

Late King of the Sandwich Islands.—Captain F. Arthur, of the American ship Swift, on his return from the coast at Japan, touched at Atooi, one of the Sandwich Islands, about the 20th of June last, and left there on the 26th; a short time prior to which former date, the British frigate commanded by Lord Byron, despatched for the purpose of conveying from England the remains of Rhio Rhio, had arrived at Oahu. The corpse was landed at that island, and immediately deposited in the house of Billy Pitt, prime minister, which house was thereupon strictly *taba'd*. After having duly lain in state, the funeral was solemnised in the European style—a long and splendid procession was formed, consisting of Europeans, Americans, and natives, who attended the body to the place of sepulture. For the first time, the natives were prohibited, by their chiefs, from exhibiting the customary evidences of grief on such occasions. Of this regulation the natives complained sadly—saying, that if they were not to be permitted to "cry," or utter audible lamentations, their late King might as well have been buried in England. Many European customs had also been introduced, through the influence of Lord Byron, and those chiefs who had visited England. Among the new laws was one allowing to every native the privilege of procuring a market for the produce of his own labour, without first being compelled, as formerly, to bring his commodities to the chiefs. The utmost tranquillity prevailed at the islands. George Tamoree, the late disturber, was going at large, perfectly harmless; though the chiefs cherish a determiuation to destroy him, as soon as the protection of Billy Pitt shall be withdrawn. The young Prince Regent is very much beloved.—*American Paper.*

Newcastle Colliers.—The differences between the coal-owners and pitmen at Newcastle-on-Tyne is on the size of the measures. A correspondent in the *Tyne Mercury* gives the following account of the dispute, which the editor says is correct:—"The fact is, at Jarrow Colliery, the peck by which the coal is measured is two quarts above measure; which makes an increase of labour without remuneration to a very great extent. The pitman has threepence-halfpenny for hewing or excavating a corf of coal containing twenty-nine pecks, but in reality the present corves contain twenty-two and a half pecks, as the peck is made to hold 18 quarts. In referring to the table of dry measure, we learn that eight quarts make a peck; now when that is doubled, (which is the custom of the coal-trade), it will make the peck 16 quarts; to this two quarts have been added, and this is the sole and real cause of the present disturbance at Jarrow. I agree with you in condemning the men for leaving their work when under a bond, yet as the masters have set them the example of breaking through the bond by enlarging the measures, how ruinous this is to the workmen will appear by the following calculation. If a pitman hew twelve corves, or 240 pecks, of coals, per day, and every peck is two quarts above measure, he has hewed 480 quarts of coal for nothing. The number of days that a pitman works in the year may amount to 286, at the rate of 11 days a fortnight, which makes at the end of the year 137,280 quarts, 8,580 pecks, or 422 corves, which, at threepence-halfpenny a piece, amounts to six guineas per year, or nearly 2s. 6d. a-week, for which the pitman does not receive one farthing! In a colliery containing upwards of 100 hewers, the owner gains by this method 600l. per annum."

STATE OF THE FUNDS OF THE GWENNAPPE COMPANY.

To amount received on distribution of 1,330 shares, on which deposits of 3l. were paid up	£3,990
To 470 shares allotted, but not yet paid up	1,410
	£5,400
By cash in banker's hands	£2,999
By residue left in the hands of the agent at Cornwall, by order of Directors there. to make the necessary purchases as agreed on by the Directors	1,691
By travelling charges of the deputation sent down to Cornwall	21
By balance in hands of the bankers of Cornwall	79
Deduct for 470 shares not paid up, but for which the funds can be allowed	1,410
	£5,400
*** To amount of subscriptions not called for on account of advertising, printing, &c	£120

Transaction rather Suspicious.—A person assuming the title of a baronet, lately sojourned for a few days at an hotel in Cavendish-square, where he hired a carriage from a neighbouring job-master, and made altogether a highly fashionable appearance. In a few days he found it necessary to take an excursion into the country, and for the discharge of some little pressing demands drew a check upon his bankers, which he gave to his host, with a solicitation that it should not be presented for payment unless he did not return in two or three days. After he had left, the landlord, perhaps having some uneasy misgivings, thought he would make inquiries at the bankers', where, to his surprise, he found there were no effects. He immediately called upon his neighbour, and informed him of the transaction. This information was by no means acceptable, as the "baronet" had had for some days in his possession, a carriage and pair belonging to the job-master. He directly commenced an inquiry, and found that his equipage had been taken to Hounslow, from whence his horses had been returned. After the visit to Hounslow, the "baronet," it appeared, had gone to Windsor, and back to Kingston, where he had assumed the character of a foreigner of distinction, unable to speak English sufficiently intelligible for the ordinary business of life, and had therefore employed a youth (supposed to be his son) to act as an interpreter; from thence he was further traced to town, where he stopped in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and had the horses taken off in the street, and sent home. Here all traces of him were lost. The most minute inquiries have been made at the job-masters' in the vicinity of Bridge-street, but no account of the mode in which he removed the carriage could be learned. We understand a full description of his person will be immediately advertised.

THE ARMY.

Head-quarters, Quebec, Oct. 28, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in conveying to Lieutenant-Colonel Burer an expression of the high opinion he entertains of the 37th Regiment, on its embarkation from Canada to England.

Some unpleasant circumstances having occurred within these last few years, Lord Dalhousie adverts to them on this occasion, only for the purpose of recording in General Orders, that while these circumstances did exist, they never interfered with the discipline and soldier-like conduct and appearance of the regiment; but these circumstances (he hopes and believes) have now passed away; and the Commander of the Forces feels, on the departure of the 37th, the loss of one of the best disciplined and most efficient regiments under his command. Such are the terms in which he shall report to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Dalhousie has only to assure Lieutenant-Colonel Burer, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, of the 37th, that they carry with them his cordial good wishes for the happiness and honour of the regiment, wherever it may be called to serve.

(Signed) C. Foster.
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

KELLY V. WOOD.

This was an action of *assumpsit* by the plaintiff, as clerk in the office of a defunct newspaper, called the *Nation*, against the defendant, as printer and proprietor of it, to recover damages for his services while in that capacity.

Several witnesses were called for the plaintiff, who proved that he had been employed in his office, but could not prove either any express agreement, or how long he had been in his employment.

The Lord Chief Justice, after observing to the Jury that persons so employed, were usually paid from week to week, held that this evidence was not sufficient to charge the defendant.

The plaintiff was therefore nonsuited.

CRIM. CON.—AMBRIDGE V. JAMES.

This was an action to recover damages for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

The parties were persons in the middle class of society.—Ambridge is a butcher in Bloomsbury-market, and James, a publican in the same neighbourhood. The defendant was on terms of intimacy with the plaintiff and his wife. In the month of October, in the year 1824, the defendant about nine in the evening paid a visit to Mrs. Ambridge, and was received by that lady in the absence of her husband. They sat in the parlour upon one chair, and certain familiarities caught the eye of Stephens, the plaintiff's man, which finally led to the discovery of the plaintiff's dishonour. Stephens, who had all the qualities of *Peter Pry*, had occasion to go into the parlour with some *a-la-mode* beef, and his curiosity was deeply excited by the *unique* appearance of his master's rib. He determined to watch, and leaving the room, made a noise to induce the clandestine lovers to believe he had gone up stairs to bed. He then returned softly to the parlour blinds, exalted himself upon a block of wood, and peeping into the parlour, saw the defendant and his mistress in an improper situation.

Mr. Brougham addressed the Jury for the defendant, and contended that the case was unworthy their serious attention. The common *tell-tale* of the family had told an incredible story, and, under all the circumstances, it was not a case for more than nominal damages.

The Jury retired from the box, and, on their return, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 25l.

THE KING V. SPENCER.

This was an indictment for perjury against the defendant, a painter and glazier in the Hackney-road, preferred at the instance of James Edwards, of Margaret-street, Hackney-fields, a builder. The perjury was assigned on an answer of the defendant to a bill preferred in Chancery by the prosecutors, for the specific performance of an agreement for a lease of land. By that agreement, which bore date on the 25th of March, 1822, the defendant stipulated to grant to the prosecutor a lease of a piece of land, on which he was to build two houses, and give him a right of way across the ditch; and the question was, whether the following words, which had been originally inserted, qualifying this grant, "as long as the same belongs to Mr. Spencer, by paying Mr. Pritchard for the use thereof," were struck out before or after the execution of the agreement. The defendant swore, that they were not erased till after the agreement was executed; and on this perjury was assigned. A former indictment had been tried for the same cause, but the defendant was acquitted on a matter of form.

Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Hutchinson, for the prosecution, called Vaughan, a publican, and who had been an attorney's clerk, one of the subscribing witnesses to the agreement; Ewel, a labourer, the other witness; and Edwards, the prosecutor. Vaughan and Edwards swore that, after the matter had been discussed, the words were erased by Vaughan before the agreement was signed by Spencer; but Ewel stated that Edwards did not put his mark to them till after the erasure, but he did not see Spencer sign at all, or go to the table. The name of Spencer was signed before that of Edwards. There were two parts of the agreement, and that left in the possession of Spencer, being produced by his counsel on notice, exhibited a similar erasure. It appeared that offers had been made to refrain from pressing the criminal charge, if Spencer would execute the lease and pay the costs of the suit in Chancery.

Mr. Gurney, (with whom was Mr. Lawes) addressed the Jury for the defendant, commenting on the discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution; on the improbability of the defendant granting an absolute right, which he had not to convey; and on the difficulty of giving credit to a case sustained by persons who had used an indictment for perjury as an instrument of torture, to extort from a party a surrender of his civil rights.

Three witnesses of respectability were called, who gave the defendant an excellent character.

The Lord Chief Justice left the case to the Jury, desiring them to give the benefit of any doubt to the defendant.

The Jury, after deliberating for twenty minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty.

IN THE MATTER OF JONATHAN WOOLLER.

The Lord Chief Justice addressed the Bar, and said, that as Mr. Wooller had been waiting several days for an opportunity of being heard upon a motion of some importance, if the Bar had no objection, the Court would now hear him. No objection being offered,

Mr. Wooller came from the Jury Box, where he had been sitting, to the floor, for the purpose of making his motion,

Mr. Wooller stated, that the application he had to make was, for a rule to show cause why a Writ of Mandamus should not issue, directed to the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, commanding them to admit the individual who had the honour of addressing the Court, as a Member of their Society, for the purpose of qualifying himself to be called to the degree of a Barrister at Law. This application arose out of circumstances, which being verified by affidavit, he would state to the Court. He then stated the following facts, from the affidavits which he held in his hand. In Michaelmas Term, 1824, he made application at the Steward's office of the Society, to have his name enrolled as a member of the Society, and he left a paper containing his name, &c. conformably to the regulations of the Society. He was told to call in a few days, when he would be informed of the result. When he called again, he was told at the office that the Benchers had postponed the consideration of his application till the last day of Term. In a few days after the end of the Term he called again, and was informed that the subject was further postponed until the first council day in the then ensuing and now last Hilary Term, for the purpose of inquiring into the particulars of a similar application which had been made at Gray's-inn. On the second day of Hilary Term he called again, and was then informed by the Steward that his application had been rejected, but he, the Steward, was ignorant of the reasons for such rejection. On January 27, however, he received an official letter from Mr. Lane, the Steward, informing him that he, the Steward, had been directed by the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of Society to transmit him the Copy of an Order, which was as follows:—"Lincoln's-inn. At a Council held on the 24th of January, 1824, upon a further consideration of the application of Mr. Thomas Jonathan Wooller, to be admitted a Member of this Society, it is ordered, that a letter be written by the Steward to the said Mr. Wooller, informing him that his application to the Society is rejected by the Treasurer, Masters, and Benchers." No reason being assigned for this rejection, and not being aware of any sufficient reason, and he (Mr. Wooller) being anxious to afford every information to the Benchers respecting his character and conduct, as well as to remove any imputation upon his character which such refusal was calculated to cast upon it, on the 27th of January, presented a petition to the Society, praying to be heard upon the subject on his own behalf. In consequence of being unable to procure any answer to his petition, although he was informed by the Steward that it had been duly presented, and deponent despairing of a hearing on the part of the Benchers, he, on the 9th April, addressed a petition to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and the remainder of the 12 Judges, setting forth the circumstances of his case, and praying their Lordships, as visitors of the said Inn of Court, to afford him such redress in the premises, as to their wisdom should seem meet. On the 20th of April last, he received a letter signed "J. Waters," to the following effect:—"The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench has desired me to inform you, that the Judges have no power to interfere on the present occasion." It appearing, from this note, that the twelve Judges had no power to interfere in his case, he, on the 17th May, addressed another petition to the Benchers collectively, and addressed a copy of it to each, individually, praying an opportunity of being heard upon the matter of his former application; or that the Society would assign their reasons for the refusal to admit him a member. He was subsequently informed, verbally, by the Steward, that his second petition had been rejected by the Council, without any reason for such objection being assigned. Under these circumstances, deponent having sustained serious injury, and being likely to suffer still more grievously in his future prospects in life, from the rejection of his application in the manner stated, he felt that the only legal mode of redress left him was to apply to this Honourable Court for a Mandamus.

Mr. Wooller then argued, at some length, in favour of the right of the Judges to interfere.

As soon as Mr. Wooller had concluded, the Lord Chief Justice told him that he had addressed the Court with great propriety, and in a manner which was highly creditable to him.

After remaining in deliberation for a few minutes, the Judges delivered their opinions *seriatim*, that they had no jurisdiction to grant a Mandamus. As the reasons given by all the Judges were the same, it is unnecessary to give them in detail. The Judges were all of opinion, that the Society being, in the language of Lord Mansfield, "a voluntary Society," this Court had no jurisdiction to compel them to admit members against their own inclination, even supposing their refusal should be perverse. The very character of "voluntary," implied a negation of the right of this tribunal to interfere in the proceedings of such a Society. It was true that the twelve Judges were the visitors of the Inns of Court, but that was only in matters relating to actually admitted members. The words "submission to government," as used by Lord Mansfield, meant submission to such rules and regulations as were ordained for the internal government of the Society; but did not mean a submission to any ordinances of a foreign jurisdiction. If, indeed, a person had an inchoate right to be admitted a member, that might be perfected by the twelve Judges as visitors. But Mr. Wooller had no inchoate abstract right to be admitted a member of a voluntary Association, and therefore he had no *locus standi* to insist upon being admitted. The same rule applied to corporations. A stranger, wishing to become a member of a corporation, had no inchoate right to be admitted to trade, or for any other purposes. The cases cited had no analogy to the present, for in all of them the persons applying to the Court were actually members of the Society, and sought something to which, as members, they were entitled. But it was never heard of, that a mere stranger had a right, abstractedly, to be admitted a member of an Inn of Court, of an University, or of a Corporation. If, indeed, the applicant had been admitted a member of the Society for a particular purpose, and had conformed to its government, then he would have an inchoate right, which, in the absence of any satisfactory reason to the contrary, might be perfected; but here no ground of that kind had been laid before the Court, and therefore a mandamus would not lie. Rule refused.

Sittings after Michaelmas Term, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.

CONSPIRACY.

THE KING V. VICTOR BERTRAND, AND ELIZABETH VIRGINIE PERROTT.

This was an indictment against the defendants, for having conspired together to prefer a false and malicious indictment against the prosecutor, James Askew, for felony.

The circumstances, which had established and maintained a business connection between the plaintiff and the female defendant, and the subsequent differences, were proved by witnesses. We decline going into particulars, the whole having been brought before the public in the trial which led to the present action.

The record was put in and read; it stated that an indictment had been preferred against the present prosecutor, for having stolen several articles of jewellery and plate, and also some notes of the Bank of France, the property of Virginie Perrott.—Askew was acquitted.

Mr. Brougham having been heard for the defendants,

Mr. Jessop replied.

His Lordship summed up very minutely, and contrasted the evidence on both sides as he went on. If the Jury believed that the articles mentioned in the indictment preferred against Askew had been stolen from Miss Perrott's drawers, no matter by whom, the defendants would be entitled to an acquittal; but if the Jury should be of opinion that such articles had not been left in the drawers, then the defendants must be found guilty.

The Jury having retired for a few minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty against both defendants.

Mr. Baron Graham has been so unwell, as not to be able to attend the Court of Exchequer for the last week. The Hon. Baron is now in the 82d year of his age, and has gone through the laborious duties of a Judge nearly twenty-seven years. It is said he will retire before the next term, he being the first Judge that will enjoy the liberal salary allowed by the country to Judges on retiring from office. Mr. Tindal is spoken of among the bar as likely to succeed him.

The *Plymouth Chronicle* of Saturday last says—"We are much concerned to state that the banking-house of Sir William Elford, Bart. and Co. stopped payment yesterday. From the high respectability of the parties, it is to be hoped that the creditors will not be eventually losers."

The failure of the highly-respectable firm of Messrs. Davison and Dowsland was announced on Tuesday at the Foreign Stock Exchange. The circumstance caused much regret, these gentlemen having established, by their general transactions, a character for the greatest honour and integrity, and by having, in a recent instance, voluntarily discharged large debts, with the accumulated interest, for which no legal claim could be made on them. We understand that the present difficulties, which have been principally brought on by the rapid depreciation in foreign securities, are likely to be adjusted in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.

(For Promotions, see the last page.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J.'s communications are of too general a nature, and the contents of that on the DUKE OF ST. ALBAN'S *was forestalled in the first Number of our Paper. They are left for him at the Office; but we shall, nevertheless, be glad to hear again from him.*

DURHAM *informs us that* LAMBTON, *in the late alterations at his Hall, has filled the passages of the house with niches, so that when his august presence meets the menials, they can retire out of the way. He moreover intends to make up* 201 *beds, to outtop the* DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. *We hope the odd one is for his particular friend* MR. JOHN MILLS.

PAUL PRY, JUNIOR, *came too late for insertion.*

We know nothing of the person to whom that impudent fellow STOCKDALE *addressed a communication at our Office.*

Other favours are under consideration.

THE AGE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Whenever any of that curious, industrious, and money-hunting class of labourers, the Society of Friends, travel any distance, or for any length of time, out of their grain and discount districts, the sensible and discerning persons of the world look out for CANT. The fair inference or suspicion, if not the *ipso facto* proof, is, that the pious missionaries are seeking some equivalent for the neglect of their ordinary vocations;—nor is the object in view always to be detected on the surface of the transactions; for the English Quaker, like that little creature the mole, is ever working under ground,—the Quaker is taught no catechism in his early years, and is therefore unused to answer queries: a sect separated from *mammon*, by the insurmountable barriers of their own peculiar manners and opinions, they naturally consider the world at large as an enemy; and their assaults for a portion of the good things of life are always under masked batteries. Ask the Quaker a certain question, and it is a hundred to one that, like the barometer with its consulters, it answers one totally different. "Friend, does the sun shine this morning?" will be rejoined to by "Friend, did the moon shine last night?" Their language also is peculiar—the words *spiritual* and *temporal* with them are synonymes, only they prefer the use of the former from its popular effect. All their parts of speech are *secundum artem*.

These reflections have occurred to us on reading in the provincial prints an account of the proceedings of various public meetings at Birmingham, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, and other towns in the midland counties, (not forgetting PEEPING TOM of *Coventry*,) on the subject of the equalization of the duties on East and West Indian sugar, and on accomplishing the entire abolition of the Slave Trade. The worthy persons, the *Dramatis Personæ* at these motley groups of Quakers, Presbyterians, and Church-Evangelicals, have been chiefly got into a common pound by a wandering Quaker, one JAMES CROPPER, the son and partner of a Liverpool *East* Indian merchant of a similar persuasion. It is undeniably a singular and unlucky coincidence, only a coincidence, that "JAMES CROPPER" should be a member of a family extensively interested in the *East* India trade—but reader, indulge not in unholy suspicions; it is impossible that the member of a religious community, notable for its contempt of wordly traffic and self-interest, can have any sinister end in these righteous perambulations. No ingenuous, simple-minded persons can for a moment suspect that friend JAMES CROPPER is scheming how to turn to better account the next crops of his East India sugar cane: whoever indulges in such impure suspicions, verily deserves to be well *caned* for his trouble—but here *is* an ugly fact staring us in the face—the connection of CROPPER SENIOR, and all the little CROPPERS with the *East* Indies; and it naturally induces us to advise friend JAMES to divert his philanthropy from the West to the more orthodox point of the compass, the *East*, and for which we shall give him some goodly reasons.

Now what do these country folk, the babbling echoes of the Society of Friends, know of the subject of their "resolutions" and "petitions?" No more than the *Old Times* affects to know of the parlour gossip of the Directors of the Bank of England—nothing but what a few female missionaries in mob caps and bombazine garments, deposit in their morning calls from door to door, in the shape of *tracts*, and extracts from old ZAC. MAC. and SON. "As you value your souls," say these pious women, "discontinue the use of *West* India sugar; it will otherwise embitter thy future taste and prospects. Discontinue its use, *that* is the title to salvation, and *that* the mode of totally abolishing the wicked slave system, which tears husbands from the embraces of their wives, and infants from the breasts of their mothers!" So the wind and cant of Public Meetings rises in the bustle of these stiff pieces of primitive simplicity. The country husbands are then inoculated with the virus of philanthropy. *Requisitions* for public meetings are put about: JACOB, the tanner, signs the requisition, because OBADIAH the banker has, and JACOB would not that OBADIAH should be a greater man than himself. Then all the town orators seize the favourable opportunity of exercising their powers and propensities; thousands of fools afterwards, following the leader, then sign the parchments, because they never before executed a deed! and because *Magna Charta* has guaranteed to them a right of petition, which would grow rusty if not occasionally used. "All the country rises," as old Major CARTWRIGHT, deceased, was wont to exclaim. Such are the humbug consequences of the exertions of a few crimp widows, and stiff reputed old maids—Quakeresses—Oh, would to Heaven that his present MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY would renew the proclamation of one of our early Monarchs against the gossipping of women. But to be serious. We will give our promised reasons to our friend JAMES CROPPER on the advisableness of his future silence, and for his turning his itinerant exertions into another channel, or, at all events, being consistent with the habits of a Quaker's meeting—*mum*. Now we shall say nothing on the absurd and pure ignorance of the petitioners as to the relative interests of the Planters and Negroes, or on the *practicability* of any immediate emancipation of the slave population; of course the murder of a few hundred thousand *Whites* would be comparatively unimportant with the emancipation of the *Black* men; but Mr. JAMES CROPPER'S great argument for the reduction of the bounty on *West* India sugar is, that *East* India sugar is the produce of free labour, and *West* India sugar of Negro labour! Now let JAMES CROPPER read the following extracts from the work of Dr. BUCHANAN, as quoted in the able pamphlet by JOSEPH MARRYAT, Esq. M.P. in reply to the Saints. Dr. BUCHANAN'S authority is unimpeached. He was employed by the Marquis of WELLESLEY, and from his official character and great acquirements, travelling throughout India, is the best possible evidence on the subject. His publication appeared in 1807, and not only proves the existence of slavery, but that the greater part of the agricultural labour of the provinces through which he passed, and where SUGAR is an important article of cultivation, is performed by SLAVES!

"LOWER CARNATIC.

"Their farms they chiefly cultivate by slaves of the inferior castes, called Sudra and Panchum Bundum."—Vol. i. p. 19.

"MALABAR.

"From an enumeration of the inhabitants in one of the districts of Malabar, given by Mr. Baber, the number of persons in each house is three 6755-10,000 parts. This would reduce the number of free persons in

Mr. Warden's circle to	78,925
Add slaves	16,574
Total inhabitants	95,499

—Vol. ii. p. 3.

"By far the greatest part of the labour in the field is performed by slaves or churmar. These are the absolute property of their devarus or lords; and may be employed in any work that their masters please. They are not attached to the soil, but transferred in any manner their masters think fit; only a husband and a wife cannot be sold separately, but children may be separated from their parents, and brothers from their sisters. These are their modes of transferring the usufruct of slaves."

The author then proceeds at considerable length, and concludes thus:—

"These two tenures are utterly abominable; for the person who exacts the labour and furnishes the subsistence of the slaves, is directly interested to increase the former and diminish the latter, as much as possible. In fact, the slaves are very severely treated; and their diminutive stature and squalid appearance, show evidently a want of adequate nourishment. There can be no comparison between their condition and that of the slaves in the West India islands; except that in Malabar there are a sufficient number of females, who are allowed to marry any person of the same caste with themselves, and whose labour is always exacted by their husband's master; the master of the girl having no authority over her, so long as she lives with another man's slave."—Vol. ii. p. 370—372.

"MANAPURAM.

"At Manapuram a slave when thirty years old, costs about 100 fanams, or 2l. 14s. 7d.; with a wife he costs double; children sell at from 15 to 40 fanams, or from from 8s. 2½d. to 21s. 10d. A working slave gets daily three-tenths of a poray of rough rice, or about 36½ bushels a-year. He also gets annually one fanam for oil, and 1¼ fanam for cloth, which is just sufficient to wrap round his waist. If he be active, he gets cloth worth two fanams; and at harvest time from 5 to 6 porays of rough ice. Old people and children get from one to two-thirds of the above allowance, according to the work they can perform."—Vol. ii. p. 406, 407.

"KERAKUM-PURAM, KADAKUM-PURAM, AND PORAWAY.

"There are 4765 slaves, making the population in all 31,097."—Vol. ii. p. 485.

"NORTH MALABAR.

"The yearly allowance here established for a slave is, of rough rice, to able-bodied men, 148½ cubical inches; to able-bodied women, 103½; to old persons and children, 74¼. The average will be 18 4-10ths. bushels, of which one half is husks."—Vol. ii. p. 491.

"CURUMBARA NADA.

"In Curumbara Nada almost all the farmers (cudians) have slaves; there are a very few only that are reduced to the necessity of labouring with their own hands. Male slaves sell at from twenty to sixty old vir-raya fanams, or from 9s. 6d½. to 28s. 8d.; women sell at only one half of this low price. A male slave lets at four fanams a-year, and a woman at half as much; the persons who hire them providing for their maintenance."—Vol. ii. p. 495.

"CANAMORE AND CHERICAL.

"The number of houses is 10,386, and there are 4,600 slaves. The panicars (or hired men) are frequently flogged; and as their masters are not bound to provide for them in old age or during famine, they seem to be in a worse condition than the slaves. They work from morning till noon, when they are allowed an hour for breakfast; then they work until evening, and all night they watch the crop."—Vol. ii. p. 56.

"TULAVA.

"The cultivation is chiefly carried on by culiaber, or hired servants; but there are also some maladalu, bought men or slaves."—Vol. iii. p. 35.

"Having assembled some of the corar or coraivar, who, under their chief Hubashica, are said to have once been masters of Tulava; I found that they are now all slaves, and have lost every tradition of their former power."—Vol. iii. p. 100.

"HAIGA.

"In the farms of the Brahmans, most of the labour is performed by slaves."—Vol. iii. p. 148.

"SOONDA.

"Farmers, who are not Brahmans, unless their farms be large, work the whole with their own families; but rich men must hire servants, or keep slaves. Men slaves receive yearly an allowance of rice, clothes, and money, equal to 2l. 8s. 7½d., the women 8s. 1d."—Vol. iii. p. 243.

"BIDDERURU.

"There are very few hired servants, but a good many slaves, by whom, on the farms of the Brahmans, all the ploughing is performed."—Vol. iii. p. 280.

Not only does slavery prevail here, as above described, but Mr. MARRYATT and Dr. BUCHANAN show that the condition of the *East* India slaves is far worse than that of the West India negroes! And the detail of the horrors that happen in the above districts would be sufficient to cast friend CROPPER'S convex aquiline nose concave, and to turn *him* black in the face, if the circulation which originally went through his heart has not too long been diverted through his pockets! His own molasses are thus kneeded by the toes of slaves, and thickened with their sweat. If friend CROPPER be consistent, let him cross the ocean, and labour for the mitigation of *East* India slave horrors—let him prove his text by doffing his broad black brim and his skin-fitting indescribables, for the white straw hat and folds of chaste nankeen—let him bestow his *bounties* and labours there, or let him go home, and attend to his PRIVATE *duties*.

We have the Statute of Limitations, the Statute of Frauds, the Statute of *Uses*, and the Swindling Statute; we cannot however but suggest that in the intended consolidation of the laws there be speedily framed a Statute against HUMBUG. We consider this a most important subject for the Parliamentary enquiry of a Committee—we recommend it to the attention of JOSEPH HUME: he would doubtless make a *figure* on *that* subject, with PETER MOORE, MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, F. BUXTON, and other able Committee men. Dr. EADY, Dr. CONQUEST, GOFF and Co., and the Directors of the Joint Stock Companies, with Lord NUGENT, will afford the necessary evidence for a good report.

But, not to forget the subject of this excessive long paragraph, we recommend the Quakeresses to desist from their tract-dropping, or they will doubtless get the character of street-walkers. We warn our amiable readers that part of this scheme (and indeed of every thing of the sort) is *subscription*. We remind them of the vulgar but true adage, "that when the Devil fishes for men he baits his hook with women." And thus we have pointed out, to the best of our ability, how his MAJESTY'S liege subjects are *pigeoned*, to use a cant phrase, or, as old ISAAC WALTON says, in the *Angler*, "there be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame, there be *croppers*, carriers, runts!"

A gentleman, who was congratulating Sir W. CURTIS, a day or two ago, on the beauty of his yacht, his residence at Ramsgate, and other of the worthy BARONET'S expenditures, remarked, "Altogether, Sir WILLIAM, you manage to *astonish the* NATIVES!" To which the ALDERMAN replied, "Yes, my friend, I do—for I sometimes eat *four dozen of them for* LUNCHEON!"

DIURNALIA.

We have been prevented for the last week or two from "culling the beautics" of our contemporaries, to make room for a display of our own; but a full examination of the respective merits of each induces us to yield the palm to some of our brethren, and we accordingly introduce a few of their late lucubrations. Before we enter into particulars, we beg to quote the following paragraph from yesterday's *Morning Chronicle*:—

Speaking of the Press, the CHIEF JUSTICE said, that in this country "it is the child of the Government, and it gives the most valued, the most effectual support to its parent, which cannot well exist without it." We do not very exactly comprehend all this, but if the Press is the child of the Government, Government has certainly of late begotten some very naughty children. ALL *the licentious offspring are Government's own boys!!* There is the *John Bull*, the Church and State's own pet; and there is also, for nice Sunday reading, a Ministerial Paper, whose staple is a mixture of the most revolting loathsome obscenity and malignity, which has more vice than the *John Bull*, and not one particle of its smartness. In the periodicals, monthly and quarterly, again, it will also be observed, that those attached to Government are *the most distinguished* for seurrility and grossness!!!

Without entertaining the question of the licentiousness of *John Bull*, the other *nameless* Sunday Paper, or "the periodicals attached to Government," it will be sufficient to examine the purity of the *Chronicle*—the result of which will be, an universal admission, we are inclined to believe, that "*all* the licentious offspring of the Press are" *not* "Government's own boys." If any one, but the Editor of that Paper, can be found bold enough to differ with this opinion, he has only to look through its columns for the last twenty years, and he will see a compilation of language that will almost paralyze his intellect—he will meet, in almost every one of its publications, libels of the filthiest nature—a series of the grossest attacks, by that little low monkey TOM MOORE, and other of its scribes, on his Most Gracious MAJESTY and the principal characters in his Court and Cabinet—inroads made into the very chambers of its political antagonists, and the most outrageous calumnies published thereon. But in case the reader might wish to select any particular specimens, let him peruse the pages of that Journal in the year 1812, especially those of Feb. 6, March 12, and March 27; then again, particularly the Paper of Oct. 11, 1821; and "last not least," that of the 27th of *last August*, and he will then agree with an adage, proverbial in the land which gave birth to the obscene Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, (and now and then quoted by him) that "*the* GREATEST

THIEF *cries fastest fie.*" Now then to our task. In a late number of the *Times* appeared the following touch, as to the proper mode of meeting the late advance on Porter:—

"We maintain, that in order to meet this combination, by which porter is raised one part in ten, workmen and labourers of every description ought to have *one shilling in every ten added to their wages.*"

According, therefore, to this Cockney calculation, a workman who may gain 1*l.* 10s. per week, is entitled to an extra *three shillings*, because porter has risen about *a half-penny per pot*—a specimen of arithmetic by which every labourer is made to swallow *seventy-two* pots of porter in a week, or something more than TEN *pots* per day!

From this display, we come to our inexhaustible friend *The Morning Post*, from whose pages of *Tuesday last*, we glean this passage:—

"The small-pox has of late carried off several children in London, not very much to the credit of their parents."

We are not prepared to decide how far it may be creditable in parents to allow the small-pox to "carry off several of their children," but there can be no doubt, surely, that children are very often *carried off* in a way not half as much to the credit of either party, as the said unfortunate disorder. In another number of this paper has appeared the following remark, which for sagacity, and, above all, *research*, is far beyond any thing we have met with, for a considerable lapse of time:—

"A fishing boat of Boulogne has picked up at sea three anchors marked with the years 1470, and 1660. They were covered with rust, and *appeared* to belong to some vessels of war *which had perished in a naval conflict.*"

Most people have heard of their fellow-creatures perishing in all situations, and under all circumstances—but the idea of a *ship* PERISHING, is at once a novelty of the most agreeable nature—poor thing! With the subjoined passage we terminate our gatherings from the *Post*:—

"NATIVE POLITENESS.—A servant girl at a little inn in a very obscure part of the country, was asked how it happened that the house was so full, it not being assize time. She replied, "I suppose I must not say it is the goodness of the house, therefore it must be *the goodness of the gentlemen.*"

It appears by this servant-girl's account, that the gentlemen are what is familiarly termed "good-natured" at the little inns in a very obscure part of the country, as well in the crowded streets of the Metropolis, and on that account are, as the *Post* says, specimens of NATIVE POLITENESS. We regret extremely that our limits will not admit of our inserting all the good things which the *Morning Herald* daily submits to the perusal of mankind, but we should be wanting in common respect to its genius, if we omitted to introduce the following:—

LINES WRITTEN BY A *HIGLY-GIFTED* AND *TALENTED* YOUNG *LADY* ON QUITTING BOARDING SCHOOL!!!

Farewell, companions of my early hours,
With whom I've sipp'd life's fresh and morning dew;
Though coming years may strew my path with flowers,
No friends can e'er be half so dear as you.
Oft *in one basin have we wash'd our hands*;
Conn'd from one page the History of Rome;
Search'd in one map for undiscover'd lands;
Or *plough'd our sheep-walks with a* COMMON COMB!
In *lowly* tone together, half afraid,
Oft have we *curs'd our governess's reign*;
Or, in *some hidden corner's* private shade,
Skulk'd from the *scare-crow scolding* of Miss Jane.
Ah! sacred sorrows, welcome woes, adieu!
Lighten'd by fondest ties of sympathy;
If WHIPPING came to *me*, it came to *you*;
If *you* had double lessons, so had *I*.
Farewell to writing, ciphering, and themes!
Blest be the hand which taught each useful art!
Still his sweet visage smiles upon my dreams,
Still his LOV'D FORM is treasured in my heart!!!
But, hark! the bell. I dare not venture more;
Fresh duties call me, and new scenes await.
I come, I come! Mamma is at the door;
Another stanza now might make me late.
Yet hold: companions *knit* in friendship's bond,
Poll, Patty, Bet, Georgina, Rose, *Maria*,
Let's swear eternally to correspond,
And put each others letters in the *fire*.—E. ætatis 16.

What particular boarding-school this "*highly-gifted* and *talented* young lady" has just left, does not appear on the cards; but considering that, by her own account, the scholars all "washed their hands in *one* basin," used a *common comb* for their hair, cursed their governess, and "*skulked* from her *scarecrow scolding*" into some private shade; got *whipped*, and indulged in other ladylike propensities, we should conclude it must be one of the leading and most respectable seminaries of the metropolis, or its environs. Nor is the *talent* of this YOUNG LADY below her *refinement*, for in addition to her companions, "POLL, PATTY, and BET," we find MARIA pressed into the service for the purpose of rhyming with *fire*, to which devouring element it is proposed that the future correspondence of these "school-fellows" shall be consigned—and, all things considered, we deem such a proposition highly creditable to the parties concerned. The name of this *lady* is not disclosed, which is a circumstance much to be lamented; but, as far as a guess may be ventured, we should imagine her to be some near RELATIVE of that splendid genius who edits the *Morning Herald!*

(To be continued ad libitum.)

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT BATH.

There are but one debtor and four prisoners charged with misdemeanours, in Bath City Gaol at this time; a circumstance which has not occurred for many years past.—*Morning Post.*

Mr. STANHOPE has been very foolishly advised to publish what he styles his statement, relative to the late preferment against him by the Marquis of HERTFORD; and, in case the truth of it might be at all called in question, has affixed to it the verification of his brother. By this "statement," the interference of Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, taking into consideration the oath made by him to the Court, becomes somewhat questionable; and, indeed, we have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it incumbent on this Magistrate to step forward immediately, and by another affidavit, embracing the main points contained in Mr. STANHOPE'S account, to contradict those assertions, on the present view of the case so derogatory to the proper conduct of Sir RICHARD, and decidedly at variance with the facts, as detailed by Lord HERTFORD, in his late appeal to the Court of King's Bench—while, with reference to the peculiar situation of Mr. STANHOPE, we really think, by his own shewing, that, it is fully proved to be as despicable, as it was before believed to be, and, as far as any reference it may bear to Lord HERTFORD, it distinctly shews throughout a kind feeling, on his LORDSHIP'S part, to the open and established enemy of himself and his family. The COURT MARTIAL assembled to try Mr. STANHOPE, under authority of the Duke of WELLINGTON, was composed of men on whom all the influence of Lord HERTFORD and fifty equally powerful peers could not have had the slightest effect—they were congregated by *their* honour, to try a fellow soldier for an outrageous breach of *his*; and we have reasons to know that they were disposed, at their onset, in the most favourable manner towards the peculiar situation of this person; but when the particulars of his fault came under their scrutiny, it was too glaring to be for an instant compromised; and Mr. STANHOPE must now be as devoid of reason, as he was then of principle, to suppose any nobleman able, even were he so inclined, to counteract the fiat ot such a distinguished tribunal, and restore him to that rank in the army, the splendour of which he has so fatally sullied. There is a most contemptible and unworthy juggle in this statement, wherein it will be seen Mr. STANHOPE consented to discontinue fall insult to LORD HERTFORD, at the united intercession of his father and the DUKE of WELLINGTON—while a few months after this promise, he violates it by offering another indignity, which he palliates to SIR RICHARD BIRNIE, by saying it was not the "particular insult," he had given his word to forbear: and on reviewing, therefore, the whole transaction, as detailed by Mr. STANHOPE, we are induced again to direct SIR RICHARD'S attention to the immediate filing of an additional affidavit, wherein this "statement," will be rendered nugatory, and the original offence, on which it is founded, as firmly established, and much more fully developed.

GENEERAL MACQUARRIE AND MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT.

Some persons were lately perusing the book*,
GREY BENNETT about "Transportation" once wrote,
When MACQUARRIE chanced over its pages to look,
Thinking, *now*, 'twas a SUBJECT its *author* might quote.
When the GENERAL said, "It is clearly a pack
"Of falsehoods, on every view of the case,
"And its writer has just done behind a man's back,
"What I'm certain he would not have done to his face!"

* See Mr. BENNETT'S "Letter to Lord BATHURST," published by RIDGWAY, and General MACQUARRIE'S reply thereto, published by REES.

With a degree of the most consummate quackery imaginable the *Morning Herald* has increased the size of it columns, till its appearance resembles a large dirty table cloth, and being quite at a loss how to fill up the space of its enlargement, resorts to every species of shift to eke out its matter. In furtherance of this plan, we find the subjoined statement in that Journal of Wednesday last:—

"The book trade was never known to be in so depressed a state as at the present time. The Bank of England has refused for the last three weeks to discount any bookseller's bill. Nothing can be more confirmatory of the falling off in the bookselling business than the fact of the two principal booksellers, Constable and Murray, having become number publishers. This state of things has no doubt been brought about by the refusal of the *respectable* newspapers to put into the newspapers paragraphs puffing off books except the word "Advertisement" was prefixed to such puffing paragraphs."

The real cause of the insertion of such a mischievous and false assertion, is the projected establishment of a new Morning Paper, under the favourable auspices of Mr. MURRAY; who, unable any longer to contend with the impertinences of the *Times*, and other Journals enriched by the advertisements of himself and the different booksellers, has entertained the very spirited idea of introducing a new Ministerial print, of the success of which the most flattering hopes are indulged; but even this consideration is no cause for the publication of any report so very atrocious. The statement of the Bank refusing to discount any bookseller's bill is A ROUND LIE—for no such refusal has ever been made; but on the contrary, their bills to a very considerable amount have been regularly discounted every Wednesday during the last year; and as to the decline of their business, it is universally known, that the Printers are now unable to accept all the different orders offered them, owing to the prodigious quantity of business already on their hands. The wealth of such houses as the two in question, and of Messrs. LONGMAN, HURST and ROBINSON, WHITTAKER, LACKINGTON and others, is sufficient evidence against the attacks of such a miserable driveller as this; but while it falsifies the assertion, it does not render its malice one jot less apparent—for even if there had been the shadow of a reason for any such remark, it should have been scrupulously withheld by a paper in the receipt of at least 2,000*l.* per annum from the advertisements of these respectable tradesmen whose credit it has dared thus wantonly to assail—nor is the reason assigned by this Journal the least insolent part of the opinion it has disseminated, for not a day passes but the *Morning Herald* (to say nothing of any other paper), either by long extracts or paragraphs, *without affixing the word advertisement*, attempts to raise an interest for any publication, the publisher of which will pay for the insertion of such preliminary puff. The reference to that eminent bookseller, Mr. MURRAY, being about to publish numbers, is one of those pretty blunders which only a confirmed Cockney could commit. The fact is, Mr. MURRAY has had ready for publication, for the last fifteen months, numbers detailing the travels of our countrymen to the Polar Seas, and if this ignorant scribe could but see the splendid manner in which the work has been prepared, he would blush for appearing in the light of such a fool, who could for an instant arraign the credit and prosperity of the most eminent tradesmen in the empire.

THEATRICALS.

Whether instigated by the appearance of MOORE'S late libels on SHERIDAN, or, with the usual *temporary* foresight of Managers, by an expectation of attracting public attention by acting his plays, in the same degree little TOMMY lately has by writing his life, we are not quite prepared to decide; but certain it is, that the directors of our two theatres have made an effort this week to give effect to the two fine comedies of this writer—the *School for Scandal* and *The Rivals*; the first of which was represented at Drury-lane on Wednesday last, in a manner entirely unworthy of the play or the theatre, and smacking altogether of that dangerous system of management, on the ruinous effects of which we have dilated repeatedly during the present season. The *cast* of the DRAMATIS PERSONÆ was a perfect burlesque on the talents of the representatives; for, in the first place, although we had been prepared by prefatory puffs, in most of the daily papers, for Miss KELLY'S appearance in *Lady Teazle*, we felt assured she was unequal to the task, and the persuasion turned out precisely what we anticipated, nor could it possibly be otherwise—the range of character which this delightful actress has made exclusively her own, is so opposed to the one assumed on this occasion, that the actress was combating human nature, and consequently standing up against the exercise of her own great knowledge of life. It is no disparagement of Miss KELLY'S abilities to say, that her *Lady Teazle* was a total failure—her success in such a part would have negatived her excellence in that walk of her profession she has rendered so illustrious; but the fault has been in the Manager's allowing the mummery to occur, while *such* a representative as the Theatre possesses was acting another character in the same play, and further, in Miss KELLY'S allowing herself to be made the instrument of such a monstrous blunder—she never could act a fine lady, and it is a very old saying about her, that "FANNY KELLY is an angel, and Miss KELLY—the devil." We have almost the same fault to find with DOWTON'S *Sir Peter*—he cannot act the character, while his *Sir Oliver Surface* is a perfect picture—we are, consequently, compelled to sit him out in a part he is totally unfitted for, and, what is even worse, "a miserable sinner" in the very part with which *he* has become identified. It is not our purpose to examine the exact quantum of merit among the other male representatves on this trying occasion, inasmuch as it would bother us to find it out; but with reference to one other individual, we mean Mrs. DAVIDSON, we cannot avoid expressing our perfect satisfaction at her performance of *Mrs. Candour*, though, at the same time, we must record our regret at the unnecessary insult offered her, by the substitution of another name for hers in one of her very finest pieces of acting; and the offence is even aggravated, when we know there was no real necessity for so doing. The union of two such names as hers and Miss KELLY'S, in one play, is doubtlessly highly desirable; but it ceases to be so, when, by so doing, they are both removed from their proper and peculiar sphere.

On the same evening the *Rivals* was performed at COVENT GARDEN, and in many respects quite as inadequately—for, as in the other instance, the trumpery puffs that had been circulated, day after day, relative to its revival, induced the press-ridden blockheads who adjudge a play by other people's opinions, to expect from this representation effects that were sure not to be realized. The *Sir Anthony* of WILLIAM FARREN, and the *Captain Absolute* of CHARLES KEMBLE, are perfect performances; but, with those exceptions, and the *Mrs. Malaprop* of Mrs. DAVENPORT, the whole thing was a sad mess—for although, through JONES'S indisposition, BLANCHARD was something amusing in *Acres*, yet the part is totally out of his way, and, as in Miss KELLY'S case, his perfection in opposite characters rendered his failure in this more conspicuous; and then, nothing can be conceived more insipid than COOPER'S *Falkland*; he is an actor, in most respects, dependent for effect on a fine voice, and this is a part that admits of no opportunity for its exercise; and of the other gentlemen it will be only necessary to observe, that

POWER would have played *Sir Lucius* infinitely better than CONNOR did, and the bill-sticker would have enacted *David* better than that worst of all horrors, Mr. MEADOWS. It hath pleased Mr. KEMBLE to take under his especial patronage two ladies of the name of JONES, and to introduce them on all occasions—we do not pretend to divine the reason, but it must be something highly commanding that could authorize the announcement of MISS A. JONES for *Julia*—it was, as may be well imagined, a pretty good sample of the bathos, and was only kept in countenance by the personation of *Lydia Languish* by MADAME VESTRIS—sad work all this. Mrs. CALCRAFT, who is the best actress of the bunch, should have played the one part, and MISS LACY have acted the other. While on the subject of this latter lady, we perceive that although *Love's Victory* is withdrawn, its author is taking proper care of MISS LACY for her protection of the principal character in it, and accordingly, in a copy of verses to her in Wednesday's *Post*, we find the following complimentary lines:

"Thy skill
Could in thy cause each feeling so employ,
That while they mocked *thy former folly*, still
All felt themselves partakers of thy joy."

The subjoined advertisement also appeared in the *Post* of Wednesday :—

ACCADEMIA DI CANTO, 21, DOVER-STREET, PICCADILLY,
(LATE RESIDENCE OF MR. GARCIA.)

Signor VELLUTI has the honour to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that the above *Ladies'* Singing Academy will re-open on Monday, December 5, under his immediate direction, and on *a method* EXCLUSIVELY *his own*. In the acquirement of a perfect knowledge of the Art of Singing, of Musical Pronunciation, of Recitative and Expression, in which the chief beauty and excellence of that art consist, he will be assisted by Mr. GRAHAM, late with Mr. GARCIA.

Particulars may be known every day from One till Three, at No. 21, *Dover*-street.

Although a great many people have translated ACCADEMIA DI CANTO—the *School of Cant*, yet we need hardly say such translation is incorrect, while we may safely recommend its pretensions to the attention of Ladies, and assure them that Signor VELLUTI's method of doing business, as his advertisement implies, *is* exclusively his own. There has been a monstrous to do in America, as appears by the papers just arrived, on the subject of Mr. KEAN's expected appearance in that refined country, and from the many *pro's* and *con's* which have been squibbed about from one end of the United States to the other, this selection from a paper called the *Democratic Press*, is certainly the most amusing :—

"Mr. Binns.—In the *American Sentinel* I read an article abusing Kean, the tragedian, in a style of bitterness and wantonness, which was to me unaccountable, until looking at the head of the article I found it was taken from a London newspaper, called the *John Bull*, which is the most decided ultra-monarchical print in England. This print has, it avows, always been the enemy and opponent of Mr. Kean. It does not now oppose him for any belief in his criminal conduct or immorality, but it opposes him, as it always has done, from other considerations. What are those considerations? Ought they to have influence in the United States? I will tell you, Sir, what the considerations are, and then the people and you may determine whether they ought to influence the conduct of the people of this country.

"Kean is an ardent, and in England an intemperate opposer of the Government. He does not love monarchy—he does not admire a church establishment—but he does love republican principles, and admire republican Governments; and it is for these things that he is hated by the *John Bull*, and other high-toned monarchical prints. Let these facts be known and remembered.

"AN ENGLISHMAN."

Who the devil Mr. BINNS is, we have not the remotest idea; but if he, or any brother *Yankee*, imagine for one moment, that it ever enters our heads what principles a strolling player professes (probably because we are aware they, for the most part, have no principle at all), or what he is, beyond his art, unless he mixes up his private circumstances in the exhibition of such art, he must be a greater lout than we ever fancied his countrymen, for the most part, to be. The affectation altogether of *Jonathan* is the most diverting thing which has lately manifested itself in that bright country

Our limits will not admit of our enlarging on the merits of a most successful piece, entitled *Hans of Iceland*, at the Olympic Theatre, or the attraction created by the engagement of Mr. WILKINSON and Mrs. WAYLETT; but we shall do so hereafter. The scenery here is a perfect treat to look at.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, MONDAY.
JUDGMENTS.

RENNELL V. THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

The Court delivered judgment in this case this morning.—The argument on the case occupied the Bar for a long time during the two or three last terms, and their Lordships took nearly three hours this morning in delivering their judgments *seriatim*. The question was whether the wife and administratrix of the late Rector of Weldon and Prebend of South Grantham, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, had the right of presentation to the living of Weldon.

The Judges, in giving their opinions, took a retrospective view of the history and constitution of the Church for upwards of 600 years.

Mr. Justice Park observed that Archbishops appeared to be anomalous in ecclesiastical history, having been first set up as an encroachment on the legatees of the Popes; but after the reformation, the encroachment, though an anomaly, was continued down to the present day.

Mr. Justice Gaselee was of opinion that judgment ought to be given for the plaintiff, thereby giving the widow the right of presentation to the vacant living.

The other three Judges were of a different opinion, and judgment was therefore given for the defendant.

Judgment for the defendant.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2.—CRIM. CON.

This case excited great interest. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, the Hall was crowded as early as nine o'clock. The action had been put off for the last two terms, on account of the defendant's praying for time to get witnesses material to his defence from the West Indies, where the scene of action was laid. The parties were—

DANIEL THORNDIKE, ESQ. V. THE HON. GEORGE HERVEY.

Mr. Justice opened the pleadings, saying that the action was brought by the Plaintiff to recover compensation in damages from the Defendant for criminal conversation with his wife. The Defendant pleaded—Not Guilty.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan stated the case, and Mr. Brougham addressed the Jury for the defendant.

The Chief Justice, in his charge to the Jury, said the defendant, in case the verdict should go against him, and when he had paid the damages, would bitterly lament that he had not suffered his Counsel to use their own discretion, and abstain from such a defence as he had made in Court that day. His Lordship recapitulated the evidence, and commented strongly on those parts in which the defendant had endeavoured to palliate his misconduct by attributing to the object of his seduction an intimacy with other persons. The defendant had been the author of her first shame, and could not set her subsequent misconduct in palliation of his own. With regard to the witnesses called for the defence, not a tittle of evidence was offered to impeach the chastity of Mrs. Thorndike in any other instance than her intimacy with the defendant Hervey. On the subject of the rings and trinkets found in Mr. Welch's clothes, he, the Learned Judge, was sorry to say that it was too much the practice, and a most abominable one it was, for Gentlemen to possess themselves of Ladies' trinkets, and then boast that they had been presents, not that in this instance such had been the case. The rings could prove no act of criminality against the Lady, because she might have presented the rings as a mere token of friendship. The act of adultery between the Lady and Mr. Hervey was proved, and it only remained for the Jury to consider what damages were due to the Plaintiff for the injury he had received from the hands of the defendant.

The Jury retired rather more than half an hour, and on their return found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 4,000l. damages.

POPLETT V. STOCKDALE.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan stated the case to the Jury. The plaintiff is a printer, and brought his action for the sum of 96l. for the printing of a certain celebrated work entitled "The Memoirs of Harriette Wilson." According to the contract between the parties, Mr. Poplett was to print three sheets per week, and Mr. Stockdale was to advance 5l. per week, and give his bill for the remainder. The sale of the work increased so rapidly, that the thousand copies originally agreed for were at length increased to seventeen thousand. Mr. Poplett, after the seventh number, refused to continue the work, in consequence of the nature of some of the passages, and it was subsequently finished by other printers; but Mr. Stockdale never paid Mr. Poplett the balance due to him, for which the present action was instituted.

John Poplett, son of the plaintiff, proved the agreement between the parties; but a written agreement being put in by Mr. Sergeant Wilde, which was signed by the witness as a principal, although he stated that in signing it he acted for his father.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde objected to this evidence, as, if it were admitted, any person might get rid of an agreement, and become a witness in his own cause.

Mr. Chitty said, that in the City brokers constantly signed their names as principals, although acting for others, whose claims they were subsequently permitted to support by their evidence.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde said that brokers in the City are sworn not to act for themselves, and give security to the City that they will not do so.

The Lord Chief Justice felt the full force of the distinction drawn by Mr. Sergeant Wilde; and, notwithstanding Guildhall authority, entertained a strong opinion as to the propriety of admitting such evidence at all. As there was authority, however, he would permit the evidence to be received; reserving the power to Mr. Sergeant Wilde to have a nonsuit entered, if the Court should be of opinion that the evidence should not have been received.

The witness then proceeded, and stated the gradual increase of the work until it reached the number of 10,000. When he took away the printing from the plaintiff, there remained a balance against him of 96l.

Mr. Rogers, a printer, was called to prove the reasonableness of the charge.—This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Sergeant WILDE addressed the Jury for the defendant. He had received no instructions from Mr. Stockdale, as to the line he was about to adopt; but unless he was restricted, he should think it his duty to call the attention of the Court to the nature of the work, which it was deeply to be deplored had ever issued from the British Press. The publication of the "Memoirs of Harriette Wilson" had reflected the highest disgrace upon the character of the country, from the eagerness by which it is sought for by vitiated appetites. Unless then he was restricted, he should ask a British Judge—

Lord Chief Justice Best—Brother Wilde, you have said enough to render it binding upon me, a guardian of public morals, to consider the nature of this work, and whether it is such as ought to entitle the printer to compensation?

Mr. Sergeant Wilde proceeded to comment upon the nature of the work in strong and forcible language. He contended that its object was to expose the parent to the child, and to render the son a disgrace to his family, and this for the purpose of extorting money, as might be gathered from the very first page of the wrapper.

Lord Chief Justice—Brother Vaughan, is not this work the history of a prostitute?

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan—My Lord, it is.

Lord Chief Justice—And does it not relate, or profess to relate, her amours with certain individuals mentioned therein?

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan—My Lord, it would be affectation to disguise it.

Lord Chief Justice—Then, from what I have heard, and from what I have read of the numbers which have been handed up to me, I think it is a work calculated to corrupt the morals of the public, and published for the purpose of extorting money. I hope that such works will not continue to disgrace the British Press, and I now direct that the plaintiff be nonsuited.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan said, he agreed in every observation made by his Brother Wilde, but he did think that they ought not to be heard from the mouth of Mr. Stockdale.—The plaintiff was then nonsuited.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—TUESDAY.

[Sittings after Michaelmas Term, before Mr. Justice Garrow and a Special Jury.

THE KING V. BAZENACK.

This case, which has already been tried once, and a verdict found against the Crown, was fixed to come on again this morning. When the cause was called on, only five special jurors of those summoned appeared.

Mr. Jervis, who was engaged for the defendant, expressed his hope that the Crown would pray a *tales*.

The Solicitor-General refused to do so.

Mr. Jervis.—This is extremely hard on my client. He has been at the expence of bringing a large number of persons to give their evidence on the present occasion.

The Solicitor-General persisted in not praying a *tales*.

Mr. Garrow.—Well then, it will be impossible for us to proceed. Gentlemen (addressing himself to the jurymen who had appeared), it is most unfortunate, that when persons are summoned here for the trial of a particular case, they will not attend. It is productive of the greatest injury to public and private justice. The parties, you see, are put to very considerable expence, entirely without effect, from these gentlemen not attending.

Mr. Jervis.—We have brought one witness from Bordeaux, and this is the second time we have been obliged to do the same thing.

Mr. Justice Garrow.—It is extremely unfortunate. This case must now be deferred till the Sittings after next Term. If you should meet any gentlemen who are on the same panel, you will perhaps inform them of the consequence of their inattention.

No other cause being appointed for this day, the Court rose.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—Nov. 29.

W. Wilding was opposed by Mr. Heath, on behalf of Messrs. Deacon and Banks, overseers of Standish in Lancashire. The insolvent was before the Court on the 1st of July last, when, upon its appearing that he had taken the benefit of the Act at Lancaster within five years preceding, his petition was dismissed, with liberty, however, to come up again at the expiration of the five years. Upon his present examination, it appeared that he had been employed by the opposing creditors as deputy overseer of the parish, and had a salary of 30l. a-year, together with the privilege of using the labour of some of the paupers for collecting the parish rates; and in 1824 he became a defaulter to the amount of 90l. He did not deny his misappropriation of the money; but he stated, in palliation of his conduct, that having a wife and six children, he had been led by necessity to apply this sum to his own purposes, and that it had been his intention, when he did so, to replace it.

Mr. Heath called upon the Court, seeing that a clear case of embezzlement had been established against the insolvent on his own admission, to pass such a judgment upon him as would have the effect of protecting public funds of this description in future. In cases of fraud or forgery, a man's intention to replace the money which he so obtained could not be admitted as an excuse for his offence: the case of Dr. Dodd had set that at rest, for no one could impute the absence of such an intention on his part, and yet it availed him nothing.

Mr. Pollock, on behalf of the insolvent, without attempting to justify his conduct, pressed upon the consideration of the Court his large family and his protracted imprisonment—ever since Easter, 1824.

The Court animadverted upon the insolvent's misconduct; but taking into consideration the circumstances that he had not aggravated it by attempting to deny the fact; as well as that he had a numerous family, and had already endured a long imprisonment, their judgment was, that he be remanded within the walls of the prison for ten calendar months.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—About a fortnight ago, Mr. Bebb, a solicitor in Furnival's Inn, Holborn, accompanied by Colonel Fairman and other gentlemen, friends of Joseph Hayne, Esq. of pugilistic and other sporting celebrity, came to this office and made application to Mr. Dyer, the sitting magistrate, for a warrant against one Mr. William De Burgh, residing at No. 6, Belmont-place, Vauxhall, upon a charge of detaining in his possession, or appropriating to his own use, a certain bill of exchange, the property of the above-named Joseph Hayne, Esq. Mr. Dyer, upon that occasion, said that he did not think the grounds laid in the statement of Mr. Bebb sufficiently strong to authorize him in issuing a warrant, particularly as it was stated that the bill had been negociated or converted.

Mr. Bebb, however, in still urging the magistrates to issue the warrant, said, that he had, the day before, made a similar application to Mr. Allen, the Magistrate, at Union-hall, within which district Mr. De Burgh resides, and that Magistrate did not at all hesitate about granting a warrant upon the statement made to him; but said that as the bill of exchange in question was given into Mr. De Burgh's possession in the parish of St. James, within the district of this office, he would advise the application to be made here.

Mr. Dyer said, that every Magistrate had a right to act upon any case of this description according to the view which his judgment dictated to him on the statement made to him: he was not of opinion that the case was of such a nature, as appeared at present, as required so harsh a proceeding as by warrant in the first instance; but he would grant a summons to require the attendance of Mr. De Burgh, to show cause why he detained this bill, and should he refuse to appear to that summons, it would then be time enough to consider about other proceedings.

A summons was accordingly issued, and Mace, the summoning officer, proceeded to No. 6, Belmont-place, Vauxhall, where, however, he had not the good fortune to find Mr. De Burgh at home; but he saw Mrs. De Burgh, who told him it was quite uncertain what time Mr. De Burgh would return home, for that he had gone a distance into the country on a shooting excursion. Mace, however, left the summons with the lady, to take the chance of its reaching Mr. De Burgh before the day on which it was returnable—yesterday.

The summons did reach Mr. De Burgh, or else Mr. De Burgh reached the summons, which answered the same purpose, for he yesterday appeared punctual to the appointed hour, accompanied by Mr. Harmer as his solicitor; and Mr. Bebb, accompanied by Colonel Fairman, was no less exact as to time and attendance.

The case having been called on before Mr. Dyer and Mr. Roe, the magistrates,

Mr. Harmer said that he attended there on the part of Mr. De Burgh, who was summoned upon some complaint about a bill of exchange, which he (Mr. Harmer) really did not understand, nor did he know whether or not the magistrates were about to try an action of trover, for it seemed something like it.

Mr. Bebb said that the question which the magistrates were called upon to decide in this case was one of a very simple nature, namely, whether or not Mr. De Burgh had a right to retain possession of a bill of exchange, which did not belong to him, and if they would not order him to deliver it up to Mr. Hayne, the proper owner. The case was,—Some months since, Mr. Hayne having had a pressing occasion for a certain sum of money, applied to his friend Colonel Fairman to know if amongst his acquaintances he could point out any person who would be able to procure case for his, Mr. Hayne's, acceptance for a given amount, for temporary accommodation. Colonel Fairman turned his eye towards Mr. De Burgh, of No. 6, Belmont-place, as a very likely person to oblige a friend in that way, and represented as much to Mr. Hayne; and accordingly an interview was had with Mr. De Burgh, and a bill of exchange was drawn upon the regular stamp, accepted by Mr. Joseph Hayne for the sum of 2000l. and handed over to Mr. De Burgh to have it sent into the market, and the necessary sum for Mr. Hayne's accommodation raised upon it. But this was not all Mr. De Burgh was to do. The bill, when delivered to Mr. De Burgh, was complete in every respect but one trifling point—namely, that it had no drawer, or at least no drawer's name to it, and this very necessary personage in bill transactions was left entirely to be supplied at the discretion of Mr. De Burgh, who was to make a drawer of whom he pleased to fill up the blank. Mr. De Burgh promised without delay to have all the needfuls done, and that the money or a great part of it should be forthcoming on a certain day. That certain day, however, and many other uncertain days, passed away without producing any of the proceeds of the bill to Mr. Hayne, and the consequence of those repeated disappointments on the part of Mr. De Burgh was, that Mr. Hayne was at length compelled to have recourse to other means and other sources to supply for him the necessary funds. He then, of course, wished to get back his 2,000l. bill out of the hands of Mr. De Burgh, and caused application to be made to that gentleman for that purpose; but notwithstanding that application had been repeated several times, Mr. De Burgh still keeps possession of the bill, and refuses to

deliver it up, and it was now for him to show by what right he detained it.

Mr. Harmer, in reply to this case, said on behalf of Mr. De Burgh, that it was one in which the Magistrates had no power whatever to interfere, for various reasons. In the first place, allowing that a bona fide bill of exchange had been detained in an illegal manner from Mr. Hayne, his proper remedy to recover it must be by an action of trover; it was not pretended on the part of Mr. Hayne, that Mr. De Burgh had negociated or converted the bill, and therefore a Magistrate had no authority to interfere; but in point of fact, Mr. Harmer said, there had been nothing of any value delivered to Mr. De Burgh; for this bill of exchange, as it was called, was of no more value, when handed over to Mr. De Burgh, than so much blank paper; it had to be sure Mr. Hayne's name written across it; but there was another partner in the concern wanted, and a very material one—a drawer. Mr. De Burgh, seeing that he could do nothing with this skeleton of a bill until he had a drawer's name to it, made himself the drawer, and of course became responsible as well as Mr. Hayne for the amount of the bill. Mr. De Burgh was, according to his promise, doing all he could to procure the supply of money for Mr. Hayne, when he was informed that Mr. Hayne had procured the necessary supply elsewhere, and that he desired to have his bill returned. Mr. De Burgh having put his name to a bill as drawer for such an amount, naturally did not wish it to go out of his possession, considering that he had as good a right to the care of it as Mr. Hayne. this, Mr. Harmer said, was the whole history of the transaction' and he trusted the Magistrate would at once dismiss the complaint,

Mr. Bebb said that he was not, although he understood so, quite clear that there was no drawer's name to the bill when given to Mr. De Burgh.

Mr. De Burgh said, there was not any, and he therefore put his own name to it.

Colonel Fairman said, that he perfectly recollected that when the bill was given to Mr. De Burgh there was a blank for a drawer's name to be provided by Mr. De Burgh.

Mr. Dyer asked Mr. Bebb if they had cause to believe, or suspect, that the defendant had negociated or converted the bill.

Mr. Bebb said that they could not say: it was impossible for them to tell.

Mr. Harmer—The fact is, you know nothing whatever about the matter: if you think you have a right to get your bill back, bring your action.

Mr. Bebb said he most certainly should do so, in the event of the magistrates not deciding on the case, which, however he contended they had authority to do, upon the grounds laid before them.

Mr. Dyer said, that when the application was made in the first instance on this subject to him by Mr. Bebb, for a warrant, he refused it, being then, from what he had heard of the case, of opinion that he had not a power to interfere. He, however, told Mr. Bebb at the time, that, he might try the experiment of a summons; and the result was, that he (Mr. Dyer) was confirmed, in the first view he took of the case, that he had no power in the matter, and that the parties complaining must seek redress, if they required it, in another quarter.

The case was then dismissed.

MARY-LA-BONNE.—Wednesday, at one o'clock, Stanley De Courcy Ireland, and Mrs. Gravett, were placed at the bar. Mr. Ireland seemed much improved in appearance, and bowed with a very gentlemanly air on entering the office. Mr. John Price attended as the prisoners' attorney.

Mr. Rawlinson asked the attorney for the prosecution what line of proceeding he contemplated.

Mr. Goring answered, he intended fully to enter into the case of Mr. Danell, cutler, of Oxford-street.

The case was then gone into. The prisoner Ireland cross-examined one of the witnesses, but nothing favourable to him was elicited.

Mr. Rawlinson considered himself bound to commit Ireland to Newgate for felony; and should also order a detainer to be lodged against him for fraud. With respect to the woman, he would only hold her to bail upon the charge of conspiracy to defraud.

Mr. Price then addressed the Magistrate at some length on the part of Ireland, and contended, that he had no power to commit Ireland for a felony; the evidence did not warrant any such presumption of constructive felony as was supposed.

Mr. Rawlinson complimented Mr. Price upon the ingenuity of his arguments, and the great attention he had paid to the interests of his client; but under all the circumstances, he declined changing the resolve, and turning to Ireland, said, "I therefore commit you to Newgate for felony."

Mr. Price then submitted that no evidence was adduced against the female, and she was entitled to her discharge.

This gave rise to a long discussion, in which

Mr. Price very skilfully and pertinaciously argued his point, but was overruled.

Some letters of her's were produced, ordering linen for the house in Gloucester-place; but the order was afterwards countermanded by her.

The prisoners were removed.

Since the last examination every possible exertion has been made to discover the "Hon. Mr. Frederick Ponsonby," the principal in the swindling transactions, and up to a late hour on Tuesday night, the officers were industriously employed in searching after him at various places in the metropolis, where they had received information from anonymous writers, he was in the habit of frequenting, and it was not until the last moment that hopes were given up, of placing him at the bar yesterday morning with his friend Mr. Ireland. The Saloon, and other day places of resort, seem to have been his constant places of visitation, but latterly he has carefully avoided them, in order to elude the vigilance of the officers, who have "looked after him" in those places without success; and it is concluded that he has escaped from England, in order to escape the punishment due to his offence. He is said to be a young man of most accomplished address and manners, and of imposing appearance, with the exception of a trifling cast in the eye. Information was received at the office in the course of the week that an individual resembling Ponsonby had sojourned to Windsor, where he had been apprehended by a sheriff's officer for debt. The officers, however, made every inquiry, but it did not turn out to be the individual.

ALARMING FIRE.—Tuesday morning, about half-past two o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at the house of Mr. Cox, baker, Fulwood's-rents, Holborn. The engines were soon on the spot, and aided by a plentiful supply of water the firemen commenced playing upon the devouring element; but, notwithstanding every exertion, it continued to rage with unabated fury for a considerable length of time.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A Coroner's Inquisition was taken on Tuesday night, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. Coroner, at the house of Mr. William Chater, the sign of the Guy Earl of Warwick, Belton-street, Long-acre, on the body of Mr. Alexander Newell, a confidential servant to Mr. White, of Broad-street, Bloomsbury, who hung himself. The Jury returned the following verdict:—"The deceased came by his death by hanging himself while labouring under a fit of temporary derangement."

STAGE COACH BURNT.—On Friday se'nnight one of the night coaches was accidentally overturned between Green-street and Canterbury, but fortunately none of the passengers were injured. The attention of the coachman being immediately directed to the horses, he did not observe that the lamp had been forced through the body of the coach without having extinguished the light, and that the lining of the coach had been so completely ignited, that the body was nearly consumed before the flames could be extinguished.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. Hose, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

GAME.—The Lovers of Game are respectfully invited to try GILBERT'S UNION SAUCE, which he has, after considerable expence, brought to that high state of perfection as must ensure the patronage of the Public, as it imparts such a rich and delicious flavour to every description of Game. GILBERT'S SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY still continues to merit the attention of the admirers of Fish.—Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand.

ELEGANT COATS, cut and made to fit in a very superior manner, from the very best Saxony cloths, from 2l. 18s. to the finest Blacks and Blues, 3l. 15s. Trowsers, 18s. to the best double-milled Cassimeres, 30s. Fashionable Waistcoats, 7s to 14s. Merchants and Captains who export the best sort of gentlemen's clothes, will do well to inspect the cloths and garments made, warranted equal to any house in London, and orders to any amount executed with the greatest dispatch. A liberal discount for ready money. Boat Cloaks, Riding, Driving, or Box Coats, in the greatest variety,
At J. ALBERT's, Tailor and Draper,
47, Fish-street Hill, Seven Doors from the Monument.

TO FAMILIES.—CLARK'S WORK on NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL TEETH will be found a valuable acquisition, on account of the useful information it conveys with respect to the Management of the Teeth and Gums, from early infancy to old age; and the most modern and improved methods of supplying the loss of Teeth and Palates.—"If the length of this article should appear to our readers disproportioned to the bulk of the book reviewed, our apology must be, that it is not our system to consider the number of the pages or of the volumes of the work before us, but the importance of the subject and the degree of useful information we may hope to communicate concerning it."—Monthly Magazine. "We think the book a very useful one, and as such we recommend it to our readers."—Literary Chronicle. To be had of the Author, at 76, Lower Grosvenor-street; and of all the Booksellers in town and country.

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES—Professor VOELKER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has opened a Gymnasium at the Riding-school of Mr. De Foutaine, Worship-street, Finsbury-square, besides that at his residence, No. 1, Union-place, New-road, near Marylebone Church. Days and hours of attendance at the former, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Seven to Nine o'clock in the Evenings; at the latter on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Seven to Nine o'clock in the morning; or on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Two to Four o'clock in the Afternoon; and also for young Gentlemen, every Morning, from Nine to Ten o'clock. Ladies are instructed, on a well adapted plan, either by the Professor himself, or by a Lady under his direction.

Further particulars, prospectuses, &c., may be had at either of the Gymnasiums.

LONDON SILK ESTABLISHMENT, 294, HIGH HOLBORN.
Prices—25 per Cent. under any Retail House in the Kingdom.

THE Proprietors, who are real Manufacturers, as well as Wholesale Dealers, announce their having made the largest purchase of Broad Silks ever made in this country. Families requiring a general supply of real French or English Ducapes, Gros-de-Naples, Sarsnets, or Lustrings, may choose from the largest Stock in England, and save at the rate of 25 pounds in every hundred. Ladies of taste desirous of purchasing Silk Cloaks may always see from One Hundred to Two Hundred, Ready Made (the most splendid in Europe), and save from 15s. to two guineas each.

☞ Rich Double Sarsnets, full three-quarters wide, are selling at 2s. a yard; and elegant Figured Gros-de-Naples at 2s. 6d. Also the rich and beautiful Cashmere Satins, for Morning Dresses, at 1s. 6d. a yard; the regular price 2s. 9d.—GRAHAM and CO.—No credit given on any account whatever.

7000 PAIR OF STOUT WARM BLANKETS FOR THE POOR; AND 5000 PAIR OF STRONG SHEETS, AT 7s. 6d. PER PAIR.

MALLCOTT AND JAMES beg to call the attention of the charitably disposed, to the above articles, and the public generally, to one of the largest Stocks of LINEN DRAPERY in the Kingdom. Strong Russia sheeting, 6½d. per yard; wide ditto, 9½d.; 5-4 wide ditto, 1s.; 7-4 Irish sheeting, 10½d.; fine ditto, 1s. 6d.; 6-4 ditto, 2s.; fine Holland ditto, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Russia sheeting, 2½ yards wide, without a seam, 10s. 6d.; fine ditto, 2s. 6d.; extra ditto, 3s.; 3 yards wide ditto, 4s. 6d., and some real Russia ditto, curiously fine, 5s. 6d.—Twenty thousand single and double damask breakfast and dinner cloths; 1500 breakfast ditto, 1s. 10d.; 1500 ditto damask, 2s. 9d.; large size, 3s. 6d.; 2000 double damask dinner ditto, 2½ yards long, 8s. 9d., worth 25s.; 1500 ditto, 3 yards long, 10s. 6d.; 1000 ditto, 4 yards long, 19s.; and some of the most beautiful Silesian ditto, 30s. to 2l. Cloths, 5, 6, and 7 yards long, in proportion; 3000 damask napkins, 7s. 6d. per dozen; fine double damask ditto, 12s.; Hambro' ditto, 16s. 6d. to 21s.; with an unbounded assortment of huckaback diaper glass cloths, and every article for family use. Marseilles quilts, 3 yards long, 15s.; counterpanes, same size, 12s. 6d.; 500 pair of large size blankets, a complete bargain: at the PANTHEON LINEN WAREHOUSE, 78, Oxford-street, exactly opposite the Pantheon.

WINTER INDISPENSABLES for the POOR, at CRAIG and D'OYLY's Family Linen Warehouse, 77, Oxford-street, not in any way connected with any other house in London.

Twenty Thousand Pair of Blankets, first size, 6s. 4d.; next size, 8s. 6d.; superior quality and extra size, 9s. 6d. the pair; good Rugs, 2s. 6d. each; extra size, 3s. 6d.; a very superior article, 4s. 6d.: Bath Cloaking, full two yards wide, 2s. 3d.; excellent, at 2s. 6d., two yards wide; Pelisse Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 5s. a yard; 892 pieces stout Calico, 7d. a yard; a fine article at 6½d.; Flannels, 8d. a yard; good yard wide Welsh and Lancashire, from 10d. to 12d.; with a great variety of other articles for charitable purposes.

Damask Napkins, 6s. 11d. a dozen; Dinner Cloths, 7s. 2d. each; Russia Sheetings, full width without a seam, 1s. 10d. a yard; Towelling, 4½d. a yard; ten boxes of the best Irish Linens ever imported; French Cambrics at a great reduction: a good assortment of Town-printed Furnitures, 1s. a yard, warranted fast colours; Linings in every shade, 6d.; Moreens, 15d. to 21d. a yard; Marseilles Quilts, three yards long, 13s. 6d; next size, 17s. 6d., worth 28s.; Counterpanes, 3s. 11d. to 12s. each; Diapers, Huckabacks, Muslins, Gros de Naples, Norwich Crapes, Family Mourning, and every other useful article in Linen-drapery, Mercery, Hosiery, &c. &c.

Country orders executed with dispatch. All letters must be post paid.

Five Thousand Imitation India Shawls, full two yards square, 2s. 11d. each.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Claret, St, Julien	48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	St. Peray, dry and spark.	72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	96s
Bucellas	36s to 42s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s		

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.

Superior Gin, 14s; Jamaica Rum, 15s; Brandy, 25s per gallon.—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis.—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cyder Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, Loudon.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

H. MOSS, PRIZE HAIR CUTTER, PERRUQUIER and PERFUMER, No. 181, Fleet-street (Two Doors from Fetter-lane), has the honour of returning thanks for the brilliant patronage conferred upon him since he commenced Business, and begs to assure the Fashionable World, that his fanciful faculties are constantly devoted to the production of new inventions in his highly important Profession. Moss's destinies are inseparably connected with fashion, and the taste displayed in his Saloon of Artificial Hair, will sufficiently distinguish him from the rank of Plebeian Coeffeurs, who having no talent of their own, are compelled to assume French names to impose upon a generous Public. Hair Cutting being now reduced to science, Ladies and Gentlemen cannot be too particular in the choice of an Artist, as London abounds with Pretenders, who only destroy what ought to be preserved and embellished; in fact they are Hostes humani Capitis. Moss personally, and with a chosen few Assistants of sterling ability, operate, and in the Art of Hair Cutting they claim and will maintain pre-eminence. Ladies Head Dresses, and all the paraphernalia of Ornamental Hair in the highest style of fashion, and of Natural Curl, are ready for the approbation of the Elegantes. And in the manufacture of Gentlemen's Perruques and Scalps (secundum naturam) Moss challenges all the world. Hair Brushes upon Moss's peculiar construction, with an assortment of what is absolutely necessary for the Hair, will render his Establishment a desideratum of paramount importance, as Fleet-street has been long destitute of respectable Coeffeurs.

BREWING UTENSILS & SEASONED CASKS, in great variety, at T. JARVIS'S, Wine Cooper and Cooper in general, No. 3, Hungerford-street, Strand, near Charing-cross, at the following Reduced Prices, viz.:—A 1 Bushel Set, with Casks, &c. 2l. 3s.; 2 do. do. do. 3l. 3s. 3 do. do. do. 4l. 4s.; 4 do. do. do. 5l. 15s.—Families waited upon to Brew their own Beer, and to Fine and Bottle Wines, with the Patent Bottling Machine, in Town and Country. Water Butts of all sizes. Bathing and Turtle Tubs Lent on Hire. Merchants supplied with all sorts of Packing Casks and Cases, at the trade prices. Casks, Pipes, and Utensils Bought or Exchanged. Pickling Tubs, oval and round, of various sizes. A set of Utensils sent to any part of the Country, by an order for payment in London. T. J. would advise all persons to take a note of this—"No. 3, Hungerford-street, three doors from the Strand."

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are particularly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street; and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's-court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Hollies-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, 1, and Yard, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Mr. Renard, 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of these Pills in Paris.

ROEBUCK IRON FOUNDRY, Stove Grate Manufactory, and general Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouse, Great Dover-road, Southwark.—CRUNDALL and HALLEN acknowledge the liberal support they have received from the Nobility and Gentry, and, in consequence of the very considerable increase of business, they have found it expedient to enlarge their premises to a great extent, which has enabled them to offer for sale a most extensive and elegant ASSORTMENT of DRAWING ROOM and other STOVES, calculated either for the mansion or the cottage, of the most superior workmanship and design to any house in the kingdom. Fenders, fire irons, and kitchen ranges on the most improved principles, and every description of furnishing ironmongery, a saving of full 30 per cent, for the approaching season. A large assortment of patent warm air stoves, ascending or descending flues, adapted for halls, offices, warehouses, and shops. Also the admirable economical patent French table lamps, in the greatest variety, diffusing a light equal to 6 wax candles, from 28s. upwards. Manufacturers of every article of fence work for parks, balconies, verandas, entrance gates, hurdles, &c., and from the extensive machinery and convenience of their premises, including the late reduction of iron, they are enabled now to offer the above considerably under in price to any house in the kingdom. Orders of any magnitude executed with promptness, by addressing a line to Crundall and Hallen, Roebuck Iron Foundry and Stove Grate Manufactory, Great Dover-road, Southwark.—N. B. Every description of castings made to order or model. Prompt payment, and no abatement.

ATKINSON'S BEAR'S GREASE—This approved article for restoring the hair, being in almost universal demand, some rival Perfumers have taken the advantage, and introduced an article of their own, got up exactly similar in pots and labels; only the importer's name is omitted. Many of these counterfeits are very deleterious, being generally a mixture of rancid animal fats, and alkaline oils. In appearance they approximate a good deal to genuine Bear's Grease, but the effect in use is diametrically opposite—they leave the hair harsh and dry, whereas genuine Bear's Grease retains its moisture a long time, leaves the hair beautifully soft and glossy, and independent of restoring the growth, is very pleasant for dressing it, as it does not dry so quick as the Huile's antiques, and is free from the unpleasant greasiness of pomatum, &c.—Sold by the Importer, James Atkinson, perfumer, 44, Gerrard-street, and by appointment by Messrs. Gattie and Pierce, 57, New Bond-street; Sanger, 150, Grange, 126, Firth, 45, Langley, 31, and Smith, 98, Oxford-street; Woodman, Piccadilly; Dobson and Mason, 38, Haymarket; Mattrass, Fleet-street; Gibbins, Fleet-market; Colley, 28, and Barber, 43, Bishopsgate-street; Montram, Burlington-arcade; Wakefield, Lamb's Conduit-street; and by most perfumers.

CAUTION.—The genuine is enclosed in a wrapper, with the importer's signature and address, price 2s. 6d, and 4s.; and in bottles, 3s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. and perfumed with Otto of Rose, extra price.

SUPERIOR FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and others. By the King's Royal Letters Patent.—Of all new introductions in Domestic Economy, none have ever met with more universal approbation than

ROBINSON's PATENT BARLEY AND PATENT GROATS; they completely supersede the use of the common Pearl Barley or Embden Grotts, a Superior Beverage being produced in Ten Minutes, and at One Half the Expense. These Nutritious Preparations have been submitted to the Medical Profession throughout the United Kingdom, and have met with the most decided approval and recommendation; in fact, many Physicians of the greatest celebrity have declared that the Patent Preparations of Barley and Groats excel all other articles in use, as a Food for Children, &c. The Patent Barley makes superior Barley Water in Ten Minutes, and is infinitely better than the common Barley for thickening Veal, Mutton, and other Broths: it is also in the highest repute for making a most delicious Pudding or Custard. The Patent Groats produce in Ten Minutes an excellent, smooth, and delicate Gruel, which, owing to the Patent mode of preparation, will never turn sour on the stomach.

Sold Retail by all respectable Druggists, Grocers, &c. throughout the Kingdom, and Wholesale by the Sole Inventor, Patentee, &c. MATTHIAS ROBINSON and Co., No. 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

*** Several imitations, under the titles of "Anti-Patent," "Prepared," &c. which are gross impositions, being daily offered to the Public, particular care should be taken to observe that the words "Robinson's Patent," the Royal Arms, and the signature of MATTS. ROBINSON, are affixed to each package, as none others are genuine.

FASHION, ELEGANCE, and ECONOMY COMBINED. Oxford-House, Furniture Magazine, 376, near Exeter 'Change, Strand. A clear saving of £25 per cent.—The Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers' Company, established May, 1821, is the only manufacturing depot in the Kingdom, where the public are allowed to select their own woods of every description, and inspect the progress of completion, thus preventing the possibility of their being deceived by the use of unseasoned coarse materials and bad workmanship. The Public are also invited to view the choice stock of Rose, Zebra, King, and other scarce woods suited to the purposes of Manufacture, and prepared for the choice of purchasers. This establishment has, since its commencement, received the sanction and support of some of the first characters in the kingdom; and the conductors will have the greatest pleasure in referring to their numerous patrons for the honour and probity of their transactions. A draftsman of taste and experience is attached to the concern, and the newest designs of modern elegant furniture always ready for inspection. The conductors beg leave to add, that their extensive means affords them facilities in the economical dispatch of orders, which no private manufacturer can equal. In proof of their determination to deserve support, they very respectfully submit the following list of low prices:—

Second class of Furniture.—Solid mahogany wardrobe, fine Spanish wood, 13l. 13s.; Drawers, from 3l. 3s. to 5l. warranted; chamber-chair, japanned in oil, at per chair, 4s. 6d.; rich carved mahogany four-post bedsteads, 4l. 4s. to 6l. 6s.; seasoned beds equally cheap; mahogany pembroke tables, 1l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.; good tent bedsteads any size, 1l. 7s.; a suite of four rich rose-wood tables, French polished, 25 guineas; French bedstead with rich haugings, lined, pole complete, 5l. 5s.; do. with palliass, mattress, 7l. 7s.; mahogany rich carved four-post bedstead, with rich town chintz, lined, silk fringe, drapery, &c. 14l. 14s.; drawing-room chairs, newest patterns, from 20s. to 30s. per chair; real rose and zebra equally cheap; couch, sofas, chaise lounges, from 5l. 5s. to 10l. 10s.; pedestal side-boards, from 8l. 8s. to 21l. and upwards; French bedsteads, japanned in oil, any size, 2l. 2s. Every article in the above trade equally cheap. Ship-tables, drawers, sofas, and sofa-bedsteads.—Goods carefully packed and shipped for any part of England or the continent.—No charge for packing.

No Fees to Coachmen and Guards.

GENERAL STAGE COACH COMPANY.—BATH AND BRISTOL DAY COACH.

The Company's Bath and Bristol New Light Post Coach, carrying Four Inside and Ten Out, leaves the WHITE BEAR, Basinghall-street, every Morning, at a Quarter past Six, and the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at Seven o'Clock, precisely. Arrives at the CHRISTOPHER INN, Bath, at Half-past Seven, and the RUMMER TAVERN, Bristol, at a Quarter-past Nine, precisely.

Route—READING, MARLBRO', CALNE, AND CHIPPENHAM.

FARES.—Inside....2l. 5s. Outside..... 1l. 1s.

Breakfast at Maidenhead, at 1s. 6d. per head, including Waiters; and Dine at the Castle Inn, Marlbro', at 3s. per Head, also including Waiters.

Also, the Company's New Light Four Inside BATH and BRISTOL NIGHT COACH, on the Principle of the Mails, every Evening from the WHITE BEAR, Basingball-st., at Half-past Four o'Clock, and from the OLD WHITE HORSE CELLAR, Piccadilly, at a Quarter-past Five precisely, through Devizes, Melksham, &c.

FARES.—Inside....1l. 18s. Outside.... 18s.

Sup at the Bear Inn, Reading, at 2s. 6d. per Head, including Waiters.

In case of any incivility being experienced by the Passengers travelling by the Company's Coaches, from Servants of the Company, it is particularly requested that prompt notification will be given to the Secretary, as it is the anxious desire of the Company to render all the convenience to the Public in their power: they will therefore feel obliged by any communication or suggestion, which, on any occasion, may be considered deserving of report.

*** A GUARD is appointed to each of the Company's Coaches. One regular pace is observed, time punctually kept, and no frivolous stoppages allowed on the road; whereby the Company's Coaches are enabled to maintain the same principle as is adopted by the Royal Mails, without the necessity of any galloping whatever.

The Directors will not be answerable for the safety of any parcel exceeding 5l. in value, unless the amount be stated when booked.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Red. Three per Cents. 83½	Bank Stock 217¾
Cons. Three per Cents. shut	Long Annuities, 20 1-16
Three and a half per Cents. 91½	India Stock,
3½ per Cents. Reduced 90⅞	India Bonds, par
Four per Cents. shut	Exch. Bills (1½d.) 6 dis.
Consols for Acc. 84⅝ ⅝ ¾ ½	

Consols commenced at 84⅝¾, and almost immediately declined to 84⅝. The failure of the Ashburton Bank, and the scarcity of money, were the causes assigned for the depression.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Saturday.

Sittings at Nisi Prius, Westminster.

CRIM. CON.—PEDLEY V. BRACH.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan stated the case to the Jury at great length. The facts are simply these:—The plaintiff is the proprietor of a shell-fish warehouse in High Holborn; the defendant was an opposite neighbour, and carried on business as a silversmith. This led to a friendly intercourse between the plaintiff and defendant, and the plaintiff's wife went out several times with the defendant, and in the month of June last it was proved that the defendant was seen to put his arm round Mrs. Pedley's neck, kiss her, and pay her several indecent attentions. To the same witness the defendant said that he was with Mrs. Pedley until three o'clock in the morning, and that "a slice off a cut loaf was never missed." Several other particulars were stated in evidence, which were of too indelicate a nature for the public eye.

Mr. Sergeant Spankie made a most lengthy reply, and attempted to turn the whole affair into ridicule.

The Jury in a few minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 350l.

Melancholy Death by Oxalic Acid.—On Tuesday morning a respectable young woman, residing at Earl's-court, Kensington, put a period to her existence, under the following melancholy circumstances:—It appears that the deceased had kept company with a young man, a market gardener, for about six months. She had spent the greater part of Monday evening in his company; they had some words, but when they parted the deceased appeared tolerably cheerful, For several weeks past she had at times been observed to be very low spirited; on Tuesday morning she again saw the young man who was paying his addresses to her; he asked her how she was, as she appeared ill? She replied she had only taken some salts; but he having a suspicion that something was wrong, asked her where she purchased them? She answered at Dr. Morris's, or Morrison's. Soon after she was heard vomiting in the washhouse. A female went to her, and asked her if she had taken any thing that had disagreed with her. She said she had only taken some salts, and which she thought was the cause of her vomiting; she asked to see her sweetheart; the young man went to her, and earnestly inquired of her what was the matter; she again repeated "that she had taken some salts, and supposed that they were not the right sort." She got much worse, and was removed from the washhouse into another room, and then, being in dreadful agony, was placed on a bed, and a surgeon sent for, who immediately attended, but just as he arrived she expired. A paper, containing a small quantity of oxalic acid, was found in her pocket, and a letter. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, at the Star and Garter, Kensington, when the above particulars were fully confirmed by the witnesses; and the surgeon stated, that the coats of the deceased's stomach were completely corroded and destroyed, so much so that he found part of them emitted on the carpet of the room in which she died. After a patient, but painful, investigation, the Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed herself by taking oxalic acid whilst labouring under temporary mental derangement."

Elopement.—A Reverend Gentleman in the neighbourhood of Halifax, who took to himself a wife only on Saturday se'nnight, has had but a short trial of the married life; his Lady eloped from him (whether in company or not we cannot tell) the Wednesday following, taking along with her, not her own maiden paraphernalia only, but also a part of the most valuable of the goods in communion.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Ordnance powder mills at Faversham, sold by auction by Stevens and Brenchley, on Friday week (lately let by Government at 510*l.*) fetched 14,560*l.* At the same time, less than three acres of garden ground sold for 1,425*l.* Three houses in the town of Faversham, and a house on Davington-hill, realized 1,950*l.*

Resurrection Men.—A young man, named John Flinn, was charged with having attempted to rob the burial-ground of a Dissenting meeting-house, in Upper Kennington-lane, Vauxhall. Some days ago three bodies were interred in this burial-ground. On Wednesday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, as the watchman was on duty, three men accosted him, saying, "Master, we want the three stiff ones (bodies) that were put into the ground a few days back. You shall have a guinea for each of them." The watchman said something expressive of his indignation, when the man observed, "Come, don't make any scruples about the business; your betters have consented before you. Why, there was the watchman that you succeeded—that fellow has got many a pound from us; come, take courage; don't be afraid, for we are the boys that will never split. The watchman, however, withstood the temptation, and rejected the bribe, declaring, that if they attempted to enter the ground, he would fire on them. The three men then walked away, greatly disappointed; but the watchman, who observed them lurking about, informed the night-constable of what had occurred. This officer and one of his men went to the ground and concealed themselves behind a tomb-stone. They had not been long concealed, before they heard a pickaxe at work; the constable and his man then sallied out with their drawn cutlasses, and the three fellows scampered across the ground; two escaped over the wall, but the prisoner, who was the third man, was taken. They had dug about a foot in depth, and on the ground was discovered a pickaxe, shovel, &c., and a large bag. The prisoner said nothing in his defence, and in default of bail was sent to prison for trial.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 2, 1825.

6th Regt. of Dragoon Guards, Cornet J. R. Hay to be Lieutenant by purchase, v. Harvey, promoted.: G. A. F. Heathcote, Gent. to be Coronet by purchase, v Hay: Troop Serjeant-Major G. Dickson to be Quartermaster, v Kerr, deceased.—19th Regt. of Foot, Ensign A. G. Moorhead to be Lieutenant by purchase, v Berkeley, promoted.—25th Ditto, Lieut. C. F. Sweeny, from 48th Foot, v Small, promoted: Lieut. J. J. Pounden, from h-p 42d Foot, v Smart, appointed to the 52d Foot; to be Lieutenants.—26th Ditto, Lieut. A. Macdonald, from h-p 92d Foot, to be Lieutenant, v G. Sinclair, who exchanges.—34th Ditto. Lieut. Hon. G. Upton, from h-p, to be Lieutenant, v C. I. Tinling, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—39th Ditto, Hospital-Assistant R. M. Davies, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon.—16th Ditto, Lieut. G. Tarwell, from h-p, v Madigan, appointed Quartermaster: Ensign F. Ingram, by purchase, v H. Stuart, promoted; to be Lieutenants: J. Davies, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, v Ingram: Lieut. J. Madigan to be Quartermaster, v W. Barefoot, who retires upon h-p: Paymaster J. Grant, from 89th Foot, to be Paymaster, v Anderson, who exchanges.—59th Ditto, Captain H. D. Courtayne, from h-p, to be Captain, v J. Doren, who exchanges.—62d Ditto, Lieut. J. H. Anstruther, from h-p, to be Lieutenant, v J. Mansell, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—64th Ditto, Ensign T. Kenyon to be Lieutenant by purchase, v Mair, promoted in the 99th Foot.—72d ditto, Lieut. T. A. Blair to be Captain by purchase, v Hall.—74th Ditto, C. Parcell, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, v Brown, appointed to the Cape Corps Cavalry.—89th Ditto, Paymaster J. J. Anderson, from 46th Foot, to be Paymaster, v Grant, who exchanges.—92d Ditto, Ensign A. D. Morrison from h-p, to be Ensign, v A. Shaw, who exchanges.—94th Ditto, Ensign J. W' Randolph to be Lieutenant by purchase, v Gilleess, appointed to the 6th Dragoons: Gentleman Cadet H. Bathurst, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, v Randolph,—Royal African Colonial Corps, E. Miller, Gent. to be Ensign, v Hartley, deceased: Assistant-Surgeon W. Ferguson to be Surgeon, v Stewart, promoted: Hospital-Assistant J. Cahill, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, v Ferguson.

Brevet.—J. F. Fulton, Esq. late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the 92d Foot, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the Continent of Europe only.

Hospital Staff.—Surgeon A. Stewart, from the Royal African Colonial Corps, to be Surgeon to the Forces, v Barry, promoted: Hospital-Mate J. C. Barker to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, v O'Reilly, deceased.—J. Thomson, Gent. v Morgan, appointed to the 55th Foot: M. J. Bramley, Gent. v Smith, appointed to the 98th Foot: M. Bardin, Gent. v O'Brien, appointed to the 28th Foot; to be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces.

Unattached.—Lieuts. C. B. Berkeley, from 91st Foot: C. Harford, from 34th Foot: J. S. Doyle, from 11th Foot: H. Stuart, from 46th Foot: J. W. Harvey, from 6th Dragoon Guards: R. Willington, from 25th Foot; to be Captains of Infantry by purchase.—Ensign P. Legh, from 46th Foot: Ensign R. F. Poore, from 19th Foot: Second Lieut. G. Mason, from 60th Foot; to be Lieutenants of Infantry by purchase.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Stansfield. Hanroyd, Migley, Yorkshire, reed-maker and Prussian blue-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

B. Bennett, jun. Dukinfield, Cheshire, scrivener. Sol. Mr. R. Capes, 9, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.

T. Hope, Darcey-Lever, Lancashire, merchant and cotton-spinner. Sol. Mr. Norris, John-street, Bedford-row.

J. Graham, jun. Brigham, Cumberland, inn-keeper and lime-burner. Sol. Mr. R. Fisher, 74, Watling-street, Cheapside.

J. Brandock, Macclesfield, silk-manufacturer. Sols. Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow Church-yard.

J. Gay, Quadrant, Regent-street, engraver and printer. Sols. Messrs. Sarel and Son, 23, Berkeley-square.

T. Phillips and I. Phillips, Fenchurch-street, boot and shoe-makers. Sols. Messrs. Nind and Cotterill, Torogmorton-street.

Sir W. Elford, baronet, J. Tingcomb, and J. W. Clarke, Plymouth, bankers. Sol. Mr. Church, 1, Great James's-street, Bedford-row.

L. Sykes and T. Bury, Bucklersbury, warehousemen. Sols. Messrs. Burra and Nield, King-street, Cheapside.

R. Coopey, Gloucester, grocer. Sol. Mr. A'Becket, 7, Golden-square.

S. Sotheby, Wellington-street, Strand, auctioneer and bookseller. Sols. Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, King's-Bench-walk. Temple.

J. Buckley, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist and cotton-manufacturer. Sols. Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, King's-Bench-walk, Temple.

D. Morris, F. Robinson, and E. Watson, Liverpool, tar and turpentine distillers. Sols. Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.

T. Swain, South Collingham, Nottinghamshire, miller. Sols. Messrs. Hall and Brownley, New Boswell-court, Carey-street.

J. Dawkins, Southampton, tailor. Sols. Messrs. Slade and Jones, 1, John-street, Bedford-row.

G. Johnson, Bristol, and H. H. Johnson, New Bond-street, Hanover-square, seal and copper-plate engravers and copper-plate-printers. Sols. Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street, Cheapside.

W. Smith, late of Broad-street, Ratcliffe, plumber, painter, and glazier. Sol. Mr. Baddeley, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

C. Dowding, Stepney-causeway, Commercial-road, cooper. Sols. Messrs. Overton and Coombe, Tokenhouse-yard.

A. Fiestal, Blackfriar's-road, merchant. Sols. Jay and Byles, 5, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn.

W. Stewart, Pall-mall, commercial agent. Sol. Mr. Popkin, Dean-street Soho-square.

W. Oliver, Hamilton-place, Battle-bridge, builder. Sols. Messrs. Green and Ashurst, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCIES.

M. Booty, Nodehill, Isle of Wight, wine merchant.—S. Cooke, Beresford-place, Dublin, coal-merchant.—I. Titley, jun. Bath, salt-refiner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

L. Crown, Sunderland, ship-builder.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Kay, Hulme, Lancashire, shopkeeper. Sols. Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.—H. and R. Davies, Hampton-Bishop, Herefordshire, corn-dealers. Sol. Mr. Robinson, Walbrook.—T. Brewster, Wade's-mill, Hertfordshire, miller. Sol. Mr. Weymouth, Chancery-lane.—N. Higgs, Duke's-row, Pimlico, brewer. Sol. Mr. Florance, Finsbury-square.—J. Schmidt, Ball-court, Cornhill, hill-broker. Sols. Messrs. Birch and Garth, Winchester-street, Broad-street.—L. Crown, Monkwearmouth-Shore, Durham, ship-builder. Sols. Messrs. Holme, Frampton, and Loftus, New-inn.—J. M. Oliver, Bishopsgate-street-within, shoemaker. Sol. Mr. Score, Tokenhouse-yard.—T. Towerson, Todholes, Cumberland, miller. Sols. Messrs. Helder, Clement's-inn.—S. Stephens, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, coffee-house-keeper. Sol. Mr. Lang, Fenchurch-street.—H. Lewis, Newport, Monmouthshire, tallow-chandler. Sol. Mr. Platt, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn.—T. Varley, Staningley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. Sols. Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.—G. Richards, St. Martin's-lane, dealer in watches. Sol. Mr. Nicholson, Percy-street, Bedford-square.—W. Horsfall, Wakefield, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant. Sols. Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.—J. Gardner, jun. Swallwell, Durham, victualler. Sol. Mr. Dunn, Prince's-street, Bank.—R. Fisher, Low Hesket, Cumberland, draper. Sols. Messrs. Helder, Clement's-inn.—J. and J. Parker, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. Sols. Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Faulkner, Bedford-row.—M. Barber, Morton-Banks, Yorkshire, malster. Sols. Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane. W. Ford, Exeter, nurseryman. Sol. Mr. Brutton, Old Broad-street.—J. Lake, Broad-street, Golden-square, tailor. Sol. Mr. Jager, King's-place, Commercial-road.—F. Phillips and W. Cutforth, Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehousemen. Sol. Mr. Phipps, Weavers'-hall.

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PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

			s.	d.
DER FREISCHUTZ. An arrangement of this Popular Opera for the Pianoforte, with Accompaniments (ad lib) for the Violincello and Flute			17	6
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SERENADES ESPANIOLA, with Accompaniment for Two Flutes (ad lib)	R. W. Evans			
No. I.—Introduction—Pastoral—Air, Spanish Dance—New Guarracha			5	0
No. II.—Introduction—Romanee—Danza de Village—Fandango			5	0

DUETS.

All Idea, Duet	Moss	3	0
Santo Oh Dio!	ditto	2	0

OVERTURES.

Cherry and Fair Star	Ware	2	6
Cinderella	ditto	2	0
Der Freischutz, with Accompaniments	Evans	3	6
Gil Blas	Moss	2	0
Il Tancredi, with Accompaniments (arranged by Evans)	Rossini	3	6
Mother Bunch	Ware	2	6

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*Di Tanti Palpiti, a Romance	R. W. Evans.		
*Let us Haste to Kelvin Grove	ditto	2	6
*My Lodging is on the Cold Grounds Fantasia and Waltz,	ditto	3	6
In My Cottage, with Vars. and Waltz	ditto	2	0

This is particularly adapted for a Juvenile Performer.

*Sicilian Melody, on which is founded the highly popular Song of "Home, Sweet Home," a Fantasia and Rondo	ditto	3	6

* Those Pieces have Accompaniments (ad lib) for the Violoncello and Flute.

Isabel, the popular Spanish Air—Vars	ditto	2	6

NEW SONGS.

	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.		
Ah! did I swear	Mr. Melrose	W. West	1	6
At Evening's close	Miss Carew	Moss	1	6
Away, those Doubts	Mr. Foster	Torri	1	6
Arrows of Love, or Beauty's bright Eyes	Mad. Vestris	W. West	2	0
And art thou, then, celestial Spirit flown	Mr Bellamy	Evans	2	0
Braw fickle Wooer	Miss Holdaway	Wordsworth	1	6
Beside the foaming dashing Wave		Evans	1	6
Come O'er the Stream	Mrs. Waylett	W. West	1	6
Deserted Cottage	ditto	ditto	1	6
Fain would I marry	ditto	ditto	1	6
My Lady hath a foolish Heart	Miss Povey	Moss	1	6
November hail Clouds	Miss Stephens	Ware	1	6
Oh, hide me from those brilliant Eyes		Jones	1	6
Oh Happy Loved Spain	Mad. Vestris	W. West	1	6
Oh, Lady, touch thy Lute again	Mr. Nelson	Nelson	1	6
Oh, 'tis Love	Mr. Pearman	Evans	2	0
Oviedo's Tow'rs	Miss Kelly	Sorr	2	0
Oh, pleasant Eyes	Mr. Pearman	Moss	1	6
Portuguese National Air		Evans	1	6
Should a pretty Spanish Lass	Miss Kelly	Moss	1	6
That Merry Peal		Poole	1	6
The Moon will flake the Sky with Light	Miss Carew	Moss	1	6
They're a muggin	Mr. Wilkinson	Pindar	1	6
What is Prayer?		Evans	1	6

This is particularly adapted for a Juvenile Performer.

Oh, she is the Lilly (Duet)	Miss Povey and Mr. Broadhurst	Moss	2	0

QUADRILLES, WALTZES, &c.

The Cadets	Ware	3	6
The Freischutz	Moss	3	0
The Royal York	Ware	3	0
The Midlothian	Evans	3	0
Les Moissonieurs.		3	0
The celebrated Pas Deux in Cherry and Fair Star		1	0

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By I. WILLIS and Co.

Who have this day published the following New Vocal Music.

NEW SONGS.	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.	s.	d.
Ah, Maria	Miss Ashe	S. C. Esq.	2	0
The Birds are singing sweet, my love	Mr. Braham	J. Braham	2	0
The Bonnie wee Wife	Miss Ashe	Mrs. Miles	2	0
Charity	Mr. Braham	W. H. Cutler	2	6
Cherry ripe (new edition)	Madame Vestris	C. E. Horn	2	0
The Death of a Soldier	Mr. Braham	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0
The Death of Byron	Mr. Smith	J. Smith	2	0
Fairy Queen	Mr. Millar	T. Millar	2	0
Flora M'Donald	Miss Stephens	M. Kelly	2	0
Forget thee	Miss Paton	Sir J. Stevenson	2	0
The Lord's Prayer (an Anthem)	Mr. Braham	Dr. Kitchener.	1	6
Love can be waked	Mr. Pearman	Ditto	2	0
La Petite Mendiante	Miss Ashe	I. Willis	2	0
The Land of the Stranger	Mr. Braham	Sir J. Stevenson	2	0
May thy lot in life be happy	Miss Tree	C. E. Horn	2	0
Morning around us is beaming	Miss Goodall	J. A. Wade, Esq	2	0
Oh hear my sweet Guitar	Mr. Horn	C. E. Horn	2	0
Oh say not 'twere a keener blow	Miss Tree	H. R. Bishop	2	0
Rule Britannia	Madame Catalani	P. Cianchettini	2	6

(A striking likeness is given of that celebrated Vocalist with this edition.)

The Rose	Mr. Sapio	G. F. Stansbury	2	0
Sereny (with Spanish words)	Miss Ashe	Signor Rugato	1	6
Such tears are bliss	Miss Stephens	J. C. Clifton	2	0
Tell me no more	Mr. Braham	J. Braham	1	6
Truth and young Romance	Mr. Sinclair	J. Sinclair	3	0
Will you with me, my loved Mary	Mr. Sapio	J. A. Wade, Esq	2	0

UPWARDS OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION OF MONEY.

JOS. DUDLEY WEBB, New State Lottery Office, 158, Strand, near Somerset House, solicits the attention of his Friends and the Public to the Drawing on NEXT TUESDAY, when the above immense sum will be distributed in the following Grand Prizes:—

4 of £30,000! 14 of £1,200! £545! £200! &c. &c.

And No Blanks, as every Ticket will receive 5l.

J. & J. SIVEWRIGHT beg to remind the Public, that Lotteries must cease with the present Drawings.

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Tickets and Shares are on Sale at J. and J. SIVEWRIGHTS' fortunate Offices, No. 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket, London.

No. 1, STRAND, next door to Northumberland House.

SWIFT & Co. respectfully inform the Public that their New Office, No. 1, Strand, is opened in consequence of the improvements now going on in that part of the Town, which will require them to quit their old Office, No. 12, Charing Cross, in a very short time. Tickets and Shares for the FOUR Grand Prizes of £30,000, and other Capitals, all to be drawn in One Day, Next TUESDAY, are on Sale at No. 1, Strand, and at Swift & Co.'s Old Offices, No. 11, Poultry, and 31, Aldgate High-street; also for the present, at 12, Charing Cross, as usual. Capitals to an immense amount have been Sold by SWIFT & Co. particularly No. 1,062, a Prize of £20,000, drawn the 18th of last Month; also 7,034, a Prize of £20,000, besides Twelve other Capitals, within a few Months.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. W. BEACALL, Surgeon Dentist, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, his peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every Operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten till Four.

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ROYAL MAILS—Holyhead, through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen and Bangor—Liverpool, through Dunchurch, Coventry, Coleshill, Lichfield, Newcastle, and Congleton—Bristol, through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, Calne, and Chippenham—Bath and Exeter, through Devizes, Melksham, Bridgewater, Wells, Taunton, and Collumpton—Exeter, Plymouth and Falmouth, through Salisbury, Blandford, and Dorchester—Manchester, through Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Ashbourne, Leeke, and Macclesfield—Birmingham (in 13 hours)—through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, and Coventry (the nearest road by 10 miles)—Carlisle and Edinburgh, through Chorley, Preston, and Garstang—Chester, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham—Kidderminster, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge—Norwich, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich—Milford Haven, through Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen—The above Mails leave every evening at half-past seven, Sundays excepted.

POST COACHES—Manchester (the Regulator) through Dunstable, Woburn, Newport, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Ashbourne, and Buxton, at a quarter before four o'clock—Holyhead (the Eclipse) in 32 hours, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock—Carlisle, Glasgow, and Edinburgh (the Regulator) through Manchester, Garstang, Kendal, Annan, and Dumfries, every evening at four o'clock—Southampton coach, through Staines, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, and Winchester, every morning, at a quarter before nine—Liverpool (the Royal Champion) in 27 hours, and driven through by four coachmen only, through Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone, and Congleton, every afternoon at half-past two o'clock—Windsor and Eton coaches daily—Manchester (Royal Defiance), in 24 hours, through Dunstable, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Cavendish Bridge, Derby, Ashbourne, Leek, Macclesfield, and Stockport every day at five—Exeter (the Regulator), through Basingstoke, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, and Honiton, every day at half-past two—Edinburgh and Glasgow (the Champion), through Newcastle, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, and Dumfries, at half-past two o'clock—Bristol (Regent), through Reading, Newbury, Marlborough, and Bath, every afteroon at a quarter before four—Birmingham (Balloon), through Stoney Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, and Stone Bridge, every afternoon at half-past five—Falmouth and Plymouth light post coaches, every afternoon at two o'clock—Weymouth and Dorchester Magnet day coach (in 15 hours), at five every morning, and from the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at a quarter before six—Coventry light four-inside post coach, every afternoon, at a quarter before six—Nottingham post coach (in 18 hours) through St. Alban's, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnel, Market Harborough, Leicester, and Loughborough, at four in the afternoon—Chester and Park-gate new coach, every morning at a quarter before eight, and evening at half-past five o'clock—Worcester coaches, through Oxford, Chipping Norton, Pershore, and Broadway, every morning at six o'clock—Warwick and Leamington Spa post coach, every evening at half-past five—Tamworth, Atherstone and Hinchley coach, every day at half-past two o'clock—Derby post coach (the Regulator), in 18 hours, through Northampton, Market Harborough, and Leicester, every day at four—Tenby, Merthyr, and Pembroke post coaches, every afternoon at four o'clock—Dudley and Stourbridge four-inside post coach, every afternoon at five—Dover coaches, through Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate, at seven every morning, and half-past six in the evening—Paris new light Diligence, by way of Dover, every morning at seven, and half-past six in the evening—Taunton, through Cross to Bridgwater, every afternoon at four o'clock, at reduced fares—Birmingham and Holyhead new and very superior day-coach (the Eclipse) through Stoney Stratford and Coventry, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Passengers have the privilege of resting one night at Birmingham, and proceeding the next morning, without additional expence: the Eclipse travels nine miles an hour, and is upon a new and improved plan of safety.—Cheltenham and Gloucester light post-coach, carries four inside, through Oxford, every evening at five—Royston and Buntingford post-coach, every afternoon at half-past two—Norwich new safety day Times post-coach (in 14 hours), and driven through by one coachman only, at five in the morning.—Cambridge Tally Ho! fast coach (in five hours), at a quarter past two o'clock every afternoon, and from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, at half-past two—Canterbury fast coach, Tally Ho! every afternoon at half-past two (in seven hours)—Brighton coaches at half-past eight, and half-past ten o'clock every morning—Milford Haven new post coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Narbeth, and Haverford West, every afternoon at four o'clock—Caravans upon springs to most parts of the kingdom.——N.B. Parcels and luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North, and to every city and manufacturing town in the kingdom. W. WATERHOUSE and Co. Proprietors.

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BIRTHS.

At Great Yarmouth, on the 27th ult the lady of Capt. R. H. Barclay, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

In Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, the wife of Nathaniel Ellison, Esq. of a daughter, still-born.

DIED.

At his brother's house, in Upper Wimpole-street, Edward Calvert, Esq.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. Lodington, relict of the Rev. J. Lodington, late Vicar of Oundle, Northamptonshire, aged 70.

On the 29th ult. in the 85th year of his age, Mr. Watkinson, father of the Rev. R. Watkinson, of Charter-house.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 32. **SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1825.** **Price 7d.**

KING'S THEATRE.—Mr. EBERS most respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that this Theatre will open on Saturday the 31st instant. The following principal dancers are en route, and will probably arrive in the course of to-morrow :—Mesdames Brocard, Evelina, Fleurot, Pauline, Rosalie, Delatre, Genevaux, Levasseur. Messieurs Coulon, Gosselin, and Theodore.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, an Operatic Drama; The CAMP; and GIOVANNI in LONDON.

Tuesday—Der Freischutz; after which (in consequence of Mr. Liston's engagement, and who will perform on Friday) the romantic drama of Faustus.

Wednesday—The Hypocrite. Dr. Cantwell, Mr. Dowton; Maw-worm, Mr. Liston; Colonel Lambert, Mr. Wallack; Charlotte, Mrs. Davison. With Love, Law, and Physic. Lubin Log, Mr. Liston; Flexible, Mr. Harley; Andrew, Mr. Knight.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Under the Management of the New Proprietors, Messrs. Terry and Yates.

MONDAY, December 19, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, (no performance on Saturday, bring Christmas Eve,) THE PILOT, or a Tale of the Sea. The Pilot, Mr. Terry. After which will be produced, for the first time, a Burletta, in one Act, called CHRISTMAS BOXES. To conclude with Success! or A Hit if You Like It.

On Monday, the 26th of December, A New Grand Christmas Pantomime. Clown, Signor Paulo.

Agent for the Private Boxes at the west end of the town, Mr. Sams, at the Royal Circulating Library, Pall Mall, opposite St. James's Palace.

Boxes, 4s.---Pit, 2s.---Gal. 1s.---Doors to open at Six, commence a Quarter before Seven.---Half-price, at Half-past Eight.---Box Office open from 10 till 4, where Places may be taken, and a Private Box had nightly, of Messrs. Campbell and Kirkham.

MASQUERADE and CARNIVAL, under the immediate direction of six Noblemen, will be given at the Argyll Rooms, on Thursday Evening, December 29. The high reputation which these Entertainments attained last year, has induced the Directors to arrange for the whole of the Masquerades to be given at the Argyll Rooms this Season, and under the sanction of the Noblemen who have honored them with their immediate patronage, a Series of Masked Fetes will be brought forward, exceeding all former occasions in brilliancy and magnificence. In appointing the first Grand Masquerade for Thursday, the 29th instant, the Directors have the pleasure to announce, that regulations have been made by which the Company will be rendered more select than hitherto, and the Nobility and Gentry are assured that Tickets will be disposed of to none but persons of Rank, Fashion, and Talent, Families of distinction who may wish to mix in the festive throng, or Ladies of "haut ton," desirous of partaking of the true spirit of the Entertainment, by assuming Characters, are also informed, that the annoyance and freedom of disorderly persons will be strictly guarded against, as Officers, in various disguises, will be stationed in the Rooms to secure ease and prevent interruption to the Masquers.

The Directors pledge themselves that the Masquerade on Thursday, the 29th instant, will be the most Select, Splendid, and Festive Entertainment ever produced, and worthy, in every respect, of the improved Taste, and the Fashion and Talent of the Metropolis.

*** For Tickets, and Boxes to view the Masquerade, apply to the Sub-Committee, who sit daily at Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket.

☞ Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT is appointed by the Directors, purveyor of the Champaigne and other Wines on the occasion.

By ORDER.—No person can be admitted without Mask and Domino.

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LONDON BANKS.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday at the Foreign Office, upon the present alarming state of public credit, and the result of the deliberations, we are happy to be assured, fully answer the expectations that have been formed by the Public upon this important subject. There were present the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. Secretary Peel, Lord Melville, Lord Bexley, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Wynn. The deliberations of the Council continued from three to five o'clock, when the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer repaired to the Treasury Chambers at Whitehall, where the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank were in waiting, to whom the Financial Ministers communicated the result of the Cabinet discussions. The importance of this interview may be inferred from the length of its duration (for it lasted upwards of an hour and an half); and we think we may safely venture to congratulate the nation upon the eventual salutary effect of the measures agreed to be adopted on this most interesting occasion.

MEETING OF HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

The Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to London Friday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, and in the course of the morning the Ministers were busily engaged with most of the Cabinet Ministers in London, and various public and official gentlemen. Messengers were dispatched in different directions, without any cessation. The consultations were held at the houses of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of the Earl of Liverpool; but principally at the latter; in fact the Noble Earl's house was in a constant state of bustle during the whole day, and probably a more important subject never occupied the attention of any Minister, especially under such extraordinary and unexpected circumstances.

At two o'clock the Earl of Harrowby, the Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, arrived in town in his travelling chariot and four, having travelled with great speed from his seat in Staffordshire. The Noble Earl alighted at the Foreign Office by the entrance in the Park, his carriage proceeding to the Noble Earl's house, in Grosvenor-square. The Noble Earl, after having had an interview with Mr. Secretary Canning for some time, went to the Earl of Liverpool's house, in Whitehall-place, and joined in the consultation with the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Melville, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Secretary Peel. The Noble Earl returned from the consultation to Mr. Secretary Canning, at the Foreign Office.

At four o'clock in the afternoon a very important meeting took place at the Earl of Liverpool's house, Whitehall, consisting of the Cabinet Ministers most conversant with Finance, viz. the Noble Earl, as First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Huskisson, Messrs. Herries and Harrison, the Secretaries to the Treasury, Mr. Secretary Peel, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, John Pearse, Esq. Samuel Thornton, Esq. and another Bank Director, some of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, S. Higham, Esq. Secretary and Comptroller General to the Commissioners. The meeting continued in deliberation till half-past five o'clock, when the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank, retired. The Cabinet Ministers and Official Gentlemen remained in consultation till near a quarter past six o'clock.

MEETING AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On Wednesday a meeting was held in a private-room in the Mansion-house, to take into consideration the existing agitation in the city, and to adopt such measures as should be deemed necessary. Only persons who had been invited to attend the meeting were admitted. The following is a copy of the letter of invitation:—

"The Lord Mayor presents compliments to ———, and by the desire of several merchants and bankers, requests the favour of his attendance at the Mansion-house, at half-past one precisely, upon urgent business connected with the present state of the city.

"Mansion-house, 11 o'clock, Dec. 14."

At two o'clock the Lord Mayor took the chair, there being then assembled about 150 of the most respectable merchants and traders in the city. Amongst others we observed, Messrs. Irving, Stephen Thornton, Baring, Bazett, Tooke, Larpent, Thompson, Macauley, Hart Davis, Rickards, Holland, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, G. Hibbert, —— Innes, M.P. Bonham, Fletcher, Alexander, M.P. Crawford, Bainbridge, Melville, Ralkes, Solly, Warre, Maclean, Gibson, Buckle, Lyall, C. Bosanquet, J. Bosanquet, Alderman Wood, Alderman Thompson, Alderman Garratt, Alderman Thorp, Alderman Atkins, T. Wilson, M.P. Longman, Hurst, Bonsor, Baldwin, and Sir C. Flower, and Sir James Shaw, &c. &c.

The Lord Mayor observed, that it was almost unnecessary to state, that the meeting had its origin in the alarm which prevailed in the city of London respecting Bankers. It would appear presumptuous in him to do more than request the serious attention of the meeting to whatever might be submitted to them. If the proceedings of an assembly derived weight from the character of the persons composing it, the result of the present meeting could not fail to be considered of importance, formed as it was of the highly respectable individuals whom he saw around him. It had been, at a late hour on the preceding night, determined that the meeting should be called. The proceeding did not originate entirely with himself; he had been guided by the advice of his brother magistrates, and other persons who were greatly respected in the city.

Mr. Yonge hoped that the projectors of the meeting were prepared to submit some resolutions to the assembly: it would, in his opinion, be a waste of time, and serve no good purpose, to enter upon the discussion of abstract principles.

The Lord Mayor stated that Mr. Wilson, the member for the city, had something to propose to the meeting.

Mr. Wilson said that he felt some diffidence in addressing the meeting, and wished that the task which had been imposed upon him had fallen into other hands. He felt, however, that as one of the representatives of the city of London, it was his duty at all times to obey the call of his fellow-citizens, and to render them all the service in his power. (Hear.) Every body must be aware of the difficulties under which the monied interest in the city of London at present laboured. It was hardly necessary that he should attempt to explain the way in which those difficulties had originated. They had their origin in an excess of riches. People found themselves a short time back overwhelmed, as it were, with money, and, as was always the case in such circumstances, did not make the most prudent use of it. Merchants and bankers were induced to lock up their money in securities, not always convertible on a sudden, and an alteration having taken place in the value of money, and certain changes in the nature of trade, in consequence of certain acts of Parliament, the present unfortunate state of things had thereby been produced. It was unnecessary to dwell upon the present unfortunate circumstances; it was sufficient to know that they were the natural result of the causes to which he had briefly alluded. The committee who had summoned the present meeting had found great difficulty in coming to any conclusion on the subject; but they had finally framed a resolution which it would be his duty to propose to the meeting for adoption. At the same time he felt it necessary to state that the committee would be most happy if any gentleman present would propose any thing which was in unison with their resolution or could be substituted for it. The resolution of the committee was perfectly simple: it would pledge no person who supported it to any particular theory. It consisted of no more than an expression of opinion that all that was now going on was for the best. The consequences of such a declaration proceeding from a meeting like the present would be most beneficial; it would convince people that more depended on themselves than on any body else. What was now chiefly to be complained of was, the want of confidence in each other which prevailed among the mercantile men. (Hear.) A more striking instance of the evils resulting from a want of confidence could not be adduced than the case of a banking-house which had lately stopped payment, although the individual at the head of the concern was as rich, or perhaps richer, than any person present, and was prepared to pay 20s. 30s. or probably 60s. in the pound. (Hear.) It was the duty of all, as members of a great community, to support one another, and by so doing confidence would be restored, and the present alarm would subside. He was happy to state that their chief magistrate had received an assurance from the Bank Directors, that they would do every thing in their power to remedy the existing evils both in the city and in the country. The hon. gentleman then read the resolution prepared by the committee, which was as follows:—

"That it having been stated to the meeting that the Directors of the Bank of England are extending their accommodation to the public, both in town and country, by every means in their power, the meeting, under all the circumstances, does not think it expedient that a public meeting should be called."

Mr. Yonge was desirous that the resolution just read by the hon. member should not be immediately proposed, because the question of the expediency of calling a public meeting would depend very much on what might be done at the present meeting. At present his opinion was against the calling of a public meeting; but before he came to a determination on the subject he wished to hear the declaration which was to be submitted to the meeting.

Mr. Wilson said, the hon. gentleman was mistaken in supposing that any declaration was to be read to the meeting. The committee, after giving the subject their fullest consideration, had determined not to draw up any declaration, because they were convinced that the principles it maintained on the facts it proclaimed would be supported by one party; they would, perhaps, be opposed by another; and that the unanimity which it was so desirable to preserve on such an occasion as the present would be destroyed.

Mr. Baring observed, that unhappily it was impossible to entertain any doubt that the state of things at present existing was as unfortunate and as pregnant with evil as it had been described to be. For his own part he had recently had little to do with business, and had not been in London for the last three months. Present circumstances, however, had made him feel that it was hardly fair, in any person connected with the city, to remain a passive spectator of the scene of distress and difficulties which surrounded him. (Applause.) If he had not attended the Committee for the purpose of assisting in drawing up resolutions to be submitted to the Meeting, it was because his mind was not made up as to the course which it would be proper to pursue—whether any thing should be done, and if any thing, what that should be—whether public interference was advisable, or whether the present evils should not be left to cure themselves. The same awkwardness which he had felt on this point had, he found, been participated in by others, and the consequence was that they were now assembled without any person being prepared to propose any thing very decisive for their adoption. What had been proposed by the member for the city was certainly consistent with truth, and calculated to do good as far as it went. There could be no doubt that it would be productive of benefit to make known the determination of the Bank Directors to act with promptitude and decision, in endeavouring to relieve the distresses which it was mainly in their power to alleviate. (Hear.) At the same time he had hoped that the merchants of London, having assembled together on such an occasion, would have put forth something like a general declaration of the substantial solidity of the banking establishments of their city, than which there were none in any place on the face of the globe which presented more real security. (Applause.) If it were true, as had been stated, that houses had been compelled to stop, which nevertheless were capable of paying 40s. or 60s. in the pound, it was a calamity which must be met by an expression of public confidence, and by acting upon that expression in a practical manner. Any person who witnessed the fever of last year might have anticipated the distresses of the present; not, certainly, to the extent to which they had proceeded, for they had gone beyond all calculation, and they were now prolonged by a panic—a mere noise and sound—which magnified the public misfortunes, and attributed to them greater importance than they merited. It was impossible that there could be two opinions on the primary cause of the present state of things, and therefore it was useless to dwell upon that part of the question. But was it proper or justifiable, that because the present misfortunes had their origin in folly and imprudence, persons should selfishly say, "It is their own fault that they suffer; let them take the consequence of their imprudence?" (Applause.) The consequences, unfortunately, fell upon those who had been perfectly innocent of the imprudence. The effects of the folly were felt by some of the most opulent and prudent among the community. (Hear, hear.) In looking at the constitution of the bankers of London, it was, he thought, impossible to entertain an unfavourable impression of any of them, because it should happen that they required assistance to enable them to carry on their transactions. Why should such a circumstance be matter of surprise, much less of alarm? Every body knew that it was the business of a banker to use the deposits which were placed in his hands, and therefore it was impossible for him to meet, at any particular moment, the claims of all his customers, although there could be no doubt of his capability to do so eventually. If a banker should say that he could at any particular day pay out of his house all that had been paid into it, he would consider him a very stupid person, and one very ignorant of his business. He knew not enough of banking concerns to undertake to determine what quantity of the money paid into his hands a banker should employ for his profit—whether it was one-third or one-fourth, he could not say—but of this he was convinced, that when in consequence of a panic—and it was a panic which prevailed at present, and nothing else—(loud cries of "hear,") a run was made upon a banker, there was no extent of sacrifice which could protect the most prudent and the most opulent. He was now speaking from his own observations, for he begged it to be understood that he had held no communication with any banker. He certainly could not undertake to say that there were not amongst the bankers who had lately failed one or two not perfectly opulent. But it was impossible for any one acquainted with the general character of the bankers of London not to be convinced that nineteen-twentieths of them were solvent, and as much deserving of public and individual confidence as any gentleman present. (Applause.) There was no city in Europe in which the banking system was founded so much on real property as in London. The great and desirable object was, to create a feeling of confidence towards persons who were deserving of it, by allowing their cash to remain in their bankers' hands. It was the timid who, by making double provision for their necessities, produced the present distresses. He, for his part, had made no provision against his banker. He had kept his account lately as it always stood; and if his banker should stop payment (of which he had not the slightest apprehension), he should be less ashamed to see the balance due to him in his books, than to have it said that he had distressed his banker by selfishly hoarding his sovereigns. (Loud applause). When it was considered that there were about 800 country banks, each drawing upon some bank in London, which, in its turn, drew upon the Bank of England, it was almost impossible to say what calamities might result from a panic, arising in most instances from ignorance, but sometimes, he was compelled to say, created by malevolence. (Hear, hear.) It was desirable, therefore, that some declaration should proceed from the principal merchants and traders of the city of London, who had been acquainted with the characters and transactions of their bankers for years, to put a stop to the present panic. (Cries of "Move.") The same thing might be done in the country in the banking districts. This course had been pursued on the occasion of the stopping of the house of Sir William Elford and Co., at Plymouth, and it had the effect of calming the minds of the timid, and thereby preventing further disasters. He anticipated the most beneficial results from a declaration proceeding from the centre—the very heart, he might say—of the kingdom, expressing entire confidence in the banking establishments, and stating that the present alarm arose from a mere chimera, and rested on no substantial foundation.

After a short conversation between the gentlemen near the Lord Mayor's chair, it was arranged that Mr. Baring, Mr. Irving, and Mr. Wilson, should retire and draw up some resolutions. Those gentlemen according left the room, and after a lapse of about 20 minutes returned with the following:—

"1. That the unprecedented embarrassments and difficulties under which the circulation of the country at present labours are mainly to be attributed to a general panic, for which there are no reasonable grounds; that this meeting has the fullest confidence in the means and substance of the banking establishments of the capital and the country, and they believe that the acting generally upon that confidence would relieve all those symptoms of distress which now show themselves in a shape so alarming to the timid, and so fatal to those who are forced to sacrifice their property to meet sudden demands upon them, which it is no imputation upon their judgment and prudence not to have expected.

"2. That it having been stated to this meeting, that the Directors of the Bank of England are occupied with the remedy for a state of things so extraordinary, this meeting will refrain from any interference with the measures of the Directors of the Bank, who, they are satisfied, will do their duty towards the public.

"3. That having the firmest confidence in the stability of the public credit of the country, we declare our determination to support it to the utmost of our power."

Mr. Irving said, it must strike every other person, as it did him, that in a country which exhibited every symptom of wealth and prosperity, a necessity should exist for such a meeting as the present. It was impossible to attribute it to any other cause than that pointed out by his honourable friend,—namely, a panic and unfounded alarm. (Hear, hear.) There could be no doubt that the prosperity of the country remained unshaken,—that the few fleeting clouds which at present darkened the else brilliant prospect, would speedily pass away. That even the best and most wealthy persons were suffering under the present pressure, could not be denied. "My honourable friend said, that solvent houses had fallen victims to the panic. That is, unfortunately, too true. I have been engaged in examining the affairs of the house of Sir Peter Pole and Co., the first which fell a victim to the panic, and can state, as the result of my examination, that after paying every claim upon them, the house possesses a surplus of 170,000l. besides the landed estates of Sir Peter Pole, and 100,000l. elsewhere." (Hear, hear.) The knowledge of this fact might have the effect of removing the anxiety which the creditors of that house must at present feel. (Hear.) He would not now do more than state, that he cordially seconded the resolutions, and trusted that they would, in some measure, alleviate the difficulties of the commercial interest. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor put the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

Mr. Alderman Atkins requested the attention of the meeting to a few observations. The house of Robert Williams, which had been compelled to stop payment in consequence of the extraordinary run upon it, was, he knew, at the present moment, capable of giving securities to the extent of half a million. (Hear, hear.) They would have been able to meet all demands, had they not been obliged to send 400,000l. to meet a run upon an establishment elsewhere. Every body who had the pleasure to be acquainted with Mr. Robert Williams knew him to be a most honourable man, and that there was none more deserving of credit. (Hear.)

A gentleman present then informed the meeting, that the house of Wentworth and Co. possessed assets abundantly sufficient to satisfy all demands upon them. (Loud applause.) Besides that, the house had been promised the greatest assistance, and it might be expected in the course of a few days to resume its payments. (Hear, hear.) One fact he would state, which was highly creditable to young Mr. Wentworth. The family estate was entailed; but Mr. Wentworth, jun. had proposed to cut off the entail, and throw all the property into the bank.

Mr. Baring then moved—

"That it is the opinion of the meeting that declarations of a similar description with the present, in the country towns, where the banking establishments may appear to deserve them, may be productive of much benefit in restoring general confidence."

Mr. Irving seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Baring and seconded by Mr. Irving, was agreed to:—

"That the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor be authorised, and he is hereby requested, to sign the above resolution on behalf of this meeting, and to allow the same to lie for signatures at the Mansion-house."

Thanks were then given to the Lord Mayor, and the meeting broke up.

PROVINCIAL BANKS.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

LEEDS, Dec. 12.—Herewith I send you a document which has been produced in consequence of the run, which has been continued on all our Banks up to this afternoon. It subsided entirely towards evening, and although some of the banks remained open an hour after the usual time, no applications for cash were made, so that we expect their troubles are at an end. The applicants for cash were chiefly those who held one, two, or three notes, which consequently produced much bustle without much effect. Even Becketts have had a share in the good things. The respectable part of the community in our town never felt any alarm concerning our banks, as it is well known they have for some time been preparing themselves for such an event as has occurred.

A document of a similar nature to this has issued from Halifax in behalf of the Banks of that place, signed by upwards of 200 inhabitants. There is also one from Wakefield, in favour of Leatham, Yew, and Trueman, of Wakefield. It is expected that the country people who attend the market may to-morrow cause some demand for cash; but we calculate that this paper will check the effervescence somewhat.

There is a run upon all the Banks in the riding more or less. It is confidently stated by some that Earl Fitzwilliam has offered to advance Wentworth's 100,000l. and that they will consequently be enabled to resume payment, but no day is named.

The following is the notice referred to in the above letter:—

"LEEDS BANK NOTES—At a numerous Meeting, held this day, at the Court House, in Leeds, Henry Hall, Esq. Mayor, in the Chair, it was unanimously resolved—That we, the undersigned, foreseeing the ruinous effects upon trade which must be produced by withdrawing from circulation the Provincial Promissory Notes, think it proper to express our entire confidence in the stability of the Leeds Banks, and our determination to take their Notes, as usual, to any amount.

[Here follow upwards of 400 signatures of the principal firms and individuals in Leeds and its vicinity.]

BRADFORD BANK.

BRADFORD, DEC. 12, 1825—We, the undersigned, are desirous to express our entire confidence in the perfect stability of the Bank of C. H. and A. Harris, of this town, and are not only ready to accept in payment any of the Notes, but offer our united guarantee for the safety and responsibility of the firm.

[Here follow the signatures of 30 firms and individuals, whose joint property is estimated to exceed one million sterling.]

From the *Manchester Mercury* of Dec. 13.

At Leeds, on Saturday morning, the panic was excessive on hearing of the failure of Messrs. Wentworth and Co.; the doors of the banking-houses were instantly besieged by those who held

any of their notes, but fortunately the London correspondents of the Leeds banks, perceiving the effects which the failure of Messrs. Wentworth and Co. would produce, had prudently sent them down large supplies, and they met every demand with the utmost promptitude, and kept open till twelve o'clock at night.

At Halifax, symptoms of a run manifested itself on Saturday, but a larger number of the most respectable commercial men signing a placard, which was generally circulated about the town, expressing their full confidence in the stability of the two banks to receive their notes in payment, the destruction of confidence was much less complete than it would otherwise have been.

From the *York Courant* of Dec. 12.

Courant Office, Monday morning, Eleven o'clock.

Messrs. Wentworth and Co's Bank.—The following particulars we think it our duty to communicate, and which must be very gratifying to the public:—

The London papers have, in some respects, exaggerated the circumstances of the case. It is a fact that Wentworth and Co. have not any other banks where notes are issued than those at York, Wakefield, and Bradford. At the other places alluded to, they have neither Branch Banks, as stated, nor any agent. It is also no less true, that the notes which have been issued by them, though stated in the London papers to be 400,000*l.* do not amount to half that sum. But the most pleasing part of the statement, which has been thus made to us, is relative to the almost certain result, viz. that the public will not lose any thing, and that the house will in a very short time be re-opened. Two of the partners are at present in London, making the requisite arrangements with the Bank of England, and individuals of the highest rank and respectability are forwarding this most honourable and desirable result.

Stoppage of Messrs. Wentworth and Co.'s Bank.—Great as the embarrassment has been in London for a long period, and also in other parts of the country, Yorkshire continued comparatively uninvolved in the consequences, till the unexpected announcement of the stoppage of the bank of Messrs. Wentworth, Chaloner, and Rishworth, on Thursday se'nnight, in the metropolis, and on Friday in this county. The shock was at the moment perfectly astounding, and persons after recollecting how the occurrence might affect themselves, involuntarily reflected upon the situation in which such an event must place the important and multifarious interests among whom the notes of that establishment formed a principal portion of the circulating medium. To estimate the extent and aggravation of panic and probable distress which so unlooked for a misfortune was calculated to create, it is necessary to bear in mind some local circumstances connected with the subject. In the vast manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, employing a population of great density, and containing, besides, a crowd of mercantile and manufacturing firms, an immense number of petty traders of all descriptions, to say nothing of the agricultural classes, there is ordinarily no currency but private bankers' notes of 1*l.* and upwards. Occasionally a few sovereigns may be met with, and there is, of course, a sufficiency of silver to render the smaller operations of business practicable. The effect, therefore, of the stoppage of Messrs. Wentworth and Co.'s establishments alone may be well conceived from the portion of the whole currency of the county which their paper formed. They had banks in York, Wakefield, and Bradford, and, besides, had houses in Leeds, Barnsley, Huddersfield, and Otley, where they weekly transacted business with their customers in these respective towns and neighbourhoods. We can say, with perfect truth, that notwithstanding the consternation and confusion necessarily resulting from such a sudden shock, the confidence on all sides in the ultimate solvency of Messrs. Wentworth and Co. has been, under the circumstances, as flattering to them as beneficial to the public. Various opinions are certainly entertained as to whether they will resume banking as heretofore or not; but in either case the prevailing impression is, that all demands upon them will sooner or later be satisfied. A fact corroborative of our statement is, that many persons in Leeds speculate largely in purchasing the outstanding notes of the bank—and that the lowest price at which we have understood them to be sold is 15s. per pound, while numbers have been bought at 17s. and even some so high as 19s. per pound note. When it is considered that the individuals mostly induced to dispose of their property so immediately after the stoppage of the bank, and before the real state of its affairs could be understood, must belong to the working classes, among whom so large a proportion of the notes circulated, it will be evident that even *they* have confidence in the resources of the establishment, or a glut of its paper would be offered for sale, and its price fall to some nominal sum. The scarcity of cash, too, in the trading community, at this moment, has a tendency to depress the price of these notes, and that, nevertheless, they maintain so high a value in the estimation of the public, as we have named, shows the actual depreciation to be but trifling.

The effect of the stoppage in the various towns in which Messrs. Wentworth's notes were circulated will appear by the following statements:—

Bradford.—In the early part of Saturday, and in the first paroxysm of alarm, notes were disposed of at a considerable reduction from their nominal value, as low in this town as 15s., and in Leeds and Huddersfield somewhat lower. Towards the afternoon of Saturday, several shopkeepers and tradespeople, probably for the most part, those who owed money to Messrs. Wentworth, exhibited papers in their windows, purporting that the notes of that company would be taken for goods; one firm received as much as 2000*l.*, and so great was the press upon those who made this offer, that their doors were besieged, and they were obliged to admit only one person at a time; and as it was better to get the full price of a note in groceries, drapery, &c. than sell it at an undervalue, this, and the handbill put forth by Messrs. Wentworth and Co. naturally had the effect of putting a stop to the sale of notes. During Saturday, there was but a partial run upon the bank of Messrs. C. H. and A. Harris and Co. On Monday it somewhat increased, as by that time the intelligence had reached the country towns, and the failure of Messrs. Dobson and Co.'s bank of Huddersfield, had also contributed to increase the panic; on the forenoon of Monday a placard was put out by the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, not only declaring their readinesss to accept the notes of Messrs. Harris, but offering their united guarantee for the stability of the firm. In this town and every where in the neighbourhood, the most pressing inconvenience has resulted from the want of any circulating medium available to the holders. Messrs. Harris having very prudently restrained the issue of their notes, there was in many quarters a perfect incapacity to pay the wages of workmen, and indeed an insurmountable impediment has been thrown in the way of almost all commercial transactions. Messrs. Wentworth and Co.'s notes we know to have in several cases within the last few days come into the market at a reduced value, not from their holders entertaining an unfavourable opinion of them, but from the mere circumstance of it being absolutely necessary to possess themselves of some available species of money.

Leeds.—The intelligence reached here on Friday evening. It quickly spread over the town like wildfire, and it was naturally anticipated that next morning a general run would commence upon the banking-houses: this expectation proved to be well-founded; upon the Union Bank the demand was great, and, indeed, upon all the Banks there was an eager demand for gold. In the market business was almost at a stand; the country people refused to take a single note in payment for their commodities; and as these constituted the circulating medium in that town, the apprehension and the temporary inconvenience were extreme. These were nothing, however, to what, under other circumstances, they might have been; for the London correspondents of the banks, foreseeing the effect which the failure of Messrs. Wentworth and Co. would produce, had prudently sent them down large supplies of cash; and they met every demand upon them with the utmost promptitude. In the course of the evening, the alertness with which their notes had been taken up, and the circumstance of their keeping their doors open beyond the usual time of closing, had the effect of greatly abating the alarm which had been felt during the earlier part of the day.

Wakefield—Here, as may naturally be supposed, the sensation created was indescribable; and not we fear without reason: the importance of the Wakefield Corn Market is well known, and the quantity of paper of Messrs. Wentworth's house, given in payment for consignments of grain, we have reason to believe is very large; an immediate fall in the grain market may be confidently anticipated. On Saturday a placard was issued at that place in the following terms:—"Apprehensive of the distress that must be brought upon this town and neighbourhood, by a total withdrawing of the local circulating medium, and being well aware that the known prudence of Leatham, Tew, and Co.'s Bank will, in the present crisis, restrain them from giving that accommodation which the public so imperiously require—we the undersigned, fully impressed with the injury that must result from the withdrawing of the circulating medium, do declare our perfect and complete confidence in the stability of Leatham, Tew, and Co.'s Bank, and do solicit them to continue this necessary accommodation to the public by the re-issue of their local notes to such an extent as their prudence may dictate; and we pledge ourselves to receive and pay the same in the regular course of business" The conduct of Messrs. Leatham and Co. has been honourable in the extreme, having transacted business on Saturday and Monday, until nine o'clock each evening, and having also met every demand in the most liberal and handsome manner, producing, we are most happy to say, a return of that public confidence which the events of the last few days had so unhappily interrupted.

Huddersfield.—From the circumstance of Messrs. Wentworth and Co. attending that town to transact business on market days, their notes were in extensive circulation, and the intelligence was received with much agitation—but was greatly aggravated from the fears entertained of the effect which might be produced upon the other Banks in that town, by the run which would certainly ensue—and these fears unhappily were too well grounded—for before eleven o'clock, Messrs. John Dobson and Son, stopped payment, and a docket was struck against them the same evening. Their debts are reported to be very heavy, and the general idea seems to be, that their affairs are in a very bad state. Some persons are of opinion that they will pay little or nothing. The failure of Messrs Dobsons will, it is feared, produce the most calamitous results among the woollen-manufacturers, many of whom must be deeply involved with them. As a commencement of the evil, a large number of workmen were discharged on Saturday night; and since there can be but little chance at present of their obtaining employment elsewhere, it is, we fear, inevitable that they must suffer great distress.

The large amount of the notes circulated by the house of Wentworth and Co. created a panic in the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield, which expanded itself in an immediate run upon the Banks in that place, viz.:—Messrs. J. W. and C. Rawson and Co.; Messrs. B. Wilson and Sons, and Mr. Shakspear G. Sikes. These banks were severely pressed on Saturday and Monday, by the small holders of notes, which continued until Tuesday afternoon, when the crowd and pressure subsided, either from the notes having been generally carried in, or the return of confidence. The windows of almost every shop in the town contained papers, offering to take the notes of the three banks above mentioned, and, on Tuesday, a hand-bill was issued, signed by the most respectable merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen, expressive of their confidence in them, and offering to receive and pay their notes as usual. There was a perfect suspension of business on Tuesday, (the market-day) the merchants, &c. being unwilling to increase the hurry of the bankers, who proved themselves fully prepared to meet every demand made upon them.

Halifax.—The consternation here was extreme; symptoms of a severe run upon both Banks speedily began to manifest themselves, and the town was in a state of great and universal commotion. A numerous body of the respectable inhabitants having, however, with great promptness sent out a placard expressive of their confidence in the stability of the two Banks, and their readiness to receive their notes, there was a considerable restoration of public confidence; the run continued notwithstanding during the whole of Monday, gradually diminishing indeed, and on Tuesday it had nearly subsided. Our latest advices represent matters as having resumed their wonted calmness; though there, as well as in the other towns of the West Riding, the embarrassment cannot but be severely felt, both as resulting from the suspension of Messrs. Wentworth's payments, and from the failure of Messrs. Dobson and Co.

When the information respecting the suspension of the Wakefield Bank arrived at Keighley, on Saturday morning, the greatest surprize and dismay were manifested by the holders of notes, issued by that firm; but the alarm was much increased when the news arrived that the Huddersfield Old Bank was in the same, if not in a worse situation; the fears entertained respecting the former Bank, however, were considerably diminished in the evening, in consequence of the favourable opinion expressed at Bradford and other places, and the cheering notice Messrs. Wentworth and Co. thought proper to publish. Handbills expressing the confidence of great numbers of wealthy individuals, in the responsibility of the Banks at Halifax, Leeds, and Bradford, arrived in the town on Monday evening. Actuated by the same motives, and with a view of imparting that confidence to the fearful in this neighbourhood, which they felt themselves, the principal gentlemen, manufacturers, shopkeepers, &c. in the town, spontaneously came forward to express their conviction of the responsibility of the Skipton Bank, and of their determination to receive them in payment as usual here; and subsequently the same subscribers circulated a similar hand bill in reference to the Bradford, Craven, and two Halifax Banks.

At the Rochdale market on Monday, (the *great* market, we believe, it is technically called) business was quite at a stand. The prices of wool, oil, &c. were almost nominal; and the commercial embarrassments of the neighbouring districts formed almost the only topic of conversation. There was, we understand, a run on the banks; but both firms are considered highly respectable; and amongst the commercial part of the community, no doubt of their solidity was entertained.

There was also, we learn, a considerable run on the Saddleworth Banks on Tuesday, but the demands upon them were regularly met.

To these accounts from our own neighbourhood, we have to add, that in more distant quarters, the difficulties and embarrassments are felt, and the suspension of Messrs. Wentworth's house has produced, or accelerated, runs to a certain extent through all the banks in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Bristol.—Two banks in this city kept an account with Sir Peter Pole; and through the failure of that house, the public attention was directed towards them; but, from their great respectability, not a surmise was indulged, but that they were duly prepared: however, to render surety doubly sure, the mail on Tuesday night brought an immense load of gold; and, what was no less singular than true, the mail actually broke down, and was detained nearly an hour beyond its time. The detention of the mail drew an immense concourse of people to witness its arrival, and the sight of the bankers' clerks carrying their golden loads, was no unpleasant view of the spectators.

This circumstance, and the knowledge (which became general) that the two banks above alluded to were not involved in the smallest degree in the embarrassment of Sir Peter Pole and Co. dissipated all alarm; and we have the satisfaction to say, that, with the exception of general sympathy, and of course due anxiety for the credit of the country, there is not the smallest fear in this city.

Dorchester Bank.—The failure of Messrs. Williams and Co.'s bank, in Birchin-lane, has occasioned a temporary suspension of payments at the Dorchester bank. The public, however, seem not to be alarmed; the credit of the Dorchester bank stands on too firm a basis to be shaken by the failure to which we have alluded, and they will resume in a few days again.—*Dorset County Chronicle*, Dec. 15.

We are sorry to add, says the same Journal, that the Winchester bank of Deane and Littlehales, which drew on Sir Peter Pole, suspended payment yesterday.

Southampton.—About a quarter of an hour before the usual time of commencing business on Monday, a bill was posted up on the door of Messrs. Kellor and Pritchard's bank, stating, that owing to the failure of Sir Peter Pole's bank, in London, they were under the necessity of suspending their payments for a few days.

The banking-house of Messrs. Miller and Co., Gravesend, commenced business again yesterday morning.—*Kent Herald*, Dec. 15.

Peterborough Bank.—On Wednesday morning, the banking-house of Messrs. Simpson and White suspended payment of their notes, but from the known respectability of the parties, every confidence is entertained that they will shortly resume business. The inhabitants of Peterborough have published a declaration of their entire reliance on the sufficiency of the other bank in that town, and in Stamford, without any actual necessity with reference to any run on the bank, a very large number of the inhabitants have published their full conviction of the sufficiency of Messrs. Eaton and Cayles, and their readiness to take the notes of the Stamford and Rutland bank in payment, as usual. The stoppage of the Northampton bank has been succeeded by that of the Kettering, Gotch and Sons, and the Wellingborough banks in the same county.—*Lincoln and Stamford Mercury.*

Plymouth Bank.—A meeting of the creditors of the above bank took place on Monday last, at the Guildhall, preparatory to the election of Assignees, which was attended by an immense crowd. Edmund Lockyer, Esq. was loudly called to take the Chair, but he declined the honour, presuming that some of the requisitionists were present; none, however, stood forward, and Henry Woollcombe, Esq. was then named unanimously, and he accepted the Chair. The Chairman then read the requisition, and expressed himself ready to hear any one present on the subject on which they were met. Ed. Lockyer, Esq. rose, and went into detail respecting the unforeseen difficulties which had arisen in working the commission obtained by Mr. Tink, which he said did not reflect the least discredit on the solicitor or petitioning creditor. A very lengthened discussion afterwards ensued, respecting the number of the assignees that should be chosen. Mr. Lockyer objected to more than three being appointed, on the score that the more numerous they were, the less efficient would be their exertions. Mr. Prance suggested that, at least, five should be nominated, and in this opinion he was joined by a number of others present. The names of the Gentlemen proposed were Edward Lockyer, Esq., H. Woollcombe, Esq., W. Prance, Esq., G. E. Browne, Esq., of Box-Hill, and Mr. E. Govett. On the shew of hands whether three or five should be the number, the sense of the meeting appeared to be in favour of five. Mr. W. S. Harris wished to prevent the great loss that would arise to the creditors, by the expence of working a commission, and wished to know if an investigation could not take place, and an assignment of the effects be made for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Jago, in reply to Mr. Harris's observation, said that a commission was indispensably necessary, and adduced the case of Messrs. Chambers, London, Bankers, when after twelve months' investigation of the accounts, they were afterwards obliged to resort to a commission although the estate was able to pay 25s. to the pound.

Windson Bank.—We are happy to state, that the Windsor Bank of Messrs. Ramsbottom and Legh continue their payments, amidst the universal confidence of the town and neighbourhood. The following declaration was circulated on Thursday:—

"We, the undersigned, having an unabated confidence in the stability of the Windsor Bank, notwithstanding the temporary suspension of payment of one of the London Agents, are ready to receive their Notes in payment as usual."

The above document was signed, in a few hours, by more than 200 of the principal gentlemen and tradesmen of Windsor and Eton.

Sheffield Bank.—At a very numerous and highly respectable meeting, held at the Town Hall, in Sheffield, Peter Spurr, Esq. in the Chair,

It was unanimously resolved, That we, the undersigned, are desirous of expressing our entire confidence in the stability of the three Sheffield Banks and the Rotherham Bank, and pledge ourselves, under any circumstances, to take their notes to any amount: our object in this Resolution being not to satisfy our own town, where the respectability of its banks is too well known and appreciated, to render such a step at all necessary; but rather to prevent alarm in the different parts of the country, where the same knowledge is not possessed.

[Here follow the names of nearly 600 inhabitants, &c.]

Placards of exactly a similar nature have been issued at Chesterfield and Loughborough Banks.

In the midst of the panic which at present so unfortunately prevails, the Bank of Messrs. Coutts and Co., has not been at all pressed upon. It is not known that a single draft has been presented for payment, which did not come in the ordinary course of business.

On Tuesday evening last, as William Maynard, a hackney-coachman, residing in Cromer-street, Gray's Inn-road, was driving a hackney-coach along Judd-street, Brunswick-square, the dickey broke down, and precipitated him to the ground, when the wheels passed over his neck. He was conveyed, apparently in a lifeless state, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he almost instantly expired. His poor aged mother, on being informed of the accident that befell her son, went immediately to see him; but before she arrived, he had expired. On her arrival at the hospital, the mournful intelligence was communicated to her, when she clasped her hands, fell down, and instantly expired.—The bodies remain at the Hospital, awaiting the Coroner's Inquest.

Murder at Birmingham.—Apprehension of Michael Ford.—This man, who is accused of the murder of Mr. Perry, at Birmingham, and who absconded from thence, has been apprehended at Liverpool. He was stepping on board a trading vessel when the police officers took him into custody.

The following melancholy affair occurred at the Western watch-house, Priory, Hastings, on Monday last:—A young man, named Bogg, a seaman in the Preventive Service, having just returned from off duty, put a period to his existence with a pistol at the entrance of a room in which his comrades were at dinner. The force of the explosion and the wadding dislocated the lower jaw, destroyed the left eye, and blew away a great portion of the unhappy man's skull: portions of the brain and its membranes were scattered in various parts of the building. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body. The unfortunate man was of a reserved and serious disposition, and had latterly been in a desponding state. Verdict—"Lunacy."

The depot of the 5th (Northumberland) Regiment of Infantry is ordered to embark, from the Isle of Wight, on board the Zephyr transport, for conveyance to Tynemouth.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

(For Promotions, see the last page.)

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

S. Bratt, Macclesfield, silk-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

R. W. G. Douglas, Woodcote, Sussex, coach-proprietor. Sol. Mr. F. F. Dally, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street.

Juliana Keily, late of St. James's-street, Westminster, dress-maker. Sols. Messrs. Cooke and Hunter, Clement's-inn New-chambers.

W. Webb, Salisbury-street, Strand, wine and brandy-merchant. Sol. Mr. F. Lock, Arundel-street, Strand.

W. C. Harwood, Crown-street, Soho, grocer and tea-dealer. Sol. Mr. B. Hardwick, 19, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

J. Olivant and W. Cooper, Queen-street, Cheapside, warehousemen. Sols. Messrs. Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square.

R. Edmeads, T. Atkins, and G. Tyrrell, Maid-lane, bankers. Sol. Mr. Wildes, 62, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

J. Carmichael, Birmingham, dealer. Sol. Mr. D. Jones, Size-lane.

J. Dyer and J. Swayne, Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, wool-staplers. Sols. Messrs. Dawes and Chatfield, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

W. Done, Talkoth-hill, Stafford, manufacturer of ribbons. Sols. Messrs. Willis, Watson, Bower, and Willis, Tokenhouse-yard.

J. Horn, Liverpool, block and pump-maker. Sol. E. Chester, Staple-inn.

T. Bird, Liverpool, broker. Sol. Mr. E. Chester, 3, Staple-inn.

J. Smith, Bristol, cabinet-maker and upholsterer. Sols. Messrs. Home, Frampton, and Loftus, 10, New-inn.

J. Murgatroyd, Halifax, cotton-manufacturer. Sols. Wiglesworth and Ridsdale, Gray's-inn-square.

E. Pinnix, Emsworth, Southampton, cattle-salesman. Sols. Messrs. Bromley, Gray's-inn-square.

C. Jarrett, Bath, hatter. Sol. S. Fisher, Queen-street, Cheapside.

J. M'Crum and E. Ainsworth, Liverpool, common-brewers. Sol. E. Chester, Staple-inn.

J. Menzies, Charles-street, Manchester-square, tailor. Sols. Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Marylebone.

W. Coleman Essex-street, Bouverie-street, victualler. Sol. Mr. Rushbury, Carthusian-street, Charterhouse-square.

J. Milnes, Huddersfield, wharfinger. Sol. W. Rixon, Jewry-street, Aldgate.

C. Todd, Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, coal-merchant. Sol. Mr. Yeuuger, John-street, America-square.

T. Deacon, Trowbridge, clothier. Sol. Mr. Templer, John-street, America-square.

E. Osbaldeston, Hertford, grocer. Sols. Tate and Johnston, Copthall-buildings.

J. Nicholas and J. Nicholas, jun. (otherwise J. Ranger), Leatherhead, Surrey, common-brewers. Sol. H. Chester, Parsonage-row, Newington-Butts.

T. Harrison, Fleet-market, victualler. Sol. Mr. Harmer, Hatton-garden.

E. Hickman, Lombard-street, bill-broker. Sols. Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square.

T. W. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. Sol. Mr. Arnott, West-street, Finsbury-circus.

W. Tovee and G. Jeapes, Peckham, builders. Sols. Overton and Coombe, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.

H. M'Guckin, Upper St. Martin's-lane, wine-merchant. Sol. Mr. Whittington, Dean-street, Finsbury-square.

H. Ochsenbein, Regent-street, silk-mercer. Sol. Mr. Yallop, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.

C. G. Cotterill, Peter's-lane, St. John-street, bacon, butter, and provision-merchant. Sols. Messrs. Nind and Cotterill, Throgmorton-street.

R. Allmond, Abingdon, Berks, grocer and cheese-factor. Sol. Mr. J. Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

E. Kenworthy and J. Bunnell, Liverpool, merchants. Sols. Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Faulkner, Bedford-row.

F. H. Rumboll, Walcot, Somerset, coach-maker. Sol. Mr. Hughes, 14, Clifford's-inn.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We really have to apologize to the parties concerned for two monstrous errors of the Press, in our last Number—in the account of the Hatfield Theatricals *it should have been, instead of* Lady Bankes

The school for rakes, *by* Lady Burke.

and our apologies are therefore due to the Lady—as also to our friend Rowland, *for inserting the name of* Miss Goward, *in the talked of marriages, instead of* Miss Goodall. *We can assure the parties nothing personal was meant, or, if so, it must have been intended by the printers, who will commit these blunders now and then, do what you will.*

Our especial thanks are due to our Correspondent for his excellent, and at this time opportune *Song of "The Bursting of the Bubbles." and we can with much pleasure direct the attention of our Readers to a perusal of it.*

The contribution of "A woman unhappy in solitude and misery," has been received, and though we do not avail ourselves of its contents, it is from no depreciation of them—the subject was forestalled last week—but we shall be most happy to hear again from her, inclosing the Masquerade, perceiving she has considerable ability—and are desirous, if she will favor us with the means of so doing, of privately *addressing her.*

We take this opportunity of recommending the Military Mountebank *to desist from the system he seems so much bent on, of interfering with us, or attempting to trace (which he never can, for at this moment his conjectures are as far from the truth as it is possible to imagine any opinion to be) the parties with whom we are connected—if he does not, he may feel assured we shall submit for the inspection of his friends, and the digestion of his little Editorship, the particulars of his extraordinary army exploits, and every precious proceeding—pecuniary and otherwise—of his hitherto scamping life.*

G. R. Easy *came too late for insertion.*

We shall take an opportunity next week of reviewing Mr. Bulwer's *interesting work on Greece, just published by* Ebers.

THE AGE.

LONDON, December 18.

The conviction entertained in our last, that the situation of the Money Market was far from having reached its crisis, has been this week realized even to a greater extent than the natural alarm in our minds had induced us to fear, and the disasters we have now to place on record exceed by many degrees those of any period in the annals of our commercial history. The view we were induced to take, in our last publication, of the general state of things, and the cause to which their desperation might solely be attributed, is more and more confirmed by reflection, and, above all, by those disclosures which the failures of the present week have necessarily made; and it is under this persuasion, that we are induced to direct the attention of our readers to the parallel position of affairs in the year 1721, and the year 1825, now closing,—first of all, that from the similitude herein presented, conviction may be brought home to the minds of the incredulous and unreflecting,—and secondly that, by a comparison of the cases, and an examination of some of the measures at that time adopted, the means may be pointed out of allaying to a certain extent those ruinous projects which have so mainly contributed to bring about the present dilemma. In consequence of the explosion of that monstrous adventure, the South Sea Scheme, and most of the bubbles to which it gave rise, public credit received a dreadful shock, and to such an extent had the general panic reached, that despatches were sent to the King, then in Germany, presenting to his Majesty the state of the nation, who immediately returned—the Parliament assembled on the 8th of December, and the general calamity, with its causes, and every possible suggestion for its removal, underwent the strictest investigation and deliberation of the senate; the scrutiny attendant on which involved the names and interests of some of the leading noblemen of the day, and the very members appointed to investigate the business. My Lord Chancellor Cooper, with the same energy which has characterized the conduct of the upright and learned Peer who now holds the seals, was the most strenuous opposer of the Joint Stock Mania which then visited the people; and, although he was unable to prevent the passing of those bills in which so much of the public money was involved, he protested against them in that memorable language, every syllable of which was prophetic, and on their eventual examination before the Lords, was eminently instrumental in disclosing the knavery by which they had been projected and at first established, and his exertions, and the perseverance of the Earl Stanhope (whose vehement defence of the Ministry from the imputations levelled at them by the Duke of Wharton, was the cause of his sudden death), Lord Carteret, and other Noblemen, finally produced the important discoveries that were made. On a minute inspection of these monstrous projects it appeared, that some of the Principal Servants of the Crown were interested, as well as many members of the Parliament, to whom large bonnisses had been presented by way of shares, with the view of retaining their services during the progress of the different bills through the two houses. 50,000l. stock *was taken by* Knight, Treasurer to the South Sea Comany, (who ran away), for the use of the Earl of Sunderland (first Lord of the Treasury), on which account he resigned his place—other fictitious stock was distributed amongst Mr. Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was expelled the House, and committed to the Tower, Mr. Secretary Craggs, and Mr. Craggs, Senior, who died of a lethargy before he underwent the censure of Government—the Directors, in the persons of Sir George Caswell, Sir John Blunt, Sir John Lambert, Sir John Fellowes, and Mr. Grigsby, were taken into custody—Sir Theodore Jansen, Mr. Sawbridge, Sir Robert Chaplain, and Mr. Eyles, were expelled their Seats, and also apprehended—and having, in obedience to the order of the House, delivered in inventories of their estates, they were confiscated by act of Parliament, towards making good the damages sustained by the Company. By a comparison of this state of things with that which now agitates the public mind, a very trifling difference will appear, as respects either the origin or the formation of these fatal visions, excepting that they are more complicated in their nature, and far more fatal in their effects; and it is on this account that we consider the dignity of the Senate, and the integrity of many persons who occupy a seat in it, so materially involved, as to demand some immediate investigation of the different schemes to which their names are affixed—for it has been by the introduction of high-sounding titles, the nominal accession of members, of Bankers and Solicitors, that the generality of the community have been induced to depart from that system of regular profit, which their industry hitherto produced, for the purpose of embarking in those momentary designs which have brought about all this ruin. If this step were immediately taken, it would lead, unpleasant as the necessity might appear, to the exposure of several persons interested with the affairs of His Majesty's Government, and whose conduct now has the appearance of perfect dishonesty—it would, furthermore, include the names of the firms, lately failed, who appear as Bankers to most of these companies, and would altogether disclose a series of manœuvres of the most disgraceful and appalling nature—but we, nevertheless, say that the immediate issue of a *scire facias* on all these barefaced bubbles, would serve as one instantaneous mode of winnowing them of all the chaff in which they are now smothered.

The merits of many of these establishments is treated of at the termination of this article; but in scrutinizing others more closely, it is impossible to overlook the fact of a Baronet, a most distinguished officer in the King's service, acting as fugleman to some of them, the accounts of which, in one or two cases, present a very serious aspect—we further see my Lord Glengall, an almost pennyless Peer, Chairman to others; Peter Moore, the Member for Coventry, Trustee or Director to five or six at least; to others, such names as a Mr. Schneider, some German *tailor*, whom one never heard of, and who proved not to be in England, a Mr. Morgan, &c. appear attached—then Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman (an absolute pauper) is Director to another; George Farren, *Esq.!* brother to the actor, resident Director to two others, at No. 70, Cornhill, and No. —, Bridge-street—resident in two different places at the same time!—and, worse than all, we have seen His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, his fat-tailed brother Lord Nugent, and my Lord Dormer *receiving a premium of 37l. on each share*, the deposits of which they had never paid up!!! If these plain facts do not open the eyes and convince the understandings of the people, let them perish. From the papers of that day we subjoin two important and apposite extracts, and most seriously direct the attention of our readers to the comparison of them with the sentiments of the present day:—

"It was the observation of a very witty knight many years ago, that the English people were something like a flight of birds at a barn door; shoot among them and kill ever so many, the rest shall return to the same place in a very little time, without any remembrance of the evil that had befallen their fellows. Thus the English, though they have had examples enough in these latter times of people ruined by engaging in projects, yet they still fall in with the next that appears. Thus, after Neal's Lottery, how many were trumped up in a year or two's time, till the Legislature itself was fain to suppress them. Some time after this, there was a new project set on foot for the prodigious improvement of small sums of money, in which they who put in, for example 5*l.* must by the proposal make above 100*l.* of it in a year's time. People never examined how they could perform this proposal; but, blind with the hopes of gain, threw their money into the Denmark-court Office in so extravagant a manner, that, if the humour could have gone on, they must have had passed through their hands in a few months half the cash of the nation. The success of this office begot many more in all parts of the town, all which ended in the ruin of many families.

"Our cunning men are now carrying on a cause very much like these that are past, but infinitely more extravagant than all of them; though I believe it will prove less detrimental than any of them, because they are already multiplied to that degree that the sharpers, *alias* projectors, are infinitely too numerous for the bubbles; since the stocks they have proposed to raise, amounts to 28,000,000*l.*; above twice as much as the current coin of the nation, nay, more than the third part of all the payments the circulation of that current coin performs in the whole kingdom."—*Original Weekly Journal.*

"The destruction of the bubbles has been a very heavy blow to many families here, and some are entirely ruined by them. There appeared the utmost consternation in Exchange Alley, the day the Act for suppressing them took place, which, because of the confusion and terror it struck among those brethren in iniquity, they called the day of judgment. It might be well indeed with many of them, if no future inquisition would be made into their conduct in this matter, though, if so, they would not wholly escape; for many of those who have been the most assiduous in drawing other poor wretches in to their ruin, have, besides their wealth, acquired an infamy they can never wipe off; and as the rage of those who have drunk deep of the delusion is at this time pretty great, the others do not seem fond of appearing too much in public for the present; they being followed with the reproaches, threats, and bitterest curses, of the poor people they have deluded to their destruction. So that if all of them escape the resentment of the populace, it must be more owing to the care of the Magistracy, than the want of will or desperation in the injured."—*London Journal.*

Having taken this general view of the state of public affairs, the melancholy task now devolves upon us of enumerating those disasters which, in our unalterable opinion, are the result of this horrible detail of both gambling and swindling, and which will be found to comprise the failure of six London, and nearly twenty Provincial Banks, in addition to those we had to place on record last week, as well as some eminent and respectable firms in other branches of trade. On Monday last Sir Peter Pole and Co. suspended their payments, and as agents to forty-four country firms, have necessarily involved some of them; and amongst those are included the two *Hinckley* Banks, of the firms of Messrs. Sansome and Co., and Messrs. Jervis and Co.—the *Leicester* Bank, of Messrs. Clarke and Co. (mentioned in our last)—the *Maidstone* Bank, of Messrs, Edmeads, Atkins, and Tyrrell—and the *Southampton* Bank, of Messrs. Kellor and Pritchard—but the notes of some of the others, still solvent, will be taken up by other agents, for we find those of the *Richmond* and *Leyburn*, the *Carlisle* and *Penrith* Banks, honored by Sir John Perring and Co.—those of the *Brecon*, by Messrs. Barnetts, Hoare, and Co.—and of the *Coventry*, by Sir R. C. Glynn and Co. This calamitous event was followed on Tuesday by the stoppage of Messrs. Williams, Burgess, and Co., and Sir Claude Scott and Co.; on Wednesday by those of Messrs. Everett, Walker, Maltby, and Co., and Sikes, Snaith, and Co.; and on Thursday by that of Sir Walter Stirling and Co., involving, in their fall, that of Messrs. John Dobson and Son, at *Huddersfield*—Messrs. Benchley and Co. at *Gravesend*—of Messrs. Morton and Co. at *Wellingborough*—the *Kingston* (Surrey) Bank—of Messrs. Gotch and Co., at *Kettering*—of Messrs. Rawlings and Co., *Bedford*—of both the Banks at *Romford*—of Messrs. Simpson and White, at *Peterborough*—of Messrs. Piper and Co., at *Dorking*—of Messrs. Searle and Co., at *Saffron Walden*—of Messrs. Hill and Son, at *Wisbeach*—of Messrs. Fisher and Son, and Messrs. Hollart and Co. of *Cambridge*—of Messrs. Walkin of *Daventry*—Messrs. Garrett and Son, of *Hereford*—and Williams and Co., at *Dorchester*. But in the mean time the notes of those country Bankers, payable at the London Banks herein detailed, but who have not suffered by the stoppage of their agents, will be negotiated by other houses, viz.: those of the *Hastings* Old Bank, and the *Reigate* Bank, by Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co.; those of the *Bridgnorth* and *Wenlock* Bank, by Grote, Prescott, and Co., of Simonds and Co. the *Reading* Bank, by Messrs. Fry and Chapman; of Seward and Co. at *Salisbury*, Messrs. Walker and Co. of *Sheffield* and *Rotherham*, and Messrs. Everett, Thring, and Co. of *Warminster* and *Wiltshire*, by Messrs. Barclay, Tritton, and Co.; of Hart, at *Uttoxeter*, by Whitmore and Co., of Dean and Littleholes at *Winchester*, by Mr. Bentel, *Angel-Court*, and of Breed's Bank at *Hastings*, at *Griffin's Wharf, Southwark.*

We are quite sure that our readers will readily pardon us for going into this long detail, because the present feverish state of the public mind requires all possible information, in order that a knowledge of the worst may effect an immediate recovery. There will be seen, in the foregoing list, the firm of Messrs. Morton, Rodick, and Co. at *Wellingborough*, the stoppage of which, it is understood, has been principally occasioned by the disappearance of Mr. Corbett, of the firm of Corbett and Co., the extensive linen

house in Friday-street, who is related to one of this firm, and who has absconded with something like 80,000*l*., entrusted to him for remittance to meet the demands of the house. We have neither limit nor time to dilate on such an action—for men's misfortunes there is the pity of all—for their crimes the pity of none.

Having herein enumerated the disasters which have happened, it behoves us to look around and contemplate the various exertions which have been made to impede the further march of ruin, and to ascertain to what extent those measures have taken effect, and how bright is the prospect thereby held out. The very extensive and respectable house of WHITTAKER, the eminent bookseller, although its payments have been temporarily suspended by the failure of an embarkation in hops, will very shortly resume them, as on an investigation of its affairs they appear to present a surplus of nearly 100,000*l*.—and in the mean time its business proceeds under the *surveillance* of trustees—while the rumour which had gained such strong ground of the stoppage of Mr. HAMLET, the great silversmith, is without the slightest shadow of truth—indeed we were loth to believe, though bound to entertain the question, that a person so very rich as this gentleman, could be involved in the distress that surrounds others. In addition to these points, the house of Sir CLAUDE SCOTT and Co., agreeably to their announcement, has recommenced its payments, and the confidence in their stability is completely restored, while, on an investigation of their accounts and general affairs, it appears that Sir PETER POLE and Co., after paying every body twenty shillings in the pound, will have a surplus of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS on the partnership books, besides *large landed estates*, and ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS in the private property of the partners—and in Mr. WILLIAMS's case there are no less than five hundred thousand pounds in solid securities, and in his landed property—while it appears by meetings of the friends of Messrs. SIKES, SNAITH, and Co. and Messrs. EVERETT, WALKER, and Co. that the most favourable results may be anticipated from the state of their concernments. In the meantime it will be seen, by a reference to our other columns, that meetings have been held in London and the Provinces, to adopt those decisive measures that may restore public confidence, and produce once again their wonted tranquillity to the people's minds; declarations have been issued throughout the country, confirmatory of the solvency of the bankers in the different towns, in pursuance of the example set, under the auspices of the LORD MAYOR, on Wednesday last, at the Mansion House; while a much more important and decisive step has been taken by the BANK, for the LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL have met in deliberation, and in a subsequent interview with some of the Directors and Lord LIVERPOOL, their resolution of circulating one pound and two pound Bank-notes, for the more particular relief of Country Bankers, was submitted to his Lordship, and received his entire concurrence. By such prompt and decisive steps as these a partial relief has been effected, and some degree of that panic, which so lately prevailed, has subsided, although it was quite impossible to suppose its advantages can be otherwise than progressive; the blow has been too awful to admit of immediate recovery, but we feel that all which could be done *has* BEEN DONE; and in the same degree that we felt last week assured of the danger which was then impending, so are we now confident that danger has reached its zenith, and that a very few days will produce, in breasts the most agitated, a desirable and salutary relief. We cannot terminate these remarks without a comment on the disgraceful conduct of the *Times* particularly, which, in addition to the inflaming the public mind, at the onset, by inflated reports and false assertions, has positively stated the failure of some banks at *Cambridge* and elsewhere, a thousand times more solvent than the Cockney concern in Printing-house-yard; and at the same time on the disgraceful rumours relative to the security of Messrs. DIXON and Co. (whose very proper letter appears in our paper of this day) as well as the safety of other equally established houses. These statements are the fabrication of that horde of villains who, in the first place, projected those delusions, which led to all the mischief herein treated of, and who, now the madness they projected recoils on themselves, are endeavouring to shake the solidity of men of real property, with a view to equalize their own infamy and poverty.

It will not be necessary at present to enlarge upon the subject, and we shall therefore dismiss one part of it by celebrating in a SONG, to the very *appropriate* tune of "*Over the water to* CHARLIE," some of the machinations, in the dissemination of which the intellects of a very considerable portion of our countrymen have been so long and so unfortunately engaged:—

THE BURSTING OF THE BUBBLES.

"The earth hath *bubbles*, as the water has,
"And THESE *are of them.*" MACBETH.

AIR—*Over the water to Charlie.*

The nation, at large, for a twelvemonth or more,
Has daily been blowing a bubble,
And now they are *blown*, and the mania is o'er,
They all have a *squeak* for their trouble.

So we'll furnish a number in which will be shewn
The objects for which they've been thirsting,
That people may see, when a bubble is blown,
It's the probable cause of its bursting.

A scheme of some divers stock-jobbers they call
The "Vigo Bay Company," *divers*,
Was formed, and to *raise up* SOME MONEY, was all
The aim of these precious contrivers.
Of every gull you will pick from the heap,
Sea GULLS the most common, they say, are,
And they'll find that the gold which they think in the deep,
Is a devilish deal *deeper* than they are.

An "Hibernian Hemp and Flax Company," too,
Mr. Alderman WOOD's party went for,
But they *twisted* the money subscribed by a few,
To a purpose it never was meant for.
So all that's now left to fulfil any hope
Entertained by its mighty projectors,
Is just hemp enough for entwining a rope
To *hang up* THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS!

A "London Fish Company" early was schemed,
To deluge our river with slaughter,
But it soon was made manifest each member seemed
In the business, "a fish out of water."
When, therefore, 'twas found that all which they *caught*
Were some GUDGEONS, some FLATS, and some flounders,
They abandoned the plan, lest it e'er should be thought
That the far greatest *flats* were its founders.

A "Gwennappe Mining Company" then was soon framed,
Considered a fine speculation—
And when a Director, Lord NUGENT, was named,
It, at least, had a *famous* FOUNDATION.
But BOTTOM resigned, and began to complain,
When he found he could get nothing by it,
And though COOKE swore the Mine was abounding in vein,
'Twas *in vain* that they asked him to try it.

The "Stannary"—"Mexican"—"Cobalt"—and then
The "Tywarnhale Association,"
Were got up and headed with names of some men,
Who pass for "the LORDS of Creation."
But DORMER and others thought fit to resign,
And so of the *load* were divested,
As their weal could not thrive by the *wheel* of a mine
Which so long "on its *oars* had rested."

An "Imperial Distillery" then was the plan,
And nothing could promise much fairer,
For it seems that *all spirits* they *rectify* can,
But those of each principal Sharer!
Though the shares are as low as a half-crown, d'ye see,
If some for a few of them hanker,
Let them know—PETER MOORE is a leading TRUSTEE—
And WILLIAMS, just failed, is the BANKER!

An "Imperial Foreign Wine Company" next
Was immediately agitated,
And every subscriber was monstrously vexed
If the scheme was the least underrated.
But at last all the Sharers as *butts* seemed to shine,
And what was considered more funny,
Notwithstanding they managed to pipe all their wine,
They'd to *pipe* and to *whine* for their money.

Then a "Dyeing and Printing" concern was prepared,
With one RICHARD TAYLOR, Director;
But *the* RICHARD TAYLOR, in *Shoe-lane*, declared
'Twas the *type* of some needy projector!
And he further observed, to banish the fears
Of his friends, and to render them pleasant,
Though he'd been in the "Printing" for several years,
He'd no thoughts of *dying* at present.

Then the "Bognor and Aldwick Improvement" as well,
Director—the *rich* Col. FAIRMAN!!
The "British Fish Company," too, cut a swell,
With *Dicky* GLENGALL as the CHAIRMAN!
But the hopes of the first were *built on the* SANDS,
As the *Call* of its Bankers each day meant;
And the funds of the last were in EVERETTS' hands,
Who, last Tuesday morning, stopped payment!

The "British Discovery" then took the field,
To discover the *genius* of BRITAIN,
And, amongst other bright ones, which long were concealed,
The old DUKE of GORDON it hit on!!
After many *inventions*, it seemed to the view
Of these stock-jobbing mania imbibers,
That the plan of the company never would do—
At least only *do*—the Subscribers.

The "Steam Washing Company" followed next day,
To scrub for their lives; but the sole thing
The *Scrubs* who compose it now wish, is, that they
Could *wash themselves clean* of the whole thing!
The "National Stone Way" immediately rose,
Projected by FRY and Co., Quakers;
But it seems there are many more *quakers* 'mongst those
Who appear as its grand undertakers!

"Arigna Iron and Coal" then appeared,
But little now left to divide is,
Of all the pounds paid, as it's very much feared,
TWENTY THOUSAND at least misapplied is.
For CONGREVE, M'LEAN, Mr. BENT, and the rest,
Were *bent* on enriching their pockets,
And therefore the bubble *went off*, like the best
Of Sir WILLIAM's combustible rockets.

The "Patent Salt Company" then was designed
To take in the foolish and fickle—
Who, at least to *preserve* themselves, made up their mind,
But see they are now in a *pickle*.
A "Burial Company" came, but it went
A great hurry-skurry off in,
For its subject was *grave*, and it clearly was meant
To give all the people *a coughing*!

There was many a LOAN scheme appeared upon town,
The "Manchester," "Chili," and "Shipping,"
Which then, as has since been the case, soon *went down*
With those who had ventured a dip in.
So the sharers now wish, when their fate they deplore,
And tell you their pitiful story,
They had, as the song says upon Sir JOHN MOORE,
Just "left them *a-lone* in their glory!"

By wholesale and retail, each day came a lot,
The "Paper," the "Tea," and the "Gas-light,"
Whose Trustees no substance but *paper* have got,
In any which this moment has light.
But we've furnished enough, and by them 'twill be shewn
The objects for which they've been thirsting,
And the people may see now each bubble is *blown*,
'Tis the probable cause of its BURSTING!

Sir Wm. Curtis has been confined to the house, and partially to his bed for several days, at his Marine Villa at Ramsgate, in consequence of a violent inflammation of the lungs *and chest*; but it gives us sincere pleasure to state, that the highly-respected Baronet is fast recovering from this severe attack.—*Morning Paper.*

It gives us still greater pleasure to be enabled to state, especially at this particular moment, that the pain in the worthy Baronet's chest does not arise from his experiencing any difficulty *in raising the wind!*

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS!

BEAU versus DANDY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CALAIS.

A droll circumstance occurred here lately, which has occasioned much merriment among us emigrants. An English lady and gentleman lately arrived here, who had scarcely landed on the pier, when they were met by one of our exiles of fashion, whom the new comer rather uncercmoniously and ill-timedly reminded of a debt. The beau, undaunted by the attack of his brother dandy, with great *sang froid*, addressed him in the following words:—"Why, Jemmy, how can you say I am in your debt? Did I not introduce you into a class of society, in which, but for me, you never would have been suffered to appear? Did I not notice you, in the presence of Royalty, in Pall Mall? take you by the hand; nay call you familiarly 'Jemmy,' before guardsmen and elegantes, to give you importance in the world? Surely these kind offices were cheap at the few hundreds I condescended to borrow from you; but to cut the matter short, *fork out* two hundreds more, cry *quits*, and I will engage to make your *cara sposa* as fashionable and distinguished at Calais and Boulogne, as I did yourself in the circles of St. James's." This address being uttered on the quay, was heard by many, and the effect was irresistible. Poor Jemmy sneaked off to *Quillac's*, without any repetition of his demand, and proceeded the same evening to Paris.—*Morning Post*, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Our fashionable readers will easily recognise Mr. BRUMMELL and JEMMY BRADSHAW, as the heroes of this rencontre.

A MATTER OF OPINION.

Captain FORBES was remarking how hard was his lot,
That his Theatre had into *Chancery* got;
As it would have been better for both, if his head,
In CONST's firm opinion, *had got* THERE *instead!*

THEATRICALS.

The cause which operates against our devoting much space to this department of our journal has, we fear, operated against the persons mostly concerned therein, turning their traffic to any good account—for the public mind seems just now too much occupied on one point, to admit of much diversion from it. We have been to the theatres, however, nightly; but we must, for the cause herein mentioned, be brief on wh we have seen. The *Three Strangers* at Covent Garden are likely to remain so—the drama is a very bad one—deficient in every point but some well-written dialogue, and only saved from thorough damnation, by the matchless acting of CHARLES KEMBLE in the last act, and just rendered bearable, in the earlier parts, by the able performance of WARDE. Beyond this, and a terrible mess of the part of *Susanna* by Madame V— (as BALL HUGHES calls VESTRIS), on Tuesday last, nothing important has occurred—the music of MOZART is beyond the reach of this lady, who is avowedly a bad musician; and if she does at any time depart from its adoption, it should be in something she *can* sing:—a hint to her will suffice—at least we hope so.

Miss KELLY appeared last evening in a new piece entitled *Leocadea*, from the muse of Mr. BARHAM LIVIUS, but we shall reserve a corner next week to say a few words on the excellent acting therein of this most enchanting performer.

A very amusing piece by PLANCHE, has appeared at the *Adelphi*, entitled SUCCESS, and fully entitled to all the *success* it has met with. The follies of the day are very humourously and dextrously hit off, while the exertions of the author are rendered doubly telling by those of the performers. The appearance of TERRY in his own exclusive copyright of *Mephostophiles*, aided by the performance of Mrs. FITZWILLIAM, and the introduction, behind the scenes, of BISHOP's beautiful ballad of *Come Love to me*, was effective in the extreme, and at the same time the imitations of YATES and REEVE, and the identity of T. P. COOKE, made the thing complete. They have an excellent farce here yclept the *Young Widow*, and those who are desirous of seeing one of the best bits of acting of the kind, now on the stage, will find it in the *Splash* of WRENCH—and viewing the concern altogether, we cannot avoid congratulating both the public and the managers of this agreeable place of entertainment, the one for providing amusements so worthy of patronage, and the other for manifesting a due spirit and liberality by properly patronizing them. They are FULL nightly, and we wish them no better fun.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 5—The great changes which sometimes take place among the Ministers of Europe often afford a key to the politics of the day, and it is not surprising that people are at this moment very attentive to what takes place in the higher branches of the Administration of different Governments. Prussia has now at the head of its War Department Field Marshal Gneisenau, the same who was the chief of the staff of the Prussian army in 1814 and 1815, of whom it was said at that time, that he was *general of the officers* of that army, and Blucher *general of the soldiers*. The King of Prussia has also appointed him Minister for Foreign Affairs, a nomination which perfectly shews the character of the Prussian Government.

In Austria, the celebrated Count Bellegarde, Chief of the War Department, who, during the Imperial Government in France, was long charged with that immense burden, has been allowed to retire, and his successor is the Prince of Hohenlohe Hechingen, who is said to be an intimate friend of Prince Metternich. What especially exercises the sagacity of observers is, the removal of Prince Esterhazy from London to Paris, and his being succeeded by Count Apponyi, who has long been at Rome, and was lately sent by Prince Metternich on a mission to Naples. It excites surprise that Prince Esterhazy, who is fond of London, and enjoys the favour of George the Fourth, and who has much exerted himself to retain the Embassy at London, should be obliged to give up the post which he prefers. It is affirmed that Prince Metternich feels the necessity of leaving at Paris a great Nobleman, who, being very opulent, might live on a splendid footing; and being initiated in the diplomacy of the British Government, might, on occasion, be employed between London and Paris. As for Count Apponyi, he unites all the qualifications of a powerful Nobleman and an experienced Statesman—he enjoys besides the friendship of the Cardinal Secretary of State at Rome, and may thus intervene with effect in the affairs of the Catholics in Ireland, in which Leo XII. is said to have solicited the support of Austria. This latter circumstance explains how Count Apponyi, after being employed in secondary missions, has been raised at once to the first Embassy in Europe. In fact, Austria could not find a person better calculated to fill such a post, in delicate circumstances, and at a moment when the policy of Rome acts such a great part in the diplomacy of Europe.

ROME, Nov. 26.—PARTICULARS OF THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE TWO CARBONARI.—Seldom have two culprits beheld the approach of death, or its appalling apparatus, with greater indifference or intrepidity. To the very last moment both most obstinately refused to admit their criminality, or to receive the pious assistance of the ecclesiastics, who are employed for the purpose of preparing condemned criminals for eternity. Targhini was the first to be brought out. He walked to the scaffold with a firm step and unchanging countenance, exclaiming to the populace, that he "died a Carbonaro, without crime." When upon the fatal platform, he began to repeat similar declarations to the spectators, but the drums were ordered to beat a roll. His associate followed, evincing, if possible, still greater contempt of death. Upon ascending the scaffold he perceived his associate's blood, and actually compelled the executioner to cleanse the spot, "as he was about to make use of it." Even when his neck was confined for the purpose of receiving the final stroke, and the Priest was exhorting the mob to pray for his being even at that moment visited by compunction, he vociferously refused their intercessions, and actually clamoured for the descent of the axe. This obduracy or resoluteness has caused a considerable ferment among the pious as well as many others in Rome. As these men had rejected the spiritual aid of the Church, Christian burial has been denied to their remains. They have been buried outside the Porta del Popolo, near the overhanging wall at the entrance of the villa Borghesa, and their graves filled with quick lime. It is said, however, that on the second morning afterwards, two laurel crowns, and a quantity of white flowers, were found upon their graves. A most inflammatory placard, allusive to these wretches and the Government, is said to have been found on a wall near the church of our Lady de Monti, on the morning of the 26th.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 25.—The Assembly to be given yesterday evening by her Majesty the Queen was prevented by an unfortunate circumstance. Just as her Majesty was coming from her private apartments, the little Theatre was observed to be on fire. Happily it was not very full, so that the audience all escaped unhurt. All efforts to check the progress of the flames were in vain. The great Opera House which adjoins the little Theatre was for a time in great danger, but was saved by the exertions of the firemen, encouraged by the presence of his Majesty and the Crown Prince, who were on the spot all night. The loss is considerable. A workman belonging to the Theatre and two female servants perished in the flames.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IRELAND.—A most barbarous murder has been committed (and for the honour of the North of Ireland, we lament its occurrence) in the town of Hillsborough. It appears that on Monday night last, Mrs. Stott, a most respectable Quaker lady, and her servant, were murdered by some persons unknown, and that the neighbours knew nothing of the horrible transaction until Wednesday, when, it is said, the plaintive lowings of a cow attracted the attention of some people, who got into the house, and there found Mrs. Stott lying dead at the parlour door, mangled in a most merciless manner, and the servant maid lying dead in the kitchen, with all the marks of the most barbarous treatment. It would seem as if the poor maid made a great struggle with the cowardly murderer. Her hair was torn and strewed over the kitchen. The dwelling-house was considerably in the rear of the shop, which accounts for the silence with which the horribly disgusting enormity was perpetrated. We understand there are three persons apprehended on suspicion.—*Irishman.*

SCOTLAND.—A dreadful homicide was perpetrated on Monday night at Barrowfield-road, in the house of a cotton-spinner, of the name of Thos. M'Gowan, who, being discharged from Barrowfield mill at the time he was mentioned in Kean's confession, lately took up a public-house in that vicinity, which was the general rendezvous of the cotton-spinners. A raffle was held in the house on Monday evening, for the purpose of enabling an old spinner to make up his rent. A number of persons were consequently collected, among them several females. The raffle was succeeded by a dance. There were several companies in the house, and Charles Campbell, who is charged with the crime, had been drinking with some companions. A person of the name of John Orr, a cotton-spinner, came into the house about ten o'clock, with Sarah M'Vica, Campbell's wife. He had gone to her father's house, and though she was in her shift, he had advised her to dress and go to the dance. Orr took her up to dance a reel, and Campbell took another partner, not knowing his own wife was there. In dancing the reel, Campbell saw his wife, and patted her on the side of the head, and they spoke a few words to each other. After the reel was over, Orr and some others retired into a back room to have some whisky. When Campbell went into the room, he saw his wife sitting on the knee of Daniel Orr, brother to John a ove-mentioned, both brothers being unemployed spinners, when he said it would be as proper for her to be sitting on his knee. She replied, "you have got nothing to do with me, go to your wife and family at Johnstone." Campbell denied this, and said, it was only a girl who had a child to him there. On this, he made two plunges at his wife with a knife, but was prevented doing her any harm. Some more high words having passed between them, while she kept sitting on the opposite side of the table, he watched the opportunity, and rising up, plunged the knife into her breast. She immediately rose, and screamed, "Get a doctor, for I am gone." She ran from the back room through the kitchen, holding her breast with her two hands, the blood streaming from it. She reached the pavement, but almost instantly fell. She was carried inside the shop opposite the counter, till medical assistance could be procured; the blood was spouting from her bosom, and flowing through the house. She cried, "I am gone; God be merciful to my soul." Dr. Callaghan was called, and requested that she should be removed to an inner room. There were several persons standing around her, some of whom lifted her up, took her into a room, and laid her on the floor. Dr. Callaghan saw clear arterial blood a few jets spring from the wound. A finger being placed on the wound, the bleeding ceased externally. The wound was situated in the front of the neck, immediately above the sternum or breast bone, and was about half an inch in length. The deceased spoke once or twice, but indistinctly; particularly she asked for drink, which was given her by the landlord. She wrought violently with her arms, which were held by some persons present, while Dr. Callaghan examined the wound. Every symptom of death was fast approaching. The pupil of the eye was dilated, the pulsation was imperceptible, the countenance was cadaverous, and the lower jaw fell. It might have been about 15 minutes from the time the Doctor first saw her till life was extinct. On the fatal deed being perpetrated, some of Campbell's companions let him out by the back-door. The toll-keeper of Barrowfield very properly watched at the close till he came out, when he seized him and thrust him into the house. He had to step over his wife's bleeding body into M'Gowan's house. A party of the Calton patrole arrived and took him to the office about one o'clock on Tuesday morning. The deceased was a good-looking young woman, aged eighteen years; Campbell seems to be about thirty. He appeared to be drunk when taken to the Calton Police-office. He slept on the floor, and when he awoke in the morning did not appear to know what he had done, and when informed that he had killed his wife, he wrung his hands and tore his hair, and said he had murdered the best of women: "We will not be long separate; I hope we shall meet in heaven. I will put an end to my own existence; you will never see me executed—(He said this several times)—I wish I had a dagger, I would put it into my breast;—where are you, my dear Sally; where are you, Sally? many a happy hour we have had together; you are gone, and I shall soon be with you. I have sent her to eternity in an unprepared state, and I must expect to lose my life as I have taken hers;" and striking his forehead with his hands, cried out in a distracted manner, "Oh, that the Lord may impute her sins to me, as I was the occasion of her untimely end." While they were conveying him from the Police-office to jail, he said to those around, "Farewell, I shall never see you more." He was one of the principal leaders in the Spinner's combination, and wrote letters for them. He had been married to the deceased about a year.—*Glasgow Chronicle,*

THE ARMY.

A detachment belonging to the 74th Regiment of Foot has arrived on board the Arab transport, at Portsmouth, from Halifax, and is ordered to Chatham, for the purpose of proceeding from thence to Edinburgh, to join the depot of that corps, which is at present stationed there.

The depot of the 42d (Royal Highland) Regiment of Infantry has arrived, on board the Susan transport, at Edinburgh, from Cork, where it is to be stationed.

The depot of the 91st (Argyllshire) Regiment of Foot has received orders to march from Edinburgh to Perth, where it is, for the present, to be stationed.

NAVY.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 10.—On Saturday his Majesty's ship Glasgow, 50, Capt. Hon. J. W. Maude, returned from Cronstadt, having landed there the Right Hon. Lord Strangford, who reached the Russian capital on the 16th ult. On Monday the Dotterel, 18, Captain Edwards, arrived from Woolwich, fitted for the North American station. On Tuesday the Dromedary arrived from Woolwich with 300 convicts, bound to Bermuda, intending to embark 100 from the hulks at this place; they are to be employed in improving the port and arsenal there.

On Thursday the Superb, 78, Captain Sir Thomas Staines, Bart., K.C.B., came into the harbour to be paid off, all standing; she will be recommissioned by Captain Henry Hill.—The Glasgow is put under orders to proceed to the Lisbon station, to relieve the Tribune, Capt. Guion, and will sail early next week.—The Spartiate is to be paid off and laid up in ordinary; such of her crew as have not served the usual period, will be distributed among the guardships at this port, and the remainder will be discharged.—The Harlequin, 18, Captain James Scott, is going to the West India station. The Surveying ship Mastiff, Capt. Copeland, will sail shortly for the Mediterranean.—The Royal Oak, Lieut. Allison, will sail in a few days for Bermuda, taking out Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hilgrove Turner, K.C.B. Governor of that Island, family, and suite.—Remain at Spithead, Glasgow, Harlequin, Dotterel, and Dromedary.

On Monday the Jasper, 10, Captain C. H. Fremantle, put into Falmouth with contrary winds, charged with dispatches from Mexico. She left Vera Cruz the 6th of October, and soon after fell in with the Mexican squadron, commanded by Captain C. T. Smith (nephew of the gallant Sidney Smith), in the Libertado frigate (formerly the Surat Castle) having a brig and five schooners in company, and in sight of the Spanish squadron, of two frigates and two transports, bound to the relief of the Castle of St. Juan-d'Ulloa. They were within gun-shot of each other, and were hourly expected to engage.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DEC. 16.

LIBEL.—BUCKINGHAM *v.* BANKES, M.P.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is the proprietor of the *Oriental Herald* and the author of *Travels in Palestine*, against the defendant, who is a Member of Parliament for Corfe Castle, for having published a libel upon the plaintiff's character, in a letter written by the defendant, to Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle-street, the proprietor of the *Quarterly Review*. The defendant pleaded a justification.

Mr. Brougham and Mr. Hill appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General and Mr. F. Pollock appeared for the defendant.

As soon as the Jury was sworn,

The Attorney-General, for the defendant, said, that his client had withdrawn the justification pleaded by him, upon the understanding that the plaintiff, Mr. Buckingham, would take a verdict for nominal damages.

Mr. Brougham said, the object of Mr. Buckingham, in bringing this, and a similar action, a short time ago, against Mr. Murray, was to clear his character from the imputation cast upon it by this and other libels; and as the defendant now, by withdrawing his justification, admitted there was no ground for those imputations, Mr. Buckingham's object was attained, and he was, therefore, willing to accept a verdict for nominal damages, with costs as between attorney and client.

Lord Chief Justice—The costs must be matter of arrangement between the parties.

The Jury, under his Lordship's directions, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, One Shilling.

The Lord Chief Justice expressed his satisfaction that this action had been thus terminated.

The following is, we understand, the libel for which the action was brought:—

"SIR—I have received a letter from my son, dated Thebes (Egypt) 12th June, which is the occasion of my troubling you. He informed me that a person named J. S. Buckingham, introduced himself to him some time ago at Jerusalem, under the pretence of being an intimate friend of Col. Missett, and also of the late celebrated traveller, Mr. Burckhardt; that in consequence of this supposed friendship with two so respectable men, and so well known to my son, he permitted Mr. Buckingham, whose destination was to India, to accompany him for some time, and to take a copy of that part of his Journal which was kept during this portion of his travels.

"This ill-placed confidence has been requited in the way that such acts of kindness usually are by ungrateful and worthless people. Mr. Buckingham announces his intention of publishing his own Travels, of which I have before me an elaborate and pompous Prospectus in a Calcutta Newspaper. I know not whether you have ever heard of this projected work; but as it is intended to be printed and published in London in a splendid manner, it is very probable that application may be made to you before it sees the light; in which case I wish to put you upon your guard against having any transactions with such an author as Mr. Buckingham, and also against laying before the public parts of a very extensive and curious Tour in an imperfect state, which I hope and trust my son will be induced to submit to them in the best and most complete form that he can put his valuable researches together whenever he returns. You will oblige me by making known what I communicate, with regard to the character of Mr. Buckingham and his intended work, in any way that you may deem proper, and I remain your obedient servant,

"H. BANKES."

"Kington Hall, Wimborne, Oct. 3, 1819.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, DEC. 12.

Stanley de Courcey Ireland and *Elizabeth Gravalt* were indicted for a conspiracy to defraud certain tradesmen.

Mr. Alley having stated the case, proceeded to call his witnesses, the first of whom was Mrs. Marsh, and her clerk, and they proved that the prisoner Ireland obtained the house, 91, Gloucester-place, upon the reference of Mr. Martin. The hon. gentleman was then called, and he gave the same statement which has been detailed most fully in our police reports.

On his cross-examination, he said—The prisoner Ireland is a nephew of Sir Edward Stanley; he is not, as I now understand, the lessee of the marble quarry I spoke of; when I called at the house, the female prisoner appeared to be acting in the capacity of servant; 'pon my honour, I thought her a swindler directly I saw her.

Mr. Phillips—You have already admitted that Ireland humbugged you. Now don't you think he might possibly have humbugged the female prisoner also?

Mr. Martin—*I* thought her too keen to be humbugged.

Mr. Phillips—Did you think her keener than yourself?

Mr. Martin—I thought it impossible for her to live in the house, and not know the character of its master.

Mr. Danell, the silversmith and cutler, of Oxford-street; Mr. Vickery, the glass manufacturer, of Regent-street; Mr. Saxby, dealer in foreign china, of Albemarle-street; Mr. Miller, lamp-manufacturer; and Messrs. Harding, of Pall-mall, proved that Ponsonby ordered knives and forks, glass, tea and dessert services of china, table lamps, and linen, and which were sent home to Ireland, who promised payment.

Messrs. Tuckers, of St. Paul's Church-yard, also proved the attempt that was made to get from them 3,500l. worth of plate. The pawnbrokers proved that part of the goods were pledged by the female prisoner. The officer proved the apprehension of Ireland in an obscure lodging in the Borough, after his flight from Gloucester-place.

Thomas Gurney, *ci-devant* footman to Ponsonby, proved that his principal employment had been to follow Ponsonby on horseback when he went out of a morning, and that Ponsonby used to call at different places and order goods. At other times he would dismount from his horse near St. James's-square, and desire the witness to wait with it, while he went to his noble relative's in the square.

By the Chairman—The prisoner Gravatt was treated in every respect as if she had been a common servant.

Mr. Alley admitted he could not sustain his case against her; she was therefore, acquitted, under the direction of the worthy Chairman.

Mr. Phillips, in an ingenious reply, contended that there was no evidence to show any thing beyond swindling, and as his client was not indicted for that offence, but for conspiracy, he was entitled to an acquittal.

The Chairman, in summing up, declared his opinion that there was sufficient in the evidence to sustain the indictment, and, in allusion to the evidence of Col. Martin, said, that the explanation that gentleman had given, fully exculpated him from any charge of imprudence in what he had done.

The Jury instantly returned a verdict of Guilty.

The Chairman, after dwelling on the enormity of the prisoner's guilt, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and hard labour.

OLD BAILEY.

SENTENCES OF THE PRISONERS.

The business of these Sessions, which has been lighter than any for some time past, concluded this morning at two o'clock, with the trial of *Benjamin George Valois*, for perjury. At a few minutes after eleven o'clock, the Recorder, in company with Mr. Alderman Ansley, and the Sheriffs, took their seats on the Bench in the Old Court, and immediately after the Learned Recorder proceeded to pronounce the dooms of the prisoners who had been convicted during the present sitting of the Court. The following wretched individuals received the awful sentence of *Death*:—

Thomas Gismore, for stealing in a dwelling-house; Michael Davis, for burglary; Frederick Felwell, for a like offence; W. Johnson, for stealing in a dwelling-house; Jane M'Avor, for a like offence; John Welch, for a like offence; Thos. Johnson, for do.; Mark Brooker, for do.; James Pinkett, for burglary; Cornelius Brisnaham, for stealing in a dwelling-house; James Edwards, for do.; John Williams, for do.; Wm. Dunn, for do.; John Lowe, for house-breaking in the day time, and committing a larceny therein; and Samuel Roberts for the same offence. (The two last named prisoners are those that were tried at the last Session for breaking and entering an apartment in Hampton Court Palace. A point had been reserved for the opinion of the Judges, who have decided against them.) Thomas Winter Preston, for stealing in a dwelling-house.

John Tyler, Mark Lyons, William Jones, Henry Brisner, James Allcock, Thomas Gorroquez, George Kelly, and James Green, otherwise Schofield, were severally sentenced to be transported for their natural lives.

For Fourteen Years—William Wallace, John Saunders, and James Weightman.

For Seven Years—William Moulds, William Chester, William Frances, William Housell, James Powell, Timothy Humbolt, Richard King, George Wilson, Michael Bryant, John Connor, Robert Thorn, Thomas Briggs, George Blackman, James Stevenson, James Bowman, Samuel Ferney, James Holland, Edward Jones, David Shepherd, William Shannon, W. R. Milward, Mary Cummings, Elizabeth Smith, Thomas Bronto, William Cross, Francis Jones, John Downs, Crighton Boyd, Henry

William Spears, Michael Brown, James Bellinger, Thomas Rayner, Ephraim Molighan, Timothy Riley, Rebecca Greenwood, and Judith Sullivan.

Imprisonment in the House of Correction and Hard Labour—One for two years, four one year each, eight for six months each, and numerous others for various shorter periods of confinement.

Several were ordered to be publicly whipped, and the judgments on two were respited.

The Recorder addressed the unhappy prisoners on whom the dreadful sentence of death was passed in a suitable manner.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BOW STREET.—A pair of well-dressed young men were brought before Mr. Halls Wednesday morning, under the *surveillance* of the nocturnal authorities of St. Martin's watch-house; to which place of damp and doleful durance they had been consigned on the preceding night, by Mr. Terry, of the Adelphi theatre.

It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Pshaw Pshaw, constable of the theatre, that the defendants obtruded themselves through a private door, opposite the pay-place, into an apartment not open to the public; and, when questioned by him as to their business there, they said that they wished to speak to Mr. Terry. Mr. Pshaw Pshaw told them that Mr. Terry could not be spoken with then, and advised them to apply at the stage door in the morning: but, instead of listening to this well-meant advice, they insisted upon remaining where they were just as long as they should think proper; and they even threatened Mr. Pshaw Pshaw with the vengeance of their attorney should he presume to interfere with them further. Now Mr. Pshaw Pshaw is a constable of the gentlest nature imaginable,—a man of peace and parts; and therefore, rather than incur the displeasure of the gentlemen, and the consequent vengeance of their attorney, he fetched Mr. Terry to them, as they had required to speak to Mr. Terry; but when Mr. Terry came to them, they had nothing at all to say to him; and as they still persisted in remaining where they were, orders were given for their removal *vi et armis*. This order Mr. Pshaw Pshaw proceeded to execute in the politest manner possible; but they resisted so vigorously, that eventually it became necessary to hand them over to the watch, and by a very natural process they were speedily deposited in the watch-house.

The Magistrate, having heard Mr. Pshaw Pshaw's account of the matter, which account was corroborated by Mr. Terry himself, asked the defendants what business they had in the private part of the theatre; and, as they seemed rather at a loss for a reply to that question, Mr. Terry answered it for them:—"They claimed an acquaintance with me," said Mr. Terry, "and made that an excuse for obtruding themselves; but, to the best of my recollection, I never had the honour of seeing either of them before."

"I beg your pardon, Sir," said one of the defendants; "We did not mention your name at all—Mr. *Yates* was the name I made use of."

"And are you acquainted with Mr. Yates?" asked his Worship.

"No further, Sir, than having dined at a theatrical fund dinner, at which he was present," replied the defendant.

"Then, for the same reasons, you might claim an acquaintance with the Duke of York!" said his Worship—"May I ask what you are?"

They answered, "in a joint and corporate voice," that they were "gentlemen attorneys" residing in one of the Inns of Court; and then they went regularly into their defence. In the first place they were not so sober as they would have been had they drank less wine after dinner. Secondly, being in the upper side boxes, one of them dropped his hat into the orchestra. Thirdly, they went down to the pit cheque taker to endeavour to get the hat. Fourthly, the pit cheque-taker went through the private door in question to fetch the hat. Fifthly, he was a long time in bringing the hat. Sixthly, they thought to themselves that it would be as well to follow him through the private door. Seventhly, they did so. Eighthly and lastly, they pleaded their gentility—knowing themselves to be gentlemen, they considered themselves entitled to be treated like gentlemen, and as they were not so treated, why, of course, they felt much annoyed.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the treatment they had received was perfectly justified by their conduct. "I do not know what may be *your* opinion of *gentility*," said his Worship; and perhaps my notions of it may be very old-fashioned; but I certainly think such conduct as yours is the very reverse of gentility, and I dare say Mr. Terry entertains the same old-fashioned notion of it as I do. The consequence has been your incarceration in the watch-house, which, in my opinion, was very proper, and you may now pay your fees and go about your business."

"One shiling each, gentlemen," said the gaoler; and, having said it, they slided out of the office with a *bitter* bow, and an angry "good morning to you—Mr. Terry!"

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A decent-looking young woman was brought before Bow-street Police-office on Friday, in the care of several persons, who stated that she had on the preceding evening attempted to drown herself off Waterloo-bridge. The circumstances related by them were the following:—About one o'clock yesterday morning, the young woman passed the toll-taker on the Strand side of Waterloo-bridge, apparently in very great agitation of mind. He watched her, and observed that she attempted to clamber over the balustrades of the bridge immediately behind the toll-house. He seized her, and prevented the accomplishment of her apparent design. Having remonstrated with her, he delivered her into the care of a street-keeper in the Strand, expressing a hope that she would go home quietly to the care of her family. Soon after a gentleman passed the toll-bar, and the toll-taker began to communicate to him the strange event which had just occurred. While thus employed, he observed the unfortunate woman, in company with another female, coming towards them. Having paid the toll, they passed through the bridge. The stranger desired the toll-taker to follow her, and bring her back. He obeyed, and she was placed under the care of a watchman, who took her to the watchhouse, and there she remained till she was brought before the Magistrate. When the toll-keeper was returning to his post, he saw the commotion of the unfortunate woman walking down the step towards the water. In a few moments he heard a noise like that of a person leaping into the water, and immediately that of struggles, similar to those of one drowning. He rushed down the stairs. All was silent—nothing but the murmurs of the tide, beneath the arch, reached his ear. He called—but no answer was returned. He looked in every direction for the female, but no trace of her could he perceive, except her bonnet and shawl. The dreadful certainty that she had committed suicide then shot across his mind, and he returned to his post with emotions of pity and horror. As early as possible he gave the necessary information, and the body of a female was found at the bottom of the river. An inquest was held on the body. The husband of the unhappy woman, who was prevented from destroying herself, heard of the events we have related, and came to the office. She accused him of unkindness. He expressed an anxious willingness to do any thing in his power to make her happy. By the advice of the Magistrate they retired from the office to endeavour to produce, by the intervention of their friends, something like a reconciliation.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. Hose, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

GAME.—The Lovers of Game are respectfully invited to try GILBERT'S UNION SAUCE, which he has, after considerable expence, brought to that high state of perfection as must ensure the patronage of the Public, as it imparts such a rich and delicious flavour to eve y description of Game. GILBERT'S SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY still continues to merit the attention of the admirers of Fish.—Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand.

ELEGANT COATS, cut and made to fit in a very superior manner, from the very best Saxony cloths, from 2l. 18s. to the finest Blacks and Blues, 3l. 15s. Trowsers, 18s. to the best double-milled Cassimeres, 30s. Fashionable Waistcoats, 7s to 11s. Merchants and Captains who export the best sort of gentlemen's clothes, will do well to inspect the cloths and garments made, warranted equal to any house in London, and orders to any amount executed with the greatest dispatch. A liberal discount for ready money. Boat Cloaks, Riding, Driving, or Box Coats, in the greatest variety,
At J. ALBERT'S, Tailor and Draper,
47, Fish-street Hill, Seven Doors from the Monument.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. W. BEACALL, Surgeon Dentist, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, his peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every Operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten til, Four.

TO FAMILIES.—CLARK'S WORK on NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL TEETH will be found a valuable acquisition, on account of the useful information it conveys with respect to the Management of the Teeth and Gums, from early infancy to old age; and the most modern and improved methods of supplying the loss of Teeth and Palates.—"If the length of this article should appear to our readers disproportioned to the bulk of the book reviewed, our apology must be, that it is not our system to consider the number of the pages or of the volumes of the work before us, but the importance of the subject and the degree of useful information we may hope to communicate concerning it."—Monthly Magazine. "We think the book a very useful one, and as such we recommend it to our readers."—Literary Chronicle. To be had of the Author, at 76, Lower Grosvenor-street; and of all the Booksellers in town and country.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT in PENKNIVES. The usual manner of manufacturing Penknife Blades has long been a subject of complaint. The inconvenience almost every person, in the habit of making Pens, has frequently experienced. To obviate this entirely,
THOMAS CLARK, EXETER CHANGE, LONDON,
has introduced a Penknife blade, manufactured entirely on a New Principle: the line of the edge being parallel with the side of the blade, forms a very acute angle: the instrument, therefore, even in inexperienced hands, may be easily governed; no cutting, but what is intended, can take place, and the Pen is formed with the greatest nicety and the utmost facility. The blade of this Penknife is beautiful in workmanship, and the Manufacturer can recommend it with confidence, as superior to any article previously introduced into this branch of Cutlery. Also can be used with the right or left hand.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Claret, St. Julien	48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	St. Peray, dry and spark.	72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	96s
Bucellas	36s to 42s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	60s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s		

Foreign Liqueurs of all kinds.
Superior Gin, 14s; Jamaica Rum, 15s; Brandy, 25s per gallon.—Six Dozen packed in a hogshead gratis.—Bottles at cost price.—Bottled Stout, Cyder Perry, and Burton Ale, in high perfection.

BREWING UTENSILS and HOME BREWED BEER, all this year, at T. JARVIS'S, Wine Cooper and Cooper in general, No. 3, Hungerford-street, Strand, near Charing-cross, at the following Reduced Prices, viz.:—A 1 Bushel Set, with Casks, &c. 2l. 3s.; 2 do. do. do. 3l. 3s.; 3 do. do. do. 4l. 4s.; 4 do. do. do. 5l. 5s.—Families waited upon to Brew their own Beer, and to Fine and Bottle Wines, with the Patent Bottling Machine, in Town and Country. Water Butts of all sizes, from 10s. upwards, and Wine Bottles. Bathing and Turtle Tubs Lent on Hire. Merchants supplied with all sorts of Packing Casks and Cases, at the trade prices. Casks, Pipes, Wine Bottles, and Utensils, Bought or Exchanged. Pickling Tubs, oval and round, of various sizes. A set of Utensils sent to any part of the Country, by an order for payment in London. T. J. would advise all persons to take a note of this—"No. 3, Hungerford-street, three doors from the Strand."
☞ DICKENSON'S new SELF-WORKING APPARATUS, for which the large Silver Medal of the Society of Arts was voted, which produces a brilliant Beer in half the usual time, saves labour in filling, and prevents waste.—Genuine Wines from Bond.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.
Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce: will keep good in all climates.
Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are particularly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street; and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 321, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's-court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, 1, and Yard, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Mr. Renard, 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of of these Pills in Paris.

FASHION, ELEGANCE, and ECONOMY COMBINED. Oxford-House, Furniture Magazine, 376, near Exeter 'Change, Strand. A clear saving of £25 per cent.—The Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers' Company, established May, 1821, is the only manufacturing depot in the Kingdom, where the public are allowed to select their own woods of every description, and inspect the progress of completion, thus preventing the possibility of their being deceived by the use of unseasoned coarse materials and bad workmanship. The Public are also invited to view the choice stock of Rose, Zebra, King, and other scarce woods suited to the purposes of Manufacture, and prepared for the choice of purchasers. This establishment has, since its commencement, received the sanction and support of some of the first characters in the kingdom; and the conductors will have the greatest pleasure in referring to their numerous patrons for the honour and probity of their transactions. A draftsman of taste and experience is attached to the concern, and the newest designs of modern elegant furniture always ready for inspection. The conductors beg leave to add, that their extensive means affords them facilities in the economical dispatch of orders, which no private manufacturer can equal. In proof of their determination to deserve support, they very respectfully submit the following list of low prices:—
Second class of Furniture.—Solid mahogany wardrobe, fine Spanish wood, 13l. 13s.; Drawers, from 3l. 3s. to 5l. warranted; chamber-chair, japanned in oil, at per chair, 4s. 6d.; rich carved mahogany four-post bedsteads, 4l. 4s. to 6l. 6s.; seasoned beds equally cheap; mahogany pembroke tables, 1l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.; good tent bedsteads any size, 1l. 7s.; a suite of four rich rose-wood tables, French polished, 25 guineas; French bedstead with rich hangings, lined, pole complete, 5l. 5s.; do. with palliass, mattress, 7l. 7s.; mahogany rich carved four-post bedstead, with rich town chintz, lined, silk fringe, drapery, &c. 14l. 14s.; drawing-room chairs, newest patterns, from 29s. to 30s. per chair; real rose and zebra equally cheap; couch, sofas, chaise lounges, from 5l. 5s. to 10l. 10s.; pedestal side-boards, from 8l. 8s. to 21l. and upwards; French bedsteads, japanned in oil, any size, 2l. 2s. Every article in the above trade equally cheap. Ship-tables, drawers, sofas, and sofa-bedsteads.—Goods carefully packed and shipped for any part of England or the continent.—No charge for packing.

FOREIGN WINES.
CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant, next to the King's, and opposite to the HAYMARKET THEATRE, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, London, has made a still greater and the greatest possible reduction in price of the following Wines, which he warrants genuine as imported.
FINE OLD PORTS, Vintages 1819, 1820, and 1821, high-flavoured, fruity, full-bodied Wine, 60 Guineas per Pipe.
SHERRY, pale and brown, shipped by the first houses in Spain, same price per Butt, permitted from the London Docks to the purchaser direct.
FINE OLD PORT, excellent SHERRY, and good and superior direct MADEIRA, all at 21s 6d per dozen, by way of sample. Fourteen dozen of any of the above Wine, full-sized bottles, package, &c. well packed in a good Port Pipe, all included for a remittance of 20l. or half the quantity in a Sherry Hogshead, at 10l.
CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen.
OLD COGNIAC BRANDY (Otard and Martell), 23s 6d per gallon. Fine Old PINE-APPLE RUM, 15s 6d per gallon.
C. W. begs to announce that he has just returned from CHAMPAGNE, where he selected a large quantity of the very best Wines from the Vignerons of AI, AVIZE, and PIERY, so long celebrated for their richness, body, and flavour. This importation is confidently warranted as of the finest quality; Monsseaux non Mousseaux, rouge et blanc, 63s to 72s per dozen; Claret, Sauterne, Vin de Grave Chabli, and all that character of French Wines, 36s per dozen; the finest imported, 63s to 72s per dozen. Lisbon, Mountain, Madeira (W. I.), Teneriffe, 27s per dozen. Fine old crusted Port, 30s per dozen.
All other Wines, Spirits, &c. in proportion. Remittances must be sent with orders, and postage paid (or not attended to), and if the greatest satisfaction is not given, the whole of the money will be returned.
P.S. Portugal Grapes, now landing in Jars, in the finest condition, at 25s. per Jar, and retail at C. Wright's Depot, Regent-street, at 10d per lb.

ATKINSON'S BEAR'S GREASE—This approved article for restoring the hair, being in almost universal demand, some rival Perfumers have taken the advantage, and introduced an article of their own, got up exactly similar in pots and labels; only the importer's name is omitted. Many of these counterfeits are very deleterious, being generally a mixture of rancid animal fats, and alkaline oils. In appearance they approximate a good deal to genuine Bear's Grease, but the effect in use is diametrically opposite—they leave the hair harsh and dry, whereas genuine Bear's Grease retains its moisture a long time, leaves the hair beautifully soft and glossy, and independent of restoring the growth, is very pleasant for dressing it, as it does not dry so quick as the Huile's antiques, and is free from the unpleasant greasiness of pomatum, &c.—Sold by the Importer, James Atkinson, perfumer, 41, Gerrard-street, and by appointment by Messrs. Gattie and Pierce, 57, New Bond-street; Sanger, 150, Grange, 126, Firth, 45, Langley, 31, and Smith, 98, Oxford-street; Woodman, Piccadilly; Dobson and Mason, 38, Haymarket; Mattrass, Fleet-street; Gibbins, Fleet-market; Colley, 28, and Barber, 43, Bishopsgate-street; Montram, Burlington-arcade; Wakefield, Lamb's Conduit-street; and by most perfumers.
CAUTION.—The genuine is enclosed in a wrapper, with the importer's signature and address, price 2s. 6d, and 4s.; and in bottles, 3s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. and perfumed with Otto of Rose, extra price.

ROEBUCK IRON FOUNDRY, Stove Grate Manufactory, and general Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouse, Great Dover-road, Southwark.—CRUNDALL and HALLEN acknowledge the liberal support they have received from the Nobility and Gentry, and, in consequence of the very considerable increase of business, they have found it expedient to enlarge their premises to a great extent, which has enabled them to offer for sale a most extensive and elegant ASSORTMENT of DRAWING ROOM and other STOVES, calculated either for the mansion or the cottage, of the most superior workmanship and design to any house in the kingdom. Fenders, fire irons, and kitchen ranges on the most improved principles, and every description of furnishing ironmongery, a saving of full 30 per cent, for the approaching season. A large assortment of patent warm air stoves, ascending or descending flues, adapted for halls, offices, warehouses, and shops. Also the admirable economical patent French table lamps, in the greatest variety, diffusing a light equal to 6 wax candles, from 28s. upwards. Manufacturers of every article of fence work for parks, balconies, verandas, entrance gates, hurdles, &c., and from the extensive machinery and convenience of their premises, including the late reduction of iron, they are enabled now to offer the above considerably under in price to any house in the kingdom. Orders of any magnitude executed with promptness, by addressing a line to Crundall and Hallen, Roebuck Iron Foundry and Stove Grate Manufactory, Great Dover-road, Southwark.—N. B. Every description of castings made to order or model. Prompt payment, and no abatement.

SUPERIOR FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and others. By the King's Royal Letters Patent.—Of all new introductions in Domestic Economy, none have ever met with more universal approbation than
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY AND PATENT GROATS;
they completely supersede the use of the common Pearl Barley or Embden Grotts, a Superior Beverage being produced in Ten Minutes, and at One Half the Expense. These Nutritious Preparations have been submitted to the Medical Profession throughout the United Kingdom, and have met with the most decided approval and recommendation; in fact, many Physicians of the greatest celebrity have declared that the Patent Preparations of Barley and Groats excel all other articles in use, as a Food for Children, &c. The Patent Barley makes superior Barley Water in Ten Minutes, and is infinitely better than the common Barley for thickening Veal, Mutton, and other Broths: it is also in the highest repute for making a most delicious Pudding or Custard. The Patent Groats produce in Ten Minutes an excellent, smooth, and delicate Gruel, which, owing to the Patent mode of preparation, will never turn sour on the stomach.
Sold Retail by all respectable Druggists, Grocers, &c. throughout the Kingdom, and Wholesale by the Sole Inventor, Patentee, &c. MATTHIAS ROBINSON and Co., No. 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.
*** Several imitations, under the titles of "Anti-Patent," "Prepared," &c. which are gross impositions, being daily offered to the Public, particular care should be taken to observe that the words "Robinson's Patent," the Royal Arms, and the signature of MATTS. ROBINSON, are affixed to each package, as none others are genuine.

R. W. EVANS, 146, STRAND, (near Somerset House) LONDON.
PIANOFORTES, HARPS, and all other Musical Instruments, from the first Manufacturers, at the lowest Prices. Catalogue of Vocal and Instrumental Music, composed by R. W. Evans, W. West, &c.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

DER FREISCHUTZ. An arrangement of this Popular Opera for the Pianoforte, with Accompaniments (ad lib) for the Violincello and Flute		17 6
Or, in Parts	Evans, each	3 6
SERENADES ESPANIOLA, with Accompaniment for Two Flutes (ad lib)	R. W. Evans	
No. I.—Introduction—Pastoral—Air, Spanish Dance—New Guarracha		5 0
No. II.—Introduction—Romance—Danza de Village—Fandango		5 0

DUETS.

All Idea, Duet	Moss	3 0
Santo Oh Dio!	ditto	2 0

OVERTURES.

Cherry and Fair Star	Ware	2 6
Cinderella	ditto	2 0
Der Freischutz, with Accompaniments	Evans	3 6
Gil Blas	Moss	2 0
Il Tancredi, with Accompaniments (arranged by Evans)	Rossini	3 6
Mother Bunch	Ware	2 6

FANTACIES, RONDOS, &c.

*Di Tanti Palpiti, a Romance	R. W. Evans.	
*Let us Haste to Kelvin Grove	ditto	2 6
*My Lodging is on the Cold Grounds Fantasia and Waltz,	ditto	3 6
In My Cottage, with Vars. and Waltz	ditto	2 0

This is particularly adapted for a Juvenile Performer.

*Sicilian Melody, on which is founded the highly popular Song of "Home, Sweet Home," a Fantasia and Rondo	ditto	3 6

* Those Pieces have Accompaniments (ad lib) for the Violoncello and Flute.

Isabel, the popular Spanish Air—Vars	ditto	2 6

NEW SONGS.

	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.	
Ah! did I swear	Mr. Melrose	W. West	1 6
At Evening's close	Miss Carew	Moss	1 6
Away, those Doubts	Mr. Foster	Torri	1 6
Arrows of Love, or Beauty's bright Eyes	Mad. Vestris	W. West	2 0
And art thou, then, celestial Spirit flown	Mr. Bellamy	Evans	2 0
Braw fickle Wooer	Miss Holdaway	Wordsworth	1 6
Beside the foaming dashing Wave		Evans	1 6
Come O'er the Stream	Mrs. Waylett	W. West	1 6
Deserted Cottage	ditto	ditto	1 6
Fain would I marry	ditto	ditto	1 6
My Lady hath a foolish Heart	Miss Povey	Moss	1 6
November hail Clouds	Miss Stephens	Ware	1 6
Oh, hide me from those brilliant Eyes		Jones	1 6
Oh Happy Loved Spain	Mad. Vestris	W. West	1 6
Oh, Lady, touch thy Lute again	Mr. Nelson	Nelson	1 6
Oh, 'tis Love	Mr. Pearman	Evans	2 6
Oviedo's Tow'rs	Miss Kelly	Sorr	2 0
Oh, pleasant Eyes	Mr. Pearman	Moss	1 6
Portuguese National Air		Evans	1 6
Should a pretty Spanish Lass	Miss Kelly	Moss	1 6
That Merry Peal		Poole	1 6
The Moon will flake the Sky with Light	Miss Carew	Moss	1 6
They're a muggin	Mr. Wilkinson	Pindar	1 6
What is Prayer?		Evans	1 6

This is particularly adapted for a Juvenile Performer.

Oh, she is the Lilly (Duet)	Miss Povey and Mr. Broadhurst	Moss	2 0

QUADRILLES, WALTZES, &c.

The Cadets	Ware	3 6
The Freischutz	Moss	3 0
The Royal York	Ware	3 0
The Midlothian	Evans	3 0
Les Moissonieurs		3 0
The celebrated Pas Deux in Cherry and Fair Star		1 0

Pianofortes, Harps, &c. tuned, repaired, and let out on Hire in Town or Country.

LATEST STOCK INTELLIGENCE.

City, 4 o'Clock Yesterday.

Bank Stock, 202 3	Ex. Bills, 1000 40 60 56 68 dis.
Red. Three per Cents. 79¾ 8¾ 9¼	Do. 500 35 55 dis.
Do. 3½ per Cents. 85 87 4½	Do. small, 10 20 dis.
3½ for 1818 84¾	Bank for Acc. 205
Long Annuities, 19 18¾ 19	Cons. Open. 81½ ⅝ ¾ ⅜ ½
India Bonds, 70 80 70 dis.	

FOREIGN.

Austrian Bonds, 90½ 1½	Mexican do. 58½ 7 9 8½ 8
Colomb. 1824 do. 56¼ 5 6½ 6 5	Peruvian do. 40
Danish do. 5 per Cents. 100	Prussian do. 1822, 90
Do. do. 3 per Cents. 58	Russian do. 85 3½ ⅝
Guatimala Bonds, 55¼	Spanish do. 1818, 13⅝ 12⅞

An express arrived yesterday from Paris, bringing the price of the French Three per Cents. on Thursday at 62. 80. ex-dividend.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* to the 10th instant, arrived yesterday. An article, dated Napoli di Romania, October 19, taken from the *Oriental Spectator*, describes the Greeks to be in a state of alarm, and to have sent to Athens, and to several islands, for a supply of troops, but to no purpose. The Greek fleet, consisting of seventy sail, under Admiral Mianlis, is said to be waiting for the Turks. The crews of the Greek ships, it is added, go on shore daily to plunder, and lay waste the neighbouring country.

Under date of Constantinople, Nov. 10, it is stated that a new levy of 1500 horses has been ordered by the Porte, which are intended for the Morea. News had been received that the expedition had passed Cerigo in full sail, and it was hoped, in the Turkish capital, that the present campaign would put an end to the insurrection.

The arrival of Lord Strangford at St. Petersburgh is thus noticed:—

"St. Petersburgh, Nov. 15.—The new British Ambassador, Lord Strangford, arrived on the 8th, on board an English frigate, at Cronstadt, and came here on the 9th, with a numerous and brilliant suite of diplomatic agents and English naval officers."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENTERPRIZE STEAM-PACKET AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(From the *Cape Town Gazette* of Oct. 14.)

We have at length the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the Enterprise steam-vessel, Capt. Johnston, from Gravesend the 3d, and Falmouth the 16th of August. This interesting event occurred at an early hour yesterday morning. Signal having been made soon after day-light, that she was standing into Table Bay, a vast concourse of persons assembled on Green Point, and al other places from whence a view of the bay can be obtained. The wind being light from the southward and westward, the vessel steamed to her anchorage in magnificent style, under a salute from the Castle, which was returned by the Enterprise lowering and immediately re-hoisting her colours, and subsequently on passing near the shore, by manning her rigging and giving three cheers.

We cannot but congratulate the public upon this additional triumph of art and science over the elements; for although the voyage has not been accomplished in the short period anticipated, yet we have every reason to suppose, that whatever wants or defects may have been discovered, will be supplied or remedied in future; and we may confidently hope, that this mode of communicating with India will ultimately succeed to the extent of every reasonable expectation.

We have been favoured with some particulars of the voyage The greatest distance accomplished in any twenty-four hours, was 190 miles on the 10th October, performed not by steaming, but by sailing.

The greatest distance in the same time by steaming was 169 miles, on the 3d of September.

The voyage occupied fifty-seven days, during only thirty-five of which the engines were employed, and three days were passed at anchor at the island of St. Thomas,

The Passengers, we understand, speak in the highest terms of the ability of the commander, the engineers, and the crew of the vessel; and we hear that no inconvenience arises from extraordinary heat, noise, or motion. The accommodations are of the first description.

We are happy to inform the public, which we do from authority, that the Bank of Sir Claude Scott, Bart. and Co. in Holles-street, have resumed their business, and thereby redeemed the pledge they publicly gave of so doing, on or before this day at the latest, and which we hope will be a great step towards the restoration of public credit and confidence.

We understand that very favourable accounts were received yesterday from Leeds and Manchester, and that a considerable quantity of gold, which had been sent to these places to provide for a run upon the different banks, has been returned to London. The public mind is said to have become much tranquillized in that part of the country.

Liston is returned to town greatly improved in health, and will delight the public on Wednesday next by his inimitable performance of *Maw-worm*, in *The Hypocrite*, at Drury-lane.

During the night of Friday week, three large mastiffs got into a field belonging to Mr. Coleman, of Chiverell, and of a flock of ninety-seven recently purchased lambs they killed fifty, and dreadfully maimed and lacerated nearly the whole of the remainder. The poor things were driven over the hedges to the extent of a mile, and the greater part of the next day was occupied in collecting them together. So ferocious were the dogs, that it was with great difficulty they could be removed from the mutilated carcases of the lambs. The dogs belonged to Mr. Selby, of Stake, and Mrs. Butcher, of Chiverell, who caused them to be immediately destroyed, and who have since paid the value of the lambs.—*Devizes Gazette.*

On Friday morning James Hutcheson, Esq. a debtor confined in the Fleet Prison, was found dead in his bed, which was swimming with blood; it is therefore supposed that during the night the unfortunate gentleman had been seized with a coughing fit, and had ruptured a blood vessel; as no wound, or any other mark of violence, is to be seen about his body.

Thomas Hewitt, who lately obtained money at various places, under various characters, was again brought up to Mary-le-bone Office, when numerous individuals attended to make fresh charges against him. The cases having been gone into, which were nearly similar to those we have already described, the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial, upon the charge of Messrs. Passmore, Smith, Mahony, and Maycock, those cases being distinct felonies.

On Friday morning a fire broke out in the machinery of Long Allar flax mills, at Bishop's Hall, near this town, which from the nature of the materials on the premises, threatened the most serious consequences. We are happy, however, in stating, that the fire was got under in about an hour, and that the mischief was confined almost entirely to the room in which it originated. None of the machinery was injured, but fifty pounds worth of flax was entirely destroyed. The happy effects derived from prompt assistance, and a plentiful supply of water, were particularly shown in the circumstance of many tufts of flax, hanging from the room immediately over that in which the fire broke out, and which was full of that material, being burnt, without the least injury ensuing to the very large and valuable quantity deposited above. Several ricks were scorched, but in a very trifling degree, by the bursting of the flames from the windows. The loss has been fortunately covered by insurance.—*Taunton Courier.*

ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Saturday, the 10th inst. being the fifty-seventh anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts, a general assembly of the Academicians was held at their apartments in Somerset House, when the following distribution of premiums took place:—

To Mr. John Wood, for the best historical painting, the subject Joseph interpreting the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler and Baker, the gold medal, and the Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West, handsomely bound and inscribed.

To Mr. Joseph Deare, for the best group in sculpture, the subject David and Goliah, the gold medal, and the Discourses of Reynolds and West.

To Mr. Henry Barsett, for the best architectural design for a Royal Academy and Society of Antiquarians, the gold medal, and the Discourses of Reynolds and West.

To Mr. Thomas Webster, for the best copy made in the Painting School, the subject a Madonna and Child, after Vandyke, the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli.

To Mr. Edward Fancourt, for the next best copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal.

To Mr. Joseph Deare, for the best model from the life, the silver medal.

To Mr. Samuel Loat, for the best architectural drawing of the interior of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, the silver medal, and the Lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fuseli.

To Mr. Evan Williams, for the best drawing from the antique, the silver medal and the Lectures of Opie and Fuseli.

To Mr. Stephen Callerson, for the next best drawing from the antique, the silver medal.

To Mr. George Preshury, for a drawing from the antique, the silver medal.

To Mr. John Gallaghen, for the best model from the antique, the silver medal and the Lectures of Opie and Fuseli.

To Mr. Constantine Panormo, for the next best model from the antique, the silver medal.

The distribution concluded with a short Address by the President to the candidates and other students. The General Assembly afterwards proceeded to appoint officers for the ensuing year. Sir Thomas Lawrence was unanimously re-elected President. New council—M. A. Shee, J Jackson, J. Flaxman, and A. W. Callcott, Esqrs. Old council—J. Wyatville, G. Jones, A. E. Chalon, and T. Phillips, Esqrs. Visitors in the Life Academy, new list—W. Hilton, A. E. Chalon, R. Westall, and R. Smirke, Esqrs, Old list—E. H. Bailey, J. Flaxman, H. Howard, G. Jones, and T. Stothard, Esqrs. Visitors in the Painting School, new list—W. Collins, H. Howard, W. Hilton, and T. Stothard, Esqrs. Old list—J. Jackson, W. Mulready, M. A. Shee, and J. M. W. Turner, Esqrs. Auditors re-elected—R. Westmacott, W. Mulready, and J. Wyatville, Esqrs.

Another House Run Upon.—The run upon a certain house in Cheapside, it appears, was not for *cash*, but for "Howard's Beauties of Sheridan," and although it must be owned that a stoppage did take place in the supply, it was soon removed, and then new and pressing calls on the house were fully satisfied in the course of the evening.

Music.—Ladies and Gentlemen about to make their Christmas and New Year's Gifts will find an admirable stock of new foreign music for that purpose at the warehouse of R. Cocks and Co. Princes-street, Hanover-square.

The pretty Song, "Remember Love, Remember," sung by Miss Love, is just published, by Fentum, of the Strand.

Marshall's Peristrephic Panorama, in Spring-gardens, since the new additions have been made to it, increases more and more in public favour.

PROMOTIONS FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, Dec. 16, 1825.

8th Regt. of Foot, Ensign J. Byron to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Dirom, promoted.—15th Dittn, Lieut. C. Drury, from h-p 21st Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, paying the difference, v. Clinton, appointed to the 23d Foot.—23d Ditto, Lieut. H. Clinton, from 15th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v. H. J. Cotter, who retires upon h-p 21st Light Dragoons, receiving the difference.—30th Regt. of Foot, W. H. Monnsey, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Mansel, promoted.—34th Ditto, R. H. Webster, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Milner, promoted.—66th Ditto, Ensign T. L. Goldie, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, v. Gould, promoted: Ensign C. Herbert, from 93d Foot, to be Ensign, v. Goldie.—73d Ditto, Gent. Cadet F. Dumaresq, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Widdrington, promoted.—93d Ditto, F. A. Goulden, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Herbert, appointed to the 66th Foot.

Unattached.—Lieuts. J. Haggerstone, from 83d Foot: A. Dixon, from 8th Foot; to be Captains of Infantry, by purchase. Ensign P. Le Poer Trench, from 86th Foot.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCIES.

J Barber, King's-row, Dog-row, Mile-end, builder.—W. Hubbard, jun. White Lion-court, Cornhill, merchant

BANKRUPTS.

J. Harris, Norwich, bombasine dresser and dyer. Sols. Messrs. Poole, Greenfield and Gamlen, Gray's-inn-square.—C. Alderson, Lawrence Pountney-hill-place, Cannon-street, floor-factor. Sol. Mr. Fisher, Queen-street, Cheapside.—W. Hughes, Mill-wall, Poplar, ship-builder. Sol. Mr. Hutchison, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.—W. L. Grosvenor, sen. E. Chater, W. L. Grosvenor, jun. and C. Rutt, Cornhill, stationers. Sols. Messrs. Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.—W. Smith and T. Richards, Manchester, tailors. Sol. Mr. Capes, Gray's-inn.—W. Catlfer, Liverpool, merchant. Sols. Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.—T. Monks, Horwich, Lancashire, bleacher. Sol. Mr. Willett, Essex-street, Strand.—J. Walker, Manley-house, Kennington Common, schoolmaster. Sols. Messrs. Van Sandau and Tindale, Dowgate-hill.—R. Hobbs, Duke's-row, Pimlico, brewer. Sol. Mr. Florance, Finsbury-square.—M. Bonty, Nodehill, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, wine-merchant. Sols. Messrs. Anderton and Williams, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.—M. Barker, Morton-banks, Yorkshire, malster. Sols. Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.—T. Varley, Staningley, Calverley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. Sols. Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.—I. Newton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, chair-maker. Sols. Messrs. Poole, Greenfield, and Gamlen, Gray's-inn-square.—P. B. Etheredge, Norwich, manufacturer. Sol. Mr. F. W. Smith, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.—J. Peace, Cumberworth, Silkstone, Yorkshire, fancy cloth-manufacturer. Sols. Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.—S. Whitford, Black Horse, West-street, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, victualler. Messrs. Poole, Greenfield, and Gamlen, Gray's-inn.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LONDON ENCYCLOPÆDIA, in royal 8vo.—On the 31st instant will be published, (to be continued Monthly) Vol. I, Part I., of

THE LONDON ENCYCLOPÆDIA; or, Universal Dictionary of the Arts, Sciences, Literature, &c. Illustrated with 260 entirely new Engravings; a General Atlas of forty royal quarto Maps, and appropriate Diagrams.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

1. This work will be completed in Forty Parts, or half Volumes, royal 8vo. price 8s. in boards, each part containing as much matter as any part of similar works published at one guinea.

2. A Part, containing 384 pages and seven engravings, will be published on the first day of every month, until the whole is completed.

3. The work is in so forward a state, that the Publisher can confidently engage for its regular and punctual publication; and that the whole will be completed within three years and a half from the 1st of January, 1826.

4. The paper will be of the best fabric and closest texture, manufactured for this work by Messrs. Longman and Dickinson; and the Type will be cast by Messrs. Caslon and Co,

5. To accommodate those persons who prefer that mode of publication, the work will also appear in Numbers, with a due portion of Engravings. Two may be had weekly, price 8d. each.

Subscribers' Names for this Work are received by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom; and Booksellers who wish to become Agents, are requested to apply by letter to Mr. Tegg, No. 73, Cheapside.

PROSPECTUS.

Encyclopædists, with other writers of Dictionaries, have been placed by high authority among the "pioneers of literature," a species of auxiliaries peculiarly necessary when science is on the advance. It is theirs to remove the obstacles which impede her progress in penetrating unexplored regions; and if they share not in the splendour, they secure the permanence, of her victories.

When science in any country becomes stationary, and reposes amongst privileged orders of men, in Colleges and Cloisters, Encyclopædias either do not exist, or fall into desuetude. It is when the thinking faculty of a nation is roused, and its institutions are favourable to the diffusion of knowledge, that the sphere of such works is created; that their importance to the best interests of society becomes acknowledged; and that, from their adaptedness to meet the intellectual craving thus excited, they are eagerly sought for, and promptly supplied.

The literary history of Great Britain, in a very striking manner, illustrates the truth of these remarks. The first Cyclopædia that appeared amongst us, though almost resembling the original chaos, and scarcely exhibiting even

"The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things,"

marked the commencement of a new æra, and opened to the rapidly-increasing numbers of our reading population the richest stores of intellectual wealth. This was followed, at various intervals, by others more erudite and comprehensive, each professing to offer greater advantages than its predecessor, and asserting a stronger claim to public patronage. In the present day there are no fewer than six principal Encyclopædias, diversified in their specific character and object, and of very different gradations in the scale of merit; yet are they all valuable accessions to our literature. They have united to enlarge the circle of knowledge, and to extend its benefits to great multitudes, who would otherwise have remained in comparative ignorance. The conductors of the "London Encyclopædia" have no wish to perform the invidious task of decrying the labours of those who have preceded them. It is not for them to point out the contracted plan of one, which excludes from its pages some of the most important branches of knowledge—of another, which devotes a disproportionate attention to subjects of comparative insignificance; whose most finished articles are prolix, whose science often misleads, whose theology is [illegible], and which, in its general execution, is as devoid of taste as it is defective in arrangement.

It is equally beyond their province to dwell on the distinguishing excellencies of those Encyclopædias which possess an established and well-merited reputation. This would, indeed, afford them very sincere delight, and they could with pleasure expatiate on the philosophy that informs, and the learning that enriches, many portions of these invaluable compilations. They could refer with proud satisfaction to one, at least, whose object it is, on a philosophical plan, to embrace and arrange all science and art, and to render them subservient to the noblest interests of man.

But the duty which especially devolves upon them, and to the performance of which they would strictly confine themselves, is, first, to shew that there is ground yet unoccupied, and of very large dimensions, which requires to be cultivated by the introduction of another Encyclopædia; and secondly, to state the claims of their projected undertaking to supply this public want.

The most unthinking, as well as the most prejudiced, must be struck with the fact, that the period in which we live is extraordinary and momentous. Amongst the great body of the people an unparalleled revolution is at work: they have awoke from that ignorance in which they had slept for ages, and have sprung up in their new character of thinking beings, qualified to inquire and to discuss; and despising both the despotism and the bigotry that would prohibit or impede their improvement. This mighty movement of the general mass is felt even by those in superior classes, who, while they once imagined that learning was their prescriptive right, yet often contented themselves with very inconsiderable portions of it. They feel that they must now go forward, or be trodden down; that to retain their rank and character in public estimation, their minds must be better cultivated, their sphere of knowledge more widely extended. The intellectual spirit is moving upon the chaos of minds, which ignorance and necessity have thrown into collision and confusion, and the result will be a new creation. Nature (to use the nervous language of an old writer) "will be melted down and recoined," and all will be bright and beautiful.

This is a state of things in which books of every kind will rapidly multiply. Bread must be found for this great multitude; and, if nutritious aliment be not provided, there will be a fearful consumption of what is deleterious and baneful. Amongst the elementary treatises, the dictionaries, and other useful epitomes of knowledge, that come into requisition at such a period, Encyclopædias, as combining the principles, the progress, and the latest discoveries of science, with every thing valuable in arts and letters, must, of course, occupy a conspicuous place. Those which are now publishing, it is fair to presume, will not be able to meet the increasing demand; others, therefore, may enter upon the field of competition without risk to themselves, and without hostility to their contemporaries.

But in every new project of this description, there must be two things kept especially in view—it must be comprehensive, and it must be cheap. It ought to be in itself an independent and principal work; those who purchase it should be placed above the necessity of procuring any other. It ought to be, in all respects, so conducted as to claim its place in the splendid library of the opulent, and, to be at the same time, of price so moderate, and so copious in its information, that the humble mechanic may obtain it as almost within itself a sufficient library for him.

The work to which this address is intended to invite the attention of the public, has been prepared with a strict regard to both these considerations. It was suggested to the proprietor by the extensive patronage, and rapid sale of the Encyclopædia Perthensis, of the last edition of which he became the purchaser and vender, and which, having been completely disposed of, it was with him a question of business, whether to reprint the original work, or to fill up the vacancy by a new one. The considerations already offered, with the conviction that the Encyclopædia Perthensis would require such a revision as would be tantamount to the production of another work, induced him to determine on the latter measure. That which is now, therefore, intended to supersede it, is formed upon the general outline of the Encyclopædia Perthensis, somewhat extended and modified. While the scientific articles, for instance, will be brought down to the latest discoveries and improvements; under the generic description of arts, not only the ornamental but the manual, and those of general utility, and of daily practice, combining the callings of the artisan, the mechanic, and the practical tradesman, will be introduced; and instead of a verbatim copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, it is intended to make that great work the basis only of the lexicographical department. That the words, though alphabetically arranged, shall be connected in all their principal inflections under general definitions; that the etymologies shall be revised and compared with all later works; that the definitions of Dr. Johnson shall be examined and simplified; the authorities or quotations arranged chronologically; and new authorities, including quotations (when required) from the works of all eminent writers deceased, inserted; together with accents to guide the pronunciation, after the manner of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.

The present work aspires to take the very first place, as a compendious Encyclopædia. It will be the study of its writers to blend conciseness of manner with copiousness of matter; to be full and yet brief. Where elaborate works must be consulted, references will be given to the best on every subject. To every principal science, art, pursuit, or trade, a distinct treatise will be devoted; to which, a short separate index will be at once subjoined. Next to plenitude of information, easy and expeditious reference will be considered. Thus the arrangement will be alphabetical: the convenience of the reader will in all cases be consulted; all that is elementary will be amply provided; and where professional and complete knowledge of a science is wanted, every means of obtaining it will be pointed out—so that to all classes of students it will afford the readiest and best method of acquiring the knowledge of which they are in pursuit; while to the traveller, the voyager, the colonial resident, the artisan, the mechanic, and the tradesman, it offers peculiar advantages.

The Work will be completed in twenty volumes, royal octavo, each page containing printed matter equal to that of any preceding quarto Encyclopædia; and its conductors stand pledged to publish the whole in a much shorter period than that in which any similar undertaking has ever appeared; thus avoiding the delays, the contradictions, the changes of plan and contributors, ever incident to works of this kind when long protracted.

The London Encyclopædia is readily designated by its appellation. It originated in the Metropolis; the ample resources, both scientific and literary, from which will be derived its richest and best materials, are the highest glory of the Metropolis: many of its contributors reside there, and special attention will be paid to every object which distinguishes London, not only as the seat of empire to Britain, or as the mart of commerce to the world, but as it is the emporium of mind; the scene where the stupendous labours of intellect have their noblest exhibition and their best reward. It is a national work, nurtured in the heart of the empire, and therefore deriving its name from its local associations, and its most efficient patrons. Sustaining such a cognomen, and fully justifying it in its character, the "London Encyclopædia" bears in its very title a passport to every portion of the globe, where the intellectual character of Britain and its Metropolis is known and appreciated.

It may be added, that the whole Work has been for some time under revision, and can now be confidently anticipated from its beginning to its close; that it is committed to one principal Conductor or Editor, who has been previously engaged in a similar Work; and that the entire property of it is in one mercantile house.

Communications designed for the advancement or correction of the Work, in any of its departments, will be thankfully received; and are requested to be addressed to the Editor, 73, Cheapside.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of J. R. Maude, Esq. of a son, who survived but two days.
At Walthamstow, Mrs. Muspratt of a daughter.
Mrs. Barker, Burton Crescent, of a son.
In Edinburgh, the Lady Grey, of a daughter.
The Lady of Robert William Shirley, Esq. of a son.
The Lady of Captain Cox, of Cadogan-place, of a daughter.
The Lady of Dr. Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Bombay, Ensign Gautier, 23d Native Infantry, to Catherine, daughter of the late Major C. G. Butler.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lane, to the Hon. Harriet Frances Dundas, second daughter of Lord Dundas.

James Alexander, son of Augustus Manning, Esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair, to Augustus Mary, daughter of the late General Sir Charles Shipley.

Henry J. Edgley, Esq. to Miss Albin.

Mr. James Doubleday, of Leicestershire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen Adams, of the same county.

Mr. Thomas Downes, to Frances, youngest daughter of John Williams, Esq.

Mr. J. C. Gibbons, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Bishop, Esq.

On the 13th instant, G. I. Reyes, of ..ary-la-bonne, to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of Leat erhead, Surrey.

Wm. Halliday, Esq. of Regent-street, to Miss J. Farndell, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Farndell, of Windsor.

DIED.

Mr. George Sewell, merchant, Basing-lane.
Mr. Tuchin, of Astey's-row, Islington.
Mr. George Joltey, of Ryder's-court, in his 61st year.
Mrs. Jerdien, of Fore-street.
Mr. Woollat, of Holborn-hill, aged 64.

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ALBION CLUB

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

No. 33. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1825. Price 7d.

KING'S THEATRE.—On Saturday next will be performed Mayerbeer's celebrated Opera of IL CROCIATO in EGITTO, in which Mademoiselle Bonini will make her first appearance in this country.

The other principal singers, by whom this performance will be sustained, are, Madame Cornega, who will make her first appearance, Madame Castelli, Signor Velluti, Signor Curioni, Signor Porto, and Signor Deville.

In the Ballet the following principal dancers will perform:—Mons. Coulon, Mademoiselle Brocard, Mons. Gosselin, Mademoiselle Fleurot, Mons. Theodore, Mademoiselle Pauline, Mademoiselle Rosalie, Mademoiselle Levasseur, Mademoiselle Delatre, Mademoiselle Copere, Mademoiselle Genevaux, &c. &c. &c.

Applications for Boxes and Tickets to be made to Mr. Ebers, 27, Old Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, The MERCHANT of VENICE. After which will be produced (for the first time) an entirely new Comic Pantomime, under the title of HARLEQUIN, JACK of ALL TRADES. The Pantomime invented and produced by Mr. W. Barrymore.

Synopsis of the Scenery.—Romantic View from Club Castle. Trade House and Town. Jack's Work-shop. Exterior of Club Palace. The Queen's Boudoir.

Harlequin, Mr. Howell, Columbine, Miss Barnett,
Pantaloon, Mr. T. Blanchard, Clown, Mr. Southby.

Enchanted Wood. Three Odd Tricks. Regent-street. Fish-street-hill. The Sands near Deal. Village and Barber's Shop in the Road to Dover. A Panoramic display, entitled NAYMETABOAIA, comprising the Adventures of a Ship of War. Poulterer's Shop in the Strand. The Box Entrance of Drury-lane Theatre. Interior of Drury-lane Theatre. View near Henley Bridge. Harlequin's Hotel (the Mortar.) Card Cemetery. The Hall of Honors.

On Tuesday, (84th time) Der Freischutz.

On Wednesday, the Comedy of the Hypocrite. Doctor Cantwell, Mr. Dowton; Maw-worm, Mr. Liston; Colonel Lambert, Mr. Wallack; Charlotte, Mrs. Davison.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Under the Management of the New Proprietors, Messrs. Terry and Yates.

In consequence of the nightly overflow, the Public are respectfully informed, that no Places can be secured unless Tickets are taken at the same time.

MONDAY, December 26, and during the Week, THE PILOT; the Pilot, Mr. Terry. The favourite Burletta, in one Act, called CHRISTMAS BONES! After which the new splendid Pantomime, entitled THE THREE GOLDEN LAMPS! or, Harlequin and the Wizard Dwarf. Clown, Signor Paulo.

Agent for the Private Boxes at the west end of the town, Mr. Sams, at the Royal Circulating Library, Pall Mall, opposite St. James's Palace.

Boxes, 1s.—Pit, 2s.—Gal. 1s.—Doors to open at Six, commence a Quarter before Seven.—Half-price, at Half-past Eight.—Box Office open from 10 till 4, where Places may be taken, and a Private Box had nightly, of Messrs. Campbell and Kirkham.—Children in Arms not admitted.

☞ It is respectfully announced, that this Theatre will be Re-opened on Monday next, Dec. 26, and every Evening till further notice.—The whole of the Performances written by and produced under the sole direction of Mr. T. Dibdin.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, the Entertainments will commence with a New Burletta, in three acts, founded on Mr. Dibdin's popular Comedy of Five Miles off; or, The Finger Post, called ALL IN ONE NIGHT; or, The House upon the Heath. After which, a Comic Melo-Dramatic Romance, never acted in its present form, called the THREE CRUMPIES; or, The Baron and his Brothers. To conclude with an entirely New Comic Romantic Pantomime, called MERLIN'S MOUNT; or, Harlequin Cymraeg and the Living Leek.

Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s. Doors open at Half-past Five, and begin at Half-past Six. Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Theatre from Ten till Four. Half Price at Half-past Eight.

MASQUERADE and CARNIVAL, under the immediate direction of six Noblemen, will be given at the Argyll Rooms, on Thursday Evening Next, Dec. 29. The high reputation which these Entertainments attained last year, has induced the Directors to arrange for the whole of the Masquerades to be given at the Argyll Rooms this Season, and under the sanction of the Noblemen who have honored them with their immediate patronage, a Series of Masked Fetes will be brought forward, exceeding all former occasions in brilliancy and magnificence. In appointing the first Grand Masquerade for Thursday next, the 29th inst, the Directors have the pleasure to announce, that regulations have been made by which the Company will be rendered more select than hitherto, and the Nobility and Gentry are assured that Tickets will be disposed of to none but persons of Rank, Fashion, and Talent. Families of distinction who may wish to mix in the festive throng, or Ladies of "haut ton," desirous of partaking of the true spirit of the Entertainment, by assuming Characters, are also informed, that the annoyance and freedom of disorderly persons will be strictly guarded against, as Officers, in various disguises, will be stationed in the Rooms to secure ease and prevent interruption to the Masquers.

The Directors pledge themselves that the Masquerade on Thursday, the 29th instant, will be the most Select, Splendid, and Festive Entertainment ever produced, and worthy, in every respect, of the improved Taste, and the Fashion and Talent of the Metropolis.

*** For Tickets, and Boxes to view the Masquerade, apply to the Sub-Committee, who sit daily at Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket.

☞ Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT is appointed by the Directors, purveyor of the Champaigne and other Wines on the occasion.

Masks, Dominos, &c. will be provided in great variety at the Rooms.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church.

Port, Vintage 1820 ..... 27s to 30s	Claret, St. Julien 48s
Ditto, Crusted ..... 36s to 42s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux.. 72s to 96s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle..48s to 56s	Sparkling Champagne..... 72s to 84s
Sherry, Pale and Brown....27s to 36s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the
Ditto, Amontillado ..... 42s to 48s	first quality 96s
Madeira, West India.....36s to 42s	St. Peray, dry and spark. ... 72s
Ditto, East India.....48s to 60s	Chablis 63s
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Qui ante non cavet, post dolebit.
Ay me! what perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron.—HUDIBRAS.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Despatches were received on Monday morning from Berlin, by Government, which announce the death of his Imperial Majesty Alexander, the Emperor of all the Russias. We believe no particular details of this melancholy event have transpired, though the accounts referred to leave no doubt of the fact. The melancholy intelligence was transmitted by our Ambassador, the Earl of Clanwilliam.

Mr. Williams, a King's Messenger, was sent off early on Monday morning, with despatches to his Majesty, at Windsor, to announce the important event.

The last accounts we received of his Imperial Majesty, stated, that he was then at Taganrok, or in its vicinity, making preparations for a grand review of the different corps d'armee stationed in that quarter of his vast dominions,

His Imperial Majesty was born Dec. 23, 1777, succeeded his father, the Emperor Paul, on the 24th March, 1801, and was declared Czar and King in 1815. He married Oct. 9, 1793, Louisa Maria Amelia, now called the Empress Elizabeth Alexiowna, daughter of the hereditary Prince of Baden. She was born June 4, 1779.

The heir presumptive to the throne of Russia is the brother of the late Emperor Alexander, the Grand Duke Constantine Cesarovitch, who was born May 8, 1779, and married Feb. 26, 1796, Julia, Princess of Saxe Cobourg, sister to his Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe Cobourg. This marriage was dissolved by an Imperial Ukase, dated April 2, 1820, and the Grand Duke married, secretly, May 24, 1820, Jane, born Countess of Grudzinska, and created Princess of Lowicz.

The political considerations which suggest themselves, in consequence of this sudden transmission of the royal authority to the hands of the Grand Duke Constantine, we cannot now advert to.

It is a curious circumstance, taken in connexion with the above, that the *Etoile* of Sunday, which we received on Monday, by express, contains the following paragraph:—

"It is remarked, as a singular circumstance, that in the Royal Almanack of Russia, in the division relating to the Sovereigns of Europe, the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor, born, &c. is mentioned as the presumptive heir to the throne. This news, say the Germans, from whom we receive it, is the more important, inasmuch as the source whence it is derived, leaves no doubt as to its authenticity."

Berlin, Dec. 13.—Early this morning an extraordinary courier arrived at the Foreign Office with the news of the unexpected death of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on his way back from Taganrok to St. Petersburgh. The dismay and the grief which this deeply lamented event has universally excited, is the most speaking proof of the greatness and importance of the loss, which not only Russia, but Europe, has sustained. More particular accounts are impatiently expected. The restoration and the maintenance of peace, in our part of the world, was Alexander's work; and, as the genius of peace (as an ingenious artist once represented him) he has been extolled by his contemporaries, and will be gratefully remembered by posterity.

Hamburgh, Dec. 15.—Several expresses from Berlin have brought the melancholy intelligence of the unexpected death of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. According to the letters received by the post from Berlin, this event was generally known there, and had spread universal grief. Our Correspondent writes:—"On the news received from Warsaw of the death of the Emperor Alexander at Taganrok, there was an entire stagnation on 'Change, and the Stock Market. There were numerous sellers at the quotation, but very little business could be done.

Our readers will see, in our article from St. Petersburgh, that the last public accounts of his Majesty were still from the Crimea, to which his Majesty had gone from Taganrok, as we already knew, and that they speak of his Majesty as being in perfectly good health.

Dec. 16.—The above news arrived at Hamburgh, in the night of the 14th from Berlin, to which place it was brought by a courier from the Office for Foreign Affairs. The death of the Emperor took place on his way back from Taganrok to St. Petersburgh.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 3.—The *St. Petersburgh Journal* gives accounts from Symphoropol, in the Crimea, of 7th Nov., where his Majesty arrived on the 5th from Taganrok, having come by way of Nogaisk and Peracop, and was received with great joy. On the 6th, after hearing Divine Service in the Cathedral, he set out at nine o'clock in the morning, in good health, by the new road, on the south coast of the Crimea, to the estate of Count Michael Semenowitsch Woronzow, where his Majesty dined, and stopped for the night.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 30.—We have received the following official accounts of the visit of his Majesty the Emperor to Neutscherkask, the capital of the Don Cossacks. On the 24th of last month his Majesty arrived there, and was received by the Hetman of the Cossacks, Lieut.-General Howaisky, Adjutant-General Tschernitschew, and the other Generals. The Hetman delivered to his Majesty an account of the state of all the corps of Cossacks, after which his Majesty, with a numerous suite, went to hear Divine Service in the Cathedral, and then proceeded to the house of the Hetman. The next day he gave audiences to the Ecclesiastical and Military Authorities, and then reviewed all the public establishments. His Majesty dined with the Hetman, and honoured with his presence a ball given by that Officer, which his Majesty opened with the Hetman's Lady. On the 26th the Emperor returned to Taganrok. On his tour through the Crimea his Majesty arrived on the 5th at Symphoropol, where he was received by the Civil Governor of Taurida, and passed the 6th and 7th at the fine country seat of Count Woronzow. General Kologriwov, of the cavalry, died at Moscow on the 18th.

December 3.—Prince Lowenstein Wertheim arrived here yesterday as Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Bavaria, with the official notification of the death of King Maximilian, and of the accession of King Lewis I.

The Ambassador of the Khan of Bucharia arrived on the 18th at Moscow from Orenburg. The object of his mission is said to be of a commercial nature.

The day before yesterday the cold became very severe, the thermometer being at 10. (Reaumur) below freezing. The Newa, and all the canals, are full of drift ice; and the communication between the several quarters of the city is, for the present, suspended.

Frankfort, Dec. 16.—Yesterday evening couriers dispatched from Warsaw and Berlin, addressed to the Legations of Russia, France, and England, brought the news of the death of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander of Russia. This Monarch died on his journey in Bessarabia, in consequence of an erysipelas in the head, which put an end to his life after only two days' suffering. M. d'Anstett, Minister from Russia to the German Diet, has himself given positive statements on this subject to the persons of distinction who waited upon him during the course of the day to ask him for information.

"Our Exchange has been to day in great consternation. All the Funds in circulation suddenly fell several per Cent. The Austrian Metalliques were offered at 91; the share of the Bank of Vienna for 1405, &c. A panic terror has seized our speculators, whose perplexities were still farther increased, when they learnt by the last mail from Holland that the news of the Emperor's death was probably known there on the 14th, because on that day one of the most considerable houses had sold 4000 obligations (Metallique), and denounced all its sales for time, so that the *reports* suddenly rose there to 8 per cent. The house of Rothschild here was, it is said, informed of it two days before the Ambassadors. Lastly, they go so far as to say the death of the Emperor had been kept a secret at St. Petersburgh for several days, in order to give his successor time to make the necessary preparations for taking possession of the reins of Government."

"Paris, Dec. 20.—About a year ago it was reported that an important interview had taken place between the Emperor Alexander and his brother Constantine. The latter had long since declared himself in favour of the Greeks, and thought the Russian armies ought to march to Constantinople; he had just urged his brother to renounce his uncertain policy, and take a decided part. The conversation was warm; Constantine maintained that Alexander suffered the fairest opportunity to escape him that had yet offered to make himself master of the Bosphorus. He reproached him with abandoning the national policy, and sacrificing the interest of Russia to the self-gratification of being the Chief of the Confederation of Kings. These reproaches hurt Alexander. Constantine added, that as heir to the throne, he had a right to see to the political direction of the Government. It was then, it is said, that Alexander put him in mind that his marriage might endanger his right to the succession. This family dispute was not known at the time to any but diplomatists of the first rank. However, the secret was not so well kept but it transpired, and it was spoken of eight or ten months ago. But in matters of this kind there is nothing positive or proved. What is certain is, that it has since been remarked, that Alexander sought to attach to himself the Members of the Directing Senate. He seldom refused them a favour; all his conduct announced the intention of acquiring among them a powerful and devoted party; people talked secretly of an ukase which was to be presented to the Senate, and by which the succession to the throne would be secured to the Grand Duke Nicholas; lastly, it was recollected that the Emperor had always shewn the greatest affection to the latter, and that he had taken care to have him brought up in the principles of his policy."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Melancholy Accident.—We are grieved to state, that Mr. James Hollowell, an aged and worthy citizen of Norfolk county, residing on the Western Branch, met an untimely and shocking death on the night of the 31st ult. in the following manner:—Mr. H., who was an old sportsman, went out that evening with a couple of friends, to hunt for racoons, taking with him his faithful dog, his companion in numberless similar excursions, who, true to his duty, soon treed one of the animals they were in quest of, and it being found impracticable to get at him, one of the party commenced cutting down the tree, which in its fall lodged against another, rendering it necessary to cut that down also. Mr. H. retired, as he thought, far enough to be out of danger from the falling of the trees, and held his dog, lest he should meet with some injury from them; but, unfortunately, the trees, in their descent, broke off the top of a pine sapling, which fell on Mr. H., and literally crushed both him and the dog to death. Both of his thigh bones were broken in several places, nearly all the ribs on one side broken in, and his skull crushed and mangled in a shocking manner.—*American Paper*.

The late Elopement from Durham.—It appears, from a letter received from a Gentleman belonging to this place, at present residing in London, that Robson has found his way to the Metropolis. That Gentleman met him on the evening of Friday last, in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden. He was alone; and whether the young Lady whom he carried off had arrived in town with him is uncertain. The subscription in behalf of his wife and family is still proceeding, though only slowly.—*Durham Chronicle*.

Six dead bodies were picked up on the Goodwin Sands and brought into Dover on Sunday morning, supposed to be part of the crew of the Ogle Castle, which was lost there a short time since.

MURDER AT STOKE.

The village and neighbourhood of Stoke-green were thrown into great agitation, on the morning of Friday se'nnight, by the discovery of a most atrocious murder having been committed on a poor old woman, of the name of Smith, nearly seventy years of age, who kept a small chandler's shop in the immediate vicinity of the Plough, at Stoke-green. The situation of the premises, and the habits of the deceased, render the circumstances somewhat mysterious; as it appeared from the evidence that the murder must have been committed about nine o'clock in the evening, and the house and shop of deceased, though standing alone, have the public house, and several other houses, within a short distance, so that any noise or struggling must inevitably have been heard. The spectacle was truly horrible—the blood lay in masses immediately round the head, and contrasted most awfully with the silvery grey hair, that escaped from under the night-cap of the deceased. It may be supposed, that the ruffian, having extinguished the light by knocking down his victim, was unable to carry into effect his intention of plundering, or that he became alarmed, as no other part of the house, which is a large one for a single woman, appears to have been entered. A police officer from Bow-street has been sent for, and the most active exertions are making to discover the inhuman offender.

On Saturday morning an inquest was held before J. Charsley, Esq. coroner for Bucks, and a jury of neighbours; when, after viewing the body, the following evidence was adduced:—

Mary Elkin, a girl of about fourteen or fifteen years of age, deposed, that she lived as servant with the deceased, but did not sleep there; she was employed in looking after Mrs. Smith's cow, &c. On Thursday night she left her well; and, on Friday morning, on going to the house, about half-past seven, she found the outer door on the latch. She proceeded towards the back door, which she found fast, for the purpose of fetching up the cow, but noticing that the kitchen door was open, and seeing something white upon the ground there, she returned, and discovered that her mistress had been murdered, upon which she immediately ran out, exclaiming her mistress was dead.

John Ware, labourer, was at work in a barn adjoining the house of deceased, when last witness gave the alarm. He proceeded to the spot, and found the body extended on the floor, on its back; a candlestick was under her left arm, and the candle, apparently falling from it, at a little distance. Witness observed a bruise or cut in her forehead, and another somewhat higher on her head; there was a cut or stab in her throat, apparently very deep, and a quantity of blood around, which was even then flowing slowly from the wound; the extremities were quite cold, but the body was somewhat warm. The pockets were torn out through the pocket-holes of the gown; witness did not examine them. He saw no instrument of any description about, likely to have been used in the murder, nor has he any suspicion of any person whatever.

Mr. Roberts, surgeon, of Burnham, deposed that he had examined the body of the deceased, and that there were two contused wounds on the upper part of the frontal bone, apparently made with some blunt instrument, such as a hammer, which had caused a fracture one-eighth of an inch deep, and larger than a shilling; there was also a third fracture on the top of the head, one-fourth of an inch deep, apparently with the edge of the hammer, as the wound was not a complete circle; there was an incised wound on her throat, two inches and a half long, which had completely severed the windpipe, and a penetrating wound on the left side of the windpipe three inches in depth, which had divided the larger blood-vessels; there was also a wound under the chin, and another in the centre of the chin, all made apparently by stabs, with some instrument similar to a butcher's knife. There was also a contusion on the back of the head, apparently occasioned by falling backward.

James Edgson, landlord of the Plough public-house, stated, that his house was not more than fifty yards from that of the deceased; that he heard the alarm on Friday morning, and went over; saw the body, which he described similarly to the evidence of Ware. Witness examined the pockets, which had been emptied of every thing but a small knife. The shop had not been entered, and in the till were found about seven shillings in silver and copper; the bed had not been lain in, nor had any part of the house been entered apparently, except the apartment where the bloody deed had been committed; the window-shutters were shut, and back door fast; in the mattress three and twenty pounds were found concealed.

Louisa Bennett deposed to having been at the shop of the deceased about half-past eight in the evening of Thursday, when she appeared quite well, and apparently about to retire for the night.

After a most patient investigation of above six hours, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

It was stated to the jury, that the husband of Mrs. Smith, who has been parted from her many years, and who is now an inmate of Clewer workhouse, having been hinted at, Mr. Edgson immediately went over and ascertained that the suspicion was entirely unfounded, as the man was reported as one of the most steady in the house, and as being under the eye of the master from five o'clock till he went to bed, when he slept with another man.—*Bucks Gazette*.

PROVINCIAL BANKS.

Birmingham.—Soon after the stoppage of Messrs. Gibbins Smith, and Goode's bank had become generally known, a public meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of the town of Birmingham, was called at the public office, to declare their entire confidence in the stability of the existing banks of this town. The requisition was signed by Thomas Lee, Esq. Theodore Price, Esq. the Low Bailiff, and a few other gentlemen of the greatest respectability. Soon after the time appointed the room was literally thronged, and several gentlemen were obliged to stand outside the windows.

Theodore Price, Esq. was called to the chair. He said the meeting were aware of the circumstances under which it had been thought necessary to call them together. They had met for the purpose of expressing their entire confidence in the existing banking establishments of this town, and he felt convinced they would do so most willingly, as there was not one in that room who could have the least distrust of any one. (Loud cheers.)

This Declaration was immediately signed by upwards of three hundred of the principal inhabitants.

Reading.—On Tuesday evening it was known to many individuals in this town that Messrs. Williams, Burgess and Williams, had suspended their payments, and a severe run on Messrs. Simonds, of the Reading Bank, was anticipated in consequence. The failure of the London agent, however, was no sooner generally known on Wednesday morning, than the most considerable gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and tradesmen in the town, evinced an earnest desire to avert so serious an inconvenience. In the wealth and integrity of the individuals composing the firm, every one expressed a perfect confidence; and it is singular enough that the very method proposed by Mr. Baring, in London, a few hours after, was the one adopted. In the course of a very few hours, the following hand-bill was widely circulated, having above 200 most respectable signatures affixed to it:—

"The Reading Banks.—Lest any doubt should be entertained of the stability of either of the Reading Banks, in consequence of the temporary suspension of payment by one of the London agents, we, the undersigned, are ready to receive their notes as heretofore, our confidence in the firms being altogether unshaken."

The effect was such as might have been expected, and there were but few persons in the borough who did not feel more inclined to lodge money in the bank than to withdraw balances or demand an exchange of notes. Another very judicious step was also taken—a great number of small bills were printed, and in almost every shop window was to be seen one or more, containing these words—"The Reading Notes taken as usual, in the course of business."

Peterborough.—The banking firm of Simpson, White, and White, suspended payment on Wednesday last, after a short run: the property being locked up in mortgages, &c. which are not immediately convertible, is said to be the cause.

Messrs. Yorke have also had pressing demands, principally by country people, who are not aware of the respectability of the parties; but no doubt is entertained as to the stoppiug of that firm: and such is the confidence placed, that the dignitaries of the Church, and most respectable gentry and tradesmen in the city and neighbourhood, have circulated printed hand-bills signifying their readiness to take or negociate their notes to any amount.

Aylesbury.—The consternation which has been felt in the Metropolis and in other parts of the country, on account of the numerous bank failures which have recently taken place, has extended itself to this county. The old and respectable bank of Rickford and Son, of Aylesbury, experienced a severe run on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; the bank, however, was prepared, and met every demand that was made upon it with its usual promptness, and even protracted for this purpose the hour of closing. This run was principally occasioned by persons living at a distance from the town; few of those who reside in or near the town participated in the alarm. We are happy to state that the panic is now beginning to subside.

Bristol.—We have the greatest satisfaction in being able to state, for the information of our numerous country readers, that the terrors by which the Metropolis has been convulsed during the last eight or ten days, have not reached our city, and that the confidence of the public in the Bristol Banks remains unshaken.

We do not make this statement upon slight grounds. All demands upon our banks have been answered with promptitude; but at no time have those demands been so considerable as to deserve the character of what is called a "*run*"—and in fact they have been chiefly confined to elderly people in the more humble walks of life, and to persons from the country. Many of the farmers who hurried to Bristol on Thursday, to exchange their bank notes for sovereigns, were agreeably surprised on finding that undiminished confidence was reposed in the credit of our banking establishments; and, under such circumstances, carried their notes home again. We met one honest fellow of this description in Thomas-street, who confessed that "after what he had seen and heard, he was ashamed to make his appearance at the Bank"

Hull.—It gives us great pleasure to say, that the late distress in London and elsewhere, has had very little effect in producing any runs upon the Banking houses of this town, all of whom, as we have before stated, were fully prepared to meet even more than any demand that could be made upon them. The same has been the case, with scarcely a single exception, at all the other Banking establishments in the vicinity.—*Hull Advertiser*.

Devonport.—Messrs. Robins, Foster and Co. of the East Cornwall Bank, Liskeard, have issued a notice, stating that not the slightest inconvenience will be experienced in consequence of the stoppage of Messrs. Williams & Co. on whom they drew, as immediate means were taken in London for the payment of their own drafts, and all those of their customers.

The present scarcity of money is the mere result of alarm and want of confidence; yet it is a pleasing feature in these perilous times, that the national credit towers high, amidst the shock of individual confidence.

EXETER.—By "running" the Banks, should failures be the result, from the want of immediate available capital, agriculturists will bring upon themselves the inevitable consequences of a depreciation in their produce, and a recurrence of the difficulties from which they have so recently emerged. Some of them have been reminded of former personal difficulties in a manner too forcible to be again forgotten, one instance of which has been related to us from undoubted authority. A farmer, who had received assistance from a respectable banking-firm not thirty miles from Exeter, applied to them for sovereigns to the amount of about three-score pounds, in exchange for their notes. One of the firm took him into an inner room, and shewed h m his own promissory note for some hundreds advanced in a period of difficulty; and writing off on the back of the document the amount he had tendered, sent the ungrateful applicant about his business. Numerous as are the banking establishments in this extensive county, there is hardly one which has not met the demands on them with honour; and one of those which has lately stopped payment (we mean the firm of Browne, Winsor & Co. at Ashburton) has announced an early day for resuming business. In the banks of our own city, the greatest confidence is justly placed. Several banks in this county and Cornwall corresponded with Sir Peter Pole & Co., and Williams & Co,; but the failure of these London houses have not affected in the slightest degree the credit of their country connections, who were previously provided with sufficient gold and Bank of England notes to meet any demand.—*Exeter Gazette.*

MANCHESTER.—The inhabitants of Manchester, and its immediate vicinity, have at present great cause for thankfulness; for though there has never, within the experience of the oldest tradesman living, been a week so pregnant in calamity to the commercial world as that which is now closing—the storm by which so many districts are agitated, and some fearfully ravaged, extends not to them: they hear of, but fortunately do not experience, the effects of its terrific violence. In London, the panic—the want of confidence—has not only been unexampled, but almost inconceivable; and the failures have been on a scale, both as regards their number and their magnitude, to shake the most insensible, and to appal the most stout-hearted.—*Manchester Guardian.*

KENDAL.—We are gratified, says the *Kendal Gazette*, of the 17th inst. to see our wealthy and respectable fellow-townsmen come forward and express their unbounded confidence in these establishments. This feeling during the temporary agitation in more distant parts of the country does the parties the highest credit, and may have some effect in allaying any unfounded fears which might get abroad, because alarms of this nature are nine times in ten groundless. Should a distress of this kind be contemplated here even by the most timid, we might then consider the country in a more alarming state than we are at all willing to believe. This measure has been adopted here, merely in compliment to the Kendal Banks, but the effect intended is to convince the country in general, that those who hold the Kendal notes, or the securities of these Banks, are as secure as if they possessed sovereigns to their respective amounts in their iron chests.

CHELTENHAM.—It is with feelings of the deepest concern, we have to announce to the public, that, under the present unexampled pressure of financial distress, Messrs. Turner, Turner, and Morris, bankers, of this city (Gloucester) and Cheltenham, have been compelled to suspend their payments. The high and long-established respectability of this firm, and the undoubted credit of the other bankers of this city, had called from the principal inhabitants and tradesmen, on the day preceding, a unanimous declaration of confidence in their responsibility, and a determination to take their notes; the consternation, therefore, which prevailed here, when the suspension of Messrs. Turner and Co. was announced, may be more readily conceived than described. The temporary difficulties and distress amongst the middling and lower classes, inevitably attendant upon this unfortunate occurrence, are alarmingly oppressive, owing to the great extent of their circulation; but it is satisfactory to know, that an investigation of their affairs has already been commenced; the result of which, as far as it can at present be anticipated, leaves not the slightest doubt of there being ample assets to liquidate all the claims which can be made upon them, with a considerable surplus. We are likewise assured that no time will be lost in laying a full statement of their affairs before their creditors.

The sudden suspension of the bank here, so soon after the resolution of the public to afford them every support, arose, we understand, from their London Correspondents having refused payment of their bills, though securities to a very large amount were offered to be deposited with them.

As might be supposed, the stoppage of Messrs. Turner and Co. caused an immediate run upon the bank of Messrs. Russell and Skey, in this city, but we have the highest gratification in stating that they continued open to a very late hour, and most promptly paid every demand which was made upon them.

The failure of Sir Peter Pole and Co. the London Correspondents of Messrs. Martin and Co. of the Stroudwater bank, in this county, occasioned a very heavy run upon the latter for two or three days at the beginning of last week; but all demands being most promptly and honourably satisfied, the public confidence in their responsibility was completely re-established. We understand they have removed their London account to Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co.

The failure of the bank of Sir Peter Pole and Co. also caused a severe run upon the bank of Messrs. Jones and Co. at Monmouth, during the past week, but we are happy to say that this unfounded alarm has subsided, confidence is again restored, and their notes are circulating as usual.

Messrs. Harland and Co. who have bank establishments in this town, in Tewkesbury, and in Evesham, have suspended payment; but they purpose resuming payment on the 3d of January.—*Gloucester Journal, Dec.* 19.

LIVERPOOL has not been infected with the panic which has caused so much mischief elsewhere. The greatest confidence is reposed in the stability of our banks; and the circumstance of their not issuing local paper would prevent a run upon them from being mischievous, even were the public so infatuated as to come under the baneful influence of the metropolitan panic.

The interest which the merchants of Liverpool take in the state of the London money market is very great. On Monday night, at eight o'clock, all the news-rooms were crowded with gentlemen awaiting the arrival of the mail. The usual time for its arrival is a little after seven; but, by some accident, it was delayed until near nine. The anxiety or curiosity of the public for intelligence respecting the state of the money-market, did not, however, abate in the interim. The public rooms, and even the neighbourhood of the post-office, continued thronged until the arrival of the London journals. Then a complete scramble for them took place at the respective bars, and he thought himself lucky who had succeeded in obtaining an evening paper, it being common to see three or four gentlemen devouring the same sheet. Similar scenes have been exhibited at the news-rooms every evening during the week, and the public rooms are thronged from about eight o'clock until the final close.

CHELMSFORD.—The sudden and unexpected failure (for such, we lament to say, it must be considered) of Messrs. Crickitt, Ruffell, and Co. bankers of this town, caused the utmost surprise and confusion. When the hour arrived for commencing business, and the house continued to be closed, the circumstance immediately suggested a cause, which unfortunately proved to be correct—that of the house having stopped payment both here and at Maldon. The knowledge of the fact spread like lightning; this town and the neighbourhood became also at the same instant apprised of the unforeseen event. Groups of persons assembled in every part of the street, and business was entirely put a stop to, saving that of an anxious desire to obtain money. The previous day, the transactions of the house were numerous, but at the hour of closing, the abilities of the firm were nearly equal to when it opened the same morning, and the customary demands, it is said, could have been met; but the news having arrived of the stopping of several other provincial banks, a run was expected, and, as it too frequently occurs, the impatient and illiberal obtained an undeserved and unfair preference. It was, however, after a severe struggle between their own feelings, and a sense of justice due to the public, resolved to close.

It would be improper to hold out a flattering prospect to creditors, where appearances did not warrant it; neither would we encourage that disposition which, has manifested itself among some, to sacrifice from despair. It has been rumoured that the estates of the late Mr. Crickitt were by him left as responsible for the bank deficiencies, should any occur; this, indeed, if true, would put a new face upon our prospects, but we have great reason to fear that such is not the fact; and we have been told, that the rents are paid into the hands of trustees.

We have heard with regret, exceeded only by our indignation, that advantage has already been taken of the unwary; as a caution against a repetition of such fraudulent conduct, we advise the needy by no means to barter their notes at any material depression in their hitherto value; in opposition to the conduct to which we have just referred, rather would we ask the humane and benevolent to receive, where necessities are pressing, the one-pound notes in particular, in all such cases, and make a small advance upon them, as we have been informed from a source upon the correctness of which we have the greatest reliance, that the assets will, under all the circumstances attending such a misfortune, far exceed in amount what the present depression of the public mind may lead them to expect. We must however, be considered as not giving a pledge; we state only what we, as creditors, firmly believe.

SPARROW, HANBURY, and Co.'s BANKS.—The consequence of the stoppage of one bank created great alarm amongst those whose sole property, perhaps, consisted in the notes they held. Numbers flocked at the early part of the day to the bank of Messrs. Sparrow, Hanbury and Co., where every demand was met with the utmost readiness, and at twelve o'clock at night, the hour to which payments were extended to those who demanded them, the counter was heaped with sovereigns, and a large surplus of other means remained in hand. The most respectable inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, finding at one time that the alarm, although without just cause, was likely to increase, and judging from the visible property of the gentlemen included in the firm of Sparrow, Hanbury, and Co., that the apprehensions of those to whom balances were due were groundless, immediately interested themselves, and so effectually as to stem the torrent, by issuing a hand-bill; the effect was instantaneous; persons who entered the bank with that which their fears led them to consider, at the moment, but waste paper, unexpectedly found it transformed into gold; the demand gradually subsided, and those who drew their money out in the morning, expressed their confidence by returning it again in the evening. It must have been truly gratifying to the partners present on the occasion, to observe the earnest support and countenance which many persons afforded by their presence, from the time of opening, until the late hour at which the bank closed. Whilst these things were going on at Chelmsford on Saturday, the several establishments of the same firm found no pressure equal to the means with which they were provided, and in which they, it appears, were similarly supported by the inhabitants of the several towns.—*Essex Herald.*

From the *Chester Courant* of Tuesday, Dec. 20.

CHESTER.—Business in the early part of Saturday was completely at a stand still. The notes of the country bankers of known wealth were rejected—the poor farmers would not look at them; but the praiseworthy and spirited conduct of several tradesmen, who offered to take those notes to any amount, however, went a great way to dissipate their groundless fears; and the circumstance of Mr. Sankey, of the Holywell bank, going about our city with a bag of sovereigns on his arm for the purpose of taking up the notes of his house, gave additional strength to the returning confidence; and before the close of the day, business went on as usual.

It is gratifying to state, that among the numerous meetings held throughout the kingdom, declaratory of confidence in the banks of their immediate neighbourhood, and readiness to take their notes, was one at Holywell, on Saturday, at which a most numerous assemblage of the landed proprietors, merchants, and others, made such declarations, with respect to both the banking establishments in that town; and another at Macclesfield on Friday, respecting the two banking establishments there, of Messrs. Daintry, Royle, and Co. and Messrs. Brocklehurst and Co. We are also happy to say, that in consequence of the suspension of Messrs. Everett and Co. Bankers, London, Messrs. Badnall, Ella, and Co. of Leek, have acquainted the public that all notes issued by them will, on application, be paid at their bank, Leek.

BATH.—We copy the following from the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*, of yesterday's date:—"The effects of the embarrassments which have recently prevailed, have, in some degree, been felt in this city during the past week. The various banks here have sustained a partial run, but from the promptitude with which all demands were met, confidence remained unshaken. This morning, however, considerable agitation was excited in consequence of the very respectable firm of Messrs. Cavenagh, Browne, and Co. having posted the following placard:—

"Messrs. Cavenagh, Browne, and Co. with agonized feelings, are obliged to inform their friends and the public, that from the overwhelming pressure of the moment, occasioned by the recent repeated failures, and the impossibility of converting their securities into cash, they are reluctantly compelled, for the present, to suspend their payments.

"Bath Bank, Dec. 20."

It is generally expected that Messrs. Cavenagh and Co. will resume their payments in a few days.

DEC. 21.—Messrs. Smith, Moger, and Evans, bankers, in Union-street, have this morning suspended their payment; but, in the notice posted on their bank entrance, they confidently assure the holders of their notes, that every demand will be paid in full within a very short period.

LEEDS—WENTWORTH'S BANK.—The suspense of the public, and particularly the holders of notes, as to the fate of this establishment, will now, in a great degree, be dissipated. The following melancholy intelligence, and which has been published as a circular by the firm, at York, will be read with much concern:—

"Messrs. Wentworth and Co. having for several days, devoted themselves to the examination of their affairs, and having in vain used every possible exertion to procure in the present state of the Money Market, a sufficiency to meet the immediate calls upon their firms, are under the painful necessity of stating to the public, their conviction of the impossibility to carry on their respective establishments.

"Messrs. Wentworth and Co. trusting to the candour and liberality of the public, under these most distressing circumstances, confidently hope that their determination will prove the most beneficial measure to the general interest of their creditors."

This publication, we fear, will spread consternation throughout the county. The suspension of its payments by the bank in the first instance occasioned much individual loss: the holders of its notes were anxious to rid themselves of a useless commodity, and in the moment of panic made great sacrifices on the amount of their various sums. But subsequent events had somewhat restored that confidence in the solvency of the house which had previously existed; and in Leeds and other places, the Wakefield notes were received by many persons on the sale of goods at nearly their nominal value. The traffic in this paper, which a few days before had been extensively going on, had greatly abated; and, as far as we have heard, purchases could only be made at about 18s. or 19s. for each 1l. note. To persons, therefore, who have been speculating largely, by buying up these notes, the above intelligence will be far from agreeable.

We still hope, that when the whole affairs of Messrs. Wentworth and Co.'s large establishment shall have been fully investigated, the immediate loss of that part of the public who possess their paper will not be extreme. The whole country, however, must severely feel the effects arising out of the failure of Wentworth's house, since it must occasion a fearful void in the quantity of that currency by which the money transactions of this district have usually been conducted.

Merchants, tradesmen, and indeed all who have payments to make or to receive, cannot therefore be too open and sincere in their reliance upon t ose banks which are now carrying on business. Serious inconveniences will be created to the trade of this and other towns from the jealous and distrustful way in which the paper of our local banks is allowed to circulate; but we sincerely trust that the tradespeople and workmen of Leeds will individually use their utmost endeavours to restore and maintain confidence in the stability of those establishments which are at present without imputation.

The public generally appears to entertain no doubt that the bank will eventually satisfy all claims against it; but at present numerous rumours are afloat which might induce us to believe that a declaration of the bankruptcy of the firm will shortly be published. At Wakefield the inhabitants were in a state of considerable excitation. Mr. Rishworth, it was said, had returned from London early in the morning, and it was thought in the evening that a circular, communicating no favourable state of the bank affairs, might be hourly expected to be issued by the partners.

When we say that the most inflexible secresy appears to be maintained by the persons connected with the bank, it will not be considered extraordinary that we should be incompetent fully to satisfy the inquiries of our readers, nor that we should refrain from hazarding any further observations respecting the Wakefield Bank.—*Leeds Independent.*

BRIGHTON, Dec. 22.—We regret to say that the absurd and groundless panic which has produced such melancholy effects in the metropolis, and indeed in every part of the kingdom, has this week been felt in Brighton, and has produced similar results to those which have been experienced elsewhere. Two out of the five banks in this town have suspended their payments, and the other three, although they have come out of the ordeal unhurt, have had to sustain very serious and heavy runs.

Printed bills have been issued both by Messrs. Lashmar and Co., and by Messrs. Tamplin and Co., assuring the holders of their notes that arrangements are making to pay them.

We regret, in addition to what is stated above, to announce that yesterday morning the bank of Messrs. Wood, Hall, and Co. at Lewes, stopped payment. The run had been, we understand, very heavy on both the banks at that place during Monday and Tuesday, but effectual measures have been adopted, as will be seen by our Lewes letter, to guard the other bank from further danger. This step is worthy of the noblemen and gentlemen of Lewes, and it is an example that ought to be followed elsewhere by those who wish to render effectual assistance.

WHITEHAVEN—It is with extreme regret that we announce that the Bank of Messrs. Johnston, Adamson, and Hope, has suspended payment. The following notice was issued early on Tuesday morning, and caused a general sensation in the town.

"Notice.—Messrs. Johnson, Adamson, and Hope, are under the painful necessity of announcing to the public, that in consequence of the extensive and unprecedented pressure on the mercantile establishments in the country, they are obliged to suspend their payments, and rely on the forbearance of those who may hold any of their paper, in order to give time for a detail of the affairs of the Bank, which will be publicly stated with the least possible delay, feeling, as they do, perfect confidence in being able to meet all their engagements.—*Whitehaven, Dec.* 19."

The notes of the Company were in extensive circulation, and we fear the suspension of payment, even though it be temporary, will be severely felt.

SWANSEA, Breton Ferry, Dec. 20.—It is with a feeling of the deepest sorrow we have to state that both Gibbins and Elton, and Hayne's and Co.'s banks at Swansea suspended payment to-day, which has been the cause of a general stagnation in the neighbourhood. It was appalling to see the consternation and confusion the inhabitants of Swansea were plunged into, for business is completely at a stand; but it is generally believed that they will shortly resume payment.

ST. NEOTS.—We are sorry to learn that the respectable banking firm of Messrs. Gorham and Co. of St. Neots, stopped payment on Monday last.—*Cambridge Chronicle,*

FALMOUTH.—In consequence of the failure of the Falmouth bank of Carne and Co., the following circular was issued on Wednesday last to the shareholders of the Binner Downs Mine Company:—

"Sir,—I am directed to draw your attention to the notice which has been issued for a meeting of the abovenamed Company, to be held to-morrow at this place, at two o'clock precisely, and to state that Messrs. Barne, and Co. of Falmouth have stopped payment; there is therefore a necessity for immediate steps being taken to prevent the workings of the mine being retarded, and your attendance is particularly requested.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"5. Sherborne-lane, Dec. 21." "W. YEWENS, Sec."

We are requested to state, with reference to the paragraph in Friday's *Herald*, of intelligence having been received in Bath, of the stoppage of Messiter's Bank, at Frome, that Messrs. Uriah and George Messiter, of the Wincanton Bank, have no sort of connection with the parties constituting the firm at Frome, and that Messrs. Messiter, of Wincanton, continue their Banking business with their accustomed regularity.

ALTON BANK We have pleasure in being able to contradict a paragraph which appeared in the *Morning Herald* of the 19th instant, stating that the Alton Bank had stopped payment. We have now ascertained, that since the stoppage of Messrs. Williams and Co., their London correspondents, and in the expectation of Messrs. Williams's immediate resumption of business, Messrs. Levy and Co. have continued to pay their notes at Alton.

We are requested to mention, that the statement which appeared in *The Times* last week, of the failure of Messrs. J. Fisher and Son, and Messrs. Mortlock and Co., *Cambridge*, is entirely without foundation.

The congratulations generally at this festive season are "A merry Christmas and a happy new year," and every auxiliary is eagerly sought after for the embellishment of the person. The most prominent trait of beauty in either sex is a fine head of hair; its beautiful arrangement is aided and assisted by the wonderful energetic powers of Rowland's Macassar oil, which has by its superior excellence, in promoting the elegance and durability of that grand ornament, gained the admiration of the whole world. Parents and guardians cannot offer to those under their care a more acceptable present, as that useful adornment attended to in youth is of the highest importance. Conductors of seminaries will find Rowland's Macassar oil indispensably necessary. To prevent imposition ask for Rowland's Macassar oil, signed in red, "A Rowland and Son."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received an "on dit" relative to a domestic dispute between a Thespian Lady, wife of a Low Comedian and Musician, and her Lord and Master, depicting the violence and vindictive spirit of this Western dame—we cannot enter into the business further than to recommend an adjustment of differences, which can only end in disgrace to one, and unhappiness to both.

X. Y. Z. shall hear from us privately—her enclosure is very clever, but requires some alteration, and a fitter time for its insertion—at present it would most probably prevent a thing, about to take place, really occurring.

Hiss encloses a violent invective against Mr. Wills *of* Huntingdon, *for his oratory at the Smithfield Club Dinner, and says "he always pokes his nose in every thing"—but he must be mistaken, for Mr.* Wills *has* no *nose to poke.*

Clio, N. F. Dramaticus, Olio, Cambridge, Twopence, Fact, St. James's, Lord A., Simon, and one other we cannot decypher, are acknowledged.

LATEST STOCK INTELLIGENCE.

City, 4 o'Clock Yesterday.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock 212	Ex. Bills 1000 21 2 8 dis.
Reduced $80\frac{5}{8}\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$	Do. 500 10 dis. par.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. $88\frac{1}{2}$	Do. small, 5 dis. par.
Do. Reduced $88\frac{1}{8}\frac{5}{8}\frac{1}{4}$	Do. over due, 6 3 dis.
Long Annuities $19\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$	Cons. Open. $81\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $1\frac{7}{8}\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}\frac{3}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{8}$
India Bonds 15 18 7 dis.	

FOREIGN.

Austrian Bonds 90	Mexican Bonds $62\frac{7}{8}\frac{1}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{8}$
Columb. 1824 $58\frac{1}{2}$	Prussian do. 1818, 88 89
Do. for 30th Dec. $58\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $8\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2}$ 60	Ditto do. 1822, 90
Danish Bonds 1825, 58	Russian do. 78 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Greek do. 1825, $16\frac{1}{2}$	Spanish $12\frac{3}{4}$
Do. Acct. 18	

THE AGE.

LONDON, December 25.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

The death of the Emperor Alexander is the most important event since the war. Certainly no other casualty has excited so strong a public feeling, has bound itself up with more anxious and solemn consequences, or stirred so sudden and general an alarm for the tranquillity of Europe.

It is remarkable that this immense mass of national interests should have depended on the character of a man not distinguished by any of those characteristics which have given other Sovereigns a place in history; neither a great warrior, nor a profound politician: neither peculiarly cultivating the literary powers of his country, nor devoted to extending and invigorating its natural resources, Alexander yet rose to be the most important Sovereign in the world. If the fifteenth century was the age of Science, the sixteenth and seventeenth were those of Religion and Policy, the eighteenth will probably be yet designated as the age of Kings—that period in which of all within record the fates of nations depended most directly on the talents and purposes of the individual on the throne. *France* was the ruling power of the Continent at the beginning of the century. Its character was formed by Louis XIV., in himself the most complete representative of all the qualities good and evil of his country—generous, brave, and splendid; yet selfish, grasping and sensual, he raised the national follies and vanities into a system, infected his kingdom with an insane passion for quarrel and conquest, and left *France* to his successors, at once the most assuming and the feeblest, the most ambitious, and the most ridiculous of nations.

At the opposite extremity of Europe another King rose, who deserved the name; Peter, a vigorous and half-savage mind, who fought his way up through the difficulties of a prejudiced and barbarian state of society, lived like the man of the wilderness in a perpetual struggle with the chances and inclemencies of nature, and, with the hatchet and the sabre alternately in his hand, beat down all the obstacles between his people and permanent empire.

His successor, Catherine, had the spirit and intellectual power which ought to follow such a founder of dominion—with more of accomplishment, with those peculiar qualities for reconciling popular favour which belong to a female mind, she had the same ardour for improvement;—with even a clearer determination to make Russia a ruling power, she adopted a more secure and less alarming policy; and fierce and remorseless as she was when her object was within her reach, and worth the hazard of provoking Europe, she habitually shrunk from all ostentatious hostility. She sprang on *Turkey* and *Poland* like a tygress, but she abandoned the armed neutrality, which would have brought her young navy into contest with *England*; and hating the French Revolution, she restrained herself to the distant and harmless war of manifestoes and bulletins.

In this age of Royal distinction, even *Austria*, the most stagnant of Empires, had its eminent Sovereign—a woman, combining, though in an humbler degree, the qualities of both our Elizabeth and the Russian Catherine—Maria Theresa—a noble-minded, resolute, and patriotic being; who, coming to a distracted country and a doubtful throne, with no counsellor but her own generous heart, and no resources but in the devotedness of her people, committed herself to fortune against a powerful league, headed by the most subtle politician and most celebrated soldier of Europe; and, after a long struggle, endured with Roman magnanimity, established her dynasty upon the throne.

Towards the close of the century, the remote North had, in Gustavus III. a monarch who required but a larger field to have attained signal reputation: he was graceful, intelligent, and brave—in the very shade of the colossal power of *Russia* he raised *Sweden* into European importance, made his sceptre formidable even to Catherine, overthrew the still more perilous supremacy of his own nobles, and after having thus forced his way in triumph through one Revolution, was fixed upon by the voice of Europe for heading its armies against that other mighty Revolution which threatened alike all thrones.

In the centre of Germany the genius of one man suddenly raised the smallest, the most defenceless, and the least intelligent of all its Kingdoms, as by miracle, into vigour, knowledge, and supreme military renown. The fame of Frederick the Great has been tarnished by his successors; but, in his own day, he had no rival in the general wonder of the Continent: his singular contrast of personal simplicity and sagacity, his intercourse and rivalry with the wits and poets of *France*, and his contempt of its politicians and soldiers, threw round his private life an interest new to the Masters of Nations;—but, as a King, he deserved to have his statue fixed high: patient and provident, sparing of the popular means, his own Law-giver, Financier, and General; never wearied by reverses, never exhausted of expedients, never dishonouring his cause by timidity or despair—his brilliant triumphs were snatched often in the very face of ruin: he never began a war, in which, through whatever succession of hazards and calamities, and in defiance of strength, he did not accomplish his original purpose; and the campaigns of Frederick will be, to the last hour in which the world shall be afflicted by war, the most extraordinary instances of the power of genius over fortune.

But the man to whose celebrity all the past must yield, was he whom it was the task and the glory of England to cast down. Napoleon is now become a common-place topic, and we shall no more than mention his name. He was Frederick on a more magnificent and formidable scale; the same subtlety, carelessness of personal privation, the same fiery passion for conquest, and insatiable desire of domineering; but with less patience, less dexterity in suiting himself to the turns of fortune, less of the great faculty of retrieving disaster, or of stopping short when victory was secure. A bar of iron, with its capacity of being fused and hammered into all shapes, might have been the emblem of the German warrior—the Italian was a flash of lightning, intractable and irresistible, or extinguished at once—but each was made for his people, for his time—Frederick for the long, intricate, and doubtful struggle of a German war—Napoleon for sweeping the Continent with a deluge of hostility that seemed, and probably was, less a mere impulse of human ambition, than a great commissioned visitation of the crimes of Europe.

The Emperor Alexander was born December 23, 1777; he succeeded his father, the Emperor Paul, on the 24th March 1801, and was declared Czar and King of Poland, in 1815. He married October the 9th, 1792, Louisa Maria Amelia, now called the Dowager Empress Elizabeth Alexiowna, daughter of the Hereditary Prince of Baden. She was born June 4, 1779. The heir presumptive, now Emperor, was the brother of the late Emperor. The Grand Duke Constantine Cæsarovitch, born May 8, 1779, and married February 26, 1796, to Julia, Princess of Saxe Cobourg, sister to His Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe Cobourg. This marriage was dissolved by an Imperial Ukase, April 2, 1820. The Grand Duke married, secondly, May 24, 1820, Jane, born Countess of Grudzinka, and created Princess of Lowicz.

It has been generally presumed that the late Emperor was the direct descendant of Peter the Great. This is a misconception, for Peter was of the house of Romanoff, which had assumed the throne in 1613, in the person of the Czar Michel Federovitz. The Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, dying without issue in 1762, the crown passed to Prince Peter, of Holstein Gottorp, the son of another daughter of Peter the Great. He took the surname of Peter the Third. The Emperor Paul was his son, and, of course, Alexander his grandson. The house of Holstein Gottorp, which reigns in Russia, is a branch of the ancient house of Oldenburg, which reigns in *Denmark*, and which also reigned in *Sweden*. In the latter kingdom it has been succeeded by Bernadotte.

The history of the late Emperor is familiar to the journals. He came into public life in the full tumult of the French Revolution, and was from that moment conspicuous as an actor and sufferer. The policy of the Empress Catherine had been to avoid all European war, and peculiarly all conflict with *France*, an enemy to whom any approximation was dreaded, still less from its military energy than from its principles of subversion. The contact of her troops with those of *France*, either as friends or enemies, was a matter of just and perpetual apprehension to the sovereign of a people of vassals. But her successor Paul, a strange mixture of feebleness and obstinacy, instantly abandoned the Court system, listened to the representations of the merchants, (who, feeling that he was determined on going to war with either of the belligerents, dreaded the loss of their commerce in a British war,) and the clamour of the armies, indignant at remaining without promotion or honours, while all the minor States were busied in the field, prevailed on this unprepared and fantastic barbarian to declare against *France*. His first effort was in concert with our troops on the disastrous expedition to the *Helder*. His first was his last. The *Russian* auxiliaries were brave, but careless of discipline, and contemptuous of their adroit enemy. They were thrown into disorder in almost their earliest engagement, and a large number were captured. Napoleon felt all the importance of this event, ordered the prisoners to be treated with peculiar attention and sent them back without exchange to *Russia*—he became the idol of the Emperor, and war was about to be declared against England and the Allies, when the determination was formed to check a measure which would have involved the empire in incalculable hazards. *Russia*, still half Tartar, has not forgotten the old desperate expedients of her ancestors against oppressive kings, and she unhappily had no better escape from difficulty than crime—the Emperor was strangled by a troop of conspirators.

It marks at once the manners of the nation, and the popularity of the sacrifice, that the agents in this atrocious murder, though known, were never punished, except by temporary exile from the capital.

The policy of the Court instantly following the national hatred of *France*, and stimulated by the insults which have in all ages made French supremacy the most odious and short lived of all dominion, now devoted the mighty powers of *Russia* to the general cause. Alexander had more of the mind of a German than of the alternate fiery rashness and effeminate indolence of his Asiatic descent—he embarked in the war with resolution and sincerity, manfully exposed himself to the privations and chances of the field, and persevered with honorable firmness, until he saw his allies cut away one by one from his side; and left, alone in the field, to bear the iron inundation of *France*, swelled by the whole strength of the Continent, fought his last desperate and gallant battle on the frontier of his hereditary soil.

The peace of *Tilsit* placed Napoleon at the summit of empire; but he had now mounted to his meridian, and all thenceforth was to be descent, till his last splendour was extinguished in storms and darkness. In an hour of that mad ambition, which is to be accounted for only on the principle that there is an invisible and resistless avenger hovering over the man of blood, Napoleon attacked Spain—he had till now trampled down all opposition; he had rolled his chariot wheels over the armour and crowns of *Europe*; but he now found himself committed in battle with a new influence—the naked strength of noble national feelings, heroic disdain, and patriotic revenge. He was surrounded with a hostility that no defeat could extinguish—broken armies rallied, cities without wall or soldier became centres of bloody resistance, every blade of grass and every grain of dust seemed impregnated with hatred to him—"the stars in their courses fought against Sisera!"

Napoleon felt his fatal error—he felt that his military character was shattered, and to retrieve it, he rushed into his greatest and last war. The campaign of 1812 smote him. If ever the hand of Providence was made visible in the act of crushing human presumption, it was in the fate of that most memorable campaign. The rash advance of Napoleon, his tardiness when nothing but desperate activity could save him, his abandonment of all the edicts of diplomacy and war, which had been his guides to conquest, were still more striking evidences of his fatal hour, than the snows and storms that laid his thousands and tens of thousands stiffening in the desert.

It is honorable to Alexander's memory, that pursuing the French army as a soldier, he treated the warriors in his power with distinguished humanity, and that when, in the sacrifice of *Paris*, he might have inflicted a tremendous and pardonable retribution for the fires of *Moscow*, he was the declared and active friend of conciliation.

Of his policy in the Greek insurrection, we undoubtedly have yet no sufficient knowledge for the formation of any true opinion. That he wished well to the unfortunate Greeks, is only to suppose that he had the common feelings of every Christian man—but he had treaties with *Turkey* which he could not break, without the greatest crime of which States are capable. The peace or war of *Europe* rested on the sheathing or unsheathing of his solitary sword, and with such a responsibility, the firmest nerves might well tremble. Of the mode of his death, whether by assassination or the course of nature, we can yet know nothing; but the habit of *Russian* Courts, the known dislike of the late Emperor to his successor, and the suddenness and mysterious secrecy of the event, countenance suspicion that, for the honour of human nature, we hope to see removed. There is no *European* Sovereign on whose death such mighty questions may depend, as on that of the Emperor Alexander.

A party went on Thursday last to see the picture of the Marquis of Anglesea, painting by Stroehling, in Stratford-place, and the conversation happening to turn on the death of the Emperor Alexander, a military nobleman present, remarked, "Talking of the Son reminds me of the Father, and the best *head* Stroehling ever took *from* life, was that of the Emperor Paul of Russia!!!"

The panic which had spread to such an alarming extent (some of the effects of which we particularized in our last publication) has at length subsided, and the agitation of men's minds has naturally sunk into that calm of security which is ever the result of such exasperated alarms. In evidence of this important fact, it is with great satisfaction we announce the favourable results which have proceeded from the different examinations of some of those Bankers' accounts in the metropolis, whose temporary suspension of payments we had a few days since to record, for Sir CLAUDE SCOTT and Co. who announced their ability to recommence business on the Saturday, actually did so on the day preceding, and the best proof that can be adduced of the stability of this firm, and, what is perhaps better, public opinion of its stability, is the fact of barely a single account having been drawn from their hands, and, in the short space of eight days, nearly FIFTY NEW ACCOUNTS being opened. In addition to this gratifying case, we cheerfully give insertion to the following notification from Messrs. WILLIAMS, BURGESS, and Co.:—

Messrs. Williams and Co. feel most grateful to their numerous friends for the kind solicitude they have evinced towards them, and beg to inform them, that they are engaged in making arrangements with ns much speed as is compatible with so important a measure, for resuming their payments in a few days, under a new andextended firm.—Birchin-lane, Dec. 23.

—and to this other satisfactory announcement from Sir WALTER STIRLING and Co. to those who banked with them:—

"Although the recent general embarrassment of Money Concerns compelled us to suspend our payments, yet, after a most careful investigation of our Accounts, it nffords us the greatest gratification to be able to assure you we possess Assets to an amount considerably more than sufficient to satisfy, in full, every demand against ts. We shall, of course, use every exertion to ancomplish that object with the least possible delay; and as the best proof we can offer that such is our intention, we beg to inform you, that on Monday, the 23d of January next, we shall be prepared to pay you one-third of the Amount of your Claim upon us.

"We regret that we cannot at present make a larger payment, considerahle part of our assets not heing immediately available; but, with a view to convince you of the integrity of our intentions, we propose that the remainder of the demand shall bear interest at 4 per cent. from the 1st of January next; and anticipate, with much pleasure, that we shall, within a very moderate space of time, make a further payment, and shortly afterwards discharge every Claim against us."

Strand, Dec. 23."

Nothing can be more consolatory than these testimonies of public opinion, and private assurance, and the impression created by them is such as will eventually disarm the promoters of any future apprehension, and dissipate the last lingering spark of present doubt and fear. The contagion spread throughout the country by the suspensions in London, does not, of course, so speedily subside, and it is with deep regret we have to announce the failures of the subjoined bankers, in the provinces affixed to their names:—

Bath.—Browne, Cavenagh and Co.—Smith, Moser and Co.
Bristol.—Browne and Co.
Banbury,—Gillett and Tawney.
Brighton.—Tamplin and Co.—Lashmar and Co.
Birmingham.—Gibbins, Smith and Co.
Cheltenham.—Turner, Morris and Turner.—Hartland and Co. and the TEWKESNURY and EVESHAM BRANCHES.
Chelmsford.—Crickett, Ruffell and Co., and the MALDON and STOCKTON ON TEES BRANCH.
Christchurch.—Dean, Clapcott and Co., and the WIMBORNE and POOLE BRANCH.
Diss.—Fincham and Sons.
Deal.—May and Co.
Frome.—Messiter and Co.
Falmouth.—Carne and Co.
Gloucester.—Turner and Morris.
Horsham.—Piper and Doodley.
Lewes.—Wood, Hall and Co.
Newcastle, (Potteries)—Sparrow and Co.
Norwich.—Day and Co.
St. Neotts.—Nix, Graham and Co.
Swansea.—Gibbins and Eaton.—Hayne and Co.
Sheerness.—Bishop.
Whitehaven.—Johnstone, Adamson and Hope.
Weymouth.—Herring and Co.

Of those country failures previously announced, the statement relative to Messrs. FISHER & SON, of *Cambridge,* turns ont a fabrication, that most respectable bank having met every demand with the utmost promptitude, while Messrs. HOLLICK & Co. of that town, resume their payments next Saturday, and the *Dorchester* Bank re-opened yesterday, while Messrs. SKINNER & Co. of *Darlington,* who suspended their payments on Tuesday, commenced business again on Thursday, and Messrs. HILL & SON, of *Wisbeach,* have also announced their means of resuming their payments in the course of a few days.

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without again commenting on the distressing and infamous conduct of some Journals, in recording failures and other transactions which never occurred. The *Times* Journal has conducted itself in every respect in the true spirit of those disgraceful principles on which it has been so long managed; it is an idle affectation to say, that a paper of such circulation cannot create alarm, or effect an injury; it can do, and has done, both; it was the original propagator of alarm, and has daily since kept up the cry—and the trumpery stuff in that publication of Monday, about the suspension of cash payments by the Bank, and the taking unto itself afterwards the credit of believing no such step would be adopted, when the commonest lout that prints the irnousense was aware it was never in agitation, is the height of all impudence and conceit—and the only way in which the daring of such fellows, grown insolent by power, and powerful by public patronage, is to bring them within the pale of the law—and with this impression it is, that we think the *Cambridge* Bankers are bound, for the protection of others, and in a common feeling of justice to themselves, to issue legal proceedings against these scribbling assassins. we are glad to find that Mr. ROTHSCHILD has expressed his determination to adopt such measures—although his victim is of no consequence, he has resolved to proceed, and a low Sunday Paper, of no circulation, which had the ignorance to impugn his reputation, by the statement of a transaction between him and Messrs. JONES, LLOYD, and Co. *which never took place,* has received notice of action at his hands; and Mr. ROTHSCHILD'S resolution to persist in it is highly commendable, when, in addition to the assertion of a base falsehood, the paragraph contained the lowest abuse of a gentleman admitted by every one to be the most strict and honourable in all his vast public dealings, and charitable and humane in private life.

It is impossible to bestow too much praise on the exertions of the Bank of England; and if any further proof were wanting than those already given, it will be found in the following notice just issued by the Directors:—

"At a Court of Directors of the Bank of England, December 22, 1825,

Resolved,—"That the Discount-office be kept open on Monday, the 26th, to receive bills of exchange for discount, although it is a holyday."

We have now placed on record the principal events which have transpired during the last week, excepting the failure of the extensive house of Messrs. CARRICK and MACLEAN, of *Basinghall-street,* on Friday last; and in so doing, we have preferred adopting that plain and simple manner of stating facts, best suited to the temperature of the public mind, and in language which has no other aim than that of detailing truth, and at the same time inspiring hope; for any false positions, or wild metaphors, touching on abstracted questions, in moments of such uncertainty as the present, would be one mode of enhancing those difficulties it is our first and grand object to endeavour to dissipate and allay.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE CLUB DINNER.

"Mr. Cripps' health being drank, he thanked the Members of the Company, and gave "Breeding in all its branches."

MORNING PAPER.

When Mr. CRIPPS, in manner very broad and most unheeding,
First talked about the "Members" and then "every branch of breeding,"
They all agreed it would have been more delicate and pleasant,
Had he proposed some better *breeding* in the MEMBERS present.

BALL HUGHES was asked by a Parisian friend the other day, which inn at *Bagshot* was the best to change at, when he strongly recommended the *Cœur Blanc,* (WHITE HART,) as having much better horses than the *Bras du Roi,* (KING'S ARMS.)

THEATRICALS.

Leocadea, to the production of which we briefly alluded last week, appears to have *drawn* (as the actors say) so much, that it is at last *with*DRAWN—nor is it entitled to any remark, beyond a tribute of proper admiration to Miss KELLY'S personation of the heroine, from which the piece is named. In our opinion Miss KELLY is much the best of English actresses in characters of this description, where the appeal is made directly to the passions, divested of those heroic forms and situations with which tragedians are usually surrounded—in the recital of domestic calamity she arouses, and indelibly arrests, the feelings; and, while in the portraiture of more elevated scenes other performers are capable of agitating all the faculties of mind, Miss KELLY plunges at once into the heart—the centre of all sensibility—and, ravaging its inmost recesses, becomes at once its perfect mistress—*Leocadea* is an instance of such power in this great and accomplished professor.

The fortunes of DRURY-LANE, which had seemed (partly from some whim which fashion now and then adopts, and partly from some uncontroulable casualties) a little on the wane, rose up at once to the very *acme* of all their pristine splendour on Wednesday last, by the re-appearance of Mr. LISTON, whose attraction, by the preliminary puffs of Sir MATHEW TIERNEY'S certificate, the projected barterings for *Paul Pry,* sundry dispersions of engravings and caricatures, and the managerial and editorial announcements in the Daily Papers, had resolved itself into a certainty. His personation of *Maw-worm* is more remarkable for the display of his own peculiar quaintness, than for the personation of one of those vagabonds who are to be found in such groups amongst the Saints of the day—but it is therefore to us more delightful—he maintains enough of the character to admit of its appreciation, while the irresistible drollery his manner excites is the very best criterion of the universal contempt evinced towards these psalm-singing reptiles—this remark, therefore, is an exception, not a drawback; for there is nothing to be compared to LISTON—

"He has no brother, and is like no brother"

—his is a humour beyond expression, or decay—he draws on Nature, and she answers his demands *sine limite*—his look lights up thousands of others—his laugh is extended by wholesale to his auditors (or, as the punsters call them, LISTON*ers*), and his appearance, in these days of doubt and danger, must be hailed as a general relief—we were delighted to see him *more* IN SPIRITS, if possible, than he usually is, in the after-piece; and, above all, we were delighted to see a house crowded to the roof, which has been the case each succeeding evening of his performance—*diu spiret,* say we of such a propitious gale.

The visitors to *Covent Garden Theatre* seem bitten more than ever with the mania for Music, which has been evinced by the unusual attendance, such a week as this of all others, to the representations, the three first days, of operas and operatic afterpieces,—and while on this subject, we are happy to find Madame VESTRIS has so far attended to our hints, in the *Marriage of Figaro,* as not again to jumble ROSSINI and MOZART together—but her *Susanna* is, nevertheless, a sad mutilation, while she is allowed to omit the most beautiful piece of music in the Opera—the duet of *Crudel perche*—and to substitute for one of its most pleasing airs, a little insignificant Spanish song, which, by its dulness, we presume to be one of Lord NUGENT'S melodies—the public when they pay their money (and dear enough it is in times like these) to see a performance, ought not to have it mangled by the "*mauvais gout*" of a singer. "The late Mr. Sheridan's Opera," as the play bills very politely term the *Duenna,* was most efficiently represented in most of its characters, on Wednesday last—the acting ones by BLANCHARD, FAWCETT, and Mrs. DAVENPORT, and the vocal ones by PEARMAN and Miss PATON—the splendid voice and rare science of this latter lady were never more forcibly exerted, and it is almost needless to say, she commanded the complete enthusiasm of her hearers. Madame VESTRIS played *Don Gio*—we mean *Don Carlos,* and like little TOMMY MOORE, appeared as the calumniator of SHERIDAN; for instead of one of *his* Songs, she introduced something about "farewell to Spain," another sublime touch, we conclude, of the portly NUGENT—common candour and respect to the Noble author, ought to have made her announce this in the bills.

TERRY and YATES deserve the encouragement they meet—each succeeding week brings some novelty—and more indeed than the great good fortune of their management calls upon them to provide—a light interlude appropriately designated at this time *Christmas Boxes,* from the fertile pen of Mr. BEASELEY, has within these few days made its appearance—it is highly diverting in itself, and rendered doubly so by the excellent acting of the two Managers.

The *Pantomimes* hold out great promise—betting at present in favour of the COVENT-GARDEN one, which, generally speaking, is the winner. There is no man to be compared to FARLEY in matters of this kind, and we have no doubt his genius will be exercised to the fullest extent, unless awed at all by the threatened prosecution of little HUMPTY DUMPTY OWEN, (who married Miss BEAUMONT) for calling it *Beauty and the Beast.* Miss HAMMERSLEY, as Captain FORBES expressed himself, was *colli*gated a few days since with a spruce German—in other words, married one Baron VON KOLLY—on the strength, we conclude, of MILTON'S line, "most *musical,* most melan*cholly.*" Miss PATON and Mr. SINCLAIR are singing at Bath—Miss STEPHENS *was* to have sung at *Manchester;* but having a better offer at *Belfast,* she begged to be "ill" at *Manchester*—KEAN has "safely *landed*" in *America,* for JONATHAN'S wrath, on the model of JOHN BULL, has abated now the Mime has made a grovelling apology—and the *Yankee* women, who would have fainted at the idea of being in their Theatre on the 15th of November, assembled in shoals, a dollar a head, on the 17th—and the "proud representative of SHAKSPEARE'S heroes" is—putting money in his purse—the *New York Globe and Traveller* assigns the following reasons for the turning of the tide, being the means adopted in this National emergency:—

"1st. To forestall all the seats in the pit and two tiers of boxes. 2. Give away tickets, send them on board of ships, and every where else, to get persons to applaud. 3. When the Keanites are all mustered, close the theatre, so that his opponent cannot appear against him. 4th. Knock down those who hiss the actor. 5th. Fill the lobby of the theatre with watchmen and police-officers, to seize those rioters only who oppose the favourite of the managers. 6th. Then publish to the world that his appearance was a triumphant victory. Only two things more remain to be done—1st. Station bullies in every box to '*bung up the eyes*' and '*lock up the jaws*' of all who dare to show the slightest mark of disapprobation. 2d. Send to France for a corps of *gens d'armerie,* so that our watchmen may be at leisure to perform their proper duty—of watching the property of our citizens."

—the language of the concluding part of this paragraph is a tolerably good specimen of *Yankee* literature. In the *Times* of Tuesday we find the following advertisement:—

"TO THEATRICAL AMATEURS.—The widow of an officer of rank, with a large family, and patronized by a Royal Duke, is about to take a Benefit at one of the Theatres Royal. Wanted, two Gentlemen, to undertake the Leading Characters in OTHELLO. To prevent unnecessary trouble, none need apply whose *connexions* and ABILITIES *will not bear the strictest inquiry!!!*—Address, post paid, A. B. 33, Coventry-street, Haymarket."

—Here's a chance for Mr. FITZHARRY and Mr. SEARLE, of Covent-garden, as far as "abilities" go—but if it *must* be "*abilities* and *connexions* that will bear the strictest inquiry," we recommend the Widow to apply to the *Cheltenham* beauties, or the threatened *Hatfield* aspirants. Beyond these bearings we hear nothing important of the "Profession," and therefore, in the memorable words of Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, on meeting Mrs. CHATTERLEY and Madame VESTRIS last season together—we wish them "a merry *Christmas* and a happy new *'ear!*"

YORK HOUSE.

It affords us considerable satisfaction to announce the the rapid progress manifest in the erection of this splendid Mansion, and for the gratification of our readers, we lay before them some particulars of the building, by which they will be at once enabled to estimate the extent as well as magnificence of the undertaking; and while it assures them that the comforts and rank of the ROYAL RESIDENT will be equally consulted, it reflects on Mr. WYATT an infinite credit for the projection and prosecution of a work, that bids fair to become one of the most celebrated architectural atchievements of the country, and will stand a perpetual monument of his own genius. The following are its leading features:—

A spacious entrance Hall of 55 by 80 feet, leading through an opening of 20 feet wide, into a magnificent staircase of 55 by 46 upon the ground floor; but extending itself upon the principal floor, by including two galleries with open screens of columns, to a length of 84 feet, and seventy feet high. This is the largest staircase in England. It is worthy of remark, that the opening of 20 feet wide between the hall and the staircase is under two of the principal walls of the building, each wall being of the substance of more than two feet thick, and each wall carrying a roof of immense magnitude and weight. The support for these walls is a mass of cast and wrought iron work combined, which carries not only these walls and the roofs above them, but the greater part of the weight of a floor of unusual width; namely 38 feet. It is manifest that for such a prodigious weight to be supported over so large a void, either a great deal of judicious and scientific construction must be employed, or much more space occupied, for clumsy contrivances, than appears to be the case in this instance. The greater part of the ground floor is constructed of iron joists and brick arches, combining the advantages of security against noise, or disagreeable smell from below, as well as against fire, in less space than is usual for ordinary floors of similar span. The general principle of the design is a complete house for private convenience and comfort on the ground floor, containing a spacious bedchamber apartment on the west side, towards the Park; a suite of drawing-rooms on the south of about 120 feet long, and a drawing-room of 45 feet long by 25 feet wide, with various other rooms for the official and other attendants of his Royal Highness; and on the principal floor a suite of state apartments, consisting of bed-chamber, dressing-room, boudoir, library, wardrobe, bath, attendants' rooms, and on to the west a range of drawing-rooms of 120 feet in length to the south, leading into a gallery of 130 feet long, 33 feet wide, 28 feet high in the centre, 24 feet wide, and 25 feet high at each end; this gallery connecting the suite of drawing-rooms with the state dining-room, the size of which exceeds that of any regular dining-room in England, being no less than 64 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 30 feet high. The construction of the floor of this room appears to have been arranged with more than ordinary care, and notwithstanding its immense extent, to combine the advantages of more than adequate strength, without any sacrifice of height in the entrance hall which is below it. Great attention appears to have been paid to the arrangement of the domestic offices in the basement; and particularly in providing an abundance of light for those places. No just appreciation of this building can be made without reflecting that it is manifest from the works which preceded it upon the same ground, that a very short time must have been afforded for forming the design, as well as a very limited period for the execution of that large proportion of it which is already executed.

THE ARMY.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S LEVEE.—His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief held a Levee, on Tuesday, at his office, in the Horse Guards.

The following General and about forty other officers, purposed paying their respects to his Royal Highness, viz.:—General Sir Harry Calvert, Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, Lieutenant-General Baron Hochepied, Major-General Sir H. Vivian, Lord Clinton, Lieutenant-General Sir William Pringle, Lieutenant-General Sir Fitzroy Maclean, and Lieutenant-General Charles Stevenson.

Detachments belonging to the 2d, 3d, 38th, and 48th Regiments of Infantry, marched, on Tuesday, from Westminster, for Canterbury.

Detachments belonging to the 23d and 69th Regiments of Foot, marched, on Tuesday, from Westminster, for the cavalry depot, at Maidstone.

A detachment belonging to the Royal Staff Corps, marched, on Tuesday, from Westminster for Hythe.

A detachment belonging to the 56th Regiment of Infantry, marched, on Tuesday, from Westminster, for Hull.

A detachment belonging to the East India Company's service is ordered to embark, on Tuesday, at Billingsgate, for Gravesend, on route to Chatham.

The 11th (North Devon) the 65th (2d York North Riding) and the 73d Regiments of Infantry, have completed their augmentation establishments.

The last division of the 37th (North Hampshire) Regiment of Foot, has arrived on board the Maria transport, at Portsmouth, from Quebec.

It is rumoured in the military circles that a measure is in contemplation to give to officers who hold brevet rank, the option of retiring upon the half-pay of the regimental rank, next above that which they now hold. Should this measure be carried into effect, it is probable that several of the officers, so situated, will avail themselves of this permission; as many of those who have brevet rank, from long services, may be desirous themselves of the permission to retire so honourably from the active duties of their profession. This measure, if carried into effect, would create but a trifling increase of expense, as the vacancies would be filled up from the half-pay list. We have also been informed, that Government are desirous of giving an honourable retirement to some of the oldest Post Captains in the Navy, by placing them on a retired pay superior to their present half-pay, and giving them the rank of Rear-Admiral.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—At the Council held on Tuesday, the Recorder of London made a report to the King of the following prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, all of whom were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey October Sessions—namely, William Henry Austin, aged 35, of secreting and stealing a letter which had been entrusted to him by virtue of his employment as a letter-sorter at the General Post Office; Richard William Jasper, 25, of forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange; Joseph Hooper, 24, George Newton, 37, Joseph Impey, 16, Robert Newton, 40, George Lewis, 17, William Hill, 37, and Richard Landers, 64, of stealing in a dwelling-house to the amount of 40s. and upwards; John Edmunds, 24, and James Adams, 35, of horse stealing; George Davies, 24, Mary Moore, 16, and Ann Wade, 15, of housebreaking. His Majesty was graciously pleased to respite, during his royal pleasure, all the said convicts, excepting John Edmunds, William Henry Austin, and Richard William Jasper, upon whom the law is left to take its course, and they were ordered for execution on Tuesday next, the 27th inst.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY—THURSDAY.

VISCOUNTESS ANSON V. THOMAS AND OTHERS.

This was an application for an injunction to restrain proceedings at law. Lady Anson purchased of the British Mining Company certain shares in four mines in Cornwall for the sum of 8,000*l.*, upon a parole agreement, that she was not to be called on to pay any portion of the costs and expenses to be incurred in working the mines, but that she was to receive her aliquot portion of the profits. The 8,000*l.* was paid in 1823, since which the working of the mines has been going on. Her Ladyship has actually been paid back nothing on account of profits, but in a demand lately made upon her to contribute towards defraying the expense of working the mine, the Company credited her with about 200*l.* as her share of the profits. The defendants had threatened to proceed at law against her for her share of the costs and expenses, and the bill was filed, praying for an injunction to restrain such proceedings, and that the defendants might not be at liberty to confiscate her shares. The only proof to be adduced in support of the plaintiff's case was to be picked out of correspondences by letters. The defendants denied that any such agreement had ever been made, and put the plaintiff to make out her case to the satisfaction of the Court. The arguments on both sides extended to a great length; the motion was opened yesterday, and his Lordship intimated, as the Gentlemen proceeded today, that in his opinion the granting of the injunction was entirely out of the question, the bill not being framed at all in a manner to entitle the plaintiff to such relief. And if any thing was to turn on the point of relief against the plaintiff's shares being forfeited upon the ground of the law of the Stannary Court, applying to her case, this Court would have to be put much more accurately into possession of a knowledge of what that law was, than either the Court or Counsel seemed at present to be. Besides, there was another most important objection, which was, that the Court knew nothing about the defendants as a Company.

The Solicitor General said he did not care whether they were a Company or not; if the Court thought a process could not issue against them as a Company, he would be content with having it against Messrs. Moore, Mascal, and Colebrook, the trustees, who had in them the legal title in the property that once was Mr. Thomas's.

His Lordship did not seem at all to think that even this resort would do.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DEC. 19.

LLOYD V. ASHBY, ROWLAND, AND SHAWE.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is an engineer, to recover from the defendants, who carried on the business of engravers in Lombard-street, the sum of 82*l.* 12*s.* being the amount of a bill of exchange, drawn in July, 1824, upon Ashby and Co. by a person named Hugh Rowland, sen. payable to the plaintiff, at two months after date, and accepted by Ashby and Co.

Mr. Marryatt and Mr. Stephen conducted the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Gurney appeared for the defendants.

Shawe, the defendant, allowed judgment to go by default.

The acceptance having been proved, Mr. Marryatt called the plaintiff's clerk, who proved that the plaintiff constructed a pump, and some machinery, in a paper-mill belonging to the drawer Roland; that before the pump and machinery were put up on the drawer's premises, the witness went to the house of the acceptors, where he met a person (not the defendant, Mr. Rowland), who told him that the bill would be accepted, and paid when due. The account for the work done for the drawer amounted to 82*l.* 12*s.*

A deed of partnership, entered into in June, 1824, between the defendants, was then put in and read.

Mr. East, the defendant's clerk, swore that the defendant, Mr. Shawe, was a partner in the month of July, and up to the month of September.

In his cross examination, he said that before Mr. Shawe became a partner the partners were Ashby, Rowland, and Osborne, and the business was carried on under the firm of Ashby and Co. but after Mr. Shawe became a dormant partner, the business was carried on under the firm of "Ashby and Rowland," because Mr. Shawe went abroad immediately after he became a partner, and his name was never mentioned to any of the customers. The drawer, Mr. Rowland, had dealings with the firm whilst Osborne was a partner, but the witness did not know whether or not he had dealings with the firm after Shawe became a partner.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defendant Shawe, submitted upon the authority of "Wilkes v. Wilkes," 1st East. 46, that Mr. Shawe was not liable.

Lord Chief Justice—The case of Sheriff v. Wilkes was where a bill of exchange was drawn upon a Company A, B, and C, for a debt due by A and B before C came into the partnership, and accepted in the name of the Company. There it was held that C was not liable; but, Mr. Scarlett, before you can bring this case within that rule, must it not appear that this acceptance is for a debt due before Shawe became a partner?

Mr. Scarlett then submitted generally that a dormant partner was not liable for acceptances given in the name of the firm for money raised by one or more of his partners for their use.

The Lord Chief Justice then called the defendant's clerk, East, and asked him whether there was any money due from Ashby, Rowland, and Osborne, to the drawer, when Osborne returned. The witness said he did not know of any sum being due to the drawer at that time.

Mr. Scarlett—Then I propose to take the opinion of the Court upon my objection.

Mr. Marryatt, for the plaintiff, contended that all partners in a concern were liable to a holder (for valuable consideration) of an acceptance given by any of the partners in the name of the firm. He submitted that there were no cases that went farther than that the dormant partner was not liable to the drawer, who must have known that the partnership had received no consideration, nor to a holder who was aware of that circumstance.

The Lord Chief Justice—I think the dormant partner is in this case liable. I must take this bill to be either an acceptance in consideration of a debt due from Ashby and Rowland, before Shawe became a partner, or I must take it to be an accommodation bill for which Shawe had received no consideration. If I took it to be a bill of the latter description, and that it appeared that Shawe was known to be a partner, then he would be liable to the plaintiff, who is a holder, for valuable consideration. But, as it does not appear that Shawe was known to be a partner, I can't say that the bill was taken upon his credit. Observe, Mr. Scarlett, I rely upon the fact, that at the time this acceptance was taken by the plaintiff, Shawe was not known to be a partner.

Plaintiff nonsuited.

CRIM. CON.—PARKES V. CRESWICK.

Mr. Ryan opened the pleadings. The declaration alleged that the defendant had criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

The defendant pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Attorney General—The plaintiff is a gentleman, possessing some property, and was formerly a traveller in a mercantile house. The defendant is a gentleman of landed property, and a Magistrate of the County of Gloucester. The wife of the Plaintiff was a lady of considerable personal attractions, and the daughter of an attorney at Bristol. Some time after the marriage, Mrs. Parkes wished her husband to establish himself in business at Bristol, amongst her friends and relations. He did so; but subsequently wished to retire from that business and to return to London, but having no residence there, he was compelled to leave his wife and two children at Bristol, under the care of her father. About this time the mother of the plaintiff's wife died, and the defendant being intimate with the father's family, he proposed that the plaintiff's wife should pay a visit to the defendant at his residence at Hannam Hall, in Gloucestershire, alleging, that she would be a companion for a daughter of his, who was just about returning from school. She went accordingly, no suspicion being entertained as to the defendant's motives, and here the defendant completed the ruin of Mrs. Parkes, and destroyed the happiness of the plaintiff. During this period no intercourse had taken place between the plaintiff and his wife; but upon her return to her father's residence, after her visit to the defendant, she discovered herself to be pregnant, and she immediately told the circumstance to the defendant, requesting that he would provide some place where her accouchement might take place in concealment. The defendant made arrangements accordingly, and they both eloped together, no one knowing whither they had gone. From this time the parties continued to live together in secrecy, and no trace of them could be discovered. This lasted about two years, and the result of this intercourse was the birth of two children. At length the defendant got tired of this life of obscurity, and also of his companion, and returned to his residence, where he was repeatedly questioned as to his knowledge of Mrs. Parkes, but he had always denied knowing any thing about her. Upon one occasion when applied to, he denied all knowledge of her, but he subsequently admitted that Mrs. Parkes was at that very time locked up in a room in his house. Afterwards, in consequence of the cruel treatment of the defendant, Mrs. P. wrote to a friend of her father's, representing her condition, and claiming some assistance; this led to the discovery of the base conduct of the defendant, who, upon being applied to on the subject, said that he had turned the lady off in consequence of her being no better than a common prostitute. Upon her father's friend going to seek her, he found her inhabiting a humble cottage, maintaining herself and her children, by her own industry, in doing needle work, given her by the ladies in the neighbourhood. She gave him up a quantity of letters that the defendant had written to her, but those letters in a subsequent communication between the plaintiff and the defendant, were given up to him; one or two had been retained, from which the general tenor of them might be inferred. The learned gentleman here detailed the reasons why the plaintiff and his wife did not cohabit together at the time the seduction took place. There certainly was a coolness between them, in consequence of the wife refusing to come to London, and the plaintiff had certainly spoken in an authoritative tone on the subject, saying that he might as well be without a wife at all. These were the facts—and subsequently the plaintiff, having been prosperous in life, and being now a man of fortune, had thought it to be his duty, by this action, to expose the base character of the defendant, who had to the injury he had inflicted on the plaintiff, added the most cruel insult to the unfortunate object of his lust. Such conduct was infamous in the extreme; but the more so, when inflicted by a magistrate, whose duty it was to guard the morals of the public.

Mr. Latcham, the brother of the plaintiff, proved the marriage, which took place in 1811.

Cross-examined—The business which the plaintiff carried on at Bristol was that of a plumber and glazier. The plaintiff was in London seven or eight years, during which time witness's father supported the wife and her two children. Witness did not disapprove of her marriage. He thought they lived very unhappily together. Witness may have said that the plaintiff behaved like a scoundrel to his wife. Had heard her say that she would never go to London to live with him. His father became embarrassed in his circumstances. Mrs. Parkes went to a Mrs. Pickering's and another place; she went as companion. When witness's father died the children were sent to witness to take care of, and witness consequently wrote to the plaintiff on the subject, and receiving no answer he applied to the parish, and one of the children was sent up to London to the plaintiff. Knew that the defendant was some time ago in great embarrassments, but did not know that he continued so now.

Thomas Silkwich, lives at Exeter—Recollects the defendant coming to that place in 1820, and brought with him a Lady; he introduced her as his wife; they passed by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Humphries. He had a cottage at Exmouth, and there he saw the lady he called Mrs. Humphries. Witness received his letters and parcels. The lady had a child whilst at Exmouth: the child was nursed by a woman of the name of Fere. The defendant left the cottage in March, 1821; witness procured a chaise for him, and Mr. and Mrs. Humphries went together with their boxes.

Several witnesses having been examined, and the letters put in and read,

A witness was recalled, who proved that the plaintiff came into the possession of considerable landed property by inheritance, about the commencement of 1824.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defence, addressed the Jury. He contended that this action was brought for the sole purpose of getting a divorce, so as to bar the plaintiff's wife of her dower, and to enable him to dispose of it, without her levying a fine. The learned Counsel then strongly remarked on the conduct of the plaintiff in suffering his wife to remain so many years without either allowing her a sixpence for her support, or ever inquiring after her, even when this supposed adultery was discovered; and of his hardheartedness in suffering his child to go to the parish; and finally contended that the only question was, whether there should be a verdict for the defendant, or a shilling damages.

The Lord Chief Justice charged the Jury, that the adultery was made out, but left the question of damages to the Jury.

Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 50*l.*

HANNAFORD V. HUNN.

This case, in which the defence was conducted by the Admiralty, being specially appointed for to-day, was called on at the sitting of the Court. Only two special jurors appeared, and some time elapsed before a full complement of common jurors could be obtained. At length the jury were sworn.

Mr. PATTESON opened the pleadings. The action was brought for three several assaults on board his Majesty's ship Tweed; the first, on the 14th of August, 1824; the second, on the 31st of August; the third, on the 11th of September, and imprisonments consequent thereon. To each of these allegations the defendant pleaded 14 special pleas of justification, all alleging that he was captain and commander of his Majesty's ship Tweed; that the defendant was master of the same vessel. Each set of pleas was divided into two classes; the first justifying the trespasses, on the several grounds that the plaintiff disobeyed the lawful orders of the defendant; that he disobeyed the orders of his superior officer; that he had quarrelled with his superior officer; that he behaved with contempt; and that he made an unlawful alteration in the log-book without authority; the second class alleging that he was charged with doing all these things, and that he was arrested upon that charge; and all the pleas averring that he was kept and detained in prison in order to his being put upon his trial at a court-martial. To all these special pleas the plaintiff replied, that the defendant committed the trespasses without the causes so alleged; and also newly assigned that he kept the plaintiff in prison for a longer time, and in a closer manner, than was necessary for the purpose relied on; to which new assignment the defendant pleaded "not guilty."

A number of witnesses were examined as to the facts of the case, when the Lord Chief Justice stated the substance of the pleas which we have abstracted in the opening of the case. In the first class of pleas, the defendant asserted the facts of disobedience, insubordination, &c.; in the second class he stated only a charge by another officer; and on this record it was open to the jury to inquire into the truth of those several grounds of defence to the two arrests and imprisonments proved by the witnesses. If the jury should think that both these arrests were

really consequent on a charge made by an officer, then on that part of the record the defendant would be entitled to a verdict. If they did not attribute the arrest, or either of them, to such a charge, then, on the other part of the record, they were at liberty to inquire into the truth of the imputations raised, and into their application to the arrests, or either of them. After some further observations the jury retired for three quarters of an hour, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £250.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.—Friday, Dec. 23.

This morning these Sessions commenced before the Right Honourable Lord Stowell, the Deputy High Admiral of England and a bench of Civilians.

There were only three prisoners for trial, viz. :—J. Greenland, for the murder of W. Howlihan, on the high seas ; J. W. Hele, for stealing 25,000 dollars, on board the ship Tartar, and J. Smith, for stealing 25 gallons of rum.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, Lord Stowell delivered his charge to the Grand Jury.

After being absent about an hour, the Grand Jury returned into Court, and presented a true bill against John Greenland for murder.

Lord Stowell, accompanied by Mr. Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Gazelee, took their seats on the Bench.

The prisoner was then brought into Court, and the indictment read, which charged him with the wilful murder of John Howlihan. There were several counts in the indictment varying the form. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Before the trial was proceeded in, Mr. Law made an application to the Court relative to Captain Christie, who was tried at a previous sessions on a charge of committing an assault upon an officer belonging to a King's ship, and obstructing him in his duty, when taking volunteers from his (Christie's) vessel ; the Jury acquitted the accused of the assault, but there was a point reserved as to whether he was not guilty in point of law. The Learned Gentleman said that his client had been at large on recognizances which he was most anxious to discharge, as he was going a voyage next month, and would be absent for a year.

The Judges said that the Lord Chief Justice had made no report to them on the subject.

Mr. Law then moved that Capt. Christie (who was in Court) might be allowed to depart on his own recognizance.

The Court granted the application, and permitted him to depart until the next Sessions, upon the understanding that the recognizances should be enlarged from time to time. The recognizances of his sureties were consequently discharged.

CHARGE OF MURDER BY SMUGGLERS.

John Greenland, mariner, was put to the bar on an indictment charging him with wilfully killing and slaying, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty, John Howlihan, one of the men belonging to his Majesty's preventive service, stationed off Folkeston, on the night of the 9th of October, by forcibly throwing him from a boat, at sea, for the purposes of smuggling. Another count laid the offence as having been committed with a pistol.

The Learned Judge, after hearing the evidence, commenced delivering his charge to the Jury, and having remarked on the high importance of the case, put it to them to say, whether they could conscientiously acquit or find the prisoner guilty.

After an absence of an hour and a half, the Jury found the prisoner—Not Guilty.

During the absence of the above Jury, twelve other Gentlemen were sworn in, and

Charles Smith was put to the bar on an indictment, charging him with feloniously stealing, within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty, twenty-five gallons of rum. The case for the prosecution was not borne out by the witnesses, and the Jury found him—Not Guilty.

The bill against J. W. Hele, for stealing 25,000 dollars, was thrown out by the Grand Jury.

The above were the only cases for trial, and the Sessions adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BOW-STREET.—A young man of genteel appearance, giving his name *William Smith*, was on Thursday brought up before the Sitting Magistrate, Sir R. Birnie, by Johnson, a constable, from whose deposition it appeared, that while going his rounds, about nine o'clock on Wednesday night, he observed the defendant climb over the palisadoes of the church-yard of Saint Martin's-in-the-Fields, and slowly proceed towards the church. Witness went to the watchman, who has charge of the key of the gate at night, which he procured, and followed the defendant, whom he took into custody, and conveyed to the watch-house.

Mr. Smith being called on to account for his being found in such a situation, stated, that being destitute of the means of providing himself with a night's lodging, and an entire stranger in the metropolis, he went into the church-yard merely for the purpose of taking shelter from the inclemency of the weather, it raining fast at the time, and not with any felonious intention ; adding, that he came to London in hopes of procuring a situation as assistant in a school, having formerly been employed in that capacity.

Sir Richard Birnie said that he had no doubt his story was a true one, and he, from his heart, commiserated the distressing situation in which he was placed, at the same time observing that a situation of the kind Mr. Smith was anxious to meet with, was very difficult to be procured in London. He was then dismissed.

Messrs. *Butler* and *Johnson*, a couple of athletic young men, whose christian names we presume to be Thomas and Jeremiah, were brought up, on the complaint of a waterman, rejoicing in the uphonious name of Bokins.

It appeared from Mr. Bokins' statement, that about three o'clock Thursday morning, as he was going down to the river to assist in unloading a barge at the top of Villiers-street, he encountered the defendants, when Mr. Butler tapped him on the shoulder, and remarked that his friend Mr. Johnson would fight any man in England. Scarce had Mr. Butler finished this assertion, when his friend Mr. Johnson, in order, it may be supposed, to remove any doubt on the subject which might yet linger in Mr. Bokins' mind, put himself into an attitude and immediately darting "one-two" into his face, reduced Mr. Bokins at once from a perpendicular to an horizontal. The indignant Bokins, however, rising like a second Antæus, from the contamination of the gutter, hit away at his amateur assailant right and left, and a watchman coming to his assistance, Mr. Butler and his "friend Mr. Johnson" were both conveyed, not without some difficulty, to the watch-house.

The defendants now intimated that they had been to the theatre, and afterwards to Mr. Offley's, where having taken a "nip" a piece of that gentleman's best Burton, they were returning to their lodgings in Queen-square, Westminster, when they met the complainant, who was in a very how-came-ye-soish sort of a condition, and that he in fact assaulted them.

The testimony of the watchman, however, leaning to the Bokins' side of the question, they were ordered to find bail, which not being handy at the moment, they were locked up till it should be forthcoming.

Emma Hicks, a woman about twenty-five years of age, was brought before Sir R. Birnie, charged by a young man named George Cross, with stealing a watch, his property.

The prosecutor stated, that he had known the prisoner for some years, and one evening in September last, he visited her at her lodgings in Earl-street, Seven Dials, and remained there until the morning. She pressed him to take breakfast, and went out under the pretence of getting some cresses, but did not return ; and he found that she had taken his watch, which was lying on the table, with her. He did not see her until last Saturday night, when he told her that he wanted his watch, and requested her, if she had pawned it, to restore the duplicate and he would forgive her. She refused, and he gave her in charge of a constable, who asked her for the duplicate, and she immediately took it from her pocket and gave it up. It appeared that she pledged the watch at a pawnbroker's, in Westminster-road, in September, for 2l. and on the 2d of December, she called again at the shop and procured 2l. more upon it.

The prisoner, in her defence, said that five years ago she was seduced from her husband by the prosecutor, and even was wicked enough to take away the greater part of their furniture, in order to go and live with him. They remained together four years, when he left her, but occasionally paid her a visit. When she took the watch she was dreadfully distressed, having parted with her clothes and every thing upon which she could raise a shilling.

Sir R. Birnie asked Cross if he intended, under the circumstances, to prosecute the prisoner.

Cross said he had no particular desire to prosecute if he could have his watch returned, but that he was determined to have.

Sir R. Birnie said the pawnbroker was not bound to give up the watch unless the person stealing was prosecuted.

The prisoner said that an offer had been made by her friends to advance money enough to redeem it, within six weeks, but he refused it.

The prosecutor said he had been offered security, but no money was shewn to him, and, besides, this was after she was in custody, and he did not know that he would be justified in accepting the offer.

Sir R. Birnie said he had no alternative but to commit the prisoner, as the prosecutor seemed determined to go on ; and she was accordingly fully committed to Newgate.

When Cross was being bound over to prosecute, Sir R. Birnie observed that he would not stand in his shoes, at the Old Bailey, for a trifle.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—A very interesting girl, although shabbily dashing, was charged by Thomas Pace, an officer, with being met, in company with another girl, carrying a hand-box, at an unseasonable hour of the morning, in Orchard-street, Westminster, when the fair perambulators told the officer they were going to Duck-lane.

Eliza Stevens, who burst into tears while endeavouring to articulate her name, stated, that herself and companion had recently been inmates of one of the receptacles in King's-place, St. James's, from whence they escaped with an intention of returning to their relatives, in Kent, whom they had, unhappily, been induced to desert.

Pace—That's the account they gave me ; but neither of them are eighteen years old, and they complained of their having been locked up in King's-place, after they were decoyed there.

Mr. Markland—What had they in the box they carried with them ?

Both girls—Our few clothes, Sir, and nothing else.

Pace—But they had been locked up, Sir.

Mr. Markland—That's their affair, and not our's. If they have in reality been locked up against their own will, and their friends are decent folks, they have still their remedy at law. I hope, therefore, that they intend to return to their friends ; and, upon that prospect, I shall now discharge them. They know best, at the same time, what they wish.

Eliza and her companion were then discharged.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

AFFECTING CASES OF SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, an inquisition was taken by Thomas Shelton, Esq. coroner for the city of London, at the committee room of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Mrs. Agnes Osman.

The jury having been impanelled and sworn, took a view of the body, and on their return to the committee room the following testimony was received :—

Hannah Leach, a little girl, stated, that she was servant to Mr. Fenwick, a glover, residing at No. 11, Brownlow-street, Holborn. The deceased was a married woman, and lived with her husband in the upper part of her master's house. On Saturday afternoon last, about three o'clock, witness saw the deceased in the yard at the back of the house in the act of falling to the ground, and the blood gushing in torrents from a wound in the neck. She instantly gave an alarm, and Mr. Fenwick and several others came to her assistance. She was placed in a hackney-coach, and brought to this hospital.

Mr. John Fenwick stated that he was a glover, and kept the house where Mrs. Osman resided. She had been there about three quarters of a year, during which period he had frequently thought her of deranged intellect. He had been told since her death that she had only been a short time from a lunatic asylum when she entered his house. A few days prior to her committing the dreadful act, she told him that her husband was in a very low and dejected state of mind, and that her troubles were more than she could bear. Witness on hearing the alarm caused by his servant, ran into the yard, and saw the deceased with her throat cut in a most shocking manner, from which the blood was flowing copiously. Witness procured a coach, and conveyed her to the hospital, after the wound had been dressed by a neighbouring surgeon.

The father of the unfortunate deceased was next called. He stated that he had attended his late daughter in her illness frequently. She had been frequently a patient in the lunatic asylum, and he had no doubt she cut her throat with the razor, at a time that she was attacked with the dreadful malady.

Mr. James Lewis, house surgeon to the hospital, stated, that when the deceased was brought in he attended her, but before he could attempt to preserve her life, she expired. The cause of death was suffocation from the loss of blood, which had flowed internally from the wound. Verdict—Insanity.

One of the most appalling instances of self-destruction that we have heard of for some time, was perpetrated by a Mrs. Eames, residing at the public-house, called the Eagle and Child, in Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, about half-past eight o'clock Tuesday evening.

On Saturday, it appears, when Eames, the husband, came home, he found his wife in a state of intoxication ; and he being a remarkably sober man, felt so disgusted at her situation, that he made a solemn vow that he would never again live with her. A very serious dispute then arose between them, and he had not spoken to her from that time till Monday night, when he came home. She then said, "Eames, what do you mean to do ? Do you mean to live with me again or not ?" Eames replied, he would come home to his meals, and that she should not want for money, but that he would not sleep in the house again. The unfortunate woman then deliberately procured a wine glass, which she filled with laudanum from a two ounce phial ; and after embracing her children, she drank the contents off in a moment. Her husband, at first, thought nothing of it ; but in a few minutes the effect of the laudanum was so plain that he instantly caused an alarm, and Dr. Hall, of Holborn-bridge, was called in. She was sensible, and declared that she had contemplated her destruction since the quarrel she had had with her husband on Saturday night, and to effect it she had purchased fourteen pennyworth (2 oz.) of laudanum, in small quantities, at different druggists' shops in the neighbourhood. Mr. Hall administered strong emetics, and also introduced the stomach syringe, but the effects of the draught were so powerful on the brain, that all attempts to save her were beyond human skill, and she died shortly after.

Love and Suicide.—An inquest was Wednesday taken at the Turk's Head public-house, East-street, Red Lion-square, on Jane Parrott, an extremely pretty young woman, only eighteen years of age, who hanged herself in a fit of jealous despondency, at the house of her mistress, Mrs. Turner, of No. 5, New North-street, on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Thomas Knight, a lodger in the house, was let in by deceased at a little after eleven o'clock on Monday night. Deceased did not then appear particularly agitated or depressed. The next morning, when witness came down to the parlour, he was surprised to find the shutters closed, and the room not cleaned up as usual. Mrs. Turner, the lady of the house, soon after went down to the kitchen, and on hearing her scream out for assistance, he followed her, and then discovered that the deceased had hanged herself in the scullery.

Mrs. Turner, widow, keeps the house No. 5, New North-street. Deceased was in her service for about twelve months, and was generally speaking, a very well-behaved young woman—she kept company with a young man named Wood, and on Monday morning requested leave to go and see him, as he was going out of town for some months. She got permission to do so, and returned home at ten o'clock. She had evidently been in tears ; but witness attributed her distress to parting from one who seemed to possess a command over her affections. After deceased had let in the lodger, Mr. Knight, she went to bed in witness's room, and appeared to sleep soundly. The next morning she arose about the usual hour, and went down stairs. When witness got up, she was astonished to find that the fire had not been lighted up in the sitting-room, and knowing that deceased was subject to fainting fits, she concluded that something of that sort had befallen her. On going down to the kitchen, witness was shocked at finding that the unhappy girl had hanged herself in the scullery. On a table in the kitchen a paper was found, containing these words, very legibly written in a female hand—

" Dear William—I die for jealousy, on the 20th of December, 1825. Will remember you for ever more. Remember me to all my friends and foes. I have been true to you above all. I wish well to you and all your friends. I parted like a stranger from you on Monday night, as I felt your heart was stolen from me. I write this with trembling. Farewell to you, dear William ; farewell.

" To my Mother, 4, Larkhall-lane.

" To my dear, dear William Wood, I, Princes-street, Drury-lane."

This letter was read by Miss Elizabeth Turner, who had taught the unfortunate girl to write.

William Wood, a linen-draper's shopman, out of place, the cause of this fatal calamity was then examined.—Though it was proved that he had been paying court to the poor girl for several months, and that on Monday he had beaued her about all day, yet with impudence he protested that he had not the slightest spark of affection for the being who had sacrificed her life on his account.

The Coroner commented in strong terms on the wickedness of trifling with the affections of young and innocent girls, and told Wood it had been fitter for him to have gone and looked for a better employment.

The jury returned a verdict of " temporary insanity."

Fatal Mistake.—On Saturday last Master F. Downing, about 13 years of age, the eldest son of Francis Downing, Esq. of Dudley, and one of the pupils of the Rev. Mr. Freeman, at Pattingham, being unwell, Mrs. Freeman ordered the servant boy to go into the village for two half ounces of salts, but the cook said there were some in the house, and she immediately fetched out of the pantry an ingredient which was mixed with some water in a tea-cup, and Master Downing drank the contents ; immediately after he became sick and faint, complained of a pain in the stomach, and was scarcely able to speak. Upon the appearance of these symptoms, the housemaid said to the cook, " Surely you have not given him the oxalic acid," and this was the first intimation that Mrs. Freeman had of there being so dangerous a drug in the house, and it was too certain that the unfortunate young gentleman had swallowed it. A medical gentleman was sent for, and such things administered as were thought the most efficacious antidotes ; but, alas, the deadly poison resisted every effort, and in less than half an hour the helpless youth expired. It appears that the oxalic acid was kept by the maid for the purpose of cleaning brass and other articles of furniture, and was contained in a paper on which its name and the word " poison" were printed, but unfortunately the cook who fetched it from the pantry, was unable to read. An inquisition was held, and a verdict returned to the effect, that the deceased died by accidentally taking oxalic acid in mistake for salts.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

Calamitous Fire.—On Thursday morning the extensive premises of Mr Gibbs presented one mass of flame, and only one engine, that of the Sun Office, could be kept alternately with that of the County, at work for five minutes together from the deficiency of water. The extensive workshops of the respective tradesmen in Meadowcott's-mews, had by this time caught fire. The house of Mr. Winter, appraiser and undertaker, now became also joined in the immense mass of flame. The firemen exerted themselves to stop as well as they could its rapid progress, and on tearing away the front of the shop, the house of Mr. Winter appeared completely crowded with valuable furniture, not a vestige of which could be saved. The dreadful want of water still continued, and the premises of Mr. Mitchell were next destroyed. The Sun and County engines were at length brought to bear on this house, and happily succeeded in stopping the further progress on that side. The flames, however, still bade defiance to their exertions, and the house of Mr. Macguire now also appeared on fire in every floor, the flames having been communicated from behind. At this time the whole range of the Mews in Little Wardour-street, between the backs of the houses of Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Winter, Mr. Michell, Mr. King, Mr. Macguire, Mr. Evans, Messrs. Metzlin & Son, Mr. Mackie, and Mr. Kelley, in Wardour-street, presented one body of fire, which penetrated to the backs of the houses on the east side of Berwick-street, four or five of which were much damaged, as were those of the persons before mentioned, in Wardour-street. Up to six o'clock the supply of water remained inadequate to supply more than four or five engines ; at length the fire appeared to exhaust itself, and a somewhat better supply of water having been obtained, the engines were brought to play with effect. The loss of property must have been immense, and it was the general observation, that had there been a supply of water in the first instance, the conflagration would have been stopped.—The only cause that could be assigned for the want of water was, that the main pipes of the Company were under repair. The highest praise is due to the night police of Bow-street, whose determined exertions, when called on by the firemen, tended greatly to save much valuable property in the course of its removal from the adjacent houses. We could not learn that any lives had been lost.

Activity at the Mint.—There are eight Presses, which, on cases of emergency, can all be put in action, as has been done at present, and each Press coins 40 sovereigns in a minute, making 320 sovereigns by the whole eight Presses in a minute, or equal to 19,200 in an hour. Allowance must, however, be made for the breaking of dies, &c., which diminishes the amount of coinage ; and this week, one hundred and fifty thousand sovereigns per day have been coined. Mr. Wallace is in constant attendance, and is assiduous and indefatigable in urging on the work.

THE COMET STEAM PACKET.

(From the *Edinburgh Courant* of Thursday.)

EDINBURGH HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Trial of Duncan M'Innes, late Master, and Peter M'Bride, Pilot, of the Comet Steam-Boat.

Yesterday, the trial of the Master and Pilot of the Comet steamboat took place, before the High Court of Admiralty, Sir John Connell, Knt. Judge, assisted by William Boswell, Esq. advocate, Sheriff of Berwickshire.

M'Innes and M'Bride, who had been liberated on bail, appeared at the bar, at ten o'clock, and soon after that hour the Judge took his seat.

A number of witnesses were called, who gave similar evidence to what has already appeared in the papers, among whom was the master of the Ayr, who stated that he did not hear the cries for help from the drowning passengers of the Comet. Upon this evidence, Mr. Cockburn, counsel for the defendants, made the following observations:—"The master of the Ayr, whose credit I am entitled to try, and whose situation, gentlemen, I say is not so enviable as those who p rished, has given evidence which no man in his senses can believe. It is false, the learned gentleman said, it is false, that he did not hear the cries from the Comet. It is false that he stopt for a moment. It is false that he considered his vessel in the least danger. He remained! he fled!—his ears pierced with the cries, but his heart was not softened by the agonies of these dying men. He fled, and saved no life. He made no attempt to save a single drowning being, though there was time for humane persons at Gourock to put off their boats and reseue many. I never knew a human creature plaeed in such a situation as this man. I repeat it, that, compared to him, I envy the fate of those who are no more. I will not disgust myself further by talking further of him; but I say, that as a witness on this trial, one word that he has uttered cannot be believed."

The Judge summed up the evidenee, and finished a clear and candid charge to the Jury at four o'cloek. The Jury were then inclosed to consider their verdict, which was directed to be returned at two o'clock yesterday.

FONTHILL ABBEY.

This magnificent structure is now a heap of ruins. The grand tower 190 feet in height, and which might be seen for 20 miles around, fell in at three o'elock on Wednesday, destroying the hall, the whole of the octagon, and great part of the galleries, north and south, together with the first crimson room, having quietly descended into the fountain court, leaving the grand entrance standing with the organ in *statu quo*, and the statue of the late Alderman Beckford in its niche, as if it remained to point to the ruins of his son's ambition. Fortunately but one accident occurred, although the servants were engaged in taking out some of the windows, and had fortunately just eseaped in time to avoid being buried in the ruins. Mr. Farquhar had taken the preeaution to move to the East wing, together with Mrs. Mortimer and her children. The latter had been in the daily habit of playing in the galleries. It is said the tower had long been expected to fall, and preparations were then going on to remove the valuable windows, &e.; indeed, on the earpenters removing the doors and frames under the arch of the entrance to St. Michael's Gallery (not the most judicious undertaking) part of the stonework fell in. Mr. Farquhar's plate was buried in the ruins.

THE MASQUERADE announced to take place on Thursday, at the Argyll Rooms, is expeeted to be on a superior seale of splendour. The Committee have also expressed their intention of making it partieularly seleet. With these attractions, and the aid of Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S superior Champagne, this Entertainment will, no doubt, be highly amusing.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1825.

1st Regt of Life Guards, Cornet and Sub-Lieut. H. Vyner to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Upton, promoted; Ensign Hon. G. W. F. Kinnaird, from the 88th Foot, to be cornet and sub-lieutenant, by purchase, v Vyner—2d Ditto, Coruet and Sub-Lieut E. G. Howard to be lieutenant, by purchase, v Smith, promoted; Hon. C. F. Berkeley, v Howard, and G. C. Mostyn, gent. v Cunyngham, who retires, to he cornets and sub-lieutenants, by purchase—5th Regt Dragoon Guards, Lieut. R. S. Streatfield, from h-p, to be lieutenant, v E. Barrington, who exchanges, receiving the difference—1st Regt Dragoons, J. S. Pitman, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, v Owen, promoted in 4th Drag Gds—12th Regt Light Drags, Lieut. F. Barne, from h-p, to be lieutenant, v H. E. D. B. Sidley, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Hosp-Asst. H. J. Jemmett to be assistant-surgeon, v Egan, promoted in 60th Foot—14th Ditto, Cornet G. Rooke to be lieutenant, by purchase, v Gilpin, promoted—Coldstream Regt of Foot Gds, Ensign and Lieut. C. M. Hay to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, v Lord Hotham, promoted; J. H. Pringle, gent. to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, v Hay—4th Regt of Foot, Ensign J. Ward, from 1st Royal Veteran Bat. to be ensign—8th Ditto, W. L. Wo thing, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, v Byron—9th Ditto, Lieut. E. Newton, from h-p, to be lieutenant, paying the difference to the Half-pay Fund—11th Ditto, Lieut. E. Moore to be adjutant, v Doyle, promoted—14th Ditto, Ensign J. Lord Elphinstone, from h-p 32d Foot, to be ensign, v M. H. Grant, who exchanges—15th Ditto, Major A. F. Macintosh to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, v Davidson, who retires; Brevet Major W. Grierson to be major, by purchase, v Macintosh—16th Ditto, Hosp-Asst. N. W. Giffney to be assistant-surgeon, v Tighe, appointed to 22d Foot—19th Ditto, Ensign C. C. Hay to be lieutenant, by purchase, v Graves, promoted—22d Ditto, Asst-Surg. J. L. Tighe, from 16th Foot, to be assistant-surgeon, v Ingham, appointed to 3d Drag Gds—24th Ditto, Ens. and Adjt. D. Riley to have the rank of lieutenant—27th Ditto, Ensign G. A. Durnford, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v Knox, who retires—32d Ditto, Ensign A. Gray Slacke to be lieutenant, without purchase, v Waymouth, promoted in 92d Foot; Serj.-Maj. G. Oke, to he adjutant, with the rank of ensign, v. Moore, who resigns the adjutantcy only.—34th Ditto, Capt. W. Locker, from h-p 8th Light Dragoons, to be capt. v. F. Hovenden, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—37th Ditto, Ensign E. B. Fraser to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Freeman, promoted; Ensign R. S. Ord, from 54th Foot, v. Fraser: Ensign S. R. J. Marsham, from 40th Foot, v. Guinness, promoted in 41st Foot, to be ensigns—39th Ditto, Lieut. C. Sturt to be Capt. by purchase, v. Cox, who retires; Ensign H. B. Hall to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Sturt; W. Y. Moore, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, v. Hall—40th Ditto, J. B. Oliver, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Marsham, appointed to 37th Foot—41st Ditto, Lieut. L. Versturme, from h-p 1st Hussars King's German Legion, v. Harrison, appointed to 75th Foot; Ensign A. Guinness, from 37th Foot, without purchase, v. Read, who retires, to be lieutenants—42d Ditto, Capt. R. Brereton, from h-p 3d West India regt. to be captain, v. A. Fraser, who exchanges—46th Ditto, Capt. A. Clarke to be major, by purchase, v. Wallis, who retires; Lieut. A. G. Parker to be capt. by purchase, v. Clarke—48th Ditto, Capt. H. Stuart, from hp, to be captain, v. F. Allman, who exchanges: Ensign —Mackworth to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Sweeny appointed to 25th Foot; Ensign J. Thompson, from the 62d Foot, to be ensign, v. Mackworth; Lieut. M. Morphett to be adjutant, v. Weston, promoted—60th Ditto, Major H. Fitzgerald to be lieut.-col. by purchase, v. Galliffe, who retires—Capt. W. Pearse, v. I. Thurn, who retires, and Capt. H. H. Manners, v. Fitzgerald, to be majors, by purchase—62d Ditto, Capt. E. P. Brooke, from h-p, to be captain, v. W. Johnstone, who exchanges, receiving the difference—Ensign N. Kane, from 91st Foot, v. Bagot, promoted; P. Le Couteur, gent. by purchase, v. Thompson, appointed to 48th Foot, to be ensigns—64th Ditto, E. Wright, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, v. Kenyon, promoted—65th Ditto, Capt. R. J. Maclean to be major, by purchase, v. Clutterbuck, who retires—66th Ditto, Ensign C. D. Bailey, from h-p 64th Foot, to be ensign, v. G. Newsome, whose appointment has not taken place—72d Ditto, Ensign J. M. Garthshore to be lieut. by purchase, v. Woollcombe, promoted in 90th Foot; Ensign R. Baillie, from the 73d Foot, to be ensign, vice Garthshore—73d Ditto, Gentleman Cadet Henry B. Harvey, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Baillie, appointed to the 72d Foot.—75th Regt. of Foot, Major Lord C. S. Churchill, from h-p, to be major, v. H. Stewart, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—85th Ditto, Hon. C. S. Clements, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Taylor, promoted.—88th Ditto, H. Ouslow, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, v. Kinnaird, appointed to the 1st Life Guards.—90th Ditto, Lieut. W. Woollcombe, from 72d Foot, to be captain, by purchase, v. Holmes, promoted.—93d Ditto, Lieut. J. Arthur to be captain by purchase, v. White, who retires: Ensign G. Drummond to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Arthur: F. A. Blachford, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, v. Drummond.—2d West India Regt. Lieut. R. Clarke to be captain, v. Sutherland, appointed to the 33d Foot: Ensign J. Macdonnell to be lieutenant, v. Jessop, deceased: J. Allen, Gent. to be ensign, v. Macdonnell.—Cape Corps (Infantry), Capt. W. Bush, from h-p 21st Light Dragoons, to be captain, v. A. Briggs, whose appointment has not taken place.—Royal African Colonial Corps, Ensign W. P. Godwin to be lieutenant, v. Stapleton, deceased: E. Wariug, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, v. Godwin.

BREVET.—Deputy Inspectors, J. Strachan, M. D.: J. Forbes, M. D.; to be inspectors of hospitals, by brevet.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—W. G. Byrne, Gent. v. Thomson, appointed to 61th Foot: J. S. Chapman, Gent. v. Bulteel, appointed to 93th Foot; to be hospital-assistants to the Forces.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Major Beaumont Lord Hotham, from the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be lieutenant-colonel of Infantry, by purchase.—Capts. S. Holmes, from 90th Foot: J. Brookshank, from 26th Foot; to be majors of Infantry by purchase.—Lients. R. T. Gilpin, from 14th Light Dragoons, v. J. K. Musgrave, whose appointment has not taken place: J. B. Greaves, from 19th Foot: W. S. Richardson, from 55th Foot: J. A. Forbes, from 92d Foot: P. Cheape, from 30th Foot: F. Glover, from 2d West India Regiment; to be captains of Infantry by purchase.—Ensign G. D. Griffiths, from 25th Foot, to be lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase.—T. K. Holmes, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. MILEHAM, Oxford-street, grocer—D. FOSTER, Otley, York, oiled leather-dresser—S. HOBSON and O. MARSHALL, Minories, corn-factors.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

S. DUPTON, Oat-lane, Noble-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, from Dec. 27th to Jan. 7th.—W. LINTOTT, Leadenhall-market, butcher, from Dec. 27th to Jan. 24th.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Sir WM. ELFORD, Bart., J. TINGCOMBE, and J. W. CLARKE, Plymouth, bankers.

BANKRUPTS.

Sir WM. ELFOAD, Bart. J. TINGCOMBE, and J. W. CLARKE, Plymouth, bankers. Sol. Mr. H. Kensit, jun. Bedford-row—E. A. WEISSENBORN and H. WEISSENBORN, lodging-house-keepers. Sol. Mr. H. Chuter, Water-lane, Earl street, Blackfriars—F. ROBINE, Regent-street, jeweller. Sol. Mr. Nicholson, Percy-street, Bedford-square—T. PIPER and G. DEWDNEY, Dorking, bankers' Sols. Messrs. Dendy and Morphett, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane—J. E. SHAW, Gwynn's-buildings, City-road, paper-hanger. Sol. Mr. Farris, Surrey street, Strand—J. RIGBY, Preston, grocer. Sol. M. E. Chester, Staple-inn—W. ROSSITER, Misterton, Somerset, dealer. Sol. J. Peachey, Salisbury-square T. S. DAY, H. F. DAY, and W. DAY, Norwich, bankers. Sols. Messrs. G. T. and R. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings.—J. GIBBINS, W. W. SMITH, and W. GOODE, Birmingham, bankers. Sols. Messrs. Heming and Baxter, Gray's-inn, place.—J. DONSON and R. DONSON, Beeston, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. Sols. Messrs. Walker and Coulthurst, No. 13, New-inn.—E. ALLEN, Preston, Lancashire, sizer. Sols. Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.—J. PASSMAN, King's. Arms-yard, Coleman-street, warehouseman. Sols. Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, King's-Bench-walk.—A. CORBETT, Friday-street, merchant. Sols. Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street, Cheapside.—S. HARDING, Oxford-street, jeweller. Sol. Mr. Phillips, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.—J. RICHARDSON, Reigate, grocer. Sol. Mr. R. Addison, 5, Vernlam-buildings, Gray's-inn.—THOMAS DIXCHE, late of Newman-street, Oxford-street, picture-dealer. Sol. Mr. Benton, Union-street, Southwark.—WILLIAM PASS, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, dyer. Sol. Mr. Mayhew, No. 19, Chancery-lane.—JOSEPH B. SHARP, Exchange-buildings, Sweetings-alley, broker. Sol. Mr. Robinson, Walbrook.—D. GARSN, Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, silk-mercer. Sols. Messrs. Dunn and Wordsworth, Threadneedle-street.—J. N. TOURNIER, Haymarket, Coffee-house-keeper. Sol. Mr. Mills, Hatton-garden.—S. BARLOW and S. BARLOW the younger, Old Broad-street, merchants. Sols. Messrs. Williams and Co., New-square, Lincoln's-inn.—S. CRICKITT, R. A. CRICKITT, and S. H. RUFFELL, Chelmsford, bankers. Sols. Messrs. Humphrys and Co., King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Taylor and T. Collinge, Castleton, Lancashire, roller-makers.—W. Stockham, Bristol, baker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Giles, Heston, Middlesex, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Watts, Nottingham, frame smith: sols. Messrs. Holme, Frampton, and Loftus, New Inn.—C. Scott, Constentine, Cornwall, scrivener: sols. Messrs. Cardale and Co. Gray's-inn.—T. Elliott, Nottingham, cabinet-maker: sols. Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.—B. Blackhand, Gnosall, Staffordshire, grocer: sols. Messrs. Heming and Baxter, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn.—N. Higgs and R. Hobbs, Duke's-row, Pimlico, brewers: sol. H. H. Turner, Percy-street, Bedford-square.—J. Shaw, Gower-street, coal-merchant: sols, Messrs. Dickins and Davidson, Queen-street, Cheapside.—D. Shaw, Upper Seymour-street, baker: sol. Mr. Aubrey, Took's-court, Cursitor-street.—A. Morton, A. Rodick, C. Morton, and E. L. Rodick, Willingborough, bankers: sol. W. Hodson, 44, St. John-street-road.—S. Sidwell, Shepton Mallett, innholder: sols. Messrs. H. C. and C. Berkeley, 3, Lincoln's-inn.—J. Finden, Upper John-street, architect: sol. Mr. Henson, Bonverie-street, Fleet-street.—J. Theobalds, Cambridge, builder: sols. Messrs. Smith and Smith, Hatton Garden.—J. Jackson, jun. Ilketson, Derbyshire, rope-maker: sols. Messrs. Paterson and Peil, Old Broad-street.—T. Garlick, Fleet Market, undertaker: sol. Mr. Patton, Bow Church-yard.—A. Knight, Maldon, Essex, tailor: sols. Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Lothbury.—J. C. Crook, Watling-street, warehouseman: sols. Messrs. Van Sandau and Tyndale, Dowgate-hill.—S. Baker, Wood-street, Cheapside, victualler: sol. Mr. Rushbury, Carthusian-street.—J. Fisher, Taunton, Somersetshire, draper: sol. Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.—H. Triggs, Soll's-row, Hampstead-road, copper-plate printer: sol. Mr. Darie, Throgmorton-street.—J. Death, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street, tailor: sol. Mr. Hird, Berwick-street. F. Savery, Bristol, marine-insurance broker: sol. Mr. Gordon, Old Bond-street.—H. Cook, Witney, Oxfordshire, grocer: sols. Messrs. Helder, Clement's Inn.—J. and W. B. Dobson, Huddersfield, bankers: sols. Messrs. Jaques and Battye, Coleman-street.—G. Hughes, Bodedern, Anglesey, shopkeeper: sols. Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.—C. Edwards, Cambridge, money-scrivener: sol. Mr. J. Coe, Hatton-garden.—A. Ratcliffe, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, spirit merchant: sol. Mr. Taylor, Clement's Inn.—W. Denton, Canterbury, slater: sols. Messrs. Graham and Galsworthy, Symond's Inn.—T. Harrop, Manchester, merchant: sol. Mr. Kay, Manchester—J. Houghton and S. Trueman, Radford, Nottinghamshire, machine-makers: sol. Mr. Capes, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.—G. Osborn, sen., R. Howes, C. Smith, and G. Osborn, jun. Northampton, bankers: sol. Mr. Jeyes, Chancery-lane.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. F. and M. FARINA, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. Hose, late Kinnaird, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

TURKEY COFFEE, of Fine Quality, at the following Reduced Prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.; Roasted, 3s. per lb.—The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having REDUCED the DUTY on TURKEY COFFEE, they may now purchase that article at the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of fine quality, at Messrs. MARSHALL and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS Majesty's Government has appointed WEDNESDAY, 1st MARCH, for the ensuing Drawing of the State Lottery, being POSITIVELY THE LAST BUT TWO that can ever take place in this Kingdom. J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors.

☞ Tickets and Shares will be on Sale in a few days.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—The French Language taught grammatically in three Months, by a native of PARIS, Professor of Languages. French conversations every night, which Pupils are warranted to understand before one month's instruction, and without the trouble of learning any thing by heart.—Apply, 56, High Holborn, opposite Great Turnstile. Furnished Apartment.

Is loading fast, and will sail early in January,

FOR VAN DIEMAN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH Wales, with leave to call at a Port in the Channel, the fine new fast-sailing Snow, FAIRFIELD, A. 1, coppered, burden 300 tons. JAMES WORK, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to Buckles, Bagster and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

GAME.—The Lovers of Game are respectfully invited to try GILBERT'S UNION SAUCE, which he has, after considerable expence, brought to that high state of perfection as must ensure the patronage of the Public, as it imparts such a rich and delicious flavour to eve y description of Game. GILBERT'S SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY still continues to merit the attention of the admirers of Fish.—Fish Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand.

PORTUGAL HOTEL AND FOREIGN WINE ROOMS, 155, Fleet-street, opposite Bouverie-street. In this new establishment are provided excellent well-aired beds and accommodations peculiarly commodious, united with moderate charges, and the wines with which the tables of these rooms are supplied are of the very choicest description, whether from the wood or in bottle; and French Wines may be obtained in pint bottles. A separate well-ventilated room is appropriated to the smokers of the Havannah Cigar. Soups, Sandwiches, Dinners, and Suppers, are also provided.

PORTUGAL GRAPES, now landing in Jars, unequalled in London, 10½d. per lb.—jars 25s. Champagne Mousseux, Neuf Mousseux, Rouge et Blanc, 63s. and 72s. per dozen. Seven dozen of old Port and Sherry, 24s. 6d. per dozen; will be packed in an excellent Wine Hogshead, Buttles, &c. £10. Fine bottled Porter, 7s. 6d.; extra X, 8s. 6d. and old Double Stout, 9s. 6d. per dozen.

CHARLES WRIGHT, next the King's Theatre, Opera Colonade, and at the Argyll Rooms, Regent-street.

P. S. Drury-lane Theatre.—To be let, every evening, a splendid Private Box for eight persons, £2 2s.

BREWING UTENSILS and HOME BREWED BEER, all this year, at T. JARVIS'S, Wine Cooper and Cooper in general, No. 3, Hungerford-street, Strand, near Charing-cross, at the following Reduced Prices, viz.:—A 1 Bushel Set, with Casks, &c. 2l. 3s.; 2 do. do. do. 3l. 3s.; 3 do. do. do. 4l. 4s.; 4 do. do. do. 5l. 5s.—Families waited upon to Brew their own Beer, and to Fine and Bottle Wines, with the Patent Bottling Machine, in Town and Country. Water Butts of all sizes, from 10s. upwards, and Wine Bottles. Bathing and Turtle Tubs Lent on Hire. Merchants supplied with all sorts of Packing Casks and Cases, at the trade prices. Casks, Pipes, Wine Bottles, and Utensils, Bought or Exchanged. Pickling Tubs, oval and round, of various sizes. A set of Utensils sent to any part of the Country, by an order for payment in London. T. J. would advise all persons to take a note of this—"No. 3, Hungerford-street, three doors from the Strand."

☞ DICKENSON'S new SELF-WORKING APPARATUS, for which the large Silver Medal of the Society of Arts was voted, which produces a brilliant Beer in half the usual time, saves labour in filling, and prevents waste.—Genuine Wines from Bond.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

ROEBUCK IRON FOUNDRY, Stove Grate Manufactory, and general Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouse, Great Dover-road, Southwark.—CRUNDALL and HALLEN acknowledge the liberal support they have received from the Nobility and Gentry, and, in consequence of the very considerable increase of business, they have found it expedient to enlarge their premises to a great extent, which has enabled them to offer for sale a most extensive and elegant ASSORTMENT of DRAWING ROOM and other STOVES, calculated either for the mansion or the cottage, of the most superior workmanship and design to any house in the kingdom. Fenders, fire irons, and kitchen ranges on the most improved principles, and every description of furnishing ironmongery, a saving of full 30 per cent. for the approaching season. A large assortment of patent warm air stoves, ascending or descending flues, adapted for halls, offices, warehouses, and shops. Also the admirable economical patent French table lamps, in the greatest variety, diffusing a light equal to 6 wax candles, from 28s. upwards. Manufacturers of every article of fence work for parks, balconies, verandas, entrance gates, hurdles, &c., and from the extensive machinery and convenience of their premises, including the late reduction of iron, they are enabled now to offer the above considerably under in price to any house in the kingdom. Orders of any magnitude executed with promptness, by addressing a line to Crundall and Hallen, Roebuck Iron Foundry and Stove Grate Manufactory, Great Dover-road, Southwark.—N. B. Every description of castings made to order or model. Prompt payment, and no abatement.

FASHION, ELEGANCE, and ECONOMY COMBINED. Oxford-House, Furniture Magazine, 376, near Exeter Change, Strand. A clear saving of £25 per cent.—The Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers' Company, established May, 1821, is the only manufacturing depot in the Kingdom, where the public are allowed to select their own woods of every description, and inspect the progress of completion, thus preventing the possibility of their being deceived by the use of unseasoned coarse materials and bad workmanship. The Public are also invited to view the choice stock of Rose, Zebra, King, and other scarce woods suited to the purposes of Manufacture, and prepared for the choice of purchasers. This establishment has, since its commencement, received the sanction and support of some of the first characters in the kingdom; and the conductors will have the greatest pleasure in referring to their numerous patrons for the honour and probity of their transactions. A draftsman of taste and experience is attached to the concern, and the newest designs of modern elegant furniture always ready for inspection. The conductors beg leave to add, that their extensive means affords them facilities in the economical dispatch of orders, which no private manufacturer can equal. In proof of their determination to deserve support, they very respectfully submit the following list of low prices:—

Second class of Furniture.—Solid mahogany wardrobe, fine Spanish wood, 13l. 13s.; Drawers, from 3l. 3s. to 5l. warranted; chamber-chair, japanned in oil, at per chair, 4s. 6d.; rich carved mahogany four-post bedsteads, 4l. 4s. to 6l. 6s.; seasoned beds equally cheap; mahogany pembroke tables, 1l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.; good tent bedsteads any size, 1l. 7s.; a suite of four rich rose-wood tables, French polished, 25 guineas; French bedstead with rich hangings, lined, pole complete, 5l. 5s.; do. with palliass, mattress, 7l. 7s.; mahogany rich carved four-post bedstead, with rich town chintz, lined, silk fringe, drapery, &c. 14l. 14s.; drawing-room chairs, newest patterns, from 22s. to 30s. per chair; real rose and zebra equally cheap; couch, sofas, chaise lounges, from 5l. 5s. to 10l. 10s.; pedestal side-boards, from 8l. 8s. to 21l. and upwards; French bedsteads, japanned in oil, any size, 2l. 2s. Every article in the above trade equally cheap. Ship-tables, drawers, sofas, and sofa-bedsteads.—Goods carefully packed and shipped for any part of England or the continent.—No charge for packing.

FEATHER BED, MATTRESS BEDDING, and FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 69, HIGH HOLBORN, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—E. SLATER (from 40, Oxford-street) begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that having removed to the above Spacious Premises, he has now an opportunity of offering for sale an entire new and extensive Stock of Bedding, Upholstery, and Cabinet Furniture, of the best manufacture and most modern style; comprising elegant Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Pedestal Sideboards, sets of Mahogany Dining Tables, Rose-wood and Mahogany Card and Pembroke ditto, Chairs, Sofas and Couches of every description, Glasses, Dressing Tables, Stands, &c. Houses completely furnished by this Manufactory on the shortest notice and most advantageous terms.—Feathers and Feather Beds well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

FEATHERS.

Capital Feathers	1s. 4d.
Best Grey Goose	1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per lb.
Excellent White Goose	2s. and 2s. 6d.
Real White Dantzic	3s.
Hudson Bay, Mecklenberg, &c.	3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d.

All the above Feathers are warranted to be sweet, clean, and free from any smell, as they are stoved by a new process, and not sold in that undressed state which is too often the case.—Bed Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of Feathers.

BEDDING.	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Feather Beds, from	2	5	0	to	3	3	0
Best Grey Goose Beds	3	10	0	to	5	10	0
Best White Dantzic Beds	4	10	0	to	6	10	0
Full size Bed, bordered and welted Tick, only					3	10	0
Flock Bed and Bolster	0	15	0	to	1	4	0
MATTRESSES.							
Mattresses	0	10	0	to	1	8	0
Real Horse Hair, Wool Ditto, made in the French style, equally cheap.							
Palliasse	0	14	0	to	1	4	0

BEDSTEADS—A great variety of Bedsteads always on hand, with curious French and other Fancy Cottage Tops; also elegant Four-post in Honduras and Spanish Mahogany.

BEDSTEADS WITH FURNITURES—Four-post with Moreen and Chintz Furnitures, full draperies, fringed, remarkably cheap! Tent, Waterloo, French, and other curious shapes, equally cheap, and ready for inspection.—Bedsteads, with or without Furniture, made to any size, and Bedding to fit them.

A large assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts—Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian Carpeting, made up and laid down to any dimensions.—Feather Beds dressed.—Old Mattresses re-made and cured of the Moth by a new process.—Shipping, Hotels, Schools, Lodging Houses, and the Trade, supplied on very low terms, for present Cash only; as also at his Manufactory, No. 22, Queen's-buildings, Brompton, (below Sloane-street, and directly opposite the half mile stone from Hyde Park Corner.)

☞ Please to observe the name of SLATER.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of Viscount Strangford, our Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, was safely delivered of a son, Nov. 14, O.S.

At Liverpool, the lady of William Rutson, Esq. of a son.

The Lady Jemima Eliot, of a daughter.

The lady of R. Playfair, Esq. of a son.

The lady of J. H. Markland, Esq. of a daughter.

Mrs. Walter Long, of a son.

Mrs. Humphrey St. John Mildmay, of a son.

Mrs. Edward W. Shewell of a daughter.

The Countess of Aylesford, of a son.

Mrs. Henry Blacker, of a son.

The lady of John George Behrends, Esq. of a son.

The lady of Charles Lutyens, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Wm. Knight Dehany, Esq. Solicitor to the Excise in Scotland, to Elizabeth Favell, second daughter of Vice Admiral Scott.

F. Grove, Esq. Lieut R. N. second son of E. Grove, Esq. of Staffordshire, to Emily, only child of the late G. Ure, Esq.

C. Bankhead, Esq. Secretary of Legation to the United States of America, to Maria Horatio, third daughter of Sir J. D. Paul, Bart.

Lieut. R. B. Bowden, R. N. to Jane Stanley Stanley, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Stanley.

Mr. S. Benton, Manchester, to Miss Eliza Worthington, of Sloane-square, daughter of the late G. Worthington, Esq.

DEATHS.

Emily, the eldest daughter of R. Hanbury, Esq. in the 5th year of her age.

At Dublin, Mr. J. Moore, the father of T. Moore, Esq. the Poet.

Mr. P. Vigne, Professor of the Mathematics in Bath.

C. Clifton, Esq. youngest son of J. Clifton, Esq. of Lytham Hall, Lancashire.

At Kensington, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Ann Whitaker.

C. Denshire, Esq. formerly Major in the 7th Hussars.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 25th October, Lady Mitchell, widow of the late Admiral Sir A. Mitchell.

J. Berens, Esq. in the 81st year of his age.

Deputy Commissary-General T. F. Winter.

Mrs. E. Roberts, of Page's-walk, Bermondsey.

Mrs. Swiney, relict of the late J. Swiney, Esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

At Avignon, on the 11th inst. the Hon. Mrs. Long.

At Stranraer, on the 13th inst. in his 81st year, J. M'Kie, Esq.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 40. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1826. Price 7d.

KING'S THEATRE.—Tuesday evening next will be performed Rossini's Opera, n T te LA DONNA DEL LAGO. Between the Acts the new Divertisement called Le Temple de la Concorde. After the Opera, the new Pastoral Ballet of Justine, ou La Cruche Cassee.

Application for Boxes and Tickets to be made at Mr. Ebers's, 27, Old Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, (for the Eleventh Time) MALVINA. To conclude with Harlequin Jack of all Trades.

Malvina, and the Pantomime, will be repeated every Acting Night till further Notice.

On Wednesday and Friday there will be no Performance.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, Strand, opposite Waterloo Bridge.

LECTURE on ASTRONOMY and the PHÆNOMENA of the HEAVENS and of the EARTH, to be delivered by Mr. BARTLEY, on the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent.—Begins at 7; Concludes at 10 o'clock.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Under the Management of the New Proprietors, Messrs. Terry and Yates.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, The PILOT. And the favorite Burletta, Married Bachelor. Sir Charles Courtall, Mr. Yates. Sponge, Mr. Wrench. Grace, Mrs. Fitzwilliam. After which, Success! or a Hit, If You Like It. To conclude with Quadrupeds!

☞ M. Henry's New Entertainment, entitled Odd Sayings and Queer Doings, will be produced on Friday, and continued every Wednesday and Friday during Lent.

L'ANATOMIE VIVANTE, or LIVING SKELETON.

THIS extraordinary Production of Nature has, in all the principal Cities of Great Britain, and of the Continent, excited the strongest interest, and the most unparalleled admiration in the Philosopher and Anatomist, while every class of Society has been lost in astonishment at the miraculous Existence of Life in a Body, apparently in such a wonderful state of exilition. He has travelled near 2000 miles since his Exhibition in September last, and enjoyed good health.

The Public are invited to view so curious a Phenomenon previous to his return to France, at the Chinese Saloon, 94, Pall Mall.

Exhibited every Day, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

Admittance.—Area, 2s.—Back Seats, 1s.

AUTOMATONS, ANCIENT ARMOUR, &c.

NOW OPEN, in the GOTHIC HALL, 7, HAYMARKET (next the Little Theatre), a splendid EXHIBITION of MUSICAL and other AUTOMATONS, comprising nearly twenty different subjects, including the celebrated Musical Lady, Juvenile Artist, Conjuror, Rope Dancer, Walking Figure, magnificent Classic Vase made by order of Napoleon; together with Serpents, Birds, and other subjects in Natural History. The whole displaying, by their exact imitations of animated nature, the wonderful powers of mechanism. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 2 in the evening. Admittance 2s. Children 1s.

N.B.—At the hours of 1, 2, 3, and 4, there will be performances on the Sostinente Pianoforte by a celebrated Professor.

☞ The Visitors to the Gothic Hall may avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing the performance of the INFANT LYRA, every day at Two and half-past Three o'clock, on the usual Terms: a Room having been fitted up suitable to the purpose, up Stairs.

ROYAL ACADEMIC CONCERTS.—Under the immediate Patronage of HIS MAJESTY.

Committee of Management.—The Right Hon. Lord Burghersh, Chairman; the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon: the Right Hon. the Earl of Fife: the Right Hon. Lord Saltoun: the Right Hon. Sir G. Warrender, Bart. M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.; the Hon. A. Macdonald: Sir John Murray, Bart. G.C.H.; Sir A. F. Barnard, K.C.B.; Sir George Clerk, Bart. M.P.; Count St. Antonio; Henry Sandford, Esq.

The Subscribers are informed that their Tickets are now ready for delivery, at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street.

The following principal Performers are already engaged, viz.—Madame Bonini and Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Stephens and Miss Paton, Signor Velluti, Signor Curioni and Signor Begrez, Signor Pelegrini and Signor De Begnis, Mr. Braham and Mr. Sapio, Mr. Phillips and Mr. A. Sapio.

The Band will be complete in every department, including the most eminent Professors in the country, assisted by the Pupils of the Royal Academy of Music.—Leaders, Messrs. Cramer and Spagnoletti, Messrs. Mori and Kiesewetter. Director, Dr. Crotch. Director of the Orchestra, Mr. Bochsa. Principal Flute, Mr. Nicholson. Principal Clarionet, Mr. Willman. Principal Bassoon, Mr. Mackintoch. Principal Horns, Mr. Puzzi, and Messrs. Platt and C. Shuncke. Principal Trumpets, Messrs. Harper and Norton, and Signori Gambati. Principal Violoncello, Mr. Lindley. Principal Double Bass, Mr. Dragunetti.

The First of the Academic Concerts will take place on Monday, March 6th, in the King's Ancient Concert Rooms, Hanover-square.

Terms of Subscription, &c. may be learned at the Royal Academy of Music, where attendance is given from eleven to three o'clock; and at the principal Music Shops. By order of the Committee,

HENRY WATTS, Secretary.

Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, Feb. 1826.

NEW VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Published by J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent Street.

PIANO FORTE MUSIC.

"Useful Extracts," consisting of Scales and Exercises, intended as an Introduction to the celebrated Studies of Clementi, Cramer, &c. Arranged and Fingered by J. B. Cramer, 5s. Twenty-five Characteristic Diversions, by ditto, 14s. Impromptu on Giovinetto Cavalier, by ditto. 2s. 6d. Melange on Airs from Crociato, by ditto, 3s. 6d. Capriccio on the favourite Round in Tarrare, by do. 3s. 6d. Overture de Jean de Finlande, as Duet, by Hummel, 4s. Impromptu, Op. 62, by Moscheles. Le Petite Babellarde, Brilliant Rondo, Op. 66, by ditto, 3s. Variations on Giovinetto Cavalier, by Pixls, 4s. "Le bon vieux tems," by Kalkbrenner: 3s.—Salieri's favorite Air, "Ahi povero Calfugi," as a rondino, by ditto, 3s.

HARP MUSIC.

"Roslin Castle," arranged by Bochsa, 3s. 6d. Che faro senza, by ditto, 3s. 6d. Favorite March, by ditto, 3s. 6d. Bridesmaid Chorus, arranged by Chipp, 2s. 6d. Mary's Dream, by ditto, 3s. Ye Banks and Braes, by ditto, 3s. Giovinetto Cavalier, by ditto, 2s. 6d. Dizis Variations on La Jeune et Sensible, 4s. Huntsmen Chorus, arranged by Wright, 2s 6d.

VOCAL MUSIC.

"My Dulcet Lute," by Barnett, 2s.—"Fair Geraldine," and "What is Love," composed by Barnett, 1s. 6d. each. "Jock o'Hazeldean," and "My Heart is sair for Somebody," arranged by Chipp, 1s. 6d. each. "My own dear Maid," and "To welcome Jamie Hame," by Rawlings, 2s. each. Also an elegant Edition of Handel's Songs, arranged by Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon.; the following of which are published, viz. "Angels ever bright," "Lord to thee," "From mighty Kings," and "Pious Orgies."

NEW QUADRILLES.—Just published, an admirable sett of Quadrilles, selected from the most favorite Airs in "Il Crociato in Egitto." Dedicated (by permission) to Madame Ronzi Vestris; with an elegant Lithographic Portrait of Mademoiselle Garcia in the character of Felicia. Arranged for the Pianoforte, with new Figures, by M. Dunois; price 3s. Also the following favorite setts, (price 3s. each) from

"Cendrillon." | "Le Donna del Lago."
"Pietro l'Ermita." | "Alfred le Grand," in 2 Books.

LAVENU and Co. 24, Edward-street, Manchester-square, and W. CARD, 98, Quadrant, Regent-street.—Where may be had the following favorite Songs, sung by Madame Vestris in the Operatic Piece "'Twas I," performed at Covent Garden Theatre, composed by J. Watson, viz.:—

"O where's the harm of a little Kiss,"	1 6
"When my Sweetheart away from me flies"	1 6
"When at your feet a Lover kneels"	1 6
"Ah Maiden, Gardez vous," sung by Madame Vestris, composed by J. Watson	1 6
"Young Mary," sung by Mr. Phillips, arranged by Pio Cianchettini	1 6
"When forced from dear Hebe," sung by Mr. Phillips, arranged by ditto,	1 6
"Jock o' Hazeldean," sung by Miss Paton, arranged by ditto	1 6
"My Heart is sair for Somebody," sung by Miss Stephens, arranged by ditto	1 6
"The Warrior," sung by Miss Stephens, composed by F. J. Klose	2 0
"Tho' from thee I now depart," (to the air "Le petite Tambour") with variations, sung by Miss Paton, arranged by N. C. Bochsa,	3 0
"Cease your funning," with variations, sung by Mrs. Salmon, composed by Bochsa	3 0
"La Biondina," with variations, sung by Mrs. Salmon, composed by ditto	3 0
"I cannot get a Kiss," sung by Madame Vestris, composed by C. Hodgson	1 6

APOLLONICON.—A Grand Musical Instrument (Under the immediate patronage of his Majesty) invented and constructed by FLIGHT & ROBSON, Organ Builders, is Exhibiting Daily, from 1 to 4; performing by its mechanical powers Mozart's Overture to Figaro, and Weber's celebrated Overture to Der Freischutz, which it executes with a grandeur and brilliancy of effect, superior to any other Instrument in Europe, at the Rooms, 101, St. Martin's-lane.—Admittance 1s.

NEW MUSIC.—MALVINA.—Miss Stephens' Songs, "The welcome of the Heart," and "If nature in thy bosom," Mr. Sinclair's Songs, "The tear of compassion," and "When mountain storms." Mr. Horn's Songs, "Wake my Harp," and "Of woman's smile," and the Duet, "As gilded barks," sung in the Opera of Malvina, composed and arranged by T. Cooke, are published, and the rest of the Music will be ready in a few days.

Goulding and D'Almaine, 20, Soho-square.

"BONNY BRAVE SCOTLAND," the admired National Ballad, sung with most enthusiastic applause, by Miss Paton, arranged with an accompaniment for the Pianoforte, by Miss Paton, 2s. Also, March, march Ettrick, and Tevioh Dale (The blue Bonnets are over the Border) sung by Mr. Braham with unbounded applause, 1s. 6d.

Lavenu and Co. 21, Edward-street, Manchester-square; and W. Card, 98, Quadrant, Regent-street.

ROSSINI.—Just Published, a SELECTION from the vocal compositions of Rossini, united to original English poetry, arranged from the scores for the Piano Forte, by J. R. Stevenson, Esq.; the words by Jas. Mackenzie, Esq., price 12s. in boards. Likewise the following songs, by Jas. Lambley. "To you dear Maid," original Venetian air, which, for elegance and characteristic simplicity, may vie with the celebrated song "Sweet Home," "Love breathes in every plant and flower," 1s. 6d. Light of my soul, my Azza's dead." "I'll buy a heart," in answer to Madame Vestris, song, "Who'll buy a heart," 2s. "Why does Rosa's bosom tremble," sung by Mr. Sinclair, 2s. "Cherry Bounce," parody on "Cherry Ripe," music by a professor of eminence.

The Editor begs leave respectfully to recommend the songs of Mr. Lambley to the notice of the Musical World. He can with truth state that they possess in an eminent degree all the requisites of song, originality, and exquisite beauty of melody.

To be had of William Rose, 53, Strand, near Buckingham-street.

NEW MUSIC.—GRAND MILITARY DIVERTIMENTO, for the Piano Forte, most respectfully dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by Ferdinand Ries, Price 5s.—Valentine's Variations to Horn's popular Air "Cherry Ripe," sung by Madame Vestris in Paul Pry, price 2s.—Hunten's (of Paris) brilliant Rondo on the favourite Chorus "Nel-Silenzio," from the Opera of Il Crociato, price 3s. 6d.—Cianchettini's Divertimento on the admired Aria "Cara Mano," sung by Signor Velluti, price 3s. 6d.—Rawlings's Ditto, on Mrs. Miles' popular Ballad, "The bonnie wee wife," sung by Mr. Sinclair, price 3s.—Willis's Arrangement of Six favourite Airs from Mozart's Operas, price 5s.; or single, 1s. 6d. each.

NEW SONGS, &c.—"Woman," as sung with the most enthusiastic approbation by Mr. Braham, composed by A. Lee, price 2s. "A man's a man for a' that," ditto, ditto, arranged and partly composed by A. Lee, price 1s. 6d. "Blue bonnets over the border;" ditto, ditto, price 2s. "The horn of chase" (second edition), with the celebrated cadenza as sung by Mr. Braham, composed by T. Phillips, price 2s. "Crows in a corn field," [illegible], written and composed for three voices, by ditto, [illegible] Harp," a glee for three voices, composed by C. Nagle, [illegible] Longbow's Adventures, or, Upon my Life its true," as [illegible] Fisher, composed by H. Corri, price 1s. 6d. Published by J. [illegible] St. James's-street, opposite Jermyn-street, London; and [illegible] eet, Dublin; where may be had every variety of Grand [illegible] Square, and Circular Pianofortes, by the most eminent makers. The lowest manufacturer's prices, also Harps, &c. Pianofortes and Harps let out on hire in town or country.

NEW MUSIC—Just Published by WELSH and HAWES, Musicsellers to the Royal Family, at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.

PIANO FORTE MUSIC.

Cramer, L. B. La donna ha dolce il core, Rondo	3 0
——— Che faro senza Euridice ditto	3 0
Cooke, T. The admired Overture to Harlequin and Jack of All Trades	2 6
Craven. C'est l'amour, 1s. 6d. The Waters of Elle each	1 6
Calkin, Jas. Lo from her slumber liberty waiteth Vars.	3 0
——— Danish Melody Divert.	2 6
Griffin. Regna amore Rondo	3 0
Haigh. Cease rude Boreas Fantasia	3 0
Holder. Le Vaillaint Troubadour Vars.	2 6
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Rimbamth. A selection of the most admired Airs from Rossini's Operas, No. 1 to 6 each	3 0
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PIANO FORTE DUETS.

Crotch, Dr. Cruda Sorte, from Ricciardo e Zoraide	3 0
——— Giovenitto Cavalier, from Il Crociatto	2 0
Mayseder. Serena i vaghi rai, a celebrated Air, from the Opera of Semiramide, arranged by Moscheles	6 0
Rossini. Oh guardate che accidente	2 0
——— Fra un istante—Elena, ob tu ch'lo chiamo each	2 0
Ries. Second Polonaise Op. 93	4 0
Spohr. Recreations, No. 1, 2, and 3 each	3 6

VOCAL DUETS.

Gently from the crystal spring T. Welsh	1 6
All that glitters is not gold (Merry Wives of Windsor) Horn	2 6
How sad to sit on the lonely hill F. W. Crouch	2 0
The Butterfly, treble bass, 2s. 6d. The same for two trebles. J. B. Sale	2 0
Doubt that the stars are fire Davy	2 0
See how beneath the moonbeams smile Hawes	1 6
The sigh and the tear do	2 0
Fraught with melodies Elysian Weber	2 6
Two orpban girls (Broken Promises) Hawes	2 0
How should language do do	2 0

N.B.—Eighteen of Haydn's celebrated Sinfonias, arranged for two violins, tenor, flute, and violincello, with pianoforte accompaniment, by F. W. Crouch, each 7s.

☞ Now in the press. A Theory on Thorough Bass, or the Art of Playing from Figures, by Wm. Crotch, Mus. Doc.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

THE CONSEQUENCES of a SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION to the Working Classes of this Country pointed out, and the Theories of Mr. Brougham on that subject Confuted, in a Letter to the Marquis of Lansdown.

By A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

Printed for T. Cadell, Strand, London; and W. Blackwood, Edinburgh.

TURKEY COFFEE, of Fine Quality, at the following Reduced Prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.; Roasted, 3s. per lb.—The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having REDUCED the DUTY on TURKEY COFFEE, they may now purchase that article at the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of fine quality, at Messrs. MARSHALL and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

TO THE FACULTY, and those who take Opium, or its Preparations, is recommended

THE LANCASTER GENUINE BLACK DROP, which many of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, employ and prescribe in preference to any other preparation of Opium. Sold wholesale by Savary, Moore, and Davidson, Chemists to the Royal Family, 136, New Bond-street, and 220, Regent-street, and retail by most of the respectable venders in the United Kingdom, in Bottles at 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, with proper directions for its use.

☞ Each Bottle of the Genuine Black Drop is signed M. BRATHWAITE, with Red Ink.

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES—Professor VOELKER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has opened a Gymnasium at the Riding-school of Mr. De Fontaine, Worship-street, Finsbury-square, besides that at his residence, No. 1, Union-place, New-road, near Marylebone Church. Days and hours of attendance at the former, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Seven to Nine o'clock in the Evenings; at the latter on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Seven to Nine o'clock in the morning; or on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Two to Four o'clock in the Afternoon; and also for young Gentlemen, every Morning, from Nine to Ten o'clock. Ladies are instructed, on a well adapted plan, either by the Professor himself, or by a Lady under his direction.

Further particulars, prospectuses, &c., may be had at either of the Gymnasiums.

SPITALFIELDS.—DISTRESS of the SILK-WEAVERS. Feb. 11th, 1826.—At a Meeting of the Committee, held this day, in the Vestry room, Spitalfields:

Rev. RICHARD HARVEY, in the Chair:

Resolved, That owing to the very many applicants for relief which up to this day have reached the number of 3875 cases, and averaging 4 to a family, amount to 15,500 persons, the demands on their funds have been so great that the Committee are under the necessity of stating, that unless the fund placed at their disposal be promptly and considerably augmented, the Committee will be compelled not only to refuse all fresh applications, but to discontinue affording further relief to the distressing cases that have been already submitted to their consideration.

Amount already advertised £7,661 6s.

	£	s.
Messrs. George and Bradley	10	0
A Friend, by S. Twyford, Esq.	2	1
Joseph Spiers, Esq.	5	5
Francis Jolit, Esq.	5	0
Mr. James Burrough	1	0
J. L. N.	1	1
A.	1	1
Mrs. Ann Williams, West Drayton	5	0
By the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.		
Mr. Baron Hullock	20	0
Rev. J. Humphrey and Family	3	0
Mr. Harmer, Hatton-garden	2	2
Half fine on a Cabriolet Driver, for overcharge	0	5
Hackney-coach fine, per Mr. Clement	0	5
Captain Goring, R. N.	1	0
T. E.	1	0
By Oliver Hatch, Esq.		
Nathaniel Gould, Esq.	2	2
Rev. G. A. Hatch	3	3
S. G.	1	0
J. N.	1	0
Mr. Forster	1	1
Miss Forster	1	1
By Messrs. Barclay and Co.		
Mr. J. P.	7	2
Wm. Hughes Hughes, Esq.	5	5
Mrs. Jonathan Penn	5	0
By Messrs. Bosanquet and Co.		
W. Hunter, Esq. Upper Grosvenor-street	5	0
Miss Eleanor C. Hunter	2	0
J. W. B.	1	1
By Messrs. Willis and Co.		
Sir John Richardson	10	0
Right Hon. Earl of Eldon	100	0
Two Ladies at Cheltenham (5l. each)	10	0
Mrs. A. Wignell, Kensington.	5	0
By Messrs. Vere and Co.		
Solomon Bennett, Esq.	5	0
Cash Payments	10	0
Mrs. Wright, Sloane-street	10	0
E. Harvey Delafield, Esq.	25	0
H. D.	1	0
By Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.		
C. R. Dickins, Esq., Charter House	3	3
Dr. J. A Gordon	2	2
R. Nome Gordon, Esq.	10	10
By Sir W. Curtis and Co.		
Mrs. E. Wilson	5	0
Wm. Greaves, Esq.	2	2
G. A. P. Dixon, Langdale, and Co.	2	0

	£	s.
Rev. J. Wall (Bartlow)	5	0
By Messrs. Esdailes and Co.		
Mrs. Lawrence, Studley Park, near Ripon, per J. Coates, Esq.	10	0
By Messrs. Whitmore and Co.		
Messrs. Watson and Barnes	1	1
W. A. N.	5	0
By Messrs. Barnard's and Co.		
W. Wright, Esq., Tottenham	10	0
Mrs. Wright	10	0
By Messrs. Darrien and Co.		
Mrs. B. H. Clarke	5	5
By Messrs. R. and G. Fuller.		
Mr. Robbins	1	1
By Messrs. Ladbroke's and Co.		
Mrs. Grafton	1	0
A Friend	1	0
Z. Elwins	1	0
J. H.	1	0
H. K.	1	0
Daniel Rowland, Esq.	3	3
By Messrs. Jones, Lloyd and Co.		
A. F. T. D. E. D.	0	10
By Messrs. Hankeys.		
J.	1	0
By Messrs. Curries and Co.		
E. T.	2	2
By Messrs. Drewett and Co.		
Marsabella Howard	1	0
By Messrs. Grote and Co.		
Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke	5	0
By Messrs. Kay and Co.		
T. S.	1	1
Mr. Thomas Smith	1	1
By Messrs. Lees and Co.		
Rev. John Jeffery	2	2
By Messrs. Sansom and Co.		
Messrs. S. [illegible]	2	0
T. G.	2	0
By Messrs. W [illegible] and Co.		
Wm. M. [illegible] Esq.		
By Mes [illegible] W.		
Riversdale [illegible]		
Geo. N. Grenfell		
The Misses Gre [illegible]		
By Messrs. [illegible]		
Rev. W. Winthrop	3	
By Messrs. Mar [illegible]		
S. S.		0
Mr. Rawlins	2	0
Miss Spencer Stanop	1	0
Hugh Spencer Stanop	1	0
Mrs. Spencer Stanop	2	0

☞ Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor: Wm. Hall, Esq. Treasurer; and by all the Bankers.

THE SPLENDID SERVICE OF COSTLY PLATE, UNIQUE DRESSING-CASE, MADE FOR JOSEPH HAYNE, Esq.

MR. PHILLIPS respectfully notifies, that on MONDAY, the 27th instant, he shall SUBMIT BY AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, New Bond-street, the SUPERB and COSTLY SERVICE of MODERN PLATE, manufactured by Messrs. Rundell and Co., and composed of a pair of noble Soup Tureens, Covers, and Plateaux: Sauce Tureens, Ragout, and Vegetable Dishes and Covers; set of Cruets, Cassarole Dishes, Oval Meat Dishes and Covers, Salts, two pair of Ice Pails, Table and Chamber Candlesticks; a magnificent Epergne, of elaborate workmanship; Dinner and Dessert Forks and Spoons and Ladles: Candalabras, waiters; Bread and Cake Baskets; a Tea and Coffee equipage and a Dejune Service; ornamental Side-board, Dishes, Caps and Covers, Urns, Vases and Ewers, and a variety of useful items of superior manufacture, and designed with great taste and novelty. The unique and costly Dressing-case, weighing together nearly Ten Thousand Ounces. Also an assemblage of miscellaneous objects of elegance, utility, and ornament.

May be viewed four days preceding the Sale, by Catalogues had at 1s. each, at Mr. Phillips's, 73, Bond-street.

THE SPLENDED AND UNIQUE DRESSING CASE, AND TRAVELLING CHARIOT, by Adams, of Joseph Hayne, Esq.

MR. PHILLIPS respectfully notifies that on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 1, he shall SUBMIT BY AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, New Bond-street, the singularly, elegant, and costly DRESSING CASE, with the interior apparatus, and wholly formed of SILVER GILT, richly and exquisitely CHASED, fitted to an expensive rosewood case, mounted in silver and boule, and lined with crimson velvet, designed and executed by the late Mr. Love, Jeweller, at an expense to Mr. Hayne of Fifteen Hundred Guineas.

Also, a HANDSOME TRAVELLING CHARIOT, painted claret brown, and picked out black, lined with fine cloth, trimmed with silk lace and silk squabs, curtains, a rumble behind for servants, swinging boot and splasher in front, imperials for roof, cap case, tool budget, travelling lamps, patent axletrees and Polignac C springs, finished in a superior manner by ADAMS, and nearly new.

May be viewed four days prior to the Sale, and Catalogues, descriptive of the above, and also of the Service of Plate, &c., &c., had at Mr. Phillips's, 73, Bond-street.

PAUL PRY.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, February 18, this Gentleman will appear before the Public, in the novel character of a Journalist, and hopes "he'll not intrude" upon his Friends, by dropping in every SATURDAY morning, with a THREEPENNY budget of SECRET occurrences in the passing world.

London: published by Chappell and Son, Royal Exchange; and W. Kenneth, at his Dramatic Repository, 22 Great Russell-street, Covent-garden; at which places Communications and Advertisements will be received.

Further particulars in the course of a few days.

P. P. hopes his friends will P. P. (that is, pay postage) these hard times.

SIMPSON'S ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, unrivalled in good effects for Spasms or Gout in the Stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and as a Restorative in cases of extreme Nervous Debility or the weakness of advanced Life. It is sold in bottles at 11s. each, by J. V. Simpson, 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Hose, 309, High Holborn; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; and by all the principal Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom.

NEW EXCHANGE HOTEL, COFFEE-HOUSE, and TAVERN, No. 69, Strand, London.

T. SMITH most respectfully informs those Gentlemen and Families who have hitherto patronised him, that he has refitted up and enlarged the above establishment, with large and small rooms, for the accommodation of Committees and public Meetings, and trusts, that an unremitting attention to their comfort, and a strict regard to economy, will merit a continuation of that support which he has so liberally received from them.

N. B. T. Smith most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Wine and Burton Ale Rooms, opposite the Adelphi Theatre, (entrance three doors from Adam Street,) where they may be accommodated with genuine Wines, Ales, Porter, Chops, and Steaks. Joints ready from 4 to 6 o'clock, and Dinners for large and small parties on reasonable terms.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 6.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved that a copy of the correspondence between the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, relative to the Charter of that body, be laid on the table. It was necessary that their Lordships should be in possession of these documents, as, if he continued in the same opinion which he had formed on the subject, one of the measures in contemplation, in regard to the circulating medium of the country, might originate in that House.—The motion was then agreed to.

The Earl of CARNARVON begged leave to ask the Noble Lord at the head of the Treasury whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present distress, as connected with the state of the circulating medium? If his Majesty's Ministers had no such intention, he would probably move for the appointment of a Committee to take that subject into consideration.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL had no hesitation in declaring, that his Majesty's Ministers had no such intention.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The Bishop of CHESTER presented a petition from the silk weavers of Macclesfield, praying for relief.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE inquired how far the suggestions contained in the Report of the Commissioners appointed last year to inquire into the state of Ireland, had been carried into effect by his Majesty's Ministers?

The Earl of LIVERPOOL replied, that the first recommendation of the Report demonstrated the necessity of an alteration in the law of landlord and tenant. The subject was involved in serious difficulties; and even after they had been conquered, others arose which occasioned delay. A Bill had been prepared, however, and would in a short time be laid before Parliament. On several other points Bills were also in a state of preparation; but on the great question of Edueation no progress has yet been made, although hopes were still entertained, that the experiment recommended by the Commissioners would have a fair trial. The Act authorising a commutation of tithes, he declared to have done immense good, and to have been already carried into full operation in more than one-fourth of all the parishes in Ireland.

THE CURRENCY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the order of the day, and took an able and very comprehensive view of the system of our national currency, as it has been, is, and ought to be, in which he expressed his entire approbation of the measures intended to be proposed by his Majesty's Ministers. He then moved for various returns respecting the issues of the Bank, those of country bankers, the number of bankruptcies, and the charters granted to banking establishments, all of which were cheerfully conceded by the Earl of Liverpool. That Noble Earl then put off the introduction of the Bank Charter alteration Bill till Monday next.

Lord LIVERPOOL said he concurred with the Noble Marquis in almost every thing he had said, and his chief object in rising was to state the grounds of his agreement. So long as the Bank of England continued under restrictions, it was not only the right, but the duty of Parliament to require an account of the issues from time to time. But the restrictions were now at an end. The Bank was no longer, in that respect, under their controul, and, therefore, Parliament had not a right to call for the account, as formerly. But while he questioned the right of Parliament to call for it directly, there was a less direct way of which they could, with propriety, avail themselves, and that was, by calling on the Stamp Office for a return of the number of stamps. Though he agreed to the present motion, he did not consider it a motion of course, but one justified and called for by the occasion, because it was connected with a measure about to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament, with the consent of the Bank itself. He thought, under those circumstances, Parliament had a right to say we want this information, and that the Bank would not be justified in refusing it. At the same time, it afforded him much pleasure to say that such was not the disposition of the Bank. On the contrary, they had come forward in the handsomest manner, and wished to conceal nothing that could be communicated without injury. With respect to the other subject, he could not, nor did he wish to conceal from himself the deep responsibility in which he was committed; hut Government had thought it best to prevent the stamping of the one and two pound notes, which was not done before notice was given to Parliament of the intention to bring in a bill for that purpose. It was that the object might not be defeated while the measure was in progress through the house, that his Majesty's Government had adopted the proceeding of which the Noble Marquis complained.

The Earl of LAUDENDALE denied that the issues of small notes had the effect of driving the metallic currency out of the country. The distress, in his opinion, was not occasioned by the currency so much as by the spirit of extravagant speculation which had lately prevailed throughout the country.

The Earl of CARNARVON was of opinion, that by reducing the 1l. and 2l. notes, much injury would be occasioned to agriculturists and to petty traders.

The Marquis of Lansdown and the Earl of Liverpool made a few remarks in explanation. The motion was agreed to.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL stated, that it was his intention not to bring forward the bill for altering the charter of the Bank of England to-morrow, agreeably to the notice he had given; but to defer it till Monday next, when, conformably to the courtesy observed in the House, the bill might be read a first time, and be printed: and the debate might take place on the following Friday (17th inst.), for which day he would move that their lordships should be summoned.—Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 10.

Lord GIFFORD stated, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to allow a pension of 2,000l. to Henry Cowper, Esq. late Clerk Assistant to Parliament, and to order measures to be immediately taken to assure the said sum to that Gentleman.

Mr. Rose read the Patent, appointing William Courtenay, Esq. successor to Mr. Henry Cowper.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE gave notice of his intention to move for further Documents and Returns respecting the circulation of Bank Notes. The Noble Earl at the same time expressed his approbation of the conduct of the Bank Directors.

The same Noble Earl also adverted to the observations made yesterday in that House, on the subject of an order given by his Majesty's Government not to stamp any more 1l. and 2l. notes. The question he had then then to address to a Noble Lord, one of his Majesty's Ministers, was one of considerable importance to that part of the kingdom with which he was connected.—There was a Stamp Office in Scotland, and he wished to know whether notice had been given to that office not to stamp notes of that country?

Lord BEXLEY said, in the absence of the First Lord of the Treasury, he could give the Noble Earl an answer. Circumstances had happened which brought to his knowledge the fact which the Noble Earl was desirous of knowing. No notice had been sent to Dublin or Edinburgh not to stamp notes. The order given on the subject only applied to country notes of English circulation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 6.

General GASCOIGNE presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Liverpool for leave to bring in a Bill to make a new Burying Ground.—Referred to a Committee.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL presented a petition from the Company of Proprietors and Commissioners of the Margate Pier Act.—Referred to a Committee.

Also, a petition from certain persons, for leave to erect a new Corn Exchange at Mark-lane, in the City of London.—Referred to a Committee.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH presented a petition from the Corporation of Dover, for leave to bring in a Bill to enable them to erect a new Market House there.—Referred to a Committee.

Mr. COURTNEY, as Chairman of the Committee on the Brighton Chapel Bill, reported to the House, that the application did not come within the standing orders of the House.—Order dismissed.

Mr. Secretary PEEL presented copies of the Treatics of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, entered into with the Republic of Colombia, also of a similar Convention with the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh, and with the King of France—Ordered to be laid on the table.

Sir C. COLE presented a petition from the Inhabitants of Swansea, praying this House to put a termination to the Slave Trade.

Mr. LITTLETON presented a petition from the Inhabitants of West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, praying for the improvement of the condition of the Slaves.

Lord NUGENT presented a petition from the Town of Buckingham, praying for the total suppresion of the Slave Trade.

The above petitions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVENPORT presented petitions from the Silk Manufacturers, Throwsters, and Dyers, residing in the town of Macclesfield, stating the great distress and starvation to which they were at present reduced, and praying the House to take the state of the laws affecting the trade into consideration.

Mr. EGERTON presented a petition from the tradesmen of Macclesfield, setting forth the great many men that had been thrown out of work in that town, by the alteration of the laws relative to the Silk Trade.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE presented a petition, signed by 1,500 silk weavers in Taunton, praying for a further suspension of the proposed regulations relative to opening the Silk Trade.

Mr. ASHTON presented a petition from the Inhabitants of the Borough of Bridgewater, for leave to bring in a Bill to erect a Market-house.

Sir THOMAS ACKLAND presented a petition from the Inhabitants of Dartmouth, for leave to bring in a Bill to improve the Port and Harbour.

Mr. E. J. LITTLETON presented a petition from the Inhabitants of West-Bromley, in Staffordshire, praying for the total Abolition of Slavery in the West Indies.

Mr. W. WHITMORE gave notice, that on the 28th instant he would submit to the House a motion relative to the Corn Laws.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from 2,500 Inhabitants of Taunton, in Somersetshire, praying for the repeal of the Act permitting the importation of Foreign Silk on the 5th of July next.

Captain MABERLY rose to give notice of a motion on the 7th of March next, for the Repeal of the Assessed Taxes. And he also moved for an account to be laid on the table of the quantity of Exchequer Bills in circulation on the 6th January, 6th April, 6th July, 11th October, 1825, and 6th January, 1826, respectively, distinguishing the amount paid off from the amount reissued—the amount of interest paid on each—the rate *per diem*. Also for an account of all that had been paid in, on account of the Revenue.

Mr. Secretary PEEL gave notice, that he would, on the 14th instant, apply for leave to bring in a Bill, to Amend an Act for Impannelling of Juries. Also, on the 17th March, for leave to bring in a Bill, to Consolidate the Laws relating to Larceny—it was his intention to consolidate and simplify all the Laws respecting Theft.

Lord NUGENT presented a petition from the Inhabitants of Buckingham, praying the total abolition of slavery in the West Indies.

Mr. LINDSEY presented a petition from the several Fire Insurance Offices in the Metropolis, praying the House would take into consideration the duties affecting them.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON moved, that there be laid on the table an account of all the vessels that had entered the port of London, for the year previous to the 5th January, 1826; also, the number of colliers, with the official value of the produce imported and exported during the same period.—Ordered.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

General GASCOIGNE presented a petition from certain persons, praying for leave to bring in a bill for constructing a Railway between Liverpool and Manchester. Also, a petition for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the Dean Forest Railway. Also, the Report on the Liverpool Improvement Bill.

Mr. COURTNEY presented the Report on the Brighton Chapel Bill.

Sir E. HARVEY presented a petition from the tradesmen of Beckenfield, Essex, to enlarge the Bill for the recovery of Small Debts.

Mr. G. R. DAWSON presented copies of Prison Reports from the Secretary of State's Office.

Mr. COURTNEY presented a petition from certain snuff-manufacturers of Exeter, praying for a repeal of the Duty on Tobacco.

Sir J. NEWPORT moved for an Account of all Commissions appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland, from the 1st May, 1821, to 1st Feb. 1826, with a statement of the measures resulting therefrom.—Agreed to.

Sir F. BLAKE presented a petition from Berwick-upon-Tweed, for the Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies.

Mr. BLACKBURNE presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bolton, praying for an alteration in the Corn Laws.

Mr. W. SMITH presented a petition for leave to bring in a Bill to make a Navigation between the Towns of Norwich and Leicester.

Sir C. DUNDAS obtained leave to bring in the Kennet and Avon Canal Bill.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. A Supply was voted to be granted.

Mr. HUTCHINSON presented a petition from the inhabitants of the city of Cork, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for the amendment of the City Improvements Bill. Referred to a Committee.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. CALCRAFT, seeing the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Herries) in his place, wished to ask him a question on a subject, which, in his opinion, involved as great a stretch of authority as had ever been attempted by any government. He understood that, of its own authority, Government was now taking upon itself to refuse the issue of any stamps for one and two pound country notes. He wished to know if such refusal at the Stamp-office had been authorised by Government?

Mr. HERRIES said it was perfectly true that the Government had taken upon itself to refuse stamps for one and two pound country notes. It had been imagined that the understanding was general which had taken place a few nights since upon the subject of the local paper; and that, if necessary, a short Bill might have been brought in to provide for exigencies, until the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was regularly stated. As the matter, however, was to come on so soon as Friday, Government had deemed it expedient at once to take upon itself the responsibility of refusing any further stamps for the country small notes; and the necessity of such a repeal would be obvious, to prevent the issue of very large quantities, which would, no doubt, have been called for in the interim.

Mr. CALCRAFT expressed himself by no means satisfied with the answer of the Hon. Secretary. It was the first time in the course of his parliamentary practice that he had known Government take upon itself such a responsibility, under such circumstances; and this was done, too, without even taking the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon the legality. If the exigency was so pressing, in his opinion a short Bill ought to have been brought in; and the forms of the House might have been dispensed with, as they had been before. For himself, he thought the course most unjustifiable, and took it to be one which would expose the promoters to actions of damages, if they were not hereafter protected.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

Petitions were presented from Newport, for the abolition of Negro Slavery; and from New Sarum, to the same effect; also two petitions from Newbury, in Berkshire, against the importation of French silks.

Mr. Hume moved for returns of the number of country banks which have respectively become bankrupts since the year 1816—the names and number of partners in each—amount of debts proved—and dividends paid.

Mr. Ellice also moved for a return of Bank of England notes in circulation on the Saturday of every week, from the 5th of April 1825, to the 4th of February 1826. The motions were agreed to in both houses.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from the Silk-throwsters of some parish in Somerset, against the admission of French silks.

Mr. ROBERTSON was astonished at the apathy of the house at the approach of this measure for admitting foreign silks at 30 per cent. or that any one should suppose that wrought silks could be produced as cheap here as in France. With respect to the silks of India, it must be well known that they could be imported so that, with the duty paid on them, they would cost less than the silks of the English manufacturer would cost here on putting them into the loom. If the measure of free trade in silk were persevered in, they would immediately extinguish a branch of national industry, which had been fostered for ages past in this country. It was utterly impossible that they could compete with French silks. The very material used by the French manufacturer would secure him the advantage. It was an article of a different, and of a higher quality than that used by the English. It was considered of such importance by the French, that they would not suffer any of it to go out of the kingdom. While they were endeavouring to let in the silks of France to the people of this country, the prevailing taste and fashion ran but too much already in favour of the foreign articles. They were literally throwing away the advantage which had been secured to this interest by the care of their forefathers. With a load of debt, hanging like a mill-stone around the neck of the country, which burden must be supported, were they rational men who could propose a competition with a people whose debt was almost no burden at all? Some of the members ought to step forward and insist on the suspension of such a project, until a complete discussion should have been allowed. How was the country to get out of its present difficulties and distresses, unless means were found to stimulate its industry? The population were without means or money to buy the fabrics of the country, yet Ministers persisted in subjecting the manufacturers to the competition of cheaper markets.—The petition was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENISON moved that certain noblemen should be requested to attend at the bar of the house, whose evidence was deemed necessary to the defence of Mr. Kenrick.

The SPEAKER pointed out the propriety of waiting to see whether or not the house could entertain the charge, a point which was not yet determined.—The motion was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. BARING presented a petition from 2,000 persons engaged in the silk trade in Taunton, against the introduction of French silks, which deserved the deep and serious consideration of the House and of Ministers. The subject, as he hoped, would undergo discussion at an early period, seeing that hundreds of thousands of people anticipated direct ruin and starvation from the importation of foreign silks. It was not now the time for him to go into that discussion, though he could not but remark, that it would be very desirable if the President of the Board of Trade could contrive to be in his place during that portion of the day when petitions of this nature were sure to come on, at least for many days to come. He hoped at any rate to see the question set at rest. The conviction on his own mind was settled long ago. What he wished to see was, whether or no the House were determined to support Ministers in their desperate resolution. They all knew that great anxiety existed among the silk manufacturers, and that great hopes were entertained by them that the House would defend them against the ruin which awaited them from the plan pursued by Government. He had no decided confidence in that source of relief when he recollected how his own objections to the measure had fared two years ago. But the public mind should be set at rest. The master silk-weavers could not find any employment for their people until their own fate was known. Whether they were right or wrong, they were unanimous in their opinion. They all said, that if French silk goods were let in, there was no chance of selling a single yard of English silk. He could not say that he would approve of hearing them in a Committee, because of the delay which would follow. Nor did he hope—he rather hoped that they would not—if the Committee were allowed, be able to make out the case for which they pledged themselves, that it was impossible for the English manufacture of silks to bear the competition of a free trade. The case which they had made out to him had convinced his own mind, and left it without the shadow of a doubt. Still the question ought to be set at rest, and it must be set at rest by a Bill. The conduct of Government had justified a suspicion that they would not scruple to take liberties with the law. The late order sent to prevent the issuing of stamps from the Stamp-office was a direct violation of the existing law. He was as anxious as any man to get rid of the one and two pound notes, but he wished to see them abolished gradually, and by legal means. The conduct of Ministers might be justifiable, but they should have paid that reasonable and proper respect to the Legislature, to state the urgency of the occasion which induced them to contravene the existing law, and not leave it to the accidental explanation of the Secretary of the Treasury. He had to complain of a similar infraction with respect to the silk laws. A duty of 7s. 6d. a pound had been laid upon thrown silk.

Mr. HUSKISSON wished to excuse himself for not being present sooner, according to the wishes expressed by his Hon. Friend, the Member for Taunton. His only apology was, that he had not been absent for his own convenience, but for the discharge of the duties of that office which he so unworthily filled, and from which he had repaired to the House with the least possible loss of time. He knew that this apology was inadequate to the occasion, but it was the best he had to offer. As to the order of the Treasury, sent down to lower the duty on thrown silk, it was a mistake to state it as an act done without authority from Parliament. The Board of Trade having satisfied themselves that five shillings was a sufficient protection, they had directed so much of the duty to be taken, and that bonds should be given for the excess of 2s. 6d. per pound, should Parliament not concur with the Government. The House would see at once that the whole of the duty was secured to

to the public, should Parliament think proper to exact it, and that ministers had by no means assumed an independent control or a dispensing power over it. The derangements in the trade and currency of the country, he deeply regretted. He trusted, if the views and conduct of ministers were to be called in question, it would be done upon regular motion and by a fair discusion of the merits of those plans which Parliament had thought fit, on the recommendation of Government, to adopt. He was not afraid, on these conditions, to meet his Hon. Friend, even upon this alarming subject of the silk trade.

Mr. DAVENPORT felt deeply on this subject, and took the opportunity of imploring ministers to take the subject again into their serious consideration. He gave them credit for their intentions—he did not blame any one. But the consequences of those measures were just such as two years ago he said they would be. He had clearly foretold to the House—open the ports of England to foreign silks, and the home manufacturer must be ruined. In his neighbourhood, thousands were suffering the most extreme distress; they were chiefly supported by the warrant of the civil Magistrate.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE wished to reply to what fell from the Hon. Member for Taunton, who had mistaken his expressions, both as to the time and the meaning in which they were spoken. It was not on a petition which he had presented, but in the course of the observations which were made on the report of the address that he had stated that which he believed still to be perfectly correct—that the great body of the empire took a more chaste view of the corn question than before. That was the impression which had been given to his mind by conversing with the manufacturers; they did not object to the present prices of provisions, but to the probability of their trade being destroyed. He had never intended to state that the manufacturers did not complain of the prices of provisions, especially in their present state of employment. But provisions had been at moderate prices for some time past—high enough, he admitted, but not immoderately high. He found no direct complaint on the subject of prices of provisions among the silk manufacturers. Their distress was great, and must be felt severely at any prices. Yet, to be candid, he could not hut look upon this alteration of the silk trade as an outwork to a similar alteration in the corn law, which if not directly touched, was so by implication and with a side-wind, tending at no distant period to an open trade in corn. If the distress reeulting to the manufacturers from this first attempt should require it, the House might be called upon to consider of a similar alteration in the corn trade. He thought that if the intentions of Government bore that way, the more manly and proper course would have been to begin with the corn trade. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear." For his own part, then, and on every occasion, he must oppose any proposition like that of a free trade of corn. As long as the national debt remained, no such thing could be listened to. When the time should come for discussion, and it was in his opinion likely to be so soon, he would undertake to show that the country could not support that competition and its present burdens together. He would be as glad as any man to see low prices, but high priees must be; agriculture could not go on without; and at all events, the prices must be kept up by an import duty, so as to amount to an absolute prohibition, so long as the interest of the national debt had to be paid. Such was the truth, and it was in vain to veil it from their minds.

Mr. ELLICE said that the Hon. Bart. was certainly right in considering this measure as the out-work of an attack on the Corn Laws; and in both plans Government, he feared, would be found to be only too resolute. A great deal of information had reached him from persons who had the best continental intelligence, that unless there was a very great improvement in machinery, and a very great reduction in the price of corn, for the surer maintenance of the people, there was a moral certainty that they could not proceed with this bill, without throwing out of employment the great mass of people engaged in the trade.

Mr. BARING only wished to make a single explanation, and it was to correct a misconception of his Right Hon. Friend. He (Mr. Baring) never had encouraged this particular measure respecting silk, but quite the contrary, for he was almost the only person who had raised his voice against it from the outset. He was old enough to know, that those measures were not always the best and wisest which received the readiest acquiescence of that House.

Mr. HUSKISSON explained, that he never intended to intimate that his Hon. Friend had supported this particular measure, for had he done so he would have heen incorrect.

The petition from Taunton was then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BARING wished to take this opportunity of putting a question to his Right Hon. Friend opposite. He understood, that a gentleman had lately returned from the Continent, who had been abroad during the whole of last year, under instructions from his Majesty's Government to collect information on the state of foreign corn. He was anxious to know if that gentleman had made any report upon the object of his mission, and if so, whether and when it would be presented?

Mr. HUSKISSON had no difficulty in stating, that the individual alluded to had been sent from this country with instructions from government, to obtain information respecting the corn trade of those countries in Europe from which England imported grain.

Mr. CALCRAFT again referred to the subject of the stoppage of stamps to county notes of 1l. and 2l. Now with respect to the protection of silk throwsters, the Government had secured themselves; but in this instance he wished to know what security they had for this measure.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the Government had no other resource. It might perhaps be necessary afterwards to pass some Acts of Indemnity against the claims of those individuals whose interests might have been injured by the stoppage complained of, but that was a measure which, in the opinion of all parties, was expedient at the time.

Friday, Feb. 10.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, that the House resolve into a Committee on the Bank Charter and Promissory Notes Acts.

Lord FOLKSTONE thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer was stealing a march on them; it was assuming that the House had already agreed to entertain the plans. They ought to be detailed previously to the Speaker leaving the Chair; then the House could vote on the propriety of entertaining them. There was something absurd in the proposed proceeding; his was more than a technical objection.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had no desire to steal a march on the House; and he was not aware that he was pursuing any other than the usual course; besides, he had not understood, by any observation that had fallen, that there was any determination to resist all consideration of the Acts. And the course he proposed was the most convenient, for in a Committee he could answer questions that might be put on his statements.

The House then (at six o'clock) resolved itself into the Committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he was fully aware of the importance of the question, and the nature of the opposition to which he should be exposed, also of misrepresentation to which he might be subjected. He should have to address the House at great length. He thought the best interest, if not the safety of the country, required that these matters should be at once considered; they had been blamed for expressing their sentiments so early; but if they had been silent, would there have been silence elsewhere? He thought, had they suffered one half hour to elapse after the Address, without adverting to the subject, they should have been unmindful of their duty. However, they must not apply to themselves the belief that they could supply a perfect remedy against what might be termed periodical fluctuations. He knew it might be said, what was the use of his measure, if the evil were wholly beyond Parliamentary remedy? He was prepared for such objection; but in all countries of which they knew any thing, where there were civilization and refinement, and where there was a paper and metallic currency, fluctuations resulted from the very nature of things. Capital, too, was likely to be applied in a peculiar degree to a special branch of national industry, and that was calculated to produce excessive application of capital in one direction; and then, too, they had to contend with the revolutions of seasons, trades, &c. These fluctuations were more likely to result where there was paper mixed with the metallic currency, in a country such as their own. And those fluctuations might be aggravated, not caused, by such state of the currency. When they existed, they might be considerably aggravated by the small notes; nay, one banker had gone so far as to declare such small notes a nuisance. It had an inevitable tendency to occasion excessive issues of paper to effect the exchange, and thus drive the gold out of the country. It would retard the measure of 1819, which was an effort to get back to the old state of currency, and yet, because they wanted to get back to such old state of things, not to introduce any thing new, they were to be denounced as a new sect of political economists, as persons who wished to pull their own house about their ears. They were the innovators who wished to prevent such old state of things being restored. The holders of the 1l. and 2l. notes were generally of the poorer elasses, and the most likely to create runs and panics on any well founded or ill founded rumour. The Bankers would lose the profits on those notes, but that he thought would not affect them; they in reality were likely to be affected by the excessive issues of banks of not the most solid character. The superior banks, therefore, were interested in putting out of circulation such small notes, calculated as they were to create storms which might involve the solid bankers amidst the wrecks. The small notes had always been found of dangerous and ruinous tendency. When the restoration of cash payments was discussed in 1819, the Committee did not defend the small notes; on the contrary, the Bill provided for the discontinuance of the small notes, two years after the restoration of cash payments, namely, in 1825. He regretted the Bill of 1822 allowing the small notes. —(Hear.) By that Bill they were to be continued till 1833; and what was it that he was proposing? To return at a sooner period than 1833 to the system of the Act of 1819. At all events the small notes must cease in 1833. But one Hon. Member had said, that if the small notes ceased, the rents could not be paid; if the argument were good, it was good against even repealing the 1l. and 2l. notes. He thought the alarms visionary; but he would speak as a landed gentleman, and rather than approve their continuance, he would expose himself to considerable inconvenience. Towards carrying into effect the plan of 1819, since that period there had been coined at the Mint 25,267,000 sovereigns. In three years (before 1823) the Bank had prepared 15,000,000*l.* sovereigns. He admitted there was some pressure in 1822.—(Hear, hear!)—but the pressure was less than in preceding years. There was not dismay in 1822; on the contrary, there was progressive improvement. He did not think there was that ground for apprehension, which some entertained, in substituting gold for 1l. and 2l. notes. It must be recollected that the situation was now different than in 1819; there was now gold out to the extent of 17,000,000*l.* and more than seven and a half millions had been exported, of which one million had returned. That would leave a balance of nineteen millions, but he took the amount out, or available, was seventeen millions sovereigns. Then there was a pretty good basis to begin with. As to the amount to be supplied, by the withdrawing of small notes, he took the amount at about 6,000,000l. That amount might have been current, but there was no such amount out now. After the Bristol affair, and the demand for gold, there was a good deal of caution. Doubtlessly many of those small notes were therefore withdrawn, or issued with very great caution; they saw Banks breaking and alarm spreading, and therefore they contracted the issue of the small notes, knowing if there were any run, these notes would be the most likely to be sent in. He took the amount now out at about 4,000,000l.; and that would be the vacuum to be supplied in the next three years. Therefore, very far from there being any reason to apprehend such panics as some anticipated. It was difficult—but were they not in a difficulty? They were, and they must get out of it, and prohibit its recurrence if possible. They must get out of the Sea and Chaos—they must revert to right principles, and if they would not stand the trial, they were not worth a farthing. He did not mean to say that their difficulties were at an end—but he did not think they were likely to last so long as some imagined. The paper issued by the Bank of England in 1824 and 1825 was undoubtedly increased: an increase of one million and a half as compared with 1823. The increase was to be partly charged with those effects which had been issued; but had such been the only paper issue, he did not mean that the ruinous effects would have been witnessed. The arrangements about the four and half per cents., and the dead weight with the Bank might have tended to increase the paper; but he thought such arrangement was not chargeable with blame. He, however, hoped they would consider the main difficulties.—(Cries of hear, hear, hear.) He had gone at length, because his principles were to be combatted; but now he should detail his plan for withdrawing the small notes. One plan was to limit the time, and the other was to refuse to stamp other notes; but to leave a power to stamp, would only have postponed the difficulty; therefore, he thought the best course was, that no new notes should be stamped, and those out to cease to circulate at the end of three years. He should conclude with moving resolutions to such effect for all notes under 5*l.* to continue till February 1829. In Scotland and Ireland small notes had been long allowed to circulate without restriction, but he could not see why the law should be different in any part of the United Kingdom, though it might be imprudent to attempt to carry the measure into effect in all parts of the kingdom at the same time. He would only now advert to the apprehension entertained that the extinction of small notes would injure the landed interest. He thought that interest would be the most benefitted by the measure. He would ask the country gentlemen what was their feelings when they saw their tenants running with dismay with their 1l. notes to any country bank. Could they avoid feeling that their rents were in jeopardy.—(Hear, hear, hear!) The establishment of banks on the principle contemplated would, he thought, be productive of the greatest advantage. It was true there were but few private banks at present with six partners, but though the number six might be thought too great for secresy, it did not follow that it might not be adopted for security. In Ireland this principle had been extensively acted on with the best effect. He thought, the apprehension entertained on behalf of the present solid banks was unfounded; but he had no objection to fix the fifth of July as the earliest period at which those banks should issue their notes. The bill for the purpose it was thought expedient should originate in the other House; but if this House should refuse its consent, he thought they would refuse to effect a great good, and give encouragement to imprudent speculations, which it was the duty of Parliament to endeavour to counteract. He thought it was the duty of Parliament not to be terrified by the danger, but to apply a strong and decisive remedy. The difficulties of executing the plan were immensely overrated; for it was the law that had placed country banks in difficulty; and the country, he was satisfied, were disposed to place confidence in their honour and respectability.—(Hear, hear.) The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, that no bank notes for 1l. dated previous to the 5th of January, 1826, should circulate after 5th Feb. 1829.

Mr. BARING observed, that there was nothing in the Resolution to prevent the issuing of new one pound notes between this and the year 1829. If there was any thing consolatory in the question, it was the absence of all party feeling on the subject both in the House and out of the House.—(Hear.)—Though if ever there were topics capable of being used for party purposes, they were those growing out of the present state of our commercial system. —If any thing could have aggravated the painful feelings of the people, it was the paper sent by his Majesty's Ministers to the Governor of the Bank of England, stating that the distress had now subsided. It shewed that they were totally ignorant of the state of the country. The measure proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman was mere milk and water—it provided no adequate remedy for the evils that at present oppressed the country.—The state of the country at present was that of a house on fire, which must he extinguished before repair could be thought of. The resources of the Bank were at present choaked by its connection with Government. The dead weight was one of the most absurd schemes of any Government—certainly a better name than dead weight could not be given it.—(Hear.) The Bank also advanced five millions and a half to Government to pay the dividends, in addition to which they held seven millions of Exchequer bills, besides eight millions of dead weight and two millions on account of converting the five into four per cents., making two-and-twenty millions and a half in advance on account of Government, besides which they had lent a million and a half on mortgage; thus making an unconvertible stock of twenty-four millions—for Government in time of peace, had no pressure; to overload the Bank in this manner was the most clumsy financial arrangement ever made by any Government. One of the first measures should be to put the Bank at ease with respect to its advances to Government. He saw no reason to suppose that the present distress would be more than temporary; but he thought it was mainly produced by the situation of the Bank with respect to its advances, which brought the Bank itself into danger. The Government had so completely choaked the Bank as to be incapable of entering into a war, which the most peaceable Government and people might be forced into. The power of this country consisted in money, and it was absurd to paralyze her resources, and suppose she could retain her power. Before they came to the conclusion that the present banking system was bad, they should give it fair play, by releasing the Bank of England from the weight Government had laid on it. One-fourth of the late difficulties might be real distress, but three-fourths were panic, arising principally from the state of the Bank with Government. A question was made whether we were capable of supporting a metallic currency? He thought that we were, under the present banking institutions of the country, if the Bank of England was set free from its load. He thought a rival bank in the metropolis would augment our confusion; but if the other establishments could be strengthened, it would be of great advantage. He thought, however, that country gentlemen, who engaged in banking on the intended new system, would be guilty of egregious folly —(Hear.) If, indeed, they were allowed to become liable for a fixed amount of capital, many would be willing to engage in them. Making silver as well as gold a legal tender, which was the case in every other country in the world, would greatly add to the security of our banking system. With a gold currency we were obliged to put a stop to the American war, to prevent the Bank stopping payment. We were not able to put a stop to the French war, and therefore the Bank was obliged to stop. This was the only country in Europe that found any difficulty in maintaining its metallic currency. In France gold and silver went on together as standards with perfect harmony. The plan he would adopt would be to call in the crown pieces and issue new, which should be the exact fourth part of a pound; the smaller silver to remain as at present. This would not injure the circulation of small coin in the least; but would greatly assist the Bank operations. Gold goes out of the country faster than silver would. Formerly there was a risk in sending coin out of the country, now it was legal, from its excellent quality, it was sent out in large quantities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the first night estiuated the small notes in circulation at eight millions, now at six millions, and at four millions, to be taken out of circulation: but he was not aware of the distress the taking that sum out of circulation would produce in the country. The first object should be to relieve the distress, and then to return to sound principles as soon as possible. What he would recommend was, that the thing should be let alone for another year—(hear, hear)—and not apply the screw to aggravate the present distress, but wait a little, when the people would find out that there was capital, and credit, and confidence in this country sufficient for all purposes. He would then recommend the establishment of joint stock banks, and that the Bank of England should be relieved from its present heavy advances to Government, which would soon restore the public confidence.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord FOLKSTONE said, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared to be not at all sufficiently impressed with the importance of the subject. He did not appear to apprehend any inquiry to agriculture from the measure he proposed; but experience shewed that the most serious injury was to be apprehended.—From the time of passing the Act for the return to cash payments, agricultural produce continued to decline in price in consequence of the Bank of England and the Country Banks diminishing their issues to prepare for that result, and it was to relieve that great distress that the Bill passed in 1822, for allowing the issue of small notes after the resumption of cash payments. That bill had produced the desired effect, and agricultural produce had ever since continued to advance. Was it, therefore, to be supposed that the measure now proposed would not again reduce it to the same state of distress from which it had so lately emerged. Nothing was more to be deprecated than those frequent changes of system which led to such revulsions in the state of property, as left every man in a state of uncertainty on that important point. One thing also required the most serious consideration of the House. During all these changes the poor rate had continued to increase, thereby proving that the state of the labouring portion of the community was continually growing worse. He thought, with such facts before them, the House should pause before they ventured on another change of system, the result of which would probably be again to produce all the distress to the landed interest, from which they were relieved by the Bill of 1822, which it was now intended to repeal.

Mr. MABERLY, jun. denied that over issues of paper had produced the fluctuations, as the Exchange had established; the mischiefs had resulted from over-trading.

Mr. HUSKISSON defended the resolution. The evils had in a great degree arisen from a panic in the money, not in the commercial market, and the object was to guard against its recurrence.

Shortly before one o'clock Mr. Canning moved the adjournment of the debate, and it was accordingly adjourned to Monday.

The Countess of Essex's sixth Quadrille Party for the season took place on Thursday evening last, and was most numerously attended by all the rank and fashion now in town. The celebrated set of Quadrilles in which the air of "*Cherry ripe*" is introduced was delightfully performed by Weippert's band, who were obliged to repeat it three times during the evening. The company did not separate until a very late hour.

The Diorama is about to re-open with two new Pictures of great variety and interest. One of them represents the interior of Rosslyn Abbey, the other a view of the town and environs of Rouen. The latter will give, among other effects of light and shade, a perfect representation of the appearance and disappearance of a rainbow, with its reflection in the sky and on the river.

(For Last Night's Gazette ses the Last Page.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received this week an unusual quantity of orders for THE AGE—*in acknowledging the favours of the different parties, and thanking them, we have no more to say, than that they will be regularly forwarded.*

Mr. HYND, *from* Gloucester Lodge, *made his appearance at our Office on the subject of a remark we made in reply to our Correspondent,* VERITAS—*the reply had no reference to the* present *occupier of that house, but if it had, we can only say it could not apply to any one looking and speaking more like a blockhead.*

Dr. ALLEN, *as he said, has called on our Publisher this week to contradict what we inserted last week, on the faith of a Correspondent—if Doctor* MACBETH *will send any* authentic *contradiction, it shall appear.*

GUARDIAN *is quite right in his principles, but it is impossible, without selecting some of the acrimonious examples now suffered to appear on the Stage, to forward the laudable object he wishes to promote.*

"A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S *pamphlet has come to hand, and we will make a point of going through it.*

The favours of VERITAS *lie by for a more fit opportunity, but we shall be glad to hear again from him.*

The letter, signed JOHN ELLIS, *we believe to be a forgery—if not, there cannot be a better sample of the Churchwarden than his epistle.*

The communication respecting Sir WALTER SCOTT *and Messrs.* CONSTABLE *and Co., will be introduced next week.*

" LIBERALITY, GENEROSITY, *and* DELICACY," *is under consideration.*

We know nothing of the person whom CATHERINE *has addressed at our Office.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE AGE" are informed that the INDEX to the First Volume is ready for delivery, and all persons possessing sets may be furnished with one, on application at the Office.

THE AGE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliamentary proceedings have not yet advanced beyond notices of motions and calls for papers. The Marquis of LANSDOWN on Thursday, after a long speech on the banking system, moved for a series of returns on the subject. They were allowed by Lord LIVERPOOL, who spoke briefly, but, as he always does, manfully and to the point; and commented upon by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, whose general style of oratory must be described in other words. Lord LAUDERDALE'S opinions too were given at length, but we have had them in so long a succession of pamphlets, that our readers will not desire to have them again. When the subject shall come "fully before the House," as Mr. HUSKISSON says, then we shall be prepared with an opinion. In the mean time Stocks tremble, the workmen are breaking up from their idle shops day by day, and the generous experiment of assisting French weavers at the infinite risk of British trade, and of *more than trade*, is advancing to its completion. We are no alarmists, no croakers, no clamourers against Government, but its foremost supporters; nevertheless we cordially thank our stars that we are not Spital-fields weavers, nor glovers, nor cotton-spinners, nor any thing that can be made a matter of experiment, however ingenious; that our families cannot be made to administer to "free trade," and that no perfectly well-disposed bungler can set about making us better than well. The Bank Charter and Small Note Act, introduced by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on Friday, will be commented upon at the termination of the debate.

Ουκ αγαθη Πολυκοιρανιη εις Κοιρανος εστω
Εις Βασιλευς.

The cold and equivocal professions of loyalty offered to their KING, and the undisguised and indecent invective poured out upon his Brother and Heir Presumptive by the leading Orators of the Popish Parliament, are alarmingly contrasted by the enthusiastic devotion and unlimited obedience which they practise, if they do not avow, towards their spiritual Sovereign and his chosen Vicegerents, the Romish Hierarchy of Ireland —in vain will O'CONNELL, SHIEL, and the

"Mendici, mimi, balatrones, hoc genus omne,"

who follow in their train, impair their lungs, and exhaust their vocabularies, in reiterating their disclaimers of a divided allegiance; their morbid sensibility marks their latent unsoundness, and the people of England will require something more than simple assertion to satisfy them on a point of vital importance. The security they have a right to expect must be direct, explicit, and (if it may be so expressed) tangible. As long as Jesuitical equivocations and mental reservations continue (as unhappily they have for ages) to characterize the professors of the Romish faith, so long must professions utterly at variance with practical experience be received with the most guarded caution.

It is the boast of the Romanists that the principles of their Church are infallible, her practice immutable—but there will be little difficulty in shewing, not by gratuitous assertion, but by the stubborn evidence of *historical facts*, that her principles are those of encroachment, and her practice of interference, in the temporal affairs of every State, weak enough to permit it. Our own history affords many memorable instances —the factious obstinacy and aspiring ambition of a BECKET and a LANGTON involved their Sovereign and their country in misery and anarchy, and Popish predominance was consummated, when an anointed Monarch of England placed his Crown at the feet of the Papal Legate, and was only permitted to resume it as the sworn vassal of the Holy See, while the successive names of BEAUFORT, MORTON, WOOLSEY, POLE, GARDINE and BONNER, prove that aspiring ambition and sanguinary zeal continued to characterize the Roman hierarchy to the last hour of its ascendancy in England.

It will be said that these are obsolete instances, and at variance with the spirit of an enlightened age; but it is impossible to be satisfied with such declamation, while we hear the immutability and infallibility of Rome pompously insisted on, when the most insidious of her religious orders has been restored to all its pristine vigour, and when the most furious bigotry openly displays itself. In short, let the Catholic Jesuit remain as he is until (to use the words of Archbishop LAUD on another occasion) *Rome be other than she is!*

O'CONNELL'S "Grand Catholic Dinner," for which the whole magnificence of popish faction was to have been compiled from the ends of the earth, has turned out a burlesque. No one could have doubted it. But it could not have been presumed, among the *turns* of the day, that O'CONNELL would turn out the only individual who kept his name from perishing among the low fooleries and vulgar squabbles of his mob—the Newspaper writers. This, however, he did. He determined, as old BECKFORD once said to the Whigs, that "they should eat none of his soup." The doors were shut accordingly, and by a lamentable, but, as it appears, unexpected consequence, there was no account given of the harangues. We think that this might have been calculated upon. But it has set the whole party frantic for the loss of their eloquence. O'CONNELL is suddenly wrathful, and declares that he never desires to figure as a dinner orator again; nay commands, that since his speeches have been of late given "with much brevity," he may be printed no more! SHIEL is more brisk and ebullient in his indignation, but consoles himself with publishing his speech from a *private copy*. LAWLESS is the wildest in his woe; and goes about crying over so much eloquence, "Lost, lost, lost," as he phrases it, to this age and all ages to come. The wits call him the "Goblin Page:"—

"And still his withered arms he tost,
And screamed and shouted, Lost, lost, lost!"

Our inexhaustible friend Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, we rejoice to hear, is getting round again. We don't mean this as a joke on his person, but as a reference to his health, and with his health his humour and spirits are reviving. A gentleman was mentioning the other day to Sir WILLIAM the great attraction of the *Pilot* at the *Adelphi*, and asked the Baronet if he could tell him what dialect REEVE speaks as the "genuine Yankee," whether *Boston, New York*, or *Philadelphia?* when Sir WILLIAM replied, "I presume, from the attraction of the piece, it must be, *Fill Adelphi.*"

We are staunch friends of the Established Church. We rejoice in its weight in the National Councils, its rank in public society, and its influence on the popular mind. We see no reason why a thousand a year, or ten times the sum, should not be as respectably and usefully, nay, as rightfully, lodged in the hands of a learned and pious man, rising from rank to rank by his personal accomplishments and virtues, as in the hereditary hands of any fox-hunting Squire in the land. It is the true boast of England, that by her Constitution there is no gate shut upon ability and diligence. And until some reason can be shewn why the colour of a man's coat should disable his talent or degrade his virtue, we should rejoice in the field of honour opened in the establishment. But the Church can have no national utility unless it retain the national respect —all petty bickerings about petty privileges, even though they should be matter of right—all irritation, and more peculiarly all avidity for straining a point of "filthy lucre," ought to be deprecated and shrunk from, as fatal to her true purposes, and unquestionably opposite to her acknowledged principles.

What then are we to think of the degrading and scandalous dispute that figures in the Newspapers from week to week between the RECTOR of *St. Olave's* and his parishioners! Which party may be in the right, it is not for us to settle—but the *dispute* is in the wrong. The RECTOR has raised his dues and claims to 2,100l. a year—the parishioners cry out on this extortion, and offer him 1,800l. What if the RECTOR have law on his side, and can wring the difference from them by the disastrous help of writs and attorneys! Are those to be the habitual medium between a Christian pastor and his flock? What if his Vestry know that this paltry 300l. is his lawful claim, and are yet determined to battle it out. On whose side ought concession to begin? We have no hesitation about the matter. But would this concession pauperize the worthy RECTOR! Is not 1,800l. a year a magnificent income, aye, even a most prodigious comparative recompense for all the services which the worthy RECTOR is called on to perform? The parishioners see the same services performed within a street of them for a fourth part of the sum, and hear no complaints of the inadequacy of the payment. They feel burthened with a *new tax;* for the former incumbent was satisfied, as far as we can collect, with about 350l. a year; and it cannot be wondered at that they should minutely examine and reluctantly pay this immense increase. They may be fraudulent or mistaken—it is not yet shewn that they are either; and to satisfy the world on the subject, and with the direct hazard of putting a scoff into the mouths of Radicalism and Infidelity, both parties are hot for Parliamentary petitions and displays of law!

We will admit that any thing which changes the quarrel from the vestry-room, will be a change for the better. One of the Newspapers has stated the RECTOR'S choler at an obnoxious parishioner to have risen to such a height on a late occasion, that he declared, "that was the first time he ever regretted "*Wearing a black coat!*" On this we make no comment, and leave the declaration as well as the dispute to his superiors. But, there is one argument which sounds in our ears so contemptible, that we must mark it. We understand Doctor OWEN to say, that he perseveres in the claim, to avoid compromising the rights of his successors! Miserable plea. Let him leave his successors to quarrel with their people, if they shall be foolish enough to do so; and consider how best he may do his own part. The business ought to be put a stop to by the proper authorities. Solicitors and squabbles in the Courts, are the most unsuitable and unworthy means that can be adopted for deciding the affairs of the Church, and we hope that if the RECTOR'S sense of propriety will not extinguish this scandalous brawl, neither diligence nor vigour will be wanting in the proper quarter.

EPIGRAM

On understanding that COBBETT was "coming in" for *Westminster*

The Electors delighted admit it is true,
That one, if not both, of their Members go out,
For HOBHOUSE, they know, has a *très mauvais goût*,
And Sir FRANCIS, they hear, has a *very bad gout!*

LORD AMHERST is likely to become a great warrior in time. His long Generalship of the Westminster Volunteers could, after all, have given him but little more than the theory of the art, or at best made him *au fait* at the localities of Hyde park. But he is now on the very spot for a learner. He has had already one pretty war on his hands, and now he has got another. The *Burman* affair has made him familiar with every thing in the shape of bog-battle and morass castrametation. He would doubtless make a capital commander in case the French planned a Lincolnshire invasión.

His practice is now varying to another style of country; and the mountains of Cutch will render him as expert in war by detachments, and defile manœuvres, as he has already been in fighting up to the neck in fens, and working his columns through jungles. It is not improbable, that before long this school too may be varied, and a lesson be given to his LORDSHIP on the plains to the North. Thus accomplished in all the services of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, we shall possess among our Peers a prodigious and unquestioned prop for the military glory of England, when WELLINGTON shall have sheathed his sword. We have the further consolation, that to this very brilliant and successful GOVERNOR of INDIA there is no immediate chance of a successor. Several names have been mentioned: the Marquis WELLESLEY, on the ground, that though he knows no more of "war's vast art" than that Aides-de-camp wear laced coats, and are very useful persons in a ball-room, yet, as having taken unto his bosom a wife, at the age of sixty-five, he must be afraid of nothing.—The Marquis of HASTINGS, because he finds old objections to living in *England*—has grown unfit for *Ireland*—is tired of *Malta*, and is in possession of the MARCHIONESS'S promise *never* to pass the Cape of Good Hope—but his affairs are still in debate before the GROCER-SOVEREIGNS of *Hindostan*.—The Duke of BUCKINGHAM has the best chance of the three, in case Lord AMHERST should declare himself sufficiently experienced in strategy. His GRACE has some acknowledged qualifications above either of his competitors—he distances WELLESLEY in family, and HASTINGS in fat; and fat and family are two of the supreme sources of Indian popularity—he knows the value of a shilling better than either, and at *least* as well as any man in existence; and his knowledge will not desert him when he comes to deal in rupees. He is a soldier too, and has seen service in the *militia!*

We say nothing of the fraternal connexion at the Board of Controul; now the most prolific source of patronage under the Crown. This fact has already galled the tribe of the wits; and CROKER has been heard to say that "there was nothing now like being on the *Wynn*-ing side of the course." Even WILL HOLMES hazarded a fling at Office! and *whispered*, "*He* may laugh that *Wynns*."

It is understood that, should this appointment take place, Lord NUGENT is to be Treasurer-in-chief in Bengal—from his dexterity in his Share transactions here. JEKYLL says that, if the family embark in *bulk*, they will make a very weighty *Stowage*.

TOWN IN TOWN.

Air—"*London town is out of town.*"

LONDON TOWN is come to town,
Carriages are rolling,
The Parks and *Bond-street* up and down,
With fashion's very soul in.
East Enders and poor H. P.'s—
Like woodcocks, out of season—
Are vanished, and to hide, like these,
Their *long* BILLS—is the reason.

WHITE'S can in its window boast
More *beau** than what its own has—
Sir JOSEPH COPLEY and a host,
Who long such wags have shone as.
CROCKY to his *noted* stand,
The knowing jockies coaxes,
To open for the *Derby*, and,
As he says, for the *Oax's*.

Lady SALISBURY begins
Her "tea and turn out" parties,
And Dow. EMILY—who wins
At her own *ecarté's*.

WARRENDER, who's lately all
Scotch cousins feasted, and too,
Italian *Chanteurses*, opes his Hall
The *visites* of the Grand to.

Mrs. COUTTS comes up as well
With my Lady MARY,
And the DUKE, who cuts a swell
As MADAME's *Secretary!*
Cards of "Mrs. C—— at home,"
Fly about all state in,
And the answers duly come
To her LORD IN WAITING! *

MADAME MARGUERITE turns out
Parties *a la Francais*,
Quite a modest kind of route
As HARRIETTE Wilson's songs say.
On the *pave's* seen to stray
Many a *Harrow* dolt head
And the reason is, they say,
"The DRURY's both have bolted!"

In the *Representative*
GLENGALL's been editing
A line, to make us all believe
Norah's not his writing.
With DOW. LANSDOWN DICK, I ween,
Has got an author's footing,
By, in the Lady's Magazine,
A short thing sometimes putting!

LINCOLN STANHOPE nightly makes
To Drury Lane a sally,
Because a girl his fancy takes
Who dances in the ballet!
LINCOLN now is Captain grand,
But VYSE has little doubt of,
He will, though now he's in command,
The *Lancers* soon be out of!

JOHNNY MILLS has made a bet
With the dirty PETRE,
For PAUL METHUEN—to get
Something from the "Cretur."
TOMMY RAIKES, who heard it all,
With a joke came bob in,
And said—that it was "paying PAUL,"
And only "PETRE robbing!"

HODGSON, whom they call "*brown* STOUT,"
(CALCRAFT the delight of,)
Is, they say, beyond a doubt,
To be made a Knight of!
At a joke JOE COPLEY, who
Ne'er is a defaulter,
Says, that all they have to do,
Is—make him KNIGHT *of Malta*!

WRIGHT has at a Masquerade,
The trick again been doing,
Some without disguise have played,
And character a few in!
A gypsey who two bucks espied
That in the crowd were pressed thus,
Drawing both of them aside,
The ugly one addressed thus:

"Your fortune is not in your face,
"Or it would be a bad one,
"*London Wall's* your proper place,
"And e'en there you're a sad one!
"Old should never flirt with youth,
"In the City few do,
"And you'll find I've told the truth,
"Which very seldom you do!"

Hearing this, they all looked round,
Thinking who it should be,
When immediately they found
None but RAIKES it could be!
Leaning upon DICK GLENGALL,
Whom the gypsey calls so,
"DICK *no fortune has at all*,
Or I would tell his also."

Exhibitions by the score,
Balls and plays, too, "going,"
Where is often witnessed MORE
Than *is fit for showing!*
So, at last, town's come to town,
Carriages are rolling,
The Parks and *Bond-street* up and down,
With fashion's very soul in!

* The following is an *original* of one of the NOBLE *Secretary*'s official despatches:—
"The Duke of ST. ALBANS is requested by Mrs. COUTTS to invite Lord SEFTON to a party at her house, on the ——."
And the following is the answer sent thereto:—
"Lord SEFTON's compliments to Mrs. COUTTS's *Lord* IN WAITING, and regrets that a previous engagement will prevent his attending Mrs. COUTTS on the ——."

We have more than once promised ourselves a notice of BULWER's *Autumn in Greece*, an agreeable work lately published by EBERS, but we find it quite impossible, from the variety of other important public matter which has lately passed under our examination, to do more than direct the particular attention of our readers to a work replete with authentic information, very able remarks, and general positions, on the affairs of that afflicted country.

COBBETT'S ELECTION.

This prince of scribblers should stick to his scribbling. He makes a miserable business of it when he goes beyond his own desk, and affects the orator. His *debut* in London electioneering on Wednesday was contemptible; it raised the ridicule even of HUNT. The liquid blacking man was all dignity compared to him—and he felt his dignity; however, he should not have hit so hard upon his ancient fellow-candidate for the honours of the jail. COBBETT's look, when HUNT bade him "remember his promise" of not taking a bribe, was an incomparable combination of surprise, that any man should expect any thing of the kind from him, and of reproach that this "unkindest cut of all" should come from the man who *knew him best!* His answer was excellent, and showed him worthy of sitting for *Westminster*. This man will supersede BURDETT yet, and deserves to supersede him—he has effrontery, hypocrisy, a livid smile, and quotations from SHAKESPEARE!

In what is he inferior to either of the sitting Members? It is essential that the *Westminster* representative should have been in a jail—that he should be a radical—that he should have been found guilty of libel—that he should be a bold scribbler and a bad orator—that he should be looked on as a dangerous subject by one-half of the community, and as an useful tool by the other—that he should speak of the House of Commons with utter contempt, and be as pitiful within its walls as he is brawling and boastful without them. We desire to know whether COBBETT will own any inferiority in any of those essentials to the "man of the people" and *his* man, as Mr. CANNING calls HOBHOUSE. Yet we almost wish to see COBBETT in the House—both his rivals are worn out; he is fresh, and must feel that all depends upon bustling. The "man of the people" has grown lazy, and is scared by the thought of losing sixpence by voting *against* the Corn Laws, or losing his seat by voting *for* them. COBBETT has not yet got *the gout*, and will be disposable for such questions. We shall put his corn lands against his character, and venture to say that neither will turn the beam. He threatens that he will make the ears of Ministers tingle—very probably: the man is not likely to care much for the ears of others, who has run such hazards with his own. But, at all events, he will amuse the House, give laughter to many a dull debate, call up Mr. CANNING's pleasantries, and utterly extinguish Mr. HUME! We had hardly thought that we should thus *grow* COBBETT into a national benefactor!

The chief topic of controversy at this moment is the Marquis of ANGLESEA's *Leg!* The *Courier* calls the following matchless couplet, which appeared in the *Chronicle*, "tap-room trash!"—

"Here lies the Marquis of ANGLESEA's limb,
The D—v—l will have the remainder of him."

—doubtless] envy in the *Courier* for not having had it in the first instance. The *Morning Chronicle* hurries to throw off the charge of originality on this occasion, and tries to fasten it, like the recommendation to murder MARTIN, on BLACKWOOD!

Another Morning Paper, that "wishes its name to be concealed," gives a variorum reading:—

"Here lies the Marquis of ANGLESEA's toe!
The D—v—l will have the rest also,
As SHIEL and O'CONNELL, and BROUGHAM will know!

But much finer things have been said or sung over this valuable inhumation, on the spot:—

"Here lies the Marquis of ANGLESEA's leg;
What ran away with the rest, I beg?"

On the left corner of the marble slab is engraved, with the signature of J. M'G.—some of the Medical Staff, we presume—

"Why make such fuss
About a *Crus!*
Death make no pother—
Take the other!

Another, towards the bottom, evidently, from the delicacy of the sculpture, by a Lady's penknife:—

"ON SEEING THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA WALTZING, JULY, 1817.
"To balls a victim, and to balls a slave,
He goes to balls, with one foot *in the grave*."

The next is more laboured, and is indeed said to have been the production of a great poetic Lord and public orator:—

"Here lies a bit of the Seventh Hussars!
Not crept by the gout, but lopped off by the wars,
No more to be booted, no more to be blacked,
No more to be battered, no more bivouacked,
No more to be spurred—the "first thing on the staff,"
To shine out in silk, or caper in calf;
When the call to "parade," for the last time is given,
It shall shake off its dust, and *hop up* to heaven."

To these should be added a poem of a length which would do honour to the whole man, and of a wit, which has fastened its authorship on Mr. CANNING! But it has passed through all the Papers long since, has filtered down through the Magazines, and is at length deposited in Albums innumerable.

The arguments which we introduced about a fortnight since, on the subject of the SILK TRADE, are verified every hour, and the situation of *Spital-fields*, in behalf of whose sufferers the feelings of the country are called into action, is merely a prelude, alarming as it is, to the storm that will blow over their devoted heads, if the pernicious system, against the introduction of which the manufacturers are at present vainly petitioning, be carried into effect. It is not, however, our present object to entertain that question, as much as it is to excite the general sympathy of our readers in behalf of their destitute fellow-creatures, employed in this at present depressed branch of our manufactures; and while we are enabled, from OBSERVATION AND ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE, to assure them, that no language can well picture the extreme distress under which these persons now suffer, we do it with the conviction that it is only to make the statement to excite commiseration. At this present moment there are THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE *cases* supported by the Committee, and multiplying the number of cases by *four*, which is the lowest computation possibly to be made of the number in a family, it furnishes the enormous amount of FIFTEEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR *souls*, claiming and receiving relief from the Committee—only yesterday ONE THOUSAND were relieved, and ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED are on the list for to-morrow. Such a statement as this will be quite sufficient to awaken the best sympathies of all who read it, and we really anticipate, from the thousands through whose hands it will pass in the course of a few hours, that an appeal thus made, without exaggeration and with little comment, will be answered on the instant. If we were to enter into circumstances, we could furnish a tale "whose lightest word would harrow up the soul"—of children famishing, of mothers unable from exhaustion to administer natural nutriment to their offspring, and of fathers mersed in the depths of a gaunt despair—of the most lamentable visitations of want its victims have ever experienced: but we will leave the description to CHARITY, and there was never a better pleader. Among the most active members of the Committee are enrolled the names of my Lord Bishop of CHESTER, who is incessant in his exertions; the Rev. RICHARD HARVEY, the Rev. THOMAS GREGORY, Mr. WM. HALE, the Treasurer, Mr. ALEXIS DOXAT, Mr. JAS. MORRIS, and Mr. EDWARD MERRICK. They are individually and collectively employed unceasingly to promote and distribute subscriptions, and, but for their humane efforts, hundreds might have perished, who now are in existence to bless their benefactors.

We are enabled to state, from authority, that CLAUDE AMBROISE SEURAT, the *Living Skeleton*, will be married, in the course of a few days, at *St. James's* church, to a young lady, nineteen years of age. The following is a congratulatory address on the occasion:—

They say a subject marriage is
Of very grave debate,
Then only SUBJECTS for the *grave*
Should enter its estate.
In this is one advantage found,
When fate suspends the breath,
We wed a skelcton in life,
And lose it not in death!
From ADAM's bones a woman came,
And 'tis but fair to say
From Mr. SEURAT's bones, perhaps,
Some other women may!
If Matrimony's Paradise,
Or *pair o'dice* by name,
As dice are *bones*, the issue may
Perchance be just the same!
However other souls complain,
Yet Mr. SEURAT owns,
That he at last has found a place
Wherein to lay his bones!
And while so many *flesh* prefer
With all its toil and strife,
Yet here's a lady *Death* prefers
E'en *in the* MIDST *of life!*

THEATRICALS.

The Oratorios at the *King's Theatre* continue to be the theme of general approbation, and indeed the performances are quite entitled to all the encomium they receive.

Mr. BRAHAM commenced a *theatrical* engagement at Covent-garden on Tuesday last, appearing in his favourite character of *Henry Bertram*—an injudicious selection, because his popularity can better afford to appear in an indifferent character, than before an indifferent house, which was the case this evening. Set aside this consideration, and there is every reason why he should make such a choice, because the songs which he has rendered so celebrated in this Opera are the finest specimens of Mr. BRAHAM's extraordinary powers—of deep feeling, of science, of execution, and the full developement of a voice without a parallel in the annals of the Drama. It is unnecessary to particularize at this moment the many qualities of this singer's different songs, given on this occasion; but it is still a tribute due to him to declare that time, which has impaired the faculties of so many of his cotemporaries, seems yearly to impart an united grandeur and beauty to his, and were it necessary to adduce any other testimonial of the high rank he maintains in his profession, it may be found in the simple fact, that every other department of the stage, *but his own*, has, during his prosperous career, added some important rivalry to its other professors, but all the efforts of native songsters, and Italian imports, have only tended to exalt his splendid abilities even higher than they might otherwise be thought; and your SINCLAIRS, PHILLIPS's, DURUSETS, and others, have just appeared as so many ballad-mongers, to testify that BRAHAM, and BRAHAM *alone*, is *England's* SON OF SONG. *Guy Mannering* was enacted in most respects well—Mr. SERLE has found his proper level in the *Colonel*, and Mr. BARTLEY elevated, by a specimen of very fine acting, *Dirk Hatteraick* far beyond the level it has hitherto been reduced to—while the others, *barring* Mrs. VON KOLLI, who is a really very shy actress and singer, supported their usual respectability. The first appearance of Miss PATON must, however, be especially selected for approbation, because so efficient a representation of the character has never hitherto been witnessed—indeed this lady has altogether risen up in a total defiance, in most respects, of all competition with the other female singers of the day; and while we generally admired the other songs Miss PATON introduced to us, we are bound particularly to speak of a new ballad entitled "Bonny brave Scotland," which produced a really electric feeling—we can call to mind no effect beyond it; and so saying, dismiss we *Guy Mannering*. Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE's *French Libertine* will be noticed next week.

Owing to the indulgence in one of those tricks which the Mimes *will* play, and are suffered to do, Madame Vestris did not appear "to time" in *Artaxerxes*, and was only brought back to her

day, we hear, by the announcement of another lady in her part of *Artaxerxes*. Sad work all this—but Miss LOVE is a very delightful actress, and will make amends for any one's absence—the Managers are trifling with the abilities of this lady, by putting her in *Artaxerxes* one night, and *Semira* the next—she succeeded, however—Mr. PHILLIPS totally failed—his place is a concert room—where any stick, with a good voice, passes for a good singer.

The *Drury-lane* affairs are still flourishing, though LISTON, having been playing in the country and made himself ill, is obliged to go and play in the country again to make himself well, and the theatre therefore loses him. The *Herald* tells us that ELLISTON appeared at his theatre in his carriage on Wednesday, for the first time since his illness; while every other person but the blockhead who edits this half ream of paper, has seen King ROBERT, any day since term began, at Drury-lane and every other part of the town.

We have not room to notice as we could desire, and in the manner it deserves, Mr. BARTLEY's lecture at the *English Opera House*—it is entitled to much consideration, both as regard the talents of its delivery, and the valuable information it embodies, as well as the high and solid character which the Lecturer has ever held with the public and society—it will come under our notice hereafter.—It would be quite injustice to omit a very pleasing compilation of "oddity" introduced by a Mr. HENRY at the *Adelphi*---we have never equalled any illusions, or, to speak more intelligibly to the multitude, *tricks*, than this gentleman exhibits—and with an address unusually pleasing, and an entertainment equally so, the "off nights" at this popular theatre will equal the attraction of the "ons," as we suppose they must be called.

The following impudent paragraphs appeared in yesterday's *Post*, and were inserted for "love or money," we will undertake to swear, by that most impudent auctioneer, GEORGE ROBINS:

"Miss FOOTE has been in London a few days, on her way from the North to fulfil her Bath engagement, which commences on Monday. It is said this young lady has received upwards of 5,000*l.* since she left Covent-garden Theatre in June, beside the gratification of having filled the treasury of every Provincial Theatre. At Bath, the boxes are already taken for the the nights she is to act there."

The Management of Drury-lane Theatre have engaged Miss FOOTE to perform twenty-four nights, commencing in three weeks, on terms alike creditable to the liberality of the Manager, and tqe acknowledged talent and attraction of the young lady.

This engagement, which we mentioned a month ago, will now go round the town as *news*, and precious news it is too. This humbug shall certainly have no quarter from us. Miss FOOTE, as a sentimental actress at Covent Garden Theatre, in the receipt of 8*l.* or 10*l.* per week, was to us a most fascinating creature. Miss FOOTE, as a shameless mother, *who has forsaken her own children*, and obtained a popularity by intrigue which she never could obtain by ability, is disgusting; and when we are told by a *hammer-headed* Committee man of Drury Lane, that she is engaged for 24 nights "on terms creditable to the acknowledged talent and attraction of the young Lady," we burst out laughing—the quackery will blow itself—"the young Lady" is blown already.

We have no news beyond this to detail, than to state that a young gentleman, who came from Dublin in the packet with Madame VESTRIS, has left word at our office, that she had a very *rough* SEA coming over.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JAN. 30.—PARRICIDE AND MURDER.—A shoemaker, named Champion, residing in the commune of Ounaing and arrondissement of Valenciennes, was tried on the 24th instant, before the Court of Assize of Douai, for the murder of his father and sister. The following are the facts of this horrible case:—The father of the prisoner had sometimes maltreated him, because he refused to break off his connection with a girl by whom he had a child. His sister, it appears, encouraged her father in his harsh treatment of her brother, and the latter conceived the diabolical project of murdering them both. On the 3d of last November Champion supped with his father and sister. Immediately after the meal the two latter retired to bed, leaving Champion at work. About eleven o'clock Champion took a heavy hammer and a small anvil, and after putting out the light, went to his sister's room, stole softly to the bedside, ascertained by passing his hand slightly over the pillow where her head lay, and then struck two such violent blows with the hammer on the skull, that the brains were scattered about the room, and the unfortunate girl expired without a sigh. The murderer then went to the room where his father slept, and struck at his head with the hammer; the blow took effect upon the under jaw, which it broke. The old man threw himself from the bed and seized his son by the collar, at the same time crying out, "Miserable man, what have you done?" At the voice of his father the wretch hesitated for a moment; but soon recovering his ferocity, exclaimed "I have gone too far to return, I must finish." A struggle then took place between the parricide and his victim, which ended by Champion getting his father under him, when he got his knees upon his chest, and continued striking him on the head till every sign of life had disappeared. He then took from his father's pocket the key of a cupboard, in which was a bag containing 1,000 francs. This sum he took with him into a barn, where he slept, and concealed it, together with his blood-stained clothes, under some bundles of hay. He then went to bed, and slept soundly until morning. On getting up he went to one of the neighbours, and told him that his father and sister had been robbed and murdered during the night. The Commissary of Police was sent for, and to him he very calmly related the same story. Some scratches being perceived upon his hands, the Commissary ordered him to be stripped and examined; but no trace of blows was found upon his body, only a few stains of blood upon one of his fingers: for this he accounted by saying that he had bled at the nose the evening before. He was then taken into the room where the bodies of his victims lay. The Commissary felt his pulse at the time that he ordered the face of the father to be turned up. The parricide fixed his eyes steadfastly upon the fractured skull, broken jaw and ribs of his ill-fated father, without showing the slightest symptoms of emotion, either by change of countenance or irregularity of pulse. In the mean time, the bag of money and blood-stained clothes were found in the barn, and Champion was in consequence sent off to the prison of Valenciennes. On the way he acknowledged being the murderer. On his trial he repeated the same avowal with the most imperturbable *sang froid*, and heard his sentence without the slightest apparent dismay. He merely expressed a desire to be allowed to live a little longer than the usual period allowed to murderers, for the purpose of repenting. He was condemned to be led bare-footed, and his face covered with a black veil, to the public place of Valenciennes, and to have there his right hand and head cut off.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CASE OF HORRID AND BRUTAL ATROCITY.—In giving the following outline of a case of unheard-of and unnatural cruelty, we suppress the names and residence of the parties, as the ease is in a train of legal investigation. A brother and sister, reside near the northern border of this county, whose father died about fifteen years ago, leaving seven children, four sons and three daughters; one of the sons was, unhappily, an idiot. The father, by his will, bequeathed to the brother and sister the sum of 1,500*l.* in trust, the interest thereof to be applied to the maintenance, in the most comfortable manner his unfortunate situation would admit, of his deranged child. Immediately after the death of his father (as is alleged) the poor idiot was locked up in a small dark room in the house, where he was daily fed like a swine, through a small aperture in the wall, for a series of years. About eleven years ago, the brother and sister gave it out that their unfortunate brother had died, and was buried at a distant place, in consequence of which the family went into mourning for him. The brother and sister then spread a report that their house was haunted, in order to deter persons from visiting it: however, a servant-girl, who had been with them fourteen years, left them a few days ago, and went into the service of a Magistrate in the neighbourhood, and communicated the above circumstance. The Magistrate took immediate steps, and, with a constable, he went to the house, and requested admittance. This being refused, he burst open the door, and found the unfortunate object of their search in a place of total darkness. They procured a light, and discovered the miserable victim of atrocious penury crouching in a corner of the room; his hair had grown all over him to the length of three or four inches; he was become quite deformed, and shrunk to little more than a yard in height; when his father died he was in person a well made and tall young man. Blankets were procured to place him in, but when the constable went to wrap them round him, he sprung at him and bit him in the cheek, making a horrible and unintelligible noise. He was, however, brought down stairs, and conveyed to the Staffordshire Lunatic Asylum, where he at present remains.—*Salopian Journal.*

A MANUFACTURER MURDERED IN HIS WAREHOUSE AT MID-DAY.—A great sensation has been created in this town by a murder committed yesterday, under the most extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Thomas Price, a highly respectable fustian-manufacturer, was murdered between the hours of one and two, in his own warehouse, in Marsden-square. The circumstances connected with this horrible transaction, as far as they have transpired, are briefly these:—About two o'clock in the afternoon, an alarm of fire having been given, and the fire bell rung, the engines of the Norwich, Exchange, and Police offices, repaired to Marsden-square, to a house, the lower part of which is occupied by the Savings' Bank, and the two upper stories by Mr. Price. Soon after three the flames, which proceeded from the upper part of the building, were completely subdued, and one of the persons who had assisted in extinguishing the fire, ascended into Mr. P.'s warehouse, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the injury, when he discovered the body of Mr. Price, lying near the door, beside a pile of velveteens, one of the pieces of which was placed upon him. He was completely lifeless, with a desperate wound immediately above his left ear. Indeed, his brains were scattered on several of the pieces around him. The skull appeared to have been cut completely through, but no implement was found upon the spot with which the murder could be supposed to have been perpetrated. Mr. Gibson, of the Savings' Bank, had left two of his clerks in the lower story, when he went home to dinner. About half-past one o'clock, one of them, perceiving the smell of fire, went up stairs for the purpose of ascertaining from whence it proceeded. On entering the back-room of the second story, which Mr. Price used as a counting-house, he observed his hat upon the desk; he then went up the next flight of stairs, in the expectation of meeting with Mr. P. and found the door of the upper room open, but the smoke was so dense that he could see nothing, and was compelled to retire abruptly, and give the alarm. A man and woman, in the service of Mr. Price, have been taken up, on suspicion, but, although many circumstances have transpired, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to repeat them, no Inquest having as yet been held upon the body. The man states, that he and the woman left their master about a quarter-past one, Mr. Price having informed them that he should shut up the warehouse himself. The fire was discovered in about a quarter of an hour afterwards, and the body was found in a lifeless state immediately upon the extinction of the flames. A Coroner's Inquest will be held upon the body this day, when it is expected that some further light will be cast upon this mysterious and horrid affair. Mr. Price, who was about 55 years of age, has, we understand, left a widow and five children. His wig was found at a short distance from the body. There seems to be little doubt but that the wretches who perpetrated this execrable deed intended that the body should be so far disfigured by the fire as to render its identification impossible.—*Manchester Courier.*

We have never had occasion, says *The Bolton Chronicle*, to record a more dreadful accident than that which occurred on Monday, at the factory of Messrs. Edward and William Bolling, in Bridge-street, Little Bolton, to Elizabeth Kenworthy, a child only eight years and eight months old, who had her head entirely cut off from her body by the machinery. The girl had been engaged rather more than a week in the factory; and on Monday morning she was putting some rovings into the creel, when her clothes were caught by the shaft, which was not boxed off, or protected, as it ought to have been, and she was instantly twisted up to the creel, with such amazing velocity, that her head was entirely separated from her body. When the accident was discovered, the headless and bleeding trunk was seen revolving, at a most frightful speed, with the shaft; and the engine was obliged to be stopped, before it could be extricated.

LORD DARLINGTON'S LETTER TO THE LORD-MAYOR ON THE DISTRESS OF THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.

"Raby Castle, Feb. 7.

"My Lord,—Although, from severe illness and confinement to my bed, it is with great difficulty that I can write, I cannot refrain from endeavouring to convey to your Lordship the great sympathy that I feel for the extreme distress of the Spitalfields weavers, than whom I am convinced a more honest, industrious, peaceable, meritorious in time of riot, though suffering under privation and distress, class of the community, does not exist, and therefore have much satisfaction in enclosing to your Lordship 500*l.* towards their relief. In sending this donation, I must add my opinion for their information, that the present distress, which also is heavily felt in other articles of our trade and manufactures, cannot be imputable to any measures which the present Administration has thought it right to propose and adopt, and that it is my firm conviction that the steady perseverance of the Government in the liberal line of policy they are now pursuing, will be productive of the greatest and most permanent advantages to the country. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's very obedient humble servant,

"DARLINGTON."

THE IRISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday week the members of the Old, and of the late Association, calling themselves the *New* Association, and meaning in plain Irish, by "*New*," the Association before the last, met at the Corn Exchange. In the course of the proceedings, which are not worth describing, we find some amusing instances of gentlemanly feeling, and dignified resentment, excited by the late dinner catastrophe. The total failure of that "national" affair has evidently goaded Mr. O'Connell almost to madness, as we think will be seen in the sequel.

The first alarming symptom recorded on Saturday se'nnight was Mr. O'Connell's ire, because one of the Reporters, "in an extremely low voice," asked a question. Mr. O'Connell, indignant that instead of taking notes of him they should be talking themselves, stopped, in the middle of a set speech, to remark, "that if persons who were there on sufferance did not conduct themselves as they ought, he would move that they be excluded." Upon this one of the Reporters gave Mr. O'Connell rather a sharp lecture, and asserted his right to be there as a member of that august body. Several other Gentlemen of the Association denied that any interruption had been offered.

Mr. Lawless spoke in favour of "the Rent," and against the "d—d Algerine Act," as he called the law which put down the first, or grand Catholic Association. He lamented the treatment which the Press had lately received, and spoke of the services rendered by those connected with it.

The report thus proceeds:—

Mr. O'Connell said, that it was highly improper for Mr. Lawless to connect his (Mr. O'Connell's) name with his encomiums, relative to the Press.

Mr. Lawless said he had not done so.

He (Mr. O'Connell) had no anxiety that his speeches should be reported; indeed, he would be much better pleased that they should not; for he never in his life saw any thing so shameful, so disgraceful, as the brevity, the inaccuracy, and the imperfection of the reports, during the last thirteen days. Not even a single speech of his had appeared in any paper in Dublin which was not grossly incorrect. His arguments were all misunderstood; what he said was misrepresented, and things he never uttered were reported for him. It was quite a mistake to think that he was anxious to have his speeches reported; if the Proprietors of Newspapers did not find it their interest to publish them, they would not of course do so.

Mr. Lawless said, that he had not perceived such incorrectness. (Hear, hear.) At all events, Mr. O'Connell's speeches read better than his (Mr. Lawless's).

Mr. O'Connell said, sarcastically, that might be caused by Mr. Lawless reporting his own speeches, whilst he (Mr. O'Connell) did not.

Mr. Lawless said he did *not* report his own speeches.

Mr. Conway had not read the speeches, having heard them delivered, but he would take upon himself generally for the Press to say, that if incorrectness appeared it arose from the difficulty of reporting accurately, and that particularly towards Mr. O'Connell no designed misrepresentation would be used.

Mr. O'Connell wished to be understood as not saying that the fault arose from intention, but from total incapacity. (Cries of "Oh, oh!")

Other Gentlemen praised the labour and talent which had been devoted to reporting their debates, and lamented the affront recently offered to the Journals, by not inviting the conductors of them to the dinner.—Their exclusion, Mr. O'Connell avowed, was his own work, because, if they had attended, as usual, "the speakers would all have been misrepresented, and it was better not to have them reported at all."

This was going beyond the contemptuous expressions of "Pshaw! nonsense!" which had previously escaped him when the ability of the reporters was acknowledged by Mr. Lawless. In conclusion, when a motion on the subject was proposed, Mr. O'Connell remarked, that to act in that manner was "attaching importance to persons whom neither God nor nature intended to elevate into consequence." The Newspapers, he added, would not publish his speeches if they did not find their account in it.—Doubtless, he considers that every column he furnishes is a mine of gold to those who print it. We should not, however, be surprised if the Dublin Papers were to teach him, that they can exist even without the benefit of his eloquence.

A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT FOR MR. COBBETT.

A Meeting was convened for one o'clock Wednesday, at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of considering the most effectual means of procuring a return to Parliament for Mr. Cobbett. At the appointed hour the building was crowded to excess, and the Chair not having been taken much confusion ensued. At length one of Mr. Cobbett's sons announced that the Meeting had been adjourned to Lincoln's Inn-fields, whither those assembled in the room immediately proceeded.

Sir Thomas Beevor, who occupied the Chair, placed on a waggon, explained the object of the Meeting, and at the same time professed himself under important personal obligations to Mr. Cobbett; by whose instructions and advice he said he was enabled to disencumber the very considerable hereditary estate which he possessed.

Colonel Johuson, in rising to propose a string of resolutions, declared his conviction that Mr. Cobbett's great talents would be productive of infinite public good, when exerted in Parliament. He was himself Member for Boston, and so impressed was he with the superiority of Mr. Cobbett's powers, that a sense of his country's good impelled him to wish his own seat transferred to Mr. Cobbett. His resolutions went to express the value of Mr. Cobbett's abilities, the opening of a subscription for the purpose of procuring his return to Parliament, and some unimportant matters of detail.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Walker.

Mr. Cobbett addressed the Meeting at much length, reprobating the late commercial measures, and asserting that Ministers began at the wrong end, when they removed prohibitions by which this country obtained a monopoly in trade, and allowed the Corn Laws to subsist.

Mr. Henry Hunt also spoke.

The following is a copy of the Resolutions:—

Resolved—1. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that it would be beneficial to the country if Mr. Cobbett was a Member of the Commons' House of Parliament; and that it is therefore the opinion that there ought to be raised, by public subscription, a sum of money sufficient for discharging any expenses that may become necessary for the attainment of that object.

2. That Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart. be the Treasurer of such subscription.

3. That the subscriptions be paid to the Treasurer, or to a person authorised by him to receive subscriptions.

4. That each subscriber shall, at the time of paying his subscription, receive a receipt for the same, in the following form:—"Received of A. B. the sum of £——, as a subscription towards discharging any expenses that may arise from any steps that may be taken for the purpose of obtaining the return of Mr. Cobbett to serve in Parliament."

5. That if it should so happen that there be not raised a sum sufficient to warrant an attempt to obtain the object in view, then in the space of ten days after the close of the next general election, each and every subscriber shall, by presenting or causing to be presented his aforesaid receipt to the Treasurer, or other per-

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 47. SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1826. Price 7d.

KING'S THEATRE.—Tuesday, April the 4th, will be performed PIETRO L'EREMITA; the Principal Characters Mademoiselle Bonini, Madame Caradori, Mademoiselle Castelli, Signors Curioni, Desti, Deville, Porto, and Pelegrini; between the Acts, the Divertissement of Le Bal Champetre. After the Opera, Le Temple De La Concorde.—Applications for boxes and tickets to be made at Mr. Ebers's, 27, Old Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, the Opera of Rob Roy. Francis Osbaldistone, Mr. Sinclair, Rob Roy, Mr. Wallack, Dougal, Mr. Browne, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Mr. Harley; Diana Vernon, Miss Stephens, Helen Macgregor, Mrs. W. West.—On Tuesday, Malvina.—On Wednesday, Benyowsky.—On Thursday, Der Freischutz.—On Friday, Benyowsky.—On Saturday, Malvina.—Oberon every evening.—Mr. Macready is engaged at this Theatre, and will make his first appearance this season, on Monday, April 10, in the character of Macbeth.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE Mr. MATHEWS AT HOME, To morrow, Monday April 3, Thursday, 6th, and Saturday April 8th, with an entirely new Entertainment, founded on his observations on Character, Manners and Peculiarities, entitled Mr. Mathews' Invitations. Part III.—A Monopolylogue, to be called the City Barge! Seven Characters by Mr. Mathews.—Doors open at Half-past Seven, the Performance begins at Eight precisely.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On MONDAY, April 3, Mr. YATES will have the honor of presenting an entirely New Entertainment, in three parts, entitled Yates' Reminiscences, or Etchings of Life and Character.—Boxes, 4s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s.—Doors open at 7, and begin punctually at half-past 7. Half-price at 9.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge, under the Management of Messrs. Ducrow and West. To morrow, Monday, April 3, and during the week, the New Grand Eastern Military and Naval Spectacle of the Burmese War; or, Our Victories in the East. Equestrianism in the Circle by Miss E. Ducrow, Mr. Ducrow, and Mr. Woolford. The Entertainments to conclude with the whimsical sketch of Out of Place; or, Flats and Sharps. The Managers respectfully announce that from the pressure of the crowd while waiting for the opening of the doors to witness the new spectacle of the Burmese War, they will be thrown open at a quarter past 5. The performance to commence at a quarter past 6. Owing to the immense preparations for the piece in general, but principally for setting the ponderous platforms, bridges, &c. for the second act, half-price cannot be admitted till the conclusion, at 9 o'clock.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, REGENT-STREET. Mr. HAWES respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms on THURSDAY, 27th April. Tickets 10s. 6d. to be had at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; at all the Music Shops; and No. 7, Adelphi Terrace, where application for Boxes are requested to be made.

KING'S THEATRE.—The Public are respectfully informed, that a GRAND MASQUERADE on a new principle, will take place at this Theatre, on Thursday next, April 6, on which occasion the unrivalled local resources this Establishment offers will be employed so as to produce a Masked Fete, in the style of those given on the Continent during the Carnival, especially at Venice, Naples, Milan, and Paris. The interior of the theatre, which will be converted into a spacious saloon, will be brilliantly illuminated, as well as the King's Concert Room, in both of which choice and efficient bands will be placed for country dances, reels, quadrilles, and waltzes. A Royal military band will also be stationed in the theatre, to relieve the others by the performance of some of the most approved symphonies and other pieces of music. Several of the performers belonging to this theatre, and others in the metropolis, have volunteered their services, and a variety of groups will be introduced. The approbation bestowed on the last masquerade, with regard to the selectness of the company, has induced the managers of this not to revert to the former injurious practice of distributing a number of character tickets; therefore in this instance they will be but sparingly given to those persons whose respectability and acknowledged talent will be considered as likely to conduce to the hilarity of the evening's entertainment. Tickets, one guinea each, including the usual refreshments of tea, coffee, lemonade, orangeade, &c. Character tickets, 10s. 6d. each. A supper laid out with the taste and discrimination evinced on most occasions by Mr. Grogan, will be provided in the gallery coffee-room; for which tickets may be procured at 7s. 6d. each; and some of the very best wines the cellars of Mr. Chas. Ince, of Craven-street, Strand, (His Majesty's Purveyor,) can produce, will be placed at the disposal of amateurs, lists of which and prices will be placed in conspicuous places about the theatre. A certain number of boxes will be detached from the other parts of the house, for families and parties to see the Masquerade, and may be had on application at the Opera Office, 27, Old Bond-street. two guineas each. Masks, dominoes, &c., to be had at the Theatre. No person admitted without a mask. The most complete arrangement has been made with respect to the police, which will be under the direction of Mr. Handley, Queen-square Police Office. It is deemed necessary to appraise the public, that no ivory tickets will be admitted; and, in order to guard against the intrusion of disorderly persons, no tickets can be had but at the doors at night, at 27, Old Bond-street, and at the following masquerade warehouses:—Mr. Millard, Lower Brook-street; Mr. Hunt, Davies-street, Berkeley-square; Mr. Nathan, Berwick-street, Soho; and Mr. Fentum, Strand. Admission to the gallery 3s. The doors will be thrown open at ten o'clock. Supper rooms at one.

THE DEFEAT of the TURKS by the GREEKS, at Sea and upon Land; also the Capital Cities of Albania and the Moria, Joanina, and Maina, now OPEN at the Great Room, entrance 70, Great St. Martin's-lane, five doors from Long-acre. The original new PERISTREPHIC or MOVING PANORAMA, in 14 different views, painted by eminent English and Greek artists, upon nearly 20,000 square feet of canvass, 10,000 figures are represented—those in the foreground size of life. Together with connected Views of the Storming of Seringapatam. Movements accompanied by a military band, and a correct description given. Day Exhibitions every hour from 12 to 5 o'clock. Evening Exhibition at 7, and the last precisely at half-past 8, brilliantly illuminated. Boxes 2s. Gallery 1s. Children half price. Books descriptive 6d. each.

NOW OPEN, for a short time, in the GOTHIC HALL, 7, Haymarket, (adjoining the little Theatre.) In consequence of the death of the Emperor Alexander; the whole having been most expensively enriched for the Imperial Cabinet of St. Petersburgh! The Magnificent EXHIBITION of MECHANICAL and MUSICAL AUTOMATONS! Comprising nearly Twenty different Subjects, together with a Grand Display of ANCIENT ARMOUR! (which surrounds the Spacious Hall,) the whole forming the most interesting, Amusing, and costly Exhibition ever opened to public inspection! The Automatons comprise the following subjects:—

The JUVENILE ARTIST! Whose astouishing Performance in Drawing and Writing (alternately) in the presence of the Company, defy all attempts at rivalship, in regard to their beauty, and correctness of design and execution! (This exquisite and complicated piece of Mechanism was the labour of six years.)

The MUSICAL LADY! Who performs upon an elegant Finger Organ, a variety of pleasing Airs. The facinating sweetness of her Countenance, and lovely motion of the Eyes, never fail in securing admirers! She bows gracefully to the audience! her bosom heaves as if naturally influenced by the lungs; and every note is produced by the brilliant touch of her fingers, with the exception of flats and sharps, which are played by the feet!

The ROPE DANCER! Whose surprising performances surpass, in agility, attitudes, and evolutions, every professor of the Art! keeping correct time to the Music of the Machinery.

The MAGICIAN! Whose inimitable Performances afford the greatest interest and delight, by the sagacious answers he returns to every question proposed to him! The construction of this wonderful self-acting figure has hitherto puzzled all the first-rate Mechanics in Europe!

The WALKING FIGURE! Which, moving entirely by its own powers, excites the greatest surprise! it having ever been held to be a thing utterly impossible, by any sort of machinery, to produce a self-moving figure capable of supporting its own equilibrium.

A MAGNIFICENT CLASSIC VASE! This exquisite piece of Mechauism was manufactured in Paris by order of Napoleon! The enrichments are in the finest taste from the antique; the principal parts of the mechanism exhibit, in two separate divisions, the stories of Charon ferrying departed spirits over the river Styx, and Vulcan forging Armour for Achilles!

Also, two Siberian Mice! of Pearls and Gold.—Tarantula Spider!—Golden Snake!—Two beautiful Humming Birds! which warble the sweetest notes.—Ethiopean Caterpillar!—Egyptian Lizard! all of the most exquisite workmanship, &c.

The whole exhibiting, by their exact imitations of Animated Nature, the astonishing Powers of Mechanism!

*** At 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock, will be introduced performances on the Sostenente Pianoforte, by a celebrated professor.

☞ The Surprising GIAN'T, Mons. Louis, the tallest man who has appeared in this kingdom since the days of O'Brien, and his favorite little Horse, Nonpariel, only 30 inches high, are also Exhibiting, for a short time, in an elegant apartment upon the same premises.

Open from Eleven till Dusk.—Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

JUST Published, by CLEMENTI & Co., 26, Cheapside, S. CHAPPELL, 135, and F. T. LATOUR, 50, New Bond-street, the celebrated ODES of ANACREON, arranged from the Greek, as English Songs, by CHARLES DIBDIN the younger. The music composed and inscribed to Thomas Moore, Esq. by John Whitaker. Price 15s.

CABINET PIANOFORTES.—Elegant New Cabinet Pianofortes, warranted of the best possible description as to make and tone, are now offered to the Public at 55 guineas each, usually charged 75 guineas. The celebrated Song, as sung by Mr. Sinclair, "Why does Rosa's bosom tremble," is now published, and may be had of W. Rose, 53, Strand.

NEW MUSIC.

"SONGS to ROSA," the Poetry by THOMAS H. BAYLY, Esq. the Symphonies and Accompaniments by I. A. Rawlings. Price 12s.—"O merry row the bonnie Bark," the popular Melody sung by Miss Stephens, written expressly for her by J. Parry, price 2s.—"Fair One, take this Rose," sung by Miss Ashe, composed by Mrs. Miles, price 2s.—"I am twining the flowers of the Lea," composed by T. A. Rawlings, price 2s.—Divertimento for the Piano Forte, with the air "O leave me to my Sorrow," by T. A. Rawlings, price 3s.—Polacca for the Piano Forte, with Flute Accompaniment, by J. B. Cramer, price 3s. 6d.—Three Brilliant Rondos, composed by J. Moscheles, price 6s., or single for 2s. 6d. each,—"Come love to me," varied by G. Kiall Mark, price 3s.—GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho Square.

NEW HARP MUSIC.—LABARRE's Selection of Favourite Airs, from the popular Opera La Dame Blanche. Price 5s. Ditto Variations to Kathleen O'Moore, 3s. 6d.—Horn's Arrangement for the Harp of Kalkbunner's celebrated Pianoforte Concertante, 6s. 6d.—Percival's Divertimento on the popular Air "Cherry Ripe," 3s.—Ditto Duet, for Harp and Pianoforte, with Flute, and Violoncello Accompaniment. 5s.—Ditto Rondo, for the Harp, on "Le petit Tambour," 2s. 6d.—Bochsa's Introduction and Variations on Pietosa a mici lamenti, and Brilliant Coda, 3s.—Donchez's Fantasia on "O dolce Concento," 3s. 6d—Chipp's Introduction and Rondo on Horn's favourite Air "Cherry Ripe," 3s.

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THELWALL'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—On Friday, 31st March, was published, No. III. of the PANORAMIC MISCELLANY; or, Monthly Magazine and Review of Literature, Science, Arts, Inventions and Occurrences; containing (besides the usual scientific and economical Reports, proceedings of Societies, Incidents, Obituary, &c. and a variety of miscellaneous matter)—The Agricultural Question—Italian Literature, No. 3—Michel Angelo—Discovery of two Odes of Vannozzo; Egyptian Zodiac (continued)—Geological Phenomena—Mechanics' Institutes of France—Critical remarks on Hume—Memoirs of Gen. Foy—Journal of an Officer in the Burmese War—Letters of a Dilettante Traveller—Excursion in N. Wales—Mr. Tatem on Lunar Halones—Educational Causes of Impediments of Speech Meeting of the Emperor Alexander and Laharpe in the Shades—An Inquisitive Gentleman—Female Novelists—London University (continued)—Original Poetry and Translations from the Greek and Italian—Review of Sylva Britannica—Last Man—New Arabian Nights, &c. &c. Foreign Literature, Fine Arts, Theatricals, Spirit of Philosophical Discovery, &c.

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THE ST. JAMES'S ROYAL MAGAZINE, No. 2, for April 1826, will contain all Original Papers—1. Il Vagabondo, or the Strolling Gentleman—Donnybrook Fair, by Bernard Blackmantle. 2. The Museum of Sticks, by J. M. L. 3. The Return, a Poem, by J. B. Esq. 4. Trial of Charles Matthews, Esq. by H. Smith, Esq. 5. Irregular Ode on the Death of Chunulah, by the Rev. C. C. Colton. 6. Murray's Catalogue, by T. Moore, Esq. 7. Marmaduke Mandragon to Malachi Malagrowther, on the Scotch Novels. 8. The Free List, Portraits of the Press, by young Mr. Jefferson, of Lyon's Inn. 9. An Eton Ode. 10. Elegy on the Scotch Novels. 11. A Chapter for the Ladies. 12. Balaamites and Booksellers. 13. Theatricals Extraordinary. 14. Limbo of Oddities. 15. Sports of the Month Meeting at the Clarendon. 16. Estimate of New Works. 17. Editorial Notices. 18. Coffee-House Characteristics. 19. The Harbinger of Spring. 20. The Sovereign Society. 21. Fashions for the Month; with a great variety of interesting particulars touching Literature, the Arts, Fashionables, and On Dits of the time.

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TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the Honour respectully to submit to your consideration the subjoined and RESOLUTIONS of a numerous MEETING of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK, held this day, at the City of London Tavern.

From the encouraging assurance of support, and from those I have received from the Proprietors generally in the course of my Canvass, I entertain the most confident hopes of being placed, by your kind Suffrages at the approaching Election, on the 12th of April next, in one of the Vacancies occasioned by the retirement of the Hon. William Elphinstone and James Daniel, Esq.

Should I, through your favour, succeeded in this object of my ambition, I beg leave to assure you that it will be my duty and pride zealously to devote myself to the promotion of the important interests of the East India Company. I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obliged faithful servant,

Baker-street, March 17, 1826. JAMES RIVETT CARNAC.

At a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of Proprietors of East India Stock, held at the City of London Tavern, on the 17th of March, 1826.

Sir CHARLES FORBES, Bart. M.P. in the Chair:

the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. Proposed by General Sir John Doyle, Bart. G.C.B., and seconded by the Hon. Colonel Lincoln Stanhope, of his Majesty's 17th Lancers.

That, considering the great extent and vast importance of the British dominions in the East, it is the opinion of this Meeting, that Gentlemen who have served in India, in high political offices, with acknowledged ability, integrity and experience, are indispensably required for the efficient administration of the Company's affairs; and there not being at present an adequate number of military men in the Court of Directors, compared with the greatly augmented force of the Company's army, this Meeting is further of opinion, that in the selection for supplying a vacancy in the Executive Body, preference should be given to a gentleman whose services have been distinguished in both these capacities.

2. Proposed by James Alexander, Esq. M.P. and seconded by Thomas Redhead, Esq.

That this Meeting fully appreciates the ample testimonials of Major Carnac's services in India in several arduous and delicate situations, requiring the exercise of great prudence, temper, and ability, as successively recorded in the most honourable manner by the Government of Bombay; confirmed by the Supreme Government of India, and honoured by the entire approbation of the Court of Directors.

3. Proposed by Edward Jeremiah Curteis, Esq. M.P. and seconded by Mr. Alderman Atkins.

That in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, this Meeting strongly recommend Major James Rivett Carnac to the favourable consideration of the Proprietors of East India Stock, as a gentleman whose acknowledged political and military services have shown him to be eminently qualified for a seat in the Direction of their Affairs; and they pledge themselves zealously to support his well-founded pretensions, and to exert their utmost endeavours to secure his election. CHARLES FORBES, Chairman.

Sir Charles Forbes having quitted the Chair, it was taken by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.

And on the motion of E. J. Curteis, Esq., M.P., seconded by Sir John Doyle, Bart., G.C.B., it was resolved unanimously,

That thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., for his very able conduct in the Chair.

Major Carnac's Committee will sit daily at the City of London Tavern, where communications regarding his interests will be thankfully received.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

REVOLUTION AT TUCUMAN.

(From the *Buenos-Ayres Mensagero.*)

When we lately announced the revolution of Tucuman, we were reluctant to sully the columns of the *Mensagero* with the details of that event, which merits the bitterest execration, and which ought to be for ever buried in the darkness whence it originated. We therefore confine ourselves to the publication of the following circular, addressed by the national executive power, to the Governments of all the provinces of the republic:—

"Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 20, 1825.

"The Government intrusted with the national executive authority has learned with surprise and indignation the events of the province of Tucuman, which have terminated in the deposition of the Governor Don Xavier Lopez, and the occupation of the seat of Government by Don Gregorio Araoz de la Madrid, the author of the revolution, which was effected while he was intrusted by the General Government to convey the contingents of the provinces to the army of Uruguay.

"This unlooked-for event is the more alarming, because, in our present critical circumstances, it cannot fail to excite in the public mind a feeling injurious in its tendency to the order and prosperity of the Republic. The national Government, in thus addressing the Governor of the Province of ———, feels assured that he will be fully convinced how necessary it is for the maintenance of the order, stability, and good organization of the state, that the existing authorities should be respected, and measures adopted to prevent those disorders which keep the Government and the people in a state of insecurity.

"Penetrated with these sentiments, the National Congress, to which an account of this event has been communicated, declared in the sitting of the 13th instant—

"'1st. That the conduct of Colonel La Madrid is tumultuous and anarchical.

"'2d. That the Hon. Representative Junta of the Province of Tucuman cannot feel itself free to deliberate and elect under the circumstances of disorder in which they have been forced to assemble.

"'And lastly, the Representative Junta fully authorizes the National Executive Power to adopt whatever measures may be deemed most suitable for re-establishing order in your province, and for correcting the mischievous effects which the late event is calculated to produce on the national honour and security.'

"The Government has deprived Colonel La Madrid of the commission he held, and has ordered him immediately to appear and answer for his conduct, and the hon. Junta of the Province is directed to adopt all consequent measures and resolutions agreeable to legal forms.

"The undersigned transmits this resolution to the Governor of the Province of ———, in the confidence that he will employ all the means in his power for carrying it into effect; and that a measure, which is essentially necessary for the maintenance of the constituted authorities, will not fail to be executed by the above-mentioned Governor in a way that may ensure the fulfilment of the important objects which the National Government has in view.

"The undersigned salutes the Governor of the Province of ——— with his accustomed respect,

"MANUEL JOSE GARCIA."

"To his Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of ———."

(From the United States Telegraph, of Feb. 17.)

It was rumoured at Vera Cruz, that the Colombian Government was fitting out an expedition to attack Cuba, and that the Mexican Government was to furnish a certain quota of the force. As a confirmation of the correctness of this report, it is stated that the Scio, Graves, of Philadelphia, had been chartered by the latter Government, to transport troops to Campeachy, which was to be the general rendezvous, and that it was in treaty for a number of other American vessels for the same purpose, they being preferred.

A number of troops had assembled at Vera Cruz, and more were momently looked for, as they were marching from all parts of the country. The quota of troops to be furnished by Mexico is said to be 7,500. The Colombian troops were assembling at Carthagena—the quota of that republic is said to be 12,500. The forces were expected to sail for the general rendezvous about the middle of January, and the combined army to arrive off Cuba about the 1st of April.

Those at Havannah, who were in favour of a more liberal government, were anxiously looking for the arrival of the expedition.

A very splendid dinner and ball was given at Vera Cruz on the occasion of the surrender of the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa.

PUENTO CAVELLO, Jan. 26.—An act of piracy the most horrible that can well be imagined was committed on this coast on the night of the 24th instant. A German, named Frederick, who had arrived with cocoa from Chorony, was returning thither with 4,000 dollors in gold, and had with him his wife, who had been spending some days in Puerto Cavello. This unfortunate woman had with her her best jewels, as is customary on such occasions; two other women also accompanied her to Chorony. Frederick anchored as usual off the island called "del Rey," to stop during the early part of the night. At eight o'clock they were surprised by about ten persons from Borburata, led on by one Julian Ibarra, alias Iztueta. These villains fell on them, and assassinated the three women and two sailors; Frederick jumped into the sea, and had the good fortune to reach the shore, where he lay concealed until the brigands withdrew. He then returned to the boat, in which he proceeded immediately to this port, bringing with him the killed and wounded, amounting to six, all of whom were buried yesterday, the wounded having died a few hours after their arrival. It filled one with horror to behold these unfortunate wretches covered with stabs. Colonels Cala, Bogueir, and Esteves, immediately despatched a flechera with troops to Borburata, under the command of Captain Batista, who, after apprehending Julian and three of his accomplices, returned hither yesterday morning. These criminals are to be forthwith tried by the Admiralty Court, and will doubtless suffer death in a few days.

The French papers of Monday were chiefly filled with political discussion. Those devoted to the Royalist interest contain long panegyrics on the virtues, and minute details on the funeral, of Duke Mathieu de Montmorency. The following are extracts:—

(From the *Etoile*, dated Wednesday, March 29.)

A letter from Vienna, of the 18th of March, says—"It would be difficult to describe the state of our capital for some days past. The people, who from the first notice of the Emperor's illness, crowded to the court-yard of the palace, and even into the antechamber of the Sovereign, to learn the contents of the bulletins, and to the churches, where the multitude implored, with the most ardent prayers, the preservation of the life of their beloved Monarch, gave loose to the most lively joy as soon as it was declared that the danger was past. The crowds which went to the church of St. Stephen, where *Te Deum* was performed on the happy occasion, was such, that a vast number of persons could scarcely enter, and there were at the doors 1,200 noblemen's and gentlemen's carriages, besides an infinite number of hackney-coaches.

'Three salutes of artillery and musketry announced this happy event to the inhabitants of the environs. Dr. Standenheimer, who at the critical moment was brought by the Empress into his Majesty's apartment, and after having held a consultation with a physician in ordinary, Baron Stifft, insisted on taking more blood from the patient, which produced the desired relief, has received a valuable snuff-box from the Empress.

"General Count Guilleminot arrived yesterday evening. This morning he was admitted to a private audience of the Dauphin and Dauphiness. This afternoon, at four o'clock, he will have a private audience of the King.

"Accounts from Bucharest, of the 9th of March, say that on the 22d of February nothing was said of the arrival of Mr. S. Canning at Constantinople. The Greek journals are circulated without hindrance in that capital, while they are prohibited in Russia.

(From the *Pilote* of Tuesday.)

"AUGSBURG, March 20.—We have been in the greatest consternation here for some days, on account of the alarming news of the illness of the Emperor of Austria. As the official bulletins give but an imperfect knowledge of the dangers which have threatened the life of their sovereign, I will add all the details that I have been able to collect, not only respecting the illness which had nearly carried off the Emperor, but also to the remoter causes which led to it; and lastly, to the political causes which the death of Francis I. may one day produce.

"For several years past the constitution of this Prince has been visibly impaired, but it was particularly during his stay at Presburg that the disorder assumed a decided character. The physicians call his disorder a phthisical fever; asserting, however, that the life of his Majesty may be prolonged many years. A careful regimen, to which his Majesty is accustomed, and above all a pure and salubrious air, were however indispensable to prolong his life, as well as to avoid the sudden attacks to which he was subject at certain seasons of the year. The climate of Vienna not being quite suitable, because it is at all times rigorous, and and often variable, we see why there was (and still is) an idea of a visit to Italy, and even of fixing the imperial residence in that beautiful country, either in one of the great cities of Austrian Lombardy or at Florence, which has particular recommendations, both as his Majesty's native city, and on account of the purity and salubrity of its atmosphere. As for the political consequences to which the death of the Emperor would lead, there are various reports in circulation respecting the person of his eventual successor. According to that which enjoys the most credit, though we are far from warranting its authenticity, the Archduke Ferdinand, the Emperor's eldest son, who, as heir apparent to the throne, has the title of Prince Imperial, has renounced it beforehand; this Prince being too fond of a studious life not to sacrifice to it every kind of ambition, even that of one day wearing one of the greatest crowns in Europe. It is pretended that an act of resign tion, signed by this Prince, is deposited in the archives of the several kingdoms which compose the Austrian monarchy. It is added, that stipulations to this effect are contained in the act signed at Tegernsee on the marriage of the Archduke Francis Charles, the Emperor's second son, to the Princess Sophia, of Bavaria; and that this Prince will immediately succeed the Emperor Francis. Lastly, people go so far as to affirm that the Prince Imperial had already taken orders, and intends to fill a high station in the church. None of these transactions would be made public.

IRISH ASSIZES.

CARLOW, March 20.—CROWN COURT.

Lord Norbury entered the Crown Court at 12 o'clock, when the panel was called over, and the gentleman sworn on the grand jury list, Walter Blackney, Esq., after repeated calls, came forward and expressed to his Lordship an unwillingness to join the grand jury, as he was, in his magisterial capacity, and as a witness, closely interwoven with a criminal case that should come before that body. The objection was, however, overruled by his Lordship.

SINGULAR EXAMINATIONS.

Stephen Harpur, a deaf man, was examined on a trial, that of James Curran, charged with stealing a horse.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bethel—Prisoner was in witness's employment for years: prisoner was lent money and trusted. Paid him 3s. wages the night before.

Lord Norbury—How is corn now, Finlay?—"Getting up, my Lord."

Lord Norbury—"Oh, we'll all get up by-and-by." (A laugh.)

Philip Newton, Esq. knew the man to be employed by Mr. Crosthwaite; knew nothing ill of him; heard them give a high character of Harpur.

In charging the jury, Lord Norbury said that Harpur gave a fair testimony—"he was no blind Harpur"—(A laugh.)—Guilty.

Mr. Bethel appealed to his Lordship for remittance of the amount of punishment of the prisoner by a short confinement. His Lordship, who assented, said, "Why, Mr. Bethel, as they are meal-mongers—you have sifted them well." (A laugh.)

On another trial Lord Norbury asked—Is your husband a common labouring man?—"Yes, my Lord." Upon my word, you are a very decorous-looking woman—a respectable woman—a high character—(Great laughter.)

The husband was brought up—said he lived on Colonel Butler's land.

Lord Norbury—You are very fortunate in having such a woman for your wife.

Husband—Thank your Lordship; she is the mother of ten children, your Lordship. I hope your Lordship will give her a trifle for the children. (Roars of laughter, in which his Lordship heartily joined.)

James Sheridan and Richard Hurley were indicted for stealing four sheep, the property of Nicholas Wilson.

N. Wilson said he traced his sheep to a person of the name of Hetherington, &c.

The following dialogue took place between this witness and Lord Norbury:—

Lord Norbury (to Wilson)—Who's your landlord?

Wilson—Captain Crichly was, my Lord; but he is now *diseased* (deceased.)—(Laughter.)

Lord Norbury—Where do you live?

Wilson—I live in Hacketstown, my Lord.

Lord Norbury—At Hacketstown! ay. You recollect the rebellion. Were you at the battle of Hacketstown?

Wilson—I was, my Lord—but doing no harm; I was only a little chap—about the height of my stick.

Lord Norbury—Were you there when Hanlon the Newryman was hanged?—No answer.

Lord Norbury—Are you strong in your farm?

Wilson—I am, my Lord.

Lord Norbury—You're a monstrous clever fellow—take care of your farm, and be ready to fight for it.

Wilson (making a profoundly modest acknowledgment)—Long life to your Lordship.

Lord Norbury—How many sheep did you lose?

Wilson—Four, my Lord.

Lord Norbury (to the Clerk of the Crown)—Well, give him four guineas. And, do you hear, Sir? put that in your pocket, go home, take care of your farm, and don't be afraid of the rebels. (Immense laughter.)—Acquitted.

James and Mary Kenny, for stealing wearing apparel, the property of Pat. Bulger.

His Lordship indignantly inquired, what magistrate had sent such a case to assizes? He was about to send it to the quarter sessions, as before the proper tribunal, until he learned that the prisoners had been already six months in custody. He then examined the prosecutor, who stated that the prisoners, man and wife, came to his house to look for lodgings, that having got in, they rose at night and stole the articles in question.

Lord Norbury.—Give this poor man 30s.; acquit the wife, as she acted under the influence of her husband: find the husband guilty, and make way for Mr. Brown.

A woman was indicted for stealing notes from a man named Coady.

Chief Baron O'Grady.—Coady, you can only prove that she took 14l., and you acknowledge ou owe her 20l. Now suppose you pay her the balance? I only throw it out as a hint; we will leave it to your honour.

Coady danced abont the table like a madman, and asked his Lordship did he want to join in robbing him too? (Great Laughter.)

It was then proposed to the prosecutor that he should receive 22l. 2s. 9d. in the hands of Captain Wright of the Police; and that 6l. should be added to the 14l. taken by the female prisoner.

Coady made a furious appeal to his Lordship—"Was it honest or honourable, or justice, or any thing, for a poor man like him to be robbed by such rogues? Why, what was now proposed was 8l. less than what he was offered yesterday."

Chief Baron.—Yes; but I think you may very fairly allow us the other 8l. for all the trouble we have had with you to day. (Laughter.)

A man was indicted for stealing an old saddle. One of the retiring Jury, not considering 6 months' imprisonment sufficient punishment for stealing an old saddle, wished to retire. His lordship directed that the old saddle be given to him, that he might retire upon it. (Loud laughing.)—Not Guilty.

Owen Conroy was indicted for stealing twelve stone weight of potatoes, the property of Thomas Hill. The proseeutor, a schoolmaster, swore, that worried by repeated thefts, and weary of watching his potatoes, he drove *pins of bogwood* into these potatoes; that on the night of stealth, he found potatoes in prisoner's house corresponding to those he lost.

Court.—Who knows that the prisoner did not pin his own potatoes? (Laughter.)

"Oh, no, my Lord, my pins were peculiar; some were long, some short, and some designedly broken." (Laughter.)—Guilty.

The next case of interest was the trial of the Charter-school teacher for cruelty.

A witness stated, that after each of five or six whippings with a rope, he was sent back to work a sum, which he did not perform.

The Court observed that he was getting the sum on the wrong end. (Laughter.)

Lord Norbury, Chief of the Common Pleas, and Baron O'Grady, Chief of the Exchequer, have gone Circuit together on the present occasion.

TYRONE.—Owen and James Cleary, James Henry, and Peter Devlin, were indicted for the murder of Francis M'Cullough, at Bannyfeagh, on the night of the 6th of Nov. 1825.—(The deceased was a gamekeeper of Sir William M'Mahon, the Master of the Rolls.)

Alicia M'Cullough, examined by Mr. Johnston.—(Witness said she understood some English words, but could not speak it—she was examined by an interpreter, one of the turnkeys of the gaol.)—She said she knew Francis M'Cullough; he was her husband; he is dead. She recollected the night of the 6th of November last: on that night she and her husband went early to bed: she retired to rest before he did, and he barred the door of the house. Her husband and herself were the only persons in the house; some time after they had retired to rest, they heard a noise about the house; her husband started up in his bed. The door was soon after broken open, and the first thing she saw was the prisoner Owen Cleary coming in, and Peter Devlin coming in after him; another man came in after him, but she did not know him; she had sufficient light from the fire to know them. After they come in, they beat her husband; they then beat herself. She saw her husband striking at them with his fist: Peter Devlin struck her husband. There was a big fire put on in the evening, and there was sufficient light from it to enable her to distinguish the persons. After they struck her, she got up from her bed, and hid from them; she did not know who struck her; she was severely beaten, and stabbed in one of her feet. In the morning she found herself sore and bruised. She escaped from them by hiding herself under some rushes and heath. They dragged her husband out of the house. She could not say what arms they had. She did not leave the place she was concealed in till they quitted her husband, but she heard him crying out to them, "For God's sake, do not murder me!" and she heard him shouting outside of the house. When he came in, and the party had quitted him, she heard him moaning dreadfully. She also heard the voice of James Devlin, and saw him outside of the door. They were neighbours, and she knew his voice; she heard Henry Devlin bidding them beat her, for that she was as bad as her husband; then Devlin said, he did not know how she could have escaped from them; she heard one of the Clearys say, she had hid in the thatch; they then searched for, but did not find her, and when they could not find her they left the house. Her husband died before day-light the next morning; he was very ill when he came in, and she said to him, "Frank, my dear, you are killed," and he said to her, "I am."

Here a question of law arose, and was argued by counsel on both sides, on the admissibility in evidence of the dying declaration of the deceased, on the ground of his not being conscious at the time of his immediate death.

Dr. Hamilton was then called and examined.—Witness is a surgeon; he visited the deceased immediately after his death: deceased had two large wounds on the side of his head, and one on his forehead; several on his arms and thighs, and one on his belly, which let out his intestines, and which, of itself, was sufficient to occasion his death; his skull was not fractured.

Mr. Justice Jebb cited several cases on which he grounded his opinion, that the deceased's declarations made to his wife in this case were admissible, namely, 2d *Leach's Reports*, 566, 638; *Archbold's Criminal Pleadings*, second edition; and decided that the evidence should be received.

The examination of the prosecutrix was resumed.—Witness said, she asked her husband if he knew the persons that beat him, he said he knew some of them: the party were Black Peter's family and the Clearys; Black Peter's was the name the family always were called; their names were James, Peter and Henry; James Cleary resided near them, but Owen lived far away; they all lived in the town land: she had no knowledge of any quarrel between her husband and the Clearys before this; they had some dispute about a mountain; her husband had taken a lease of the mountain, which was formerly held by the prisoners; they were always talking about the mountain; she knew the several prisoners since they were children; the Devlins are her sister's children.—(Witnrss identified the five prisoners.)

Here Counsellor Rolleston cross-examined the witness at great length, and with his usual talents and ingenuity, but elicited no fact from her evidence which had the effect of weakening her direct testimony.

The prisoners' defence consisted of an *alibi*, which it was believed was sufficient to warrant the jury in acquitting the prisoners; but after two hours' consultation they returned their verdict—Acquitting James Cleary and Henry Devlin, and finding Peter and James Devlin, and Owen Cleary, *guilty*. Sentence—to be hanged on Monday, the 20th ult.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—MONMOUTH, March 28.

CROWN SIDE.—Before Mr. Justice PARK.

Abraham Owen, a very respectable looking countryman, was indicted for the wilful murder of Morgan Saunders, by choking and strangling him with his hands.

Mr. Maule stated, that on the 12th of November the unfortunate affair occurred. On the evening of that day, the deceased, who was foreman to Messrs. Hunt, who were ironmasters, had appointed the workmen to be paid at a public house. It happened, that outside the public house a man kicked a dog, belonging to a person named Williams. That person interfered, and the man beat him, when the deceased came out, and a person who was with the man who beat the dog, said, that his friend would

fight any one. The deceased declined fighting; but the person who kicked the dog, rushed at him, and seized the deceased by the throat, threw him down, and held him so fast by the throat, that in less than half a minute Morgan Saunders was a corpse. This occurred in a November night, and it was not easy to see persons; but one witness, who would be called, would state, that the prisoner was the person who so fell upon the deceased. With regard to the law of the case, he apprehended that if one man attacked another, intending to do him any mischief, and death ensued, that would be murder.

Philip Williams examined by Mr. Justice, said—I am a mason, I worked for the deceased. I was at the Pentwyn Tavern on the 10th of November; that is near Pontypool. I went out of the house between seven and eight o'clock. We had been receiving our wages from the deceased. He was a mason, having men in his employ. I had a dog with me. When I went out of the house, there were two men standing on the road; one of them was a bigger man than the other. Morgan Saunders was then in the house. The bigger man kicked my dog, which cried out; I asked him why he did so, and he knocked me down and kicked me; I cried out murder. Mark Price, one of my fellow workmen, then came out of the house, and asked the man whether he meant to kill me, and he knocked Price down, and kicked him on the ground, and then returned to me, and taking me by the hair of the head, he began kicking me again. Morgan Saunders and others then came out, and the bigger man, who had been at us, let me loose, and went up to the deceased, and either he, or the man who was with him, cried out, that he would fight any man upon the road.—Morgan Saunders said, I am no fighting man, and don't strike me, for if you do, you will repent it. The bigger man who had beaten me struck Morgan Saunders.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—Our party there was eight or ten persons, or more. They were all Saunders's men. They had been used to be paid there, and to spend sixpence or a shilling a-piece there; Price and I went out about the same time, and the two men were twenty yards off. When my dog was kicked, I raised my hand, and I believe his hat went off. When I raised my hand, it went against his head, and I suppose his hat went off. This was before he knocked me down. When Price was knocked down, I was within a yard of him, but I was on the ground. When the deceased came out, a dozen people were with him—all the mason's men. They all came up to the bigger man, who then retreated from me, and struck Morgan Saunders.

Re-examined.—I was quite sober, and so was the deceased. I raised my hand, because he was striking me.

James Duffield examined—I am the landlord of the public-house; I heard a woman cry out murder; I went out and saw the deceased, with the hands of another man pressed round his throat; the man's back was against the bank; I cried out, you villain, you are throttling the man—loose him, if you don't I will strike you; he did not loose him, and I gave him a blow; I could form no opinion of the man's size; I was struck down and kicked severely; I got up and seized the man whom I believed to have kicked me; that proved to be James Owen, the prisoner's brother; I took him into my house, and on going out again I met several persons coming towards my house, and they were beating some man with clubs; I cried out, don't beat him, bring him in quietly, and they partly loosed him, and he made a struggle, and leaped over the hedge; he jumped down a precipice of eighteen or twenty feet, into a brook; the deceased and his men were sober; the *shot* of the whole party was eight and sixpence, and the party was about ten or twelve; all of them the deceased's men.

Mr. Thomas, a surgeon, examined by Mr. Maule—I examined the body on Sunday, the 13th of November; I examined his throat; it had the marks of four finger nails on one side of it; the skin was off; I saw no other appearance of violence; I also examined his lungs, and from the appearance of those, I conceive that he died of suffocation caused by strangling; I observed a livid appearance about the ears and neck, and down the back; that also indicated strangulotion; I think that was the real cause of the death; he appeared otherwise healthy. I have been in practice 23 years; I opened the head, the throat, and chest; I don't think that great exertions would have caused these appearances.

The prisoner said in his defence, that as he stood in the road, a dog ran against him, and after that a man came up and knock d his hat off; the man and he scuffled, and a crowd came and beat and kicked him; he tried to get away, but they beat and kicked him very much.

Evidence for the prisoner:—

William Boswell said, I am a navigator; I went to receive my wages of Mr. Charles Trew; I met the prisoner there; we were paid at a public-house, called the Gallon House; we were a great many; at that house they don't sell beer by less quantity than a gallon at a time; we had beer there; it is not allowed to be drank in the house; the prisoner had drank a great deal of beer; I went to a *Tommy* shop (a shop where provisions are sold to navigators). The prisoner and I then joined company again; and as we were standing near the Pentwyn public-house, two men and a dog came out of the house; the prisoner threw out his foot, and the dog appeared to run against it, and the dog gave a sort of a squall; the owner of the dog came up, and knocked off his hat, and said, what did you kick my dog for? The man then ran, and the prisoner ran after him and overtook him; I did not see the prisoner knock him down, but he was down. Another man came up, and said something, and the prisoner struck him, and that man ran into the house. A number of persons came out of the house, and I told the prisoner's brother that the men were going to beat him. A man, named Wheeler, was there; I fetched them out of the house; and when I went out I saw the prisoner and deceased down, and I saw some men kicking the prisoner on the side. This was against the bank. More than one kick was given, but I kept away, as I had some things in a handkerchief.

Mr. Justice Park recapitulated the facts of the case to the Jury, and left it to them to say, whether the prisoner was guilty of murder or manslaughter.

The Jury, after deliberating for about a quarter of an hour, found the prisoner Guilty of Murder.

The Learned Judge, after commenting in a very feeling manner on the enormity of the case, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged, and ordered him for execution on Thursday next.

Beer Brewers, &c.—1825: The number of intermediate brewers (persons who brew beer of an intermediate strength, between strong and table, under 4th Geo. IV. cap. 51) in Great Britain, is 26; common brewers, 1,904; victuallers who brew their own beer, 22,847. Total number of persons licensed to brew beer of all descriptions, 24,777.—1826: intermediate brewers, 10; common brewers, 1,599; victuallers, 23,248; retail brewers, 971. Total, 25,828.—Number of barrels of beer brewed: strong, 6,961,471; intermediate, 7,054; table, 1,692,188.

War.—Mr. Thrust, late a Captain in the Royal Navy, whose renouncement of his profession upon conscientious principles most people must remember, has lately published "Observations on the Causes and Evils of War," intended as an apology for withdrawing himself from the Naval Service.—"It is certainly a hard case," says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, remarking upon this pamphlet, "that a fighting cock should kill an unoffending craven; that the earthquake should swallow a child in a cradle, and that passions create vices; but we are inclined to think that such evils are only permitted because they are necessary instruments of effecting some greater good."—Captain Thrust says, "when *Christianity arrives at maturity*, armies will disappear;" and no doubt we shall catch sparrows *when we can put salt on their tails.*"

THE ARMY.

Detachments belonging to the 25th, 36th, and 90th Regiments of Foot, arrived in town on Thursday, from Portsmouth, on route to join their respective Depots.

The Depot of the 97th Regiment of Infantry, embarked on the 28th instant, at Liverpool, for Dublin.

A Detachment belonging to the East India Company's Service, was ordered to embark on Thursday, at Billingsgate, for Gravesend, on route to Chatham.

Detachments belonging to the 80th and 90th Regiments of infantry, marched on Thursday morning, from Westminster, for Coventry.

A Detachment belonging to the Royal Staff Corps was ordered to embark on Thursday at Deptford. as a guard, on board the Chapman convict ship, destined for New South Wales.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General addressed to Colonel Wyndham of the 10th Royal Hussars:—

"Horse Guards, March 7, 1826.

"Sir—Having laid your letter of the 3d inst. before the Commander-in-Chief, I have it in command to acquaint you that his Royal Highness is satisfied with the explanation given of the late transaction at Exeter.

"His Royal Highness has commanded me, at the same time, to remark, that Major Græme has failed, from a mistaken lenity on this occasion, in the duty due from him to the support of the discipline of the service, by not bringing private Harvey to an immediate Court Martial, upon the first appearance of his refractory conduct. I am instructed to add, that the Commander-in-Chief has derived great gratification from the report made by the Magistracy at Exeter, of the good conduct of the 10th Hussars.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) H. TORRENS, A. G.

"Col. Wyndham, 10th Hussars."

CRIMINAL LAWS.

Mr. Peel's Bill for Consolidating and Amending the Laws in England, relative to Larceny and similar offences, has been printed, as amended by the Committee.

The first part of the process of amendment, is *repeal*. It begins with the *Chartâ de Foresta*, a Statute of so early date as the 9th of Henry III., which contains the punishment for stealing the King's deer. Thsn follows an Act of the 3d of Edward I. against trespassers in parks and ponds. Afterwards the trespassers in the King's Forests of vert and venison, statutes relating to hawks, an Act against stealing, or withdrawing of any Record, and so on, through a great variety of laws against thefts and spoliations of different kinds, the titles to some of which Acts are sufficiently vague, while others are remarkably minute and particular; for instance, one (2d Jac. I. c. 27.) "against the destroying of hares with hare pipes, and tracing hares in the snow;" another (13 Geo. III. c. 32.) "for more effectually preventing the stealing or destroying of turnips, potatoes, cabbage, parsnips, pease, and carrots;" and a third (13 Geo. III. c. 33,) "for extending the provisions for preservation of timber-trees, woods, underwoods, roots, shrubs, and plants, to poplar, alder, maple, larch, and hornbeam." This minuteness of specification, reminds us of the Country Justice, who was puzzled by a charge against a juvenile offender for stealing gooseberries. "Look out the *Gooseberry Act*," said he to his clerk; but as no such title could be found in the statutes, the young rogue was suffered to escape, for want of a law to protect this particular species of fruit.

The present Bill enumerates no less than ninety-five Statutes, which, in whole or part, it repeals. It then proceeds to enact the punishments applicable to the following offences—robbery from the person—stealing from the person—stealing in a church—breaking and entering a dwelling house, and stealing therein—stealing in a dwelling house, and one therein being put in fear—stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 40s.—stealing from furnished houses and lodgings—stealing goods in any shop or warehouse—breaking and entering any coach-house or stable and stealing therein—stealing goods from any vessel on a canal or navigable river, or in any port, or from any wharf or quay—stealing lead, iron, or other fixtures, from any buildings—stealing, destroying, or damaging with intent to destroy, various specified kinds of trees—and also other trees, shrubs, fences, &c.—stealing, destroying, &c. any vegetable production in a garden or nursery, and also in other places—stealing from certain mines—stealing records, wills, public securities, British or foreign, bonds, bills, notes, and writings—stealing horses, sheep, cows, &c.—stealing deer from inclosed grounds, and also from uninclosed grounds—entering warrens, and there killing and taking hares or rabbits in the night-time, and also in the day-time, or setting snares there—stealing dogs, beasts, or birds, usually kept in confinement—destroying pigeons—entering inclosed places, and there stealing fish in rivers, ponds, &c.—also taking or destroying fish in waters adjacent to inclosures—stealing oysters, or oyster brood, from oyster beds—unlawfully dredging for oysters within the limits of any fishery—stealing silk, woollen, linen, or cotton goods from bleaching places—plundering wrecks—stealing goods, money, notes, &c. from masters or employers by any clerk, apprentice, or servant—embezzlement by servants, clerks, &c.—also, by agents, with whom money, notes, &c. are entrusted for safe custody, investment, or other special purpose—agents pledging for their own use goods or documents relating to goods entrusted to them for consignment or sale—obtaining money or goods under false pretences—receiving goods knowing them to be stolen.

The Bill also enacts the general punishments for Grand and Petit Larceny, and makes a great variety of provisions for the more effectual detection of certain crimes, by authorising search to be made in particular cases; and also authorising persons found in the prosecution of certain illegal pursuits to be arrested, and detained without warrant. It distinguishes as to first and second offences—prevents the taking away of a witness's competency, by reason of a conviction of petty larceny—gives a discretion in certain cases, to a Justice, to discharge a first offender; and allows an appeal in all cases of summary conviction.

Such are the outlines of this Bill, which, we doubt not, will be found no less efficient in its provisions, than it is comprehensive in its extent.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The Return of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1826, for an account of the Sums charged by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for the admission of each visitor to view the public Monuments in that Abbey: the total amount received from that source, in each year, for the last five years, and how the same has been appropriated.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are unable to make the precise return described in the order of your Honourable House. The order requires an account of the sums charged for admission to view the "Public Monuments" in the Abbey. But no charge has ever been made for viewing the "Public Monuments," as distinguished from the private ones. The whole are viewed together for a fixed sum; and by far the greatest part of the Monuments are those of private persons; for viewing which, the greatest part of the charges is incurred. The Dean and Chapter, however, having not the smallest wish that any part of the subject should be concealed, will furnish such information as they possess concerning it, though beyond the terms of the order of your Honourable House.

1st. As to the sums charged for the admission of each visitor to view the monuments, private as well as public, for the last five years:—

Before his Majesty's Coronation, in 1821, the whole sum permitted to be charged was one shilling and eleven-pence. But the guides had obtained additional gratuities from the visitors, and complaints were made against these exactions. When the Church was re-opened, after his Majesty's Coronation, a new order was therefore made, and the utmost sum to be received was two shillings, all compensation to the guides being included in this sum.

This regulation, under which less was paid by the public than before, was continued till June, 1825, when the sum was lowered to one shilling and three-pence.

2d, The total amount received from the above source in each year, for the last five years:—

1821	-	-	-	-	£648	11	11
1822	-	-	-	-	2,317	9	3
1823	-	-	-	-	1,664	13	9
1824	-	-	-	-	1,529	0	5
1825	-	-	-	-	1,585	1	0

3d. How the same has been appropriated:—

All the above sums have been received by the minor canons and the gentlemen of the choir, and divided among themselves, after portions allowed to the officers of the choir; the Dean and Chapter neither interfering, nor knowing when the division was made.

This grant was made to the Choir in the year 1697, on the condition that, receiving the benefits from the exhibitions of the monuments, they should keep the monuments always clean. This, however, had not been done, and when the Dean and Chapter wished, after his Majesty's Coronation, to give to the Abbey as much beauty as possible, they cleaned all the monuments at their own private expence, with the sole exception of the Royal Monuments, which were subsequently repaired and cleaned, without any agency of the Dean and and Chapter, who only knew the amount of the charge for that work from the list of contingencies lately submitted to Parliament.

The Dean and Chapter have made the above statement, in order to meet the wishes of your Honourable House. They will now beg leave to say a few words on behalf of themselves.

They would humbly represent, that their church is entitled to its share of the general favour and protection given by law and usage to the Church of England at large, and that it has its common rights, which it must always be anxious to preserve.

It is their duty and their pride to represent farther to your Hon. House, that they have the honour to hold their church under a special charter, granted by the benevolence of the Crown. In this charter Queen Elizabeth has, of her free bounty, conferred the Church on the Dean and Chapter for ever, and has subjected it to their sole and lawful management.

And farther, their founder has not only empowered, but required them to defend the privileges and immunities which she has thus bestowed upon them, against all aggression or encroachment.

By order of the Dean and Chapter,
GEORGE GILES VINCENT,
Chapter Clerk.

BALLOON ASCENT.

Wednesday Mr. Green, accompanied by his brother, made his 48th ascent, from the Eagle Tavern tea-gardens, City-road. It being expected that a great concourse of people would assemble on the occasion, strong barriers were erected against the avenues leading to the gardens, a precaution which in the sequel was found very useful, for long before the hour fixed for the ascent, immense crowds had collected in the lane leading to the tavern, and in the part of the City-road in the front of it, and also in the fields at the back. On the whole, as great a number was collected on the present as on any former occasion during the last year—a circumstance which, when the frequency of exhibitions of the kind is considered, may at first excite surprise, and can only be accounted for from the curtailment or suppression which of late has taken place of many of the popular amusements of the present period. The space within the gardens was also very well filled, the price having been reduced to 1s. with the exception of a small inner circle, in which the balloon was fixed, the admission to which was 2s. In all, the number collected in the gardens could not be less than 1,000, among whom were a great proportion of very genteelly dressed persons of both sexes. A band was as usual stationed in the gardens, who in the course of the afternoon played a variety of favourite airs. The process of inflating the balloon was completed by noon, after which the preparations for the ascent were tardily proceeded with, it evidently being designed to delay the ascent till as late an hour as could coveniently be done, and which was the more excusable as crowds of persons kept arriving long after four o'clock. By half-past four, however, tee preparatious were annnounced to be complete, and a pilot balloon was despatched, which taking a north-easterly direction, was soon out of sight. In a few minutes afterwards, Mr. Green and his brother placed themselves in the car attached to the balloon, The signal for letting go the ropes was then given, and the balloon, after rising a height of nearly 200 feet perpendicularly, so as admirably to clear the trees and surrounding houses, bore away in the direction taken by its precursor, and mounting higher and higher, was in less than five minutes lost to sight. Although the wind was rather high for an expedition of this kind, the balloon did not oscillate in the least. At 10 o'clock at night Messrs. Green returned to the Eagle in the City-road. It appears they had landed without any difficulty near Barking. Their return was greeted with considerable applause.

Mr. Green made another assent with his balloon on Thursday, from the Bowing-green of the Eagle Tavern, City-road. He was accompanied by his brother and Master Green.

The Lady in Search of a Husband.—On Sunday, at three o'clock, immense crowds were attracted to Merrion-square, by an advertisement that appeared in a Morning Paper, in which "a Lady" announced her intention of perambulating the north side of the square, in the expectation of receiving a matrimonial proposal. Carriages and four, and pair, and vehicles drawn each by only one horse, dashed along, containing *les curieux*, who, while they and the pedestrian smiled at the credulity of others, in being duped into giving their attendance on the *pare* upon so absurd an occasion, forgot that by being there, they themselves "dropped in" also the victims of a waggish advertisement. One female of respectability, habited accidentally nearly as the article described, appeared about four o'clock, leaning on a Gentleman, and was quickly surrounded by such a mob of well and ill-dressed persons, that she was right well pleased to seek shelter beneath the hospitable roof of a Gentleman residing in lower Merrion-street. One of the frail sisterhood, habited in Keodal-green bonnet and robe, with a dashing white plume of feathers nodding over her locks, was returning from Sandymount about a quarter after four; some one exclaimed, "There she is!" and hundreds instantly rushed along, shouting and pressing forward in so troublesome a way, that she also was obliged to seek shelter, and was protected by peace-officer Sheil and others. The celebrated Mr. Anthooy Frank, who is still unprovided with a helpmate, was "in attendance." The crowd immediateiy recognised him, and proceeded to treat him with considerable roughness. Alarmed by their manoer, he besought the protection of the peace officers who were present, and was by them conveyed to a place of safety.—*Freeman's Journal.*

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCIES.

J. BATH, Cheltenham, dealer in watches, clocks, jewellery, and silver articles, and also surveyor of taxes.——R. LEMINGTON and T. TATLOCK, Great Winchester-street, silk-brokers.——C. HICKSON, Addle-street, Wood, street, woollen-draper.——T. RUDD, Brough, county of Westmorland, victualler.——T. NEAL, sen. E. NEAL and T. NEAL, jun. Basinghall-street, cloth-factors.——T. EVANS, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.——C. CLEVERLY and J. HUTCHESON, Chiswell-street, linen-drapers and haberdashers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

E. BRINCHTA, Finch-lane, Corn-hill, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

H. BACKER, Walworth, and T.W. BLYTH, Cromer-street, Gray's-inn-lane-builders.——J. N. TAYLOR, Cateaton-street, dealer.——T. BOYS, Ludgate-hill, bookseller, stationer, and publisher.——I. CULLIMORE, Budge-row, Irish provision agent.——T. SMITH, Whiston-Eaves, and J. LOCKER, Hanley, Staffordshire, bankers.——G. PHILLIPS, Portsmouth, merchant.——W. Y. CLARKE, Tything of Whistones, Worcestershire, glove-manufacturer.——J. STAFFORD, Bingham, Nottinghamshire, printing-press and twist-net manufacturer.——A. FRANCIS, High Holborn, linen-draper.——J. GOODEVE, sen. Devonport, grocer.——W. MARSTEN, Salford, Lancashire, machine-maker.——J. WALTERS, of the Holme, Herefordshire, drover.——C. HANKINSON, Hale, Cheshire, tanner and timber-merchant.——J. MARSHALL, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, builder.——J. JACKSON, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.——S. SHAW, jun. Manchester, smallware-manufacturer.——JOHN WILKS and JACOB WILKS, jun. Stansfield-mill, Sowerby, Yorshire, flax-spinners.——S. SHAW, senior, Manchester, merchant.——J. WOOD, Nelson-square, jeweller.——J. PAGE, Chatham, grocer.——J. RIGBY, Charing-cross, clock and watch-maker.——M. J. TURNER, Clonmel, merchant.——J. WALLINGTON, New-road, dealer.——H. D'EMDEN, Park-lane, Islington, dealer.——T. WOOD, George-street, Mansion-house, cloth-factor.——W. MINETT, London-road, brewer.——T. JACKSON and R. SHAW, King's-Lynn, Norfolk, corn-merchants.——R. PENSWICK, Ashton within Mackerfield, and W. BONE, Winstanley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCIES.

J. and T. Jellyman, Downton, Wiltshire, paper-makers——S. Lake, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, carpenter——C. Belson, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, draper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S. Walker, Ashton-under-Line, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Neestrip, Cateaton-street, woollen-warehouseman——W. Horrocks, Liverpool, corn-dealer——T. W. Williams, Northwich Cheshire, banker——G. Blanshard, Manchester, corn-factor——J. Booth, Manchester, dealer——W. Aston, Tipton, Staffordshire, ironmaster——T. Mowatt, Thornbury, Glocestershire, grocer——J. Harris, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, draper——R. Willis, Kidderminster, grocer——E. Winser, Tenterden, Kent, grocer——T. and J. Ellis, Blackman-street, Southwark, harness-makers——W. Caslon, Rugely, Staffordshire, chymical-manufacturer——W. and E. King, Lower Thames-street, cheesemongers——J. Goodwin, Bristol, coal-merchant——G. E. F. Schwieger and J. Buchanan, Modiford-court, Fenchurch-street, merchants——R. Andrews, Kingsbury-green, Middlesex, victualler——W. Jackson, Huddersfield, victualler

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"LIVING BIOGRAPHY," (No. 1,) *being the life and adventures of* MRS. COUTTS, *may perhaps find a place.*

We have been expecting to hear from Paul Pry, *and also from* Oraculum.

The MENDICITY SOCIETY'S *statement has been received, and shall be attended to.*

The communication of DRURY, *on the subject of our late reference to* Oberon, *has come to hand, apprizing us of the various aggressions of the "enemy," in the instances of "*MADAME VESTRIS, DON GIOVANNI, *and the* ORATORIOS;" *by which it appears there is "much of a muchness" in all these mummeries; but we condemn the act, and not the actor.*

We have not room for a criticism on the translation of Il Crociato, *lately published by* WILLIS *and* Co.; *but it would be injustice not to acknowledge the ability displayed in it.*

MR. R. KEATINGE *may abuse us "like a* Trojan;" *but we are not to be frightened by his* hectoring.

No one is interested about either MRS. LEVY, *the Piccadilly orange-woman, or her lately-arrived neighbour.*

T. B. *is thanked for his communication; but the "hits" are not sufficiently "palpable" to authorize an insertion; besides, the subject is forestalled.*

Owing to an oversight, the letter was not left for A, *as intended; it is now at his disposal. He should send his lucubrations, and he may be assured they shall be very liberally entertained.*

L. O., AMICUS, TRIO, SUDBURN, SPY, EUCLID, *and* EGO, *are really too common-place to admit even of animadversion.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

THE KING.

We are rejoiced to state that HIS MAJESTY is convalescent. The harsh winds have hitherto retarded his complete recovery. But the milder weather, which seems about to set in, will we hope effect his complete restoration.

HIS MAJESTY is supposed to have abandoned *Brighton* altogether; and the folly of at least a portion of its inhabitants amply deserved its punishment. Avarice and ingratitude ought to suffer. But the *Brighton* air was always found salutary to HIS MAJESTY; and it would be much to be regretted that any circumstance should stand as an impediment to a result so nationally important as the health of the SOVEREIGN. Change of air is one of the great secrets of prolonging life; even the change from a good air to a worse has, for a period, a salutary effect. *Windsor* is marshy and monotonous; and we strongly doubt whether all HIS MAJESTY'S drives through the deep verdure and unsunned avenues of its noble park could give him half the spring and vividness of frame that might be found, even in the blasts that scour the cliffs and downs of *Brighton*. We should like to see a deputation from the town to invite him back.

If any thing were necessary to root more deeply than it now is the love of the people to their SOVEREIGN, it is enough to say, that HIS MAJESTY, sensibly affected by the distressed situation of the SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS, and their daily increasing misfortunes, has presented the Committee with a *second* donation of 1000*l.* and we are induced to hope, that such an illustrious example, in so deserving a cause, will be followed by all classes of the KING'S subjects, according to their respective capabilities.

The Newspapers are still loaded with whole columns of the late Chancery Commission. Nothing can be more abominable than this waste of paper and printing. Are there no "Fires" to feed paragraphs, no Irish quarrels, no speeches of SIR WM. CONGREVE, no poems of my LORD NUGENT, no puns of LUTTREL, with a much older pedigree than himself, no demands of HORACE TWISS for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, now that he has *declined* the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench! Has no one horsewhipped BROUGHAM on the circuit? Have the fooleries and afflictions of this bustling world all run dry so suddenly, that even the *Morning Post*, "as silly as its sheep," should fill whole perches and furlongs with this preposterous stuff, which no man but the writers will ever read, and which ten to one if the writers themselves understand. Our old and tender friend the *Post* looks miserable in this Chancery *Suit*. The *Chronicle* has lost its jokes, and they are often pleasant enough; "our flat friend," the *Courier*, overloads his natural gravity with this lugubrious costume, and the whole tribe look like a procession of undertakers' men at the funeral of Common Sense.

Does the Commission contrive that the *Lord Chancellor* shall do a hundred things at once? No.—Does it contrive that he shall be at *White-hall* and at *Lincoln's-Inn* at the same moment? No.—Or in default of this, does it divide his offices, and put men capable of doing at least the minor duties, managing the Bankrupt Commissions, the Lunatics, the Wards in Chancery, the Lords' Appeals, &c., leaving to his Lordship the controul in Equity, and his place in the Cabinet? (though, why a Judge should have a place in the Cabinet, is altogether inconceivable.) If they have not done something of this, they have done nothing but waste paper, pens, ink, and play the deuce with the circulation of the Newspapers.

ESPIONAGE AND MR. CANNING!

We are Englishmen from top to toe; we hate slavery, *lettres de cachet*, and wooden shoes, in our inmost souls; and, as the consummation of all, we hate a *French* police. What must be our astonishment to find that the system is actually on foot among ourselves. That individual movements are traced step by step, that a man cannot mount his horse, nor turn that horse's nose to any point of the compass without an "*Espion*" at his tail. We give an abstract of this system in its *surveillance* of a very respectable gentleman, in whom *we* have not hitherto detected any treasonable intentions. We question whether a closer map of a suspected person's movements was ever deposited in the bureau of the Bastile.

The document has got wind, and is thus given in a Morning Paper. The accuracy of the observations are formidable:—

Tuesday Morning, *soon after seven o'clock*, Mr. Secretary CANNING left town, and proceeded *as far as Marlborough*, where the Right Honourable Gentleman *slept that night*. Early on *Wednesday* morning he proceeded to *Bath*, where he remained during *that day and night*. At *ten o'clock* on *Thursday* morning Mr. CANNING left *Bath*, and proceeded on his way to *London* to Salt Hill, where he arrived *about six o'clock* to dinner, where he was met by Mr. STAPLETON, his private secretary, who had come from *London* in consequence of some important business occurring in the Foreign Office, which required the immediate attention of Mr. CANNING. *Soon after eleven* o'clock yesterday morning, the Right Hon. Gentleman left Salt Hill *on horseback*, his saddle horse having arrived the *previous evening* at Salt Hill from *London*. The Right Hon. Gentleman rode to the KING'S Lodge at Windsor, where he remained *two hours*, during which time he had a long audience of HIS MAJESTY, to take his commands on some state business; *after which* Mr. CANNING mounted his saddle horse again, and rode as *far as Hounslow!* where he *dismounted*, and entered his travelling carriage, which had *followed him*, and proceeding to *London*, arrived at his house in Downing-street, *about four o'clock*.

The Established Church has sustained a great loss in the death of the BISHOP of DURHAM. This prelate died on Saturday, the 25th ult. at his house in *Cavendish-square*. He was a manly, intelligent, and upright-minded man. He looked out for merit, and honoured it. Feeling that a Bishop's powers of protection and patronage are not given for himself, for the aggrandizement of his own family, or still worse, for the purpose of playing a political game, he exercised them in a way that we trust will long be an example to the Bench. As the result of this, the clergy of his diocess are now unquestionably the most learned, able, and active body of the Established Church. His Lordship was the youngest son of WILLIAM, first Viscount BARRINGTON. He was born May 26, 1734; was appointed Canon of Christchurch, 1761. In 1768 he was nominated Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and was raised to the See of Llandaff in 1769. In 1782 he was promoted to the See of Salisbury, whence he was removed, in 1791, to that of Durham. This prelate died, therefore in his 92d year, and had enjoyed the episcopal dignity for upwards of 57 years. He was twice married, but left no children. His first wife was Lady DIANA BEAUCLERC, a daughter of the Duke of St. ALBAN'S. His second lady was daughter and heiress of Sir JOHN GUISE, Bart., of Gloucestershire. The Bishop of DURHAM is represented to have been gifted with uncommon benevolence. His acts of munificence, though deliberate and discriminating, were as frequent as they were void of ostentation. Although he was inspired with a conscientious dread of the political results of admitting Catholics to exercise the powers of a Protestant State, he exhibited a practical example of the triumph of that feeling which binds us to our distressed fellow Christians. When a large body of foreign ecclesiastics found that refuge in Protestant England which, amongst people of their own faith and blood, had been denied to them, the Bishop of DURHAM was a generous protector to many of those exiles, while the dispenser and confidential director of his beneficence was Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, and who never forfeited the friendship of the Bishop, though engaged in a controversy with his Lordship's own chaplains. On the whole, the late Bishop may be described as employing wealth with liberality, power with moderation, zeal with meekness and charity, and learning with the industry of a conscientious clergyman.

His publications, which were first collected in 1811, consist of:—

A sermon, preached before the Lords, Westminster-abbey, 1772.

A sermon, preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Feb. 17, 1775.

A sermon, preached before the Lords, Fast-day, Feb. 27, 1799.

A charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocess of Salisbury, 1783.

Four charges delivered to the Clergy of the Diocess of Durham, between the years 1791 and 1810.

A charge delivered to the Churchwardens of the Diocess of Durham, 1801.

A Letter to the Clergy of the Diocess of Salisbury, and a Circular Letter to the Acting Magistrates of the County Palatine of Durham.

Lord DEERHURST has made a public entry into *Worcester*, and has been received with every possible testimonial of popular enthusiasm. After a very general canvas of the city, the success HIS LORDSHIP expeperienced was so complete, as to place the chance of failure beyond the shadow of a doubt.

OBITUARY.

FOR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND *FORTY*-SIX!

(Continued.)

WE have been so beset with remonstrances and petitions on this subject, most of them entertaining the suspicion of its being entirely abandoned, that we have no alternative but to continue it, from the great desire we are anxious at all times to manifest, of affording all possible amusement and information to our readers. It appears to us a most remarkable thing, that mankind are so solicitous to bestow the tribute of their respect, admiration, and grief over their friends when dead, whom, when living, they cannot treat with common civility or decency—a position that was never more fully developed, than in the numerous communications sent to us upon this very subject, the chief direction of which has been to desire a recapitulation of every virtue the deceased parties so eminently possessed, each particle of which they have one and all been aiming to deny them during their lives. In that spirit, however, upon which we have invariably acted, of speaking plainly, but truly, we have not been able to gratify the wishes of every one: and while we regret the necessity which has prevented us so doing, we are induced to believe that nearly all the survivors of the "departed" will find more "cardinal virtue" bestowed on most of their bygone relatives, than even their most sanguine expectations had led them to hope for.

"Few persons have gone down to that 'bourn from which no traveller returns,' more regretted than Mr. BALL HUGHES, just departed this life. As a wit, a scholar, a finished gentleman, a TENDER *father*, and a DEVOTED HUSBAND, he has left behind him no equal. About seven or eight-and-twenty years ago, this noble gentleman burst out upon the town with a fortune of nearly 700,000l., the greatest part of which he, with a too great liberality, gave away in the holy cause of Charity, retaining just enough to enable him to support his establishment in a becoming manner. Mr. HUGHES is a singular instance of the victims mankind are to calumny; for, in spite of his well known character, it has been malignantly said of him, that when he took Mademoiselle MERCANDOTTI, (the present Mrs. HUGHES) accompanied by her mother, out of town, in the year 1823, (on which event so many epigrams appeared, amongst which was the celebrated one of the facetious G. COLMAN, ending with

"She's *one* BALL at her foot, and, &c. &c."

he had not the remotest idea of marrying her; but not being able to effect his purpose without, and urged by Lord FIFE, wheedled by the mother, and *denied* by the Lady, he finally consented. The tongue of slander has further said, that some time after his marriage, he had such a prediliction for a *maid*, instead of a matron, that he supported one for a long time at No. 139, *Regent Street*, from which place he removed her to the *Quadrant*, in the same street, and finally removed her to the Continent in the year 1826. They did also say that he was addicted to gambling, and lost heavy sums to the notorious CROCKFORD, part of which he never paid—and that the debt for the purchase of *Oatlands* from the then Duke of YORK, was never all discharged. But we have reason to believe that the whole of these reports are a tissue of malice, and invention. Mr. HUGHES spent a great part of his life with the late TOM RAIKES, (whose regard for his sister, Lady BURKE was well known.) They were at *Paris* together for some time, when Mr. H. acquired that perfection in the French language for which he was so distinguished; as a proof of which, the following epitaph was some time since written by himself, and is placed on his tombstone, agreeably to a codicil in his last will and testament.

Here's Mr. BALL HUGHES stretched at length,
Whom all the maids that knew, pay
A tribute of regret to find
Son *vie* est sitôt coupé!

We had always understood, that the late Lord De la Zouche was one of the most liberal men in existence, but the subjoined extract from the inscription on the monument, which the family has just erected to his memory, appears to deny the point:—

His life is spent, but few can bring
Their minds to be *quite* broken hearted,
As he never *spent another thing*
Until at last with life he parted.

The late Mr. John Mills, commonly called a specimen of *Mosaic*, from Duke's-place, was distinguished for many manly and agreeable qualities, and universally respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He possessed such a fund of humour, and made himself so pleasant in society, that the tricks he played his friends, and which would have been deemed great liberties in any other persons, were all considered jokes in him—indeed on such intimate terms was he with Tom Raikes, that he, once at *White's*, threw a pack of cards in his face, without any notice being taken of it, and gave the lie to the late Mr. Lambton, M.P. many years ago, at *Lambton Hall*, without his host calling him out—to be sure a duel was "talked of," but whether from Mills being so brave and so good a shot, it was abandoned, or from any other cause, we really do not know. His particular traits of character are thus recorded:—

For valor distinguished, and *jeu d'esprit* too,
At last here reposes the esprit de *Jew*!

Under an effigy which has lately been erected to the memory of "dirty Irby," as this facetious gentleman was called, these lines have been engraven:—

"Man is a compound but of clay,"
Or dirt, 'tis just the same—
A compound of them both lies here,
And Irby is his name.

We are extremely concerned to announce the death of the Countess *Saint* Antonio, who departed this life yesterday evening, after a lingering illness, which she bore with all christian fortitude. *Before* her marriage the Countess was distinguished as the *play*-fellow of Mr. Keppel Craven, previous to that gentleman's *acquaintance* with Sir William Gell, or his *Vice-Chamberlainship* to the late virtuous Queen Caroline, of glorious memory; and, *after* her marriage, she became the first patron of our arts and sciences, and more particularly music, one professor of which, a Signor Torri, she especially noticed—and when on one occasion her husband kicked the foreigner out of her Ladyship's box, at the Opera, it became a matter of doubt at the time whether it was done from any jealous feeling, or for the establishment of political principles—but certain it is, that the Count was ever after looked upon as a *Whig*, from his having so ill-treated a *Tory*. A tribute of admiration has been subscribed on a neat tablet, erected in the family pew, of which the following is a copy:—

Though some who knew the Lady's worth,
And private attributes, avow
She was, *perhaps*, a Saint on earth,
They're doubtful if she is one now!

We cannot understand the direct meaning of the subjoined epitaph on the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote—whether it refers to any exploit of his, before or after marriage, or what—we however give it, as we saw it, and shall be happy to insert the incubrations of any correspondent on the subject, with a view to clear the matter up:—

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, now in peace,
Lies mouldering below,
Which every person thought him in,
Full thirty years ago!

After a life of singular variety, Mr. Wellesley Pole Tilney Long (commonly called "Wellesley Pole," and by the wags christened *Long Pole*), died on Thursday last. He was the eldest son of the present Lord Maryborough (now in his 79th year), and nephew to the illustrious Duke of Wellington. Upon the principle, we presume, of the family motto, "*Moreover, one thing is 'needful,'*" he set out in life in search of that "one thing," and after many trials and disappointments elsewhere, he contrived to influence the affections of the rich heiress of the late Sir James Tilney Long, whom he married, with a fortune of more than 60,000*l.* a year. After thirteen years of matrimony, the greatest part of which he spent in riot and debauchery, and particularly in the prosecution of an intrigue with a Mrs. Bligh, in *Italy* (whither he had taken his wife, owing to the dilapidation of her fortune) the lamented lady died at *Richmond*, in the year 1825, of a Broken Heart. From this time the fellow wandered about from place to place, despised by every thinking person, and totally exiled from his most respectable and exalted family. His personal pretensions were nothing remarkable, and the best opinion to be given of his *mental* qualifications will be found in his monumental inscription:

That title and character are not the same,
Is shewn here as plain as it can,
For he who of Long Pole had always the name,
Was far from a *long*-headed man!

The late Lord Euston, who, ever after the arrival of Claude Ambroise Seurat in this country in the year 1825, shared with that foreign gentleman the appellation of *The Living Skeleton*, has lately died; and the slender construction of his Lordship's frame is very aptly hit off in his epitaph:—

Lord Euston is gone,
And though some will declare
He might have been spared,
There was little *to* spare!

The nation at large will deeply lament the demise of that gallant and intrepid officer, the Right Honourable Lord Harborough, *Vice*-Admiral of the *Red*, Earl Noodle of *Dean-street*, in the county of *Middle*sex, Baron *Pluck* of *Dover*, in the county of *Kent*, K.W.* A.S.S. &c. &c. and Commander of H.M. ships in *Chelsea Reach*. The distinguished conduct of this valiant officer in the ever memorable *action* with Lieutenant Graham—in the equally glorious conflict with Lord Wallscourt, and the still more sanguinary encounter of himself and a friend with a very old watchman in *Bond-street*, are deeds which have enrolled his Lordship's name among the brightest ornaments of his country. His Lordship's celebrated "love affair" is too well known to need any comment now; but the personal beauty and elegant accomplishments of this Nobleman rendered the circumstance very interesting at the time. A grateful people anxious to testify their sense of the Noble Lord's services to his country, have erected a splendid monument to his glorious memory, and thereon thus recorded his naval character:—

After a cruize the world around,
From every tempest past,
A British Sailor here, aground,
Is anchored safe at last.

The *Honourable* Mr. Augustus Stanhope, lately departed this life, was youngest son of the last, and brother of the present Earl of Harrington. He was originally intended for the army, but in consequence of his becoming an extensive *dealer*, and such business not being thought consistent with military discipline and principle, he was removed therefrom by a Court-martial in the year 1816. The particular and more immediate cause of this step was an "odd trick" played by him and a respectable gentleman of the name of Twysden, (who, from his striking Lord Stair, always went by the name of "*Wapping* Old Stairs") on the then Lord Beauchamp, a lad of 16, which produced a profit of about 16,000*l.* to these genteel speculators. Mr. Stanhope was generally known by the name of *Filch*, but whether from this circumstance, or any other, has not been ascertained. He lies interred in the family vault, with these lines on the tablet over his coffin:—

Here Stanhope lies—by this time who has felt
The very scurvy trick that Death has dealt,
Done to retaliate, by way of whim,
And make his tricks on others fall on him:
His game is up—and free from care and toil,
At length he's "*shuffled* off this mortal coil."+

Over the mortal remains of the late Lord Arthur Hill, commonly distinguished, by the Ladies, by the title of *al*bum, and by the Gentlemen Bum Hill, a very handsome monument has been erected, in the centre of which are engraven, in large capitals, these lines:

Whatever his enemies say, they will find
His Lordship has left not his equal *behind?*

* Quere, Knight of the *Watchhouse?*
+ Hamlet. Edit.

His Holiness the Pope is at work again. A fit of illness kept him quiet for the last year, and his subjects, including the *whole Roman Catholic population of the world!* were unfavoured by any active measures of Legislation. But he now walks about, shoots partridges, as we understand, and probably goes through all the pleasant and much talked of indulgences of his better days. The life of the Cardinal is likely enough to be dear to even the Pope, and his Cardinalship was generally understood to have been a very pleasant career.

Still, those matters are his own affair, and he is welcome to all the pleasures that *Rome* provides for her scarlet-robed sons and daughters. But it becomes altogether different when we find his Holiness sending his Rescripts beyond the purlieus of *Rome*, and turning from pleasure to business.

"When the Devil was sick, the Devil a Monk would be;
"When the Devil was well, the Devil a Monk was he."

Yet the old adage goes unnecessarily far; for the monk and his sable majesty might have retained their connexion without offence to the principles of either. It is now declared, that the Pope is about immediately to issue a "Bull to *all the Catholic Clergy* throughout that part of Christendom where Popery is the established religion, calling upon them to *pursue and extirpate the political* sects, whose (alleged) object is to overturn the throne and the altar, to undermine public tranquillity, and to spread licentiousness and murder. His Holiness not only exhorts the clergy, but *commands* them, to employ *all the means* in their power, as well *to discover* the secret societies already existing, as *to prevent* the formation of new ones."

What will that celestial joker, the Reverend Sydney Smith, say to this? We leave him to the happiness of recollecting that he has made a goose of himself! What will that chief of Statesmen, Mr. Wilmot Horton, say to this? We leave him to the happiness of recollecting that his pamphlet, in behalf of himself and the Pope, has found its refuter in the Pope, and that his whole reward must be bottomed on the feeling that he erred through ignorance of the matter in question—of his own faculties—and, what will grieve him still more pungently, of Mr. Canning's *real* opinions. Let those men read the Pope's Rescript, and learn that his Holiness throws their protestations in their teeth; that he asserts, aye and will maintain his ancient, traditional, and preposterous claim to be *Lord and Master* of mankind, in defiance of ten such pamphlets as either the celestial Joker's or the sagacious Secretary's; and that they may feel themselves lucky if his angry Sanctity does not include them in some "secret society," (a pleasant and stretching net for all sorts of people unwashed by holy water,) and set his priests upon them, "to pursue and extirpate" their freemasonship from the face of mankind.

DEATH OF THE DUC DE MONTMORENCY.

The Duke had been Minister for Foreign Affairs on the establishment of the Royalist Ministry in 1821. He was present at the Congress of Verona, where he was commissioned to propose the war with revolutionary Spain. His connexion with the Ultra Royalists became suspicious to M. Villele, who removed him in 1822, on the ground of having exceeded his instructions. From this time he lived in private, extremely addicted to religious exercises—gradually became an enthusiast—and he died the death that such a character might have desired. He had undergone the pious fatigues of the Roman Catholic Holy Week, and on *Good Friday*, in the Church of *St. Thomas Aquinas*, dropped on the pavement and expired. He was an amiable man, and was, probably from this quality, appointed governor to the young Duke of Bourdeaux. He had been a rather prominent personage, at least in his sacrifices, in the early part of the revolution; as, in the Constitutional Assembly, he was among the Nobles who first came forward to abandon the ancient privileges and titles of that body. His family was of the first rank in point of antiquity—but there is a mistake in calling him the first Christian Baron—that distinction belongs to his Cousin.

THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

There is bad and good of every thing; and Puffery shares the common fate. There are Puffs running at this hour about London that can take in no one but the clumsy scribes who scribble them,—but the puffer gifted by nature with any genius for this delightful and delicate production, a genuine puff, goes about the affair in a very different manner from the men of the Maccassar Oil, the Anti-Attrition, and the Edinburgh Ointment. None but a bungler, for instance, ever lays his ground in London. Whether in France, or Germany, under the Pole, or in New South Wales, lies the true region of success, may be doubted—but one essential is, that it lie beyond Dover at least. But we must break off this captivating subject, and come to our example.

There have been occasional doubts about the authorship of the Waverley Novels, though there can be none about the talents of the individual to whom they have been ascribed. But, all the world knows, that to write the novel is but half the battle—the worse half. The true art is to bring it before mankind with eclat. Here comes in the province of puff; and a failure in the accouchement is fatal to the babe, and sometimes also to the parent. That individual is now concocting a "Life of Napoleon:" it will probably be a lively romance—it will certainly be a bad history; it will probably be profitable to the author for six months; it will certainly be forgotten by the public in six months more. Now comes the puff preliminary—Scene, Germany—Plot, ——. The book is to be so popular, that it is to be pirated by every nation of the reading universe.

"AUGSBURGH, MARCH 2.

"Messrs. Schumann, brothers, Booksellers at Zuickow, have advertised in the *Algemeine Zeitung*, and other papers, that the 1st volume of the Life of Napoleon, by Sir Walter Scott! has been *lately published in London*! that it will consist of 5 large vols. 8vo. and be all published by the end of August: that a Dr. Barmann is making a translation, which they will publish, in 7 pocket volumes, (with copper-plates,) the first two to be delivered to the subscribers in June, and the whole before the end of the year. They will also print an edition in English, and the price is to be about fifteen pence a volume."

"Mr. Bayley, Vicar of Margate, is to be appointed to the Prebend in Canterbury, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Sumner to the See of Landaff."—*Morning Post.*

This is all as it ought to be: there is nothing like the promotion of humble merit, and there is of course no merit so humble as that of which nobody has ever heard before. Mr. Bayley's learning, activity and eloquence are all in sacred obscurity: they have the greater room for public expansion. The hot-bed of a Canterbury stall is proverbial as a forcing-house for reluctant genius. It would be pleasant to know what books he has written:—it would be still pleasanter to know whose fair cousin, or cousin's cousin, has whispered his modest virtues in the ear of promotion. In all this we throw no blame whatever on the individual; he is right to get a good thing if he can; but as his merits have utterly escaped publicity, the honour of their discovery should in justice be referred to the singular sagacity of his patrons.

THEATRICALS.

Benyowsky had nearly escaped our recollection, but having promised a word or two on the subject, we fulfil that promise. It is by no means a good play, but there are so many worse every season making their appearance, that we ought to be satisfied with what we have got; and then in addition to this, we do not consider the characters properly allotted, for, to say nothing of any other ones, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Wallack should certainly have played each the other's character. The former of these worthy personages is a very good actor, and appears to have made a much more favourable impression on the faculties of the *Drury-*

Lane auditors than he did on those of its rival: there is an earnestness in every thing he does, and if he will divest himself of a few mannerisms, and be an original instead of a copy, he will certainly become an established favourite. There is little for HARLEY to do, but he makes more of a little than any of his contemporaries: and after that, the only other person entitled to notice is Miss FOOTE. The part of *Athanasia* was most agreeably played by this lady, and indeed, in characters of this description she has no living rival; it is in the assumption of the first grade of acting, that we have always condemned this actress, and ever shall—but in a part requiring the interest of a subdued, yet an intense feeling, and of a pensive yet pleading beauty, she may set at defiance the utmost malevolence of criticism. The comparatively cold reception nightly given to this performer, should be looked upon by her as the natural consequence of an exhausted and overstrained enthusiasm, which being paid to her circumstantial situation, and not to her talents, would naturally decrease when its application was required merely for the appreciation of those talents, and Miss FOOTE is now received and estimated *professionally* exactly as she was before the late trial in the Court of King's Bench. The scenery of *Benyowsky* is very good, but it is impossible to say as much for the music—and even were it agreeable, the idea of entrusting concerted music to Mr. BROWNE, Miss FOOTE, and others of the same musical reputation, is the height either of the sublime or the ridiculous, as peoples' fancies may suggest—perhaps, however, these things have been improved upon since the first night, and if they have not, they ought to have been.

The opinion we last week expressed on the subject of this theatre forestalling, at least by name, the opera of *Oberon*, in preparation at *Covent Garden*, remains unaltered, but that prejudice does not in the least prevent our paying the full tribute of approbation to the manner it has been here produced, for we do not think it would be going a jot too far to affirm that a more successful piece, or one more deserving the success it has received, has not glimmered *pro tempore* before the Cocknies for many a season past. It *would* be superfluous, and it *is* impossible to enter into a general analysis of its merits, but we may be permitted to give full sanction to Mr. BENNETT's spirited personation of *Sir Huon*, and, far above every thing of the kind we ever witnessed, to Miss VINCENT's astonishing performance of *Oberon*—then the appearance of the Tiger, which literally awes, and is enough to frighten every one—and finally, to the painting of Mr. STANFIELD, who seems to improve on former excellence every first opportunity that is afforded him. The *Harbour of Tunis* is almost without a rival in the annals of scene painting. Imitations are sometimes agreeable—sometimes accidental—sometimes impossible to avoid—but at other times they are the presumption of a weak intellect and matchless impudence. We will not tax a Mr. W. BENNETT with either of these attributes, but we will not hesitate to affirm, that a more annoying thing than his imitation of BLANCHARD cannot be conceived, more especially as he does not possess one particle of the genius of the great original.

Mr. MACREADY, we are glad to see, re-appears at this Theatre to-morrow week—certainly not before he is wanted, and not before he will be cordially welcome—Mr. C. KEMBLE has been performing at Edinburgh, to an indifferent attendance, as respects quantity, of auditors, but that is no fault of his. Miss PATON has had a double calamity—personal indisposition, and the untimely loss of the youngest branch of her family, through which lamentable circumstances we have been deprived of her great abilities since Monday last—the Haymarket positively opens on the 17th with *Paul Pry*, well assured of a roaring season—the *Morning Post* informs us that one of its Company, Mrs. WAYLETT, has been astonishing the good people of *Lynn*, who have given the lady the compliment at her benefit of "a *bumper* at parting"—we further understand that, on the strength of a first impression, Miss FOOTE returns to BATH—*we advise her* NOT—and in addition to all this important intelligence, we hear that the fascinating actress, whose late arrest in Dublin we some time since alluded to, gave the avaricious creditor *leg* bail—and that both parties were accordingly satisfied; we are glad to hear all these things—there is no profession half so interesting as this one, and these worthy people alluded to hold a very prominent station among the fraternity and sisterhood.

The fashionable, literary, and dramatic part of mankind, will be delighted to find that the "Life and Times" of REYNOLDS, the celebrated dramatist, are on the eve of publication. There is no work more calculated to excite, or to satisfy, the curiosity of every reader—an eminent wit himself, and the observer of that rare quality in others, it is but natural to suppose that his work will contain some of the most interesting, and, at the same time, most intelligent and amusing characteristics of nearly the last half century.

Two of the Representatives for the City of London have announced their intention of not again offering themselves as candidates, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Curtis. Mr. Wilson, if not distinguished as a senator, was respected as a steady and enlightened advocate of the commercial interests; while Sir William Curtis, during his long Parliamentary career, has been always considered as a sturdy, uncompromising supporter of English freedom.

THE EQUITABLE TEA AGENCY COMPANY.

Wednesday Mr. John H. Torriano, solicitor of Fenchurch-street, applied to the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, upon the part of a country tea-dealer, Mr. Nicholas Bell, for his Lordship's assistance in obtaining restitution of a sum of money which the managing director of the Equitable Tea Agency Company contrived to get from him.

The prospectus stated, that it would require no elaborate calculations, nor any verbose detail, to point out the advantages that may be obtained by taking shares in this Company; that it was well known, that for half a century the tea trade had been a monopoly to a few houses of large capital, who have made princely fortunes, and the country tea-dealer has been ground down by a combination of wholesale dealers; that the most experienced judges should be employed for the purpose of examining and reporting on the quality of all teas intended for sale by the East India Company; that the shareholders should be allowed 25 per cent. on the commission of all orders procured by them, which privilege was to follow the shares when transferred; and that the management of the Company be under five directors, chosen from the shareholders who held 50 shares each, as a qualication for a director; every shareholder of 10 shares to have one vote, 20 shares two votes, 50 shares three votes, 100 shares four votes, and no shareholder to have more than four votes.

Mr. Torriano stated, that his client had become acquainted with William Goundry, the Managing Director, a Member of the Society of Friends, when the latter was traveller for an extensive tea-dealer, named Nicholson, with whom Mr. Bell used to deal. The acquaintance was very slight, but Mr. Goundry took care, at a meeting which accidentally took place afterwards in the country, to improve it, and introduced himself as a partner in the Equitable Tea Agency Company, which he represented as a Company abounding with the most brilliant advantages, and infinitely superior to any other in existence. Mr. Bell was induced to transmit to Wm. Goundry bills for upwards of 90*l.* for tea, and to which he received the following answer:—

"Respected Friend,—I received thy letter yesterday. The bill on Masterman and Co. I got discounted on Saturday last, and within one hour I forwarded a chest of tea 73 breah, per Snell and Co., as per receipt. I have given the other bill to be discounted, and if it is not done immediately, I will return it. I even asked the acceptors if they would discount it themselves. I know the bill to be as good a one as any in London, but our Directors will not send tea until the bills are in cash.

"Annexed are a copy of the tea declared for next sale; Congoes are at a profit.

"I shall not lose one hour when the bill is discounted in forwarding the teas. I remain, thine respectfully,

"WM. GOUNDRY."

All he received of the tea ordered was one chest, value about 21*l.* or 22*l.*, and all his subsequent applications proved ineffectual. In answer to a pressing application, Mr. Goundry sent the following letter, which contained the number of shares in the Equitable Tea Agency Company. These shares, though their value was stated as very considerable, proved to be altogether useless, and not at all marketable. Mr. Bell, although he had sent his bills for the tea, and not for the shares, was debited with the amount of the shares which he had in his possession, and which were not acknowledged by the gentlemen whose names appeared along with that of Mr. Goundry, in the list of Directors. The bills were paid when they became due, and Mr. Bell was out of pocket by the transaction, and likely to remain so, except the Lord Mayor would interpose:—

"Respected Friend, N. Bell.—Enclosed are 20 shares; 10 for thy brother, and 10 for thyself; six of each are left blank, so that you may hold them yourselves, or any of your friends, by adding the name and address, and forwarding them to me, will be entered in the books to the person holding. Each share is worth in London 7*l.* 10*s.*

"I hope to-morrow to forward thy teas, as money is a scarce thing, better to-day. I shall not lose one hour that can be saved in time. I am now examining all the transactions that have taken place during the panic, and if any mistakes have occurred they will be immediately rectified. "W. GOUNDRY."

The LORD MAYOR said he perceived by the prospectus that there were to be immense profits arising from this Company; and he also saw, by Mr. Goundry's letters, that there were to be no lawyer's bills to eat up the profits (a laugh); and that the shares sent in lieu of the balance of 71*l.* or 72*l.*, amounted, upon the very face of them, (for upon each of them it was stated, that the holder was entitled to 5*l.*) to the sum of 100*l.* Besides all this, it appeared that the country dealers were the persons principally to be benefitted. He supposed, putting all these advantages together, that Mr. Bell was induced to take the shares.

Mr. Torriano said his client would swear, that he had never consented to take the shares in lieu of the money due to him. The company was got up by Mr. Goundry himself, and nobody knows any thing about it but the projector. There is nobody on the premises but a poor blind man.

The Lord Mayor then gave some directions to Mr. Bell's solicitor upon the subject, declaring at the same time, that he would most willingly assist in procuring the amount of the money which had been so imprudently lost sight of.

It is needless to say, that the dividends, which were promised on the 1st of February, were never heard of.

Friday, Mr. Goundry, the managing director of the Equitable Tea Agency Company, appeared before the Lord Mayor, to answer the complaint made by Mr. Torriano, upon the part of Mr. Bell.

His Lordship, upon taking the chair, having seen the complainant, asked whether Mr. Goundry had paid any attention to the second summons?

Mr. Goundry said, with a smile, that he was ready to answer any thing alleged against him.

The Lord Mayor.—You have been sent for to answer the charge of having obtained, by false pretences, two bills of exchange for the amount of upwards of 92*l.* 2*s.*; and you are also charged with having appropriated money put into your hands to other purposes than those for which it was delivered to you.

After considerable discussion,

The Lord Mayor said, he saw no sufficient reason to adjourn the case. The evidence for the prosecution, on which he was called to decide, made out a case of fraud, which must go before a jury. The defendant had pretended that a company existed, of which he was the managing director, when, in point of fact, there never had been any such company formed. He pretended that 9,000 shares had been issued, and more than that, by his letter that the list was full, when, in fact, but 1,000 shares had been issued; and assumed the character of director and manager of a company which had no existence, and upon these false pretences had obtained 10*l.* His Lordship felt it his duty to order the defendant to find bail to answer this charge. He did this under the act which subjected the person convicted of the offence to transportation. The other charge of the misappropriation of the 92*l.* might stand over.

The defendant not having any bail ready, went in search of some persons. He returned, however, without having succeeded. The Lord Mayor, under these circumstances, required two good bail to the amount only of 40*l.* each, and the defendant's own suretics to the amount of 80*l.* At about half past four o'clock, no bail having arrived, the defendant was committed to prison.

The Viceroy of Egypt, Mohammed-Ali, has ordered to be constructed for him in London an apparatus for lighting with gas his palace at Cairo, and the square in which it is situated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters from Paris state that the King has invited M. de Chateaubriand, and other Members of the Opposition, to travel for the benefit of their health. This gracious invitation has been delivered, and there the matter rests for the present.

We are sorry to state an extensive failure at Petersburgh, that of Messrs. Livio, Brothers, for two millions and a half of rubles (about 100,000*l.* sterling). They were eminent Bankers, and of great credit.

It has not yet been determined whether St. Martin's workhouse, which occupies a large space at the south-west angle of Hemming's-row, is to be taken down to make way for the projected improvements in that quarter.

EXTRACT FROM A FRENCH PAPER.—"The English Ministry have adopted the principle of Free Trade, and yet they pass an Act to abolish Lotteries; which have given freely to the Public, without any expence to the State, upwards of One Hundred Millions of Pounds Sterling, in Capital Prizes, during the last Century. Surely every person ought to have the liberty to pay Eighteen or Nineteen Pounds for Twenty Thousand Guineas, as long as Mr. BISH will offer such terms? but, no!—we find the British Parliament have determined there shall be no more Lotteries after the present and one more drawing."

The retirement of Mr. Wilson from the representation of the City of London, was, we believe, an event wholly unexpected.

DIORAMA IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—This beautiful exhibition continues to attract crowds of fashion. It is considerably superior to the former exhibitions at the same place. The illusion is incomparable, and those who have seen Rosslyn Castle, or the City of Rouen, must duly appreciate the fidelity of their delineation, while the execution of both views it is impossible for art to surpass.

SHERIDANIANA.—Among all the persons whose sayings are recorded there is not one whose wit was more lively and pregnant than Sheridan's, or whose *jeux d'esprit* are better adapted for being chronicled; and we are therefore not sorry to observe a volume announced, under the title of "Sheridaniana; or, Anecdotes of the Life of Sheridan; his Table-Talk, and Bons-Mots." Many of the best things in this volume, we are informed, have never been printed before."

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.—In consequence of the very favourable reception of the specimens of these Letters, in the New Monthly Magazine, Mr. Carne has been induced to publish a complete volume, comprising his Travels through Asia Minor, Syria, the Holy Land, Arabia, Egypt, and the Morea. They will be found to give a most lively and accurate description, not only of the splendid ruins of antiquity, but of the present state of society, in those classic countries; and must be pronounced a valuable addition to one of the most interesting classes of literary productions.

MASQUERADE.—We have the satisfaction to announce a magnificent entertainment of this description to be given at the King's Theatre, in the course of next week. It is singular that this should be the first in England attempted on the precise principle of the fascinating Carnivals of Italy, of which we have read so many glorious and romantic accounts. Many young men of the first fashion are, we understand, much interested in its success.

MESSRS. WELSH and HAWES, of the Harmonical Institution, Regent-street, have just published a very charming song, called "*I've been Roaming.*" The music by HORN is in his best stile, and the words are also superior to the generality of these things. We have no doubt, with the advantage of Madame Vestris' singing, it will become as popular as "CHERRY RIPE," by the same composer.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—This very popular theatre opened last Monday, with a splendid spectacle, giving a history of the *Burmese War*. It quite sustained the high reputation this House has obtained for its correct delineation of the horrors and splendours of war. The horses, who are considered the principal performers here, were, as usual, unrivalled in the difficulty and apparent danger of their manœuvres. The perfect tuition these animals have received reflect great credit on their indefatigable instructor, M. DUCROW, who was welcomed by the audience with loud and continued applause.

THE COSMORAMA.—Amongst the many beautiful panoramic views submitted to the public, within the last few years, the Cosmorama, now exhibiting at 209, Regent-street, is highly deserving of notice. The moonlight view of the Bay of Naples, with Vesuvius vomiting forth smoke and flame, is in admirable keeping. The three views at Versailles, which are evidently the work of the same artist, are correct delineations of what they are intended to represent, and are finished with great care. The interior of the view of the City of Berne does not come up to many other parts of the exhibition, but a small patch of verdant pasturage in the foreground is a good specimen of landscape painting. The view of Trinity Chapel (the principal chapel of Canterbury Cathedral) is also very well executed.

We lament to have to record the loss of Colonel Delancey Barclay, of the Grenadier Guards, and Aid-de-Camp to the King. This valued officer died yesterday morning, after a few days illness, at his house at Tellingborne, near Dorking, deeply regretted by his relatives, and a large circle of friends.

Every one has read of the Knights who, during the civil wars of England, took oaths not to cut their beards till certain events were accomplished. There were vows made stranger still. "Froissart," says Mr. W. Stewart Rose, (in the notes to his translation of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso,) "speaks of seeing certain English nobles, with one eye blinded with a patch, which they had sworn not to uncover till they had made a certain number of prisoners in the French wars."

BIBLE SOCIETIES.—There are 3,000 of these societies—great, small, and auxiliary—in existence, extending over various countries, and founded in the course of the last twenty years. Their receipts have exceeded a million sterling, and more than 3,000,000 of copies of the Bible, in 140 of the different languages of the five parts of the world, have been printed and distributed. It is in contemplation to send 40,000 Spanish Bibles to South America, where the people have testified an anxious desire to possess the holy writings—so much so that 500 Bibles, and the same number of New Testaments, sent to one of their towns, were disposed of in three days' time.—*Bulletin de la Societe Protestante de Paris.*

TO MR. ROWLAND,

PROPRIETOR OF THE MACASSAR OIL.

What! shall the sons of genius lend their aid
To female charms, triumphantly array'd?
Shall they still add to beauty, and the Muse
The grateful tribute of applause refuse?
O, no!—too universal is your worth,
Whose skill hath call'd such pleasing handmaids forth,
And she too, proud in regist'ring your fame,
By snatching from oblivion your name.
Accept then, Dear Sir, a nation's praise,
That round your brows entwines the civic bays:
Long shall the heav'n-born sex admit your pow'r,
And own with conscious pride the happy hour,
When such a worthy Briton had to boast,
To deck with elegance each beauteous toast;
To enhance those charms, the proudest oft subdue,
With graceful tresses of the loveliest hue:
And though base *rivals* may attempt, for gain,
By paltry arts, *your* wonted praise t'obtain,
Nor time nor fate such merit shall oppose,
Or blast the tribute which the Muse bestows!

Finsbury-square, March 22, 1826. C. I. H.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Jersey's *Henrico* is matched against Mr. Greville's *Elizabeth* (8st. 7lb. each, at the next First Octoher Meeting, for 100 sovs. h. ft.

Mr. Greville's *Whalebone* is matched against Mr. Mills's *Apelles* (8st. 5lb. each), at the next Houghton Meeting, for 100 sovs. h. ft.

At the Craven Meeting next year, Mr. Mills's *Panic* (8st. 7lb.) is matched against Mr. Greville's *Elizabeth* (8st. 4lb.), for 500 sovs. h. ft.

TROTTING MATCH.—The match between the Plover mare, the property of Major Huskisson, of Anwell, and Mr. Forbes' horse Trinculo, sixteen miles, took place yesterday morning, over three miles of ground, at Anwell, Berks, each carrying feather weight. The mare was backed at 6 to 4, and the like odds that the winner performed the 16 miles within an hour. The horse broke into a gallop in the seeond mile, or the 16 miles would have been done within the hour. The mare was heat in the 14th mile.

FOOT RACE ON CLAPHAM COMMON.—The above neighbourhood was erowded yesterday afternoon by some thousands, to witness the performance of a pedestrian match for one hundred sovereigns; the runner being a crack Yorkshireman, a protege of Josh. Hudson. The time appointed was three o'clock, but the parties were not on the ground till five, when the pedestrian appeared ready for the start. The distanee to be run was ten miles, a mile being measured from opposite the Plough, on the road leading to Wandsworth, which necessarily oecasioned nine turns, and for which 27 seconds were added to the hour, the time in which the ten miles were accomplished. Each two miles were run as follows:—

1st 2 miles -	11 min. 33 sec.	4th 2 miles -	11 min. 37 sec.
2d -	11 32	5th do. -	11 40
3d -	11 36		

Total, 57 minutes and 58 seconds; winning by 2 minutes and 29 seeonds, including the allowed 27 seconds. The pedestrian is short, but very museular; carried himself in true running style, if we exeept his going rather wide. He appears eapable of great things, and his backer offered to run him for 100 guineas, 10 miles against any man in England. Betting was against time.

ROYAL HUNT.—A fine deer was turned out on Easter Monday, on Farnham Common, for the day's diversion, which the King's hounds hunted. A numerous assemblage of sportsmen, of all ranks, were assembled at the Common, to partake of the sport, as well as a number on foot. The deer, on starting, proceeded in the direction of Dropmore-hill, through the woods leading to it, when he was headed by the sportsmen on foot; the deer then made a double round towards Clibton, and ran down the hill towards the Thames. The sportsmen, who imagined that he would cross the water, proceeded togeiher with the hounds over Maidenhead bridge, and took to the right, but the deer was running along the bottom of the wood under Clibton-hill, by the spring. One of the yeomen frickers, who was following the deer, gave a signal for the huntsmen and hounds to return over the bridge, which they did, and turning to the left, renewed the ehace. The deer proceeded up the hill towards Lord Boston's seat at Hedsor, taking to the left by Woburn, up the hill, and through Beaconstield, then to the right and back again through the woods and inclosures down by Burnham, erossed the Bath road towards the Thames, which he erossed opposite Braywick, whence he ran with great swiftness. The sportsmen and hounds went over Maidenhead bridge, and many of the sportsmen were now thrown out, the remainder renewed the ehace. From Braywick the deer took across the fields towards White Waltam, then to the left towards Benfield, and through the inclosures near Lord Brookes' park, where this fine deer was at last taken, after an excellent ehace of above five hours, during which time it is supposed to have run above sixty miles.

THE DOVER STAG-HUNT—GREAT CHACE.—The unprecedented runs with stags, afforded this season by Sir A. Chichester's hounds, throw the Brighton and all other crack packs in the back ground. Within the present month several runs have oceupied from two hours and a half to three hours, without a check, and are at least equalled in speed and time by the following:—On Monday the hounds found a fine stag in Bray Ball Wood, with which they hroke cover in beautiful style, but from this promise of sport they were checked, and suddenly a beautiful hind was roused which ran through Charles Wood, down the water, under Repham Wood, and was there joined by a stag; they continued together to Bradley bridge and through Lord Fortescue's park, Bremridge Wood, over the Lime-pits to Heale Wood, near Kingsnympton park; here a herd of deer got up in the midst of the pack, and the hunted hind and stag were lost after a sevcre run of upwards of three hours.

RACES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday.—Middleham.

Tuesday.—Caistor (Lincolnshire). The Caistor Stakes (11 horses entered): the Macaroni Stakes of 10 sovereigns eaeh, 3 horses entered; and a Hunters' Stakes.

Thursday.—Exton-park. The Noel Stakes, 2 horses entered; the Billesdon Coplow Stakes, 3 entered: the Cottesmore Stakes, 6 entered; the Ranksborongh Stakes, the Farmers' Plate, and a Handicap.

FOX CHASE.—Mr. Conyers's hounds had a famous run on Wednesday. They met at Screens-wood, and unkennelled a brace of foxes, and went away with one of them to Barnish-wood, and headed back to Screens. Mr. Conyers being convinced that it was a *vixen*, had his hounds stopped, got on the dog fox, at a slapping paee, through Moore-hall, Lady Groove, Edney, Wattle-park, crossed the river to Lord Petre's country, and killed at Bishop's-wood, after a gallant run of more than two hours.

THE RECENT ABDUCTION.

William Wakefield, the brother of Enward Gibbon Wakefield, and one of the parties charged with the abduction of Miss Turner, arrived in eustody of a peaee-officer on Wednesday morning, from Dover, where he was apprehended immediately on his arrival trom France.

It appears that information had been formally lodged on oath before the magistrates of Lancaster, against all the parties accused, and they in eonsequence issued their warrants for their apprehension. On Monday last these warrants arrived in London, and were endorsed by Sir R. Birnie, who is in the commission of the peace for Kent, and transmitted to Dover, where Taunton, the officer, was waiting to receive and execute them, if opportunity should serve. Taunton had left Paris some days, having conceived a notion that if he left France, the parties would be likely to return to England. A hint indeed had been given that pressing business rendered the presence of one or two of them here neeessary. On Tuesday Mr. Wakefield, jun., landed at Dover, and was taken into custody by Taunton upon a warrant, in which he stood charged with aiding and abetting in the abduction of MissTurner.

We understand that Mr. William Wakefield was sent off for Lancaster yesterday afternoon, in the custody of Barrett, a constahle of Maeclesfield, who was with Taunton at Dover, and who brought the warrants from the former place. Taunton remains at Dover. It is confidently expeeted that Edward Gibbon Wakefield and his valet, Thevenot, will be in custody very shortly.

By statute 3 Henry VII., c. 12, it is enaeted, that if any person shall, for lucre, take any woman, being maid, widow, or wife, and having substance either in goods or lands, or being heir apparent to her aneestors, contrary to her will, and afterwards she be married by such misdoer, or by his consent to another, or defiled; such person, his procurers and abettors, and such as knowingly receive such woman, shall be deemed principal felons; and by 39 Eliz. c. 9, the benefit of clergy is taken away from all such felons who shall be principals, procurers, or accessories before the fact.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BOW-STREET.—A man named Wedgbury, well known as a conduetor of dog-fights, bull-baits, rat-killing, and other of the elegant sports which some of our "Corinthian capitals of polished society" delight to patronise, was brought before Thomas Halls, Esq. on Tuesday evening, charged by a Mr. Fox, a broker in Earl-street, with a violent assault.

It appeared from the statement of Mr. Fox and his man, that Wedgbury occupied some rooms in Green Dragon-yard, St. Giles's, where he and his assistants, his bear, his badger, and his bull-dogs, and the other brutes of his establishment, eat, drink, and sleep in perfect amity together. Wedgebury, it appeared, had hired these rooms of a man who was himself an under-tenant, and to him he paid the rent, but the under-tenant was arrested and sent to prison, and then the original landlord came to him for the rent of the premises for the whole of the time that he had occupied them. Wedgebury, however, said that he had paid one man, and he would be d——d if he parted with his money a second time for the same thing. Repeated applications meeting with the same answer, the landlord empowered Mr. Fox to levy a distress upon Wedgebury's goods and ehattels, and on Tuesday morning he went with his man and his warrant, but met with a reeeption perfeetly novel even in his unpleasant ealling. Wedgebury's apartments are up a flight of stairs, and there is a door at the bottom which Mr. Fox found fastened. He contrived with some difficulty to get the door open, and the first person he saw was Wedgehury, standing at the top of the stairs, and the latter the moment he saw Mr. Fox, called out "Bill, bring the bear, they are come." The broker having no desire to encounter such an opponent paused for a moment, while his man, with bristling hair, "nudged" him behind, and advised a retreat if his master did not wish to be eaten up alive. Mr. Fox, however, possessed a little courage, though perhaps rather of a negative kind, and he remained at the foot of the stairs until in about a minute a huge black bear with a chain about his neck made his appearance upon the landing-place, under the guidance of Wedgebury who held the chain. Having fixed Bruin, who growled as if in defiance of the besieging party, in a convenient position, he called to "Bill" to bring the dogs, and in a moment four or five sturdy bull-dogs, amongst which was Turk, who assisted in baiting the lion Nero, ready for any mischief which their master chose to urge them to, made their appearance. Thus entrenched, Wedgebury laughed at and bade defiance to Fox and his man, and told him that if he had no desire to be torn to pieces by the dogs, or hugged to death by the bear, he had better "nash" (go away.) Mr. Fox desired a parley, and proposed terms, hut Wedgebury, knowing that he could have nothing to fear except from an armed force, refused to aceede to any thing but an unconditional raising of the siege. Mr. Fox refused to stir from the place, and remained there for several hours, occasionally holding a dialogue, composed of a mixture of threats and entreaties, with Wedgebury, to the great amusement of a erowd of 100 or 200 persons who had assembled to witness the fun. At length Mr. Fox mustered courage enough to approach within a yard of the bear, and suddenly making a grasp at Wedgebury's leg (he was then standing by the side of bruin,) he attempted to drag him down stairs, but the torturer of animals knew also the use of his fists, and he gave Mr. Fox a pat on the head which sent him with eonsiderable rapidity to the bottom of the stairs. Mr. Fox then came direct to this office, and procured a warrant for the assault. Stevens, a police constable, armed with the warrant, his staff, and a brace of pistols, proceeded to the place, and found Wedgebury with all his forces drawn up as before. Not choosing to run the risk of a fraternal hug from the hear, or of being pinned by the nose (he possesses a very substantial one) by the dogs, he showed his staff and the warrant, and called upon Wedgebury to snrrender quietly. "I'll tell ye what, master," said Wedgebary, "I have a very great respect for all you Bow-street gentlemen, because I knows as how you must do your duty, but I considers that in this here instance I am in a right eause, and b——t me if I'll be took by you nor nobody else, though you have got a slang (warrant) agen me, so you may as well morris (another phrase for "go.") Stevens remonstrated upon the folly of resisting the civil power, but finding that of no use, he threatened to shoot the bear at all hazards. This threat wrought a wonderful change, for almost without another word Wedgebury surrendered at discretion.

In his defence he admitted that he gave Mr. Fox a "pat" on the head, but said he considered that he was only acting in his own defence.

He was held to bail for his appearance at the sessions.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Arnold, the proprietor of the English Opera House, and a magistrate for Middlesex, preferred the following charge against a man named Metcalf, a street-keeper for the Piazzas, and constable of Covent-garden theatre. Mr. Arnold stated, that as he was walking through the Piazzas that evening, he heard the sound of a heavy blow, and on turning round he saw a girl about eleven years of age, and a cripple, prostrate on the ground, and the defendant standing over her, with a thick stick raised in his hand. The girl was screaming as if with pain, and the witness thought the act so brutal, and so unwarrantable in an officer, that he went up to Metcalf and remonstrated, observing, that whatever might have been the conduct of the girl, he could have no right to treat her as he had done. Metcalf, in a rough tone, replied, that the girl was a young strumpet, and a pest to the neighbourhood, and he should do his duty as he liked, without being dictated to by any body. The witness told him that if the girl had committed any offenee, if she was the character he described, it was his duty to take her before the magistrates; nothing could justify the exercise of such brutality to such an object. Metcalf became very insolent, and said "Who are you, I should like to know?" Witness told him that he was a magistrate, and desired that he would accompany him to Bow-street, and there account for his eonduct. On the way a crowd gathered about them, and the defendant endeavoured by his language to excite a a strong feeling amongst the people against him (Mr. Arnold.) The girl, who seemed terribly afraid of the defendant, slipped away as they were coming to the office.

In defence, Metcalf said that the girl spoken of was one of a gang of young prostitutes, whose conduct and language were such that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were most shockingly annoyed. He denied striking the girl.

Mr. Arnold declared that the defendant admitted having struck the girl.

Sir R. Birnie and Mr. Minshull both said, that if the girl was what the defendant described, it was his duty to have brought her before them.

Metealf said, that if he were to bring every girl who behaved ill all day long before their worships, he should have nothing else to do, and the magistrates would be pestered to death.

After some conversation, Sir R. Birnie said, he was of opinion that Metcalf had been guilty of a violation of his duty of a gross description, and the magistrates, he thought, would not be doing their duty if they were not to mark the ease in such a manner as to hold out a warning to other officers. If they acted otherwise, they might fairly be accused of delegating power to men who had been found to be eapable of abusing it. He was of opinion that the defendant ought to be suspended from his office.

Mr. Minshull was of the same opinion, and he was suspended accordingly.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning, between two and three o'clock, at the Old South Sea House, which for some time past has been designated by the name of the Old South Sea Chambers, in Broad-street. This spacious building is nearly all consumed. Happily no lives have been lost, but the amount of property destroyed must be immense, as the whole of the building was let out in counting-houses and suites of chambers. When the fire was discovered, it was evident it had been raging for a considerable time. It unfortunately happened, that on the arrival of the engines there was a scarcity of water, and before a more plentiful supply could be obtained, the fire had reached to a great height; fortunately, however, some of the inhabitants recollected that in the gardens belonging to the premises, there was a fountain with a large reservoir of water; to this two engines were immediately conveyed, and commenced playing with considerahle effect, and to the exertions of the men who worked them may be attributed the saving of some of the adjoining premises. At one period of the morning great anxiety was manifested for the safety of the Excise Office, to which the attention of the conductors of the engines was directed, and we are happy to say with ultimate success. Two children, who were in bed in one of the rooms on the second floor, must have perished, had it not been for the great presence of mind evinced by Mansfield, one of the waiters at the North and South American coffee-house, who rushed up stairs, at the imminent peril of his life, to their rescue, which he appily effected. It is supposed that the fire originated in one of the vaults underneath the building, which was let to a wine-merchant Most of the gentlemen and merchants who inhabited the Old South Sea Chambers were fast asleep when they were aroused by a tremendous knocking at the gate, with the alarm of fire, a little after two o'cloek in the morning, hy the watchman. When the gates were opened, a great quantity of smoke rushed out of the counting-house of Mr. Waters, which was under the gateway, where the fire is supposed to have originated. An alarm was immediately given to the several inmates. The gentleman that appeared was Mr. Lutchers, who inhabited one of the chambers, who immediately rendered every assistanee to his neighbours, at the same time forgetting his own propenty; missing his gold watch, which he left in his drawers, and various papers of value, he returned and found his bed-room full of smoke, and, at the risk of being suffocated, he rescued his watch and most of the papers. All the rest of his property has been consumed. Unfortunately, he is not insured. Mr. Curtis, brother to the Alderman, made his escape instantly.—His property there was consumed, hut he was insured. A vast quantity of papers belonging to the Excise-office have been destroyed. Several other gentlemen, we understand, have experienced great losses, as they only escaped with what clothes they could throw on.

A most shocking and brutal murder was committed at Preston, on the night of Saturday last, on the person of John Shorrock, a poor labouring man residing at Radburn, near Chorley. The deceased, who was working at Preston, left a public-house there about ten o'elock on Saturday night, in company with Peter Thorp, a weaver, at New Preston, with the intention of proceeding home, and it seems, that when passing down Stanley-street, something occurred to occasion a quarrel between them, when Thorp struck the deceased a dreadful blow on the temple, which brought him to the ground; and, not content with this, he gave him several severe kicks. On being remonstrated with by a woman who happened to be present, he said that if he had not killed him already, he would do so, and thereupon gave the poor man another most violent kick in the bowels. When he was taken up from the ground, the vital spark had fled. On Monday an inquest was held upon the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Thorp, who has not been heard of since he committed the dreadful deed. The poor man has left a wife and four small children to deplore his loss.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

A most distressing accident occurred at Greenwich Fair, to a very interesting young woman. She went, accompanied by a party of friends, to pass a day of pleasure at the fair, a place of almost general resort during the Easter holidays; and, in the round of amusements, was unfortunately prevailed upon to trust herself in one of those dangerous swinging ears (which should not be tolerated), and so nervous did she beeome, from the frightful height she was so repeatedly tossed in the air, with a back and forward motion, that she lost all power of herself, and letting go the cords by which, for a short time, she maintained her position in the ear, she was hurled in a full swing to the ground, with a violence that surpasses description. She vomited a quantity of blood as she was carried into the Hope Tavern, a speechless and almost lifeless victim of the unpardonable negligence of her friends. A medieal gentleman was called in, and by blending, the use of restoratives, &c. he partially revived her. On examination he found several of her ribs broken, her head greatly eon tused, and other bodily injury. He ordered that she should be conveyed, by an easy stage, to one of the London Hospitals, and gave very doubtful hopes of her ultimate recovery.

About eight o'clock on Thursday morning the family of Mr Penny, resident at the house of Mr. Hunt, picture-dealer, of Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden, was thrown into the utmost dismay by the report of a pistol. On entering the front room, they found the younger Mr. Penny weltering in his blood, having discharged a pistol doubly loaded through his breast. So heavily charged was the deadly weapon, that it flew out of the deceased's hand, and actually broke the windows on the opposite side of the way. No cause can be asigned for the rash act. The unfortuaate young man was only twenty-one years of age.

The contest for the office of vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Luke, Old-street, terminated last night. The numbers were—For Mr. Wilks, 553; for Mr. Florance, 383.—Majority for Mr. Wilks, 170.

A "BEAR ACCOUNT."—Thursday morning, about 10 o'elock, the neighbourhood of Bridge-street, Westminster, was thrown into a good deal of confusion and alarm, by the appearance of a huge bear, proceeding with awful strides down Bridge-street, without a chain, a keeper, or any eheck whatever. At the sight of so formidable a stranger the passengers fled for refuge to the first open house they could meet with. On his approaching Parliament-street he gazed wildly around him, and then scampered down it with a quickened pace to the terror of all who saw him. On reaching the first turning of that street he halted, and then took the direction to Cannon-row. By this time his owners were in pursuit of him, and did all in their power to arrest his progress, but without effect. At length Bruin entered the fore-court or area belonging to the office of the Board of Control, and probably would have ascended the steps and marched into the hall, had not the pursuers acted with the greatest promptitude. The bear, the moment he entered this place, found the gates closed upon him, and was thus prevented from sallying forth again into the street. But the difficulty now was, how any one could approach him so as to fasten a rope or chain upon him. His owner, however, knew how to suit Master Bruin's taste to a hair; he procured a good supply of bread and other eatables, and with these he entered the forecourt. Bruin, whose appetite was doubtless improved by his morning's excursion, welcomed his master in the most respectful manner. He no sooner saw him than he stood upright on his hind legs, and, placing his rough paw on his shoulder, took his breakfast as comfortable as any bear could do in a like situation. By this time a chain was procured, and having been slipped over his head, this bold intruder on the town was again secured, and led through streets to his own home, without having done any injury whatever. It has not been ascertained how the animal contrived to get loose.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

BRITISH.

Consols, 3 per Cent. 79⅝ ¾ ⅞ ½	Exchequer Bills, 1000l. 2 3 pr.
New 4 per Cent. 96½ ⅝ ¾	Ditto 500l. 2 3 pr.
India Bonds, 2 3 pr.	Ditto Small, 2 4 pr.
South Sea Stock, 89⅞	Consols for Acc., 79½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅞ ½ ⅝ ⅝
Bank, for Account, 208	

GAME.—The Lovers of Game are respectfully invited to try GILBERT'S UNION SAUCE, which he has, after considerable expence, brought to that high state of perfection as must ensure the patronage of the Public, as it imparts such a rich and delicious flavour to every description of Game. GILBERT'S SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY still continues to merit the attention of the admirers o Fish.—Fis Sauce and Italian Warehouse, 451, Strand.

OPERA BOXES in the best Situations.—PRIVATE BOXES for all the Theatres.—T. CLERC SMITH respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that having at the commencement of the Season secured some of the best Opera Boxes on the principal Tiers, he is now enabled to offer them considerably under the usual prices.—Opera Pit Tickets, 8s. 6d. each. The largest private Boxes, with Anti-rooms adjoining, in the most desirable and commanding situations at the Theatres Royal.—Public Circulating Library, No. 36, St. James's-street, corner of Jermyn-street.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—To be let, To-Morrow, and every other Evening, a splendid Private Stage-Box for eight persons, the most economical and desirable in the Theatre. Boxes on the principal tiers. One admission for the season only left, 3l. 13s. 6d. Opera Boxes in the best situations, and Pit Tickets 8s. 6d.—Tickets for the French Play.—Boxes, &c. for all Theatres bought and sold on commission,

Charles Wright, next the King's Theatre, Opera Colonnade, who has on sale the finest Champagne, 63s. and 72s. per dozen.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. W BEACALL, Surgeon Dentist, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, his peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every Operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten till Four.

Patronised by the Royal Family, the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, the Prince and Princess Polignac, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Persia, and many high and distinguished personages.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the Complexion.—This admirable Specific resists the Attack of Inclement Weather, immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, produced by Cold Winds, prevents the Skin Chapping, and renders it peculiarly soft and pleasant, eradicates Freckles, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, gradually producing a delicately clear and soft Skin; transforms even the most Sallow Complexion into Radiant Whiteness, and renders the harsh and rough skin beautifully soft, smooth, and even; imparts to the Face, Neck, and Arms, a healthy and juvenile bloom.

Rowland's Kalydor is equally indispensible in the Nursery as at the Toilet. The most delicate lady and infant may use it with the assurance of safety and efficacy. It affords immediate and soothing relief in all cases of inflammation.

To Gentlemen whose Faces are tender after Shaving, immediately allays the smarting Pain, and renders the Face peculiarly pleasant.

Rowland's Kalydor is warranted to possess Balsamic and Healing Properties of surprising energy, either in Hot or Cold Climates, and so perfectly innocent that an Infant may take it.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Each Genuine Bottle is signed in Red—" A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden."—Sold by them, and, by their appointment, by most Perfumers who vend their celebrated Macassar Oil.

VERY FAST AND SAFE TRAVELLING TO BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL FROM THE

SARACEN'S HEAD INN, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London.—The following light Post Coaches, Mails, &c., set out from the above Inn:—

BIRMINGHAM Tally Ho! fast Day Coach in 12 hours (driven through with two coachmen only). Morning, at a quarter before seven. In consequence of the decided preference given to the Tally Ho! Coach, the proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Birmingham Road.——BIRMINGHAM Royal Express, new light fast Night Coach, in 15 hours only, and driven through with two coachmen, sets out every afternoon, carrying four inside only; arrives in Birmingham early the next morning.——BROMPTON and CHATHAM every morning.——BARNSTAPLE, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——BATH and BRISTOL cheap Post Coaches every afternoon at one; arrive at the Greyhound Inn, Bath, the London Tavern, Thomas-street, and Swan, Bristol, early next morning. At reduced fares.——BOSTON new Royal Patent Mail to Louth, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——CAMBRIDGE new Royal Patent mail, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——CARLISLE Express, only one night on the road to Penrith and Whitehaven, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard all the way. Sets out in the morning, and performs the journey with the greatest facility. Passengers detained on the road, by business or pleasure, have the peculiar advantage of their seats being secured in the next Coach.—The only direct Coach to Carlisle.——CHELTENHAM new light fast Day Coach, every morning, through Oxford.——CHESTER light Coaches to Newport, every morning and afternoon.——COVENTRY Tally Ho! light fast Day Coach, every morning a quarter before seven.——COVENTRY Night Coach, every afternoon at half-past six o'clock.——DOVER and PARIS Patent Safety Coach, every morning, through Canterbury and Chatham.——DORCHESTER new light Day Coaches, in 14 hours only, at a quarter past five and seven in the morning.——EXETER Sovereign new light fast Coach, every morning at seven o'clock.——GLASGOW Longtown, Gretna-Green, and all parts of Scotland, a light four-inside Post Coach.——HARROWGATE and RIPON new light Post Coaches, every afternoon at two, and seven in the morning.——HERTFORD Coach through Waltham Cross.——HOLYHEAD new light fast Day and Night Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——HULL Express, a new light Post Coach, every morning; and also the Rockingham, in the afternoon at two.——KENDAL light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——KIDDERMINSTER, Stourbridge, and Birmingham light Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——LEEDS Rockingham, light Post Coach, sets out every afternoon at two; arrives at the Golden Lion inn, Leeds, next afternoon at three, in time for the Bradford, Halifax, Skipton, and Huddersfield Coaches. Driven through with four coachmen. Luggage and packages only 2d. per lb.—Notwithstanding the uncommon expedition of this coach, it is allowed to be the most agreeable and complete public conveyance on the North road, being unequalled by any other.——LIVERPOOL and STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES new light fast Day Coach, every morning at ½ past six, driven through with four coachmen only.——LIVERPOOL Umpire, new light fast Four Inside Coach, in 27 hours only, sets out daily at one, and arrives at Liverpool next afternoon.——LIVERPOOL Royal Express, new light Four Inside Coach, in 26 hours, and driven through with four coachmen only, (only one night on the road,) every afternoon; arrives at the Saracen's Head inn, Liverpool, next afternoon. The Royal Express performs its journey in less time than any other coach to Liverpool, and is driven through with less coachmen.——LINCOLN and NOTTINGHAM new light Four Inside Post Coach, every afternoon at two o'clock.——MANCHESTER and ALTRINGHAM new light very fast Day Coach, every morning to the Moseley Arms and Swan inn.——MANCHESTER to Congleton, light Four Inside Coaches.——MARLBOROUGH and SWINDON Four Inside Day Coach, through Maidenhead, and Reading. Driven through with one coachman only.——NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE and UNDER LINE light Coaches every morning and afternoon. Only one night on the road.——OXFORD new light Four Inside Day Coach every morning.——PLYMOUTH Sovereign, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——RAMSGATE Royal Telegraph, new superior fast Safe Coach to Margate, every morning at half-past seven.—In consequence of the decided preference given to the Telegraph Safe Coach, the Proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Kent road.——SHEFFIELD Express, and also the Rockingham, through Rotherham, new four-inside Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——SHREWSBURY, Wellington, and Shiffnall light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon, guarded.——SOUTHAMPTON Union to Lymington, new four-inside Coach, every morning, and arrives at the Coach and Horses and Vine inn, Southampton, by five. This is a most delightful conveyance to the Isle of Wight.——STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES, a new light very fast Coach, every afternoon. This is the only Coach direct to the Potteries.——Stamford light Post Coaches every morning and afternoon.——SUNDERLAND, STOCKTON and YARM light Post Coach every morning, to the George inn, Sunderland.——TOTTENHAM and EDMONTON Coaches, daily at eleven, half-past two, five, and eight o'clock.——WAKEFIELD four-inside Post Coaches every morning and afternoon.——WARWICK and LEAMINGTON Day and Night light fast Coaches, through Daventry and Stoney-Stratford.——WELLS, BRIDGEWATER, TAUNTON, FALMOUTH, and DEVONPORT Coaches, and to all parts of the West of England.——WEYMOUTH Magnet Coach, at a quarter past five o'clock in the morning. Driven through with only two coachmen.——WEYMOUTH Packets to Guernsey, Jersey, Cherbourg, St. Ma[illegible], &c. every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at two, from Weymouth.——WOLVERHAMPTON only Day Coach to Dudley, through Coventry, morning a quarter before seven, and every afternoon.——WORCESTER Aurora new light fast Day Coach, every morning, through Oxford, Woodstock, Enstone, Bourton, Bengeworth, Chipping Norton, Moreton in the Marsh, Hampton, Parva, Evesham, Broadway, and Pershore, arrives at Worcester early the same evening, from whence there are Coaches to Ludlow, Hereford, Tenbury, Kington, Leominster, Bromyard, and to all parts of South Wales.——YORK Express, to Scarborough and Edinburgh, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard throughout; sets out every morning, and arrives at York early next morning.

At reduced Fares to Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury.

☞ S. A. MOUNTAIN and Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcels, passengers' luggage, writings, plate, &c. of more than five pounds value, if lost, stolen, or damaged, unless entered as such, and the insurance paid accordingly.

ALBION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

The Premiums of Fire Insurances effected with this Company, of the three ordinary Classes, have, with certain exceptions, been reduced as follows:—

in the first Class,.........to 1s. 6d. per Cent.
In the second Class,.......to 2s. 6d. per Cent.
in the third Class,.........to 4s. 6d. par Cent.

Fire Policies, the renewals of which become due at Lady-Day will expire, unless renewed within fifteen days from that period.

The Company continues to undertake Insurances on Lives, on liberal Terms. No Charge is made on such Insurances, in the way of Admission Fine, or Entrance Money; and a large Commission is allowed to Solicitors, and others, by whom such Insurances are effected. WARNER PHIPPS, Sec.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—BRITISH, COLONIAL, and MARITIME LIFE ASSURANCES may be effected for any particular country, voyage, service, or residence, or generally, to include the common dangers of Sea and Climate.

For the present convenience of the assured, the premiums have been calculated as low as is consistent with security; and four-fifths of all excess, with its accumulations, revert to them at the periodical divisions.

The Institution has Referees in every part of the Kingdom and Colonies. A Medical Officer attends at two o'clock daily, in Cornhill—Forms of Proposals, Prospectuses, &c. may be obtained at either of the Establishments of the Company. HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

Eagle British and Colonial Life Assurance Offices,
Cornhill, and Regent-street.

SURREY, SUSSEX, AND SOUTHWARK FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.

This Company has been formed upon principles combining the most perfect security, with advantages equal to, if not greater than, those offered by any similar Institution.

The Fire and Life Departments are kept distinct, thus affording the same advantages as if the Assurances were effected at separate offices.

Persons Assured, either against loss by Fire or upon Lives, will periodically participate in the profits, without any liability on their part to contribute towards Losses. REDUCED RATES OF ASSURANCE.

The following Reductions have taken place on the Rates of good Risks in the undermentioned Classes:—

First Class......from......2s to 1s 6d per Cent.
Second, ditto..............3s to 2s 6d ditto.
Third ditto................5s to 4s 6d ditto.

But this Reduction will not apply to Assurances, where it would bring the premium to less than 5s.

The premiums on Life Assurances are lower than those generally required.

Officers in the Army and Navy are not charged with any additional premium, unless called into actual service.

No entrance money, or admission fees, are required, from persons effecting Life Assurances; nor is any charge made for Policies beyond the amount of the stamp.

A liberal Commission is allowed to Solicitors, and Army and Navy Agents, and others, on effecting Life Assurances.

March 25, 1826. G. W. WILSON, Secretary.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having submitted to you, my "best" Friends agreeably to my usual custom, the Scheme, at length, of the present Lottery, I feel it will be unnecessary for me to say more than express my grateful thanks for all past favours, and to assure you, I have been most anxious in this, My Farewell Contract, to retain and improve all the popular points of late Schemes, and I regret to state,

This is the very last Lottery but one that will ever be drawn in England.

I have the honour to be your devoted Servant,

4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross. T. BISH, Contractor.

In the present Scheme, every Number is sure of being a Prize, with

SIX GRAND CAPITALS OF TWENTY THOUSAND GUINEAS EACH,

&c. &c. forming an aggregate of £337,760! All in One Day, 3d of MAY.

Tickets and Shares are selling at BISH's, the Contractor's Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross, and by his Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom.

BISH's GREAT LUCK!—The tide of success continues to flow uninterruptedly to BISH's Offices—every drawing affords him the gratification of announcing that a very large portion of all the Prizes have been sold by him. In the Lottery just ended he shared and sold several Capitals, including Two PRIZES of £20,000 EACH, viz.—

7,340...............Class A, a Prize of.............£20,000!
19,004...............Class B, a Prize of.............£20,000!

In the previous Lottery, which was all drawn 6th December last,
BISH SOLD TWO OF £30,000!
And in the Lottery immediately preceding, drawn on the 18th October last,
BISH SOLD THREE OF £20,000!
And within the last Eleven Months,
BISH SOLD FIVE £30,000 and ELEVEN £20,000!

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority o this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremel clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisity to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post paid.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are particularly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street; and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Payne, 5, St. Martin's-court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, 1, and Yard, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Mr. Renard, 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of of these Pills in Paris.

Noble Freehold Residence, Cavendish-square.

MR. PHILLIPS most respectfully notifies, that on THURSDAY, the 13th April, at One, he shall SUBMIT by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, New Bond-street, A NOBLE and CAPACIOUS FREEHOLD HOUSE, with its Garden, and attached and detached Offices, cheerfully and eligibly situate on the East side of Cavendish-square, and late in the occupation of a NOBLEMAN.—The PREMISES are most substantially built, and judiciously arranged for, the accommodation and convenience of a large and respectable Family, comprising principal and secondary chambers, dining room library, and suite of drawing rooms, with a competent number of attached domestic offices, a garden in its rear, leading to a detached range of coach house and stabling, with distinct entrance thereto.—Part of the Purchase-money may remain on mortgage.—May be viewed between the hours of twelve and five, by tickets, to be had at Mr. Phillips's, 73, Bond-street, and at the Auction Mart, near the Bank, where printed particulars may be had at Mr. Druce and Son's, Billiter-square.

Lord Berwick's Pictures.

MR. PHILLIPS respectfully notifies, that on Friday, the 14th of April, and following Day, at One, he shall submit by Auction, without reserve, at his Great Rooms, New Bond-street, the reserved and remainint part of the distinguished and valuable Collection of PICTURES, of the Italian and Dutch Schools, the property of Lord Berwick, comprising, among others, the celebrated "Virgin and Child," by Murillo, the grand historical pictures of "The Continence of Scipio," by Rubens, "Christ healing the Blind," by N. Poussin, and others by Masters of equal rank and merit.

May be viewed four days preceding the Sale by Catalogues only, to be had at 1s. each, at Mr. Phillips's, 73, New Bond-street.

Eligible Residence, with Coach House and Stabling, Finsbury-square.

MR. PHILLIPS most respectfully notifies, that on TUESDAY, 18th April inst, at One o'clock, he shall submit by AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane (unless an acceptable offer is previously made), the improved LEASE of a particularly convenient and elegant RESIDENCE, offices and garden, and a detached coach house, and five-stall stabling, with yard in the rear, late the residence of M. B. Lonsada, Esq., airily and pleasantly situate, No. 43, Finsbury-square. The Premises are spacious, and most judiciously arranged for the accommodation of a respectable family; and contains ten principal and secondary chambers, and a dressing room; a suite of two lofty drawing rooms, an excellent dining parlour, library, dressing room, and every requisite domestic office, with a garden in the rear, leading to a detached coach-house, and standing for a cabriolet, and a five stall stable, with large and roomy cellarage under the same; the whole in excellent repair, and held for a term of years, at a ground rent of 42l. 4s.—May be viewed between Twelve and Four, every day, till the sale, by tickets, to be had at the Auction Mart, and 73, Bond-street. Printed particulars may be had at Messrs. Street, Millington, and Gilbert, Philpot-lane; at the Auction Mart; and at Mr. Phillips's, Bond-street.

DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a SPECIAL MEETING of the COMMITTEE, held at the Rectory-house, Bishopsgate, March 30, 1826,

The Lord Bishop of CHESTER in the Chair;

It was resolved, that the following Statement should be submitted to the Public:—

The Committee who have been intrusted with the distribution of the money subscribed for the relief of the distressed Silk Weavers in Spitalfields, have now the painful task of announcing to the public, that, while the funds placed at their disposal are very nearly exhausted, the distress which they were intended to relieve remains undiminished in extent and severity; in point of fact it may be said to have increased; for the relief which the Committee have been able to allow to persons with families has been so small as barely to supply them, and that but scantily, with the necessaries of life, leaving no provision for the payment of rent or of debts contracted under the pressure of distress before the commencement of this subscription. About 700 persons who have received relief have now obtained a small portion of work; but their places have been more than supplied by those who were at work, and are now wholly out of employ. The Committee have now been sitting every day (Sundays excepted) since the 31st of January, in the Vestry Room at Spitalfields church, distributing relief; and nearly 16,000 persons have been supported during the whole of that time, and are still supported, entirely upon the scanty pittance which they have received from this source. The balance now remaining in the Treasurer's hands does not amount to the sum required for one week's distribution.

Under these circumstances, the Committee feel it their duty to make an earnest appeal to the benevolence of those whom Providence has blessed with the means of mitigating the distresses of their fellow creatures; and persuade themselves that the foregoing simple and unexaggerated statement will produce such an addition to their funds as may prevent the sudden drying up of those sources to which so many thousand poor persons have to look for the means of existence.

Amount of subscriptions received............... £13,630 10s.
Amount expended.................................. £12,100 0s.

(Signed) C. J. CHESTER, Chairman.
WM. HALE, Treasurer.

APRIL 1.—The Committee have to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt, by the Lord Bishop of Chester, of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, being the Second Contribution of his Most Gracious Majesty.

Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Wm. Hale, esq., Wood-street, Spitalfields, Treasurer; and by all the Bankers.

KOLNISCHE'S WASSER OU, EAU DE COLOGNE, de Raphael François Marie Farina. The only true importation to be had of J. C. HOSE, late KINNARD, 309, High Holborn. Wholesale and Retail.

MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA SAUCE.

C. HODGSON, original Inventor and Sole Proprietor, is induced to caution his Friends and the Public against several spurious Sauces, offered for Sale, under the title of "MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA."

C. H. will feel obliged if each Purchaser of the above delicious Sauce, will please to observe the Label; which should be signed, " C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed and impressed, " HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.

C. H. also begs to acquaint those who have not yet made trial of this much approved Sauce, that the flavor will be found quite different, and far superior to any yet offered, for all kinds of Curries, Steaks, Stews, Chops, Hashes, Game, Grills, Broiled and Wild Fowl, Cold Meat, and for enriching Gravies, &c. and feels assured, that when tasted, it will fully justify what he has above stated. To Merchants and East and West India Captains, it is strongly recommended being warranted to retain its full flavor in any climate.

To be had at the Manufactory, No. 68, Long Lane, Borough; the Piazza Coffee House, Covent Garden; the Queen's Head Tavern, Holborn; and at any of the principal Oilmen and Grocers, in Town and Country.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.---JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:---Some are in appearance at first sight " Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, " Burgis's," and many more without address.---JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfacfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Santerne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters, post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN's BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of " No. 30," and " STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN's BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN's BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

BIRTHS.

At Paris, the lady of J. A. Wilson, M.D. of a son.—At Sunning-hill, the lady of D. Campbell, Esq. of a daughter, still-born.—On the 27th inst. at her house in Portland-place, Princess Polignac, of a son.—At Bedford-hill, Surrey, the lady of H. J. Rucker, Esq. of a daughter.—The lady of Captain Evans, of Upper Clapton, of a daughter.—At Blackheath, the lady of Wm. Barr, Esq. of a son.—At Burr, the lady of Major J. M. Hutchinson, of a daughter.—Mrs. P. Goode, of Howland-street, of a son.—At Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Floyd, bart. of a son.—At Winchester, the lady of the Rev. G. T. Pretyman, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

G. Dillon, Esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of E. Collinson, Esq. of Saville-place.—J. Hammond, Esq. to Jane Penrose, eldest daughter of W. Le Breton, Esq.—O. T. J. Stockten, Esq. of Walham-green, to Miss Wallace, of Dorset-street.—At Clapham, Mr. H. Rutt, of Hackney, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. G. Levitt, Esq. of Lymington, Hants.—At Bushey, T.W. Willett, Esq. to Anne Maria Green.

DIED.

At Clapton, Middlesex, J. Echalaz, Esq.—In her 49th year, Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Buckland, rector of St. George's, Southwark.—In Torrington-square, Martha, wife of Mr. J. Hughes, aged 73.—At Rome, in the 23d year of his age, E. Harkness, Esq. of the city of Dublin.—At Ramsgate, Lieutenant Reay, of the Royal Navy.—At Liverpool, B. Buxton, Esq. late of Tothill-street, Westminster.—At Netherton-hall, Sir J. W. Prideaux, bart.—At Brighton, T. Lermitte, Esq. aged 78.—At his brother's house, Wood-street, Cheapside, Mr. H. Parker, lately from St. Petersburgh.—At Saffron-Walden, Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. J. Hancock, of London.—At Brixton-hill, Mary, the wife of Mr. W. Spare, aged 59.—Mrs. Mary Pearkes, Dorset-street, Portman-square.—At his house in Harpur-street, Mr. J. Simpson, in his 64th year.—The son of the late J. Curt, Franklin's-row, Chelsea, four years of age.—At Tillingbourn, near Dorking, Colonel Delancey Barclay, C.B. Grenadier Guards, and Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty.—At Bath, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Rich, widow of J. B. Rich, Esq. formerly of Gray's-inn, London.—At Windsor, J. Ramsbottom, Esq. in his 82d year.—At Calcutta, on his return from the Burmese expedition, Lieutenant J. R. Greene, of the Bengal Artillery.—At Averam-hall, in her 53d year, Ann, wife of the Rev. R. Chaplin.

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THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 52. SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1826. Price 7d.

KING'S THEATRE.—Tuesday evening next will be performed Zingarelli's Opera seria, in 2 Acts, entitled ROMEO E GIULIETTA. The characters by Madame Pasta, (her 4th appearance this season,) Madame Caradori, Madame Angeli (her 2d appearance in this country,) Signor Desti, and Signor Porto. After the Opera, the Divertisement of Le BAL CHAMPETRE. After which will be presented the new mythological Ballet, composed by Mr. J. H. D'Egville, entitled LA NAISSANCE DE VENUS.—Applications for boxes and tickets to be made at Mr. Ebers's, 27, Old Bond-street. Tuesday, Aladdin: with A Rowland for an Oliver—Wednesday, Virginius; and Der Freischutz—Thursday, Aladdin; with the Liar. Young Wilding, Mr. Elliston.—Friday, Aladdin.—Saturday, Aladdin; after which, (1st time at this Theatre) the Opera of Clari. Clari, Miss Foote.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, Virginius. Virginius, Mr. Macready; Virginia, Miss Foote, And Der Freischutz.—On Tuesday, Aladdin; with a Roland for an Oliver. Sir Mark Chase, Mr. Dowton; Maria Darlington, Miss Foote.—On Wednesday, Cymbeline. Posthumus, Mr. Macready; Imogen, Miss Foote. With Matrimony. Delaval, Mr. Macready; Clara, Miss Foote. And the Highland Reel. Shelty, Mr. Harley; Moggy M'Gilpin, Miss Foote.—On Thursday, Shakspeare's First Part of Henry the Fourth. Hotspur, Mr. Macready; Falstaff, Mr. Elliston. After which, the Marriage of Figaro. Susauna, Miss Stephens.—On Friday, Othello.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, Mrs. Wiggins; with Paul Pry, and No Song no Supper.—On Tuesday, Intrigue; with Paul Pry, and the farce of Youth, Love, and Folly.—On Wednesday, Match-making; with Paul Pry, and Mrs. Wiggins.—On Thursday, Mrs. Wiggins; with Paul Pry, and the Sleep Walker.—On Friday, Mrs. Wiggins; with Paul Pry, and the Village Lawyer.—On Saturday, being Whitsun-Eve, there will be no performance.—On Monday, (the 15th,) Gay Deceivers; with Paul Pry, and the Melo-drama of Tekeli.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE Mr. MATHEWS AT HOME, Tomorrow, Monday May 8, Thursday, 12th, and Saturday May, 14th, with an entirely new Entertainment, founded on his observations on Character, Manners and Peculiarities, entitled Mr. Mathews' Invitations. Part III.—A Monopolylogue, to be called the City Barge! Seven Characters by Mr. Mathews.—Doors open at Half-past Seven, the Performance begins at Eight precisely.—CAUTION.—Mr. Mathews' Entertainment is not printed, and all the books offered for sale are gross impositions on the public.

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—Mr. YATES' Entertainment being received with increased success, he will repeat it on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, consisting of Sketches from Life, Manners, and Peculiarities, entitled Yates' Reminiscences, or Etchings of Life and Character. To conclude with a Monopolylogue, entitled Mr. Chairman. In which Mr. Yates will sustain Eight different Characters. Boxes, 4s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s.—Doors open at 7, begin punctually at half-past 7. Half-price at 9.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. Monday next, and during the week. The Entertainments to commence at a quarter past Six, with the new Grand Spectacle of the Burmese War; or, Our Victories in the East. Equestrianism and Scenes in the Circle. Mr. Ducrow will repeat his eccentric and curious piece of performance, in which he respresents, without quitting his horse, six different characters, called the Carnival of Venice, or a Masquerade upon a horse in full gallop. Previous to which, first time this Season, the splendid pageant of the Knights of Palestine. The whole to conclude with a new burletta, called a Soldier's Honour, and a Woman's Love.—Box Office open daily from 11 till 4

MR. BRAHAM'S NIGHT.—Theatre-Royal Covent Garden. On Thursday, 18th May, the Opera of the Slave, composed by H. R. Bishop, Esq. Captain Malcolm, Mr. Braham, first time; Zelinda, Miss Paton, first time; and Stella, Madame Vestris, first time. Apollo's Festival, and other Entertainments. Vocal pieces as follow:—

Glee, Blow Gentle Gales; Kelvin Grove, Mr. Braham; I've been roaming, Madam Vestris; Pretty Mocking Bird, Miss Paton; Trio and Chorus, If in this dread hour, Miss Paton, Mr. Durusett, and Mr. Braham; The march of a Soldier, Madame Vestris; Duett, When thy bosom, Miss Paton and Mr. Braham; Wellington, by Mr. Durusett; The World's Seven Wonders, Mr. Keely; A man's a man for a' that, Mr. Braham; We're a' noddin, Madame Vestris; Blue Bonnets, Mr. Braham; Sons of Freedom, Miss Paton; Death of Nelson, Mr. Braham; Cherry Ripe, Madame Vestris; All's Well, Madame Vestris and Mr. Braham. Finale, Freedom's Isle.

In Apollo's Festival.—By the gaily circling glass, Mr. Braham; When shall we three meet again, Mr. Braham, Mr. Durusett, and Mr. Isaacs. Song, Mr. Isaacs, The Sapling Oak. Glee, first time, (comic) The Three Crows. Duetts, Ally Croker and Goosy Goosy Gander, Madame Vestris and Mr. Braham. Smile again my homie lassie, Mr. C. Bland. An Irish Comic Love Song, called Cupid's Hobby Horse, Mr. Braham; the poetry by Lady Clarke. Glee, Mr, Speaker, tho' 'tis late. Mr. Moscheles has, in the kindest manner, offered his services, and will play his last celebrated composition, entitled, the Recollections of Ireland. Mr. Parry will play on the double flageolet; and the Baron Carl Maria Von Weber will direct his far famed Overture of the Ruler of the Spirits. To conclude with other entertainments. Tickets and places for the boxes to be had of Mr. Braham, 69, Baker-street, and at the Box-office, Hart-street, Covent Garden.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

MR. C. KEMBLE most respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that his Benefit is fixed for Wednesday next, the 10th instant. The Entertainment will consist of a CONCERT, to be conducted by C. M. V. Weber, in which the Vocal strength of the Theatre will be engaged. After which, the Comedy of The Bold Stroke for a Wife. To conclude with Giovanni in London, or the Libertine Reclaimed.—Tickets to be had of Mr. C. Kemble, 8, Craven Hill, Bayswater, and at the Box-office.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

MR. MACREADY begs leave respectfully to acquaint his Friends, and the Public, that TUESDAY, MAY 16, is fixed for his BENEFIT, on which occasion, and positively for that night only, Mr. Young has, in the most obliging and disinterested manner, promised the aid of his valuable co-operation in Shakspeare's Tragedy of Othello; Othello, Mr. Macready; Iago, Mr. Young; his first and only appearance; with other entertainments.—Tickets and places to be had of Mr. Spring, Box Office, Rotunda.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, is now OPEN from Eight o'clock in the Morning until Dusk.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s. T. C. HOFLAND, Secretary.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—Two New Views are now Exhibiting, viz. the Interior of ROSSLYN CHAPEL, painted by Monsieur Daguerre; and a View of the City of ROUEN, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Monsieur Bouton, with various effects of Light and Shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectator—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'Clock. ☞ The dimensions of each Picture is 70 feet by 50.

MR. J. B. CRAMER has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that he intends giving a Morning Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the Argyll Rooms, on Tuesday, May the 16th, particulars of which will be published in a few days.—Tickets Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Cramer, 201, Regent-street, and at the principal Music Shops.—N. B. Parties of six or upwards may be accommodated with Boxes, on an application to Mr. Cramer.—To begin at Half-past One o'Clock.

GRAND CAMBRIAN CONCERT—Mr. PARRY respectfully announces that his CONCERT of NATIONAL MUSIC will take place, under Royal and Illustrious Patronage, on Wednesday Morning, May the 24th, at the Freemasons' Hall, when Performers of the first eminence will lend their valuable aid to give due effect to the strains of olden days.—Pennillion Singing, with Welch Harps, after the manner of the Ancient Britons, will be introduced, and the Medals of the Royal Cambrian Institution will be presented, commencing at Twelve o'Clock.

Presidents of the Day, Lord Visc. CLIVE and the Hon. G. R. TREVOR, M.P.

Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at all the principal Music Shops; and of Mr. Parry, 26, Oxford-street, opposite Soho-square.

MR. MORI'S GRAND CONCERT at the Argyll Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 2.—Vocal Performers:—Madame Pasta, Miss Stephens, Miss Paton, Madame Vestris, and Madame Cornega. Signor de Begnis, Signor Curioni, Mr. Begrez, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. Phillips.—Instrumental Performers—Mr. Moscheles, who will perform a grand Fantasia on the Pianoforte, Mr. Furstenau, an Air, with variations on the Flute, Messrs. Puzzi; Nicholson, Cramer, Lindley, and Spagnoletti. Leader, Mr. Mori. Conductnr, Sir G. Smart. The names of several celebrated performers will be announced as soon as the arrangements are concluded. The Band will be on the usual grand scale. Tickets 10s. 6d. each, to be had at all the principal Music Shops; and at Mr. Mori's, 24, Edward-street, Manchester-square, where applications for Boxes will be attended to.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.—MR. SPAGNOLETTI most respectfully begs leave to acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that in consequence of Madame Bonini's Benefit at the Opera House being fixed for Thursday, the 11th instant, he is under the very painful necessity of postponing his CONCERT from that day, to FRIDAY, the 12th instant, when it will positively take place.—Vocal performers, Madame Pasta, Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Cornega, Miss Love, Madame Vigo, and Miss Paton, Signor Curioni, Signors Begrez, De Begnis, Pellegrini, and Mr. Sapio. Instrumental Performers, Madame Szymanowska, first pianist to her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias. Messrs F. Cramer, Mori, Lindley, Dragonetti, Puzzi, and Kiesewetter. Harp, Mr. Challoner, jun., his first appearance in public. Leader, Mr. Spagnoletti. Conductor, Sir George Smart. Tickets dated the 11th, will be admitted.—The Concert will commence at eight o'clock precisely.—Tickets 10s. 6d. each. To be had of Mr. Spagnoletti, No. 17, Arundel-street, Coventry-street; at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; and the principal Music-shops.

ARGYLL ROOMS.—Mr. C. TAYLOR most respectfully acquaints the nobility, gentry, and his friends, that his BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms, on Wednesday, May 17. The following eminent performers have most kindly promised their assistance. Principal vocal performers—Madame Pasta, Miss Stephens and Miss Paton, Miss Love, and Madame Vestris, Madame Caste li and Madame Cornega.—Mr. Braham and Mr. Phillips, Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Sapio, Mr. Welsh, Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Terrail, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Horncastle, M. Goulden, Mr. C. Taylor, and Mr. Bellamy, Signors Curioni, Torri, Sola and De Begnis.—Leader of the band, Signor Spagnoletti.—Conductor, Mr. Bishop.—A concerto on the flute, by Mr. Nicholson.—A solo on the violin, by Mr. Kiesewetter.—A fantasia on the horn, by Signor Puzzi.—A fantasia on the harp, by Mr. Holst. The celebrated Master Sigismond Thalberg, from Geneva, fourteen years of age, will perform a fantasia on the grand pianoforte.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. C. Taylor, No. 5, York-street, Covent-garden.

"ALADDIN;" The admired Ballads, "Are you angry, Mother! Sung by Miss Stephens, and "The Sun is o'er the Mountain?" Sung by Miss Johnson with such marked applause, in the Romantic Opera of "Aladdin," and composed by Henry R. Bishop, are published, and the rest of the music will shortly appear. Goulding and D'Almaine, 20, Soho-square.

☞ The Opera of Aladdin, written by George Soane, A. B., is published.

OBERON.—The Music of the second Act of this celebrated Opera, now performing with enthusiastic applause at the Theatre Royal Covent-garden, composed by Carl Maria Von Weber, just published at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street; where is published the popular song, "I've been roaming," sung by Madame Vestris, with unbounded applause, composed by C. E. Horn, 2s.; also, "The Merry Gypsies," an admired Glee, composed by T. Welsh, 2s. 6d. Dr. Crotch's new treatise on Thorough Bass, or the art of playing from figures, will be published in a few days.

NEW SACRED MUSIC.—UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

JUST Published, by H. FALKNER, at the Opera Music Warehouse, 3, Old Bond-street, an entire new work of Sacred Music, consisting of Church Services and Anthems, in full score, with a separate accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte, composed, and by permission, most humbly inscribed to his Majesty, by C. W. Hempel, Organist of St. Mary's, Truro, price £1.—H. F. has also just published a Second Edition of the celebrated Morning and Evening Service, with Psalms, &c. by the above Author, dedicated to the Bishop of Lincoln, 15s.

"COME, buy my ripe cherries," cavatina, sung by Madame Vestris, price 2s., composed by James Lambley. "Why does Rosa's bosom tremble," sung by Mr. Sinclair, price 2s., composed by ditto, "To you, dear maid," founded on an original Venetian air, which for elegance and simplicity has been justly considered of equal beauty with the well-known air "Sweet Homo," arranged for the piano-forte by ditto, 1s. 6d. "Love breathes in every plant and flower," composed by ditto, price 1s. 6d. "Light of my soul, my Azza's dead," song, composed by ditto, price 2s. "Oh, lov'd guitar," canzonet, words by Fidelia, composed by F. Duvernay, 2s. "Cherry Bounce," cavatina, by an eminent professor, price 2s.

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ELECTION OF WILLIAM WARD, ESQ.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Friends of Mr. WM. WARD will take place at the City of London Tavern, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, to determine upon the measures best calculated to secure the return of that Gentleman to Parliament as one of the Representatives for the City of London at the approaching election.—The chair to be taken at Two o'Clock precisely.

CHARLES PRICE, Chairman of the Committee.

Committee Room, City of London Tavern, 4th May, 1826.

AT a numerous and highly-respectable MEETING of the LIVERY, held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, the 3d of May, 1826.

Sir RICHARD CARR GLYN, Bart. and Alderman, in the Chair;

It was moved by Alderman Lucas, and seconded by T. A. Curtis, Esq. and carried unanimously,

1. That this Meeting, deeply impressed with the indispensable necessity of the Commercial, Trading, Shipping, and Manufacturing Interests, of the City of London, being effectively represented in Parliament, are of opinion, that Mr. Alderman Thompson is, in every respect, qualified to be one of the Representatives for this City in Parliament.

It was moved by Mathias Attwood, Esq. M.P. and seconded by Ald. Scholey, and carried unanimously,

2. That this Meeting pledges itself, collectively and individually, to promote the return of Mr. Alderman Thompson, as one of the Representatives of the City of London in Parliament at the approaching General Election, and invites the friends of the Worthy Alderman, who have not yet enrolled themselves upon the Committee for conducting his Election, to register their names in the Committee-room.

Sir Ricard Carr Glyn having vacated the Chair, it was taken by Mr. Alderman Lucas; when

It was moved by John William Buckle, Esq., and seconded by John Blades, Esq. and carried unanimously,

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. and Alderman, for the favour of his attendance this day, and for his able and judicious conduct in the Chair.

N.B. All communications calculated to promote the Election of Mr. Alderman Thompson, will be thankfully received by John Hall, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

NOTICE.—All persons having any Claims on the late JAMES GIBLETT, of Hartley Row, near Hartfordbridge, Hants, Esq deceased, are requested to deliver the particulars thereof at his late residence in Hartley Row, aforesaid—3rd May, 1826.

FOR SALE, some extraordinary Fine OLD SHERRY, well worthy the attention of an Invalid or Connoisseur. Also some TINTA MADEIRA, Twenty-three Years in the Bottle. Apply at No 7, Blenheim-street, New Bond-street.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 2.

The Earl of MALMESBURY observed, that the Corn Laws had no more to do with the distress than the changes of the moon; but objecting particularly to the second part of the proposition, he gave notice of a motion for Monday, that although it may be expedient to admit into the market the foreign corn now under bond, the House cannot accede to any further alteration in the Corn Laws without inquiry.

Some Peers spoke briefly on the subject, and the question remains to be fully debated on Monday, for which day the House was ordered to be summoned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 1.

Mr. CANNING gave notice that he should, this day, move for leave to bring in a bill similar to that of last session, for allowing the corn at present in bond to come into the market..

Mr. TIERNEY expressed his satisfaction at the notice.

Mr. PHILIPS was of opinion that the corn laws in general ought to be discussed—a discussion which Mr. Canning distinctly and pointedly declared to be quite unfit for the present state of the country.

Mr. ELLICE thought a specific sum ought to be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers, and asked if such were the intentions of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. CANNING replied, that it was not the intention of Government to enter into the discussion of any other measure except that of which he had given notice.

Mr. T. WILSON was of opinion, that no subscription would avail unless something was advanced by Government.

The CHANCELLON of the EXCHEQUER and Mr. PEEL deprecated such proposals, as calculated to damp the charitable zeal of the public.

After a few words from Sir JOHN WROTTESLEY, the subject dropped.

Tuesday, May 2.

THE CORN TRADE.

On Mr. Secretary CANNING's moving the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the Act of Geo. III. relative to the corn trade,

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE said, he rose with great pain to give any interruption to the motion of the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning), and with a strong feeling of the responsibility under which any Member must labour who should put himself forward to interrupt what was commonly called and received as a measure of relief to those classes whose sufferings every one must, and which he, for one, did most deeply deplore. Although Lord Milton was of the class called the lauded interest, he was so large a proprietor that it was a matter of little interest to him what was the price of agricultural produce in this country. But that was not the case with the great body, and in their names it was that he objected to this measure, and proposed to show, and he had no doubt he should be followed by others, who would show the improper nature of this measure as one of relief; if he understood the measure, it went to the point of letting the bonded corn out of bond at a duty of 12s. That was the proposition to be submitted in the first place, and to that proposition he had not so great an objection as to the other, which involved the whole principle of the corn laws. If he was incorrect in that assumption, he should only waste the time of the House by going into any further argument. He could not conceive how a proposition of this description could he brought forward without discussing the whole subject of the corn laws. If he were to concur in the proposition of the Right Honourable Gentleman, he should admit at once that the high price of corn was the cause of the present distress. He hoped, therefore, that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not press his measure. He would also press upon his attention, that there was another mode of relieving this distress, and that was, by voting a sum of money for the purpose. If the manufacturer could go on paying the labourer his wages, there would be an end of the distress. If the agricultural interest was destroyed, the manufacturing interest would be destroyed. The domestic trade of the country was three-fifths of the whole; and as this was our best and surest market, so it was of the utmost importance to preserve this part of it. He hoped, before the House gave way to the motion of the Right Honourable Gentleman, that it would be quite certain that it was proceeding on solid grounds. He should, therefore, move an amendment—"That a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the distress in the manufacturing districts."

Mr. BENETT seconded the amendment.

Upon the SPEAKER's moving the question,

Mr. CANNING said, that, in simply making his motion without prefacing it by any observation, he had been actuated by no want of respect for the opinions of those who differed from him; but he had thought, and he thought so still, that whatever discussion was to arise would have been most conveniently taken in the committee; as some Hon. Gentlemen, however, were of a different way of thinking, he could have no hesitation in adopting whatever course seemed to them most desirable, and would therefore, at once, trouble the House with the very few words which he had to offer upon the question. And, first, he begged to assure the Hon. Member for Wiltshire, that no man could think more unworthily of Government than Ministers, and he, for one, would be inclined to think of themselves, if there was any foundation for the charge, that they were now attempting, by a side wind, to alter the established system of the corn laws. Whenever that subject might be brought forward, gentlemen would do him the justice to recollect, that he had hitherto had no discussion upon it. The Right Hon Gentleman sat down by repeating to the House his assurance, that ministers, in asking this discretion from the House, asked that which, but for the peculiar exigency of present circumstances, their greatest comfort would be the failing to obtain.

Mr. BANKES thought that the measures of Ministers ought to have been taken much earlier; he thought too, that there could be nothing in their policy which might not be more fully explained than it had been so far.

Mr. WHITMORE could not, as some gentlemen seemed to do, consider the present measure as unconnected with the general question of the corn laws, which he so lately had brought forward to the notice of the House, and however he might have succeeded in making himself intelligible to those who heard him on that occasion, he was fearful that his views and opinions had not gone forth to the country in as clear a way as he could have wished. He stated then, and repeated now, that the time was arrived when the subject of the corn laws should engage the most serious attention of the House. Government, however, had thought otherwise, and the further agitation of that great question was accordingly deferred. Under the present afflicting circumstances, he was of opinion that the measure proposed by his Majesty's Government would have the best effect: and, looking at the existing distress, he was persuaded, that if Parliament dissolved without alleviating that distress as far as might be practicable, consequences the most disastrous would have followed.

Mr. CALCRAFT thought that no measure was more likely than the present to create disunion between the agricultural and manufacturing interests. It would be better for his Majesty's ministers to obtain regularly the opinion of parliament as to what should be done with the corn laws, and there would be no discontent whatever, whether the decision were one way or the other. Taking off the restriction on foreign corn would have no effect in relieving the distress of the manufacturing districts, (hear); neither could individual subscriptions do it. He hoped that ministers would not persevere in the second proposition, and that a vote would pass for the relief of the distressed manufacturers.

Sir J. NEWPORT said that he would vote for the committee on the express condition that it be an instruction to it, that after first considering the question as to letting the bonded corn into consumption, it should afterwards take into consideration the general question of the corn laws, in order to see how far the second measure proposed would be proper, under present circumstances.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought it was matter of just complaint against ministers, that they had a few days ago refused to interfere in any way with the corn laws, during the present year, and now they came down and proposed a direct interference, as a necessary means of relief to the country.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that after the long discussion to which the motion before the House had given rise, he was still of the opinion he had before entertained—that the present was neither a fit nor a convenient season for going into a consideration of the Corn Laws. It seemed, that since yesterday new lights had been let in on this question. Whether they arose in that House, or were inoculated from another quarter, he would not say; hut they appeared to have impressed some Hon. Members with the notion, that Government intended to proclaim to the country, that the present distress arose from the operation of the Corn Laws. Without any disrespect to those who held this opinion, he must say, that it was almost absurd to suppose Ministers could come to that House with such a proposition. He would now say, as he had always said, that those laws were not the cause of that distress, and he would be able to satisfy the House that the relief proposed was not proposed on any such assumption. The measure was intended to afford a certain relief, and to allay the irritation which prevailed on this subject in many of the distressed districts. But a few facts would be better than general reasoning on this point, and therefore he would call the attention of the House to what was the state of the country at the corresponding period of the last year. At that period, when the most active employment prevailed in the cotton trade—when every exertion was made to extend it—when the whole world was ransacked for materials for building new factories—when credit was very high, and the whole of the manufacturers were in full work; during all that period of prosperity in the trade, corn was at some 6s. or 7s. higher per quarter than it was at present. With such facts before him he would ask, could it be for a moment supposed that any reasonable man would come forward with a wish to spread such a declaration as that the Corn Laws were the cause of the distress? When he said that corn was higher last year than at present, he meant that it was nominally so; but considering the difference in the price of other commodities at present, and the difference in the price of labour now, from what it was then, the present price was not much lower in reality. He had said, he thought, enough to show that the price of corn was not the cause of the present distress. He would now advert to another part of the argument. It was said that a want of credit was a cause; hut if so, he would ask how that could be remedied, unless an increased demand could be created? That could not be until prices looked up. It was true, that a want of demand caused a want of employment; but at present all were not out of employment. Many were still at work, but on reduced wages. Now, if the legislature could, by the proposed measure, so reduce the price of corn, or at least prevent its rising beyond its present price, as to enable the manufacturers to eke out the time until a more brisk demand arose, it would accomplish no inconsiderable good. Let it be borne in mind, that without the measure now proposed, corn (if the ports were not opened before the 15th of this month—of which there was not a possible chance), might rise, not merely to 80s. but to 180s. and still the ports could not, by law, be opened before the first week after the 15th of August, unless Parliament were in the interim called together. Were they then, to enact until that period! Would it be a proper time to enter into a discussion of the whole subject of the Corn Laws when famine stalked the land?—Could a temperate discussion of the subject be hoped for under such circumstances? It was, therefore, better to provide in time, and not to depend on such contingencies. Let not gentlemen, then, run away with the impression, that by the adoption of this measure, the ports must necessarily be opened. They would remain shut, unless such circumstances occurred as would render their opening an object of paramount necessity. There was another difficulty, which he begged leave to suggest to the Hon. Baronet. The Hon. Baronet had said, that upon former occasions Ministers had acted upon their own discretion, and had then come down to Parliament to obtain an indemnity. But the Hon. Baronet, when he made use of that observation, ought to have recollected that the prohibition of foreign corn in the first instance, and then its importation at a fixed duty in the second, were the inventions of modern times. He asked the Hon. Baronet whether the Crown could of itself impose a duty of 17s. upon foreign corn! The duty, the Hon. Baronet ought to know, was contingent on the price in the home market, was fixed in its amount, and was besides imposed by Parliament; and therefore when the Hon. Baronet said, "let Ministers act upon their own discretion, he had merely to reply that the only discretion, indeed, the only power which ministers had left to them to act on, was the opening of the ports at once, free from all duty whatsoever.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS contended that the country was reduced to that desperate condition which called for the most grave and immediate attention of the House.

Mr. E. WODEHOUSE said a few words, inculpatory of Mr. Jacob's report on the foreign corn trade.

The gallery was then cleared for a division.

The numbers were—

For the amendment, 82—Against it, 214.—Majority, 132.

The original motion was then agreed to without a division.

On re-entering the gallery, we found the House in a committee, and

Sir J. SEBRIGHT declaring that he would oppose the second resolution, because he considered that it involved the whole question of the corn laws.—(Hear.)

Lord MILTON moved, as an amendment, "that the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

The House divided on the amendment, and the numbers were—

For the amendment, 109—Against it, 60.—Majority, 49.

The other orders of the day were gone through, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 4.

The Scotch peerage restoration bill was read a third time and passed.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr. HUME said, that in presenting himself to the House, to state a question, which formerly had been submitted to it by persons whose talents and eloquence had induced Parliament to give them its utmost attention, he had to crave as much indulgence as the House could possibly grant to him, whilst he brought under its consideration a statement which was of the utmost importance at the present moment, and which he had given notice that he should make more than two months ago. The motion, of which he had then given notice, had been introduced by those able and eloquent persons, with a view of interfering with the policy of ministers and of removing them, if possible, from the offices they held. He had no such intention in his motion, which he had denominated a motion on the state of the nation, because it was out of his power to apply any other words to it. Ministers had acted in a spirit with which he was much pleased, and though they had not gone as far as he could have wished, and as he thought the interests of the country required, in reducing the public expenditure, still they had acted creditably enough upon the whole; and he had therefore supported them upon every motion which they had introduced this session, save those which referred to the public expenditure. (A laugh.) He had looked at the condition of the country in a very different light from that in which ministers and their friends had been accustomed to contemplate it; and he regretted to find that attempts had been made from time to time to induce the country to believe that the present degree of taxation, which was much greater than it had ever endured before, or than any country ought to endure, was not more than commensurate to the expenses which it must inevitably and of necessity incur. He regretted sincerely that any attempts had been made to impress such an opinion upon the country, and he should now endeavour, as far as in him lay, to remove that ill-founded and unfortunate delusion. By the courtesy of the Treasury, he had been enabled in order to render himself intelligible, to place in the shape of printed resolutions, certain propositions which he intended to enforce that night in the course of his speech. Those resolutions were at present in the Vote-office, and were of such a nature that any gentleman by looking at them would understand without much difficulty all his propositions, except those which related to the sinking fund. The resolutions which related to that fund would require the undivided attention of the House, and he would therefore discuss them singly at a future period, in order not to embarrass with unnecessary matter the discussion of the present night. He should endeavour to show, that the present system of the sinking fund inflicted upon the country a degree of taxation which no country ought to suffer, and that it enforced a system of unequal laws, which rendered the attainment of universal prosperity utterly impracticable.

After entering very fully into the discussion, the Honourable Member concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to take into immediate consideration the present state of the nation; and to direct an immediate inquiry into the causes that have produced such wide-spreading distress; and also that he will be pleased to direct such measures to be adopted as will terminate, as speedily as possible, the existing embarrassments."

The motion having been seconded,

The CHANCELLON of the EXCHEQUER rose.—It was not, he said, until 11 o'clock that morning, that he was put in possession of the series of resolutions to which the Hon. Gentleman had just called the attention of the House; and when he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) stated, that those resolutions were no less than 47 in number, and occupied 26 printed pages, embracing the intricate question of the finance of the country in all its minute details, the funded debt, the unfunded debt, the sinking-fund, the general state of the revenue,—divided as it was into a great variety of branches, to many of which these resolutions referred;—when he stated, that the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman comprised almost every topic that could be introduced into a discussion on the great interests of the country, he thought the House would not be surprised when he said, that it was absolutely beyond the mental and physical powers of any man to deliver his opinions at so very short a notice on the complicated, extensive, and important subjects which the Hon. Gentleman had submitted to the House. (Hear.) He must, therefore, take the liberty of asking pardon of the House, if, on the far greater part of what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, he found it impossible for him to enter into any satisfactory, or even intelligible statement. He certainly had no conception, when he that morning received the Hon. Gentleman's long series of resolutions, that the Hon. Gentleman's motion would have been that which he had thought proper to propose (hear)—namely, an address to the Crown, praying his Majesty to take into consideration the various embarrassments of the present period, and to adopt measures for their relief, the principal of which measures appeared to be the reduction of taxation. (Hear.) This seemed to him to be the most extraordinary result from the propositions which the Hon. Gentleman had stated, that could be conceived—and one to which, he thought, the House could not accede, if they meant to act on the resolutions which the Honourable Gentleman had read in the course of his speech. (Hear.) When, however, he received those resolutions, he felt that, formidable as they might be in extent, it was his duty to make himself acquainted with the points to which they adverted, and to examine how far it would be in his power either to admit or to deny their accuracy. In the very first resolution, he found that the Honourable Gentleman charged him with making false statements to the House. This was done he knew in indirect terms; but of what consequence was that, if, in substance, the resolution went to inculpate him? The substance of the resolution did, in effect, charge him with having, either from gross ignorance, or wilful delusion, or fraudulent design, stated to the House that which was not consistent with the fact. Now he would take the liberty to deny that assertion, and farther, he would take the liberty to say that there was, in that very accusatory resolution, a statement of the kind which the Hon. Gentleman had imputed to him. (Hear.) He would presently point out what that statement was. But he must in the first instance observe, that it was a most unprecedented thing to charge a member of that house with a deliberate falsehood, the accusation being founded, not on an accurate knowledge of what that gentleman said at the time referred to, but on some unauthorised report of his speech. (Hear, hear.) In the Hon. Gentleman's first resolution he had referred to what was stated to have been said by him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) on the 3d of March, 1823. Now he must observe, that he was not answerable for what had been published as his speech; he had never noticed it, and, he must say that looking to the common principle of justice, the Hon. Gentleman had no right, on such authority, to charge him with deliberate falsehood. (Mr. Hume intimated that he had not done so.) He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) could not qualify the expression; for, if that resolution were true, then he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was guilty of fraud—he was not fit to sit in that house—he was unworthy of holding any situation in his Majesty's Government. (Hear.) But he would contend, that it was the resolution which contained that which was not true. It was impossible to expect that the house should, on 47 resolutions—not one of which number had been proposed in the regular way—be called upon to vote an address to the Crown. No man could vote for that address, because the first resolution was at variance with fact. In common sense, therefore, and common justice, no man could vote for the rest of those resolutions. He for one should withhold his assent to the address—not, however, that he did not feel as he should feel the distressed and difficult situation in which the country stood at the present moment. The man must be cold indeed, who could not commiserate the distresses to which his fellow-men were reduced. (Cheers.) The Hon. Gentleman had no right to charge his Majesty's Government with a want of commiseration, or to infer that they were deficient in humanity, because they were not over eager to adopt his measures. It would surely be the highest injustice to draw the inference, that because Government were obliged to decline the adoption of any measures which Hon. Gentlemen might endeavour to force upon them, that therefore they were deaf to the distresses of country. (Cheers.)

The motion to adjourn was negatived without a division, and the house divided on the original motion, when the numbers were—

For the motion, 51 | Against it, 152 | Majority, 101.

Friday, May 5.

LORD NORBURY.—PETITION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. SCARLETT rose to present a petition from an eminent barrister of the Irish bar. The petition was from Mr. Daniel O'Connell, a distinguished member of the Irish bar; and it called the attention of the House to the facts, that Lord Norbury, the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, was in a very advanced state of old age—now 85. That from physical infirmities incidental to that advanced period of life, he had become utterly

unfit to discharge efficiently the high and important duties of his judicial situation ; and that he was so deaf, as that he heard with great difficulty, unless he was addressed in a tone unusually loud. It was also stated that he was frequently affected with a lethargic stupor, which caused him to fall asleep while in the performance of some of his most important judicial duties. One instance was mentioned in which this occurred on a very important trial, in the course of which the learned lord fell asleep, and one of the harristers employed felt it necessary to request the jury to take notes of what was passing, that they might be able to inform his lordship when he awoke. Another case was given—that on the trial of a person for murder, the Lord Chief Justice fell asleep during part of the time, and subsequently in his address to the jury he omitted that part of the evidence, and charged the jury. The jury, however, having heard all the evidence, found the prisoner guilty, contrary to his lordship's charge.

On the question that the petition be brought up,

Mr. GOULBURN said the petition was signed by only one individual, and it related only to that individual's statement of the noble lord's age, and to his opinion of his incapacity from that circumstance. He would not say that age might not incapacitate a man from the discharge of important duties—but he did not know that Lord Norbury was older than other judges who were now discharging the duties of their office with ability and advantage to the public. He had had frequent intercourse with that learned lord, and in the course of it he had not found in him any unfitness for the duties of his situation. He had not the honour of being a member of the Irish bar, but he could produce evideuce from the opinions of the judges iu Ireland, of the competency of the learned lord.

The petition was then brought up and read.

CORN LAWS.

Upon its being moved by Mr. CANNING that the Speaker leave the chair.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE said, that after the discussion which had already taken place on this question, he should not oppose the Speaker's leaving the chair ; but he should forward the objections which he entertained against this measure in the Committee.

Mr. CALCRAFT did not conceive that the Hon. Baronet would have been guilty of any want of courtesy if he had opposed the going into a committee. For his own part, he trusted that ministers would meet with a stubborn opposition to the remaining part of the proposition which they now sought to carry.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL observed, that owing to its having been repeatedly stated by ministers that they would not at all interfere with the corn-laws this session, he had communicated to his constituents that there would be no occasion for them to trorble the house with any petitions against an alteration in these laws. Under these circumstances, he could not think of acceding to the proposition now proposed.

Mr. CANNING stated the details and defended the principle of the measure. He began by endeavouring to show that ministers had not acted inconsistently in first opposing the general discussion of the corn laws, and then bringing forward a bill which would have the effect of suspending their operation. The policy of postponing the general settlement of these laws rested on grounds which were at the time deemed satisfactory ; and the circumstances which justified the claim which ministers now made on Parliament had arisen since, and were totally independent of the former question. A week or a day, at certain periods of the year, might alter the prospect of the conntry so completely respecting the supply of its subsistence, as to render a change of measures absolutely necessary. He did not say that any such circumstances had occurred, or that any such crisis was to be apprehended ; but as there was a possibility that we might have a late harvest, if not a scanty crop, it was advisable that ministers should be armed with a power to provide against such a contingency. As nobody contended that the average price of wheat could rise to the limit fixed by the existing law for the admission of foreign grain, without indicating an approach to famine, and occasioning incalculable misery, Government, in the apprehension of an insufficient supply of food from our own soil, had only one of two courses to pursue. Either they would be compelled to suspend the existing law to relieve the wants of the people, and afterwards apply to Parliament for an indemnity, or, in anticipation of such a contingency, they were bound to ask Parliament the power of acting. As government did not desire an unlimited responsibility, their power might be restricted in three ways—either by the price of admission, the extent of duty, or the amount of quantity. After considering the two former conditions, ministers had to fix upon the last. The bill would limit the quantity to 500,000 quarters, or about half the amount of our greatest importation. He did not profess to decide on the price at which wheat should be admitted, though it appeared that it would be somewhere about 65s. A *maximum* of duty would be fixed as it was at present, but in the exercise of their discretion the government would not be bound by any fixed rate.

With the exception of Mr. Peel's speech, the subsequent debate was chiefly conducted by country gentlemen.

Mr. PEEL denied the charges or insinuations of negligence brought against him in some quarters, and stated that without any application he had doubled the number of troops in the distressed quarters, while he had never refused military aid when the magistrates stated its necessity.

Mr. T. WILSON made a few observations.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, Mr. Holme Sumner, Mr. Canning, and several other members, addressed the committee.

Sir ROBERT HENON expressed his intention, if any hon. member would support him, of dividing the committee upon the question under consideration.

After a few remarks from Sir JOHN BRYDGES, the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place.

The motion was therefore carried.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The French papers of Sunday contained a repetition of the rumours which they had previously circulated respecting the success of the Grecks in repulsing their enemies before Missolonghi. This important intelligence, as it is called, is again vouched for with additional confidence, and published with minute detail. It is now varied with a report that an armistice had been agreed upon between the Greeks and the Infidels, for the purpose of commencing negociations for a final arrangement of their interests, under the mediation of Austria and England. We need scarcely say, that after the numberless contradictions of the late rumours from Greece, the public will require some stronger authority for victories or massacres than that of anonymous letters from Zante, or Corfu, Trieste, or Leghorn. The news that Missolonghi still holds out is given on the authority of a correspondent of M. Delessert, the respectable Paris banker.

It is mentioned in the *Quotidienne*, that King Charles X. was to walk in the last jubilee procession, which was to take place on the 3d instant.

The *French* papers of Tuesday contain the two following paragraphs, the first of which professes to be the substance of the ultimatum of the Russian Emperor to the Porte. We have reason to believe that the representation of the manifesto is in the main accurately given :—

From the *Etoile*, dated Wednesday, May 3.

" Letters from Constantinople of 7th April, say that a courier from St. Petersburgh had arrived in the night of the 4th at the residence of M. Minziacky, and it was reported that he was the bearer of a categorical declaration from the Emperor Nicholas, in which that monarch insists on the necessity of terminating the differences between Russia and the Porte. It is added, that in this note the Emperor complains, though in very temperate language, of the silence of the Porte on the preceding complaints of Russia, and demands the re-establishment of the privileges of the two principalities, as well as the immediate sending of Turkish commissioners to settle, in concert with Russian negociators, and in a place designated by the Porte, the difficulties which have so long subsisted between that power and Russia. M. Minziacky, to whom the same courier has brought very precise instructions, delivered on the 5th of April the declaration of his Sovereign. As the time of six weeks is fixed for the answer, the Porte may very likely profit by the delay, and not answer immediately. Up to to-day there has not been any Divan, and the report, according to which the Reis Effendi, after this declaration, which has produced an extraordinary sensation at Pera, has made declarations respecting a renewal of the claim on the Asiatic fortresses, seems to want confirmation."—*Gazette Universelle.*

" LAUSANNE, April 28.—The *Lausanne Gazette* gives the following news from Corfu, of 6th April :—The most recent letters from Zante and Prevesa confirm the news that Ibraham Pacha was mortally wounded in the last attack made on Missolonghi, 23d March, N. S. An English vessel arrived yesterday from Malta ; the Captain has stated to the magistrates that he met near Cerigo the Greek fleet, which having learnt that a large convoy of Turkish vessels was on the way from Egypt to the Morea, had sailed in quest of it, and captured almost the whole. This explains the delay of the Greek fleet in proceeding to Missolonghi, but it is hoped that nothing will now retard it.

" A letter of 9th April says, that Missolonghi still holds out, and even triumphs."

The *Austrian Observer* to the 24th ult. furnishes the following interesting details respecting Missolonghi :—

" VIENNA, APRIL 22.—Accounts from Corfu, of April 3, say, that since the 20th March, no news had been received there of the fate of Missolonghi, probably on account of the continuance of the north winds. The last quite authentic account was received, when, on the 20th, the Lord High Commissioner returned from Cephalonia, on board the *Naiad*, Capt. Spencer. General Adam had been on the 17th with Capt. Spencer to the camp before Missolonghi, where he had a conference of two hours with Ibraham Pacha in his tent, in the presence of the Seraskier, Redschid Mehemet Pacha, and of the two Commissioners from the Porte, Husney Bey, and Nedschid Effendi. In this conference he solicited Ibrahim to allow the women, children, and old men, to leave Missolonghi unmolested. Ibrahim declared himself ready to do this, if Missolonghi were surrendered, and the garrison laid down their arms, in which case they should be permitted to retire unhurt as well as the garrison of Anatolico. The proposal was, however, rejected hy the besieged, on which general Adam re-embarked, aud Missolonghi was left to its fate."

THE ARMY.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief held a Levee at his office in the Horse-Guards on Tuesday. Mr. Secretary Peel was in constant communication with the Duke of York during the day, except while he was engaged at the Cabinet Council, making the arrangements that are necessary for the marching of the different troops.

The King of Prussia has appointed his Grace the Duke of Wellington Colonel of the 28th regiment of Prussian Infantry, in garrison at Cologne.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The 36th (Herefordshire) regiment of Foot marched on Wednesday, from Colchester, for Manchester.

One squadron of the 8th (the King's Royal Irish) regiment of Light Dragoons (Hussars) marched on Wednesday from Brighton, for Canterbury.

One troop of the 8th Hussars has received orders to march from Brighton for Deal.

The depot of the 52d regiment of Infantry has received orders to march from Chichester to Brighton.

Detachments belonging to the 64th and 68th regiments of Foot, marched on Wednesday, from Westminster for Plymouth, *via* Bristol.

Detachments belonging to the 33d, 50th, and 77th regiments of infantry, marched on Wednesday, from Westminster, for Bristol, on route to Ireland.

A detachment of the 17th Lancers, marched on Wednesday from Westminster, for Exeter.

The 1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, marched on Wednesday, from Finsbury quarters, to Knightsbridge barracks.

The 2d battalion of the 3d Foot Guards, procceded on Wednesday, to occupy the quarters vacated by the 1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment of Guards.

The 77th (East Middlesex) regiment of Infantry has completed its augmentation establishment.

A detachment belonging to the Veteran Companies, embarked on the 2d instant, on board the Orpheus convict ship, at Chatham, for New South Wales.

A detachment of the 60th Rifle Corps marched on Wednesday from Westminster, for Manchester.

A detachment of the 90th foot, marched on Wednesday, from Westminster, for Radford.

MEETING AT THE CITY OF LONDON TAVERN.

The Lord Mayor opened the business by stating, that he had called the present Meeting at the expressed wishes of many individuals distinguished in the City of London, as taking a lead in whatever was interesting to the City or the Empire, and who felt upon this occasion anxious to set on foot and arrange the means of procuring contributions for the relief of the distressed manufacturers of the country. He begged pardon for having kept the meeting waiting, but it arose from the current of munificent donations which had poured in upon them with so much force. (Great applause.) His Lordship expressed his conviction that this City, which had ever stood forward in the cause of charity, would not be backward upon this trying occasion. They had answered calls from foreign countries—from quarters, far and near, and in causes of every complexion and description ; and he was sure, when the cry of distress was heard from the heart of their native land, the same generous and noble feelings would be inspired, and the same return and assistance be given. (Applause.)

The list of subscriptions, which was very long, was then read.

The resolutions having been read, and unanimously adopted,

Mr. Winns observed, that he thought, as some of the ministers were present, some notice ought to be taken of the causes which had led to the present distress. (Cries of " no, no.")

The Lord Mayor said they had met for purposes of charity, and not for political discussion at all. (Applause.)

The Bishop of London said that as the business of the meeting had thus happily come to an end, he rose to propose the thanks of the meeting to the Lord Mayor.

Upon this, Mr. Burridge (a gentleman who petitions Parliament upon the subject of dry rot in the navy,) rose, and began to address the meeting in the midst of conflicting dissent and applause, upon the subject of the Corn Laws. He quoted several passages from scripture, and moved a resolution respecting the repeal of the Corn Laws.

This motion was disregarded, and thanks were voted to the Lord Mayor, and a motion of adjournment agreed to.

A Mr. Fortune attempted, but in vain, to address the Meeting ; the tendency and matter of his speech, as far as it was possible to judge of it, appeared to be of the same nature as that of Mr. Burridge.

A Mr. Wright then essayed a similar interference with the purposes of the Meeting. The strength of his lungs overcame the tumult of dissent by which his object was met ; and he was plainly enough heard to refer his hearers to the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1769, for an account of the quantity of wheat ordered by the magistrates for the subsistence of the poor. He was proceeding to draw a comparison betwixt those times and the present, when, by the united persuasions of the Chairman and the Bishop of London, silence and order were restored.

The business of the Meeting had now come to a termination, but there was a manifest indisposition in the assembled crowd to depart.

A loud call was made upnn Mr. Peel, which at length became so loud and unanimous, that the Right Hon. Gentleman was induced to rise.

It was some minutes before the applause which greeted this concession to the wishes of the Meeting subsided. Those at the lower end of the room, whose sight was impeded by the intervening mass of the audience, mounted on chairs, and were very clamorous for the Right Hon. Gentleman to get upon the table, in order to their better view, and hearing of his discourse. Silence, however, being obtained.

Mr. Peel spoke as follows—Gentlemen, I am here merely as a private individual—(hear, hear) ; taking a deep interest, for many persons, in the welfare of those manufacturing districts which are the most distressed, and coming here to co-operate with you in the measures of relief which it may be desirable and practicable to adopt. (Applause.) I return my thanks to those Gentlemen who were desirous of introducing topics of discussion, which it would be well to attend to in other times, for the readiness with which they yielded to the feeling evinced with respect to their intentions, seeing that the more unanimous are our proceedings upon this melancholy occasion, the more likely are we to secure the efficient and extended concurrence of the charitable feelings of the country in the benevolent purpose we have in view. (Applause.) The proofs of distress are so painful, and so obvious, and speak for themselves with a voice so overwhelming, that it is impossible to find language, better calculated than the simple facts, to recommend the objects of the meeting. I hold in my hand a report from one of the districts suffering at the present moment, which, if it is the pleasure of the meeting, I will read. (Hear.) I do this, not for the purpose of harrowing the feelings with pictures of individual distress ; but to shew the paramount necessity of exertion on the part of those who are prepared to assist this meeting, in alleviating that distress, which has already drawn nearly to exhaustion, from the funds which already have been so praise-worthily bestowed for the demands of misery.—This letter is from the vicar of the parish of Bolton, a very populous place, about nine or ten miles from Manchester. It was addressed to me, with the request that I would lay the statement of their sufferings before his Majesty—an appeal to the beneficence of that august Personage, which I need hardly tell you, was instantly met by a contribution, besides that which he has this day presented. (Great applause.) The letter, which was then read by the Right Hon. Gentleman, was nearly to the following effect :—

" BOLTON, April 29, 1826.—As vicar of rhis parish, and Chairman of the Committee for the relief of the poor in this district, I am commissioned by the magistrates and competent authorities here, to request you will represent to his Majesty the deplorable condition of distress to which the labouring population in this neighbourhood are reduced. Considerable numbers are out of employ, and but very few are able to obtain sufficient to support their families. The sufferings from hunger are extreme. The large subscription of nearly 1,200l., which had been raised in the vicinity is nearly all gone ; and although the opulent here are well disposed to alleviate to the utmost the distress, in these times. it is next to impossible to obtain another supply. Under these afflicting circumstances, we are emboldened to throw ourselves upon the known compassion of his most gracious Majesty, begging of you, Sir, to be the channel of communicating the sufferings of the poor of Bolton to our Sovercign." What remains, Gentlemen (said the Right Honourable Gentleman) is most worthy your attention. " It is my duty and pride to add, that the suffering poor of this place are not unworthy the bounty of their King. They have borne their privations with the most exemplary patience ; and no where are the people of this realm more sincerely attached to the sacred person of his Majesty than at Bolton." (Considerable applause.) Now, Gentlemen, although it is most true, that there have been great and culpable excesses committed under the sufferings of the moment, I take it that the description contained in this Rev. Gentleman's letter, is not an unfair speeimen of the condition and behaviour of the great body of the manufacturing classes at the present critical period. Although the direct relief thus afforded to the people of Rochdale will be great, the moral effect produced by the spontaneous assistance afforded, will be still greater. I was told by the Chairman that at the 500l. sent by the King, the people rejoiced more from the knowledge that there were hearts at a distance, in which their sufferings could find such an advocate, that at the immediate relief they obtained from the donation. (Hear.) I will now say no more upon a subject, which, as I have already observed, requires no extraneous recommendation. I might refer to other parts of the country for a picture to move compassion ; but I have presented to you what I think a fair sample of the prevalent distress, and not an unfair specimen of the general patience with which it is borne. Although there are excesses which must, and (with great emphasis) shall be repressed by the strong hand of the law, (hear) ; yet there is in general, all through the country, a meek and patient spirit. But, Gentlemen, I would impress upon you that there are other places, besides those of which we hear, where distress may press with a heavy hand. Manchester, Rochdale, and Bolton, may possess means through the daily press to make known their condition ; but in the mountainous districts of the country this is not, I fear, the case ; and I trust that, nevertheless, these remote parts will be made accessible to your bounty.—(Hear, hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I did not intend, when I entered the room, to address a single observation to you. It is not essential to the object of the meeting ; and I trust we shall be allowed to separate without any discussion upon topics which do not enter into the strict purpose for which we are met.—(Continued cheering.)

The meeting then broke up at a quarter past three o'clock.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.—By the industry and research of Mr. Lemon, very extraordinary and interesting discoveries have recently been made in this office. Amongst other valuable papers, an entire translation of *Boethius*, by Queen Elizabeth ; the prose in the hand-writing of her Majesty's secretary ; and the whole of the poetry in the Queen's own autograph. Parts of a poetical translation of *Horace*, written by the Queen, have likewise been found. What is far more important, as it relates to the history of that period, nearly all the documents connected with the events that occurred during the reign of Henry VIII. especially the King's various divorces, have likewise been brought to light ; particularly the whole case of Catherine Howard. The style of these papers, however, is very indecent, and they cannot therefore be published. It is intended to submit these literary and historical relics to his Majesty.

Mr. Gunter has sent in a letter to the committee for the management of the fancy ball on the 12th inst., offering to supply the whole of the refreshment at his own expense.

Some Dramatic Amateurs assembled lately for the feast of reason and a flow of soul, when one of the party said, " I will give you a parody on Hamlet's soliloquy :"—

" To wear spare locks, or on the head which
Bald, may yet be covered with a flow
Of hair—That is the question."

A roar of tumultuous applause prevented the orator's proceeding. The call was Rowland—Rowland's Macassar Oil. Many persons in the room having experiencad the benefit of it.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are fearful that Y. Y. Y. *has misunderstood us, for espionage was farthest from our thoughts. We are anxious to hear from him, and if he will send any alphabet by which we can communicate a word in our usual notices, we will do so immediately.*

A. A. is thanked for his different contributions, and although we have not had an opportunity of introducing any of them futly, we shall continue to avail ourselves of them whenever opportunity may serve.

We are really desirous of meeting the wishes of W. I. if we could, but the article he has sent does not appear to us to be adapted either to our style, or the general character and limits of an hebdomadal publication.

The LADY *who has written to request an interview with the Editor of the* AGE, *may have that "indulgence," if it be one, any morning she pleases to call at the office.*

*The tirade against "*WILLIAM TELL,*" which is a personality to* another WILLIAM, *we reject, with the utmost contempt;—wherever we may have expressed an opinion, we did it on principle, but the genius and private consequence of the party would "laugh to scorn" all pique and personal ribaldry.*

*"*WORCESTER ELECTION*" has been received, and will be submitted, rather unexpectedly, we presume, to the opposite party.*

X. X. *is too* cross *for admission.*

LEO, MUSICUS, A. B., CLIO, *and* ZENOPHON, *are too common-place for any comment beyond receipt.*

M. N. *has sent us the following anecdote of* STROEHLING, *the Artist, who exhibits the very splendid portrait of Lord* ANGLESEA, *in this year's exhibition.—If it be true, he is not only a great artist, but a great way:*

"When STROEHLING was at *Beau-desert*, occupied on the "Marquis of ANGLESEA'S portrait, the Noble Lord expressed "himself very anxious to be painted with an Hussar cap on. The "painter objected first of all against the request, and next, "against any interference with his task, and he did it in these "words:—'Mi Lor, I most be de grand generale in my vay—I "admit of de no rivalry. You be de generale in your vay, I be "generale in my vay—in fact, I most be de Duc of STROEHLINGTON, "or noting!'"—If the Marquis be at all jealous of the great CAPTAIN OF THE AGE, there never was a severer reproof. We give it merely on the faith of a CORRESPONDENT.

THE AGE.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The publication of this day closes one year of our editorial existence, and from the obvious necessity of introducing the principal topic which consequently present themselves for animadversion, we may be pardoned, at least we hope so, for any appearance of egotism, which we totally disclaim at the onset.

In returning all necessary acknowledgment for the patronage THE AGE has experienced since its establishment, we would not be thought to arrogate for an instant—the tribute is due to us for attempting to open peoples eyes, but the greater merit is due to the thousands who are now disposed to see their own conduct through a clearer medium, while at the same time they are equally enabled to adjudge that of others, than they had before in either instance the inclination or means of doing—with one exception, and in that case (in addition to the extraordinary ability the Journal possesses) it was aided by the worst but most advantageous engine imaginable—the late QUEEN—to work with, no paper ever established has met with a success equal to our own, in the same short period; and without wishing to make any unnecessary vaunt, it may be sufficient to state, that since the FIRST OF JANUARY alone, our weekly sale has increased more than THREE THOUSAND COPIES.

We are prepared to combat the different opinions that have been already so widely and firmly given, and will from this statement be, perhaps, more obstinately maintained, relative to our usual style of compositien, and the general conduct of our publication. We are not deaf to the very severest remarks we have ever heard, and were they more so than they have been, we should only naturally look upon them as the common virulence of party, alarmed at the exposition of its proceedings, in the proportion every one else is disgusted at the nature of those proceedings. We do not hesitate to admit that we have endeavoured, wherever we *have* aimed, to strike as deadly a blow as possible, from the necessity we saw, and contemplated with absolute horror, of extending some desperate correction to the vices of society, the violence of faction, and the frightful prostitution of the land generally, twelve months ago—and God knows it is still bad enough, the coteries of high life were one continued scene, varied only in its mode of action and in its degree of infamy, of the most disgraceful profligacy that ever visited any nation,—the intrigues of the closet entrenched on, and commingled with, those of the state, directed, or rather misdirected, the motives of party polity in the most shameless manner, and the best interests of this mighty empire appeared to us to be fast approaching that awful crisis, which had, in other days, levelled other empires with the dust. There was, and never can be, but one way of removing such a visitation (at least as far as the power of the press can do it), and that is, by adopting the directly opposite mode generally used, and instead of the caution of "inuendo," which is for the most part laughed at, to SPEAK THE WHOLE TRUTH, without fear or reserve, and the remedy, in most cases, will follow the disease: and it is on this conviction we have acted, and ever shall, as long as we write one line for the public relative to any who violate those principles, which have hitherto made that public stand up so high and envied in the scale of nations. We have been accused of making a desperate attack on the morality of society, and an inroad into the private recesses of the most elevated persons composing it—of introducing a selection of "epithet" not always the purest, and of a general violence and personality, without a precedent in the etiquette of literature, and altogether reprehensible and shocking in the extreme. To this sweeping condemnation, by the parties condemned, has been added that of many of our contemporaries, together with the ill-will of various neutral cynics. This charge, it is almost superfluous to say, is FALSE, and is at once refuted by a reference to the prostituted writings of *Little* MOORE, Lord BYRON, SHELLEY, the HUNTS, Doctor WOLCOT, the present POET LAUREAT, the present LICENSER OF PLAYS, the different editors, at different periods, of the *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Examiner*, and the writers of minor papers and pamphlets to an indefinite number, in which the memory of our LATE REVERED KING, and the character of the present ILLUSTRIOUS RULER of these realms, have been lampooned in a manner at once the most blasphemous, obscene, false, and outrageous on record—in which all mercy has been denied towards the first statesmen, dead and living, that ever held the reins of any Government, and in which no class of society has been safe from every possible exposure of the most trifling folly, as well as vice of its members. In addition to this FACT, let any one, who has the entrée of them, reflect for half an hour on the conversation he will daily hear in that given time at any of the clubs, on every soul in every rank, at all known to the world—let him stand at WHITE'S, or CROCKFORD'S any afternoon, and out of fifty females that shall pass those houses in as many minutes, the least claim to character shall be refused to forty-nine, and by these very fellows who are the grand complainants of the severity with which they have been handled in the columns of the AGE; and out of all the Lords and Gentles who are so vociferous at our attacks on themselves, or what is more to the purpose, on the females of their families, MORE THAN ONE HALF are at the same time intriguing with THEIR FRIEND'S WIVES and OWN RELATIONS, and traducing every one with whom they do not intrigue. Only, therefore, let these vituperators of other persons think for a moment on themselves and their proceedings,—only let a balance be struck between the scandal and falsity of many other writers and talkers, and the truth but severity of ourselves, and if it is not LARGELY in our favour, may we vanish for ever from the good opinion or favour of a solitary reader.

In the course of those repeated attempts which have been made to discover the writers of this paper, the grossest calumnies have been heaped on individuals the most harmless in existence, and more ill blood now exists between these parties, through an obstinacy of belief, than ever can be washed away. To such meddling blockheads (consisting for the most part of the scum of nobility, Lordlings from Tipperary, and Barons from the Bogs, with impudent citizens *inoculated* with the mania of mixing in FASHIONABLE LIFE, and perfectly ignorant of the manners which constitute it,) we say that their researches have been all fruitless—we have not the slightest acquaintance with one individual connected with the Government—we are neither militia nor theatrical mountebanks—neither Dukes sons, nor their dependents,—attornies, nor their satellites—our sources of information, which have been allowed to be equal to any, and beyond most, are, as well as the person who embodies them, removed above the scrutiny of all these pert intruders. In referring to the list of writers enumerated above, by the side of whose venemous lucubrations we should blush for our own to stand, we cannot but reflect that many of them have been repeatedly visited by the corrective arm of the law, for the dissemination of sundry atrocious libels: and with the knowledge of this fact, and the further knowledge of our own writings not having received any such castigation, we may venture to confirm the argument previously entertained, and give the "lie direct" to the charges these malcontents have brought against us.

We shall not take unto ourselves any particular merit for even assisting in bringing about the present peaceful state of the nations, "body politic"—that is to say, peaceful when compared to its former frightful state—but we hope to have had some small share with others in the operation—the SESSION of PARLIAMENT, now shortly about to dissolve, has exhibited that miserable party, denominated WHIGS, in its true light—powerless, even to excite pity, and degenerate, even to excite regret—their earlier effrontery defeated and laid open, they have assumed a neutrality fatal to their cause, as carrying a conviction of their true principles to their adherents, and the issue of the approaching election, (for which all this modesty and repose has been assumed) will, in most cases, give the finishing blow to the presumption, the ignorance, and worst of all, the hypocrisy, of this lamentable and fallen faction. At the commencement of our task, we had the satisfaction of recording how deeply rooted in the hearts of his subjects was their love for the KING—since that period, His MAJESTY'S chief study has been their happiness and welfare, and in times of no common crisis, our BENEFICENT PATRON has devoted his power and his resources to the consolidation of both—he is surrounded by Ministers, possessing the approbation, and what is far better, the confidence of the people: and from HIM and his able counsellors the prosperity of GREAT BRITAIN must continue, however assailed by any occasional conflict of distress and misguidance, the pride of herself, and the envy of every other country.

His Royal Highness Prince LEOPOLD, on Thursday last, subscribed 500l. to the "distressed manufacturers," and shortly afterwards a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at *Esher*.

MANUFACTURING DISTRESSES.

There can be no difficulty in deciding on the causes of the present calamities in the manufacturing districts. The shock of public credit which a few months ago smote as with the shock of an earthquake the moneyed firms of *London*, must go through its natural circuit. It has now made its way from the Banker's counter to the workshop and the factory, and we hear but its inevitable result in public violence and individual suffering.

It is not our purpose to protest against the system, naturally as this result may be intermingled with a paper circulation. The evils must be weighed against the advantages. We might as well reject the use of any of the great agencies of art or nature, gunpowder or steam, because our ignorance or carelessness may make them sources of hazard. The services of a paper credit must be taken with all its possible perils to the avarice or ignorance of the multitude.

But where was the avarice that involved the nation in the late moneyed distresses? Let that opulent corporation, which fills the neighbourhood of the Mansion-house with the worst possible architecture, and the most ambitious and grasping possible traffic, answer!—What was it that offered money at four per cent; made square inches of private paper more precious than public gold, and placed no limit on the extravagance of speculation, but the modesty of those who had every thing to gain by desperate adventure, and nothing to lose.

The first step to this overflowing current threatened such a revulsion of the general opulence of *England*, that nothing but the innate vigour of the country, the sudden application of the wisdom of the Legislature, and the habitual confidence of the nation in its own resources, saved the empire from the most extensive and remediless misfortune.

This passed away, public credit had returned, the solid capital was spreading itself out again like the roots of a great tree, in search of those innumerable secret sources of supply that had once fed the noble stem—feeble and fictitious property had perished: and the commercial grandeur of the nation was beginning to rise to its former eminence, without little of its magnitude impaired, and that little more than compensated by the encreased security of its foundations. Then came another source of hazard. Hitherto the shock had originated in one of those extended operations of commerce, of whose extent the operators had scarcely any previous knowledge. The enlargement of the discounts, and their sudden limitation, were the work of traders in money, altogether unconscious of the formidable consequences. It was the letting out of waters, of whose force or devastation the rude hands that let them loose were ignorant.

But the next work was that of an individual. An undue eagerness to augment the Revenue hurried a zealous officer of Government into relaxing the policy by which the Trade of *England* had grown into the paramount Trade of the World.

That wisdom of our ancestors which was the perpetual answer to all the demands of political innovation, which was declared to be equal to give us the wisest laws, the manliest institutions and the soundest political system, to be all but inspiration on all the great questions of national welfare, was suddenly and contumaciously asserted to be weakness and narrowness on subjects of trade. A new light had been brought to the earth by a new hand, and the President of the Board of Trade was the PROMETHEUS!

The *lifeless* form of a commerce which had already filled all the regions of the earth, standing with one foot on the land and another on the ocean; a form to which all eyes had, till now, been lifted in wonder at its grandeur, its force, and its living and conquering energy, was put under the operation of this ambitious Charlatanrie. What was the instant consequence of the ex experiment? The state of our manufacturing interests from that hour to this, is the answer. No animadversion can be required beyond the reports of committees calling on the fatigued feelings and exhausted purse of public charity, for the daily bread of thousands, and tens of thousands.

This melancholy operation was, we fully believe, like that of the lowering of the discounts, done in ignorance; but its immediate result was the cessation of the *Spitalfields* looms. Those looms are still idle, and the public is still solicited, day by day, for the maintenance of the workmen.

Causes of a more general nature, yet unquestionably connected with both the original shocks, have now stirred up the turbulent spirit of the country manufacturers. The extraordinary extent of paper credit, was the temptation to an extraordinary extent of manufacture; the probability of an influx of foreign articles, was among the grounds for a hasty diminution of that excessive manufacture; a crowd of *Irish* and other strangers had been drawn into the factories by the sudden and rash speculations of the master manufacturers; the hasty stoppage cast out a large proportion of those strangers, with many of the customary workmen. They were instantly hurried into a mob,—the power-looms, which are of the finest inventions of *English* ingenuity, became the object of attack, and the public prints are now full of the disastrous exploits of those frantic rioters, bent on destroying their own future means of subsistence.

In this emergency, Government acted with prompti-

tude and vigour. The first necessity was that of extinguishing the mischiefs done to private property. The more remote one, but equally important, was that of supplying the population with food. Troops have been during the last week despatched with remarkable celerity to the different points of riot, and even before their arrival, the increased activity of the military stationed in the districts, and the magistrates, roused at last from their supineness, had subdued the more formidable parts of the disturbance. We presume that *Manchester* and the neighbouring towns may now be considered secure.

Public commiseration must be felt for the sufferings of the workmen, and particularly for the blood that has been shed in the defence of the factories. But the general peace must be maintained, at whatever risque. Individual property must not be left at the mercy of a mob. Distress, and an ignorant conception of its source, may have let loose some of the rioters to ravage the property of their employers, but nine-tenths of the active instigators were men who had no more allowable motive than a love for disturbance, private revenge, and indiscriminate plunder.

The attempt to destroy the machinery was altogether short-sightedness and folly. One of the most striking instances of the utter deficiency of reason in large and highly inflated bodies of men. It was an attempt to destroy the whole substance, and secret of the prosperity of *British* commerce! There has, however, been among reasoners of higher pretensions a great deal of discussion on the utility of machinery. It has been alleged, that by abridging labour, it deprives the labourer of bread, and that where, from a redundant population, the great difficulty is to find work for the people. All that finds a substitute, not for the work, but for the workman, is injurious.

But the true and irresistible answer to all this is, that machinery tends actually to increase the employment of workmen. Fifty years ago, the cotton manufacture did not employ a fiftieth part of the multitude that now live by it. The want of machinery rendered this fabric dear, and what is costly will be rarely purchased. ARKWRIGHT invented the spinning-jenny. The trade sprung up as by miracle. It became a great and growing branch of *English* manufacture. Its workmen were reckoned not by hundreds or thousands, but by millions. Yet the first spinning-jennies threw workmen out of bread; riots followed, and the machines were broken, as the power-looms are now. Government protected the manufacturer; the public demand rose with the cheapness and beauty of the manufacture: it rose with a rapidity which even the wonder-working power of the machinery could not equal, and workmen by multitudes were called in to answer the demand.

The power-loom is probably as great an advance upon the spinning-jenny, as that was upon the rude loom of our forefathers. One workman does the work of many, a child does the work of a man. What is the direct tendency of this, but to give us a continued superiority in the markets of the world. The Continent is turning its capital and its industry to manufactures. *America* is becoming a manufacturing continent.---We have to struggle against all, and upon their own ground; can this be done by the naked hand? or if not, at what point shall we declare that the ingenuity of our engineers and men of science shall stop. The plough is a machine; would it be wise to fling it aside for the tardy and dubious labour of the spade! But workmen are thrown out of bread by these inventions. Undoubtedly, every man will avail himself of those means which he finds at once the cheapest and the most effective. He will rather employ one plough than a dozen labourers. But the plough has reclaimed and worked an infinite extent of soil which would have defied the spade. There is labour for fifty ploughs now, where there would have been employment for one clown and his spade before,---there are fifty ploughmen for what would have been one digger of the ground. The machine, which once temporarily threw the peasant out of bread, now provides it permanently for fifty times the number.

But if we look from the mere case of the workmen to that of the community, the question clears up at once. By encouraging the manufacture, we give a new source of clothing, or comfort, or power, to the community; we give new opulence to the whole commercial class, an opulence which is suddenly returned down through the whole community; we give a new means of contest in the rising industry of other nations, an honourable rivalry, which ends in putting the comforts of civilized life more within the reach of every rank of mankind.

If the power loom were to become of a still more enlarged application; if instead of throwing off a web of cotton, or a piece of silk, by the turning of a winch in the hand of a child, it could produce our clothing ready made, it would throw tailors and sempstresses out of bread for the time, and those classes would become the proper objects of public assistance until they could exert their ingenuity in other ways. But the community would find infinite benefit—they would have a greater command of clothing—the present expence would be directed to an increase of their comforts in other things. The necessities of life may be few, but its capabilities of rational comfort are boundless. Every shilling relieved from the previous expenditure would be employed in exciting some new branch of industry for some new enjoyment, and man, at every step, would acquire a new power over nature.

The additional consideration of the health of the individual is not to be forgotten--who could regret that the uneasy position, the unvaried labour, the constant confinement of, for instance, the tailor and the sempstress, should be at an end? Almost the whole number of the indoor employments of the working classes are unhealthy; who could regret the extinction of all those consumptive, asthmatic, and cheerless processes, by the employment of a more perfect machinery, rapidly dispensing more and more with personal confinement and unhealthy labour? The imperfection of machinery has hitherto crowded our factories with population. Its perfection would relieve them from this pressure; and at once supply the people with more indulgencies at a cheaper rate, and give them more the command of their situation and their time. But as to the idea that the world would have nothing to do, what can be more chimerical? Are all the secrets of nature developed? is it not possible to conceive almost unlimited occupation in the improvement of our common state, in the more convenient modes of habitation, of transit, of mutual communication? There is a vast quantity of human occupation in which machinery can scarcely ever have a place, in agriculture, in the fine arts, navigation, in commercial intercourse. Science is as boundless as the creation. Or is man to be miserable unless he can be burnt up in glasshouses, and suffocated in smelting forges, or blown up in the mines, or poisoned over dyeing coppers, or boiled in the vapoury atmosphere of brew-houses, or wasted and parched away with bile and yellow blood in his veins, in the thousand deleterious and horrible processes of our daily manufactures. Or is there no period to be contemplated in the flux of ages when all human beings will have leisure for the cultivation of their understandings, and the pursuit of their natural talents, when the human face divine will no more be blackened with the soot and heat of some half infernal contrivance, to make the miserable wages of its bitter bread, when man will let the power-loom do his business for him, and bid the steam-engine walk down into the mine, and dig and smelt by itself; and be able to give himself a taste of the free air of Heaven, without starving, as the penalty of his presumption.

The subscriptions for the *Manchester* and *Blackburn* people have been honourable to the proverbial liberality of the Metropolis. At the head of this bounty stands the KING's name, as it ought to do, and as it will be always sure to do, while the FOURTH GEORGE sits upon the throne. His MAJESTY was the first to give upon the early intimation of the distress, and his donation has been most munificent—five thousand pounds.

The meeting summoned at the *Mansion House* followed up this benevolence in a becoming spirit. Upwards of 13,000l. were subscribed on the spot. His MAJESTY's Ministers, and the chief merchants put down their names, and the subscription is still rapidly increasing. The resolutions were proposed by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, and seconded by the Bishop of LONDON. This is also as it should be. The great dignitaries of the church cannot be more wisely or honourably employed than in those popular services. They should suffer no man to take them out of their hands.

The resolution of the House of Commons to give Ministers a power of admitting a certain quantity of foreign corn after the rising of Parliament, in case of necessity, completes the round of these important measures. We give willing praise to the activity, promptitude, and good will in which all has been done, and hope that we may henceforth feel secure.

LORD NORBURY'S LAST.

Lady GLENGALL, who, some time ago was addressing Lord NORBURY in her usual strain, finding fault with this, and offering her advice upon that, at last exclaimed, "Then why don't you work your mines?" to which His LORDSHIP replied, "If you were *mine*, I would work you!"

WORKS *OF ART*
REJECTED FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In another part of our paper will be found a notice of the EXHIBITION just opened at *Somerset House*, and having devoted as much space as we could to those works that have obtained admission, we deem it but an act of justice to spare a corner for a brief note or two on several very clever performances, which either through want of interest, being sent too late, being deemed by rival artists of too much talent, or some other casualty, have not been permitted to be exhibited. From an observation we were enabled to make of a lot now lying at the Academy "till called for," we consider the artists by no means fairly dealt by. We have made selection of a few that in our opinion might vie with some of the best paintings now exhibiting, and which are more entitled to praise than they otherwise would be, from the circumstance of their being the production, with one exception, of honorary members.

No. —. *Smugglers Carousing.* Lady GLENGALL.—An animated and faithful painting, and conveying an admirable idea of the manners of these outlaws. The old woman in the back ground drawing with *care* a roulcau of Brussels lace from under her stays, is *true* TO THE LIFE!

No. —. *View of the* ENTRANCE *to* BEHRING'S *Straits.* Captain WEBSTER.—Though a well painted picture, the subject must be entered into to present an interest to others as well as the artist.

No. —. DEAD *Game.* Mrs. FOX LANE.—A little too highly coloured, but the subject, though hacked by so many, has seldom been done more naturally than by this old lady.

No.---. *The Old Magpie.* LADY JERSEY.

> Long o'er my cottage grounds thy feet have run,
> But ne'er so fast as yet thy Mag hath done;
> Thy wings are clipped, but much I wish, among
> My neighbours, some instead had clipped thy tongue!
> *Harvest Home.*

There is no better picture in the whole lot than this the contrast between the cottager disturbed at his study by the incessant chattering of this silly old inmate of his house, and his children listening in wonder at the bird's audacity, is admirably delineated—the only fault is, the magpie has too much colour on for its age.

No.—DOVER *Pier.* Lord HARBOROUGH.

No.—*Portrait of a Black Bull-dog.* Hon. G. BERKELEY.

> "When the blacks shall decrease,
> "The BERKELEYS shall cease!
> *Berkeley Ballad.*

As spirited a likeness as a pugnose, sharp eyes, and *a fine set of teeth!* can give of these animals.

No. — *A Bible Society at Southampton.* Lord ASHTOWN.

No. — *View of Brest.* Madlle. BROCARD. — A beautiful picture: a fleshiness of colouring is thrown over the foreground, that gives considerable effect to the whole. The view would, however, have pleased more, if it had been even more open than it is.

No. — *Portrait of a Puppy.* Lord BINGHAM. — The dog is well drawn, but from its head being so closely shaved, it cuts a most ridiculous figure. It gives you the idea of a snarling, but harmless little thing.

No. — *An* ITALIAN *Larder.* Sir GEORGE WARRENDER and Lady FLINT.—This subject has been done admirable justice to by the joint labours of these excellent *artistes*. The introduction of the old man and woman with large carvers, and open mouths, peeping in at the window, is excellent.

No. --- *Field of Rape, near Maidenhead, drawn from nature.* Capt. FREEMANTLE.

No. --- *Portrait of a Gentleman as Othello.* Mr. R. SMITH.

> ——— "the jealous well,
> "Those tyrants, teasing, tempting to rebel.
> "Deserve the fate their fretting lips foretell."
> *Corsair.*

No. --- *Portrait of a noted Duellist.* J. MILLS.

> "His pistol's a rare one,
> "And wants but a bullet;
> "His trigger's a hair one,
> "If he'd courage to pull it!
> *Old Song.*

Mr. MILLS deserves great credit for the capital skit conveyed by this painting on the heinous vice of duelling. The Jew-looking figure of the man is very amusing—the poltroon's pistol nearly falling out of a tremulous hand, and his second and the surgeon, in the back ground, laughing to excess at the knowledge of its not being loaded. One would almost think the artist must have witnessed such a scene, from its palpable identity with life.

No. —. *View of* KEW. Lord A. HILL. This on the back is spelt *Queue*, we presume by mistake.

No. —. *Serenading in Curzon-street.* Mr. KEATING.

> "Behold me!—
> "Me! who, in agony, though suing now to you,
> "Would once have seen you damned 'ere make a bow to you.
> "Me, —— ROGER!"—COLMAN'S *Broad Grins.*

This is one of the best pictures in the lot, and has, we find been purchased for 200l. The figure of the Irishman knocking at the door, half in love and half in fear, endeavouring, as it is called, "to take care of *number* ONE," is admirable, and presents an odd contrast to the servant laughing out at one of the windows, and pointing to a post chaise just turning the corner. Mr. K. is so clever an artist, that they say of him as they formerly did of APELLES, "Nulla dies sine *linea*."

No —. *The* PIGEON-*house.* Mr. CROCKFORD.

No. —. *A Nobleman's Seat in* WILTSHIRE. Mrs. DRUMMOND.

No. —. *Portrait of a* RIFLE-*man.* Hon. A. STANHOPE.

No. —. *View of Goose Green.* Mr. HAYNE.

SCULPTURE ROOM.

No. —. } *Two fine* CASTS *by* { Lord BLESSINGTON
No. —. } { Lord W. LENNOX.

No. —. *Marble Bust to the Memory of the late Dr. Jenner.* Mr. TISDALL.

No. —. *The figure of a Chanteur, cut in Stone.* Signor VELLUTI.

No. —. *Bronze Cast of the Colossus of Rhodes.* Mr. R. MILNE.

LIBRARY.

No. —. *Design for a Small-pox Hospital in the City, to be erected on the site of Old Bedlam.* Mr. T. RAIKES---an *ordinary* member.

No. ---. *View of the King's Mews.* Mr. SOUTHEY.

No. —. *Design for a Foundling Hospital for Fashionable Offspring.* Lord SUSSEX LENNOX.

His MAJESTY, with that spirit of patronage which he has ever evinced to literature, has granted his permission for the "*Life and Times* of REYNOLDS," the Dramatist, to be dedicated to him. We have no doubt that the anecdotes of many persons in political and fashionable life, whom the KING was in the habit of

admitting to his table, will recur to His MAJESTY as perfectly characteristic of "auld lang syne"—more particularly from the circumstance of their being related by the witty biographer with equal humour and fidelity —the work will be published the ensuing week.

THEATRICALS.

It was but natural to suppose that something quite out of the way was to be the result of twelve months hard fag, for such it was understood had been the length of time devoted to the preparation of *Aladdin*, at Drury-laneTheatre--in that time about ONE THOUSAND POUNDS have been paid to the composer, and some hundreds we suppose to the poet, exclusive of other salaries, and a vast expenditure on the scenic and decorative departments. The time at length arrived, about 10 minutes to 7, last Saturday—BARON VON WEBER and "JOHNNY from Wareham," in one private box, GEORGE ROBINS, the new stage-manager, in another; Sir J. R. PLANCHE, the *Brompton* Rose, in the gallery, Mr. FARLEY, (author of the Covent Garden *Aladdin*) with blushing nose, in the pit, Mr. BISHOP, in "best white kid," in the orchestra, ELLISTON in—good spirits in the lobby, and WINSTON, in an old great coat, "*screwing* his courage to the sticking place," and ready to work the machinery. An assemblage of greater talent could not well be collected together, and it was no trifling task for any party concerned to go through their duty before such a terrible ordeal! it was, however, performed admirably, and as the Opera is a work of too much genius to be slightly passed over, we may be pardoned for a little digression. Unlike most compositions of this description, it is written throughout in blank verse, an excellent idea, considering it was to be spoken entirely by singers,—the very best of actors—indeed, we hardly remember a greater effect being ever produced than Mr. SINCLAIR saying—

"Oh! you know not, oh!"

but this was but one instance of many that occurred during the evening; another was on this fine metrical passage:

MOUR.——What say you?
ALAD.——Nothing!
only I thought——
MOUR.——Thought what, boy?
ALAD.——Nothing!

then again, where Miss STEPHENS said,

ALAD.——Why, uncle, uncle,
Dear uncle! damned magician! uncle! uncle!

and farther on, where the measure is so classically preserved:

ALAD. A rogue! a knave! a dog! a Christian dog!
a yezedee! a sorcerer!
ZEEN.——A sorcerer!
oh, Mahomet!
HAG.——Oh, Allah!

But none of these beautiful speeches can be compared for a moment to a line delivered by *Zeenab*, of as good measurement as the first of our poets ever penned:

"My dear MUSTY—now I mount my glasses."

and if there was a momentary objection raised by the most scrupulous, it was at the idea of so old a lady mounting any thing. The dialogue, for the most part, is written in this rich vein; and whenever a difficulty arises of bringing into metre very familiar colloquy, the line terminates either with Allah! Mishallah! Mahomet! Mufti! Rustam! Iman! Schah!—which are all so musical, that they fail not to throw the most inspiring air of poetry over the whole play. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that with such *materiel* as this, Mr. BISHOP composed his most successful music, or that the singers and performers acquitted themselves so wonderfully well.

Miss STEPHENS sung a ballad in the 3d act bewitchingly, and by her performance of *Aladdin* really seemed both to delight and surprise the judges "in front;" her niece has a melodious, but not a powerful voice, which she displayed to great advantage—she is a fine handsome woman. It would be injustice not to mention the almost gigantic stride Mr. HORN has lately made in his profession, and so increased by his representation of *Mourad*;—and it would be equal injustice not to mention SINCLAIR, who by his inimitable acting made the only part of the opera that was at all dull quite lively—he would certainly do *Falstaff* better than ELLISTON, for the arch way in which he deliver the brief line before quoted, convinces us that he would convulse the house, when *Sir John* says,

"D'ye think I did n't know ye?"

Though all the other performers deserve every possible praise for their exertions in behalf of this talented drama, we cannot stop to bestow it upon them. BISHOP, however, satisfied with the *see* he is at present in, must have promotion; and SOANE, in addition to A.B. must have the degree of A.S.S. immediately conferred upon him—justice must be satisfied, and genius must be rewarded.

The scenery, which STANFIELD has established this Theatre for, was in the first style of that highly-gifted artist, and the machinery, more particularly the first night, worked with the greatest precision, by that wonderful mechanic (though "very bad actor), JAMES WINSTON---and so ends *Aladdin*.

The new Farce at Covent Garden called *Three Deep*, or *all on the Wing*, is very far from being a bad Farce, although from being written by Mr. LUNN, and shelved by the Theatre, the Cocknies call it "*Lunn-done*." There are good situations in it, smart dialogue, and good acting. Neither author, actor, or audience can require more.

The benefits are coming on. There have been about a dozen preparatory puffs about Miss FOOTE's. She goes twice into "Smalls" on the occasion, which is surely making her person commoner upon town than it has been. MR. *Connubial*, as they now call Mr. C. KEMBLE, takes "a Bold Stroke" for his play, and *Don Giovanni* for his next *piece*. "The Captain's a bold man"---we hope they will be both done justice to. BRAHAM takes the *Slave*, and is sure of a house great —as his genius: he cannot be too well rewarded: and "last, not least," BARON VON TOBBLE VON WEBER takes a Concert, at which will be performed a new, and considering the present state of the country, an *appropriate* composition of his own, called "Peace and Plenty." These German Vons are capital fellows for trying to humbug John Bull.

MACREADY has "a bill of fare" that would alone insure him his "pitch of pride"—a bumper---but if his genius and high respectability were added to the professional attractions submitted, it would fill two theatres.

We took an opportunity a week or two since of throwing out a hint to the Managers, respecting the appropriation by them of a night's receipt in behalf of the *Spitalfields* sufferers. DUCROW and WEST set the example, and Covent Garden Theatre is about to follow it. The ball about to take here, *was* to have been given at the King's Theatre, which Mr. EBERS offered *gratuitously*—but the Fashionable people, who proposed and are to conduct it, preferring Covent Garden, made an overture to Messrs. FORBES, KEMBLE, and WILLETT, treating for the use of the same, and the arrangement was accordingly made. While so many thousands are LITERALLY STARVING, it was to be hoped that the use of the Theatre might have been given *gratis*, to enable the Committee to stop for a while the mouths of above SIXTEEN THOUSAND sufferers—and the actors would, no doubt, have resigned a night or two of their pay—that was not done—it was then to be hoped that nothing but the sheer current expenses of the evening would have been demanded—that was not done—but while every other soul is giving whatever they can afford to aid a fellow-creature, these precious GENTLEMEN have demanded the sum of 900l.!!! for the use of their Theatre! It is really hardly credible. We may be told the preparations are so extensive, that the house must be closed *two* nights—be it so—the nightly charge for a benefit is but 210l., and all the painting, lighting, and decorating, they can possibly do, will not cost them 100l. This would, therefore, supposing such to be the case, only make about 500l. and these persons, out of the STARVATION of the poor, are realizing the sum of nearly 400l., and may be much more. We put this "round, unvarnished tale" before our readers, and ask them what they really think of such a proceeding. If the ladies' patronesses have been gulled into the bargain, of course they will pay it rather than see the poor weavers, by their ignorance, robbed of such a sum—but what excuse will either of these persons make for such a despicable proceeding. They are called on, collectively and individually, to explain this transaction to the public, or abandon their avaricious demand; and although the bargain HAS BEEN MADE by their spokesman, Captain FORBES (who would sell them both if he could make any thing by them), yet Mr. WILLETT and Mr. KEMBLE, as being privy to their partner's acts, are answerable for the same. It is our firm determination to sift this matter to the very bottom, and unless it is explained, we will bring it in a more formidable shape before the public—it is no wonder the new farce was so christened in compliment to the managerial triumvirate, for it is very evident they are "three deep" fellows as any going, and what is more, if some explanation be not given, they had better at once be "all on the wing."

SOMERSET HOUSE.

Exhibition the fifty-eighth opened last week. There had been a preliminary meeting to which the favoured and gifted, and so forth, were let in; then a dinner, to which the still more favoured and gifted were admitted. Though we can have no very lofty opinion of the gastronomic delicacy which sits down to feed in the centre of that complication of turpentine, varnish, and all the desperate smells of mineral paints steaming from the fresh hung canvas on the walls—but that is their own affair; and if any member of the *Cognoscenti* of this nether world choose to dine in a painter's shop, we know of no law to prevent their being fed and stifled at their pleasure.

On this occasion Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, who is a very gentleman-like and decorous person, whether with knife or pencil in hand, whether in or out of the chair, made a very good speech, which was echoed and re-echoed; as usual, the country was congratulated several times in the course of the evening on the manifest improvement of the British school, the irresistible vigour of British genius, and the general super-eminence of every thing British now and for ever; and all so proceeded until the party broke up, and congratulation champagne, and good-humour, were over for the year.

But day-light, and the hours *before* dinner, are more inexorable; and the present Exhibition must be pronounced one of the least *miraculous* that has been for many a year produced by that oratorical miracle-monger, the unrivalled School of Britain!

No. 1.—*The Marquis of Anglesca*, by STROCHLING. The gallant Marquis is mounted, and his charger naturally absorbs the whole interest. The rider is without his cap, which is, we presume, the way in which the Marquis generally appears in public; and the face is one universal coverture of whisker and monstache, allowing little more evidence than the tip of a remarkably claret-dyed nose for the existence of a face beneath. The picture is showy, but it is proportionably too large for a SIGN.

Then follow a succession of "Flowerpots," Drunken Men, "Learning a new Song;" Margate Piers," and so forth."

WARD has No. 23.—A "Battle near Boston." The fight in which Lord MANCHESTER's cavalry overthrew HENDERSON. The painter has studied the horse, and no man can do more with him then WARD, when he finds the animal quietly *sitting* for his portrait at rack and manger. But it is a very different thing to paint him in action, at least Mr. WARD has found it so. A dozen cart horses tumbled together on their haunches, heads and heels, shew any thing but the triumph of the art, or the battle of Boston.

ETTY, who has for some years exhibited some pretty mythological pictures, has now ventured on "a Judgment of Paris."

We have, of course, a consummate respect for modern genius, especially in the arts, but we must, notwithstanding, say, that when a modern artist adopts a story which has been already treated by an ancient artist, he might be wise in avoiding the direct competition of telling the story in exactly the same way. The Judgment of Paris has been painted by RAPHAEL and RUBENS, and a host of the Italian painters. Mr. ETTY has, however, chosen to hazard the subject in the established mode, and has given us of course, a naked shepherd, sitting down to decide the merits of three naked female figures. The artist has made some attempts to distinguish them, and save Paris any hesitation; for he has made Juno a shrew, and has given Minerva a beard, and something not very remote from moustaches, probably from his recollection of her military capacities. Venus is palpably the beauty of the three, but the artist has qualified the fatality of her charms by making her face girlish and silly. He ought to have painted her eating the apple, it would have been more in character with the countenance. The colouring is gaudy and glaring. Mr. ETTY has talents for his art. But he must paint on a smaller scale if he hopes to make his art productive, and choose happier and less hazardous subjects than this or his Gladiators, if he is ambitious of popularity.

No. 30.---*Auld Robin Gray, by Allan.*---Desperately Scotch.

No. 31. ---*Othello relating his Adventures.* By BRIGGS. Othello is a stout black, and would make a capital drummer for the Guards; or a no less capital footman: a kettle-drum, or a tea-kettle would equally become him.

Then come a regiment of "portraits of a lady," a "gentleman," "a lobster," "shrimp-catchers," and "Dorset Fellowes, Esq. in the habit of a Knight Templar!" Why not paint him in a coronation robe, with the Archbishop of Canterbury putting the Crown upon his brow? we presume he has as much right to the one as to the other. Then, portraits of "Lady and Gentleman" again in deadly reiteration, with here and there some ambitious physiognomy that scorns to pass under the attribute, and gives a name.

Then comes No. 60.---*Leslie's Don Quixote, with Sierra Morena*, with half a page of the catalogue to tell, what his picture ought to tell, if it was able Leslie is clever, but his mannerism is growing intolerable; he has the same faces, attitudes, and expression in all his pictures: we had almost said the same story. He has here degraged Don Quixote, who is often only a half-mad gentleman, into a whole-mad beggar. His figure is preternaturally gaunt and repulsive. As for the rest, they are the old acquaintances of every one who has seen this artist's previous performances.

Nos. 67---76.---The two new Bishops, Chichester and Chester, by Hayter and Lane, with abundance of lawn-sleeves and wigs, were the perfection of portraits These artists must triumph. The two new dignitaries seem placed opposite, to frown at each other and the subject world.

After this polemic display, we have, by way of contrast, *Lady Wallscourt*, by Sir T. LAWRENCE, to relieve the eye. The President has copied her Ladyship's known beauty, but he has compressed it into about half the size of life. This seems to be his favourite practice in the later exhibitions. He has thus diminished the glories of Mrs. THOMAS HOPE's very pretty face; but for her massive gold-embroidered turban, she might pass for a girl of ten years old. Mr. CANNING's countenance has been circumscribed in the same remorseless manner; and as for the Duke of WELLINGTON (who is, luckily for himself, not in this Exhibition), if he at any time escapes with a third of his natural face, he may esteem himself a fortunate man.

We have not now room to go deeper into this very voluminous Catalogue; but we must remark the carelessness, or want of judgment, or partiality, or by whatever name it may be called, palpable in the selection of places for the pictures. That the President should have the lion's share, may be allowable, though his fame might well dispense with any very keen assertion of his rights on this point. That the Academicians should make prize of every spot on which they can stick any thing of their own that charity can call a picture, is of course academical law; but there is still some space left on the better walls, and allowing that the worst work of the worst Academician should

always by right divine supersede the best work of every other artist, we yet think that some very able performances have been thrust into the notorious degradation of the inferior rooms. Every one knows that to be nailed up in such places as the "Library," or the "Antique Academy," is equivalent as to wilful extinction. It is the being cast into "utter darkness," where there is nothing for the artist but gnashing of teeth. In this kingdom of the fallen we witnessed Nos. 373, and 576, Portraits by Bradley, 985, by Turner, and several others of equal ability. As we were leaving one of the "condemned" rooms, we were attracted by the marked attention of a group directed to a picture hid in an obscure corner. It was a portrait of Canova, with the Genius of his art standing and contemplating him. The drawing, the conception, and the colouring were of a remarkably fine order. The likeness was admirable, and we but repeat the surprise of the group that such a work should not have had a place where it could be at least adequately seen. On turning to the catalogue, we found that the name of the artist was J. P. Davis. We should be disposed to augur very highly of his future eminence, if he be a young man. The other able works which were in the same predicament, make us wish that the period may not be far off when the Academy will have a more extensive space for its exhibition. There are some excellent things by Sharp, in his peculiar style, which we must pass for the present; but they recommend themselves to the eye at once. We have heard him called the Liston of painting---the term is not unsuitable to either his spirit or his popularity.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Manchester, Wednesday, May 3.—The state of distress was naturally foreseen, and as is always the case in this country, the humanity of the people suggested active contributions in the neighbourhood, for the pecuniary relief of the distressed. Depots of provisions were also provided, and for the last three weeks very large sums have been expended in affording sustenance to those who wanted it. In Manchester in particular this was done to a great extent, and the local authorities afforded relief to the Irish poor as well as their own, and thereby prevented the former from acting as a class in the impending disturbances, or, indeed, taking a part in them in any other proportion than that which the dissolute of all classes bears to each other in seasons of difficulty. Accounts this morning from Liverpool, announcing the subscription of a meeting held in that town yesterday, and the notification from the Lord Mayor, of the intended subscription from the metropolis, have had a beneficial effect in this neighbourhood.

The demonstration of military power has also had within the last two days, its effect in preventing the congregation, even of the idle crowds previously seen almost hourly in various parts of the neighbourhood; and I have not the smallest doubt, that had the local authorities acted more promptly and firmly, and more particularly had the manufacturers made the better arrangements which were within their power for the defence of their property, it would have been unnecessary to have made the county a military garrison, and put the countfy gencrally to the great expense of transporting military detachments to the spot with such extraordinary celerity, and holding out the bad example, that the peace can be broken with comparative impunity, except where soldiers are stationed. Some idea can be formed of the rapidity with which the arrangements of the Horse Guards were executed, and of course of the attendant expense, when it is known that a brigade of guns arrived here from Woolwich within 46 hours after they had received orders to march, and including four hours spent in some necessary refitting at the Weedon depot on their road. Post horses were used in their conveyance through the greater part of the stages. General Byng arrived late on Sunday night, having travelled with extraordinary rapidity; and on Monday night he proceeded to Blackburn to point out the military positions which he intended to have occupied by the Guards and Light Cavalry, which are daily entering the county after forced marches. The Cheshire Yeomanry, which entered Manchester after last week's disturbances, were ordered home yesterday, and upwards of 300 special constables have been sworn to assist on the present occasion; but their manner of acting, if one may judge from the comparative escape of offenders, and glaring impunity of rioters, does not show, at all events, a well-organized system, for numbers appear to have been looking on when small bands of fellows have been applying fire-brands to some manufactories. It is astonishing how the outrages of last week in this town could have been perpetrated in broad day with such impunity if the magistracy had acted as would have become them upon such an emergency.

When at a distance of 200 miles you hear of the conflagration of an extensive manufactory in open day, by the deliberate attack of an unarmed body of rioters, (for one iron crow-bar is the only weapon that I can ascertain to have been seen by any person of sagacity among the mob on this occasion,) that blood was shed in the public streets, and citizens robbed unresistingly by highwaymen of this throng, and this too done by the parts of a mob whose aggregate numerical strength did not amount to that of the inhabitants of any one of the principal streets through which they had passed, you are naturally enough led to think that the aggression is only a part of an organized system of attack upon property which paralyzes the peaceable classes of society as much, if not more, by the apprehension of what remains behind than of what they actually see passing before their eyes. Another reason, too, which is common to all occurrences of this kind, and has tended to diffuse a feeling abroad that the evil is of greater magnitude than it really is; for the general apprehension which undoubtedly prevails as to the extent of the danger is attributable to the gross misrepresentation which hourly prevails respecting every occurrence. It would be hard indeed if this did not find its way to the metropolis, when it is found in full operation in the same street in which any act of outrage has been committed. The narrators professing to have seen any particular event, only agree in one thing, which is the desire of inventing—for that term better applies than exaggerating—fictitious circumstances of aggravation, all tending to produce irritation and disquiet. Of this I can positively speak from a remarkable instance which occurred last night under my own immediate observation.

You were apprised yesterday of a meeting, composed of the mixed groups which are always available to form a crowd in a populous district, at which two individuals—evidently of the humbler walks of life—harangued in the most inflammatory manner, and were, strange to say, permitted to use very violent language of general denunciation, and to separate afterwards without any interference on the part of the local authorities. This meeting was held in St. George's-fields at half-past three o'clock, and all groups loitered about in that place and the neighbourhood until seven o'clock, when a whisper went round that an attack was meditated upon the power-looms of Messrs. Johnson and Brooks, in New Islington, a part of the town near which several factories stand. At that hour a body of rioters moved from the neighbourhood of St. George's-fields, and as they passed through the little districts inhabited by the humbler classes, collected a reinforcement of the idle, the dissolute, and thoughtless, until their numbers augunted to 200 or 300, and separating into two detachments for greater convenience in the very narrow streets on the spot, they came, one of the parties into a small alley facing the broader front of Messrs. Johnson and Brookes's Mill, and the other acting sideways in the narrow street which runs parallel with it. They made a great noise as they came up, and immediately pelted the windows with stones, till, in about five minutes, they broke, perhaps, 60 small squares of glass. Within the building half a dozen of the workmen had been provided by their employers with as many muskets, as a measure of precaution; but these persons were at the moment taking refreshment, and the actual defence of the place left to two other men who were only armed with a single pistol which was at the moment unloaded. The man who had it called out to the rioters to desist, and asked what they wanted. He was answered by a confused jargon of defiance, and then struck in the face with a stone; he then charged the pistol merely with powder, and fired over the heads of the assailants, but the pelting of stones still continuing, he loaded it with small shot, but it missed fire in the attempt to discharge it. He however re-primed it, and levelling it among the crowd, the shot took effect on the head, breast, and shoulder, of a young man named Thomas Harrison, a spinner now out of employ, who fell to all appearance dead, and was immediately removed into a public-house near the spot. This spirited resistance had the effect, in five minutes more, of dispersing the assailants, who continued during that interval to fling stones through the windows of the factory, and to bulge a side-door with their shoulders, and knock down the top brickwork next the door-frame. A woman seems to have been sufficient for the defence of this door, by having the presence of mind to bolt it when she heard the attack on the premises. The clock had struck seven before this building was assailed; at a quarter past seven the mob had been entirely dispersed by one man (for the second man only loaded the pistol) and one pistol shot, the mob at the same time bearing away the dead man (as they called him) to the hospital, the publican into whose house he was carried when he fell not desiring to retain such a lodger. In the adjoining street they had him down for a moment in front of another manufactory which they threatened, some of them insisting upon an attempt to destroy the power-looms within, while others were more rationally bent upon obtaining assistance at the hospital for the wounded man, who had revived a little during this uproar. After a short pause they pursued their route to the hospital, where they left the man in a state of insensibility, but during the whole of this proceeding, which was undoubtedly short, the mob encountered no molestation, except from the man and pistol already mentioned. Two other men in the crowd participated very slightly in the effect of the pistol-shot, which chiefly struck Harrison, for they shrugged their shoulders a little, and ran away at the instant. Harrison's situation is not considered at the hospital dangerous this day; and he disclaims all connexion with the rioters, ascribing merely to accident his presence on the occasion. If this be true, his position was a very unlucky one, as to its locality, for it was at the top and in the centre of the opening of the narrow alley, from which the windows were chiefly demolished by a small group that appeared to act in concert; while a mere casual passenger might have easily seen what was occurring from a sideway view, by turning into any of the adjoining streets.

One of the proprietors (Mr. Brookes) applied immediately for assistance at the head police-office, as some report was in circulation that the attack would be renewed in the course of the night; but it was eight o'clock before the civil power could be assembled near the place, and later when the military arrived, though picquets were in motion throughout the earlier part of the evening.

The misrepresentation of fact to which I was about to call your attention, has reference to the occurrence which I have just stated. Upon hearing at eight o'clock, at some distance from the scene of action, that lives had been lost in an attack which had been just made upon the mill of Messrs. Johnson and Brookes, and that a dead and a wounded man had been conveyed to the hospital, I hastily repaired to the latter place, where I found the area-gate closed, and a crowd in front of it, describing in very aggravated terms, how the people had just been shot. Passing immediately from them towards Messrs. Johnson and Brookes, which was about a mile and a half distant, I met crowds, principally of boys, collected at the nearer entrance of Great Ancoats-street. On looking up the street, I observed the military stationed at some distance; there was a confused noise, and groups of people (all of the description last mentioned) were running backwards and forwards; they appeared to have been chiefly attracted by curiosity, and to have had it abundantly gratified; for upon endeavouring to pass them up the street, I was cautioned by some, who were themselves evidently panic-stricken, from proceeding onwards, as they said several shots had been fired at the people, for merely throwing stones at a factory, and that I might then hear if I listened, the sound of fire-arms, and the battering of stones. My ears not having the same predisposition for receiving the sound of fire-arms, I listened without much profit, and immediately passed on towards the soldiers. On my way up the street, I met two or three magistrates, or special constables (they were well dressed persons in plain clothes) who were on horseback, and engaged in riding on the flagged pathway on each side of the street, one of them brandishing a drawn sword, chasing away the loiterers who remained about, and who fled occasionally into the public-houses and lanes of the neighbourhood—reappearing in the same places after these horsemen had moved further on. Upon reaching the upper end of the street, I saw drawn up in line, a company of the 60th Rifle Corps, with their commanding officer, Colonel Mackenzie, in front, a troop of Dragoons, and at each side (in the whole) nearly 300 persons in coloured clothes, who were the local police of the town, and the special constables They were drawn up in the street, and waiting, as far as I could learn, until nine o'clock, at which hour all the public-houses are compelled to eject their customers, when it was their intention to take the labour of the street-clearing off the hands of the four equestrians, who were then working like Sisyphus in the execution of that task. While standing next the Rifle Corps I discovered that the sound of gun-shots which was heard at the other end of the street, had proceeded from the hoofs of four dragoons, who were galloping up and down the narrow streets which led from Great Anscot-street to the factories, and that the rattling of the stones, which was invented for its accompaniment, came from the clattering of the hob-nailed shoes of the boys, who were flying to and fro as these picquets directed their motions. It was most vexatious to see women with infant children in their arms in all the groups I have mentioned, adding much to the noise of the prevailing bustle by their screams when any body rode near them in the street, from which, nevertheless, no persuasion could induce them to depart.

Up to the last hour of the last coach leaving this evening (six o'clock) nothing further has occurred; every thing is quiet here this day, and the arrival by the evening's mail of the news from London of the subscriptions of yesterday, has produced, together with the intentions of Government respecting bonded grain, the most beneficial effects. All parties appear to look towards the metropolis for prompt relief.

I am quite persuaded that there is nothing like an organized plan of violence among the working men. What occurs are mere momentary ebullitions. A meeting was this morning held at a village, where there are power-looms in the neighbourhood, called Charlton-row, where great dissatisfaction was expressed at the thinness of the assembly, there being only about 200 present. They talked of burning the power-looms, but did nothing except threatening another meeting, which it is to be hoped will be prevented by timely interposition.

Manchester, May 4.—The intelligence which has last arrived from the metropolis respecting the munificent amount of the subscription, has had an excellent effect upon the temper of the poorer classes generally, and the intended modification of the corn laws has also been productive of salutary consequences. Numbers in gross are very freely given: for instance, nearly 100,000 are stated to be out of work in Manchester and the immediate neighbourhood; but when you pursue the inquiry from mill to mill, you cannot obtain *data* for any thing like such a result; and there is, besides, an indisposition on the part of those who must know the facts, to afford the requisite assistance. With respect to the state of distress in this town, I find that, through the humanity of the inhabitants, means are found on the spot to give soup and other subsistence to about 13,000 weekly. The most pinching distress, I rather think, will be found at Burnlew, at Blackburn, and at Macclesfield and the neighbourhood, and it is due to the unhappy sufferers to state, that the accounts of commotions among them have been very much exaggerated.

About one o'clock this day a number of fellows, amounting to near 200, paraded the town, in files of two each, lengthening their line by the paltry trick of keeping their files much apart, and moving onwards to St. George's-fields, as if to collect a larger body from idlers and gazers, to give something like a consistency and cohesion to their appearance; but none seemed to have joined them, and they gradually dispersed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—May 4.

CRIM. CON.—BLIGH v. WELLESLEY.

Mr. Sergeant Spankie moved upon affidavit for the postponement of the trial of this cause, which stands appointed for trial on the adjournment day in London. The Learned Sergeant grounded his application on the absence of very material witnesses who reside at Naples and other distant parts, and without whose attendance the defendant could not with safety proceed to trial. He wished the Court to extend the time of trial to the Sittings after next Hilary Term.

The Chief Justice stated, that the Court, by its rules, had not the power to extend the time of trial beyond the sittings after Michaelmas Term; and there would be plenty of time in the interval to bring witnesses from any part of Europe.

Mr. Sergeant Spankie.—His affidavit stated that the defendant hoped to be able to procure the attendance of the witnesses, although they were very numerous, by the time named by his Lordship.

The Court—"Take a rule to show cause."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BOW-STREET.—Wednesday a well-dressed young man, named J. Russell, was charged on suspicion of committing a number of robberies in the shops of jewellers in the metropolis, in an ingenious and systematic manner. The prisoner is a Jew; and his father, mother, brothers, and sisters, are what is called by the police, "on the town." Two of his sisters are well known ladies of easy virtue, and one of his brothers is now located in Newgate. Mr. Davies, a jeweller, made the following charge against him:—About a week ago, the prisoner, attired very genteelly, called at the shop of Mr. Davies, in Southampton-street, Strand, and represented himself to be a medical student. He said that he wanted to purchase a bosom-pin, but observed that he was afraid it would be inconvenient to him when stooping to perform the operation of dissection. Mr. Davies, therefore, recommended him to have a brooch in preference, and exhibited several for him to make his selection, but none of them proved to his liking, and he agreed to call again in a few days, when Mr. Davies would have a more extensive stock. On Monday last he called again, and Mr. Davies and his daughter were in the shop at the time. The prisoner examined a variety of articles of value, and selected several, which were packed up, and the bill made out. The prisoner gave a card, "Mr. Hendy, surgeon, Waterloo-bridge-road," and stated that he resided at Mr. Hendy's, and if the articles were sent, they would be paid for on delivery. He was about to quit the shop when he asked to look at some mourning rings, and Mr. Davies said he had some in an adjoining room, and he would fetch them. During his absence the prisoner stood near to a glass case, on which were a gold watch, a diamond pin, and other articles of value. Miss Davies observed the prisoner move his arm from the case; but not entertaining any suspicion at the time that he was any other than a "perfect gentleman," she took no notice. The prisoner instantly excused himself by stating that he had a particular appointment, and could not wait for the return of her father with the mourning rings. He quitted the shop, and soon afterwards Mr. Davies entered with the rings, and was greatly surprised to find that the young gentleman was gone. He took the articles of jewellery which the prisoner had selected to the house of Mr. Hendy, in Waterloo-bridge-road, and discovered that no such person as the prisoner lived there; but a young man answering his description had been there that morning, and purchased some lavender-water, and requested to have one of Mr. Hendy's cards, which was given to him. Mr. Davies hastened back to his shop, suspecting he had been robbed and duped, and he found that a gold watch, diamond pin, and other articles, had been removed from the glass case. He gave information at this office of the robbery, and went round to a number of jewellers making inquiries, when he learned that several of them had suffered by a similar stratagem. The prisoner went to the shop of a jeweller in Clerkenwell (on whom Mr. Davies had previous called and given information of the robbery,) and made a similar representation as that which he had made to Mr. Davies, and he was taken into custody.

Mr. Davies swore positively to his identity, and Miss Davies believed him to be the same person.

The Magistrates, in order to give other persons who had suffered by the artifices of the prisoner an opportunity to come forward and prosecute, remanded him for a few days.

He denied that he was ever in Mr. Davies's shop in his life.

A professional gentleman residing at Brighton, made application to Sir Richard Birnie on Thursday morning for assistance towards recovering his son, a lad of fifteen, who left his home on Wednesday morning last, without assigning any reason or giving any cause to suspect him of such a design. His father, who appeared to labour under much distress of mind, stated, that he had traced him as far as the Bolt-in-Tun, in Fleet-street, where he arrived by the coach, and paid his last shilling in discharge of his fare, but was unable to discover whither he had proceeded on leaving the inn. Sir Richard enquired minutely as to his dress, which was described to be a blue coat and grey trowsers, &c. and gave the necessary directions. The rest of the morning was consumed in the hearing a case of assault, committed by a Mrs. Everet, a lady whose rich Tipperary brogue and extreme volubility kept the office in continued laughter, from which Justice herself with great difficulty refrained. The complainant was a child about nine years of age, between whose parents and the lady aforesaid there exists a feud of considerable standing. The ill usage consisted in calling her by a name the most unmusical to a lady's ear, and "slapping her arm," as she was coming out of an oil shop, where she had been for a pennyworth of soap. Mrs. Everet called "the holy powers" to witness that she had never done "that same," and intreated his worship to prevent her being "murthered by them Bartley's," who wanted to "swear her life away." The evidence was, however, too direct to be got over by mere strength of assertion, and Mrs. Everet, whom, as the wife of a "most antient and quiet watchman," it became to discountenance these violent proceedings, "not to *break the peace* herself," was bound over to her good behaviour.

Our old friend Johnson, with his usual *suite* of publicans, from whose delinquencies in keeping open house at "disorderly hours," he no doubt expects to reap a tolerable harvest, was in waiting when our Reporter left the office.

SPITALFIELDS BALL.—The refreshments at the Ball for the relief of the distressed Spitalfields Weavers, on Friday, the 12th instant are to be paid for by such persons as may require them. A very liberal offer was made by Messrs. Gunter, of Berkeley-square, to the Noblemen of the Committee, to furnish them gratis, which they felt bound to decline, it having been previously determined that the tickets were not to include refreshments, and that consequently the Charity would not be benefited by such an arrangement. The refreshment tickets may be had at Messrs. Gunter, 7, Berkeley-square, in aid of the Charity, or at the doors of the refreshment rooms. For the information of such Gentlemen as may entertain doubts upon the subject, that although full or fancy dresses are strongly recommended by the Ladies Patronesses, admittance will not be refused to such persons as may prefer common evening dresses. All persons having tickets from the Ladies Patronesses, may, by application to Mr. Andrews, 167, New Bond-street, secure seats or boxes, which will be kept for them during the evening, on the further payment of five shillings for each seat.

Two prizes of £21,000, drawn last Wednesday, were shared and sold by J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, viz. :—

No. 1,783.... ...Class A. a Prize of.....£21,000!

No. 3,925.....Class B. a Prize of .....£21,000!

The fortunate holders may receive the current value of their respective shares, on demand, at No. 37, Cornhill, 11, Holborn, and 38, Haymarket. The very last lottery that will ever be drawn in this kingdom, is now before the public; and Messrs. J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, (who are joint-contractors,) have reason to be proud of the scheme, which contains six prizes of £30,000!!! the greatest number ever given in any lottery, the drawing of which will form the grand final conclusion of all lotteries in this country.

BISH LUCKY TO THE LAST.—Two of the prizes of twenty-one thousand pounds drawn on Wednesday last, viz. :—No. 1,833, class B, 21,000l., and 3,925, class A, 21,000l., were sold by BISH, who also shared and sold four of the minor capitals drawn same day. The fortunate holders may, as usual, receive the value of their prizes on demand, at either of BISH'S offices, 4, Cornhill, or 9, Charing-cross. Only one more drawing remains, which is fixed for the 18th July, and that is to be positively and inevitably the very last that will ever take place in this kingdom.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKUPTCY ENLARGED.

ROBERT EDMEADS, Maidstone, banker.

BANKRUPTS.

HENRY CONGREVE and RICHARD HILL, Jun. Bedworth and Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers.——JOSEPH LLOYD, Norwood, Surrey, coal and corn merchant.——CHARLES LEWIS, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, money-scrivener.——WILLIAM WILLEMET, Colchester, crape and bombasin-manufacturer.——HUGH DIXON and MICHAEL GUNSTON, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, chymists.——HATTON H. STANSFELD, King-street, Cheapside, stuff-manufacturer.——EDWARD AINSWORTH, Hammer-hall, Rochdale, woollen-manufacturer.——GEORGE PENNY, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street, coffee-dealer.——FREDERICK FRANCK, Old Burlington-street, tailor.——LEWIS ROBERTS, City-road Basin, wharfinger.——ROBERT BEANE, Clement's-lane, Strand, victualler.——RICHARD ROBINSON, Hill-top, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer.——WILLIAM OWEN, Carnarvon, druggist.——THOMAS CRAWSHAW, Leeds, woolstapler.——W. ASTON, Toll-end, Tipton, Staffordshire, iron and coal-master.——J. HICKS, Holsworthy, Devonshire, linen-draper and grocer.——J. T. LOWTHER, Antigallican Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street, merchant.——G. MARRISON, Norwich, dyer.——J. WEBB, Bradford, Wiltshire, farmer.——J. HARROP, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, clothier.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Millington, Bloomsbury-square, dealer in philosophical instruments——J. Morgan, jun., and J. Aitcheson, jun., Bristol, jewellers——J. Browne, Norwich, boot and shoe-maker——T. Chandler, Bedminster, Somersetshire, and Bristol, coach-builder——J. Hunt, Cholsey, Berkshire, whitesmith——R. Tronson, Liverpool, merchant——J. Cox and B. Willis, Nottingham, cotton-merchants——W. Ford, Huddersfield, grocer——R. Jackman, jun. Newland, Gloucestershire, silk-throwster——H. W. Ward, Grenada-place, Old Kent-road, chymist——W. C. Brown, Coleman-street, wool-merchant——W. Lindsey, Coleman-street, merchant——J. Owen, Salford, Lancashire, dyer——M. C. Jackson, Leeds, corn-factor——R. Cund, Minton, Shropshire, maltster——R. Snowball, jun. Kirby, Grindlayth, Yorkshire, sheep-jobber——S. Medley, Watling-street, tallow-chandler——J. and J. Whitehead, Denshaw, Yorkshire, merchants——J. Russell and J. Robinson, Manchester, merchants——D. Hardie, Liverpool, merchant——R. Chatterton, Kingston-upon Hull, merchant——T. Marsden, Leeds, stuff-manufacturer——J. Fennell, Little Kingston, Warwickshire, horse-dealer——M. Crow, Little Bolton, tailor——J. and J. Brearley, Bolton-le-Moors, iron-founders——W. Stokoe, Hexham, tanner——L. Drews, Frome-Selwood, plumber——G. Locking, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant——H. Tindall, Birmingham, wharfinger——W. J. Baker, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, orange-merchant——J. Monroy, Gibraltar-row, Leicester-square, merchant——W. Benham, Brighthelmstone, builder——J. Farren, Red Lion-yard, Great Warner-street, Clerkenwell, brewer.

FAMILY PORTRAITS.—H. RODD respectfully begs leave to introduce to the notice of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that he has for sale upwards of three hundred well authenticated Portraits, many of which are nearly allied to existing families of distinction; also many of illustrious characters, both in Church and State.—A Catalogue, price 2s. is just published, with the price affixed to each article, and may be had of H Rodd, 17, Air-street, Piccadilly, (one door from the Quadrant,) where the Pictures may be seen.—H. Rodd will take in exchange, or purchase, other Portraits or Pictures.—Pictures lined, cleaned, and repaired, and the frames re-gilt.

CRAWFORD'S SLIDING TUBE PARASOL, and every other description of Parasol for the Carriage, Garden, or Sea-side. The Inventor and Manufacturer invites the Nobility and Ladies of fashion to view the most extensive and elegant assortment of Parasols ever before offered to their notice, the materials of which having been purchased for cash during the late severe times, he is enabled to sell at prices well worth their notice. There are several new patterns in figured lined and plain, from French and British designs, and most of the silks made in the new French looms. The decided superiority of the sliding tube, or Telescope Parasol, is well known.
Crawford, 28, Cheapside, near St. Paul's.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	...27s to 30s	Bucellas.....	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	.36s to 42s	Claret, St, Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle..	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux..	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown....	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne.....	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s		
Madeira, West India.....	36s to 42s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling.	63s to 72s
Ditto, East India.....	48s to 60s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Hermitage, Red and White..	72s to 84s
		Moselle, Sauterne, &c.....	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters, post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN'S BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN'S BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN'S BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp, gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, held in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, May 6, 1826,

Rev. RICHARD HARVEY in the Chair.

The Committee regret to state, that in consequence of the nearly exhausted state of their funds, they are compelled to confine themselves to relieving those only who are entirely without work, and even those on a reduced scale, giving to a man and his wife but 5s. a-week, and to single persons 3s. The utter insufficiency of this relief is too evident to require proof, and even this must very soon be discontinued.

As the distress, for want of employment continues undiminished, the Committee earnestly appeal to the benevolence of those who have in their power the means of mitigating the distresses of so large and deserving a body of their fellow-creatures, as are the Silk Weavers of Spitalfields, and trust that the foregoing statement will produce such an addition to their funds as may prevent the sudden drying up of those sources to which so many thousand poor persons have to look for the means of existence.

Amount before advertised, £17,356 11s. 11d.

	£	s.
By the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.		
J. W. - -	5	0
By Sir Claude Scott and Co.		
Mrs. Wallis - -	2	2
Benjamin Sayer, Esq. -	2	2
By Messrs. Snow and Co.		
George Daniell, Esq. -	5	5
Mrs. Ann Marriott, 2l. 12s. 6d.		
By Messrs. Hammersley and Co.		
Mrs. Flowers - -	5	5
D. G. N. and A. R. -	2	2
J. G. Lamaister, Esq. -	2	2
By Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe.		
J. H. Plumer, Esq. -	10	10
Mrs. Warren Hastings, Daylasford House - -	5	0
By Messrs. Drummond and Co.		
Mrs. Stewart Erskine -	5	5
L. G. - -	10	10
By Messrs. Coutts and Co.		
Miss Dehary - -	1	1
Miss Sallome Whitelock, second donation - -	5	0
By Messrs. Hoares.		
R. S. A. - - -	3	0
Mrs. Dealtry, per Child and Co.	10	0
The Dowager Marchioness of Donegall - -	5	5
The Dowager Lady Grantham	3	0
The Hon. Mrs. Curzon -	2	0
Henry Hussey, Esq. -	1	1
The Hon. Thos. Windsor -	5	5
The Hon. Mrs. Windsor -	5	5
By Messrs. Barnett and Co.		
S. B. Lousada, Esq. -	5	0
By Mess Bosanquet and Co.		
H. E. - - -	1	0
By Messrs. Veres, Ward, and Co.		
Mrs. Sarah Tesmaker -	3	0
Messrs. James Morrison and Co.	50	0
By Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.		
R. E. jun. - - -	5	5
J. T. - - -	2	0
Miss Amelia Smith -	1	0
By Messrs. Barnard and Co.		
Miss Ann Magrath -	1	0
Messrs. Paterson and Charles	5	5

Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Wm. Hale, Esq. Wood-street, Spitalfields, Treasurer: and by all the Bankers.

The Committee continue to sit daily in the Vestry Room, Spitalfields.

J. D. KINCAID, Sec.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The Contractors, for the last time, respectfully address the Public: for at the conclusion of the present Lottery they must close their office doors, as from that hour all Lotteries are prohibited in this kingdom.

To say that they lament, deeply lament, the determination of his Majesty's Government to suppress the Lotteries, is only to express that which it is most natural they should feel. The abolition of the Lottery is the total destruction of their business, and it is a measure which casts upon the world hundreds of poor dependents, who have been employed by them for a long series of years, many of whom, from age and afflictions are incapable of taking other employments, and will be reduced to a state of utter destitution.

The Contractors abstain from setting forth any lists of the compulsory Taxes or Duties which might have been remitted by Government instead of discontinuing the voluntary Tax of a Lottery; but they are quite certain that if the sense of the country had been taken as to whether the Lottery, or the least objectionable of the Taxes they could point out, should be retained, the majority would have been a hundred to one in favour of continuing the Lottery, which has existed as a branch of the public revenue for more than 150 years, and during that period has received the sanction and suppport of many honourable men, distinguished as well for their morality, as for the wisdom and integrity of their public conduct.

It is a gratification to the Contractors, that, by uniting their interests in this Lottery, they are enabled to present a Scheme (the last that will be seen in this country) which will afford the public, in their farewell adventure, the chance of Six Prizes of Thirty Thousand Pounds—a greater number than was ever given in any former Scheme.

The fact of this being the very Last Lottery in England, combined with the unexampled number of Thirty Thousands in the Scheme, renders the sale of the tickets certain, and ensures a rapid advance of price as the day of drawing approaches: but the Contractors are anxious that all should have the power of embracing the present opportunity, and have, therefore, commenced the sale of the tickets at only Eight Shillings advance upon the price of the last Lottery; and they now pledge themselves that all who apply on or before Saturday, the 27th May, shall be supplied at that price, but on the Monday following (29th May), the price must be increased One Pound Four Shilings each Ticket, and they cannot undertake that the price shall be limited even to that advance for more than ten days.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared hythem, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

PATRONISED by the ROYAL FAMILY, the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, the Prince and Princess Polignac, and many of the most distinguished Nobility,

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, FOR THE COMPLEXION,

possesses Balsamic Properties which resists the attack of inclement weather, and allays the smarting irritability of the skin produced by Cold Winds, and prevents the Skin Chapping; renders harsh and rough skin soft and pleasant; it also removes freckles, pimples, spots, and all cutaneous eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion.

To Ladies Nursing their Offspring it affords soothing relief, both to Mother and Infant.

To Gentlemen after Shaving it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the skin smooth and pleasant, and will render Shaving a pleasant operation. In short, this beautiful Cosmetic is pre-eminent for improving the complexion, prevents its being injured by intense Solar Heat or Cold Winds; thus to the Traveller it must be an invaluable acquisition—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION—To prevent fraud, ask for Rowland's Kalydor, strictly observing the label of each article has the Signature and Address in red,

"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden."

Sold by them, and (by their appointment) by all the respectable Perfumers who vend their Genuine Macassar Oil.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are particularly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street, and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, Payne, 5, St. Martin's-court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bonds street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley: 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, 1, and Yard, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Vender; throughout the kingdom. Mr. Renard, 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of these Pills in Paris.

New Edition, the Fifth, revised and enlarged, price 3s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and published by T. S. Allman, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; and sold by Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street; Walker, 90, High Holborn; and may be had of all Booksellers,

"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post paid.

THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER EVER PRINTED.

On Sunday, the 21st of May, will be published, No. 1 of

THE ATLAS, a General Newspaper and Journal of Literature, printed on a stamped sheet nearly double the size of the Times, folded into sixteen pages.—Aware of the public curiosity which will follow the announcement of this Journal, the Proprietors feel anxious to render its contents worthy of its capacity and external promise; so as to satisfy, by its intrinsic merit, the expectations which, as a remarkable product of Science applied to printing and paper-making, it is calculated to excite.

The Proprietors of the ATLAS are, by the novelty of their plan, relieved from the invidious necessity of undertaking to perform in a better manner what is already done by others. But they propose, by means of a double space, along with a careful and pains-taking system of selection and abridgment, to afford a greater variety than can be found in any single newspaper: their object being to concentrate in one sheet the various matters of fact and speculation which are at present scattered through many, and which no newspaper of the common size can contain.

The ATLAS will combine three great features peculiar to itself:—it will form a complete Weekly Newspaper, an Original Newspaper of the Seventh Day, and an ample Journal of Literature, both English and Foreign.

The ATLAS will have no politics of its own; but it will have a department more interesting to the politician than any which the Proprietors could hope to supply with original writing. A selection will be made of the best articles that appear during the week on each side of every public question. A great variety of sources will be resorted to—Reviews and Magazines as well as Newspapers, and among the latter the provincial as well as the London. By this plan, which is new to the English newspaper-press, the far greater portion of the selected articles will have for each reader the value of originality; while both instruction and amusement will be derived from the appearance, side by side, of the opposing arguments of the ablest political writers of all parties.

In the Literary Department, copious extracts will be given from such new books as admit of interesting quotation; others will be analysed. The Proprietors are determined that this important department shall be wholly independent of interested influence; and they pledge themselves that no person connected with the publishing of books shall have the slightest concern in, or control over, the Literature of their Journal.

Prospectuses may be had, and Orders and Advertisements will be received, at the Office of Messrs. Whiting and Branston, Printers and Engravers to the King for the Prevention of Forgery, Beaufort House, Beaufort Buildings, Strand.

VERY FAST AND SAFE TRAVELLING TO BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL FROM THE

SARACEN'S HEAD INN, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London.—The following light Post Coaches, Mails, &c., set out from the above Inn:—

BIRMINGHAM Tally Ho! fast Day Coach in 12 hours (driven through with two coachmen only). Morning, at a quarter before seven. In consequence of the decided preference given to the Tally Ho! Coach, the proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Birmingham Road.——BIRMINGHAM Royal Express, new light fast Night Coach, in 15 hours only, and driven through with two coachmen, sets out every afternoon, carrying four inside only; arrives in Birmingham early the next morning.——BROMPTON and CHATHAM every morning.——BARNSTAPLE, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——BATH and BRISTOL cheap Post Coaches every afternoon at one; arrive at the Greyhound Inn, Bath, the London Tavern, Thomas-street, and Swan, Bristol, early next morning. At reduced fares.——BOSTON new Royal Patent Mail to Louth, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——CAMBRIDGE new Royal Patent mail, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——CARLISLE Express, only one night on the road to Penrith and Whitehaven, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard all the way. Sets out in the morning, and performs the journey with the greatest facility. Passengers detained on the road, by business or pleasure, have the peculiar advantage of their seats being secured in the next Coach.—The only direct Coach to Carlisle.——CHELTENHAM new light fast Day Coach, every morning through Oxford.——CHESTER light Coaches to Newport, every morning and afternoon.——COVENTRY Tally Ho! light fast Day Coach, every morning a quarter before seven.——COVENTRY Night Coach, every afternoon at half-past six o'clock.——DOVER and PARIS Patent Safety Coach, every morning, through Canterbury and Chatham.——DORCHESTER new light Day Coaches, in 14 hours only, at a quarter past five and seven in the morning.——EXETER Sovereign new light fast Coach, every morning at seven o'clock.——GLASGOW Longtown, Gretna-Green, and all parts of Scotland, a light four-inside Post Coach.——HARROWGATE and RIPON new light Post Coaches, every afternoon at two, and seven in the morning.——HERTFORD Coach through Waltham Cross.——HOLYHEAD new light fast Day and Night Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——HULL Express, a new light Post Coach, every morning; and also the Rockingham, in the afternoon at two.——KENDAL light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——KIDDERMINSTER, Stourbridge, and Birmingham light Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——LEEDS Rockingham, light Post Coach, sets out every afternoon at two; arrives at the Golden Lion inn, Leeds, next afternoon at three, in time for the Bradford, Halifax, Skipton, and Huddersfield Coaches. Driven through with four coachmen. Luggage and packages only 2d. per lb.—Notwithstanding the uncommon expedition of this coach, it is allowed to be the most agreeable and complete public conveyance on the North road, being unequalled by any other.——LIVERPOOL and STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES new light fast Day Coach, every morning at ½ past six, driven through with four coachmen only.——LIVERPOOL Umpire, new light fast Four Inside Coach, in 27 hours only, sets out daily at one, and arrives at Liverpool next afternoon.——LIVERPOOL Royal Express, new light Four Inside Coach, in 26 hours, and driven through with four coachmen only, (only one night on the road,) every afternoon; arrives at the Saracen's Head inn, Liverpool, next afternoon. The Royal Express performs its journey in less time than any other coach to Liverpool, and is driven through with less coachmen.——LINCOLN and NOTTINGHAM new light Four Inside Post Coach, every afternoon at two o'clock.——MANCHESTER and ALTRINGHAM new light very fast Day Coach, every morning to the Moseley Arms and Swan inn.——MANCHESTER to Congleton, light Four Inside Coaches.——MARLBOROUGH and SWINDON Four Inside Day Coach, through Maidenhead, and Reading. Driven through with one coachman only.——NEWCASTLE upon TYNE and UNDER LINE light Coaches every morning and afternoon. 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MARRIED.

At Aldenham Church, Herts, Frederick Allen, Esq., to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Bryant Mason, Esq.—On the 3d inst., at Hove, Mr. Upperton, of Steining, solicitor, to Eliza Stuart, youngest daughter of the late Charles Stuart Minshaw, Esq.—The Rev. Maxwell Phayze, of the county of Wexford, Ireland, to Ellen Margaret, daughter of Col. Pigott.

DIED.

On the 30th ult., in Somersetshire, Nathaniel Jekyll, Esq.—On the 4th inst., Mrs Elizabeth Parry Blount, relict of the late Rowland Blount.—On the 1st inst., at Richmond, Mrs. Ross.—On the 3d instant, at Bramden, Herts, Christopher Hodges, Esq.—On the 25th instant, James Giblett, Esq., of Hartley Wintry.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 54. SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1826. Price 7d

KING'S THEATRE.—Tuesday evening will be performed the Frst Act of Meyerbeer's Opera, entitled IL CROCIATO IN EGITTO. The principal characters by Mademoiselle Bonnini, Madame Cornega, Madame Castelli, Signor Curioni, Signor Deville, Signor Porto. After which, will be presented Paesiello's Opera of NINA. The principal characters by Madame Pasta, Madame Castelli, Signor Giovanella, Signor Porto.—To conclude with the favourite ballet of LE TEMPLE DE LA CONCORDE. Applications for boxes and tickets to be made at Mr. Ebers's, 27, Old Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, Faustus; with Der Freischutz.—On Tuesday, Aladdin. After which M. Alexandre will make his appearance in his favourite Entertainment called the Rogueries of Nicholas. To conclude with the farce of Two Wives.—On Wednesday, the Road to Ruin. Old Dornton, Mr. Dowton; Harry Dornton, Mr. Elliston; Goldfinch, Mr. Mathews; Widow Warren, Mrs. Davison; Sophia, Miss Kelly. After which, Jonathan in England. Jonathan W. Doubikins, Mr. Mathews.—On Thursday, Sbakspeare's comedy As you Like it; with the Camp, and the Devil to Pay.—On Friday, Malvina; with John Brown.—On Saturday, the Knights of the Cross, or the Hermit's Prophecy.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, The Sultan, with Paul Pry, and Tekeli.—Tuesday, first time this season, (by particular desire) "Quite Correct," with Paul Pry.—Wednesday, Mrs. Wiggins; with Paul Pry, and the Turnpike Gate.—Thursday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry, and Tekeli—Saturday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE
The Public are respectfully requested to take Notice, that the last Four Nights of Mr. Mathews' Invitations are positively fixed for To-morrow, Thursday, Saturday, and Monday, 29th May. An early application at the Box-office will be requisite for the parties who intend to honour Mr. Mathews with a visit.

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—Mr. YATES' Entertainment being received with increased success, he will repeat it on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, consisting of Sketches from Life, Manners, and Peculiarities, entitled Yates' Reminiscences, or Etchings of Life and Character. To conclude with a Monopolylogue, entitled Mr. Chairman. In which Mr. Yates will sustain Eight different Characters. Boxes, 4s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s.—Doors open at 7, begin punctually at half-past 7. Half-price at 9.

PAUL PRY ON HORSEBACK!

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. To-morrow, May 22, and until further notice, the new local characteristic, eccentric panoramic, pedestrian and equestrian speaking, picture of life, character, and peculiarities of the present day, called Paul Pry on Horseback, or a Peep at the Election, by the author of the Adelphi Tom and Jerry, Giovanni in London, Rochester, Monsieur Tonson, &c. 7th appearance of the celebrated German artist, Kerr Clioe, upon an elastic cord. Seventh time of Mr. Ducrow's wonderful performance upon Three Horses at once as the Chinese Enchanter. The entertainments to commence with the 49th representation of War in India, or the Burmese. The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 4.

MISS KELLY's NIGHT—Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on Wednesday next, May 24, the Comedy of the ROAD to RUIN. Old Dornton, by Mr. Dowton; Harry Dornton, Mr. Elliston; Widow Warreo, Mrs. Davison; Sophia, Miss Kelly; and Goldfinch, Mr. Mathews. To which will be added, Jonathan in England; Jonathan W. Doubikins, a real Yankee, landed at Liverpool, by Mr. Mathews.—Boxes, Places, and Tickets, to he had of Miss Kelly, No. 8, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden; and of Mr. Spring, at the Box Office of Drury Lane Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.
MR. WALLACK has the honour to announce to his Friends and the public, that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, JUNE 5, when a variety of popular and novel Entertainments will be presented, the particulars in future Bills—Tickets and Places may be had of Mr. Wallack, 24, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.
MISS STEPHENS respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that her BENEFIT is fixed for TUESDAY, the 30th instant. The Opera of FAUSTUS, the whole of the music composed by H. R Bishop, Esq. who will preside in the orchestra this evening. The principal characters by Mr. Wallack, Mr. Browne, Mr. Archer, Mr. Harley, Mr. Russell, Miss J. Paton, Miss Povey, and Miss Stephens. After the opera, a CONCERT of Vocal and Insfrumental Music, in which Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Horn, Mr. Mori, Mr. Nicholson, Miss Stephens, and Miss Johnston will perform. To conclude with the opera of Henri Quartre, or the Olden Time. The principal characters by Mr. Wallack, Mr. Dowton, Mr. Harley, Miss Smithson, Miss Stephens, and Miss Johnston. In the course of the evening a variety of songs, duets, &c. which will be expressed in the hills. Mr. Mori will play a Fantasia on the violin.—Tickets and places to be had of Miss Stephens, 1, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road; at Willis's Music Saloon, St. James's-street; and at the Box-office.

THE ROYAL MASQUERADE will take place at the ARGYLL ROOMS, on THURSDAY, June 1, (the last which will take place in London this season.)—For Tickets, Boxes, &c. apply to Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, Opera Colonnade, who is appointed purveyor of the Wines on this occasion.

APOLLONICON.—A Grand Musical Instrument (Under the immediate patronage of his Majesty) invented and constructed by FLIGHT & ROBSON, Organ Builders, is Exhibiting Daily, from 1 to 4; performing by its mechanical powers Mozart's Overture to Figaro, and Weber's celebrated Overture to Der Freischutz, which it exeeutes with a grandeur and brilliancy of effect, superior to any other instrument in Europe, at the Rooms, 101, St. Martin's-lane —Admittance 1s.

DIORAMA, REGENT's PARK.—Two New Views are now Exhibiting, viz. the Interior of ROSSLYN CHAPEL, painted by Monsieur Daguerre; and a View of the City of ROUEN, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Monsieur Bouton, with various effects of Light and Shade, producing the most extraordinary illusiou to the spectator—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'Clock.

N.B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the appearance of sunshine Is produced with equal effect, on the most cloudy day.

☞ The dimensions of each Picture is 70 feet by 50.

ST. HELENA, BATTLES of GENAPPE, TRAFALGAR, &c. will remain OPEN till further Notice, in the Great Room, Spring Gardens. MARSHALL'S ORIGINAL NEW PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA, illustrative of all the Events that happened to Napoleon, from his Defeat at Waterloo till his Death, representing 13 Views of St. Helena, Battles of Genappe, Trafalgar, figures, ships of war, &c. being on the largest scale, and accompanied by a Military Band, give a complete sensation of reality.

Day Exhibitions from Twelve to Five; Evening ditto, by Gas, at Seveu and Half-past Eight o'Clock.

INFANTINE ARITHMETICIAN, AUTOMATA, ANCIENT ARMOR, GIANT, &c. Gothic Hall, No. 7. Haymarket.

The INFANTINE ARITHMETICIAN, only Six years of age, gifted with the astonishing faculty of solving Arithmetical questions, without the use of either pen or pencil, or even a knowledge of the numerals themselves. This highly interesting Child uniformly details the method pursued by him in arriving at the solution of the proposed questions.

Also, the celebrated Musical and other AUTOMATA, displaying in a great variety of subjects, from the most elegant human figure down to the smallest birds and insects, the astonishing powers of Mechanism, by their wonderful imitations of animated nature. Together with the choice Collection of ANCIENT ARMOUR surrounding the Hall.— Admittance 2s.; Cbildren 1s.

Also the surprising GIANT, Monsieur LOUIS, the tallest man who has visited this kingdom since the days of O'Brien, and far superior in elegant symmetry, proportion, and muscular strength. Monsieur L., who is twenty-five years of age, possessing all the polite and agreeable manners of his countrymen, will gratify his visitors with a sight of his favorite Horse, 'Nonpareil,' being the smallest in the world.—Admittance 1s.

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CARL MARIA VON WEBER's CONCERT at the Argyll Rooms, on Friday Evening, May 26.—C. M. Von Weber most respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his Concert will take place as above, aided by the great talents of the following eminent Performers, all of whom have most kindly promised their powerful assistance. Madame Caradori Allan, Miss H. Cawse, Mr. Braham, and Mr. Phillips, will sing in a new (M.S.) Grand Cantata, entitled, the Festival of Peace (first time of performance in this country) the music by C. M. Von Weber, the words translated and adapted, expressly for this occasion, by Hampden Napier, Esq. This Cantata will form the first part of the Concert; the second will consist of a miscellaneous Act, in which Miss Stephens, Miss Paton, and Mr. Sapio, with equal kindness, have consented to sing; and also Mr. Moscheles, to play extemporaneously on the Pianoforte, Mr. Furstenau, a new air (from Oberon) with variations for the Flute, and Mr. Kiesewetter, a Fantasia on the Violin. The Orchestra will be on a grand scale. Leaders of the Band, for the First Part, Mr. F. Cramer; for the Second Part, Mr. Mori. The Chorus will be complete, assisted by the young gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and St. Paul's Cathedral. Conductor, C. M. Von Weber. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, and Bills of the Concert (which will commence at half-past eight o'clock) to be had at the principal Music Shops, and of Mr. Weber, 91, Great Portland-street. Parties of six and upwards can be accommodated with Boxes by an early application to Mr. Weber.

Under the Patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty.
ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.

THE Proprietors respectfully beg leave to inform the Public, that these Gardens will open for the Season, on MONDAY, the 29th instant; and that, anxious to restore to Vauxhall the high reputation it originally enjoyed in the Musical as well as Fashionable World, when its Orchestra boasted the names of Billington, Wrighten, Vernon, Beard, Incledon, Mountain, Bland, &c., they have converted the Rotunda into a

GRAND CONCERT ROOM,

With a spacious Gallery, and upwards of thirty Private Boxes; and have concluded engagements with the following Ladies and Gentlemen, viz:

Miss Stephens, Miss Love, and Madame Vestris.
Mr. Braham, Mr. Sinclair, and Signor de Begnis, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Tinney, Mr. Robinson, Master Barker, &c.
Leader of the Band, which will be numerous and complete, Signor Spagnoletti.
Composer and Conductor, Mr. Henry R. Bishop.

Negociations are also opened with many other Vocal and Instrumeotal Performers of the highest celebrity, both here and on the Continent, who will give, in turn, their powerful assistance to the Concerts of this Establishment.

On the Theatre of the Gardens, which has been newly decorated, Ballets and Divertisements will be presented in the course of the Evening.

Principal Dancers:—Mademoiselle Pauline Rossignol, from the Theatre Royal, Amsterdam: and Monsieur B. Vestris, from the Theatres Royal San Carlos, at Naples, and La Scala, at Milan.

The Entertainments will conclude, as usual, with a brilliant Display of Fire-Works, by the first Artists.

The Ball Room, which has undergone an entire alteration, calculated, it is trusted, to produce a novel and most pleasing effect, will be thrown open as a Promenade at the end of the first Act of the Concert; and the Proprietors confidently hope, that from the nature of their present arrangements, the most unfavourable weather will not affect the comfort and entertainment of that Public, whose patronage it is their earnest desire to prove has not been bestowed on them invain.

Admission 4s. Information respecting the Private Boxes, for the Season or Nightly, may be had upon application to Mr. Andrews, Bookseller, Bond-street.

OBERON.—The Music of the second Act of this celebrated Opera, now performing with unbounded applause at the Theatre Royal Covent-garden, composed by Carl Maria Von Weber, just published at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street, where is published the popular song, "I've been roaming," sung by Madame Vestris, with unbounded applause, composed by C. E. Horo, 2s.; also, "The Merry Gypsies," an admired Glee, composed by T. Welsh, 2s. 6d. Dr. Crotch's new treatise on Thorough Bass, or the art of playing from figures, will be published in a few days.

NEW SACRED MUSIC.—UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

JUST Published, by H. FALKNER, at the Opera Music Warehouse, 3, Old Bond-street, an entire new work of Sacred Music, consisting of Church Services and Anthems, in full score, with a separate accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte, composed, and by permission, most humbly inscribed to his Majesty, by C. W. Hempel, Organist of St. Mary's, Truro, price £1.—H. F. has also just published a Second Edition of the celebrated Morning and Evening Service, with Psalms, &c. by the above Author, dedicated to the Bishop of Lincoln, 15s.

NEW MUSIC.—The following Songs in the Romantic Opera of "Aladdin," composed by Henry R. Bishop, are published, and the rest will appear in a few days:—

"Are you angry, Mother?" "The days of the valley are o'er," "In my bower a Lady weeps," sung by Miss Stephens. "The sun is o'er the mountain," "A hundred, the noblest wait on her throne," sung by Miss Johnson. "Sister I have loved thee well," "My Araby, my noble steed," sung by Mr. Sinclair. "The ring! the little golden ring!" sung by Miss Povey. "Ere the stars of night arise," duet, sung by Miss Stephens and Miss Johnson; and the admired trio "How beautiful are the fields."

GOULDING & D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.

EASY-LEARNT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—J. SIMPSON, Manufacturer, 260, Regent-street, near Oxford-street, continues to give a Lesson Gratis upon his New Patent Improved Double and Single Flageolets. His late improvement of Keys, &c. for the lower notes, makes this beautiful instrument so easy to learn, that J. Simpson will undertake to teach any lady or gentleman to play Solos and Duetts in the above lesson. His Tenor Flageolet has the rich mellow tone of the musical glasses, and daily meets with the admiration of the first professors and amateurs of music.—Flageolets on the same principle as the German Flute, on which the flute-player has nothing to learn. Instruments repaired. Be particular in the number, 260, Regent-street, three doors from Oxford-street. Agents in Paris, Messrs. Collinetti, Fils, and Mareillac, Rue de la Paix, No. 8.

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	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.		
White and Red Roses	Madame Vestris	Barnett.	2	0
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A man's a man for a' that	Mr. Braham	A. Lee.	2	0
Woman	Do.	Do.	2	0
Tell me my heart	Do.	Do.	2	0
Blue bonnets over the border	Do.	Do.	2	0
Horn of chase (new Edition)	Do.	Do.	2	0
Birds are singing sweet my love	Do.	Do.	2	6
Farewell Song	Miss Foote	M. Kelly	2	0
My heart is young	Do.	Do.	1	6
Blink over the burn my sweet	Miss Stephens	J. Smith	2	0
Oh I love this moonlight ray	Do.	G. F. Stansbury	2	0
Such tears are bliss	Do.	I. C. Clifton	2	0
There is a love	Mr. Sapio	F. J. Klose	2	0
Will you with me my love, Mary	Do.	J. A. Wade	2	0

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This day Is published, price 7s. 6d. bds. embellished with an elegant Engraving,
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In a few days will be published, by the same author, the RAMBLES of REDBURY ROOK.

THE following Works have been recently published by W. SAMS, Book and Print Seller to the Royal Family, 1, St. James's street:—

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OLD PORT AND SHERRY from the Wood, 23s. 6d. per dozen, or 2s. per bottle. Cape Madeira, 15s. per dozen, or 1s. 3d. per bottle. Champaign now landing, sparkling, and creaming, rouge et blanc, 63s. and 72s. per dozen. All other wines and spirits in proportion.—Charles Wright, next the King's Theatre, Opera Colonade.
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SILK HATS, Double Edged, at 17s.—This economical and useful hat is a widely different and superior manufactured article compared with those generally made, the body being composed of finer materials, and stiffened with a chemical composition, rendering them soft and pliable to the bead; they also resemble in every respect the finest beaver, having a rich nap, with which the edges, are doubly covered. Travellers and commercial men can give best proof of their utility. To be had only of the Inventor, price 17s. Also, good Beaver Hats, in a variety of modern shapes, possessing the qualities held out by other contemporaries, without their imperfections, at 20s. 21s. 23s. and 26s.—Youths' Beaver and Silk Hats, Cloth, Seal, and Fur Caps in great variety, at PERRING'S, 413, Strand, two doors from the Adelphi Theatre, and at Hammersmith.

DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, held in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, May 20, 1826, WM. HALE, Esq. in the Chair.

The Committee beg to assure the Public, that the distress still continues to a most lamentable degree, through want of employment, they therefore earnestly appeal to the benevolence of those who have in their power the means of mitigating the distresses of so large a body of their fellow creatures, as are the Silk Weavers of Spitalfields, and trust that they shall not plead in vain.

Amount before advertised, £21,602. 3s. 5d.

	£	s.
A Friend to the Distressed Weavers, Three Tons of Potatoes		
The Hon. the East India Company	210	0
Mr. R. Langdale, Esq. 21 don.	3	3
By Messrs. Marten, Call, and Co.		
The Right Hon. the Countess of Harrowby	20	0
Lady Mary Ryder	3	0
By Messrs. Remmington and Co.		
The Right Hon. the Countess of Radnor, per Bouverie and Co.	50	0
Sir Thos. B. Pechell, Bart. per ditto	10	0
By Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.		
Mr. Thos. Wheelwright	1	1
John Turner Esq.	10	0
By Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.		
T. and V.	1	0
Cash	1	1
By Messrs. Bernard and Co.		
Mrs. Adams	2	0

	£	s.
By Sir J. Lubbock and Co.		
Mr. C. J. Nicholls	1	1
By Messrs. Ladbroke and Co.		
Miss Jane Metcalfe	5	5
By Messrs. Hankey and Co.		
Mr. Wm. P. Le Cocq	1	0
By Messrs. Grote and Co.		
The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess Poulett	21	0
The Right Hon. the Countess of Abingdon	10	0
By Messrs. Hammersleys and Co.		
Mrs. Crockford	12	0
By Messrs. Hoare.		
J. L.	10	0
T. G.	5	0
W. T. D.	1	1
Rev. W. F.	5	0
Mrs. A. and Miss Smart	5	5
By Messrs. Drummond and Co.		
Mrs. Hay	1	1

Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Wm. Hale, Esq. Wood-street, Spitalfields, Treasurer; and by all the Bankers.

The Committee continue to sit daily in the Vestry Room, Spitalfields, at Two o'Clock.

J. D. KINCAID, Sec.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, May 18.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the third reading of the Bill for improving the Administration of Criminal Justiee.

The Earl of MALMESBURY approved of the prineiple of the Bill, but objected to a praetiee which was attended with much partiality and injustice. In eases of felony, Judges were empowered to grant the expenses to prosecutors. The present Bill extended that principle to misdemeanours, but the grievance was, that the fund out of which those expenses were defrayed was the County Rate, whieh was in fact nothing else than an assessment on the Poor Rates.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said that the prineiple of the Bill had not been adopted without much previous communieation with the best informed individuals on the subjeet. The clause, it must be observed, only gave power to the Judges to allow expences in certain cases; there was no ground to fear, therefore, that all the expences of prosecuting for misdemeanours should fall on the country. As to the question whether some alterations should not be made with respeet to the Fund from which those expences should be paid, it would remain a completely open question, even after the passing of this Bill.

After a short conversation, in which the Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Clifden, and Lord Redesdale were engaged, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 17.

IMPORTATION OF CORN BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having moved the order of the day for bringing up the report on this hill,

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE said that any further opposition on his part to this measure, after the triumphant majority by whieh it had been supported, would only be vexatious; and as ministers had so positively deelared that it was not intended in any way to prejudge the ease when the general question respeeting the corn laws should be brought before the House, it was perhaps unnecessary for him to require them to give any further pledge on the subjeet. He must, however, protest, as this measure had been only brought forward to meet a partieular exigeney, it should not be urged as any preeedent when the general question came on to be diseussed, either as to the mode of opening the ports, or as to the amount of the duty, which was not indeed the same as in 1822, but less by 5s. With regard to the attempts which had been made to put down his opposition by intimidation, he would only say, that he most heartily despised them. He hoped that ministers would be eautious how they used the discretion which had been plaeed in their hands.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no hesitation in saying, on the subject of the pledge whieh the hon. bart. had truly stated to have been given by ministers, that he himself should have considered it most disgraeeful in any Goverument to have adopted this measure with a view indirectly to prejudge the general question of the corn laws; that ministers had no such intention. With regard to the intimidation which the hon. bart. had alluded to, he had treated it in a manner which was perfectly consistent with his high character.

After a few words from Mr. H. Sumner and Sir R. Heron, the report was brought up, read, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

THE WAREHOUSED CORN BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having moved the bringing up of the report on this bill,

Sir R. HERON said that he did not think it right that the holders of bonded corn should be permitted to put in their own pockets the immense profits which would acerue to them from the passing of this bill. He thought that Government ought either to have taken them for the general serviee of the nation, or to have seen that they were applied for the relief of the distress. It was somewhat remarkable that the great holders of bonded corn resided at Liverpool.

Mr. HUSKISSON said that if he were to act according to the spirit evinced by the hon. baronet in the remark at the eonelusion of his speech, he should say that he supposed the hon. bart. intended to be a candidate for some great corn county; but the fact was, that there was a far greater quantity of bonded eorn in London than in Liverpool, and he believed that the whole of the hon. baronet's large fortune would not make up to his (Mr. Huskisson's) constituents the loss they would sustain by their bonded corn, after paying the 12s. duty.

Mr. BENETT thought it would have been desirable that Government should have had the duty, if there had been no way of applying it towards alleviating the distress, instead of letting the corn-jobhers poeket 100,000l. by this measure.

The report was then brought up, read, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The order of the day was then moved for the second reading of this hill. Upon which it was read a second time, and ordered to be eommitted on Thursday.

Thursday, May 17.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose, in pursuance to a notiee which he gave on a former night, with the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a Bill founded upon the recommendation of the Commission appointed to inquire into the praetiee of the Court of Chaneery. He was not one of that Commission, but this duty devolved upon him as belonging to the official situation which he had the honour to hold. The House would be aware that upon an occasion like the present, after the various allusions that had been made to the nature of this inquiry, and after the debates which had frequently taken plaee upon the whole subject, he must necessarily trespass upon a considerable portion of their time. It would be necessary for him to enter into the manner in which the Commissioners had done their duty, to call the attention of the House to the points whieh had occupied their enquiries, and to explain the nature of the measures which they reeommended for the adoption of Parliament. The House would see, also, that in doing this he should necessarily have to go into long dry details. But when they recollected the extreme importanee of the subject, referring to one of the highest institutions of the State, and involving a large portion of the property of the country, he felt that however dry and uninteresting those details might be, the House would hear with him in the discharge of an imperative duty. Many observations had been made both in and out of the House upon the composition of the Commission which had been appointed to undertake this enquiry. The Learned Gentleman then expatiated at great length, and with infinite ability and clearness, upon the various points of that very elaborate and valuable document. The Learned Gentleman most triumphantly vindicated the character and conduet of the Noble Lord and truly great and virtuous Judge, who has so long adorned the first judicial seat in the land; and after a most comprehensive speech, which did equal credit to his head and heart, concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for carrying into effect the measures recommended by the Commissioners.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS professed that he should not attempt to follow his Hon. and Learned Friend in his clear voluminous statements; he must observe, however, that in all the very wide range that Hon. Gent. had taken he had afforded the House no view of the object of his Bill. After some further observations, the Hon. Gent. concluded by saying, that two important points had never been touched by the Commissioners, and whatever confidence he might have in his Hon. and Learned Friend, if they were to legislate upon their present information, it would be legislating partially, legislating in the dark.

Mr. R. SMITH was of opinion that the Commission was not authorised to enquire into the eonduet of the Lord Chancellor. As one of those who had signed the Commission he was ready to aeknowledge that enough had not yet been done, and that there was room for more to be done.

Mr. DENMAN could not deny that some good had been done by the Report, but he thought that as the Lord Chancellor was one of the Commission it was not likely that he would have signed his own eondemnation. He would add that the eonduct of the Chancellor had not been suffieiently explained or enquired into by this Report.

After a few observations, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Friday, May 19.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Secretary CANNING moved, that the House at its rising adjourn to Friday.

Mr. HUME observed, that as he could not allude to any subject on this motion, he would call the attention of the House to regulations regarding the sale of half-pay, founded on a paper delivered a day or two ago. He was sorry that the Noble Lord, Palmerston, was not in his place.

Mr. CANNING suggested the propriety of postponing the subjeet to Friday.

Mr. HUME.—But will the Right Hon. Gent. guarantee me a hearing? beeause I have before now been interrupted by a knock at the door. (A laugh.)

Mr. Seeretary CANNING.—I will guarantee the Hon. Member a hearing.

Mr. HUME.—Then I am satisfied.

Mr. CANNING.—I will not guarantee the Hon. Member a hearing, but the opportunity of being heard.

Motion for adjournment earried.

CHANCERY.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR gave notice that if in Parliament next Session, he should move the total separation of Bankrupt cases from the Great Seal.

LORD C. SOMERSET.

Lord E. SOMERSET wished to know, whether the Colonial Seeretary had any objeetion to submit the papers to the House respeeting Mr. Bishop Burnett's petition. He added, that his Noble Relation had arrived in this country for the purpose of meeting enquiry, and refuting ealumny.

Mr. W. HORTON had not had notiee.

Mr. BEAUMONT said if, in the House next Session, he should take the earliest opportunity of proposing enquiry.

The Report of the Westminster Improvement Bill was agreed to.

The Paroehial Clergy Residenee Bill, and the Upper Canada Eleetion Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

Mr. HERRIES presented the Report of the usual Sessional Addresses for the Officers of the House.—They were severally agreed to.

Mr. W. WHITMORE postponed till next Session his motion regarding the equalization of the Duties on Sugars.

HIGH CONSTABLE OF WESTMINSTER.

Mr. H. GURNEY called the attention of the House to the statement of Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster; that individual, with his assistants, were in constant attendanee on the House, and he had no remuneration for the performance of such useful duty.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR spoke to the like effeet, and bore testimony to the unvarying attendance of Mr. Lee from the meeting to the adjournment of the House. The Treasury ought to do something in this case. (Hear, hear.)

THE GREEK CAUSE.

Mr. DEACON presented a petition in favour of the Greeks—a cause that merited the support of this country.

Mr. W. SMITH was of the like opinion. He should like some expression of the Government's sentiments on this subjeet; it would be most useful.

Sir R. WILSON spoke of the sacredness of the cause, and condemned the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Mr. HOBHOUSE did not despair of the Greek cause, though Missolonghi had fallen; if Napoli di Romania defended itself with half the courage, it could hold out a long time. The French had played an unfair part. They had eneouraged the Turks against the Greeks. He had a list of French officers, on half-pay, now serving the Paeha of Egypt, and of Austrian vessels that regularly aided the Turks.—Petition ordered to be printed.

Lord MILTON repeated his inquiry, as Mr. Moore was not likely to bring forward his motion, whether the Government intended to propose any aid for the distressed manufacturers by a public grant.

Mr. Seeretary CANNING replied that such aid could only be justified by an over-ruling neeessity—that over-ruling necessity did not exist; that, after the amplest consideration, the Ministers thought they should not be warranted in proposing any grant; and that private benevolenee would doubtlessly effect the objeets desired—henevolence, the flow of which would be stopped at onee if there were a grant proposed to Parliament. The subjeet had been fully and anxiously considered, previously to such resolution being eome to; but it was also thought it would be ineonsistent with good poliey to establish such a preeedent. He complimented the conduct of the distressed manufacturers; it had been most temperate, forbearing, and exemplary. He trusted the House and country would not consider that the Government's resolutions resulted from any insensibility.

Lord A. HAMILTON presented a petition from Glasgow for the abolition of slavery, signed by 38,000 persons.

Mr. BLAIR said, he understood by a letter, that it was a mere job, signed by school-boys, low operatives, &c.

Lord A. HAMILTON said that he had a letter which stated just the contrary.—(A laugh.)

Mr. A. CAMPBELL observed, that some of the boys signed their names six and seven times over.—(Hear.)

Mr. HUME stated, that on one occasion all the boys of a school were requested to sign the petition.

Mr. BROUGHAM said he never knew any great public occasion where similar charges had not been made, and almost as soon refuted.

Mr. J. WILSON said the Noble Lord was evidently ignorant of the circumstanees attendant on the getting up of this petition.—Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROUGHAM moved that the resolutions of the House for the amelioration of slavery in the West Indies be read by the clerk.

The resoiutions being read,

Mr. BROUGHAM then addresed the House. When the resolutions were agreed to by the House they were thought to eontain the least measure of justice that could be meted out to the slaves in our West India Colonies. It would now be his task to shew how these resolutions had been treated by the slave-owners in the West Indies, which task he would perform without any expression that could be called invective. The Islands of Trinidad and Demerara, being conquered colonies, were more immediately under the power of Government, and there Government made the first attempt at carrying the resolutions of the House into effect. The first order made by Government for the benefit of the slaves there was, that each slave who received a certificate from any Minister of religion that he was competent to be a witness, should be received as such.—The next order was, that the protector of slaves should not be a holder of slaves, but it did not provide that the sub-protectors should not be slave-owners. And though there was a prohibition of masters working their slaves on the Sabbath, yet there was no compensation allowed the slave if he abstained from working his own provision grounds on Sunday. The separation of families by judicial sales was also prohibited; but if the slave made a groundless charge against his master, the master was allowed to give him any number of lashes not exeeeding 25. An Order of Counell, containing many provisions in favour of the slaves, was however sent to Trinidad and Demerara. There are five other colonies governed by the Crown, and thirteen having Legislatures of their own. He would prove that in none of those Colonies had any effeetual measures been taken to earry the Orders in Counell into effeet. In six of them not a single step had been taken, and in almost all the others the case was nearly similar. The Hon. Gent. proceeded to read extraets from the papers presented to the House in proof of this statement. In Jamaiea it appeared that every attempt to render negroes eompetent to give evidence was rejeeted; and in Barbadoes an Aet was passed last year under pretenee of complying in some degree with the Order in Council, which aetually made the condition of the slaves worse. It enaeted that if any slave heard any conversation tending to sedition, and did not reveal it to his master, he should suffer death. The Hon. Gent. enumerated several instanees of rejeetion by the other Colonies, and concluded by moving a Resolution, that the House would, in the next Session of Parliament, take measures to enforee its Resolutions of the 23d May, 1823, for the ameliorotion of the eondition of the Slaves in the West India Colonies.

Mr. W. Horton, Mr. R. Ellis, and Mr. Bernal, opposed the motion.

Dr. Lushington and Mr. Denman supported it.

Mr. CANNING said the Resolution would interfere with the proeeedings of Government, who were determined to enforce the former Resolutions of the House.

Mr. BROUGHAM replied, after which the Resolution was negatived.

The House of Commons adjourned on Friday to Friday next, and the House of Lords to Monday, for the purpose of their Lordships forwarding the Bills before them, so that the business of the Session will be nearly finished when the Commons meet on the 26th. Parliament will probably be prorogued on Saturday, and will immediately after be dissolved.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FALL OF MISSOLONGHI.

Dispatehes were reeeived on Monday at the Colonial Office, from Major-General the Honourable Frederiek Ponsonby, the Lord High Commissioner, *pro tempore*, in the Ionian Islands, announeing that the fate of the long-disputed fortress of Missolonghi was finally decided on the night of the 22d and 23d ultimo.

It appears that the garrison having become desperate from the total want of provisions and the failure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Miaulis, to throw supplies into the town, determined to retire from the place. A sortie was aeeordingly made by 800 men, under two ehieftains, with the hope to gain possession of one of the batteries upon the sea shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs; and the town was partially set fire to, at the same time, with the view of diverting the attention of the besiegers.

It was hoped that by this attack, a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts so strongly reinforced, that after attempting in vain to force a passage by carrying the battery, the body, led by the two ehieftains, dispersed, and endeavoured to save themselves by gaining the mountains.

They then poured into the town and put to the sword, or made prisoners, all who opposed them.

The loss sustained by the Turks on this occasion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between 2 and 3,000 Greeks perished in the town, and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned; but above 3,000 have been returned as prisoners.

The alarm created by their dispersion was quickly communicated to those who were to follow on this hazardous enterprise, who now abandoned their posts, and sought shelter in small numbers in the most tenable places in the neighbourhood of the town. In the midst of the confusion the Turkish troops rushed on from the sea and land side, and took possession of the fortifications, to which, as a signal of victory, they set fire.

On the 2d of April, the two commanders, Ibrahim Paeha and the Seraskier, had, it appears, sent a summons to the town with an offer of terms, and a promise to the inhabitants that their lives should be spared on giving up their arms; and that they should be at liberty to proceed to any part of the Turkish dominions, but these proposals were peremptorily rejected.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* to the 9th instant, asserts, Mr. Stratford Canning to be continuing "his negotiation in favour of the Greeks," but adds, "he seems to be far from the goal." The Greek vessels are charged with many piratieal attaeks on European ships, in eonsequence of which it is said Commodore Hamilton "has warned the English captains of merehant ships not to sail, except under the proteetion of men of war."

A singular outrage is said to have been committed at Smyrna, by a Frenehman, who, it would seem, wished to murder Sir Hudson Lowe. We subjoin an extraet:—

SMYRNA, April 3.—Sir H. Lowe, who is here on his way to India, was near falling by the hand of a fanatie Frenchman, who probably meant, according to his notions, to avenge his country. The Freneh consular agent, Perry, got into the house where Sir Hudson resided, and finding the doors of the apartments shut, he broke them open, and destroyed all the effeets of Sir Hudson, who was fortunately absent on board a ship. Perry was armed with a dagger, and in his blood-thirsty rage deelared aloud that he should find means to get at the murderer of Napoleon, his former master. He was arrested, and is now kept in strict confinement in the Consulate. Since this event, Sir Hudson has remained on board the English ship.

SIERRA LEONE.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contained a despatch from Sierra Leone, from the late Gen. Turner, of the 2d of March containing an account of an attaek upon the natives on the banks of Boom River. Although the attack, or skirmish rather, was of little eonsequenee, the details of it are interesting. It appears that the principal slave-dealers, who are mostly Mulattos, who have been bred in England, and whose property and intelligence give them great influence, have exerted themselves to the utmost in preventing the Chiefs from joining in any arrangement with a view seriously to put down the detestable traffie in which they have so strong an interest. Three out of the five vessels on the station drew too mueh water to allow them to enter the river, but by lightening the other two, the Albatross and Swift, they were got over the bar, and with the boats of the squadron, and four canoes, proeeeding on the expedition. Captain Owen, of the Lieven frigate, Lieutenant Mudge, and Lieutenant Owen, commanded the vessels and boats under the direction of the General. The Albatross grounded, and could not be got off nine miles below the enemy's stockade, but the rest of the vessels and the troops, by uneeasing exertion, arrived within two miles of it by two in the morning of the day after they set out. The consequenee of this rapid advance was a complete surprise. The negroes fled to the bush without firing a musket, and left the stockade with no less than ten pieces of cannon loaded, above a hundred muskets, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, to the victors. Next morning the party proceeded against Maccaba, a town fifteen miles farther up the river. On account of the density and rankness of the vegetation on the banks of the river, and in the approach to the town, some little difficulty was experieneed in the outset, and two of the officers and eight of the men were slightly wounded, but these obstaeles were speedily overcome, and the town taken. The death of Major-General Turner will necessarily put a stop for some time to any attempt at improving his suceess, but there can be no doubt that even this little affair will not be without its

advantage among savages, by whom force alone is appreciated. We confidently trust that it will confirm the chiefs in their fidelity to the convention for prohibiting slave-dealing, and that it will humble those native slave dealers who have so long been the pest of the coast, and of the colony in particular.

TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN.

Augsburgh, May 11.—Some persons have mentioned an order of the late Emperor Alexander, forbidding the sale of children by the Kirghis and Kalmucks. The following is a more particular account of this traffic.—

Petersburgh, April 11.—A few weeks before his death, the humane Emperor Alexander sanctioned a beneficent decision of the Council of the Empire. On the 20th October he signed, at Taganrok, a Doklad of the Council, abolishing for ever, and prohibiting, under severe penalties, the trade with children, which was carried on, with circumstances of great cruelty, by the Kirghis and Kalmuck tribes on the whole line of Siberia and Orenburg.—The manner of this trade was as follows:—The Kirghis and Kalmucks in their predatory excursions, carry off not only cattle but children. They bring the latter to the market, where a real wholesale trade is carried on with them. The citizens who carried on this infamous traffic, either purchased them with money, or gave goods in exchange. The ordinary price of a stolen Kirghis' child was from 10 to 25 rubles, not more. The facility with which these stolen children were disposed of, encouraged the Kirghis and Kalmucks in this species of robbery, which they generally practised in the spring. The persons engaged in the trade kept the children they had purchased in the hardest slavery, accompanied with all kinds of privation, till the following December or January, when they took them in waggons, in great numbers, to the annual fair at Irbit where citizens or merchants purchased them with money or goods, or sometimes received them as presents. The Kirghis and Kalmucks, when, in times of scarcity, their stores of provisions are exhausted, often send their own children for sale to the markets. These unhappy victims are also considered in the most humane manner in the above-mentioned Decree of the Council of the Empire of October 20, 1826. The central Authorities of Siberia and Orenburg, are enjoined to fix the expenses of maintaining them, to place them with humane villagers, who are to be indemnified for their trouble in bringing them up, by the labour of these children when they are older. After a certain number of years the latter become wholly free.

The French papers of Wednesday cease to contend against the evidence of facts, of which our readers are already in possession respecting the fall of Missolonghi, and contain some details and private accounts which reveal additional horrors. It may be collected from all of them that the heroic garrison and inhabitants of that town, besides being impelled by famine, were betrayed by some secret agents of their enemies, who after persuading them to leave at night a place which they had defended for a year against numerous armies, led them to a masked battery prepared for their destruction, by which their choicest warriors were instantly annihilated. The other divisions, who had under their care the women and children, then endeavoured to regain the town, which they found in the possession of the Egyptians. They succeeded, however, in re-occupying some houses, where they sustained the charge of multitudes, till finding themselves almost overpowered, they set fire to their powder and perished with many of the besiegers. Between three and four thousand women and children are said to have fallen alive into the hands of Ibrahim Pacha, who selected, among the former, three hundred of the fairest to be sent as a present to the Sultan, and to his own father Mehemet Ali.

These papers also contain a letter from the Infant Don Miguel to his sister the Princess Regent of Portugal, in which he acknowledges her dignity, and says, that "as it was possible that evil-minded persons might seek to execute criminal commotions in the kingdom, by making use of his name, he thought it necessary positively to declare, that far from authorising directly or indirectly any seditious machinations, nobody respected more than he did the last will of his august father and master, and that he should always disapprove every thing not conformable to that will, as expressed in his last Decree appointing a Regency, &c."

There is no intelligence from France itself, except that the law respecting the new Custom House Regulations had passed the Peers by a majority of 117 to 6.

Buenos-Ayres.—The following intelligence is extracted from the second edition of the *Liverpool Courier*:—

Courier-office, May 17, two o'clock, p.m.—By the Hercules, which arrived here this morning, intelligence has been received from Buenos-Ayres up to the 11th of February. We have been favoured with the extract of a letter, which states that an express had arrived in 11 days from Chili, bringing the news of the taking of Chiloe from the Spaniards, or rather the nest of pirates that swarmed there. The *Gazette*, containing the particulars of this important capture, had not then been issued:—

"February 10.—Yesterday afternoon we had a grand action between the two squadrons. Admiral Brown got under weigh about six a.m. from his anchorage about three miles from the outer roads, which position the Brazilians had occupied a considerable time, and, on his going out and offering them battle, they left, and proceeded further off. After Admiral Brown had got all the squadron together, he made after the Brazilians, to within about three leagues of Colonia, and, on coming up with them, he fired a broadside, which was returned immediately by Lobos, who, with another corvette, lay on each side of Brown, and continued the engagement for about an hour, during all which time he suffered considerably, his own brigs keeping out of the way a considerable distance to the leeward. Brown, finding this, set sail, and came in sight of Buenos Ayres, where he was obliged to come to action again, and sustained a running fight for three hours, after which the Brazilian squadron stood down the river to refit, and the Buenos Ayrean squadron, having saved the gun-boats, returned into the outer roads for the same purpose."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, DUBLIN, May 9.

RICHARD RADFORD ROWE v. JOHN WYBER, ANDREW JACKSON, AND DANIEL ASHFORD.

This was a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas; the action was tried before Lord Norbury, which was for assault and false imprisonment, and plaintiff obtained a verdict for 200l. The defendant's counsel took a bill of exception to the charge of the Learned Judge; and after much argument in the Court of Common Pleas, three Judges of that Court differed from Lord Norbury, and a *venire de novo* was awarded. The plaintiff was thus forced to bring in a writ of error before the Twelve Judges. The case in this Court was ably argued by counsel on both sides; and this day the Court of Error gave their judgment *seriatim*. Ten Judges decided for the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Moore and Mr. Justice Johnson declared against the plaintiff.

Lord Norbury, in giving judgment, spoke as follows:—"I know the full value of time. Indeed I ought to know it as well as most people, for I have already had a long day. I will not, therefore, make this day longer. Having a constructive presence in the Court below, where this case was argued, I feel I have a right and a duty to defend the judgment given, in which the majority of the Court agreed. I would at any time, however, in this Court of Error, revise my own errors, and endeavour to divest every one of his Majesty's subjects of a feeling that he did not receive justice. Having said so much, I feel it my duty to abridge any thing else I may have to say. I will come to a close instantly. Although I know the learning of all the Judges about me, I will mention the greatest authority on bills of exception—Holt and Bridgeman. I have had a great deal of experience. A great many bills of exception have been taken to me.—(Loud laughter.) I am not ashamed of it, for I have done a great deal of business. I will not say much of myself—no, no, it would be ungentlemanly: I will give one line of the poet—

"Oh! my Antonio, I do know of those
Who only are reputed wise
From saying nothing!"

Probably, if I said nothing, it would have been much wiser (loud laughter); but having said so much, I will say a little more. [Here his Lordship reviewed the circumstances of the case minutely.] I now feel myself bound to conclude, and put an extinguisher upon myself. *As to laying down* the law, it is time for my doing so, perhaps (laughter); but while I am in my native capacity, I will *expound it*. (Laughter.) In the days of Holt and Bridgeman, too, Judges were treated rudely and roughly, as well as at any time since. However, they are fair game (loud laughter); and where there is a scarcity of other game, I think it is fair to turn out one of them, and hunt a little. (Laughter.) I think the bill of exceptions ought to be overruled."

At the conclusion of his Lordship's remarks, he turned to Baron Smith, and said, "Well, was I long, eh?"

The state of things at Kilkenny is deplorable in the extreme. No one who has not taken a part in visiting the abodes of distress can form any thing like a correct idea of its magnitude and severity.—*Leinster Journal.*

RIOTS.

[From the *Kent Herald* of Friday.]

Wincheap Fair, on Tuesday, was, as usual, attended by great numbers of holiday-folks, and some hundreds of the military stationed in this town. All passed quietly until about twelve o'clock, when, owing to a slight misunderstanding, which arose between a soldier of the 6th Carbineers, and the landlord of the Castle public-house, the soldier would insist upon intruding himself into the bar of the house, and impede business. He was given in custody, a scuffle ensued, and the soldier was rescued from the civil power by a number of his comrades, who were joined by a party of the 8th Irish hussars.

It happened, very unfortunately, that several of the soldiers had their sabres with them, and with which they commenced a violent attack on the unarmed people. Alderman H. Cooper, who was passing at the time, seized one of them, but was knocked down, as were several others, and, we regret to say, that four of our townsmen were severely cut and wounded by the swords of the military. The watchmen and constables were assembled as soon as possible, but the soldiers succeeded in effecting their retreat to the barracks in Northgate, which they did in double quick time, sword in hand, and setting the civil power at defiance. Alderman Cooper followed them to the barracks, and gave the necessary information to the guards, and several men were detained for being out so late. Information was given in the morning to the Mayor, J. J. Peirce, Esq. who, with the Magistrates, assembled at the Guildhall, to investigate the affair, and in which they received every assistance from Captain Phillips, of the Carbineers, and Captain Knight, of the Hussars, who paraded the men for the purpose of having them recognised. Three men, belonging to the 6th, were sworn to as being engaged in the riot; and, after a long examination, were held to bail to appear at the Sessions. Mr. William Cock, of this city, received so dangerous a wound over his eye, that it is feared he will lose the sight of it, and was so ill as not to be able to attend the examination. Great part of the city was alarmed, as, during their retreat, the military shouted "Fire," it is supposed, to divert attention from them, the watchmen sprung their rattles, and proceeded to rouse various persons connected with the engines and fire-offices. It is exceedingly fortunate that no lives were lost, for the soldiers spared none who came in their way; one young man, who had seized a poker for his protection, had it cut in two by a single blow from a sabre, whilst raised to protect his head. The hats of several were cut through. Though a number of the Hussars were engaged, we regret to say, that, owing to the sudden attack and confusion of the moment, none of that corps could be identified. We understand that a Court Martial will be holden upon those who run out of the barracks, and who will be punished for the military offence, though they have escaped the civil power.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—We are happy to learn, that this grand undertaking will be commenced in about two months. It is said that it will require at least three years to complete it. A general meeting of the proprietors will be held in this town on the 29th inst. for the purpose of choosing Directors and other officers.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

A few days ago, as some persons were digging sand in a garden in Compton-street, near Friar's-lane, in this borough, they discovered the skeletons of five human beings, lying in a direct line about 13 inches apart. They were all found about five feet below the surface of the ground, and in excellent preservation; but on exposure to the air, the major part of them soon shrunk to dust. The garden comprises a piece of ground on which formerly stood a monastic building inhabited by a fraternity of Dominicans, or Black Friars; and the spot where the bones were found probably formed part of the burying-ground attached to that edifice. The teeth in two or three of the skulls were in high preservation; indeed, in one skull, apparently that of a young, full grown person, not a single tooth was missing, and the enamel of the whole set was uninjured. As the right of sepulture was taken away from the cemeteries attached to the different religious foundations suppressed at the time of the Reformation, these bodies must have lain in this spot the best part of three centuries.—*Warwick Paper.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

YORK SPRING MEETING—Tuesday.

The weather to-day has been very fine, and the sport tolerably good. The following is a statement:—

The two year old stakes of 30 sovs. each—Colts 8st. 5lb.; fillies 8st. 2lb.; T.Y.C. Thirteen subscribers.

D. of Leeds' gr. c. by Grey Middleham out of Miss Clift..	0	1
Mr. Riddell's ch. c. Hartsbury by Abjer	0	2
Mr. Jaques's ch. f. Sister to Ringlet	3	
Mr. T. Powlet's gr. c. by Androssan	4	
Lord Fitzwilliam's Troubadour	pd.	
Lord Kelburne's ch. c. by Androssan	pd.	
Mr. Comptno's b. c. by Cervantes	pd.	

Betting—Duke of Leeds' agst the field, before the first heat.

The Dead Heat—Betting 5 to 4 on Riddell's.

The Gold Cup by subscription of 20 sovs. each, the surplus in specie—3 yr. olds, 6st. 4lb.; 4 yrs. 7st. 12lb.; 5 yrs. 8st. 7lb.; 6 and aged 8st. 13lb.—Two miles.

Sir M. W. Ridley's Fleur de Lis, 4 yrs	1
Lord Kelburne's Actæon, 4 yrs	3
Mr. Russell's The Alderman, 4 yrs	0
Mr. Petre's Der Freischutz, 5 yrs	0
Lord Kelburne's Jerry, 5 yrs	0

Only two placed. Mustachio., Barytes, Lottery, and Zirza, paid.

The betting was very sharp on this race, and large sums changed masters. 6 and 7 to 1 on Alderman; 4 to 1 agst. Jerry; and 5 to 1 agst. Fleur de Lis, who, to day, as well as yesterday, has proved herself a very honest good filly, and who, it is thought, would have had a fine chance for the St. Leger, last year, but for the accident.

The Shorts.—A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. colts 8st. 5lb. fillies 8st. 3lb.—Last mile—10 Subscribers.

Lord Kennedy's Bedlamite	1
Lord Milton's Barrataria	2
Lord Queensberry's The Constable	3
Sir W. Milner's ch. c. by Amadis	4
Mr. Duncombe's b. c. by St. Helena	3

Betting 4 to 1 on Bedlamite and no takers.

The Filly Stakes of 20 sovs. each for 3 yrs. old 8st. 3lb. Last mile and half—9 subs.

Lord Muncaster's Garcia	1
Sir E. Dobsworth's Miss Patrick	2
Lord Kennedy's Mary Anne	3
Lord Milton's Theodosia	4
Duke of Leeds' b. by Whisker	5

Betting 5 to 4 on Mary Anne.

ASCOT HEATH, 1826.—First Day, Tuesday, June 6.

His Majesty's Plate of 100gs. for horses of all ages; four yrs. old, 10st. 7lb.; five, 11st. 7lb.; six, 11st. 12lb.; and aged, 12st. Four miles.

The Oatlands Stakes of 30 sov. each, 20 ft. for horses of all ages, (two yrs old excepted.)—Two miles and a half.

D. of York names Fairy	Mr. Russell's Hugoumont
D. of Rutland's El Dorado	Ld Warwick's Double Entendre
Ld Verulam's Upas	
Ld G. H. Cavendish's Ganymede	Gen. Grosvenor's Crockery
Mr. Rush's b. c. by Pioneer	D. of Richmond's Phantasma
D. of Portland's Mortgage	Mr. Græme's Cadiz
Mr. Theobald's Strymon	Ld Tavistock's Leeway
Capt. Standen's Ilderim	Mr. Mockford's Scamper
Mr. Gauntlett's Comedian	Mr. Wyndham's Stumps
	Mr. Whiteside's Picton

Ld. Darlington, Ld. F. Bentinck, and Mr. Lambton, are subscribers, but did not name.

Sweepstakes of 200 each, h. ft. for three yrs old colts, 8st. 5lb. the winner of the Derby to carry 7lb. and the second horse 3lb. extra.—New mile.

D. of York's by Whalebone	Gen. Grosvenor's Pollio
D. of Grafton's Bolivar	Mr. Thornhill's Sophist
Ld Exeter's by Comus	Mr. Wyndham's by Whalebone
Ld Verulam's The Moslem	D. of Grafton's by Woful
Mr. J. Rogers's Monarch	Ld Darlington's by Whisker
Gen. Grosvenor's The General	Mr. Fox's Redbreast by Perchance

Sweepstakes of 200 each, h. ft. for three yrs old fillies, 8st. 5lb. the winner of the Oaks to carry 7lb. and the second filly 3lb. extra.—New mile

D. of York's Rachel	Ld G. H. Cavendish's by Pertisan
D. of Grafton's Cremona	Mr. Thornhill's by Merlin
Ld Exeter's by Woful	Mr. Fox's by Magistrate
Mr. J. Rogers's Pasta	Mr. Wyndham's Sister to Pinwire

Sweepstakes of 100 sov. each, h. ft. for three yrs old colst, 8st. 7lb. New mile.

D. of York's by Whalebone	Mr. J. Rogers's Waterman
D. of Grafton's c. Norman	Lord G. H. Cavendish's by Allegro

SECOND DAY.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York's Plate of 50l. for all ages; three yrs old. 6st. 7lb.; four, 8st. 2lb.; five, 8st. 10lb.; six, and aged, 9st. To start at the distance post, and go once round and a distance: the winner to be sold for 350gs. if demanded within a quarter of an hour after the race.

The Albany Stakes of 50 sov. each, h. ft. for three yrs old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 3lb.; the winner of the 2000gs Stakes, Derby, or Oaks, to carry 5lb. extra.—The New Mile.

D. of York's Elizabeth	Mr. J. Pickford's The Captain
D. of Grafton's Norman	Mr. J. Rogers's Waterman
—— Paul Jones	Mr. Lambton's by Waterloo

The Swinley Stakes of 25 sov. each, for three yrs old, 7st. 4lb.; and four, 8st. 10lb.; fillies allowed 3lb. The last mile and half. To start at the Swinley post.

D. of Grafton's Paul Jones	Gen. Grosvenor's Tears
Mr. Hervey's Larissa	Ld Tavistock's Leeway

Sweepstakes, for 1826 and 1827, of 15 sov. each, for all ages; four yrs old, 7st. 9lb.; five, 8st. 5lb.; six, 8st. 11lb.; and aged, 9st.; the winner to be sold for 300gs. if demanded within a quarter of an hour after the race.

THIRD DAY.

The Gold Cup, value 100 sov. the surplus (if any) to be paid to the winner in specie, a subscription of 20 sov. each.

D. of York's Lionel Lincoln	Ld Jersey's Middleton
Lord Darlington's Serab	Mr. J. Rogers's Muleteer
Ld G. H. Cavendish's Bizarre	Mr. Lambton's Cedric
Mr. Theobald's Cydnus	Mr. Wyndham's Chat. Margaux

The Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 sov. each, h. ft. for three yrs old fillies, 8st. 4lb. the winner of the 2000gs. Stakes. Derby, or Oaks, to carry 5lb. extra.—The old mile.

D. of Grafton's Cremona	Ld Warwick's by Partisan
Mr. Greville's Fawn	Gen. Grosvenor's Tears.

Sweepstakes of 30 sov. each, 20 ft. for two yrs old colts, 8st. 5lb. and fillies 8st. 2lb. the winner of a sweepstakes to carry 3lb. extra.—T.Y.C.

D. of York's by Waterloo	Ld Exeter's Brother to Attica
Mr. J. Smith's by Carbon	Mr. Wyndham's Sister to Recruit
Mr. Mockford's by Smolensko	
Mr. Forth's by Interpreter	D. of Grafton is a subscriber,
Mr. J. Edward's Starch	but did not name.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. for three yrs old fillies 8st. 5lb.—Old mile.

D. of York's Rachael	Ld Orford's by Comus
Mr. J. Rogers's Nanine	Ld G. H. Cavendish's by Partisan
Mr. Wyndham's by Whalebone	Ld Jersey's Butterfly

A Plate of 50l. for all ages; three yrs old, 7st.; four, 8st. 5lb.; five, 9st.; six, and aged, 9st. 5lb.

The Last Year of a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for three yrs old colts, 8st. 5lb.; and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; the winner of the Derby or Oaks to carry 7lb. extra. The New Mile.

D. of York	Mr. J. Rogers	Mr. Cooper.
D. of Rutland	Mr. Smith	

FOURTH DAY.

The Workington Stakes of 5 sov. each (Handicap) for three yrs old and upwards. The last three quarters of the New Mile.

Duke of York	Mr. Udny	Lord Clarendon
Duke of Rutland	Mr. Lambton	Mr. R. Milnes
Lord Exeter	Lord Anson	General Grosvenor
Lord Verulam	Lord Alvanley	Lord Orford
Lord G. H. Cavendish	Col. Russell	Lord Jersey
Mr. Duncombe	Captain Rous	Lord Foley
Mr. Irby	Sir J. Shelley	Mr. Whiteside
Mr. Greville	Duke of Grafton	Mr. H. Smith
Mr. Page		

A Plate of 50l. for all ages; three yrs old, 7st. 4lb.; four, 8st. 9lb. five, 9st. 3lb.; six and aged, 9st. 7lb.

His Majesty's Plate of 100gs. for hunters; five yrs old to carry 11st. 7lb.; six, 11st. 12lb.; and aged, 12st. Heats, two miles and a distance each; to start at the Distance-post, and go once round a distance.

The horses for both the King's and for all the aged Plates to be entered on Friday, the 2d of June, at Sunninghill Wells, between the hours of one and four in the afternoon.

We have to record, with feelings of sincere pleasure, further acts of munificence on the part of his Majesty: 1,000*l.* to Glasgow; 500*l.* to Paisley; and 500*l.* to Dublin, in aid of the funds raising in those towns for the relief of the distressed manufacturers.

The Right Hon. W. H. Freemantle, it is understood, will be appointed Treasurer, in the Lord Steward's Department, in the room of Lord C. Bentinck, deceased; and William Yates Peel, Esq., it is said, will succeed Mr. Freemantle at the India Board.

The Crown Princess of Sweden was safely delivered of a Prince on the 3d inst. to the great joy of the Court

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 19.

4th regiment of dragoon guards, Cornet W. Cunnighame to be lieutenant, v Ogle; Robert Holden to be cornet, v Cunninghame—3d regiment of light dragoons, Ensign H. Cosby, from the 61st foot, to be cornet, v M'Douall—4th ditto, Cornet E. Harvey to be lieutenant, v Richardson—7th ditto, T. J. Pettat to be cornet, v Vivian—8th ditto, S. H. Ball to be cornet, v Miller—10th ditto, Cornet L. Redmond, Viscount Frankfort de Montmoreney, to be lieutenant, v Knox—12th ditto, John Pulteney to be cornet, v Hamilton—15th ditto, Cornet F. Ives to be lieutenant, v Musgrave; E. Mortimer to be cornet, v Ives—17th ditto, Cornet Hon. R. F. Greville to be lieutenant, v Massey; S. W. Need to be cornet, v Greville—4th regiment of foot, A. Lonsdale to be ensign, v Ruxton—14th ditto, Brevet Major M. Everard to be major, v Tidy; Lieutenant H. B. Armstrong to be captain, v Everard; Ensign B. V. Layard to be lieutenant, v Armstrong: Lieutenant J. Grant to be adjutant, v Armstrong—17th ditto, Ensign H. Des Voeux to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Clunie; W. S. Rawson, v Des Voeux, Thomas Graham, to be ensigns; Ensign D. Cooper, v Clunie, to be adjutant—29th ditto, Ensign C. Eaton to be lieutenant v Champain; W. G. Alves to be ensign, v Eaton—44th ditto, Brevet Lieutenant-colonel F. S. Tidy, from the 14th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, v Morrison—50th ditto, Assistant-surgeon T. Young to be surgeon, v Micklam; Staff-assistant-surgeon J. Young to be assistant-surgeon, v Young—52d ditto, C. F. Norton to be ensign, v Campbel—55th ditto, Lieutenant J. O. Clunie, from the 17th foot, to be captain, v Verity—60th ditto, Quartermaster-serjeant J. Booth to be quartermaster, v W. Maxwell—64th ditto, Assistantant-surgeon A. Campbell, from the 32d foot, to be assistant-surgeon, v Thomson—78th ditto, Ensign J. N. Bull to be adjutant, v Cooper—84th ditto, Lieutenant A. P. Pack to be captain, v Shee; Ensign R. J. Bulman to be lieutenant, v Pack; Christopher Hodgson to be Ensign, v Bulman—85th foot, Ensign Hon. A. H. A. Cooper, v Wynyard; Ensign H. Wynyard v Crofton, to be lieutenants; J. W. Fitzpatrick, v Cooper, to be ensign—86th ditto, Ensign L. Halliday to be lieutenant, v Nunn; E. Davis to be ensign, v Halliday—88th ditto, Ensign R. Warburton to be lieutenant, v Buller; G. Aeklom to be ensign, v Warburton—89th ditto, Ensign J. Gray to be lieutenant, v Olpherts; H. J. Dewes, v. La Roche. C. Lee, v Gray, to be ensigns—92d ditto, Captain I. L. Verity to be major, v Spink—94th ditto, Assistant-surgeon R. J. B. Burkitt, from the 36th foot, to be assistant-surgeon, v Renwick—Ceylon regiment, Second Lieutenant W. Rogers to be first lieutenant, v Lord W. Montagne; John Edwards to be second lieutenant, v Rogers—Cape corps (cavalry), J. F. Watson to be cornet, v Sargeaunt.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff-assistant-surgeon W. H. Hume, M.D. to be surgeon to the forces.

BREVET.—A. W. Young, Esq. late lieutenant-colonel on the half-pay of the 3d West India regiment, to have the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the West Indies only; Captain Forbes Champagne, of the 20th foot, to be major in the army

UNATTACHED.—Major J. Spink, from the 92d foot, to be lieutenant-colonel of infantry; Captain C. Shee, from the 84th foot, to be major of infantry; Lieutenant R. H. Wynyard, from the 85th foot, Lieutenant G. W. Buller, from the 88th foot, Lieutenant E. Lord Crofton, from the 85th foot; Lieutenant M'Kenzie Champain, from the 29th foot; Lieutenant Hon. N. H. C. Massey, from the 17th light dragoons, Lieutenant G. Knox, from the 10th light dragoons, Lieutenant A. R. Wellesley, from the royal Horse guards, to be captains of infantry; Ensign T. O. Partridge, from the 96th foot, Ensign C. Ruxton, from the 4th foot, Cornet H. Penleaze, from the 16th light dragoons, to be lieutenants of infantry; Hon. R. T. Rowley, J. Gregory, W. Graham, C. B. Caldwell, to be ensigns.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCIES.

B. BAILEY, jun. Size-lane, dry-salter.——E. E. HUMPHREYS, Size-lane, dry-salter.——T. WITTS and J. I. MOSS, Cheltenham, mercers.——A. HARRIS, Ironmonger-lane, Cateaton-street, cloth-factor and commission-agent.——W. HEAD, Sheffield, broker and auctioneer.——J. BARNARD, Commercial-road, baker.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. GOODEVE, sen. Devonport, grocer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

C. PAUL, Blandford-mews, Blandford-street, Manchester-square.——W. CLAPCOTT, Holdenhurst, and A. QUARTLEY, Christchurch-Twyneham, Southampton, bankers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. SMITH, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, wine and spirit merchant.——E. W. HIDER and J. COODINGE, High Holborn, linen-drapers.——P. CHARMAN, Piccadilly, jeweller.——W. KAYE, Aldmondbury, Yorkshire, dyer.——J. FIRTH, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, tailor and draper.——S. BOTTOMLEY, Huddersfield, wool-stapler.——W. HARTLEY, Sheffield, provision-dealer.——T. TAYLER, Clement's-inn, money-scrivener.——M. MOSES and L. MOSES, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchants.——C. DOLTON, Chatham-place, Hackney, merchant.——T. E. PENNER, Newent, Gloucestershire, currier.——S. P. CHAPMAN, King-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.——W. KNAPP, Crawford-street, St. Mary-le-bone, hatter and furrier.——E. GIBBS, Brighton, carpenter and builder.——J. HEMBROW, Worcester, tailor.——W. ANDERSON, Manchester, dealer.——G. NOYES, Strand, linen-draper.——T. COOKE, jun. Birmingham, brass-founder.——T. LEA, Bilston, Staffordshire, miller and victualler.——S. GARFORTH and J. GARFORTH, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchants and manufacturers.——W. MAIBEN, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, stable-keeper and corn-chandler.——J. P. HALL, Liverpool, merchant.——J. OUSEY, Manchester, oil-merchant.——J. DINHAM, grocer and jeweller.——J. CATTELL, Wood-street, silk man and silk-manufacturer.——F. HOLT, Liverpool, mordant charcoal and acid manufacturer.——J. TWENTYMAN, sen and J. TWENTYMAN, jun. Crosthwaite, Cumberland, woollen-manufacturers.——E. LEADLEY, Cloughton, Yorkshire, bacon-factor.——W. PEARCE, Chester, stay and corset manufacturer and commission-agent——B. CHESTERMAN, Hollies-street, Clare-market, carpenter.——W. PHIPPS, High-street, Shoreditch, willow hat manufacturer.——J. M. CLARKE, Lower Marsh-street, Lambeth, boot and shoemaker.——S. SLEE and J. WOODROW, Upper East Smithfield, brewers.——T. WARRINGTON, sen. Hart-street, Mark-lane, wine and spirit broker and agent.——W. JONES, Rainham, Kent, barge-master and wharfinger.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To Y. Y. Y.:—

Σ7ν111̄7ν1̄1̄1̄1̄. 9Σ. th7. 7ΣΣ7Ψν7. 3ϕ. 32111̄. 7ccc9Σt7Ψν7. —1̄1̄1̄32111̄. 59Z. 9Σ. t33. ïXï5A25ΔA7. t3. Δ7. t111̄9ϕA7Z. Y9th.—5pp39Ψt. 5Ψ1̄1̄1̄1̄. t9m7. 5ΨZ. pA5ν7. th9Σ. Y778. 5ΨZ. 32111̄. 7Z9t3111̄. (Z2A1̄1̄1̄1̄. authorised t3. h75111̄. 5ΨZ. communicate 7ïxï7111̄1̄1̄1̄1̄. th9ΨΓ.) Σh5ΔΔ. 5tt7ΨZ. —9t. m5111̄1̄1̄1̄. Δ7. 5t. h9Σ. νh5mΔ7111̄Σ, if you like.

9t. 9Σ. Ψ3t. Σ5ϕ7. for us to 5pp39Ψt. 5. m77t9ΨT.

The Letter from Mr. GRONOW *can only be inserted as an advertisement, and paid for accordingly.*

We give a corner, with much pleasure, to the following joke:—

"On a wag's being asked, which he thought the most liberal Life Insurance-office in London, he answered, 'The office in *New Burlington-street*, decidedly;' and he gave as a proof, that one insurer, REYNOLDS the *Dramatist*, on having terminated his LIFE, *personally* received on his policy 1000l.

We shall not avail ourselves of the letter of explanation from Beaudesert *at present, but will in good time;—when by so doing we can aid the cause of the writer.*

The "Statement of Facts," sent us by Mr. WAKEFIELD, *or his friend, is too lengthy for insertion, unless as an advertisement.*

A MEMBER OF WHITE'S *has come to hand, but his communication does not appear to us available in its present shape.*

PLAIN TRUTH'S *hints shall not be slighted.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, MAY 21.

MISSOLONGHI.

If we are to rely on the repetition of the news, from a variety of quarters, *Missolonghi* has fallen. It is impossible for minds susceptible of admiration for bravery of the highest rank, and sorrow for its utter waste and ruin, to look upon this great catastrophe without strong and peculiar feelings.—Yet it is remarkable, that no event of late times has drawn from our public journalists a slighter portion of their sympathy. The *Courier* gave the narrative with the dry simplicity of a Government despatch, and the other papers which copied the narrative, followed the example with singular and dishonourable obsequiousness. We are not much addicted to the common-places of public sorrowings, nor are we about to exhaust our readers with a display of our personal sensibilities; but it ought to become a matter of observation and regret, where the only unfettered press in the world, lending itself with unnatural eagerness to every paltry and passing purpose of the streets, and the men of the streets, yet shrinks from the natural and lofty duty of commemorating the fall of patriotism and valour.

The probable results now become matters of contemplation. If we are to rely upon the statements of the Duke of WELLINGTON'S conferences with the Emperor of RUSSIA, war with the Turks is at hand. MINZIACKY, the *Russian* Minister at the *Porte*, has been ordered to demand a definitive answer on the evacuation of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* by the *Turkish* troops, and on its being in the negative, the *Russian* frontier army, already burning with impatience for the war, and secure of victory, is to pass the border, and fall on the enemy. A campaign of a few weeks would probably put it in possession of the open couutry. But *Wallachia* contains some of the strongest fortresses in the east of *Europe*, famous for their defences in all the wars of *Turkey*, and often baffling both the *Austrian* and *Russian* engineers. Those, if they are provisioned, must occupy an important portion of the season, and if the *Russian* General should think it necessary to beseige them in form, might protract the campaign till the Winter, which sets in early, and with such remarkable severity, as to extinguish all operations till March. But the modern tactique is of a more rapid description, and if, adopting it, the *Russians* should be content with *masking* the fortresses, their army might clear the country at once, pass the *Danube*, and in a month be under the walls of *Constantinople*.

The EMPEROR denies that his purpose extends beyond the liberation of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*; but if his army should be successful in their first enterprizes; if courier on courier should come galloping to *Moscow* and *St. Petersburg* with high-sounding gazettes of infidel slaughter; if the streets to our "Holy Mother of Casan" Cathedral should once see the procession of Horsetails and Holy Banners, kettle-drums, and captive Agars of the Janissaries; all the prudence of the EMPEROR must be reserved for taking care of the life of that Sovereign who should be bold enough to say, "We must stop at the *Danube*."

Then comes the questions, would *Austria* see *Constantinople* fall without a remonstrance in the shape of an army? Would *England* see the Queen-city of the Mediterranean fall without a remonstrance in the shape of a fleet? Would the new energies of *Greece* be left unemployed, and not be rather poured out in a deluge of revenge on the coasts of the Mediterranean wherever they could strike the *Turk*, or the friend of the *Turk*? And finally, as to *France*, with her finest shores open to the Mediterranean, with her old ambition of supremacy on its waters, and with her still older love of bearing sway in all the quarrels of *Europe*, suffer this tremendous agitation to pass by without swelling it by her hot and stormy breath? These are things of futurity, and they may, like all human speculations, perish as they rise; but in the present feverish state of the general European mind, in the complete equipment of the continental armies, and in that strange and undefined, yet universal, impression that some mightier change than all the past is soon to arise, minds anxious for the peace of the world must feel the highest alarm at the commencement of disturbance in even the most remote member of the system.

The fall of *Missolonghi* may have an important result upon this great crisis. The *Porte*, habitually haughty and confident, will probably become still more stubborn and insolent in the exultation of recent victory. If the *British* mediation, which has so long restrained the mutual rage of *Turkey* and *Russia*, should be rejected in this hour of pride, war is rendered inevitable.

The same exultation which leads the PORTE to scorn *Russia*, demanding the retreat of the *Turkish* troops from the disputed country, may treat with contempt the proposals of *England* for the independence of *Greece*. Nothing but the last degree of terror could ever subdue the PORTE into the alienation of any part of its provinces. *Greece* must seem to it now reconquered. What will be the reception of the *English* proposal, to force the conquest from its grasp? The blood of *Missolonghi* will influence the Ottoman. We shall then see how far the resolution of the *English* Minister will bear him through the demand.

Yet the PORTE has accomplished one point of policy with the craft of an Asiatic Cabinet. The PACHA of EGYPT had been growing too powerful for a subject. Armies, fleets, and a full treasury, were the menacing symptoms of *Egyptian* independence. The PORTE has, after long delays, plunged him into the centre of the most consuming of all hostilities;—troops, fleets, and treasures, are cast away upon the rocks and sands of the *Morea*—the PACHA is left without power; and the PORTE fights the open revolter by the concealed rebel.

But the fall of *Missolonghi* will not decide the fate of *Greece*. This point of resistance in a country so long aggrieved, and so long resisting, cannot be extinguished by the loss of a single fortress, we might as well expect to see the fiery fervour of the volcanic soil extinguished by stopping up the mouth of the volcano. It will make another outlet, probably a much more terrible one.—Peace to the heroic hearts which have perished there! They are the pledge to *Europe*, that *Greece* is still the same, that she will yet repay the noblest sacrifices that we can make for her—that she is still the land of LEONIDAS, and waits only for security and triumph to be again the land of PLATO and PERICLES.

As a specimen of the enormous fabrications which sometimes appear in Morning Papers of *undoubted* information, we give the letter which detailed the fall of *Missolonghi*, exactly a month before it happened.

"We copy the following from a Morning Paper, where it is described as "*an authentic letter* from an *English Colonel*, who was one of the brave defenders of the place," and with a copy of which the paper had been favoured by the *Gentleman* to whom it was addressed.—*Courier, April* 12.

"ST. ANNE'S, NEAR LEPANTO, MARCH 14.—Missolonghi has fallen. That heroic city, which for eighteen months had defeated the power of the Infidels and repulsed 72 attacks, was taken by storm on the 10th. Poor St. Aubyn fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th, while we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by 7000 troops, arrived before the place, and again summoned us to surrender, promising favourable conditions, which being refused, a sharp affair took place, the result of which was that he fell back, having lost 700 killed, 200 wounded, 400 prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon, and 2 standards. On the 9th he returned with 20,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sides. We had only 7,000 men to oppose to him, and those worn out with fatigue, but all resolved to conquer or die. In the evening we received the Sacrament in the Church of St. Sophia, and marched to our posts, from which few returned. At twelve o'clock the enemy opened a tremendous fire from 185 cannons and 43 mortars, which continued, without intermission, till ten o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and after two hours' fighting, forced their way into the town. The conflict was now raging in the most deadly form. The streets were choked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams. The slaughter of the Turks was excessive, as every house was a complete fortress, and the ground disputed at the point of the bayonet, inch by inch. Our gallant French volunteers did wonders. Three times, headed by our brave and lamented St. Aubyn, they charged and drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; but in making a fourth and desperate attack, our gallant St. Aubyn was shot in the breast, and died in my arms, begging me with his last breath, to die rather than yield. In the meantime the Governor defended himself with heroic obstinacy in the great Church, but the doors being forced, and most of his men killed or wounded, he sprung the mine, which destroyed both that and the citadel, overwhelming himself and two thousand Turks in one tremendous ruin. The enemy having now entire possession of the hard-fought town, we collected about 3,600 of the brave fellows who had fought so well, and after a hard contest, we succeeded in cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I have learned has cost Ibrahim nine thousand of his best troops in the last attack alone. I joined General Gouras on the 12th, with 2,500 men, 150 prisoners, six cannons, and nine standards taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack. We brought the body of St. Aubyn off with us, which will be interred to-day with military honours. I received three slight wounds, but am now fast recovering."

We were taking a cockney walk last Sunday after noon in *St. James's-square*, ruminating on the benefit mankind would derive from our publication of the day, and on the benefit we should derive from the sale of it, when we were nearly run over by a carriage driving up at full speed to the house of a Noble DUKE resident there. Anxious to get a peep at so distinguished a genius as His GRACE, and also to ascertain the issue of such "a haste-post-haste" despatch, we waited for some little time, when alas! to *our* discomfiture, as well as to that of Mrs. COUTTS, the carriage drove home again as EMPTY *as it came!*

The trial of the KING *versus* PETO, for the mal-construction of the Custom-house, which came on in the *Court of Exchequer* on Wednesday and Thursday, has given ample scope to those conjectural personages who argue upon men and things as they might be, as well as to those intelligent calculators, who examine them as they really are. The plain fact of the transaction, however, divested of all theoretical argument, is, that the builder contracted for a certain sum to erect the new building (lately fallen down)—that nearly throughout the estimate, and in one item alone, viz. the driving of the piles, he exceeded that original contract by about 100 per cent; and that after having received the enormous sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, there still remained a balance in his favour of something turned SIXTY THOUSAND! The COMMISSIONERS, conceiving this excess of estimate to be perfectly unjustifiable, very prudently resolved to pay no more—a resolution that became strengthened by a general intimation from their officers of the insecurity of the building, and an intimation that became confirmed by the sudden fall of a very considerable part of the structure.

On wading through the account of the trial, and the testimony of the witnesses adduced on either side, there is a circumstance arising from the evidence that, we must confess, appears to us of a somewhat extraordinary nature. The pertinacious statement, set up by the Defendant, of his having worked under the directions of the surveyor LAING, which he must know was, according to his mode of proceeding, in express violation of his contract with the COMMISSIONERS, is in itself sufficiently corroborative of the average value of the defence; but the more striking position maintained by a witness, is, that Mr. PETO repeatedly intimated to the COMMISSIONERS that he was building on A BAD FOUNDATION, *yet he* STILL *continued to* BUILD! and for constructing a fabric, which, by his own shewing, he was certain would fall down (and the result has proved how well Mr. PETO knew what he was about); he coolly received THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, and issued legal proceedings against the Crown for the recovery of the balance.

We have, in two or three instances before, taken occasion to allude to the desperate march the Saints are daily making into the very bowels of commerce, policy, and universal association; and so convinced are we of the pernicious tendency of all their motives and actions, that we shall never, knowingly and intentionally, allow

an opportunity to pass, without giving them every possible advantage of exposition.

A much more seemingly holier personage, (and no doubt, as holy as he seems) than the said HENRY PETO, never sung psalms. He is the very acme of righteousness, the essence of sanctitude, and the zenith of all uprightness. It is true that Mr. PETO *did* rebuild the present *Drury-lane Theatre*, as some "enemies to the faith" may allege against him: but it should be said in his favor, that the whole amount of his bill would not induce him to enter such an ungodly building, unless *for the purpose of* RECEIVING IT. Upon this principle, it must have been, no doubt, that the undertaking previously referred to was entered upon; it must have been a powerful touch of conscience, and a still more powerful touch of goodly interest, that prompted the policy of suggesting the insecurity of the foundation to the works going on; but we shrewdly suspect it must have been an instinct of a much more powerful nature than either of these (and which could of course be maintained on the most religious scruples) that prompted the advantage of proceeding in a building, the builder of which was well assured at the time, of its falling down a few months after its completion.—But there is nothing like a little godliness in every thing.

FASHION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S PARTY.—In Lower Brook-street, Sunday evening, this lady gave a grand dinner to fourteen fashionables: The Duke of Wellington, Lord Burghersh, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Horton, the Countess St. Antonio, Madame Pasta, &c.

We are as fond of a joke as any person can conveniently be, and we dare say Mrs. WILLIAMS, though we have not the honor of her acquaintance, may make as good an one as a man need wish to laugh at: but with all due deference to her humour, we think the above paragraph what is commonly called "too much of a joke." Let Mrs. WILLIAMS have five hundred parties, if she please, and let her moreover, send five hundred puffs to the *Morning Post*, to apprize the world of such important goings on; but when she next announces "a dinner given to FOURTEEN *fashionables*," let not either the pride or the ignorance of the WILLIAMS's mix up with the illustrious name of the Duke of WELLINGTON operatic vagabonds, or their patronising *Saints!*

COBBETT.

We have but a moment to announce the curious rumour, that COBBETT has begun his canvass. A town in Lancashire is said to be the fortunate spot, which has been thought worthy of so distinguished a representative, yet we are ignorant of his claims till this hour. We have yet had no census of the number of felons who may have made that chosen spot their chosen residence; a few bankruptcies we should have expected, but nothing has transpired to make us presume that it contained nothing but bankrupts. *Lancashire* had a bold spirit of its own in the days when piracy was profitable, and the smuggler alternately ran Hollands, and robbed on the highways; still, we think, the conjecture cannot be right, which would set down the whole of its population as addicted to those practices. On the whole, we must believe the report is, for the mere purpose of dishonouring that ancient province. We must have an authentic return, proving the infinite ascendancy of scoundrellism in all its classes, before we can believe the rumour; we have suppressed the name of the place, as we would not be instrumental to fixing so deep, and yet so ridiculous an imputation on any town on this side of Botany Bay.

In submitting the following ballad to the attention of our readers, we are not without some apprehensions as to the nature of its literary reception. The kind of poetry which it professes has incurred occasional censure, and in one instance met with severe reprobation from one of our highest literary tribunals, Doctor JOHNSON, who, in speaking of the *Percy Ballads*, of which this is intended to be an imitation, observed, that any person might speak such poetry: for instance, said he,

"I put my hat upon my head,
And walked into the Strand,
And there I met another man,
With his hat in his hand!"
&c. &c. &c.

All this is very well with Doctor JOHNSON, who had a license for dogmatism, and took out a diploma for more judgment than he *did* possess, or more pertinacity than he *ought* to have possessed. However, be that as it may, so much do we differ from such hyper-criticism, and so much gratification does this measure at all times afford us, both from its simplicity, and its adaptation to all kinds of narrative, that we have deemed it fitter, than most others we remember, for recording some recent

FASHIONABLE DISASTERS.

Burthen—*Chevy Chace.*

God prosper long our noble King,
Our lives and safeties all,
A sad mishap there lately did
Poor Mrs. COUTTS befall.

To aid the poor, with heart and hand,
The WIDOW took her way,
To reach in time a box she took
Her person to display.

Her coach was filled, and when I shall
Relate their names to you
Who sat within it, you will say,
"*And pretty* WELL *filled, too!*"

My Lady GUILDFORD entered first,
Arrayed in richest cloth—
Then followed in her mother's train
One of the Ladies NORTH!

The third, as big as both combined,
Came in with such a swing,
I ween it could no other be
Than Lady DASHWOOD KING.

Then "last," but very far from "*least*,"
The widow passed the door,
Which balanced on *her* side the coach,
One hundred weight, or more!

So off they speed, a goodly few,
With fat and feathers swelled—
Ah me! I'd not have been the coach,
For all the wealth it held.

But 'ere the stately party got
Half way upon the road,
Their carriage, quite sick of the job,
Broke down beneath its load.

They who of "gravity" profess
To see the "centre" clear,
Will say, enough of *gravity*
Was surely *centered* here.

Oh, what fate else could they expect,
Those self-deceiving elves,
When two among their party would
A coach fill by THEMSELVES!

Then hats and caps were thrown about,
All scattered to the sight,
And thus the WIDOW did bemoan
Her ill-beseeming plight:—

"It is enough to make each hair
"(Thus turned about and tost)
"To stand an end upon my—beard,
"—My wig, I find, I've lost!

"And you, my Lady KING, I pray
"That you will bear in mind,
"(For I have told you oft before
"How large you are behind:)

"Never again, by any chance,
"The same side sit with me,
"But by the other two, that I
"May balance all the three."

The parley ended, and repaired
Well as might be their fall,
They onward sped, all hastily,
To COVENT GARDEN BALL!

And seated in their box, to see
What sights might there be seen,
They all forgot the misery
In which they late had been!

They say, misfortunes never come
Alone—and furthermore,
That accidents will happen to
The great, as well as poor.

And that is why to Mrs. COUTTS
Another did occur,
Because it could not chance unto
A *greater* one, than her.

And so it was—for just as they
Had sat down for repose,
And Lady KING had blown her breath,
And Mrs. COUTTS her nose,

The BOX KEEPER, right lustily,
And with official roar,
Came bawling in, "The Princess—Ma'am—
"AUGUSTA's at the door!"

It should be known, the WIDOW would
Give half of her bequest,
And chance of marriage with the DUKE,
To have a ROYAL GUEST.

Then there was setting curls to rights,
Adjusting frills and lace,
Smoothing the ruffles round the neck,
And *those* upon the face;

And tucking in across the breast
The net which hides the same,
As it had swelled, from *tucking in*
Too MUCH before they came!

The DUKE, too, changed the *yellow* gloves
He'd put on for the night—
(For Mrs. C. had ordered him
To *fetch a pair of* WHITE!)

So at the instant, in there stalked
Two ladies of estate—
The PICCADILLY PARTY rose,
And bent their body's weight.

And saying this, the reader will
Right heartily agree,
'Tis very evident, a case
More *weighty* could not be.

While thus engaged in bow and scrape,
A Royal smile to win,
The stout plebeians little thought
The *scrape* they had got in.

Whether employed in acts of grace
Too much, the DAME to know—
Or too much wine had dimmed the sight—
The record does not show:

But, certes, when their bosoms seemed
With pleasure most to heave,
A MARQUIS and a dame, close by,
Were "laughing in their sleeve."

They laughed, to think that people should
Commit such sad mistake,
As, for a PRINCESS OF THE BLOOD,
Some weaver's wife to take.

No PRINCESS—no AUGUSTA there
Displayed her ROYAL HEAD,—
But, Mrs. and Miss BEAUMONT walked
Their bodies in, instead.

To tell the grief, the shame, the rage,
My pen were all too weak,
Their blushes were the only means
Their agony to speak.

Who Mrs. BEAUMONT was, they none
At all could understand,
Some thought, perhaps 'twas her who lives
In *Norfolk-street*, i'the *Strand*.

Oh, heavy news! they all did say,
And *some* they blushed for SHAME,
And then went home, if possible,
More *heavy* than they came!

God save the King, and bless the land
With money, peace, and grain,
And grant that no such sad mistakes
May ever come again!

THEATRICALS.

We are happy at having it in our power to congratulate Mr. BRAHAM on the result of his benefit. Every crevice of *Covent Garden* Theatre was occupied on Thursday night, manifesting at once a due tribute of respect, and a trifling one of remuneration, to the most accomplished singer that England ever possessed. By the unition of unrivalled natural powers with great science, and the best directed taste of any singer or composer we can own, MR. BRAHAM has elevated the musical character of this country to a pitch it must have despaired of reaching, until his genius became apparent; and it would be a deep stain, both on our pride, our opulence, our consequence and discernment, if we did not reward to the utmost such a gifted countryman as he is, while we are lavishing thousands annually on some new-imported puppet, brought to this country either to pick our pockets, or insult our understandings.

The principal occurrence at the rival theatre has been the repetition of the part of *Sir John Falstaff*, or rather a *part* thereof, by Mr. ELLISTON, which it seems has turned out even more comical than our most sanguine expectations from his humour had led us to hope for. We hear, on pretty good authority, that the NOBLE LESSEE having made up his mind to bring the performance of the character as near "to the life" as possible, had issued his royal directions to his property-boy (who, be it known, is the person that delivers to the mimes their stage utensils) to give him something more like sack than the usual mixture of table-beer and water made up for the character, and that the fellow, having his master's orders, and the fear of him before his eyes, and having, from a knowledge of his lord's propensities, a great desire to please him, did concoct a compound of extra strength, with which he filled, and from time to time replenished, *Sir John's* cup. We do not pretend to determine on whose side lay the fault, if fault there was; but certain it is, that either the strength of the liquid was too unlimited, or the quantity taken not limited enough, and the consequence was, the great man fell—to rise no more—some half-hour before his time. It is impossible for us to take upon ourselves to decide whether on this occasion His EXCELLENCY *saw* DOUBLE; we wish we could say, as far as the audience were concerned, he *did*; though, even then, he would not have seen much; but as it was, we can only say, he was in *better* SPIRITS than we ever remember to have seen him. We have heard it remarked by some that they are surprised how the public could stand it: be that as it may, it appears His EXCELLENCY could not *stand* it, which at once explains the mystery of his fall and exit.

In the *Morning Post* of May the 10th appeared the following alarming announcement:—

"The Haymarket Company is about to receive a very considerable acquisition in the person of a lady of the name of PINDAR, who has been for some time of *great and* DESERVED *provincial* CELEBRITY!!! She is a LADY by *birth* and *education*, who, from her state of *widowhood*, has been impelled to have recourse to the stage as a means of livelihood for a young and interesting family. She is highly spoken of as well for her beauty as for her talents, and fascinating manners; and is besides valued by those who *know* her, as a most amiable and *virtuous* character!!"

and in consequence of such a flaming account, we made a point of attending the *Haymarket* on Tuesday last to witness the performance of the *Wedding Day*, and the *first appearance* in LONDON of the said MRS. PINDAR. On an examination of the actress's personation of *Lady Contest*, we should be somewhat disposed to doubt this "great," or at all events, "deserved provincial celebrity," but allowances are of course to be made for any kind of *debut*. We cannot help smiling at the humbug now and then attempted to be practised on that most open-mouthed and swallowing gentleman, JOHN BULL, and in no instance more so than in persons talking of being "impelled to have recourse to the stage as a means of livelihood"—it is the heighth of all impudence and cant, and is offering an insult to the stage, to which, bad as it is, it is superior---no persons, and above all, females, should embark in a profession, of which they are ashamed, and for which they feel it necessary to plead the cause of a "livelihood" in excuse---they had better go on the *pave* at once. This observation, however, is merely ventured *en passant*, as a hint to the injudicious friends of this, or any other *debutante*. If we had not perused, and of course believed, the above paragraph in the *Post*, we should really have thought this lady of "great and deserved provincial celebrity," who was stated to have made on this evening "her *first* appearance in London," to be the Mrs. PINDAR we remember some time since performing under Mr. BURROUGHS, the then Manager of the *Surrey*, and whose mamma-in-law was of such reputed virtue in the City of Bath—but we dare say that we are in error, and that the *Post* is right. It is almost a task of supererogation to announce the continued success of this theatre,—it has been opened five weeks, and has netted, we hear, more than as many thousand pounds—*diu spiret*, say we of such a wind, and so we presume does Mr. MORRIS.

We are at present unable to answer the query of a Correspondent, as to "whether Miss FOOTE's present suitor accompanies her to *America*?" We can only say, he must be a *thick*-head, as well as a *Broad*HEAD, if he does.

THE ARMY.

One squadron of the 6th (Enniskillen) Regiment of Dragoons marched on Friday se'nnight, from Dorchester, for Trowbridge.

Another squadron of the same corps marched on the 13th instant from Dorchester for Christchurch.

Detachments belonging to the 8th and 35th Regiments of Infantry embarked on Thursday morning on board a vessel in the River, on route to Scotland.

A detachment belnuging to the East India Company, embarked on the 12th instant at Billingsgate, for Gravesend, on route to Chatham.

The 14th (the Duchess of York's Own) Regiment of Light Dragoons, has been ordered to march from Cork for Dublin.

The 2d (Royal North Britain) Regiment of Dragoons, has been ordered to march from Dublin for Caher.

The 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment of Foot, has been ordered to march from Waterford for Cork.

The depot of the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade has been ordered from Kinsale for Tralee.

Detachments belonging to the 4th and 11th Regiments of Light Dragoons marched on Thursday from Westminster for the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone.

Detachments belonging to the 2d, 20th, 38th, and 44th Regiments of Infantry, marched on Thursday from Westminster for Canterbury.

A detachment belonging to the 54th Regiment of Foot marched on Friday from Westminster for Chatham.

Detachments belonging to the 5th, 36th, and 83d Regiments of Infantry arrived in town on Thursday from Ireland.

Detachments of Recruits also arrived in town from Bristol, on route to join their respective corps and depots.

The 18th, Royal Irish, Regiment has completed its augmentation establishment.

A detachment belonging to the 9th Regiment of Foot marched on Friday from Westminster for Stockport.

A detachment belonging to the 20th Regiment of Infantry marched on Friday from Westminster for Liverpool.

A detachment belonging to the 90th Regiment of Foot marched this morning from Westminster for Burnley.

The 94th Regiment of Infantry has completed its augmentation establishment.

A NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR,

By Mr. J. V. Douville, Professor of the French Language.

We call the attention of our readers to a New French Grammar, which has recently appeared. It is the production of Mr. J. V. Douville, Professor of the French language. The author's grand object, as distinguished from the plans of other grammarians, has been to promote facility in speaking French. The exercises of his Grammar are highly calculated to accelerate this great desideratum; they are chiefly composed of sentences most used in familiar discourse, which plan will be found an excellent performance, as the phrases unite the greatest perspicuity in their adaptation to the several rules, and thus afford the student, in presenting to his view the rules of syntax, a valuable collection of useful expressions. The nature of the French verbs is also exhibited in quite a novel and perspicuous manner; but the remarks on pronunciation, the explanations of idioms, the models of composition for the common business of the world, and the treatise on French poetry, are peculiarly serviceable. The execution of the whole, in short, displays such a degree of critical acuteness and sagacity, that those who may wish to acquire a knowledge of French with a view to conversation, will find this work extremely useful. It is published by the Author, 6, Coventry-street, Haymarket, and 2, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

The Eton Montem, which took place on Tuesday, attracted an immense concourse of people; among whom were the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Lord Prudhoe, Earl and Countess of Jersey, Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. and Lady Agar Ellis, General Sir William Grant, Earl and Countess of Verulam, with many other distinguished fashionables. The fineness of the day added much to the beauty of the scene; and from an early hour of the morning, every road leading to Windsor and Salt-hill was thronged with vehicles of all descriptions. It is supposed that the carriages of the nobility and distinguished fashionables alone exceeded in number 1000. The Provost gave, as is usual, a public breakfast to several of the nobility and gentry; and at one o'clock the procession set out from the rear of the College, through the playfields, from which they entered the Slough-road, and proceeded to Salt-hill, attended by two bands of music. Many of the dresses of the boys were very splendid. The salt-bearers were, Sir John Mordaunt, and the son of Sir John Chapman. His Majesty was not present, but it is said that he sent his donation of 100 guineas by Mr. Canning.

Walking-sticks first began to be a requisite appendage to the gentlemen of fashion about the year 1655, at which time they were formed with an indented head, in order to afford a more easy pressure of the hand which they supported. Ingenuity, which in matters of fashion is for ever on the alert, now crowned them with the addition of a round and hollow top, which sometimes contained nutmeg or ginger, to warm the stomach of the valetudinarian, and sometimes sugar-candy for the asthmatic; but snuff soon after coming into universal use among the *bon ton* of society, the cavity was exclusively appropriated to its reception; and the meeting of two friends was invariably marked, after the first salutation, by the unscrewing of the tops of their walking sticks.—*Bath Herald.*

We have been favoured with some particulars of another recent attempt to work contraband goods a few miles eastward of Eastbourne, when it appears the Coast Blockade succeeded in taking a large boat, and upwards of two hundred tubs. We are sorry to add, much mischief has occurred, as on the following morning blood was observed near the spot. Two men belonging to the boat are taken prisoners, and two of the Blockade are reported to be much bruised and beaten, and it is also suspected some of the smugglers are seriously if not mortally wounded. The Blockade, in this instance, behaved in the most humane manner, having received a regular volley from the opponents before their officers gave directions for them to fire. We have just heard that five of the smugglers were killed in the affray.—*Brighton Gazette.*

We are glad to see that several of the parishes of the metropolis are adopting the necessary means of procuring subscriptions in aid of the general fund for the relief of the distressed manufacturers. Among the foremost is the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand. At a vestry held on Tuesday, a committee of gentlemen was appointed to collect subscriptions for this purpose; and we hope and trust that their laudable efforts will be promptly seconded and effectually assisted by every respectable inhabitant of the parish.

Tuesday morning, Mr. Edward G. Wakefield arrived at Macclesfield, from London. He breakfasted at the house of Dr. Davies, and then rode to Taxal Lodge, the seat of George W. Newton, Esq. the Magistrate, to whom he surrendered himself. He remained at Taxal Lodge until this morning, when Mr. Turner and his solicitor attended the Magistrate. Several examinations took place, and Mr. Wakefield, when asked if he had any thing to say, always replied, "nothing." The Magistrate concluded the sitting, by placing Mr. Wakefield in the custody of a Stockport constable, and he was to remain at Stockport until yesterday, when he was again to appear before the Magistrate.

The Committee of Management of Drury-lane Theatre have presented a handsome silver vase to Mr. Stanfield, as a testimonial of the high sense they entertain of his great exertions in the scenic department of the theatre. Generosity and wisdom here go hand in hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Signor Puzzi's Concert will take place on Wednesday, the 7th of June, at the Marchioness of Cholmondley's, under the most distinguished patronage.

Lord Blesinton's tale "*De Vavasour*," appears to be a story of the fourteenth century, full of gaiety and gallantry; not to mention an abundant supply of the tender scandal and "delicate investigations" of those *venerable* times, in which interesting *liasons*, it would appear that their Reverences the Ecclesiastics were more deeply implicated than would have been altogether approved by their master, the Pope.

Mr. Lambton, who has been so long and severely indisposed, was in the House of Commons on Friday, for the first time this Session.

The stalks of the early potatoes in the south of Devon are so generally cut off by the late frosts, that it is feared a great deficiency in the crops will be the cnonsequence. The apple blossoms still look well in that district. *Sherborne Mercury.*

We are informed that the ladies' sale of fancy and ornamental works, for the benefit of the distressed Weavers of Spitalfields, is fixed by the Lady Patronesses for the 29th and 30th inst. at the Hanover-square rooms.

Astley's Amphitheatre has been crowded with fashion during the past week—the great attraction is the novelty of "*Paul Pry on Horseback*," which is eminently successful. Mr. Ducrow's amazing performance on three horses, is also the theme of general admiration.

Associations in favour of the Greeks are forming in all the cities of Old as well as in those of New Russia. Among others, Stettin, Magdeburgh, Breslau, Conigsburg, &c. are mentioned. A German Journal remarks, that this movement has been simultoneous throughout the kingdom, and that it seems to have been produced at all points in the same moment. Doctor Hufeland has written to a Berlin Journal to state, that after his first appeal the subscriptions were multiplied in a most satisfactory manner. Prince Augustus, the King's son, has given 200 thalers, and the Minister of State Humbold, 20 fredericks in gold, and four ducats. The call made by the Countess of Bruhl and Pappenheim has produced 375 thalers. In the second list of snbscriptions, published on the next day by Dr. Hufeland, those of Prince Albert (the King's son), of the Burgomaster, and the highest functionaries, are found.

The forthcoming Romance of Gaston de Blondeville will complete the series of Mrs. Radcliffe's works, of which it is supposed there m st exist in one shape and another at least thirty thousand copies. [illegible] A very large sum of money, we understand, has been given for her last production; but there can be no doubt, from the curiosity excited by the expectation of a new romance from the pen of Mrs. Radcliffe, that the sale will be immense.

Balloon.—Fall of a Scaffold.—Mr. Green, his son, and another person, ascended in a balloon yesterday afternoon, from the bowling-green of the Eagle, City-road. We regret the occurrence of a serious accident which took place about half an hour before the ascent. In a place called Tenter-row, behind the Eagle Tavern, the roofs of a row of cottages of the meanest description, were fitted up by the inhabitants for the reception of company, at a lower rate than that demanded for admision to the gardens of the Eagle. On one of these, occupied by a person named Bartlet, a dealer in cats'-meat, a very heavy scaffolding had been erected, and was crowded with people. About half an hour before Mr. Green's ascent, this scaffolding gave way, aud precipitated the spectators to the earth. Many persons were borne away severely injured, and very exaggerated reports of the extent of the mischief were circulated; but upon inquiring particularly on the spot, we were informed that one person had a leg and another an arm broken, and it was said that the collar-bone of a third was dislocated. Upon the occurrence of the accident the sufferers experienced the most prompt assistance from the inmates of the Tavern. At a little before twelve o'clock last night, Mr. Green and companions returned safe to the Eagle Tavern, where they were received with loud and hearty welcomes. It appears they had effected a safe descent at St. Mary's Cray, Kent, on the estate of Percy Well Dyke, Esq. of East Hall, at whose mansion they received a most hospitable reception.

It might have been hoped, that owing to the many lamentable and fatal accidents that have occurred from the unfeeling and indecent practice of compelling female servants to clean the outside of windows in the street, no matter at what height, would have altogether ceased. Such, however, is not the case; for a few days ago, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a young girl was seen by a correspondent in a situation that excited the greatest apprehension for her life: the house was that of a bonnet-seller in Oxford-street, and on the outside of the windows of the second story was this poor creature kneeling, with her back to the street, on a narrow ledge of a sign-board, which is close under the windows, and which was scarcely wide enough for the joints of her knees to rest upon, while her legs and feet projected over the foot-pavement, there not being even any description of balcony to the house to break her fall if she had slipped, so that she must at once have been dashed upon the pavement. A gentleman who happened to be passing at the time, and who, amongst others, was shocked and disgusted to see the girl in this situation above their heads, could not refrain from going into the shop and warmly remonstrating against such an unfeeling and unseemly exhibition, and the remonstrance had ite effect, for the girl was ordered to get inside; but her effort in doing so, the window being very narrow, only doubled the fears and anxieties of the spectators for her safety. She did, however, happily get in without falling.

On Friday last an inquest was held by James Borton, Esq., Coroner for Bury, upon the body of Samuel Faires, who had been found hanging in a hay-loft in St. Andrew-street, about six o'clock that morning. It appeared that he was employed by Mr. Burton, shoemaker, to take care of his horse, and his master thiuking that the animal had not hay enough, went up into the loft, when he observed the man in a stooping posture, as if watching for a rat; but on going closer, he found he was suspended from a halter in such a manner that it was necessary for him to bend his joints in order to produce strangulation: Mr. B. immediately cut him down, and procured medical assistance, but life was extinct. It was proved that the deceased had been in a low way for some time, and that some fear was entertained of his destroying himself last summer. The Jury found a verdict of—"Temporary Derangement."

Bursting of the Paddington Canal.—The new sewer now executing at Paddington, under the superintendance of Mr. Gutch, surveyor to the Grand Junction Canal Compony, having been left in an insecure state on Sunday night, the water from the canal forced a passage into it, and with the noise of an earthquake blew it up in every direction, forcing the earth along with it for several yards into a brickfield, sweeping down thousands of new bricks; thence taking its tremendous course along the fields towards Bayswater, it fell with a roaring noise into the Westbourne, which it swelled into a rapid river. The loss to the Canal Compano will, it is thought, amount to several thousand pounds, for it is not merely the re-constructing the sewer, and paying tne damage done, but the charge for detaining the merchandise in the packet-boats, which amounts, it is said, to some hundreds per diem, and which must now continue fer some considerable time longer, perhaps some weeks. The fields over which the current passed presented a most curious spectacle in the morning, being literally covered with people catching the eels and other fish which had escaped, and which they were hunting for among the high grass. It was said that one mon, in the early part of the morning, took two or three hundred weight of fine eels, and sold them at the market.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, May 18.

MOLLOY V. MEREDITH.

The plaintiff in this case, a wine and spirit-merchant, brought his action to recover the amount of his bill for wine and spirits, with which he had supplied the defendant.

It appeared from the evidence, that the spirits had been supplied at different times in small quantities.

The Lord Chief Justice stated, that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover for any spirits supplied in less quantities than one gallon. The jury, therefore, under his Lordship's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff, after deducting the amount charged for the spirits.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, May 13.

RICHARDSON V. FRY.

This was an action to recover compensation in damages for the injury received by the plaintiff, in consequence of the seduction of his wife by the defendant.

Mr. Serjeant Wilde stated the case to the Jury. The present was one of those instances which had, of late, become unfortunately frequent. The plaintiff, his client, had now come to demand at their hands the reparation his case required for the outrageous injury he had received from the defendant. He should not waste their time by making remarks which their own feelings, as men of morality and virtue, would prompt, but briefly state the circumstances of the case, which would be substantiated by the witnesses, and leave it for them to decide what ought to be the amount of the damages he was entitled to receive. The plaintiff had just commenced life, and married a woman of great beauty and accomplishments. To shew the affection he entertained for her, he had settled all his property, in possession and reversion, on her. They had continued on the most affectionate terms till the defendant, who was in the medical profession, had been introduced to the family. Then it was he took an opportunity of ruining the virtue of Mrs. Richardson, and the happiness of her husband. The witnesses would enter into a detail of the facts of the case, and by them they would determine, whether his client was not entitled to large damages.

Witnesses proved the criminal intimacy of the defendant and the plaintiff's wife. To the latter and her husband loss of health was one of the consequences.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan addressed the Jury for the defendant, contending, that he was but a silly boy, who had been ensnared by the lady.

The Lord Chief Justice having summed up,

The Jury retired at twenty-five minutes before three o'clock, and returned at twenty-five minutes before five, finding a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, Two Thousand Pounds; costs, 40s. The Court was crowded to excess during the trial.

THURSDAY, May 18.

BAILEY AND ANOTHER V. BEAUMONT.

This was an action brought to recover the amount of 6,500l., for a charge for erecting a conservatory, of very peculiar construction, and such a one as was not to be found at any other place in this country, or even in Europe.

The plaintiffs are ironmongers in Holborn; the defendant is Col. Beaumont, of Northumberland.

The work for which the action was brought, was for the erection of a domical conservatory, the cubic space of which was represented by Mr. Sergeant Vaughan to contain four times the cubic space of the Court of Common Pleas, for which there was an estimate given; but the works, from alterations, additions, and improvements, were increased to a sum amounting to about 6.500l. There was also attached thereto two boilers capable of working two 7-horse power steam-engines, and a vinery; these were included in the sum stated. The work was first proposed in 1820, but was not completed until the autumn of the last year, when the agent of the defendant objected to the conservatory, as unfit for the purposes intended, and that in fact the upper dome would not carry the glass; it never had been glazed, and a great number of witnesses deposed that it twisted with the wind in its unglazed state, and that if the glass was placed therein, the effect of the wind would be such, that it would be dangerous. Many witnesses were also called with respect to the value of the work, who thought the charges enormous. Some of them were persons of experience. as iron-founders; and some from the country, who had been accustomed to erecting hot-houses and conservatories, but none of them had ever seen a work equal to the one in question.

For the plaintiff a great number of witnesses testified that they thought the work was an extraordinary work of art, and in every way complete; that the materials were of the best kind, and that altogether the charges were fair.

The Lord Chief Justice charged the jury, that it was for them to say, as had been alleged by the defendant, whether or not the work was perfectly useless. If any part could be used, they were to say the value of that part; and if a sum was necessary to complete any part of the conservatory, or that, as it appeared by many of the witnesses for the defendant, it was insufficient for the intended purpose, they would deduct such sum as would complete it. Certainly one fact should be taken into account—that the dome had never been glazed; and they had heard from men of eminence that it would be much stronger when so done, and that the twisting and vibrating complained of would cease. There was strong evidence on both sides: it was for them to determine.

The Jury, after retiring for nearly an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—Damages, 4,500l.; costs, 40s.; being a deduction of 2,000l. from the demand.

The trial of the cause lasted nearly nine hours, and it was ten o'clock before they returned their verdict.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

WALTER V. BRAMAH.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, an attorney residing in Belgrave-place, Pimlico, to recover compensation for a nuisance occasioned by the defendant's works, which immediately adjoin his dwelling. Mr. Sergeant Vaughan stated the case with great humour; he described the choice viands in his client's larder as rendered very unpalatable by the sooty exhalations from the defendant's furnaces, while his superior old port was shaken in the cellar by the reverberation of the hammers, that when Mr. W. came home, after the fatigues of the day, to enjoy his steak and bottle, the one was scarcely eatable, and the other a thick muddy pool, a very libel on the name of the generous fluid, which maketh cheerful the heart of man. If he retired to rest, no sleep for him, the abominable noise completely banished "tired nature's sweet restorer;" and when he arose in the morning, a dense cloud of dirty-coloured smoke darkened the fair light of heaven, and obscured his prospects. In short, filth, soot, smell, vapour, hammering, shaking, all combined to render the plaintiff's life uncomfortable. To prove this, the learned Sergeant called Mr. George Harris, who deposed to an admission on the part of Mr. Bramah that the nuisance was a great one.

The Chief Justice then interposed, and at his suggestion a reference was proposed and agreed to, two gentlemen of the jury who had viewed the premises being appointed referees.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, Tuesday, May 16.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.—THE KING V. HENRY PETO.

Mr. Walter opened the pleadings.

The Attorney-General then addressed the Jury. His learned friend had informed them that this was a proceeding against Mr. Peto, to recover the penalty of a bond which he executed to secure the amount to the Crown, on behalf of the public, and which would become forfeited, provided Mr. Peto failed in building the new Custom-house, in the city of London. By the contract, Mr. Peto was bound to complete the work for the sum of 165,000l.—

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 57. SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1826. Price 7d.

KING'S THEATRE.—Tuesday evening will be performed Meyer's Opera seria, in Two Acts, entitled MEDEA. The principal characters by Madame Pasta, Madame Caraderi, Madame de Angeli, Signor Curioni, Signor Torri, Signor Giovanella, Signor Deville, and Signor Porto. After the Opera, will be presented the favourite revived Ballet of LE MARIAGE SECRET; or, Les Habitans du Chene. No orders will be admitted, and the free list is suspended.—Applications for boxes and tickets to be made at Mr. Ebers's, 27, Old Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, Deir Freischutz. After which, the celebrated Cantata, called Kampf und Sieg. To conclude with Abon Hassan.—On Tuesday, the Iron Chest.—On Wednesday, Faustus. After which, the Two Gregories; and the Irish Widow.—On Thursday, the Duenna; with A Roland for an Oliver.—On Friday, the Foundling of the Forest.—On Saturday, (6th time) the Knights of the Cross.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, No Song No Supper, with (never acted) a Farce called 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip, and Youth, Love, and Folly.—Tuesday, Paul Pry, with other entertainments.—On Wednesday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry.—On Thursday, Paul Pry, with other entertainments.—On Friday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry.—On Saturday, Paul Pry, with other entertainments.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. To-morrow, June 12, and until further notice, Paul Pry on Horseback; or, a Peep at the Election. Mr. Dacrow, as the Chinese Enchanter, riding three horses at one time, put out at their utmost speed. Herr Cline, the celebrated German artist upon the Elastic Cord. The entertainments to commence with the grand oriental spectacle of War in India, or the Burmese. The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 4.

Under the Especial Patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—To-morrow evening, June 12, a GRAND CONCERT, in Two Acts, in the superb New Concert Room, which will commence at Half-past Eight. Principal Vocal Performers, Miss Stephens, Madame Cornega, Miss Cooke, and Madame Vestris; Mr. Braham, Mr. Sinclair, Signor de Begnis, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Tinney, Mr. Robinson, and Master Barker. Composer and Conductor, Mr. H. R. Bishop. At the end of the first Act of the Concert, an entirely new Pastoral Ballet, by Monsieur J. A. Theleur, late Ballet Master to the Theatre Royal, Amsterdam, entitled

L'INTRIGUE DU VILLAGE.

Principal Performers, Mademoiselle Pauline Rossignol, from the Theatre Royal, Amsterdam; and Monsieur B. Vestris, from the Theatres Royal San Carlos, at Naples, and La Scala, at Milan. Leader of the Band for the Ballet, Mr. Rooke. The Illuminations will be on the most magnificent scale. The amusements to conclude with a brilliant display of FIRE WORKS. Miss Love, of the Theatre Royal Covent-garden, and Miss Povey, of the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, are engaged, and will shortly make their appearance. Particulars respecting Admission Cards for the evening, Private Boxes for the Season, or Nightly, may be had upon application to Mr. Andrews, bookseller Bond-street. Doors open at Seven o'clock.—Concert commences at Half-past Eight.—Admission 4s.

CAUTION—The Public will please to take notice, that all Songs offered for Sale on the outside of the Gardens are spurious. Copies of the Songs may be had in the Gardens.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. CONNOR.—Wednesday next, June 12, will be presented the HEIR AT LAW. The original Epilogue by the characters. By way of after Epilogue, Mr. Rayner will sing "Zekiel Homespun's Rambles in Town." Previous to nine o'clock, (in consequence of other engagements) Madame Pasta will (for this night only) display her vocal talents in the national anthem of "God save the King," supported by the choral strength of the Establishment. And will sing (by special desire) "Di tanti palpiti." After which, a Musical Olio. Miss Paton has kindly consented to sing 'Oh! that mine eyes could behold thee,' and (by desire) 'The Banks of Allan Water,' and 'Home, sweet Home." Masters Lougburst and Barker, the Duet 'We are two roving minstrels.' Mr. Pearman, 'Wreathe the bowl.' Mr. C. Bland, Moore's ballad of 'The harp that once in Tara's hall.' Miss H. Cawse, a favorite song. Mr. Rayner, 'The Nigthingale Club.' Miss Helme, 'Trifler forbear.' The celebrated Fricasee Dance from Mother Goose, by Mr. Ellar and Mr. J. S. Grimaldi. 'Pity a poor little Boy,' by Master Benson; and for this night only, 'All's Well,' Mr. Pearman and Miss Love. The whole to conclude with the Opera of Clari.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Connor, Charlotte cottage, Cadogan-street, Sloane-street; and at the Box-office, Hart-street.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN,

MR. FARLEY'S NIGHT.—On Tuesday Next, June 13, the Opera of The ANTIQUARY; Jonathan Oldbuck, Mr. W. Farren; Saunders Mucklebacket, Mr. Farley. Mr. Braham and Madame Vestris have kindly consented to give their services, and will sing several Airs in the course of the evening. After which, an Interlude, in which Mr. Yates will give his Imitations. To conclude with the Burletta of MIDAS. Immortals—Apollo, Madame Vestris, with the songs of I've been roaming, and The Light Guitar; Jupiter, Mr. J. Isaacs; Pan, Mr. Keeley.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Farley, 3, Hart-street, Bloomsbury; and at the Box-Office, Hart-street.

THEATRE-ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

MR. FITZWILLIAM'S NIGHT—On Wednesday, the 14th of June, the Romantic Opera of FAUSTUS! The overture by Carl Maria Von Weber. Faustus, Mr. Wallack; Wagner, Mr. Harley; Mephistophiles, Mr. R. Russell; Rosila, Miss I. Paton; Lucetta, Miss Povey: Adine, Miss Stephens. In Act I, A Ballet, representing the Carnival at Venice.

In the course of the Evening the following Songs, &c. Come Love to me, and Oh Saul, Oh King, Miss Stephens; Lucy, dear Luey, Miss Povey; I'm a young German Scholar, Mr. Harley; Hearken Damsel to me, Miss Povey and Mr. Harley; Now prithee your laughing give o'er, Miss Povey, Mr. Browne, Mr. Harley: A Bachelor he may shew his Cares, Miss Povey, Bedford, Harley, &c. I've been roaming, Mrs. Fitzwilliam; Oh what a thing, Mr. Fitzwilliam; Liberty and Wine, Mr. Bedford; Since we last met, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzwilliam; No Flower that blows, Mrs. Fitzwilliam; The humours of a Playhouse, Mr. Harley. After which, the musical Interlude of The Two Gregories; or, Where did the Money come from? Gregory, Mr. Fitzwilliam; Fanchette, Mrs. Fitzwilliam. To conclude with Garrick's popular Farce of The Irish Widow; Whittle, Mr. Gattie; Thomas, Mr. Dowton; The Widow Brady, with an Irish Medley, Mrs. Fitzwilliam.—Tickets to be had and Places taken of Mr. Fitzwilliam, 130, Long Acre; Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside: and of Mr. Spring, at the Rotunda of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

FOR the BENEFIT of Miss SMITHSON and Mr. ARCHER. On Friday Next, June 16, The FOUNDLING of the FOREST, Count de Valmont, Mr. Wallack; Florian, Mr. Bennett; L'Eclair, Mr. Harley; Geraldine, Miss Smithson; Eugenia, Mrs. Bunn. In Act II. A Grand Ballet. In the course of the evening the following Songs will be sung:—Rest warrior rest," Miss Stephens; a comic Duet, by Miss Povey and Mr. Harley; Oh, Dolee Doll Concento and Johnny Bond; The Landlady of France, and the bandy-legged Captain, by Mr. Hurley. March to the Battle Field, Mr. Horn. Let Fame Sound the Trumpet, Mr. T. Cooke. After which, OBERON. In Act I, the celebrated Combat with the Tiger—Tickets and Places to be had of Miss Smithson, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden; at No. 4, New Bond-street; of Mr. Archer, 25, Upper Marylebone-street, Portland-place; and of Mr. Spring, Rotunda, Box-office, from Ten till Four.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE,

FOR the BENEFIT of Mr. SPRING, Box-Book Keeper.—On Tuesday, June 20, 1826, will be performed Shakspeare's Play of the MERCHANT of VENICE. Duke of Venice, Mr. Powell; Antonio, Mr. Pope; Bassanio, Mr. Bennett; Shylock, Mr. Wallack; Portia, Miss Lawrence; Jessica, Miss Povey.—A MUSICAL MELANGE, in which, and during the Evening, will be introduced the following Songs, Duets, &c.—Song, Nid, Nid, Noddin, and the Duet, (from Comus) with Mr. Horn, Oh thou wert born to please me, by Miss Stephens; the Romance from The Law of Java, and I've been roaming, by Miss Graddon; song, Cherry Ripe, and song, Haste, my Lorenzo, haste away, by Miss Povey; song, Should he upbraid, by Miss Cubitt; song, When woman smiles, (from the Irish Melodies) Serenade, The night invites to love, and the Duet with Miss Povey, Together let us range the fields, by Mr. Horn; Mock Italian Trio, after the manner of three eminent performers, by Mr. T. Cooke; song, by the gaily circling Glass, by Mr. Bedford; Mr. J. Russell will, in the Character of "Somno," give imitations of a late distinguished Vocalist; a present popular Italian; and an unrivalled retired comedian. And Mr. Harley will introduce The Nightingale Club, and The little Cock-Sparrow. A Favorite Ballet.—The whole to conclude with (not acted these six years) The Blind Boy; Edmund, Miss Kelly; Oberto, Mr. Dowton; Molino, Mr. Harley. Tickets, Places, and Private Boxes, to be taken of Mr. Spring, at the Rotunda Box Office, from Ten till Four; and No. 10, Little Russell-street.

Tickets sold at the doors will not be admitted.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT LIVERY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE distinguished situation in which you have this day been pleased to place me upon the Poll, inspires me with a confident hope that through your kindness I shall attain the object of my ambition.

Permit me to express to you my warmest acknowledgments for the support I have already received, and to solicit the favour of your early attendance at the Poll on Monday next.

I have the honor to remain,
GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful Servant,
WM. THOMPSON.

STATE OF THE POLL, 2d Day.

Thompson	992	Waithman	857
Lord Mayor	700	Ward	729
Wood	922	Garratt	286

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT LIVERY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE gratifying result of this Day's Poll confirms me in those sanguine hopes which were excited by the return at the Common Hall, and demands my cordial acknowledgments.

A continuance of those kind exertions, to which I am indebted for my present success, cannot fail to place me in that distinguished situation to which your assurances of support have induced me to aspire.

I have the honour and gratification to subscribe myself,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obliged and devoted Servant,
WM. WARD.

Committee Room, City of London Tavern,
10th June, 1826.

STATE OF THE POLL.

Ward	729	Wood	822
Thompson	992	Lord Mayor	700
Waithman	857	Garratt	286

*** Mr. Ward's Committee earnestly solicit the early attendance of his Friends at the Poll on Monday morning.

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT LIVERY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me again to thank you for the continued support with which you have this day honored me—a support which has enabled me without unnecessarily trespassing upon the convenience of my Friends to poll a greater number of Voters than has on most former occasions been polled by those candidates who have stood highest in your esteem.

I am unwilling to advert to any circumstances of a personal nature, but with reference to the state of the Poll, it is due to myself to declare my conviction that the course adopted by Mr. Alderman Garratt this day has deprived me of support to an extent which very sufficiently accounts for the trifling advantage gained over me.

That Gentleman, however, has retired from the contest, and relying on the good feeling expressed towards me during my canvass, and particularly upon the kindness with which the circumstances so unwillingly alluded to by me were viewed in the Common Hall, I cannot but flatter myself that you will be induced to use increased exertions in my behalf.

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your devoted and faithful Servant,
WILLIAM VENABLES.

Mansion House, Saturday, June 10, 1826.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Gentlemen.

IT has of late been promulgated so generally, that it is my intention and my duty to retire from the contest for the Representation of the University, that I feel it incumbent on me to take this public mode of meeting both these statements—of assuring you, in the first place, that I am determined to come to the Poll on Tuesday next—and of satisfying you, that if it be the duty of any Candidate to retire, that duty does not devolve upon me.

You will recollect, that I came forward as a Candidate for the Representation of the University on the death of Mr. Smyth. Of those who cannot consent to make further concessions to the Roman Catholics, I was one of the first that intimated an intention to stand. I received considerable encouragement, but at once withdrew my pretentions, in deference to the superior rank and claims of the Speaker; nor could I, from my necessary absence on public duty in Ireland, resume my canvass on his subsequent retirement. I gave, however, the most distinct intimation, that I should, on the next occasion, solicit your suffrages; and, in conformity with the pledge so given, I now come forward.

I have stated to you individually, the ground upon which I rest my claim to your support—that of undeviating attachment to the Constitution of my Country, and you cannot fail to be aware, that, I have steadily and consistently resisted for nearly twenty years, the admission of Roman Catholics to political power, in this Protestant State. I have had sufficient opportunity of ascertaining that my principles are not disapproved by you. I have received distinct promises of support from nearly five hundred Members of the Senate, a number greater than that ever polled by any successful Candidate, excepting Mr. Pitt. I have the most encouraging assurances from many others, who have declined pledging their Votes until the period of Election, and I leave it to you to decide, whether, with this body of support, it would be becoming in me to retire.

Every sacrifice of personal interest or distinction I would willingly make to ensure the success of the principles which I have uniformly maintained; but I feel that I should be betraying the confidence reposed in me, if I were now to abandon a contest which gives me so fair a prospect of zealously representing your opinions in Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most faithful and obliged humble servant,
London, June, 8, 1826. HENRY GOULBURN.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

THE COMMITTEE of Mr. GOULBURN sit daily at the Union Hotel, Cockspur-street, to receive information and to afford facilities to the Voters in his interest.

Union Hotel, Cockspur-street, May 27, 1826.

To the CHAIRMAN of the Right Hon. H. GOULBURN'S COMMITTEE.

SIR,

A LETTER signed, 'Henry Goulburn,' which appeared in a Newspaper of last night, affords a fit opportunity for the following communication, which is made to you by the express authority of Mr. W. J. Bankes, with the concurrence of his Committee.

It is right to premise that the proposition which follows is made with a conviction on the minds of those who propose it, that the number of promises already distinctly given to Mr. Bankes exceeds that which has as yet been given to Mr. Goulburn; and that this conviction is confirmed by a statement in the letter of Mr. Goulburn, estimating the number of votes on which he relies as not yet amounting to five hundred.

It is proposed by Mr. W. J. Bankes's Committee, that a comparison shall immediately take place between the list of promises given to Mr. Goulburn, and of those given to Mr. Bankes; the result of which comparison shall induce that Candidate who may have received the smallest number of promises to withdraw his pretensions on the present occasion.

The reason of this communication not receiving the signature of Mr. Bankes is the circumstance of his being now at Cambridge; but he has confided express authority to his Committee to make this proposition at any sueb time as they should think proper.

(Signed) G. BANKES, Chairman.

Union Hotel, June 9, 1826.

SIR—Mr. Goulburn's Committee have had the honour of receiving your communication of this day, in which you propose a comparison of the Lists of promises given to Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Bankes, in order that the one of these Candidates who may have received the smaller number should withdraw his pretensions to the Representation of the University.

Mr. Goulburn's Committee entertain no apprehension of the result of such comparison; and had the proposal been made at an earlier period, they would have been ready to give it the most serious consideration; but as Mr. Goulburn has now pledged himself, in the strongest and most public manner, to go to the Poll on Tuesday, Mr. Bankes's Committee must feel that, from a pledge so given, it is impossible for Mr. Goulburn, under any circumstance, to recede.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,
JOHN PERCEVAL, Chairman of Committee.

To the Chairman of Mr. Bankes's Committee.

GENERAL ELECTION.

BOROUGH OF MALDON.

THE FREEMEN IN THE INTEREST OF MR. DICK, are requested to lose no time in applying to his Committee, now sitting at the CROWN AND MAGPIE, WHITECHAPEL, where coaches are ready to convey them to Maldon, it being his determination to keep the Poll open as long as the law will permit, that every unpolled Freeman may have an opportunity of voting.

Maldon, June 9th, 1826.

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I reflect on the intimate connection that has long subsisted betwixt my family and your ancient city, of which you have manifested your feeling by electing me as your Representative in the three last Parliaments, it is not without deep regret that I announce my intention of retiring from the Representation of the City of Worcester, at a time when your continued kindess (so strongly displayed in my recent canvass) had insured success.

But my appointment to the Vice-Lieutenantcy of the County, of which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve, and the situation in which I am in other respects placed, must devolve on me a mass of public and private business, the due execution of which, would be incompatible with the duties incumbent on me as your Representative, and with that attention to the interests of so numerous a body of constituents, as my sense of gratitude for their kindness would render imperative!

In retiring from that immediate connection which now exists with your ancient city, allow me to assure you, that in every situation in which I can be placed, I must always feel that anxiety for your welfare, which has long and uniformly marked the conduct of the family to which I belong!

I have the honour to be Gentlemen, with all possible respect,
Your obedient humble Servant,
DEEHURST.

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By G. BUTT.

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Of the Agency Department: as well Principal, as Local, with hints, &c.,

Of Canvassing: and of the modes of proceeding therein, as well generally, as with reference to the Canvassing List, and the Land Tax Assessment.

Of the Candidate's Committees for securing his Return; whether General, Branch, or Agency.

Of the Sheriff; the Assessor, the Poll Clerks, Commissioners, Inspectors, Check Clerks, &c. and of their respective duties.

Of the Electors; and of their Qualifications, and Disqualifications, in alphabetical order, and in juxtaposition, so far as they can be so placed.

Many of the forms in the Appendix never have been published; and the Abridgment of the Statutes comprehends, under distinct heads, with reference to the persons to whom they apply, all that is requisite for the purposes of Election.

It is remarkable that a work of this kind has always been a desideratum; and the present Essay would not now be published, but for that reason; or if any author were likely to produce a similar tract, previously to the looked-for interesting period of the ensuing General Election.

London: Printed for J. DUNCAN, Paternoster Row.

DRAMATIC REPOSITORY, corner of Bow-street, Covent-Garden.—W. KENNETH has the honour to submit the following for Sale:—

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH OF RUSSIA.

By the arrival of the Sir Edward Banks, steam-packet, from Hamburgh, in 50 hours, papers have been received to the 3d of June:—

"Hamburgh, June 1.—Authentic and afflicting accounts have been received that her Majesty, the widow of the late Emperor of Russia, Elizabeth, died on the 4th (16th of May) in Belew, on her journey from Taganrok to Kaluga." Her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth Alexiowna (before her marriage the Princess Louisa Maria Augusta) was the second daughter of the Hereditary Prince Charles of Baden, who died in 1801: she was born the 24th of January, 1779, and married in 1793. Her life was short, but it was the life of an angel filled with acts of beneficence, adorned with all the virtues that can dignify woman: she would have been worthy of the most splendid throne had not fate placed her upon it. Her Majesty's eldest sister is the Queen Dowager of Bavaria; her youngest sisters are Frederica, late Queen of Sweden, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt. —*Hamburgh Correspondent*, June 2.

PARIS.—THE JESUITS AND RELIGIOUS PARTIES.

The Ministers have at last publicly recognized the existence of the Jesuits in France, and the existence of what has been called the Congregation. The Bishop of Hermopolis, the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, has allowed, by his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, that there are seven colleges under the exclusive direction of the Jesuits. He likewise made known the origin and progress of the Congregation; but he declared at the same time, that he never wished to become a member of it, although he had been often solicited on the subject.

This congregation is a secret society, formed and directed by the Jesuits. Its avowed or apparent objects are the exercises of piety. The motives which its enemies ascribe to it are ambition, and the desire of directing the proceedings of the Government. We hear in the society the names of the members of whom it is composed, under this name of the *Jesuites de robe courte;* because it is said they only differ from the real Jesuits by their external appearance.

The Minister of Ecclesiastical Worship has admitted that several members of this secret society had attained high employments, and that they had rendered their brethren signal services. He quoted as an instance the late Duke of Montmoreney, the Governor of the Duke of Bordeaux. Some Deputies hinted, that among the number of the lay members, there were some more elevated in dignity than the ministers themselves. You thus see, that in admitting that the Jesuits have in France no more than seven seminaries, it is impossible to form an idea of their influence, since the number of their secret associates is unknown, and since they are found in the highest ranks of society.

The men who are most exasperated against the introduction of those religionists, and the influence which they exercise, are the old Royalists. Those of them who have been most violent in their clamours against the Revolutionists, now speak of the fate of James II. as if we were threatened with another revolution. I do not know whether their intention is to frighten the King, or whether they themselves are really frightened. Within these few days there have been serious troubles at Rouen, one of our first manufacturing cities. Government, as you would see, has been obliged to employ a military force to protect the missionaries from the fury of the populace. Some believe that the violence of the mob has been excited by the agents of the police, with the view of affording ministers a pretext for suspending the freedom of the opposition journals. I know nothing to justify this suspicion.

Distress begins to be severely felt in Paris and in the principal cities of France. We know that a great number of building adventurers have become bankrupt. Others have been arrested for debt. Others have suspended their works, and the police has already directed more than 20,000 workmen to leave Paris, and go to their departments. This has happened while no public calamity can have been known to derange private fortunes; but speculations of all kinds had exceeded the wants of the public, and the means of the undertakers.

The Commission of the Chamber of Peers appointed to inquire into the affairs of Ouvrard, has already made its report. It does not appear that any member of that chamber is inculpated. At the same time it is not certain that the decision of the cause will be referred to the *Cour Royale*.

There has been in the Chamber of Deputies an animated discussion respecting the re-establishment of the censorship. The ministers neither avowed nor denied the intentions imputed to them. I can scarcely believe that they really entertain these intentions.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CARLISLE.

FATAL AFFRAY—FIRING ON THE PEOPLE.

"Tuesday, June 6, half past four p.m.—I have just returned from witnessing a most melancholy occurrence. Sir Philip Musgrave, of Edenhall, the ministerial candidate for this city, was on his canvass this morning in Caldewgate, one of the suburbs. Sir Philip is an extremely unpopular candidate, not on account of his personal qualities or demeanour, which I believe are unexceptionable, but on account of his politics, and more especially his support of the corn-laws. Caldewgate is principally inhabited by persons concerned in the cotton manufacture, who are now in a state bordering on starvation, earning from 2s. 9d. to 4s. per week, and whose feelings respecting the corn-laws are most acute. The sight of Sir Philip under such circumstances caused great irritation, and he and his friends were pelted with stones by the rabble. He took refuge in a private house. The mob increased to some hundreds, principally, however, women and boys; but their appearance was sufficiently formidable to prevent Sir Philip attempting to make his way through them. He continued a prisoner until afternoon, the mayor all the time busying himself with swearing in special constables. About half-past one I was coming into the city from that quarter, where I had some business, when I met W. Hodgson, Esq. the clerk of the peace for the county, and mayor of the city, proceeding to the place of Sir Philip's imprisonment, with two or three constables, and a dozen or so of gentlemen. I turned and followed at a distance, and saw them advance to the front of the mob; and here I may observe that I and every body near me remarked the temerity and foolishness of this attempt at a rescue, as this small party would infallibly be driven back, and a greater disturbance be raised than ever. Mr. Hodgson and his party advanced, preceded by a resolute constable. The rabble slowly retreated, but a party of them, ensconced behind a wall which enfilated Mr. Hodgson's little party, suddenly poured such a volley of stones among them, as compelled an instantaneous retreat. Part of Mr. Hodgson's little party betook themselves into the neighbouring houses, which were hospitably opened to them (for only a very small part of the population participated in this outrage,) and part betook themselves to the city; but I do not think that any of them were taken prisoners or otherwise ill-used than as I have mentioned. Sir Philip continued a prisoner all this time, and I and two or three acquaintances posted ourselves at a sufficient distance to be out of danger, and near enough to see the further proceedings of the mob. The rabble now began to pour from all parts of the town, and I think about half an hour after the repulse of Mr. Hodgson, an officer, sergeant, and three artillery-men, marched to the scene of action: they were followed by a company of the 55th; then came another company of foot; then a few magistrates and private gentlemen, and after them a body of special constables. The whole party halted on the bridge of the Caldew, which separates the suburb from the town. They paused a few minutes, formed into marching order, and then pushed forward, the soldiers with bayonets fixed, and swords drawn. When within about 100 yards of the rabble, they paused for a few minutes, when I was told the riot act was read, but I was not near enough to ascertain the fact, as I kept aloof near the bridge, where I was out of danger, and could see all that was going on. They then charged, and the mob retreated, pouring on them vollies of stones, of which, indeed, they threw a good quantity during the pause above-mentioned. They cleared the area opposite the house of Sir Philip's imprisonment with the bayonet, and then fired three vollies up two small streets, called Shaddongate and Queen-street, in quick succession after the retreating mob, the hindmost ranks of which continued after the bayonet charge (as I have heard some say, but I was not near enough to ascertain the fact) to pour vollies of stones upon the soldiers. Sir Philip, his friends, and the special constables, then marched up the street together, and in a short time the troops re-formed themselves, and returned to the Castle, meeting in the way a troop of horse, who had also been called out to quell this insignificant tumult. So far the matter seemed trifling, for every one near me believed that the vollies were nothing but blank cartridges fired over the heads of the mob, which consisted principally of women and children, who anticipated nothing worse than the broken heads common in an election squabble. But to my great surprise I was overtaken on my way home by a woman in the greatest agony of grief, who requested me to visit her son-in-law, who was shot. I went with all speed, and found him shot through the chest, and bleeding profusely. After doing what was necessary, I left him to see a young woman. She was shot through the temple, her brains escaping through the wound. Assistance was evidently of no use, and I left her to see a boy, about fifteen, who was shot in the heel. I am afraid it will be a bad case; probably the limb will be lost. I then hurried to a young woman, whom I found under the care of a surgeon, who happened, like myself, to be on the spot. She was in the house at the junction of the two streets. A ball had gone completely through the house, entering at one window and going out at another; in its passage it made a terrible fracture of the upper part of her skull. She was trepanned, and the depressed pieces extracted or elevated; but it is very improbable that she will survive. I returned to the woman I mentioned before, and found her dead; the man shot through the body seemed something recovered; there are hopes, but feeble ones, that the ball has not touched the vital organs. I also heard of another individual being wounded, but did not see him—five in all. I have hastened to give you this account of the matter; if the coroner's inquest develop any other interesting facts, you shall have them by the next post. I do not wish to make any comment on this transaction, but to transmit you a plain and impartial account of what I myself have seen. Of the foolish attack on Sir Philip Musgrave there cannot be two opinions; but its criminality is much diminished by its being but a stretch of the usual licence of a contested election, by a starving rabble. When it was learned that the soldiers had fired with ball, every one who witnessed the transaction expressed the greatest horror at the fact; and if the destruction occasioned was intentional, I must say that it would require strong language to express my opinion of the slaughter of the poor wretches whose dying agonies I have just witnessed. But I would fain hope that it will appear the orders given were, to fire over their heads, which appeared to be the direction of the pieces I saw levelled, and that from the broken and irregular nature of the ground, and the circumstance of the soldiery being principally ignorant recruits, the melancholy consequences ensued which I have described."

CORK.—THE LATE DUEL.

A short time since a servant of Captain Daunt summoned him before the petty sessions of Ballyneen, for non-payment of wages. The case was tried and decided against the servant. Mr. Connor, who attended at the board, remarked, it would seem, in a careless and (some would have it) friendly manner, that "Daunt ought to have paid the man rather than have brought it before the board." This was communicated; and Captain Daunt immediately sent a friend (Mr. Atkins) to demand an explanation, which was declined by Mr. Connor, on the ground of the words being used while discharging his duty as a magistrate. The friend departed, seemingly not satisfied, at least so it appeared to Mr. Connor, who soon after conferred with his brother magistrates, and they were of opinion that the words were used in his magisterial capacity, and, consequently, that he was not called on to defend them personally. Captain Daunt felt the force of the observations, and coming from a friend annoyed him much more; he again sent Mr. Atkins, who, on waiting on Mr. Connor, was informed, that if his visit was of a hostile nature, he would bring the parties into the King's Bench. This had its effect, and the affair dropped without any further explanation.

The friendship of two such men being severed, was the cause of regret throughout the neighbourhood; and accordingly a most excellent and esteemed man (the Rev. Dr. Hinekey, rector of Morrah) resolved to bring the parties together, in order to effect a reconciliation. For this purpose he gave an entertainment, to which both were invited; and, in the course of the evening, a gentleman present approached Captain Daunt, and said that as Connor was in the room, and as they had a trivial difference, he considered it would be well to make it up between them. The reply (I am informed) given by Captain Daunt was, "Oh! d—n the coward," which being overheard by Mr. Connor, who was then at a short distance, he immediately inquired if such an epithet was used to him; and being answered in the affirmative, he waited the opportunity of Captain Daunt retiring out of the drawing room, and delivered the message himself, for the next morning. The friends of both parties again interfered, but all to no purpose, and Lieutenant Beamish Bernard, cousin to Mr. Connor, and brother to Arthur Bernard Beamish, Esq. of Palace Ann, was deputed by Mr. Connor to arrange the preliminaries for a meeting. The negociations that were entered into continued for nearly a week; when all endeavours proving fruitless, and the parties being determined, the magistrates interfered and bound them over. It was then agreed that they should procced to the county of Waterford; and accordingly they arrived in Cork on Monday, in a private manner, and that evening posted off for Youghal, where they remained that night; the next morning, at a very early hour, they went to the opposite side of the river, where, having taken their places, the word was given, and in the first shot Captain Daunt's hat was knocked off, his adversary's ball having passed through it. An attempt at reconciliation was resorted to, which having proved ineffectual, they fired again, and Mr. Connor's ball passed quite close to his adversary's second, who stood rather too close to his friend, while Captain Daunt's ball tore the ground from under the feet of Mr. Connor. The efforts at adjustment were again had recourse to, but with as little success as before, the word was given the third time, when Mr. Connor's ball entered the centre of Captain Daunt's forehead, and killed him on the spot. Thus terminated a trifling difference between two friends. The parties instantly left the ground. Captain Daunt's body was put into a chaise, and brought into this city at nine o'clock in the morning, where it remained until an early hour this morning, when it was removed to his residence in the West. He has been only recently married to a highly respectable and amiable young lady (Miss Gumbleton), who is near her confinement. On the whole, it is one of the most tragical circumstances that has occurred in this country for some time.

We understand a committee is formed for conducting the funeral of the late celebrated *Baron Carl Maria Von Weber*, and that it is intended to perform a "Requiem" over the body in one of the Roman Catholic Chapels, for which our principal vocalists and instrumentalists have volunteered their services.—The funeral is fixed for Friday the 16th instant.

GENERAL ELECTION.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Bletchingly—Wm. Russell, and C. Tennison, Esqrs.

Borough of Horsham—Robert Hurst, Esq.; and the Hon. Henry Fox.

SOUTHWARK.

This election commenced Wednesday morning. Before ten o'clock the area in front of the hustings was completely filled. A little after ten the respective candidates arrived in carriages and four, decorated with rihands. They were accompanied by their friends, with banners flying, and all the other insignia of a contested election. Mr. Calvert and Sir Robert Wilson were enthusiastically greeted. Mr. Polhill's reception was not so flattering. About this time a couple of bearers of placards, containing inscriptions in favour of Mr. Polhill, had the temerity to advance, and take their station in the midst of the mob, but they had scarcely done so before they were obliged to strike their colours; or, rather, their boards were wrenched out of their hands and shivered into a thousand pieces, and they may thank their stars that their heads did not share the same fate. At twenty minutes after ten the High Bailiff mounted the hustings, and in a short speech opened the business of the meeting, and expressed his determination to put down any attempt to create confusion or disturbance, and hoped that in so doing, if there should be necessity, he should meet with the co-operation of the respectable part of the assembly.

A show of hands was then required by the High Bailiff, which was declared by him to be in favour of Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Calvert. A poll having been demanded on behalf of Mr. Polhill, the High Bailiff directed that the same should commence at two o'clock.

Close of the poll yesterday:—

Calvert, 1611; Wilson, 1521; Polhill, 1120.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

Friday being appointed for the Common Hall of the Livery of London, to elect the members for the representation of the city, at an early hour every avenue leading to the Guildhall was thronged by crowds, all anxious and pressing for admission into the Hall; and at the same time the streets were paraded by persons carrying banners, upon which were displayed in large letters, various devices and inscriptions relating to the candidates.

The precept issued, appointed the hour of meeting at twelve o'clock, and upon the Hall being opened, the first rush filled it in every part; and, from the great pressure, considerable uneasiness prevailed, and several of the enclosures appointed for poll clerks, &c. were carried by storm, although the marshalmen and assistants were by no means sparing of attempts at resistance. In the same way, the hustings was thronged, almost to the exclusion of the members of the corporation. The galleries were filled by elegantly dressed ladies, who displayed bouquets, flowers, and ribands of the colours chosen by the candidates. It is impossible to describe the confusion and uproar that prevailed, for above an hour, but upon the appearance of the Lord Mayor, and civic authorities, the livery became somewhat appeased.

At a quarter past one o'clock, the Lord Mayor appeared on the hustings, and was received with tumultuous cheering. He bowed and retired to his chair.

Mr. Alderman Wood next presented himself, and his reception was very favourable indeed.

Mr. Alderman Thompson was received with much applause.

The reception of Mr. Alderman Waithman was tumultuously favourable.

The Aldermen wore their collars and civic robes.

Mr. Ward presented himself to the notice of the livery. He was attired in a full court dress; he bowed, and was received with great cheering.

The Secondary then read the order for calling the Common Hall, and the Town Clerk delivered the precept in the usual form.

The Sheriffs received the oaths, and the forms being gone through,

The Deputy Recorder announced to the livery the purpose for which they had assembled.

The preliminary arrangements occupied the Court until past two o'clock, when the nomination commenced.

The Lord Mayor was put first, and his Lordship's name was followed by those of Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Alderman Garratt.

State of the Poll yesterday—

Lord Mayor, 700; Wood, 822; Waithman, 857; Garratt, 286; Thompson, 992; Ward, 729.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Friday, at twelve o'clock, Covent-garden market presented a very animated scene, the High Bailiff, Arthur Morris, Esq. having appointed it for the election of members for Westminster.

At that hour Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse, with their committee, proceeded from the Rainbow Tavern, to the hustings in the front of the church.

The usual forms having been concluded,

The High Bailiff addressed the electors, and said he had called them together for the purpose of electing two members for the city of Westminster, and, he trusted that by their orderly conduct his object would be facilitated. He said the names of two gentlemen would be proposed to their notice.

Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse were then nominated, without opposition.

Sir Francis Burdett, as soon as the cheering had subsided, addressed the electors at very great length, and dwelt upon those principles which he had always acted upon in Parliament, and from which he never had, in any way, deviated. He alluded to the effort made by a few persons to endeavour to excite an opposition, but the attempt had recoiled upon themselves with infinite disgrace and mortification.

The Hon. Baronet's speech was received with great cheering.

Mr. Hobhouse then addressed the electors with great animation, and the election having fallen upon them by the show of hands, thanks were voted to the High Bailiff, and the meeting dispersed.

YORKSHIRE ELECTION.

From the *Leeds Intelligencer*.

It was announced by bills through the town on Monday evening, that Lord Milton and Mr. Marshall's friends would assemble at the Hotel early this morning, and proceed at eight o'clock to the Mixed Cloth Hall. Half-past eight o'clock was the hour appointed for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Duncombe, with their friends, also to commence canvassing the Halls. At the latter hour, a considerable number of gentlemen had assembled in the great room of the hotel, and shortly after the mayor entered, Mr. Wilson leaning on one arm and Mr. Duncombe on the other. The principal gentlemen present were then introduced to the two candidates by our chief magistrate, and some time elapsed in mutual congratulations. Just as the party were about to depart, a party of Protestant friends who had canvassed the village of Armley, near this town, entered the room, and exhibited the result of their inquiry. The numbers were—For

Mr. Wilson.....89	Mr. Marshal.....8
Mr. Duncombe.....44	Lord Milton.....3

The intelligence was received with the joy it was calculated to inspire, and in a few minutes a procession of about 150 gentlemen of the first consequence left the hotel, and proceeded to the Mixed Cloth Hall. Loud and hearty cheers were set up as they started, and on passing through the streets the gratulations of the people

were frequent and enthusiastic. Each gentleman, we should here mention, bore in the front of his hat a large blue card, with the following inscription:—

"Protestant Cause.—Wilson and Duncombe."

As soon as they reached the Cloth Hall the procession turned to the right, and went along the passages between the cloth stands. The reception here was truly cordial, and the remarks exceedingly flattering and inspiring. The clothiers almost uniformly exclaimed—"We're true blue, gentlemen: all we want is trade!!"

During Mr. Wilson's and Mr. Duncombe's progress through the Hall, at every few yards the cheers were fervid and continued. "Blue for ever." "Success to Wilson and Duncombe," broke forth incessantly; and the cards distributed, were ardently seized and placed in the hats of the Clothiers. As the procession moved forward, it was constantly observed—"This is a much greater show than the other"—meaning that the procession was larger and more respectable than that of the Yellows which had preceded; and without the least prejudice or exaggeration, we can positively affirm such was the fact.

York.—This city will, it appears, be strongly contested. Mr. Wyvill, one of the present members, entered the city on Thursday se'nnight, preceded by a band of music, banners, &c. He was received by the freemen in the most enthusiastic manner. In addressing them from the window of Etridge's Hotel, he said it was gratifying to find that the trust which had been confided to him in 1820 had not been abused, and pledged himself to continues to vote, should he be re-elected, for those measures which were most conducive to the public welfare, and the civil and religious liberty of the people.

Lincoln.—W. Rudgard, Esq., of the city of Lincoln, waited on Thursday se'nnight on Mr. Corbett, at his residence in Pall-Mall, to solicit that gentleman to offer himself a candidate for the representation of Lincoln in the ensuing Parliament. The Hon. Gentleman set off from his residence, accompanied by Mr. C. Tennison, late member for Grimsby, and Col. Jervis, and was expected to arrive by nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, where preparations on an extensive scale were making for his reception by the independent electors of that city. The other candidates are Col. Sibthorpe and Mr. Fazakerly. There ir no doubt of Col. Sibthorpe'i return.

Somerset.—Sir T. Tethbridge, attended by his family and Mr. Popham, arrived at Taunton on Monday night. Some of his friends in that town, accompanied by the military band, were going out to meet him; but as they were preparing to start, he drove up to the Castle Inn, at a rapid rate; the horses, being decorated with blue ribands, and the baronet in an open carriage, with Mr. Popham.

Dover.—The approaching election creates much interest and bustle. We have four candidates in the field, and, from the weight of the representative parties, it appears clear they will all stand the poll. The return of Mr. Bootle Wilbraham appears beyond a doubt. A very severe contest for the second seat may be looked for hetween Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Poulett Thomson, and Mr. Halcomb, and the respective parties seem very sanguine and very zealous.

Ipswich.—The enthusiastic reception of Mackinnon and Dundas, the candidates in the true-blue interest, at Ipswich, on Tuesday last, must have been most gratifying to their feelings. After proceeding through the town, Messrs. Mackinnon and Dundas respectively addressed the numerous assembly, in their interest, from a balcony, on the Cornhill, and their appearance was again greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. On the following day the candidates proceeded on their canvass, and met with the most gratifying success.

Bristol.—Meeting for Mr. Protheroe.—A very numerous meeting of the friends of Edward Protheroe, Esq. was held at the Rummer Tavern. The room was crowded to excess, and the heat was most oppressive. Mr. James Lyon was called to the chair. The Chairman opened the meeting by observing that there was no necessity for enlarging on the merits of the gentleman whom they had met to support: his conduct while in Parliament had entitled him to the confidence of his fellow-citizens; and I am sure, said Mr. Lyon, that I speak in accordance with the feelings of the meeting, when I utter the sentiments of my own breast, that Edward Protheroe, Esq. is the fittest person to be our representative in Parliament.—(Loud cheers; three times three for Mr. Protheroe.) Resolutions were then passed amidst the acclamations of the meeting.

Barnstaple.—We understand that Mr. Nolan, at the request of a considerable body of the electors, is gone down to Barnstaple, to contest it with the other two candidates, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hodgson. This horough is, perhaps, indebted to Mr. Nolan for the preservation of its right to return members, he having gratuitously officiated as counsel against the bill for its disfranchisement in the House of Lords.

Colchester (Friday.)—The election for this borough takes place this day. The only candidates are, Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart. and Mr. D. W. Harvey; and there is no prospect of any other. Proceedings will commence early. Sir Henry Smyth will be nominated by T. G. Bramston, Esq.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Denbigh, June 5.—Vigorous preparations continue to be made in these boroughs (Denbigh, Ruthin, and Holt), for the approaching contest, which is likely to be one of the most severe, as it is in its character one of the most singular, in the annals of electioneering. Vast sums have already been expended on both sides. The writ is expected to arrive by to-morrow's post, and the election will probably open, for it will be contested to the last extremity, on the Monday or Tuesday following. The discussion respecting the alleged minority of Mr. Biddulph, one of the candidates, will not be the least curious feature in this election. It is asserted on the one part, that he will want some three or four days of completing his minority on the latest possible day on which the election can take place; while it is contended on the other, that he will have fully attained his majority on that day. Evidence will no doubt be tendered on each side, and if the lawyers (of whom there are three engaged on the Biddulph side, at 300l. each) only manage to speak cleverly *against time*, the the two or three days may thus be gained, if they be really wanting. It is worthy of remark that the Under-Sheriff is said to be retained on Mr. West's side, so that it is not expected that he will keep the writ one hour longer than is necessary.

Gloucester.—The election commences on Friday next, when the late members, R. B. Cooper, Esq. and Colonel Webb will again be put in nomination. From the anxious efforts that have been made by many of the Freemen to induce John Philpotts, Esq. to come forward as a candidate for the representation of the city, it is supposed that gentleman will also be nominated; in which case it is certain that Captain Berkeley will likewise be proposed. On Tuesday the Captain canvassed the freemen of Gloucester resident in Cheltenham, soliciting their votes for Colonel Webb, should he decline presenting himself to their notice on the hustings; and the offers of support voluntarily tendered to Captain Berkeley, should he personally require it, must have been most gratifying to his feelings.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

Hertford City.—The election is fixed to commence on Tuesday next, when the contest promises to be a "combat of giants." The candidates are the late representatives, Lord Eastnor, R. Blakemore, Esq., and E. B. Clive, Esq.

Lancashire.—We understand the election is fixed to take place on Friday the 16th instant, at Lancaster. Both our late Members intend again to offer themselves as candidates. No opposition seems to be seriously intended, Col. Wilson, of Dallam Tower, having disclaimed all idea of offering himself. It is, however, rumoured, that the Lowther party are so incensed at Lord Stanley having signed the Requisition to Mr. Brougham to become a candidate for Westmorland, that they are determined to nominate some one for this county, in opposition to the Noble Lord.—*Blackburn Mail.*

Norwich.—On Monday last Mr. Jonathan Peel made his entrance into this city a candidate in the Tory interest, attended by a party of horsemen, and a body of persons on foot, Colonel Harvey, Mr. Francis, Mr. Crisp Brown, and others; but his reception by the populace was far from encouraging. Some of the weavers have sent a requisition to J. Morrison, Esq. of the firm of Todd and Co. of London, calling upon him to come forward and protect their civil and political rights, as the friend of Mr. Hume, and as a gentleman to whom they are more indebted than to any other individual in the world, half the looms now at work being kept so by the demands of his commercial friends.

Nottingham.—A third candidate has been proposed for this town, in the person of John Smith, Esq. of the family of Messrs. Wrights, bankers, of Nottingham, who has come forward on the high party, or blue interest, on the day of nomination. So certain were the other candidates, Joseph Birch, Esq. and Lord Rancliffe, that there would be no contest, that they had actually completed the preparations for their chairing. The state of the poll at the close of the first day was as follows:—Wright, 39; Birch, 54; Rancliffe, 55. The election proceeds with spirit.

Queenborough, Thersday night.—A strong contest is expected for this borough. The candidates are, Lord Downes, Lord Frederick Bentinck, and John Chapel, Esq. The latter gentleman made his entry this evening amidst the acclamations of the electors. This gentleman has come forward at the solicitation of a large body of the freemen, in order to redeem them from what they consider acts of oppression by the local authorities of the borough. His principles are in unison with those of his Majesty's Government, and his friends are confident of his success. Lords Downes and Bentinck are supported by the influence of the Board of Ordnance. The poll commences on Saturday Morning.

Somersetshire.—The nomination day for this county is fixed by the sheriff for Wednesday next, the 14th, and the election is to take place at Ilchester, on Monday, the 19th instant. It has been suggested by a great number of the most respectable electors of the county, that, from the very peculiar character of the opposition with which Sir T. Lethbridge and Mr. Dickinson are threatened, the proper course for them to pursue would be, immediately after their nomination, to abstain from personal collision with their opponent, and to leave the fate of the representation of the county entirely to the good sense of the freeholders, as the best compliment which could be paid to them. Whether the late members will adopt this course, we have not yet been informed. Mr. H. Hunt arrived at Wells on Saturday last in his barouche, accompanied by Mr. Oliver Hayward, and some other persons. On being refused admission at the Christopher Inn (the Somerset Hotel,) Mr. Hunt threatened legal proceedings against Mr. Meade, the landlord. Mr. H. and his party, were subsequently entertained at the Swan Inn.—*Taunton Courier.*

Wallingford.—There will be a smart contest here. Colonel Hughes and Colonel Roberts stand on the Whig interest, which is every where declining. Dr. Dodson, a friend to the general policy of ministers, though by no means what is called a "thick and thin man," declares his opposition to the Catholic claims, and his inclination towards the abolition of slavery; on these two points he carries with him a large number of the electors.

Wells.—The election takes place on Friday. Of the return of Messrs. Tudway and Taylor, the old members, there does not appear the least doubt.

Warwick Election.—Major-General Sir Charles Greville, and John Tomes, Esq., the late members for Warwick, began to canvass that borough on Monday last. The nomination will take place on Friday, and, as there will be no opposition, the election and chairing will be on the same day.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

IRELAND.

Affairs remain in *statu quo* in the county of Dublin. It is said, however, that Mr. Hamilton's friends continue their desire to bring him forward.

A new candidate for the city has appeared, Mr. Haig, the eminent distiller. He relies chiefly on his mercantile knowledge and connexions.

The contest for the county of Limerick excites considerable interest. Mr. Lloyd, the new candidate, was, during many years, on most intimate and friendly terms with the Chief Baron, whose son he now opposes. The O'Grady's property and influence in the county, however, are very considerable. Mr. Lloyd held the office of assistant barrister there until very lately, when he resigned it, preparatory, it was said, to this election.

We are authorized to state, that the report of Signor Velluti's having *sold* his benefit to Mr. Ebers is totally unfounded; and that the rumour entirely originated with some ill-disposed people, whose object was to prejudice the public against this celebrated singer. Signor Velluti's Benefit takes place at the King's Theatre on Thursday next, on which night he will appear in Rossini's beautiful Opera of "*Ouveland* in *Palmira*," never yet performed in this country.

A correspondent informs us that Madame Pasta and Mr. Sapio are at present entertaining the inhabitants of Oxford with their splendid talents. At Tuesday's Concert, the duets of Armida and Moze between these celebrated singers; Di Tanti Palpiti, by Madame Pasta, and Kelvin Grove, by Mr. Sapio, were rapturously encored. A new composition on Marco Botzaris (the Greek Patriot) sung by Mr. Sapio, was enthusiastically received; and the Blue Bonnets, by him, was encored and unanimously called for, with Madame Pasta's Di Tanti for Wednesday's Concert.

In the present times, it is a great desideratum to get any easy seat to rest, and after the fatigues of the day, no place in London is better adapted for this purpose than at John Ingram and Son's cheap chair-manufactory, No. 29, City-road, near Finsbury-square, where can be had, Japaned rush-seat chamber-chairs, warranted finished in best Varnish, all patterns, all colours, and all the same price of 3s, 6d. per chair, Windsor, Impregnated Rose-wood, and all other Chairs, Flower-stands, Garden and Rustic Seats at the same low prices.—N. B. Observe the sign of the Rustic House.

Improvements.—The removal of Carlton-house is at length fully determined upon. The following plan of the proposed alterations has received the Royal assent:—The present site of the building will be converted into an opening nearly the size of Waterloo-place, of which it will form a continuation, presenting, on the whole, an area of most imposing dimensions. On each side, foot-paths will lead into the Park, but there will be no carriage-road. In the centre of the quadrangle an obelisk will be erected, and along the end, nearest the Park, there will be a terrace. At its angles there will be buildings, those nearest to Pall-mall, for the United Service and Athenæum Clubs, and the others for the use of the nobility. Between these buildings the sides of the quadrangle will open on the palace gardens, which will remain. The view of the Abbey, Horse Guards, Parks, &c. from Waterloo-place, will be magnificent. The alterations will, it is expected, be completed by the autumn of 1827.

The Race Course, the Promenade, crowded Assemblies, Equatic Excursions in summer weather, produces unpleasant sensations, and disorganise the beauty of the female complexion. As a protector from such innovation, the Ladies are especially recommended Rowland's Kalydor, of mild and innocent properties, which immediately allays the smarting irritability of the skin, producing a delightful and pleasing coolness, truly comfortable and refreshing; it also removes Freckles, Pimples, Spots, ane all cutaneous Eruptions; imparts a luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring. To Gentlemen after shaving, it allays the irritation and smarting pain, and renders the skin smooth and pleasant."

SHOCKING MURDER.

Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock, a coroner's inquest was held at the sign of the Black Horse, in Queen-street, Seven Dials, before Mr. Stirling, the coroner for the county of Middlesex, on the body of Hannah Browne, an infant only three years of age, who came by her death in the following dreadful manner:—

Thomas Price deposed—I am a cabinet-maker, and reside at No. 20, Queen-street, Seven Dials, the same house in which the deceased child and her father lived. I knew the deceased very well; she was the illegitimate child of Charles Browne, who keeps a coal-shed in the lower part of the house. She would have been, as I understood, three years of age next October. I saw the child last, as well as I recollect, on Tuesday night, but I am sure I saw her on Wednesday morning, in perfect health. She was a very fine healthy child. About 10 minutes after nine o'clock this morning, I was in my own workshop, which adjoins the shop of Charles Browne. There is only a thin partition between, and I can hear almost every word spoken in Browne's shop. I heard Mrs. Ann Browne, the wife of Charles Browne, but not the mother of the deceased, coming down stairs, from the first floor, which they occupied; she was calling out to her husband, "Charles, I have done it; I have done it." I then opened my door, which looks into the passage, and saw Mrs. Browne, with her hands covered with blood, and calling out, as before, "I have done it, I have done it." Her husband asked her what she had done, had she cut her finger? but she made no other reply than, "I have done it, I have done it." I then ran up stairs, as did her husband also, and we entered nearly at the same time, a small apartment on the first floor, where the deceased child was in the habit of sleeping in a little bed by itself. Charles Browne, the father, exclaimed to me, "Oh, Price! look at my child! look at my baby!" I then saw the deceased lying on the floor by the side of the bed, and close by a wooden box, with its head almost severed from its body, and one of its little fingers nearly cut off; and a third wound—as a stab near the collar-bone in the lower part of the neck. I then saw Charles Browne go to a sort of cistern, which was in the room for washing, and take out of it a large carving-knife stained all over with blood; by this time Mrs. Browne came up stairs and entered the apartment, still calling out, "I have done it." The husband clung round her neck, and they both sunk upon a sofa in the room, when he kissed her several times, at the same time exclaiming, "Oh, Anne, why did you do it? why did you kill my child?" but she made no reply, further than that she had done it. The fioor, and the child's bedgown and body, were saturated and covered with blood. By this time one of the beadles of the parish, who was sent for, arrived, and took the woman Mrs. Browne away with him to the parish workhouse in custody. This witness in continuation, said, that the father of the child is about 25 years of age, and his wife, Anne Browne, to whom he has been married about eight years, is about 60 years old now. She has no children by her husband. The deceased was a child that had been sworn to the husband. About eighteen months ago, Mrs. Browne persuaded him to bring the child home, rather than be paying the parish for its support. The child had remained with them ever since, and Mrs. Browne seemed doatingly fond of it. Her husband and she lived on very good terms, except occasionally a little bickering. She was always a very steady, sedate, sober woman, never drank, or appeared intoxicated.

Coroner—Did you ever perceive any symptoms of derangement about her.

Witness—Never the slightest: quite the contrary. She was a very sensible woman; after this act she seemed quite wild, but she soon became perfectly calm. The husband tore his hair, and seemed quite distracted, when he saw the child dead. To another question, the witness said, he could not tell whether or not the child was warm when he first saw it dead, for he did not feel it; he was so horror-struck that he could not go near it.

The next witness was George Pond, one of the beadles of St. Giles's parish, who deposed that he was called in to the house, No. 20, Queen-street, Seven Dials, about a quarter past nine o'clock that morning, to take charge of a woman, who was said to have committed murder. On entering the first room on the first floor, he saw Mrs. Browne sitting on a sofa, and her husband and another man holding her; the deceased child was then lying dead, with its throat cut from ear to ear.

The next witness was Mr. Andrew Tweedle, surgeon to the Infirmary of St. Giles's parish, who deposed that he called in that morning to see the deceased child; he found it quite dead, its throat cut from ear to ear, and the carotid artery completely divided; the child had another slight cut below the longer gash, and a third, apparently a stab from a knife, still lower down on the neck, near the collar-bone; the child seemed to have struggled a little, and put up its hand to guard itself, for one of its fingers was nearly cut off. The deceased must have died instantly.

Another surgeon gave similar testimony to the last witness.

Samuel Furzman, roundhouse-keeper, and constable of St. Giles's parish, deposed, that he went, in consequence of information he received of a murder having been committed that morning, to the house, 20, in Queen-street, and there saw the deceased lying dead on a table; he then proceeded to the parish workhouse, where he saw Mrs. Anne Browne; she appeared then quite deranged, from her look and manner; he understood that a strait waistcoat was about to be put on her, but she soon became calmer; and in about two hours after, when he was conveying her to Marlborough-street police-office, she was quite calm and collected; she told him, while conveying her along in the coach, that she knew not what urged her to commit the act; she saw the child asleep in bed, and, without knowing what she was doing at the time, she turned it round on the side of the bed, and taking up a knife, she believed a carving-knife, that lay on the table, she cut the poor child's head off, quite unconscious of what she did at the time. Witness asked her what could have been in her mind to urge her to commit so shocking a deed? She said she could not tell; there was one thing, she said, preyed a great deal on her mind, which was, that a woman named Martha Evaline, by whom her husband had the last illegitimate child, was constantly coming to the house, creating a riot and mob, and insulting her whenever she saw her; and a neighbour urged this woman on to do so.

The knife was now produced to the jury; it is a large carving-knife, nearly new, very sharp-edged and pointed, about 15 inches long, and having a black handle; the blade about 10 inches long, was quite stained with blood. The sight of this frightful weapon shocked every one present.

The jury now proceeded across the street to the house, where the child lay dead, nearly opposite, to take a view of the body, which presented a most appalling spectacle, and after returning to the jury-room,

The Coroner addressed a few words to them, expressing his regret that there appeared nothing to show that the woman was in a deranged state of mind at the time of committing the horrid deed, or previously; for it was scarcely to be conceived how any human being could perpetrate such an act in a sane state of mind. As the case stood, however, it appeared to be a foul murder. The woman gave a systematic detail of the manner in which she perpetrated the act, and although she was immediately after in a state of agitation—and what being on earth must not, after such a deed?—yet she soon returned to her habitual calmness. It would, however, be for the jury to consider the case, and return their verdict.

The jury consulted for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Anne Browne," and the Coroner issued his warrant for her committal to Newgate.

[For Promotions see last page.]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Christopher Catgut is referred, for one of his communications, to our Theatrical department—the point of his other may be better told at a better time. We shall always be glad to hear from him, though we may not at all times find him a corner.

Paul Pry's "intrusion" shall be investigated.

Our Worcester Correspondent is referred to a Duet, lately sung by Lord Deerhurst and the electors, in another part of our Paper. They say his Lordship has shewn the "white feather in his tail"—my Lord's friends say, "so much the better, because it could be no *feather in his* cap *to represent them for the future."*

It is painful to us to refuse the wishes of such an assiduous correspondent as W. I.—but the statement about Wakefield is not at all interesting, and moreover, its insertion would occupy a space that at this particular crisis we really cannot afford.

We have received Colonel Leicester Stanhope's circular in behalf of Mr. Buckingham, *but have no opportunity of introducing its enclosures; besides, we are of opinion that it is a subject with which the public have nothing to do, and care nothing about. Mr. B.'s case cannot be in better hands than those of the gentlemen who are now figuring away in his behalf.*

"Squib, *from the Borough,*" *has sent us the following, which nothing but an electioneering moment could justify our inserting, because there is a much better joke on the same subject in No. 3 of this day's "Squibs."*

The Papists of Southwark now swagger and swell,
As Polhill's "look out" does not look very well?
But if to their minds they the case would recall,
They must surely admit he dont *poll ill* at all!

Zeno apprizes us that Adonis Forrester *is expecting a seat; but as he does not mention for what place, we presume it is that which* Lane Fox *once so* ably filled, *but has lately* vacated.

The joint-stock communication of Ball Hughes *and* Tom Railes *has been received, and will be commented upon in time and place, as affording us an excellent opportunity for introducing some anecdotes with which we have not yet made the public acquainted.*

It is unnecessary to say more of the owners of the horse panic *than to express our astonishment that their conduct did not become the subject of investigation before the Jockey Club, in which case a denouement of a very extraordinary and implicated character would have been fully developed.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, June 11.

We are much concerned to have to announce the death of the Empress Elizabeth, wife to the late Autocrat of *Russia*, which occurred at Belew on the 4th (16th) of last month, on her journey from *Taganrok* to Kaluga. It has been hinted, and in part believed, that this circumstance might delay the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas; but, from information received, on which we are disposed to place a reliance, we think that such will not be the case The following particulars connected with the death of the Empress are from a *Frankfort* paper of the 4th instant:—

"Frankfort, June 2.—The melancholy news of the death of her Majesty the Empress Dowager Elizabeth of Russia, was received here yesterday evening. The last accounts of the health of her Majesty did not give reason to apprehend such a result. According to letters which her Royal Highness the Margravine Amelia of Baden received from her august daughter, she had arrived on the 8th May, at Karlow, the third station from Taganrok. The taking leave of that place, the grave of her earthly happiness, must doubtless have renewed all the feelings of grief and profound affliction, and could not fail severely to affect her health, which, however, did not appear to have suffered more than might have been expected on the occasion.

"Her Majesty's journey, favoured by the finest weather, was performed without any untoward occurrence, and she every where received numerous proofs of the most affectionate attention and respect."

THE ELECTIONS.

The Roman Catholics, those pious and patient sufferers under the intolerable tyranny of a British Constitution—those innocent sheep, torn at its pleasure by the wolf of Protestantism—those martyrs of an unassuming and uncomplaining faith, under the lash and torch of the establishment, are beginning, after all, to try whether they cannot have a little hand in the elections. In this, however, they feel themselves authorized to disclaim all common motives. Profit and partizanship may tempt some men; pride, and the love of the popular shout, may seduce others; the hope of keeping out of the King's Bench, or getting on that seat of epicurean ease and supremacy, the Treasury bench, may dazzle a third set of sinners and Protestants, but the Roman Catholics come forward pure from all motives beneath their saintly callings. Place, revenue, rank, the vulgar baits of this nether world, are below the appetite of those "pilgrims on earth;" their object is the simple liberty of exercising their own gentle and scriptural faith unmolested and unstigmatized; to save their unworldly spirits from the cruel exacerbations of a scoffing public, and to transmit in peace to their posterity the mild inheritance of the religion of our general and holy religion.

Now, for the fact. At this moment every means at once of Jesuitical intrigue and open influence are in full work in *England* and *Ireland*; but the operation is adroitly divided according to the nature of the case. In *Ireland* the rabble are the masters of the elections, and the rabble are Popish---Popish to the true Romish standard of ignorance, violence, and bitter scorn of all other faiths. There, then, the spirit of papistry, feeling itself irresistible, is too generous to wear a disguise, and marches straight forward, scattering the old denunciations of its church and politics in the face of day. We have before us a succession of paragraphs and preambles of this open-faced faction, declaring that no man shall be returned but under a *pledge* to "emancipation!" calling on the priests to send their flocks to the hustings, and daringly proclaiming the overthrow of every interest that presumes to lift its head upon the side of the established religion of the empire.

We find such exhortations as these:—"Upon the issue of the approaching election the fate of the Catholic Question may hang. It is particularly *incumbent* on the part of the Catholic clergy, from whom *so much is expected*, who can render *such effectual* services, to *bestir* themselves in their respective parishes, and within the spheres of their *immediate influence*, in behalf of the candidate who has *pledged* himself to the *public cause*."

"They ought to act, *each in his county*, as if the success of the great measure for which we are all struggling, depended on his individual exertions, The object should be to *return* as many *new* friends to emancipation *as possible*."

"Our question in *all such cases* is, will the Catholic *gain a vote* in the House of Commons by a *change of men?*"

"We shall not be told, we suppose, at this time of day, that it is not becoming, forsooth, for the Catholic clergy to *interfere in elections!*" And why not, we would beg leave to ask? Is it not their duty to promote the *temporal* as well as the spiritual good of their people? Are they not *citizens* as well as clergymen?

"Why should not the Catholic clergymen do as much for their country, as the Protestant clergymen for their ascendancy?"

"They are, with respect to influence, infinitely above the clergy of the Established Church; and why should they not? we ask it again and again, exert that *influence*, that legitimate and well-earned influence, on the *conduct of their flocks!*

"The Catholic clergy will *do their duty* in the present crisis. They will, one and all, when an occasion calls for it, imitate the conduct of the priests of Waterford. It will be seen that the Catholic meeting yesterday have *taken up this principle*, and that it will be formally recommended to the Catholics."

Such is the openness of Popery, when there is nothing to be got by dissimulation. According to this Irish code, a Popish priest has something better to do in the world than preach from his pulpit, or attend to the private decencies of his people.—No, his duty stretches to their *temporals*, and he is good for nothing unless he gives them practical lessons in politics, manœuvres them in the "Rights of Papists," thrusts a candidate of his own choice upon them, and carries the hustings' crucifix in hand. Let those who know the fierce, intolerant, and ungrateful conduct of the priests of *Waterford* to the family of the Beresfords, understand the model on which the politics of the country priesthood are formed, and to be formed,—and this formation authenticated by a statute of their Mock Parliament in *Dublin!*

Are not our readers now convinced of the true spirit of these proceedings. In *Ireland* the Papist boldly demands to exercise an *influence* over the choice of representatives, through the *priest*—he summons his faith from its chapel into the field, and in the very breath that he protests against the cruel Protestant assumption of the Pope's spiritual and temporal dominion being practically inseparable, he gives its demonstration, by summoning the priest to mingle in party politics, and use the cross and the breviary to enlist the peasant in the cause of gross and worldly ambition. What would be said of the Protestant clergyman, drawing up his flock, rank and file, for the election-booth!

In *England* the "Catholic Committee" have just put forth an address, from which we should not conceive that they were the same people. Such exquisite moderation, such horror at any thing like the influence of the Pope in foreign countries; such infinite and innocent surprise, that any human being should have conceived the idea that Popery had a particle of persecution in its nature! To be sure, they will not take it upon them to say, that *some* excesses have not been committed by Catholic *Sovereigns*; they had, indeed, heard of such things occasionally; but with those the Pope, the Vicar of God, and Representative and Viceroy of Christ on Earth! never had any thing to do. So help them Heaven!

And are we, in the nineteenth century, to be gulled by such nonsense? or can we believe that the scribes who pen it, do not know that they are telling the most notorious untruths? or can we trust those with the power of breaking down the Constitution, who think that we are to be gulled by such things. Let the Papist once within the walls of Parliament, and he will move the world to fix himself and unfix all else; what will be to him political integrity, *British* feeling, or national independence, when that potential Spirit which assumes to hold the keys of Heaven and Hell, shall command him to obey? He is at this hour the slave of Rome, will his allegiance be suffered to sleep, when the heart of the great Champion of Freedom and Christianity is laid open to his blow?

We have not now time to advert to the scribblings of that sneering and pious gentleman, who *does* the banter of the *Edinburgh Review*. If the Reverend Sydney Smith should know any thing of him, he ought in friendliness to let him know that an eye is upon him. A benefice from the *Whigs*, who, to give the devil his due, take care of their menials, may console a fleering and feebly-principled mind for the loss of professional respect, or the association with the Broughams and Humes, and other dregs of a decrepit and disgraced faction. But if the Reverend Scribbler and jokee live, we promise him, that he shall *learn*. As a commencement of our lesson, we communicate to him the following anecdote, which must of course be new to our reverend pupil:—

Some years ago, before Lord Holland's table had sunk into the menagerie affair that it is, an illustrious Personage one day honoured him with his company. My Lord Holland is notoriously one of the best-natured men alive, and one of the dullest, till the cloth has been a certain time removed. To fill up the interval, the Merry Andrew of the *Edinburgh Review*, who was in the habit of dining out considerably on such terms, was brought to the table; but to his own astonishment, and Lord Holland's infinite discomfiture, a spell was on him in the presence of the illustrious stranger: his staunchest stories broke down under him, and after several diastrous trials, he was pronounced a *failure!*

In despair he turned to Politics, and gave a diatribe out of the forthcoming number of the *Review*, with much fluency; when, by the surprise and *embarras* of the table, he at length discovered that his recitation had been on the faults of Courts and Kings. But now there was no retracting, and he proceeded to *recite*, that, "to the follies and vices of princes, might, in most cases, be attributed the crimes of their people!" mentioning as one instance that of the Duc D'Orleans. The illustrious guest was the only person unembarrassed. He listened with his habitual politeness, and, at the close, coolly observed, that the irregularities of princes very frequently arose from the influence of those (still more irregular) by whom they were surrounded, and in many cases, by the influence of *intriguing*, *political* members of the church!" For instance (said he), if there had been no Cardinal Du Bois, there would have been no Duc D'Orleans!"

The consternation of the Reverend Jester was indescribable, and is the subject of one of Lord Holland's best and most favourite stories to this hour.

A gentleman observed to Sir William Curtis yesterday, that he thought Mr. Polhill, the tobacconist, would beat Mr. Wilson in the long-run—upon which the Baronet remarked, "that he would be more likely to be at him in the *short-cut*."

The contests for a seat in the ensuing Parliament have begun in many quarters, and in some are marked with a peculiarity that requires some notice at our hands. The representation of the most important part of the Empire is now contended for in two places, has been decided upon in one, and will be in the other in a few days—we allude of course to *Westminster*, *Middlesex*, *London*, and *Southwark*. To the eternal disgrace of those in whose hands is placed the elective franchise for the first-named of these places, Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse have been returned, without opposition; and looking at the set of rascallions who "operated" on the occasion, we find a difficulty in determining which honour is the most distinguished—that of representing such constituents, or being such constituents to be represented. It ceases, perhaps, to be a matter of surprise, that no man of independence, integrity, rank, or learning, should aspire to such a glory, when he reflects that if purchased, it must be at the risk of life, from the fury of a horde of ruffians, invariably hired to effect by blows, what their employers cannot effect by language, for the situation of Sir Murray Maxwell, in a former instance, can never be forgotten, and must operate against the probability of a gentleman ever thinking of a contest with bravoes -- and, what is of still more to the point, of his ever desiring to represent them. The result has proved, that no one of any refinement or pride would suffer himself to be so degraded as to accept a seat in the Senate at the hands of such people as De Vear, Purse, Lydon, and their associates—this fellowship with butchers, braziers, and itinerant tinkers, is the consummation of all human degeneracy.

We are bound to renew our remonstrances of last week on the miserable situation of *Middlesex*, and to invoke that spirit of respectability and high-mindedness, which must inspire so many of our readers, with a view of inducing some one among them to redeem the consequence of this county. Opportunity is now fitting, success has resolved itself into a certainty, and the times, so out of joint, call loudly for a reform in the representation of this important spot. A candidate may be doubly assured of victory, even if he entered upon a contest—for Mr. Byng is too penurious and superannuated to venture on the struggle, and the young Bung has not a shilling to spend on such warfare—for every rational cause, the interests of *Middlesex* should be otherwise supported.

We had imagined it difficult to select a more conspicuous assemblage of felons than the *Westminster* party, but the blackguardisms of the Borough of *Southwark* surpass them in every qualification. The stultiloquence of Mr. Wilson is however so diverting, that we must not altogether find fault with the promoters of its display, but be satisfied that while they signalise themselves to such a vast extent, they afford an opportunity to their illustrious Chief of rendering himself even more distinguished than they are. Any one not particularly well versed in military tactics, or with the deeds of modern heroes who have become celebrated by their knowledge of them, would readily believe, to hear and peruse Wilson's speeches, that he

was the most consummate warrior of the day. "Guns, trumpets, blunderbusses, drums, and thunder," are apparently to him the most delightful music. He talks of Grecian phalanxes and Roman cohorts, as if he had existed in their existence, and directed all their victories; and all the military renown of departed and present days, it nothing compared to his narrations of it. As far as regards the ultimate issue of this struggle, we are not without our apprehensions that Mr. POLHILL, by the coalition of WILSON and CALVERT, may be defeated, though "on fair ground he would beat forty of them:" but whether or not, we can have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, that as far as martial character goes, WILSON possesses not one iota more of even talent, courage, name, or fame, than the respected trader he has the audacity so to insult on the hustings daily. The assumption of knighthood is in itself what no man of any dignity would be guilty of, and no set of electors of the least respectability would sanction---but even that is a trifling and empty consideration, compared to the plain fact of this GREAT WARRIOR being kicked out of the British Army FOR CONDUCT UNBECOMING THE CHARACTER OF AN OFFICER! "Think of that MASTER BROOK," and then let us hear no more of this high-flown military loquaciousness!

The state of the City Poll is that which will present to every thinking mind, an assurance of the ultimate success of those whom it is essential, for the welfare of this exalted metropolis, to see so properly elevated. A few of the tools of that despicable party, of which WAITHMAN and WOOD are the champions, have naturally come forward at the onset to establish a priority at starting, with the hope of inducing some wavering defendants to flock to the "popular" banner; but we hope it is superfluous to say, that this commonly adopted *ruse de guerre* always fails eventually. Mr. WARD's return is certain—as WAITHMAN's is—impossible; and to establish the fact, it is only necessary for the Lord MAYOR to be fully explicit on one point, and that point is the declaration of his anti-Catholic principles, and he may then make himself as sure as the first and best of his competitors.

In an examination of some other circumstances arising out of the present Election, it is impossible to pass over the "wind-up" at *Bow-street* of the fraud committed on Colonel CAMAC, respecting the representation of *Malmesbury*. Of this officer we know nothing, and as far as the recent display of his genius goes, we are not desirous of extending the acquaintance—indeed we may quote of him the couplet that was written by a fashionable wag on the wife of his brother, who *aimed* at giving high parties, but was in reality unknown in society:—

> All they can say of this Mrs. *Camac*,
> Is—her name is the same, if spelt forward or back!

and this is all we know of Colonel CAMAC; but the fraud committed by COLLINS, late marker at a billiard-table, has been hushed up in so bare-faced a manner, either by refunding the money, or holding some threats to the soldier, that we decidedly insist on the necessity of investigating, on the opening of Parliament, the return of the members for this unpolluted and delicate borough, and we shall find ourselves woefully mistaken if a fine scene of bribery and extortion does not come to light.

The following prediction that we gave many months ago, has come to pass miraculously true:—

> At *Taunton* they all are so sick of their lot,
> That their cry is, "No *bearing*—the member we've got;
> And besides as to PEACE they are all so inclined,
> Its no wonder that *Warre's* not at all to their mind.

And so it is---neither BARING nor WARRE will be nominated. We have read, with considerable disgust, the detached proceedings in this town of the notorious CRESWELL family, and are bound to expatiate on the deportmen tof one of the brothers, a CLERGYMAN, taking a most active part in all the riots with which these scenes of vagabondry are usually attended—furnishing flags, parading streets, and other clerical duties. It behoves the BISHOP *of Bath and Wells* very rigidly to scrutinize such an excess of outrage on the dignity and sacred character of that awful profession of which this personage styles himself a minister, and to visit the utmost extent of his power on such flagrant and fatal examples. Among other places, we find *Tipperary* has adopted the advice we gratuitously gave that place in one of our songs, running thus—

> If GLENGALL, whose tongue sticks at nothing, should mean
> *Tipperary* to stick to, and dare there be seen,
> As they had to take CAHER once before, it is plain
> They ought to "*take care*" how they take him again!

and this bright sample of Lordly veracity, RICHARD CAHER, Earl of GLENGALL, does not exhibit himself for the benefit of the Tipperary Electors!

Speculation is considerably afloat as to the return to Parliament of WILLIAM COBBETT, for the borough of *Preston* in *Lancashire*, and rumour goes so far as to decide on the fact. We sicken at the very thought of even such a circumstance being rumoured, and do not therefore pretend even to guess what our feelings will be, if the event should be consummated—but before it is too late to remedy such a national affliction, we seize the opportunity of calling on the electors of this place to save the credit of their country, by placing such a villanous thought out of their already degraded carcases—it will cling to them, like the plague, for ever and ever—they will be held up to present and future generations as the stumbling blocks of their nation's respectability—they cannot propose unto themselves the hope of gleaning one solitary advantage, nor can they be blind to the certainty of receiving a stain on their moral and mental character, for which their children's children, in after days, will curse their very memory. It remains, therefore, to be seen how far these potentates are desirous of maintaining any rank among the advocates and supporters of GREAT BRITAIN's internal consequence, and the promoters of its acknowledgement by the world, or whether by an act of the most pertinacious folly, nay, positive madness, they will level their characters below the appreciation of brutes.

For the state of all polls now open—for the list of the new members returned up to last night—and all intelligence connected with the GENERAL ELECTION—we refer the reader to our other columns.

Lord ALVANLEY was hunting some time since, and by his LORDSHIP's side was GUNTER, the pastry cook, on a very restive horse, which induced him to observe to the Peer, that his horse was so hot, he did not know what to do with him—to which Lord ALVANLEY, who is one of the greatest wags on town, said, "The best thing you can do with him, Mr. GUNTER, is to take him home, and *ice* him."

ELECTIONEERING SOUIB, No. 2.

DUET

Between the Electors of *Worcester* and LORD DEERHURST.

Elec. Time was the mighty COCK of *Croome*
Could wave on high its brilliant plume
In either calm or gale;
But now so fallen, shorn, undone,
The many are reduced to one
WHITE FEATHER *in its tail!*

LORD of the dunghill! 'tis thy lot
To be so fixed upon one spot,
That "*dunghill*" thou hast struck;
Yet cock-like, should'st thou chance to crow,
We still defy thee, CROOME, to shew
One particle of pluck!

Deerh. Enlightened men! you know I vowed
That of your love I was so proud,
I game would ever die;
And when I find, both far and near,
The *game* I've made of you, its clear
I have not told a lie!

Though of my plume one only quill
Is all, you say, now left me—still
I ought not to complain;
And though no "pluck" myself, yet you're
Too apt to *pluck* us all, I'm sure,
To let it long remain!

No. 3. SOUTHWARK.

At the trade of tobacconist WILSON may "go,"
But he'll get in the long-run a *quid* for his *quo*;
For, able his nonsense and slang to rebuff,
He'll find Mr. POLHILL is quite "up to *snuff*."

No. 4.

(The following admirable skit, from last night's *Courier*, is inserted under this head, with a vast deal of pleasure.)

On Sir Robert Wilson's telling the Southwark Electors, yesterday, that the Ale he had taken had got into his Head.

"The ale into my noddle flies,"
At Southwark bold Sir Robert said;
"Why then, at last," a friend replies,
"Thank God, there's *something in your head.*"

The following appeared in the *Times* of Friday:—

"We understand that a number of noblemen and gentlemen, residing at the west-end of the town, presented a requisition yesterday to Mr. Canning, desiring him to allow himself to be put in nomination as a representative for Westminster. Mr. Canning thanked them for the honour which they wished to confer upon him, but declined accepting it, stating that his duties as Secretary of State were so numerous as to prevent him from adequately discharging those of the representative for a large city. He added, that if he could discharge the duties of both situations, gratitude would prevent him from entering into the service of any other than his former constituents at Liverpool."

That our readers may form an adequate idea of the standard of information contained in the *Times*, we beg to apprize them that the "NOBLEMEN and *gentlemen*" alluded to in the above paragraph, are no other than two men by the name of PITT and PARISH, (never by any accident heard of before), headed by a most notorious common informer, calling himself CHARLES MOLLOY WESTMACOTT, and professing to be son of the great sculptor of that name, but universally understood to be a brat of old MOLLOY, a chimney-sweeper, in Drury-lane, well known in all pot-houses, from which he has not yet been turned out, as a "Cad" to the low part of the press, and still more known as being pronounced by the COMMON SERGEANT, in public court, as little short of a downright liar. An occurrence, of such singular and national consequence as a GENERAL ELECTION, must naturally give rise to the practice of every species of humbug and impudence imaginable—otherwise it is to be supposed that such ragamuffins would hardly have had the audacity, under any other circumstances, to present themselves at the door of one of our principal Secretaries of State; but as it is, the only wonder to us is, that the porter did not kick them all into the street, the instant they ventured to shew their faces at his master's door; for even if he did not know the brazen countenance of that fellow WESTMACOTT, he ought to have known, from their appearance, that such "raff" could have nothing to do with the electors of any place, unless acting in the capacity of their bill-stickers and banner-bearers.

MR. JOHN MILLS is shortly to lead to the hymeneal altar the amiable and accomplished MISS ORBY HUNTER.

THEATRICALS.

The patent theatres should follow the example set by MATHEWS and YATES, and close their doors. People have neither time, inclination, nor money for playhouses at this busy moment, and it becomes a waste of every thing to continue their performances. *Drury-lane*, we understand, closes on the 20th; *Covent-garden*, we presume, will do the same in a day or two after that.

The former of these concerns is, we perceive by public advertisement, to be let, and to all prudent people, we recommend it to be let—alone, till the players come a little more to their senses. We, were amused with a very flourishing account in Monday's *Chronicle* of the amicability existing between the Committee of Management at the latter theatre, and an announcement at the same time of their continuation in office, both of which statements *may* be very true; but they must all have more philosophy and genius than any one gives them credit for, if either one position or the other be correct, when the Lord CHANCELLOR has just struck out 15,000l. from the accounts of the Receiver, as not allowable (which said sum the Receiver, or his securities, must pay into court); and when, in addition to this, there are many more items in the accounts of the present season, to a very considerable amount, that will share the same fate. While on the subject of this theatre, be it known as one important fact, that Sir GEORGE SMART conducts the music here next season, and if they would insert a clause in his engagement that he should make all apologies, the thing would be complete. In addition to this, we find that Madame VESTRIS has played a trick upon the Dublin manager, for which she deserves the severest reprobation. She was engaged to perform there, and Mr. ABBOTT, the lessee, came over expressly to escort her, being an exceedingly polite man—when the *soubrette* apprized him that she could not go, unless she was paid 500l. in advance (having a pressing occasion for that sum), which the gentlemanly lessee was soft enough to give his acceptance for—whether she got it discounted, or not, we do not pretend to say, but she has possession of it, and now peremptorily declines fulfilling her engagement, which has naturally so deranged Mr. ABBOTT's plans, that he is uncertain whether he may not be compelled to close his theatre prematurely.—Fine times these for mountebanks!

We take this opportunity of recommending the benefit of Mr. SPRING, the BOX KEEPER, to whom in the course of every season we are all considerably indebted—he is an assiduous and an obliging servant, and it is worth the purchase of a ticket, only to see one of its ever-green smiles. The entertainments selected by the gentle SAM give every variety that can be required, and right well disappointed shall we be if he has not a house up to the very roof, in testimony of long tried and good servitude.

In announcing the death of the great musician, WEBER, which took place on the 6th of this month, we may venture to offer a few remarks on the present state of our musical drama.---By those who are admirers of dramatic music, and take an interest in the prosperity of British Opera, the compositions to which he has left us heirs, viz. *Oberon* and *Der Freischutz*, will be ever hailed as a lofty step towards the improvement of our national taste. Mr. BISHOP, it is true, by his arrangement of MOZART's Opera of "*Figaro*" and ROSSINI's "*Il Barbiere*," was the first to whom we are indebted for giving to our stage compositions whose sterling merit is so universally admitted, and to that gentleman our thanks are due, for proving to us that we are capable of admiring a union of florid accompaniment with the voice, which the composers, since Dr. ARNE, have lamentably neglected. Much as we admire ARNE, and inclined as we are to give him every credit for introducing into England the style of Italian music which existed in his day, we yet cannot but remark, that in comparing the present compositions of the Italian, German, and even French stages, with the music of "*Love in a Village*," "*Artaxerxes*," &c. predominant as the latter are in melody, they nevertheless fail in the accompaniment, and the voice does not enjoy that advantageous support which is necessary for perfect effect. This fault bids fair to be remedied by the introduction of the full orchestral accompaniment, and beautiful disposition of wind instruments, in which WEBER has been so successful, and he has convinced us that good vocal concerted pieces, and a full chorus, can please even an English audience—a fact which, until lately, the managers have never given us an opportunity of ascertaining. We will not be too curious in investigating the causes which has led to our becoming the proprietors of this new taste: for if we have been cheated into listening to sound music by dint of devils and fairies, gorgeous dress, and exquisite painting (as children take wholesome medicine concealed in grouts), it matters little. *Oberon* and *Der Freischutz* are now popular English pieces, and one of the disciples of BEETHOVEN, the most abstruse master of the German school, now usurps the place of DIBDIN, KELLY, and the other meagre dabblers in the art, who, up to this moment, have had the office of regaling our ears. We must not attempt to explain this hiatus in the history of our native opera; indeed it would require the ingenuity of a BURNEY to ascertain why we had overleapt the more airy school of HASSE GRAUN, WINTER, and others, not to mention the masters of the Italian school, and fixed upon WEBER to discipline our taste—

we will have nothing to do with the *cause*, but we claim a right to rejoice in the *effect*;—the only fear we have in congratulating ourselves upon this acquirement, is, that CARL MARIA will, in all probability, be subjected to many imitators, who, from the nature of his compositions, must fail; indeed, we are sorry to notice MR. BISHOP as having already made the attempt in *Aladdin*; if, then, a man of his ability fail, we can expect nothing from others but to be blown out of the theatre by trumpet, trombone, and horn, and to be stunned by drums and cimbals, which is the consequent event of a bad imitation of WEBER.

Before we close this article, we beg clearly to avoid the possibility of being charged with libelling the taste of the British nation in music. We are fully sensible that the country which produced FALLIS, BIRD, TRAVERS, BREWER, *et longo ordine gentes*, down to HORSLEY and CROTCH, may proudly boast of native talent, but eminent as we have been in madrigalists and composers for the church, the drama has made but little progress. It is true, that some few compositions of PURCELL still are executed, and LOCK can never die: but, from the period of their existence until ARNE, there is a blank, and since ARNE, until the present momoment, little dramatic music has been composed good enough to survive, or to keep pace with the improvement in the theatres of the Continent. We might attempt to find the cause for this, but we scarcely dare to encroach on the patience of our reader.

GENERAL ELECTION.

MEMBERS RETURNED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Abingdon, J. Maberly.
Arundel, Mr. Alderman Atkins, E. Lombe, jun.
Amersham, T. Tyrwhitt Drake, W. T. Drake.
Andover, Sir J. N. Kent, T. A. Smith.
Aldborough, J. Walker, J. W. Croker.
Bridport, Sir H. D. C. St. Paul, Hen. Warburton.
Redford, Lord G. W. Russell, W. H. Whitbread.
Brackley, R. H. Bradshaw, J, Bradshaw.
Bath, Lord J. Thynne, Lord Brecknock.
Cambridge, Marquis Graham, Lieut.-Col. French.
Colchester, Sir G. H. Smyth, D. W. Harvey.
Christchurch, Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, G. P. Rose.
Dorchester, R. Williams, Hon. W. Ashley.
Devizes, J. Pearse, G. W. Taylor.
East Grinstead, Hon. C. C. C. Jenkinson, Lord Strathaven.
Eye, Sir E. Kerrison, Sir M. Nightengale.
Gloucester, Col. Webb, R. B. Cooper.
Great Bedwin, Sir J. Nichol, Bart. J. J. Buxton.
Hythe, S. Majoribanks, Sir R. T. Farquhar.
Hastings, Sir C. Wetherell, Sir W. Curtis.
Huntingdon, J. Calvert, J. Stuart.
Norwich, J. Peel, W. Smith.
New Romney, G. H. D. Pennant, G. W. Tapp.
Portsmouth, J. Carter, F. Baring, jun.
Salisbury, Lord Folkstone, W. Wyndham.
Southampton, W. Chamberlayne, A. R. Dotten.
Tamworth, Lord C. Townsend. W. Peel.
Tewkesbury, J. G. Dowdeswell, J. Martin.
Westminster, Sir F. Burdett, J. C. Hobhouse.
Winchelsea, H Brougham, Lord Vis. Howick.
Wareham, J. Calcraft, C. B. Wall.
Whitchurch, Hants, S. Scott, Hon. J. R. Townshend,
Warwick, Sir C. Greville, J. Tomes.
Westbury, Sir M. M. Lopes, Bart. Right Hon. Sir G. Warrender.
Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Right Hon. Lord Binning, J. Phillimore, LL. D.

STATE OF POLLS FRIDAY EVENING.

MARLOW.

O. Williams	162
J. P. Williams	128
J. Morrison	99

NOTTINGHAM.

Wright	168
Rancliffe	136
Birch	152

WOODSTOCK.

Marquis of Blandford	66
Lord Achley	60
J. H. Langstone	48
R. M. Williams	19

YARMOUTH.

Rumbold	277
Onson	275
Crimson Party	117

BOSTON.

Heathcote	168
Malcolm	141
Wilks	115

LINCOLN.

Fazakerley	756
Sibthorpe	752
Corbett	564

CHICHESTER.

Lord G. Lennox	8
W. S. Poyntz	7
Sir G. Webster, Bart.	7

LEWES.

J. R. Kemp	520
Sir J. Shelley	274
A. Donovan	264

NEWARK, (Quarter-past two.)

H. Willoughby, Esq.	199
Lieut.-Gen. Clinton	191
S. E. Bristowe, Esq. Beesthorp Hall, Notts	68

MALDON (YESTERDAY, 2 O'CLOCK).

Hon. G. Winn	1200
T. B. Lennard	1022
Quintin Dick	820

ASCOT HEATH RACES.

Ascot races commenced on Tuesday, and the expectation that the King was to be present attracted a very splendid and fashionable attendance. The company at these races, owing to the increased distance from London, is commonly more select, though less numerous than at Epsom; but, on this occasion, the concourse of persons was very great indeed. As early as by 11 o'clock the stands began to fill; and a great rush was made to those in the immediate neighbourhood of that occupied by his Majesty. Several alterations, since last year, have been made in the disposition of the course. The Duke of York's stand has been removed; and is now placed next the King's,—opposite the winning-post. A new stand for the betting gentlemen has also been erected: and temporary stables for the reception of his Majesty's horses, when he attends, and those of his suite. About noon, Lord Maryborough, the steward of the course, arrived, when the line of carriages round the course was very dense indeed. A great number of carriages and four came—gentlemen driving their own horses. Other equipages, with equal pretensions, post; and a great swarm of gigs, and equestrians. But the approach to Ascot is so good, and the visitors coming from different quarters—as Windsor, Staines, and Bedfont—no confusion at all took place in the business of the assemblage. A little before the commencement of the first race, the King arrived upon the ground; driving directly up the course, in front of all the stands, so as to show himself fully to every body present. The Duke of York had come in rather earlier, and had been riding about the field upon his favourite gray horse, which must be one of the most powerful in England. The whole of the stud of the Royal Family attracted great attention; one particular bay horse (among other highly valuable ones), ridden by an outrider, was of a beauty and action perhaps unequalled. His Majesty came in a plain brown travelling carriage, attended by the Duke of Dorset (Master of the Horse), his suite following in two other close carriages, and a phaeton; and was received with respectful but universal greeting. He looked extremely well, and was plainly dressed in a blue sourtout coat, gray stockings, and round hat, showing himself constantly at the window of his stand, in conversation with the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Grafton, and other persons of distinction. The first of which was for

His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for horses of all ages; 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb., 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb., 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb, and aged, 12st.; 4 miles.

For which five horses started; only two placed.

Mr. Wyndham's Chateau Margeaux, (Addy), 4 yrs..... 1
Mr. Heathcote's Nigel, 4 yrs..... 2
Mr. Mockford's Velasquez, 4 yrs.
Lord Tavistock's Shadow, 5 yrs.
Lord Clarendon's Brother to Skiff, 4 yrs.

Betting—5 to 2 on the winner.

The second race—for the Oatlands Stakes, of 30 sovs. each, for 3-yr. olds and upwards, 2½ miles—went off as follows:—

Duke of Portland's Mortgage, 4 yrs., 8st. 11lb..... 1
Mr. Wyndham's Stump, 4 yrs., 8st. 13lb..... 2

The following started but were not placed:—Lord Warwick's Double Entendre, 5 yrs., 9st. 4lb.; Duke of Rutland's El Dorado, 5 yrs., 8st. 11lb.; Mr. Mockford's Scamper, 3 yrs., 6st. 10lb.; Lord Tavistock's Leeway, 3 yrs., 6st. 7lb; Lord Verulam's Upas, 3 yrs., 6st. 2lb.

Betting—5 to 2 agst. Stumps; 5 to 2 agst. Mortgage; 3 to 1 agst. Leeway.

The three following races were short heats, upon the course, called "The new mile:"—

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each, for 3-yr. old colts, 8st. 5lb.; the winner of the Derby 7lb.; and the 2d horse 3lb. extra.—New mile.

Lord Exeter's, by Comus, Phantom..... 1
Lord Verulam's, The Moslem..... 2
Mr. Payne's, The General..... 3
Duke of Grafton's, Bolivar..... 4

Monarch, Sophist, sister to Nectar colt, and another, paid.

Betting—2 to 1 agst The Moslem; 2 to 1 agst Comus; 3 to 1 agst The General; and 6 to 1 agst Bolivar.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft. for 3-yr. old fillies, 8st. 5lb. New mile.

Mr. Wyndham's, sister to Pinwire..... 1
Mr. Thornhill's, by Merlin,—Moral..... 2
Duke of Grafton's Cremona..... 3
His Royal Highness Duke of York's Rachael..... 4
Lord G. Cavendish's by Partisan, Ridicule..... 5

Betting—Even on Rachael, 3 to 1 agst. the winner, and 5 to 1 agst Moral.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, for colts 8st. 7lb.—New mile.

Mr. J. Rogers's Waterman..... 1
Duke of Grafton's Norman..... 2
Lord G. Cavendish's, by Allegro, Barossa..... 3

Betting—11 to 8 agst Barossa; 5 to 2 agst Norman; and 5 to 2 agst Waterman.

SECOND DAY.

The running was on the whole very fair, and will be found accurately stated as follows:—

The Albany Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for 3 yr. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 3lb. The winner of the 2000 guineas stakes, Derby, or Oaks, to carry 5lb. extra. The New Mile.

Duke of Grafon's ch. c. Norman..... 1
Mr. J. Pickford's ch. c. The Captain..... 2
Mr. J. Rogers's Waterman..... 3

His Royal Highness the Duke of York's Elizabeth, Duke of Grafton's Paul Jones, and Mr. Lambton's colt, by Waterloo, paid forfeit.

Betting 2 to 1 agst Waterman; 3 to 1 agst The Captain; and 5 to 1 against the winner.

The Swinley Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, for 3 years old, 7st. 4lb. and 4 years old, 8st. 10lb. fillies allowed 3lb. The last mile and half.

General Grosvenor's ch. f. Tears 3 years..... 1
Lord Tavistock's Leeway, 3 years..... 2

Duke of Grafton's Paul Jones, and Mr. Hervey's Larissa pd.

Betting—2 to 1 on Tears.

Leeway at starting jumped up off with the lead, and kept it in good style all round, closely followed by Tears, who came up at the distance, got the front, and won the race very cleverly by 3 lengths; rode by young Buckle, Leeway by Edwards. This race excited little interest.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York's Plate of 50l. for all ages; 3 yrs. 6st. 7lb.; 4 yrs. 8st. 2lb.; 5 yrs. 8st. 10lb.; 6 yrs. and aged, 9st. To start at the distance-post, and go once round and a distance. The winner to be sold for 350 gs. &c.

Duke of Rutland's El Dorado, 5 yrs..... 1
Mr. Brown's Twaddler 4 yrs..... 2

The following started, but were not placed:—

Lord G. Cavendish's Ganymede, 6 yrs.
Mr. Pickford's The Captain, 3 yrs.
Mr Sadler's Jocko, 3 yrs.
Lord Clarendon's brother to Skiff.
Captain Lock's Crockery, 4 yrs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Crockery, and 6 to 1 against the winner.

A gold cup, value 100 gs., for horses *bona fide* belonging to officers of the Household Brigade; 3 yrs. 6st. 10lb., 4 yrs. 8st. 2lb., 5 yrs. 8st. 12lb., 6 yrs. and aged, 9st. 3lb.; mares allowed 3lb. About two miles and a half.

Captain Standen's Ilderim, 4 yrs. 1
Mr. Bulkeley's Fearnought, 6 yrs. 2

Match.—50 sovs.; h. ft.; gentlemen riders.

Lord W. Lenox's ch. h. St. Laurence..... 1
Mr. Cosby's bl. g. The Black Prince..... 2

Captain Bouverie rode the winner, and beat the Black Prince (rode by the owner) in a canter. No betting.

A gold cup, value 100 gs., the surplus in specie, by subscription of 5 sovs. each, for horses not thorough bred, *bona fide* the property of, and rode by officers of the Household Brigade; 12st. each; two miles and a distance.

Mr. Kenyon's Habberley—(Captain Bouveric) 1
Mr. Leeson's Squirrel—(Mr. Payton) 2
Mr. Edwards's Knickerbocker..... 3
Mr. G. Bulkeley's Huntress—(Owner) 4
Mr. Davidson's Farmer George (Owner) 5

After a tremendous time had been occupied in harnessing, the gentlemen jockeys started, and came in in the style usual in these fancy races, keeping a most respectful distance from each other. Habberley beating Squirrel by four or five lengths; the third 50 lengths behind; the fourth half a distance, and the last only about a head short of the distance post. We believe that the riders were more amused by the race than the spectators.

THIRD DAY.

The Gold Cup, value 100 guineas, the surplus in specie, by subscriptions of 20 sovereigns each; the second horse to receive back his stake; 3 yrs. 6st. 10lb., 4 yrs. 8st. 2lb., 5 yrs. 8st. 12lb., 6 yrs. and aged, 9st. 3lb.; mares allowed 3lb. About two miles and a half.

Mr. Wyndham's Chateau Margaux, 4 yrs..... 1
Mr. Theobald's Cydnus, 5 yrs 2
Lord G. Cavendish's Bizarre, 6 yrs 3

The following were drawn:—Lionel Lincoln, Middleton, Muleteer, Cedric, and Serab.

Betting—11 to 8 on the winner, 3 to 1 agst Cydnus, and 3 to 1 against Bizarre.

Bizarre made strong running at starting, and kept it on all the way to the last turn, followed closely by the others. Cydnus then came up and took up the running, coming clear off full five lengths, with Chateau Margaux at hand, who did not come up till near home, when he let loose, and won easy; rode by Dockeray, Cydnus by Macdonald, and Bizarre by Arnull.

The Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, for 3 yr. old fillies, 8st. 4lb. The old Mile.

General Grosvenor's Tears 1
Duke of Grafton's Cremona..... 2
Lord Warwick's b. f. by Partisan 3
Mr. Greville's Fawn paid forfeit.

Betting—3 to 1 on Tears.

Tears at starting took the lead at tolerable strong running, well looked after by Cremona and the other, to the brick-kiln; here a struggle commenced, when Cremona got nearly a-head of Tears, with the other on their quarters. They all made the best of their ground to the distance, when Partisan filly was completely beat off. Cremona made very pretty running, but had no chance of winning; she began to lose ground, and when at home was beat by Tears in a canter by three lengths. Rode by Wheatley, Cremona by John Day, and the other by Dockeray.

Sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns each; 20 ft.; for 2-year-olds, colts, 8st. 5lb., fillies, 8st. 2lb. The winner of a sweepstakes to carry 3lb. extra. T.Y.C.

Mr. J. Edwards's f. Starch by Woful 1
Mr. Wyndham's sister to Recruit 2
Mr. Forth's b. f. by Interpreter—Dandizette's dam.... 3
Mr. Mockford's b. f. by Smolensko.
Mr. J. Smith's b. f. by Carbon.
Lord Exeter's brother to Attica.

2 to 1 agst Wyndham, 5 to 2 agst Forth's, 7 to 2 agst Mockford's, and 5 to 1 agst the winner. Only three placed.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, for fillies, 8st. 5lb. Old Mile.

Lord Jersey's Butterfly 1
Mr. Wyndham's f. by Whalebone..... 2

Betting, 3 to 1 on Butterfly, who made her own running, and won by five lengths, in a common canter.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for 3-yr-old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies 8st. 2lb. The new mile.

Lord Jersey's Butterfly..... 1
Mr. Goddard's b. c. Composer, by Smolensko—Viscountess....2

A Plate of 50l. for all ages; 3 yrs. 7st.; 4 yrs. 8st. 5lb.; 5 yrs. 9st.; 6 yrs. and aged, 9st. 5lb.; winner of a plate or sweepstakes this year 3lb. Heats one mile and half.

Mr. Scaith's Frogmore, 4 yrs.....	1	1
Mr. Greme's Cadiz, 5 yrs.....	2	3
Mr. Rogers's Muleteer, 4 yrs.....	3	dr.
Mr. Whiteside's Picton, aged	4	2

Betting, 6 to 4 agst Cadiz; 6 to 4 agst Picton; 7 to 4 agst Mulcteer; second heat, 5 to 4 on the field.

LAST DAY.—FRIDAY.

His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas for hunters; 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb.; 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb; and aged, 12st. Heats two miles and a distance.

Mr. Shackell's b. m. Bashful, 6 yrs	1	1	
Mr. Edwards's ch. g. Antelope, 5 yrs	2	2	
Captain Lock's Magic, 5 yrs	3	3	
Mr. Upton's ch. g. Woodstock, 5 yrs	4	4	
Mr. Dore's bl. m. Magna Charta, 6 yrs	5	dr.	
Mr. Bretton's ch. g. Dick Boss, aged	6	dr.	
Mr. Child's h. g. Little-thought-of, 4 yrs	7	6	
Mr. Mitton's b. m., 6 yrs	8	5	

Betting—6 to 4 agst Antelope; 5 to 2 agst Magic; and 6 to 4 these two agst the field.

Match 300 guineas, gentlemen riders.—Two miles and a distance, 12st. each.

Mr. Kenpon's Habberley, aged 1
Mr. Mr. Mills's Squirrel, aged 2

The Wokingham Stakes of 5 sovs. each, for 3 yr-olds and upwards The last three-quarters of the new mile.

Mr. Greville's Orator, aged, 8st. 5lb. 1
Mr. Whiteside's Frogmore, 4 yrs., 8st. 9lb. 2

The following started, but were not placed:—Jocko, 4 yrs., 8st. 11lb.; Scamper, 3 yrs., 7st. 9lb.; Clothier, 3 yrs., 7st. 4lb.; Upas, 3 yrs., 7st.; and Wildboy, 4 yrs., 7st. 10lb.

Betting—7 to 2 agst Jocko, 5 to 2 agst Frogmore, and 4 to 1 agst the winner.

A Plate of 50l. for all ages; 3 yrs. 7st. 4lb.; 4 yrs. 8st. 9lb.; 5 yrs. 9st. 3lb.; 6 yrs. and aged, 9st. 7lb. The odd mile.

Captain Lock's Orator, aged	1	1
Mr. Goddard's Composer, 3 yrs.	2	dr.
Lord G. Cavendish's Ganymede, 6 yrs.	3	2
Mr. Theobald's Strymon, 4 yrs.	4	dr.
Mr. Messer's Conviction, 5 yrs.	5	dr.
Mr. Alderson's Jocko, 4 yrs.	6	3

Betting—6 and 7 to 4 against Orator. 2 to 1 against Frogmore, and 3 to 1 against Ganymede.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for horses belonging to Officers of the Household Brigade. New mile.

Mr. Kenyon's Habberley	1
Mr. Bulkeley's Fearnought	2
Mr. Edwards's Knickerbocker	3
Mr. Mostyn's Young Rachael	4
Mr. Cosby's Black Prince	5

There was nothing worthy of comment in this race. Captain Bouverie rode Habberley.

The following is a comparative statement of the amount in money and value, actually received by the owners of winning horses for the last 4 years, at these sports, in stakes, cups, matches, and plates:—

	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.
	£	£	£	£
First day's races	1,810	1,170	2,450	4,100
Second day's do.	625	675	425	625
Third day's do.	755	520	515	995
Fourth day's do.	110	215	265	625
	3,300	2,580	3,655	6,355

The above shows that the first day's stakes &c. of the present week's running, exceeds in value the whole four days' of 1825, by the sum of 445l. while on the aggregate the surplus is 2,700l.

The largest tree in England seems to be on one the estate of Lady Stourton, in Yorkshire, which in 1716 was nearly 85 feet in height, 48 in circumference at a yard from the surface, and 78 in circumference measured close to the ground.

HOT! HOT!—ALL HOT!!

Monsieur Chaberl (the celebrated Continental salamander) exhibited his power in withstanding the operation of the fiery element, at White Conduit gardens, yesterday evening. In the first instance, he refreshed himself with a hearty meal of phosphorus, which was, at his own request, supplied to him, very liberally, by several of his visiters, who were previously unacquainted with him. He washed down this infernal fare with solutions of arsenic and oxalic acid, thus throwing into the back ground the long established fame of Mithridates. He next swallowed, with great *gout*, several spoonsful of boiling oil, and, as a dessert to this delicate repast, helped himself with his naked hand to a considerabla quantity of molten lead. There are, we know, preparations which so indurate the cuticle, as to render it insensible to the heat either of boiling oil or of melting lead, and the fatal qualities of certain poisons may be destroyed, if the medium through which they are imbibed, as we suppose to be the case here, is a strong alkali. We cannot, however, guess in what manner Monsieur Chabert effected this neutralization; and it is but fair to state, that the exhibitor offered to swallow Prussic acid, perhaps the most powerful of known poisons, the effect of which is instantaneous, if any good-natured person could furnish him with a quantity of it. During the period when this part of the entertainment (if entertainment it can be called) was going on, an oven, about six feet by seven, was heated, For an hour and a quarter large quantities of faggots were burned in it, until at length it was hot enough for the bed-chamber of his Satanic Majesty, "O! for a muse of *fire!*" to describe what followed. Mons. Chabert, who seems to be a piece of living asbestos, entered this stove, accompanied hy a rump-steak and a leg of lamb, when the heat was at about 220. He remained there, in the first instance, for ten minutes, till the steak was properly done, conversing all the time with the company, through a tin-tube, placed in an orifice formed in the sheet iron-door of the oven. Having swallowed a cup of tea, and having seen that the company had done justice to the meat he had already cooked, he returned to his fiery den, and continued there until the lamb was properly done. This joint was devoured with such avidity by the spectators, as leads us to believe, that, had Mons. Chabert himself been sufficiently baked, they would haae proceeded to a Caribbean banquet. Many experiments, as to the extent to which the human frame could bear heat, without the destruction of the vital powers, have been tried from time to time; but so far as we recollect, Monsieur Chabert's fire-resisting qualities are greater than those professed by the individuals who, before him, have undergone this species of ordeal. It was announced some time ago, in one of the French journals, that experiments had been tried with a female, whose fire-standing qualities had excited such astonishment. She, it appears, was paced in a heated oven, into which live dogs, cats, and rabbits, were conveyed. The poor animals died, in a state of convulsion, almost immediately, while the fire-queen bore the heat without complaining. In that instance, however, the heat of the oven was not so great as that which Monsieur Chabert encountered. If Monsieur Chabert will attach himself to any of the insurance companies, he will, we have no doubt, "save more goods out of the fire" than ever *Nimming Ned* did; hut if he should not like that employment, old Cobbett, of bone-grubbing notoriety, will, no doubt, engage him for the purpose of receiving lessons in the art of fire-bearing prior to his "gridiron exhibition."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SALE OF SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

BOW-STREET.—Wednesday the final examination of Mr. W. Collins, for obtaining 1,700l. from Colonel Camac of the Guards, under the pretence of obtaining for him a seat in Parliament for the Borough of Matmeshury, took place. The time appointed was half-past seven o'clock, hut before that hour the office was crowded. Mr. Well, the Solicitor of Colonel Camac, came to the door of the office before the Magistrate had arrived, and not being recognized, was refused admission by the doorkeeper. Mr. Well somewhat warmly insisted upon being admitted, and as soon as his business was known, his progress to the office was no longer retarded. Soon afterwards Mr. Charles Phillips, the counsel for the defendant, and Colonel Camac, the prosecutor, were observed walking arm in arm through the venue of Covent-garden Theatre, leading into Bow-street. It was immediateiy suspected (and we believe there can be no doubt of the fact) that some compromise had taken place between the would-he seducer of Parliament and the defendant. About half-past seven o'clock Mr. Adolphus arrived, and a few words passed between him and Mr. Phillips, in Bow-street. Mr. Minshull took his seat and the two counsel stationed themselves near the bench. One of the most extraordinary farces ever witnessed was then played off in this office. The *Dramatis Personæ* were, Mr. Minshull, the magistrate, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Collins; and, behind the scenes, were Mr. Well, Colonel Camac, Mr. Butler, (the clerk of Mr. Harmer,) &c. The actors played their parts with considerable skill, a previous rehearsal having taken place; and the mock gravity displayed gave a finish to the burlesque,—We report the dialogue as follows:—

Mr. Adolphus.—I will now call the witnesses, who have arrived from Malmesbury—Mr. Seal and Mr. Neat.

Mr. Minshull.—If you please.

Jones, the officer, here called the parties, but they did not answer.

Mr. Minshull.—Where is Mr. Well and Colonel Camac?

A Gentleman.—I saw them in the office some time ago.

Mr. Minshull.—I desired Mr. Woods, the clerk, to write to the Colonel, to request his attendance to-night, and he answered, that he should certainly be here at the examinatirn of the prisoner.

The Colonel was again called at the office door, three times, and also Mr. Seal and Mr. Neat. No one answered.

Mr. Phillips.—It is a busy time at Malmesbury, perhaps these gentlemen have returned to the election.—(A laugh.)

Mr. Minshull—I shall wait till eight o'clock (it wanted two minutes) before I decide upon the case, and if the Colonel and the witnesses from Malmesbury do not then appear, it will be my duty to discharge Mr. Collins, unless some cause is shown why I should not.

In case of no public interest having been disposed of,

Mr. Phillips said.—It is now half-past eight o'clock, and the witnesses are not yet arrived; perhaps they have not left Malmesbury, and Mr. Adolphus ought to state the cause of this delay.

Mr. Adolphus.—I know no reason for the delay. I cannot identify myself with a transaction of this description; I attend here as counsel for the prosecutor, and if the parties who instruct me do not bring forward the necessary witnesses, I must leave the case as it is—with the Court.

Mr. Minshull.—So long as you do not despair of the witnesses coming, I will sit here if it be till ten o'clock.

Mr. Adolphus.—Really I cannot, on my own responsibility, request the Magistrate to delay the examination, as I have no further instructions.

Mr. Phillips.—I cannot talk about nothing so fluently as Mr. Adolphus.

Mr. Adolphus.—You undervalue your talents.

Mr. Phillips.—I do not see why we should be kept here all night. I am, however, in your hands.

Mr. Adolphus.—No, you are not, for I have no hand in it, and may move something if you like.

Mr. Phillips.—I shall move for the discharge of Mr. Collins; for if there were any reasonable expectation of the arrival of the witnesses, I should not make the motion.

Mr. Camac, Mr. Well, and the Malmesbury witnesses, were then called at the door, by order of Mr. Minshull. The Office was in a roar of laughter, and the Magistrates exchanged very significant glances. It was so obviously known to all parties, however they assumed an appearance of ignorance of the fact, that the thing had been settled, it appeared the height of absurdity to carry on the farce any farther; but

Mr. Minshull said, if any accident has occurred to prevent the witnesses arriving in town, I will put off the examination.

A Gentleman.—The witnesses were here, but are gone.

Mr. Adolphus—I am going out of town for a week, and I cannot ask for the prisoner to be remanded for that time, as the evidence which I expected is not here.

Mr. Phillips.—I should think you would not, when you recollect that this is not the first, second, or third examination.

Mr. Minshull addressed the prisoner.—"Mr. Colling, as Col. Camac does not appear to prosecute, nor the witnesses from Malmeshury, to give evidence; and as there is no sufficient evidence against you, to warrant your committal, you are discharged."

The prisoner howed, and withdrew with his friends.

MISERIES OF MATRIMONY.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A meagre, miscrable, half-animated looking "snob," named Thomas Evans, whose appearance was calculated to excite any other feeling rather than the passion of love, was brought before Sir George Farrant, the magistrate, from the watchhouse of St. Ann's parish, Soho, in company with a smart, comely-looking, married woman, named Mulhern, the former charged with having occupied the place of Mrs. Mulhern's husband, on Sunday night last, in the affections and bed of that lady, and the latter charged with an over-hospitable disposition, in giving to Mr. Evans, the shoemaker, that portion of her bed which was generally allotted to her lawful husband.

The husband of Mrs. Mulhern, who is a gentleman's servant, and a very fine-looking young man, a perfect contrast to his rival, being sworn, stated, that for some time past his wife and himself, with their only child, have lodged in a house in Compton-street, Soho, where Mr. Thomas Evans, who is a "translator" or a mender of old shoes, also happens unfortunately to he a sojourner. There was no particular intimacy or acquaintance that he was aware of between any part of his family and Mr. Evans, nor did he ever suspect that Mr. Evans had used any means, or indeed was at all likely, to undermine the affections of Mrs. Mulhern, or any other woman, towards her husband. On Sunday night, however, or rather about two o'clock on Monday morning, he (the husband) returned home, after having been engaged as usual all the previous day with his master's family, and on going up stairs, to his astonishment and horror, when he entered the apartment where his wife was in bed, he found her and the "snob," Mr. Thomas Evans, fast locked in each other's arms. After a moment's thought, he reflected upon the happy unconsciousness of their situation, and being unwilling to disturb their repose abruptly, or at all events until he had some other witness to the fact of his wife's incontinence besides himself, doubting perhaps the reality of the scene presented to his vision; and accordingly he left the happy pair together, while he went and quietly introduced a neighbouring watchman, to whom he exhibited unequivocal proofs of Mrs. Mulhern's frailty, and of Mr. Evans's nocturnal gallantry. He then gave both the violators of his bed into the watchman's custody, and after affording them barely sufficient time to scatter a few loose garments over their sinful carcasses, had them conveyed to the watchhouse, and there left them in separate cells to pass the remainder of the night, ruminating on the instability of all human happiness.

The watchman who took charge of the parties said, that he could fully confirm Mr. Mulhern's complaint, as to his wife's infidelity, at least as far as appearances had any weight; and moreover, he said, that a more impudent woman, after detection in such a situation, than Mrs. Mulhern, never could have existed at any period of the world, for that while Mr. Evans and herself were dressing before being taken to the watchhouse, she rushed into his arms in the presence of her husband, and kissed him several times, in the most barefaced manner; after which, she turned to her husband, and placing her thumb upon the tip of her nose, said to him, "There, Mr. Mulhern, take your change out of that."

The Magistrate now asked Mr. Thomas Evans—who, either from the effects of love, or of mending shoes, or fright, or what else, seemed scarcely able to keep his legs in a perpendicular position under him—what he had to say in explanation of his very immoral and improper intrusion on the premises and bed of the complainant.

Mr. Evans said that the fact was, Mrs. Mulhern had for some time past made love to him, in such a bewitching and seductive manner, that on Sunday night, when she gave him an invitation, in the most intelligible terms, to her bed in the absence of her husband, he could not, he confessed, muster up sufficient resolution to reject her offer; in short, he said, no man could resist Mrs. Mulhern's winning ways, if he had any love at all in him, and that was all he had to say.

Mrs. Mulhern, in her own behalf, did not at all mince the matter, but said that she had a right, at least she thought so, to dispose of herself and her bed as she deemed proper, without any busybody troubling her on the subject; and as for Mr. Mulhern, she had very little of his society at home, so she supposed he amused himself elsewhere. He allowed her but very little out of his wages, and she was obliged to work hard for her own support, and she should do as she liked with herself, "no thanks to nobody:" and as for Mr. Evans, whatever people might think by his looks, she would say, that for a shoemaker, he was as nice a man as she would wish to meet with.

Sir George Farrant said that it was a grievous thing certainly for the young man to be tied to such an ungrateful and abandoned woman, and it was very creditable to the husband that he restrained himself from any violence on the parties, when he found them in the situation described. He (Sir George) would advise the husband to advertise the wife's conduct, so as to prevent, as far as he could, her obtaining credit in his name. The immediate cause of complaint was one with which a magistrate had no power to interfere, and the parties must therefore be dismissed, which they were accordingly.

Despatches have been received from Captain Franklin, of the Arctic land expedition, dated at Winter-quarters, Fort Franklin, on the great Bear Lake, September 6. During the summer, three expeditions, under Captain Franklin, Lieutenant Bach, and Doctor Richardson, were made, preparatory to the great objects to be undertaken next year. The expedition under Captain Franklin went to the mouth of Mackenzie river, which he found to discharge itself into an open sea; there is one island near its mouth, called by Captain Franklin Garry's Island. From the summit of this island the Captain saw the sea to the northward all clear of ice or islands; to the westward he saw the coast to a great distance, his view terminating at very lofty mountains, which he calculates were in longitude of 130 deg. west. The expedition would proceed early in the spring on its ulterior objects. The officers and men were all well and in high spirits at the favourable circumstances which had hitherto attended their proceedings.

It has been ascertained that, independent of the county of Lanark, there were upwards of 30,000 operatives out of employment in the counties of Renfrew, Ayr, Dumbarton, Stirling, and Forfar. This is an appalling fact, and must carry along with it an irresistible appeal to the public of Edinburgh and other places, who, it is to be feared, are not sufficiently aware of the extent of misery that at present exists in this country.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

FUNERAL OF BARON VON WEBER, on Friday the 16th Instant.

IN consequence of the number of gentlemen who will attend the above ceremony as mourners, and of the limited space in the Chapel for the accommodation of the public, tickets for admission can only be procured by Subscribers of One Guinea and upwards, towards the Erection of a Monument to the memory of the deceased. Subscription-books are now open at the following Music-warehouses:—Mr. Chappell, 135, New Bond-street; Messrs. Clementi and Co., 26, Cheapside; Messrs. Goulding and D'Almaine, 20, Soho-square; Mr. Power, 34, Strand; Mr. Preston, 71, Dean-street, Soho; Mr Willis, 55, St. James's-street; and of the Committee at the Argyll Rooms Regent-street.

By Order of the Committee,
THOMAS D'ALMAINE, Hon. Secretary

NEW MUSIC.—"ALADDIN." The Publishers respectfully announce that the following Music in "Aladdin," composed by Henry R. Bishop, is ready, and the Opera may be had complete early in the next week:—

"Are you angry, Mother?" ..... } Sung by Miss Stephens
"In my bower a Lady weeps," ..... }
"The days of the valley are o'er," .....
"The sun is o'er the mountain," ..... } Sung by Miss Johnston.
"A hundred, the noblest wait on her throne," ..... }
"Sister I have loved thee well," ..... } Sung by Mr. Sinclair.
"My Araby, my noble steed," ..... }
"Tremble ye Genii." Recit. and Air..... Sung by Mr. Horn.
"The ring! the little golden ring!" melody..... Sung by Miss Povey.
"Ere the stars of night arise," duet, sung by Miss Stephens and Miss Johnston.
The Overture. The Trio "How beautiful are the fields," and the Quartettes.
"Here! Here!" and "Master at thy spell we appear."

GOULDING & D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.
Cabinet and Square Pianofortes of every description for Sale or Hire.
☞ The Music in the "Knight of the Cross" is also published.

NEW SONGS.

	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.		
White and Red Roses	Madame Vestris	Barnett.	2	0
Bonnie wee wife (new Edition)	Do.	Mrs. Miles.	2	0
A man's a man for a' that	Mr. Braham	A. Lee.	2	0
Woman	Do.	Do.	2	0
Tell me my heart	Do.	Do.	2	0
Blue bonnets over the border	Do.	Do.	2	0
Horn of chase (new Edition)	Do.	Do.	2	6
Birds are singing sweet my love	Do.	Do.	2	0
Farewell Song	Miss Foote	M. Kelly	2	0
My heart is young	Do.	Do.	1	6
Blink over the burn my sweet	Miss Stephens	J. Smith	2	0
Oh I love this moonlight ray	Do.	G. F. Stansbury	2	0
Such tears are bliss	Do.	I. C. Clifton	2	0
There is a love	Mr. Sapio	F. J. Klose	2	0
Will you with me my love, Mary	Do.	J. A. Wade	2	0

Published by J. WILLIS & CO. Royal Musical Repository, 55, St. James's-street, London; and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin, where may be had, every variety of Grand, Cabinet, Cottage, Square, and Circular Pianofortes, Harps, &c. by the most eminent Makers, at the lowest manufacturers' prices.
Pianofortes, Harps, &c., let out on hire

ARGYLL ROOMS.—MR. DIZI respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his Morning Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, will take place at the above rooms on Tuesday Next, June 13.

PART I.

Symphony.....(La Reine de France.) ..... Haydn
Aria, Signor Begrez.
Concerto, Harp, (MS.) Mr. Dizi..... Dizi.
Duetto, Mademoiselle Bonini and Miss Bacon.....Meyerbeer
Fantasia, Corno, Signor Puzzi..... Puzzi.

PART II.

Concerto, Pianoforte, Mr. W. P. Beale, (Pupil of Mr. J. Cramer) ... Cramer.
Romanza, Miss Bacon..... Teobaldo e Isolina) ..... Morlachi.
Duetto, Mademoiselle Bonini and Signor Curioni, "Ah se puoi."... Rossini.
Variations, Harp, with Flute Accompaniment, Messrs. Dizi and Nicholson, Dizi.
Aria, Mademoiselle Bonini.
Overture.....(Prometheus)..... Beethoven.

Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Mr. J. B. Cramer.

The Band will be numerous and select. The Concert will commence at Half-past One o'Clock. Tickets 10s. 6d. each, to be had at the principal Music Warehouses. Parties of Six or Eight may be accommodated with Boxes by an early application to Mr. Dizi, No. 11, Park-road, Regent's Park; or to Cramer and Co. 201, Regent-street.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—Two New Views are now Exhibiting, viz. the Interior of ROSSLYN CHAPEL, painted by Monsieur Daguerre; and a View of the City of ROUEN, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Monsieur Bouton, with various effects of Light and Shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectator—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'Clock.

N.B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the appearance of sunshine is produced with equal effect, on the most cloudy day.
☞ The dimensions of each Picture is 70 feet by 50.

ALGIERS.—MARSHALL'S NEW PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA, just Opened in the Great Room, Spring-gardens, Representing the City of Algiers, with its immense Fortifications and Batteries, as it appeared before the Battle—the British Fleet entering the Bay, to take their station—the Battle at the hottest period—the Algerine Fleet, Dock-yards, Store-houses, &c. in flames, which decided the fate of the Action, and compelled the Dey to submit to all the demands of the British—the City and Batteries of Algiers in Ruins, as they appeared the day after the Battle, with the British Boats bringing off the Christian Slaves to liberty, happiness, and home.—The Ships of War being on the largest scale, and accompanied with appropriate Description and Music, gives a sensation of reality, not easily described.—Day Exhibitions from Twelve to Five; Evening ditto, by Gas, at Seven and Half past Eight o'Clock.

SUPERIOR WINES.—About 300 dozen of excellent old Port, vintage 1820, which, being had direct from the Docks, is warranted genuine as imported; to be disposed of under peculiar circumstances, which enable the present Proprietors to offer it at the unusually low price of 24s. per dozen. Bottles charged only 3s. per dozen; and if hampers are required for country correspondents, 6d. per dozen will be added.—N.B. A few dozen of white wines, and a case of sparkling champaign, proportionably cheap.—Direct, post paid, to Mr. Blair, No. 19, Vere-street, Cavendish-square, where sample bottles may be had; or a dozen, as a sample, will be forwarded to any address required.

GENUINE LIQUEURS, WINES, and SPIRITS, of Superior quality and flavor, at AUGS. JOHNSON'S Warehouse, 186, Regent-street.

WINES, PER BOTTLE.		WINES, PER BOTTLE.	
Maraschino	15s	Cherry Ratafia	9s
Curacoa	15s	Noyau	10s
Eau d'Or	15s	Essence of Punch	6s
Cremede Noyau	15s	SPIRITS, PER HOZEN.	
Creme de The	15s	Old Cognac Brandy	72s
Huile de Venus	16s	Old Pale ditto	84s
Huile de Vanille	16s	Jamaica Rum	36s
WINES, PER DOZEN.			
Old Port, vintage 1820	36s	Fine Claret	48s to 54s
Pale and Brown Sherry	36s	Lafitte and Margaux	84s
Superior ditto	42s to 48s	Red Hermitage	48s
Madeira	36s to 48s	Vin de Beaune	54s
Moselle, sup.	48s	Sparkling Champagne	72s
Old Hock, sup.	84s	Ditto, in pints	42s

Muscat de Lunel, Vin de Paille, Constantia, &c.—Sample bottles may be had

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Barcellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St, Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	96s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 21s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	54s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Feru-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.
☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.
Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

BUY ON OR BEFORE NEXT SATURDAY,

As the Price will certainly rise, at least Twenty-four Shillings a Ticket, Next Monday Morning, 19th Instant,

J. & J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors for this Last of all Lotteries, assure the Public that from the great and general demand throughout the Kingdom for a farewell venture, before Lotteries close for ever, it is likely Tickets and Shares will be very scarce, and must be considerably higher in Price as the Drawing approaches. The Scheme contains, for the First and Only time in the annals of Lotteries,

SIX PRIZES of £30,000, &c. &c. forming the unequalled sum of £389,000 and every Number a Prize.

All in One Day, 18th JULY, when Lotteries finish for Ever.

Tickets and Shares are selling by J. & J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors, at their fortunate Offices, No. 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket, London, where they sold

12,478	a Prize of	£30,000!
3,613	a Prize of	21,055!
And in the very last Lottery, drawn 3d of last Month,		
1,783	a Prize of	£21,000!
3,925	a Prize of	21,000!

Besides other Capitals in late Lotteries.

YORK HOUSE.—This building, as far as the exterior is concerned, being now almost entirely completed, the wooden erections in the Green-park, under which the workmen had carried on their works of preparation, are being removed, and are already nearly cleared away. There is, however, another very laborious and likely to be a very tedious undertaking, just commenced in the Green-park, with a view of supplying York-house with water. A number of workmen are engaged at present in opening the ground to a very considerable depth, for the purpose of laying down a line of iron pipes, extending from York-house almost diagonally across the Green-park to the angle at the top of Constitution-hill, and thence to be continued through Hyde-park to the reservoir of water near Grosvenor-gate, whence the supply of water both for Buckingham new palace and York-house is to be derived.

R. C. Storey, who committed forgery about two years since, in Demerara, on Messrs. Daniel and Co. of Bristol, in the name of Mr. John Austin, of Plantation Land of Plenty, underwent the punishment of flogging on the 19th of March, and was soon afterwards to be banished from the colony. He received 86 lashes with his hands tied and a rope suspended round his neck from the gallows.

It appears that it was with great difficulty the preparations for the execution of Balfour, at Dundee, were completed. Some repairs of the gibbet were necessary, but all the contractor's workmen, from superstitious feelings, refused to work at it; even his apprentices ran away, willing to pay the penalty in their indentures, rather than assist at a work so hateful to them.

Indressing and arranging the hair, great assistance is obtained, and beautiful effects produced on natural or artificial hair, rendering it admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautiful curls, which it preserves in damp atmosphere or violent exercise, at the same time adding a most incomparable, transcendant, and beautiful lustre, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting, as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which has, by its unexampled excellence in promoting in every respect the elegance and durability of that grand ornament, gained the admiration and astonishment of the whole world. As impostors offer for sale a pernicious composition instead of the genuine, it is necessary to ask for Rowland's, and observe the prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle, and each bottle is signed "A. Rowland and Son."

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 9.

Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, Capt. H. Hammer, to be major and lieut.-col. v Drake; lieut. R. J. Harrison to be capt. v Hammer; cor. L. Kenyon to be lt. v Harrison; ens. Lord C. Wellesley to be cor. v Wellesley—7th reg. of Dragoon Guards, J. E. Thewles to be cor. v Buller—2d reg. of Dragoon Guards, capt. J. Wemyss to be maj. v Mills; lieut. W. H. Oram to be capt. v Wemyss; cornet J. Carnegie, to be lieut. v Oram; F. C. Forde, to be cor. v Carnegie—3d regt. of Light Dragoons, lieut. A. Baker to be capt. v Bragge—6th regt. of Dragoons, cor. F. Wollaston to be lieut. v Heigham; hon. C. W. Jerningham to be cor. v Wollaston—8th regt. of Light Dragoons, capt. John Earl of Wiltshire to be maj. v Crauford; lieut. J. Thomas, lord Brudenell to be capt. v lord Wiltshire; cornet G. Shedden to be lieut. v lord Brudenell; F. Thomas, to be cor. v Shedden—10th regt. of Light Dragoons, capt. lord J. Fitz Roy v R. Burdett; F. S. Wedderburn to be cor. v lord Frankfort—16th ditto, cor. W. Vau v Brown; H. F. Bonham v Penleaze—17th ditto, W. C. Douglas v Greville; staff ass.-sur. H. G. Parken, to be ass.-sur. v Holmes—1st or gren. regt. of Foot Guards, lieut.-col. C. P. Ellis, v W. C. Eustace; Cold-stream regt. of Foot Guards, lieut. J. D. Rawdon to be lieut. and capt. v Culyer, to be cornets—G. Drummond v Rawdon, lord F. Paulett page of honour to the King, without purchase—3d regt. of Foot Guards, cor. J. G. Taubman v Berners—1st regt. of Foot, capt. C. C. S. Hopkins v Glover; lieut. W. Carter to be capt. v Hopkins; ens. H. W. Neville to be lieut. v Cross; W. B. Johnston, to be ens. v. Wood; ass.-surg. W. Dillon, to be ass.-surg.—2d ditto, hospital-assist. T. Atkinson, to be assit.-surgeon v Campbell—4th ditto, capt. J. England, to be capt. v W. H. Scott; lieut. J. Gordon to be lieut. v Barrow—5th ditto, capt. C. Musgrave to be capt. v H. E. O'Dell; ens. H. D'Anvers to be ens. v Simpson—6th regt. of foot, lieut. W. H. Hill to be lieut. v M'Queen—10th ditto, lieut. W. Hemmings to be lieut. v R. Uniacke; serj-major E. Shanley to be adj. v Shinkwin—12th dittn, ens. H. G. Forssteen to be lieut. v Adams; F. W. P. Parker to be ens. v Wilson—13th ditto, assist-surg. J. Patterson, to be surgeon v H. Hamilton—14th ditto, J. May, to be ens. v Layard—19th ditto, capt. T. Raper to be major v. Dobbin—23d ditto, capt. T. E. Bigge to be capt. v Sir W. Crosbie, bart—25th ditto, C. J. R. Collinsson to be ens. v Ilderton—26th ditto, capt. G. Hogarth to be capt. v Humphrey—29th ditto, lieut.-col. J. Simpson to be lieut.-col. v Sir J. Buchan; U. Boyd to be ens. v Hopwood—32d ditto, major F. Gascoyne to be major v Hicks—33d ditto, captain Joseph Budden to be captain vice George Barrs—39th Regt. of Foot, lieut. J. D. Forbes to be capt. v Reyolds; ensign J. F. Butler to be lieut. v Forbes—43d ditto, capt. hon. A. C. J. Browne, to be capt. v J. Cooke—44th ditto, lieut. S. M'Queen, to be lieut. v E. H. Clarke—49th ditto, capt. J. W. Dunn, to capt. v. H. Maxwell; lieut. C. C. Coote, to be lieut. v D. M. Sanders—52d ditto, capt. R. D. King, to be capt, v S. St. George—53d ditto, capt. C. R. Murray, to be capt. v C. King—56th ditto, ensign A. D. Cuddy, to be lieut. v Keating; W. Wybrow, gent. to be ensign v Cuddy—58th ditto, to be ensigns by purchase, I. Blackburne, gent. v. Bell; H. Howard, gent. v Howard—60th ditto, maj. A. F. Ellis, to be maj. v Manners—61st ditto, W. H. Dick, gent. to be ensign, v Cosby—62 ditto, lieut. R. Power to be capt. v Read; ensign F. Kerr to be lieut. v Power; E. E. Stopford, gent. to be ensign v Kerr—63d ditto, lieut. W. W. Barrow to be lieut. v Gordon—64th ditto, to be majors, brev. lieut.-col. Lord C. Fitzroy, v Macdonald—capt. R. Johnson v lord C. Fitzroy—To be capt. by purchase, lieut. W. Ravenscroft, v Johnson—To be lieut. by purchase, ensign R. B. Du Pre v Ravenscroft—To be ensign by purchase, M. J. Western, gent. v. Du Pre—66th ditto—J. Mellis, gent. to be ensign v Nelley—67th ditto, brev. col. N. Burslem to be lieut. col. v R. Gubbins—68th ditto, ensign A. M'Nabb to be lieut. v G. Carson—71st ditto, H. E. Austen, gent. to be ensign v Saumarez—73d ditto, lieut. A. Tennant to be capt. v Drewe; lieut. T. Nolan to be lieut. v W. Bouchier—74th ditto, ensign E. C. Ansell to be ensign v M'Nabb—75th ditto, ensign lord C. Wellesley to be ensign v Ansell—77th ditto, capt. E. Jones to be major v Bradshaw; lieut. W. Castle to be capt. v Jones; ensign W. J. Clerke to be lieut. v Castle; B. C. Bordes, gent. to be ensign v Clerke—82d ditto, ensign J. Nagel to be lieut. v. Ashe; H. Hyde, gent. to be ensign v Nagel—84th ditto, brev. col. W. B. Neynoe to be lieut. col. v J. Maitland; lieut. H. W. S. Stewart to be capt. v lord Dungarvon; ensign A. Broom to be lieut. v. Stewart—85th ditto, ensign W. Cooke to be lieut. v Martin—To be ensigns, ensign M. C. Seton v Wynyard; R. O. Ward, gent. v Cooke—88th ditto, major H. Hailes, to be major v M'Gregor—91st ditto, capt. R. Drewe to be major v Hay—92d ditto, lieut. J. Gordon to be lieut. v M'Nabb—93d ditto, assist. surg. E. Bush to be surg. v. P. M'Lachlan—94th ditto, to be lieut. cols. major A. C. Cruford, v. White; lieut. col. G. W. Paty, v. A. C. Crauford; 95th ditto, ensign T. Simpson to be adj. and ensign v C. Main—96th ditto, capt. Alexander Cairncross to be maj. v Mansel; lt. C. B Cumberland to be capt. v Cairncross—Ceylon Regt. lieut. A. Montresor to be capt. v Auber; lieut. R. G. Davidson to be lieut. v Nowlan; J. Woodford to be second lieut. v Nowlan; hosp-assist. W. Lucas to be assist-surgeon v Wilkins—Cape Corps (Infantry) lieut. W. Ashe to be capt. v Bushe—Royal African Colonial Corps, major-gen. Sir N. Campbell to be colonel v major-gen. Turner. Ensigns, H. W. Wyse v Graham, F. P. Nott v Foss, G. Landles v Turner; to be lieutenants. M. G. Dennis v Wyse, A. M'Donnell v Nott, P. Stapleton v Landles, W. F. Vernon v Robison; to be ensigns.

BREVET.—Brevet major J. Jackson to be lieut.-colonel. L. C. A. Meyer to be captain.

STAFF.—Major T. Huxley to be inspecting field officer of militia in Nova Scotia, v Wodehouse.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist-surgeon E. Burton, to be surgeon to the Forces, v Dakers.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lord C. Fitzroy; Major G. P. Bradshaw, v Col. J. D. Morgan; Major J. Mills; Major J. O. Glover, v Lieut.-Col. J. D'Arcy; Major W. Hay; Major R. C. Mansel; Major T. Dobbin; Capt. A. Cuyler, to be lieut.-cols. of Infantry, by purchase.—Capt. A. Goldsmid; Capt. W. Bragge; Capt. E. M'Arthur; Capt. T. Reed; Capt. G. W. Prosser, to be majors of infantry, by purchase.—Lieut. J. Berners; Lieut. E. F. Elliott; Lieut. H. Moore, v. Gossip; Lieut. V. H. Mairis; Lieut. W. Forbes; Lieut. C. L. Wingfield; Lieut. R. Westenra; Lieut. J. P. Kennedy; Lieut. G. T. Heigham; Lieut. R. F. Martin; Lieut. E. Armstrong; Lieut. H. Dallas; Lieut. H. W. Adams, to be captains of infantry, by purchase.—Ensign B. F. D. Wilson; Ensign T. L. M. Saumarez; Ensign J. P. Nelley; Ensign E. Hrpwood; Ensign E. H. Chawner, to be lieutenants of infantry, by purchase.—H. M. Madden, gent. v Hooper, to be ensign, by purchase.

INSOLVENM.

JANE R. BUTLER, of Brutton-street, Middlesex, turner and stationer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

C. BRAMWELL, of Baker-street, Portman-square, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. WOODD, Manchester, dealer.——J. CLARK, late of Montreal and Quebec, North America.

BANKRUPTS.——J. DYSART, Liverpool, merchant.——S. BULMER, Oxford-street, woollen draper.——W. SCOTT and J. SCOTT, Wakefield, cloth manufacturers.——J. PANTON, Borden, Kent, Farmer.——W. P. COLEY and H. H. BROWNE, Old Broad-street, wine merchants.——J. LAWSON, Princes-square, Ratcliffe, chair-maker.——J. A. ENGER, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, merchant.——J. ASHTON, Heady-hill, Lancaster, cotton-spinner.——W. H. DORE Bath, scrivener.——J. C. FUCHS, Finsbury-square, merchant.——W. MOORE, Cirencester, Gloucester, mercer and draper.——A. HARRIS, Ironmonger-lane and Cateaton-street, commission agent.——R. C. MULLETT, Minerva-terrace, Surrey, auctioneer.——G. SHUTE, Watford, Herts, Surgeon.——W. HUDSON, Paddockfoot, Huddersfield, innkeeper.——J. JONES, Cheltenham, boot and shoe-maker.——S. HENRY, Chester, draper.——J. G. CALBREATH, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, grocer.——E. DUTY, Louth, Lincoln, builder.——B. BUCKLEY, Wistones, Worcester, builder.——W. JACKSON, Black Swan-Inn, Worcester, victualler.——J. STRATTON, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier.——C. HOULDING, Liverpool, boot and shoe vender.——G. E. PHILLIPS, Tooley-street, Southwark, upholsterer.——J. JONES, Dudley, Worcester, draper.——T. SMITH, Whiston-Eaves, Stafford, and J. LOCKER, Hanley, Stafford, bankers.——W. TRAVIS, Aldenshaw, Lancaster, hat manufacturer.——J. POWELL, Worcester, grocer.——H. GIBSON and A. GREAVES, Plantation-mills, Lancaster, calico-printers.——T. M. TUNNICLIFFE, Hanley, Stafford, druggist.——J. WARREN, Abchurch-lane, dentist.——W. B. SMITH, Sedgeley, Stafford, iron-master.——W. J. MILLS, Union-street, Southwark, victualler.——W. F. ROBINSON, Jermyn-street, hotel keeper.——W. WALKER, Nottingham, hosier.——W. KEAY, Phœnix-row, Southwark, coachmaker.——J. SANSBURY, Palatine-place, Stoke Newington, builder.——T. SEDGEWICK, Fenchurch-street, merchant.——A. BEAUVAIS, John-street, Berkeley-square, wine merchant.——J. HUGHES, E. NORTH, and E. HUGHES, Mobberley, Chester, spinners.——H. RIDLEY, St. Donnat, Glamorgan, draper.——D. SAER, Gellyhalog, Pembroke, B. THOMAS, Narberth, Pembroke, and W. MATTHIAS, Haverfordwest, bankers.——W. BRETT and J. HOLAH, Burslem, Stafford, grocers.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

A. Binns, Heaton-Norris, Lancashire, cotton-spinner——W. Whiteside, Little Pulteney-street, brewer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Strickland, Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire, common-brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Clerke, Cherry-tree-court, Aldersgate-street, watch-manufacturer——J. Panton, Borden, Kent, farmer——W. Knight, Holloway, broker——J. Lane, Strand, cheesemonger——J. Turner, Finsbury-circus, builder——E. Thomas, Cherry-garden-street, Bermondsey, master-mariner——R. Dawes, Drayton-in-Hales, Shropshire, mercer——S. Wright, Salford, dyer——G. Bickerdike, Huddersfield, innkeeper——W. Crumb, jun. Shoreham, Sussex, ironmonger——N. Walbank, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner——J. W. Bevil, Oxford, grocer——T. Hell, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer——E. Greenfield, Cuckfield, Sussex, tanner——S. Everall, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer——W. Hogg, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper——T. Chalenor, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, baker——E. Wilde, Royton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner——D. Alder, Lawrence Pountney-place, merchant——J. C. Crucifix, and J. Smith, Strand, blacking-manufacturers——T. Williams, West Smithfield, and Union-street, Borough, cutler——R. Edwards, Neath, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper.

Has great part of her cargo on board and will sail in a few days,

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES direct, the fine new coppered brig MAGNET, A 1. JOHN TODD, Commander. Burthen 250 Tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has very superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark Lane.

For Passengers only; to sail from Gravesend 17th June,

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, chartered by the Hon. East India Company, the remarkably fine first-class ship HERCULES, WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Commander. Burden 500 tons. Lying in the West India Export Dock. Has a commodious poop, and carries an experienced surgeon. For the few remaining cabins, apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

St. GEORGE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE WAR OFFICE STEAM PACKETS—"ST. GEORGE," of 300 tons burthen, and 150 horses power engines; 'Emerald Isle," of 374 tons burthen, and 150 horses power engines, with passengers only; and 'Lord Blayney," of 300 tons burthen, and 120 horses power engines, with goods and passengers, sail in rotation, between Liverpool and Dublin, and afford a daily conveyance from each Port.—Apply in Liverpool, at the St. George Steam Packet Company's Office, 19, Water-street. Dublin, at the General Steam Packet Office, 11, Eden Quay. London, at Messrs. Billings and Gillott's, 455, Strand.

Dublin.—The War Office Steam Packet, "Emerald Isle," of 374 tons burthen, and 150 horses power engines, sails every Wednesday from Bristol to Dublin.

Cork.—The Steam Packet "Severn," of 300 tons burthen, and 120 horses power engines, sails every Saturday from Bristol to Cork.—Office, 455, Strand.

NEW INVENTION—The Patent WIND GUARD, an effectual cure for Smokey Chimnies. It may be applied with ease to any Chimney, and will do away entirely the necessity of high Chimnies, and those very unsightly contrivances at present in use. To be had at Mr. Peak's manufactory, No. 128, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, where orders will be punctually attended to. A liberal allowance to the trade.

FREEMAN, PARASOL MANUFACTURER, begs leave to acquaint the Public that he has now on Sale, at his old established house, 207, Oxford-street, near Portman-street, a large and elegant assortment of Parasols, superior to any for lightness and durability.

TURKEY COFFEE of the FINEST QUALITY, at the following reduced prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.—Roasted, 3s. per lb. The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having reduced the Duty on Turkey Coffee, they may now purchase that article at the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of the finest quality, at John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee-Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

CHARLES WRIGHT'S CHAMPAGNE.

"And the small ripple spilt upon the beach
Scarcely o'erpass'd the cream of your champagne:
When o'er the brim the sparkling humpers reach,
That spring-dew of the spirit! THE HEART'S RAIN!"
LORD BYRON.

63s. per dozen. Opera Colonade, Hay Market.

SIMPSON'S ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, unrivalled in good effects for Spasms or Gout in the Stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and as a Restorative in cases of extreme Nervous Debility or the weakness of advanced Life. It is sold in bottles at 11s. each, by J. V. Simpson, 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Hose, 309, High Holborn; Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street; Hawkius, 11, Old Bond-street, and by all the principal Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom.

SILK HATS, Double Edged, at 17s.—This economical and useful hat is a widely different and superior manufactured article compared with those generally made, the body being composed of finer materials, and stiffened with a chemical composition, rendering them soft and pliable to the bead; they also resemble in every respect the finest beaver, having a rich nap, with which the edges, are doubly covered. Travellers and commercial men can give best proof of their utility. To be had only of the Inventor, price 17s. Also, good Beaver Hats, in a variety of modern shapes, possessing the qualities held out by other contemporaries, without their imperfections, at 20s. 21s. 23s. and 26s.—Youths' Beaver and Silk Hats, Cloth, Seal, and Fur Caps in great variety, at PERRING'S, 413, Strand, two doors from the Adelphi Theatre, and at Hammersmith.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 11., forwarded to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, held in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, June 10, 1826, WM. HALE, Esq. in the Chair,

The Committee beg to inform the Public, that the funds placed at their disposal are again very much diminished, in consequence of the great number of cases which still remain on their books; they are therefore again compelled to appeal to the benevolence of those, who have in their power the means of alleviating the distresses of so many of their fellow creatures.

Amount before Advertised, £23,632 17s. 5d.

	£.	s.		£	s.
Mr. Haite, Walton on the Hill	1	0	By Sir J. Lubbock and Co.		
Sale of fancy Screens, by S. B. and friends	5	0	B. T.	5	0
The young ladies at Miss Giberne's, Wanstead	2	0	By Messrs. Kay, Price, and Co.		
Dr. Gooch, by W. Crawley, Esq.	4	2	Dr. Drake, 2d don. by Deacon and Co.	2	2
Anonymous, by do.	2	2	By Messrs. Gosling and Co.		
By the Lord Bishop of Chester.			H. H.	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Butler, Harrow	21	0	By Sir C. Scott and Co.		
Bank note, No. 8929, Jan. 21, 1826, received by the Bishop of Chester, who has mislaid the address of the donor	5	0	Robt. Milligan, Esq.	5	0
By Messrs. Willis and Co.			By Messrs. Hoare.		
E. M. Cheltenham	2	0	Wm. P. Burrell, Esq.	1	1
By Messrs. Dorrien and Co.			J. P. Burrell, Esq.	1	1
H. C.	1	1	M. M.	2	0
			Lady Hatton Finch	20	0

Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; and Wm. Hale, Esq. Wood-street, Spitalfields, Treasurer; and by all the Bankers.

The Committee continue to sit daily in the Vestry Room, Spitalfields, at Two o'Clock.

J. D. KINCAID, Sec.

THE PROPERTY of THE SUN, (Established in 1792) Has lately passed into NEW HANDS, and it is now conducted with great spirit and liberality. THE SUN selects the best leading articles from the Morning Papers, and thus presents at one view the strength and spirit of the London Press on both sides of the question—an advantage entirely peculiar to this Journal, and one of manifest utility and convenience to persons residing in the Country, who have not an opportunity of seeing all the Daily Papers. The principles of THE SUN are highly Loyal and Constitutional, supporting the liberal policy of His Majesty's Government, and advocating the true interests of the Public at large. THE SUN contains the latest Foreign and Domestic News—Promotions in the Navy, Army, and Church—Commercial, Fashionable, Sporting, Literary, Dramatic, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Intelligence, of the most interesting description. Law and Police Reports—the Corn, Meat, Vegetable and Hay Markets—Public Meetings—Electioneering Intelligence, and other Events of the Day are given at full in THE SUN, up to the hour of Publication. The Funds are reported up to the Closing Price, at Four o'clock, and the List of Bankrupts when published, is given in a Second Edition, which will render THE SUN a very desirable Paper in the Country. THE SUN possesses the earliest and most authentic sources of information upon all subjects, and is peculiarly calculated for the display of Advertisements. It is one-third larger than the other Evening Papers, being printed in twenty columns, with beautiful new type, and worked by a machine which throws off upwards of two thousand impressions an hour. THE SUN yields to no paper in London for priority of intelligence,—variety and selection of matter—or manliness of principle. Orders are received for THE SUN by all Newsmen, Clerks of the Road, and Postmasters in the United Kingdom.

SUN OFFICE, 112, STRAND, LONDON.

The "Patriot" Dublin Paper of Saturday, June 3, makes the following remark under the head of General Election:—

"We continue our articles upon Elections, and are happy to perceive, that what may be now deemed the best London Journal, THE SUN, has copied those we have hitherto written."

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

New Edition, the Fifth, revised and enlarged, price 3s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and sold by William Marsh, 145, Oxford-street, next to Fladong's Hotel; Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street; Walker, 90, High Holborn; and may be had of all Booksellers.

"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction The aggression of ambuseade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN'S BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN'S BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN'S BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

The most prominent trait of BEAUTY is a fine HEAD of HAIR, which is effectually produced by

ROWLAND'S Macassar Oil, the original and genuine, a vegetable production, which has for many years been universally admired; also acknowledged pre-eminent for nourishing the Hair, preventing it from being injured by illness, change of climate, study, travelling, accouchement, &c. removes scurf, harshness, and dryness—renders it soft and glossy; prevents its falling off or turning grey; creates a thick growth on the baldest places; producing beautiful curls, adding a most incomparable, transcendent, and beautiful lustre, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting. Ask for "ROWLAND'S" Macassar Oil, at 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANN'S KALYDOR, for the complexion, which immediately diffuses on the skin a delectable and pleasing coolness, truly refreshing; renders the skin peculiarly soft and pleasant; removes freckles, pimples, and all cutaneous eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE for changing red and grey whiskers to black or brown.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT for the tooth-ach, and preserving and beautifying the teeth and gums.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, base impostors have imitated the labels, bills, and bottles. To guard against such imposition, it is necessary on purchasing to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing their signatures in red on each bottle of the genuine articles,

"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden."

BIRTHS—On the 6th instant, Mrs. M. Tatham, Torrington-square, of a daughter.—On the 4th instant, the Lady of the Rev. Horace G. Cholmondeley, of a daughter.—On the 5th inst. the Lady of John Guillum Scott, Esq. of a son.—The 3d inst. the Lady of Sir Thomas E. Croft, Bart. of a daugbter—On the 5th instant, the Lady of the Hon. John Thornton Leslie Melville, of a son—At Dunkirk, on the 27th ult. Mrs. R. Johnson, Camden-street, London, of a daughter—At Clapham, the Lady of Henry Goode, Esq. of Ryde, Isle of Wight, barrister at law, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 5th instant, the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, third son of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. and vicar of Ealing, Middlesex, to Atholt-Keturah-Murray, second daughter of the late Lord Charles Ansley, and niece of his Grace the Duke of Atholl—On the 5th instant, Edward Foxhall, Esq. of Baker-street, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Vincent Newton, Esq.—On the 5th instant, Christopher Arthur, Esq. to Miss Sarah Bassett, Claremont-place, Kent-road.—On the 3d instant, Mr. Brookman, of Coleman-street, surgeon, to Mrs. Eliz. Kirkman, of Wood-street, Cheapside.—On the 3d inst. at Broxbourn, Herts, John Newman, Esq. of Kelvedon, Essex, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Dr. Jordan, of Hoddesdon, Herts—W. J. Coltman, Esq. of Glocester-place, to Philadelphia, second daughter of the late Rev. George Worsley.

DIED—At Caen, in France, J. F. Ambrose, of Mount Ambrose, county Dublin, Esq.—On the 3d inst., Arnold, the youngest son of Arnold Wallinger, Esq. barrister at law—On the 30th ult. Thomas Laing, Esq of Clapham-road, in the 53d year of his age.—At Exeter, Luder Hoffman, Esq. in his 83d year—At Kilburn Priory, Elizabeth, relict of William Wood, Esq. late of Hanger-hill, Middlesex—On Tuesday last, Mr. Samuel Fenn, of Malaga, in his 38th year—On Monday, James Bradley, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn.—On the 3d instant, J. T. Bland, Esq. of Huthwaite-house, near Barnsley, Yorkshire.—In October last, at Sydney, in the 23d year of his age, William, second son of Mr. Flexney, of Bedford-row.—On the 7th of January, Lieut. Thomas John Adams, of the 3rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, son of the late Thomas Adams, Esq. of Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico. This gallant young officer had been detached with his regiment to take possession of Zittoun in Pegu, but the enemy proving considerably stronger than was expected, the detachment, after a gallant attempt to carry the work by escalade, was compelled to retire with the loss of Colonel Conroy, commanding, and Lieut. Adams, who fell in the assault.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 313, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 58. SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To MORROW Evening, Der Freischutz. After which, the celebrated Cantata, called Kampf und Sieg. To conclude with Abou Hassan.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, The Mayor of Garratt, with 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip, and Paul Pry.—On Tuesday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry.—Wednesday, Mrs. Wiggins, with 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip, and Paul Pry.—Thursday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry.—Friday, The Purse, with 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip, and Paul Pry.—Saturday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. To-morrow, June 19, 1826. The last week of the present attractive performances. The first appearance of the Patagonian Hercules. Also, first time of the Grand Flight of Pluto, executed by the celebrated German artist Herr Cline, who will ascend from the Stage to the Gallery. In the Circle the Grand Amazonian Entree, by Eight Horses, and for the last week of its performance for the present. Mr. Ducrow will execute his wonderful act of riding three horses at one time, as a Chinese Enchanter. The entertainments to commence with the grand oriental spectacle of War in India, or the Burmese. And conclude with Paul Pry on Horseback; or, a Peep at the Election. The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 4.

By express Desire, and positively the last in London this Season.

THE ROYAL MASQUERADE, ARGYLL ROOMS, Tuesday, June 27th. For Domino, Character and other Tickets, and Boxes to view the Motley Group, without mixing in the Masquerade, apply to the Committee at Mr. Charles Wright's, Opera Colonade, who will supply the Wines on the occasion.

Under the Especial Patronage of His Majesty.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—In honour of the Victory gained by the illustrious Wellington and the Heroes under his command at Waterloo. The Proprietors respectfully acquaint the Public, that the Anniversary of the BATTLE of WATERLOO will be celebrated To-morrow Evening, Monday, 19th of June, by a Magnificent Military Fete. The Gardens will be superbly Decorated and Illuminated by upwards of 12,500 additional Lamps forming Military and other Devices.

The Entertainments will consist of A CONCERT, in two Acts, which will commence at half-past Eight, in the superb New Concert Room, and which will embrace a variety of appropriate Military Music and Songs; particularly an entirely New Cantata, (written and composed expressly for the occasion,) and Winter's Grand Battle Sinfonia, composed to commemorate the glorious Victory of Waterloo. Principal Vocal Performers, Mr. Braham, Mr. Sinclair, and Signor de Begnis; Miss Stephens, Madame Cornega, and Miss Cooke. Composer and Conductor, Mr. Bishop. Leader, Signor Spagnoletti. Between the Acts of the Concert will be presented, for the first time, an entirely new Military Divertisement, (composed by Monsieur J. A. Theleur, (late Ballet Master of the Theatre Royal, Amsterdam,) called

THE SOLDIER'S FESTIVAL.

Principal Performers, Mademoiselle Pauline Rossignol, from the Theatre Royal, Amsterdam; and Monsieur B. Vestris, from the Theatre Royal San Carlos, at Naples, and La Scala at Milan, who will introduce the celebrated Pas Polonaise, Le Mazourka. Leader of the Band for the Ballet, Mr. Rooke. During the Evening, Signor Cucchiani, from Rome, (who has had the honour of performing several times, and with the greatest success, before the Royal Family of England), will exhibit, for this night only, some of his most extraordinary Magical Illusions and Mechanical Experiments. The Amusements will conclude, as usual, with a brilliant Display of Fire Works, by Chevalier Southby, who is, on this occasion, paid a large sum extra to produce an exhibition far superior to any ever yet seen in this Country; during the latter part of which, (for this night only) Mr. Littleton will fly from the top of the Fire-work Tower, (being a height of above 100 feet,) to the extremity of the Walk approaching the covered way enveloped in Showers of Fire.

Doors open at Seven o'clock.—Concert commences at Half-past Eight.—Admission 4s.—Particulars respecting Admission Cards for the evening, Private Boxes for the Season, or Nightly, may be had on application to Mr. Audrews, bookseller, Bond-street.

MR. BRAHAM'S LAST NIGHT OF PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON.

FOR the BENEFIT of Messrs. EVANS, BAKER, and MEARS, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, on Tuesday Next, June 20, O'Keeffe's favourite Opera, the CASTLE of ANDALUSIA, Don Alphonso, Mr. Braham, in which character he will introduce the song, March to the Battle Field. In the course of the Opera, the following Songs, Duets, &c. Flow thou regal purple stream, Mr. J. Isaacs; The anchor's weighed, Mr. Braham; A master I have, Mr. Fawcett; Chloe flies me like a fawn, and the Bewildered Maid, Mr. Braham; I have a lover of my own, Miss Goward; song, Miss Love; Duet, All's well, Mr. Braham and Mr. Pearman; The Wolf, Mr. J. Isaacs, The winter it is past, Mr. Braham. After the Opera, a CONCERT, in which Mr. Braham will sing, Blue Bonnets over the Borders, Cupid's Hobby Horse, and A Man's a man for a' that; I've been roaming, Miss Love; The Sapling Oak, Mr. Tiuney, &c. &c. After which, ROBINSON CRUSOE; or, the Bold Buccaneers.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Mears, 1, Castle-street, Bloomsbury; Mr. Evans, 228, Holborn; Mr. Baker, at Mr. Kennith's, corner of Bow-street, Covent-Garden; and at the Box-office, Hart-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE,

FOR the BENEFIT of Mr. SPRING, Box-Book Keeper.—On Tuesday Next, June 20, will be performed Shakespeare's Play of the MERCHANT of VENICE. Duke of Venice, Mr. Powell; Antonio, Mr. Pope; Bassanio, Mr. Bennett; Shylock, Mr. Wallack; Portia, Miss Lawrence; Jessica, Miss Povey.—A MUSICAL MELANGE, in which, and during the Evening, will be introduced the following Songs, Duets, &c.—Song, Nid, Nid, Noddin, and the Duet, (from Comus) with Mr. Horn, Oh thou wert born to please me, by Miss Stephens; the Romance from The Law of Java, and I've been roaming, by Miss Graddon; song, Cherry Ripe, and song, Haste, my Lorenzo, haste away, by Miss Povey; song, Should he upbraid, by Miss Cubitt; song, When woman smiles, (from the Irish Melodies) Serenade, The night invites to love, and the Duet with Miss Povey, Together let us range the fields, by Mr. Horn; Mock Italian Trio, after the manner of three eminent performers, by Mr. T. Cooke; song, by the gaily circling Glass, by Mr. Bedford; Mr. J. Russell will, in the Character of "Somno," give imitations of a late distinguished Vocalist; a present popular Italian; and an unrivalled retired comedian. And Mr. Harley will introduce The Nightingale Club, and The little Cock-Sparrow. A Favorite Ballet.—The whole to conclude with (not acted these six years) The Blind Boy; Edmund, Miss Kelly; Oberto, Mr. Dowton; Molino, Mr. Harley. Tickets, Places, and Private Boxes, to be taken of Mr. Spring, at the Rotunda Box Office, from Ten till Four; and No. 10, Little Russell-street.

Tickets sold at the doors will not be admitted.

ALGIERS.—MARSHALL'S NEW PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA, just Opened in the Great Room, Spring-gardens, Representing the City of Algiers, with its immense Fortifications and Batteries, as it appeared before the Battle—the British Fleet entering the Bay, to take their station—the Battle at the hottest period—the Algerine Fleet, Dock-yards, Store-houses, &c. in flames, which decided the fate of the Action, and compelled the Dey to submit to all the demands of the British—the City and Batteries of Algiers in Ruins, as they appeared the day after the Battle, with the British Boats bringing off the Christian Slaves to liberty, happiness, and home.—The Ships of War being on the largest scale, and accompanied with appropriate Description and Music, gives a sensation of reality, not easily described.—Day Exhibitions from Twelve to Five; Evening ditto, by Gas, at Seven and Half past Eight o'Clock.

SUPERIOR FOOD for CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and others.—ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley Water in ten Minutes, and PATENT GROATS, for making superior Gruel in ten minutes.—The Patentee solicits attention to the following document:—

(Copy.) Apothecaries' Hall, London, Feb. 8, 1826.

Sir,—I have analysed your Groats and Barley Powder, which you having his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole manufacturing of the same, properly denominate "Patent Barley and Patent Groats." I have no hesitation in declaring them to be genuine powders of the finest Barley and Oats I ever saw. I consider it a public advantage, and of great importance in the medical world, that, by your mode of preparation, a valuable fine mucilaginous beverage and food may be obtained in a few minutes.

I have also analysed some samples—imitations of your articles—which are warranted "free from adulteration;" these I pronounce to be compositions of different meals, consequently, neither pure Barley Water nor Oat Gruel can be made from them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To Mr. M. Robinson, Red Lion-street, Holborn. RICHARD CLARKE.

The above testimonials, from a Gentleman who has already rendered the Public much service, by exposing various deleterious mixtures and adulterations in articles of general consumption, added to the recommendation of the medical profession, make it unnecessary for the Proprietors to do more than state, that none are genuine which do not bear the words, "Robinson's Patent," the Royal Arms, and the signature of "Matts. Robinson."

Sold retail, in Papers of 1lb, and Canisters of 2lb., by most respectable Druggists and Grocers in every town throughout the Kingdom; and, wholesale, by the Patentee and Manufacturers, Matthias Robinson and Co. No. 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

NEW MUSIC—Just Published by METZLER & SON, 105, Wardour-street.

"Receive our Last Farewell," a dirge for three voices, inscribed to the Memory of the lamented Carl Maria Von Weber, the words by W. Balls, the music by L. V. Beethoven, price 2s.

NEW MUSIC.—BONNY BRAVE SCOTLAND, the favorite Air, now singing with the most enthusiastic applause by Miss Paton, arranged as a Rondo for the Pianoforte, by T. A. Rawlings, price 3s. Also, Bonny brave Scotland Quadrilles, arranged and played by J. Weippert at all the most fashionable parties, price 4s. Published by Lavenu and Co., 21, Edward-street, Manchester-square; J. Gow and Son, 162, Regent-street; and W. Card, 98, Quadrant, Regent-street.

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"Sister I have loved thee well," }
"My Arahy, my noble steed," }
"Tremble ye Genii." Recit. and Air. Sung by Mr. Horn.
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GENTLEMEN,

THE unexampled station you have been pleased to assign to me upon the Poll at the termination of the successful contest in which we have been engaged has secured to me, through your kindness, the proud object of my ambition.

The distinguished trust you have reposed in me I pledge myself to discharge with zeal for your interests, with an anxious desire to promote the Trade and Commerce of the Metropolis, and a determination to continue a faithful guardian of the corporate and municipal rights of my fellow-citizens.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful Servant,

WM. THOMPSON.

Committee Room, London Tavern, June 16, 1826.

STATE OF THE POLL AT THE CLOSE.

Thompson	6483
Lord Mayor	4514
Wood	4880
Waithman	5012
Ward	4991

ELECTION of Alderman THOMPSON.—Any Person having any Demand upon Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, for Expenses attending the Election, are requested to send in the same forthwith, for Examination and Discharge.

JOHN HALL, Chairman of the Central Committee,
Committee Room, London Tavern, June 16, 1826.

To the WORTHY and INDEPENDENT LIVERY of LONDON.

Gentlemen,

PLACED by your kind and unbiassed suffrages in the distinguished and responsible situation of one of your Representatives in Parliament, I find myself quite unable to express the deep sense I entertain of this honour, or my own gratitude, for the good opinion you have thus manifested of me.

Be assured, that as I never can forget this mark of your favour, so it will constantly act as a stimulus to the most faithful, zealous, and indefatigable discharge of my duties, whether in reference to the public affairs of the nation, or the particular interests and privileges of the City of London.

With unfeigned respect,
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your much obliged and devoted Servant,
WM. WARD

City of London Tavern, 16th June, 1826.

Final close of the Poll.

Thompson	6483
Waithman	5042
Ward	4991
Wood	4880
Lord Mayor	4514

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CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

SEVENTH AND LAST DAY.

Upon the appearance of the candidates on Friday, at nine o'clock, every avenue leading to the hustings was so completely blocked, that a passage was with difficulty made for them; the mob received Mr. Ward most uncourteously, and upon coming in front of the hustings, a yell of sounds so discordant—that we cannot any thing like it would be almost impossible—was raised at that gentleman, but he bowed several times and took up his position. The Lord Mayor was received with that respect which his presence appears always to command. Groups of persons had assembled, evidently for the purpose of obstructing the business of the election, and annoying the voters for Mr. Ward; however the polling in his favour was so rapid, that he very soon, in the forenoon, headed Alderman Waithman, and the contest rested entirely between Alderman Wood and the Lord Mayor, but it was feared much, that as no coalition had taken place, his Lordship would not be able to bring up sufficiently to head the Alderman.

Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock a scene of very great uproar took place in the Hall and its vicinity, owing to the rapid advance of Mr. Ward on the poll; however, no riot took place beyond the usual hootings and yells. The contest rested entirely between the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Wood. The contest increased with so much activity, that the front of the hustings was completely thronged with voters unpolled.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Thompson	6459
Waithman	5026
Ward	4966
Wood	4883
The Lord Mayor	4512

COLCHESTER ELECTION DINNER.

From the *Essex Herald*.

The following singular scene occurred at the dinner given to Sir Henry Smith. It speaks but little for the liberality and the dignity of the meeting. The electors of Colchester are made up of curious materials—they elect D. Whittle Harvey for their representative, and refuse even to drink the health of the first scholar, orator, and statesman in Europe.

Mr. Boutflower rose to propose the health of a gentleman, one of the greatest statesmen of the age. It was not a premeditated thought, as he had not made up his mind more than ten minutes—he alluded to Mr. Canning, who he thought was a true blue minister.—(Disapprobation.)

Mr. Smythies interfered, and declared that he had great respect for Mr. Boutflower; indeed it was very rare that two friends, so intimate as they were, should disagree. He would urge him, on this occasion, to withdraw the toast. His friend, Mr. Boutflower, should yield to no man, as regarded his veneration for church and state; but when he referred to the circumstance, that some of his (Mr. Smythies') ancestors, for their firm adherence to the Protestant cause, had been impaled alive upon the walls of that town, he could not refrain from telling the Honourable Gentleman that "his liberality had exceeded his prudence." Mr. Smythies then drew a picture of the consequences which would follow the success of the cause which Mr. Canning advocated, namely, the introduction of the like cruelties at the very threshold of his (Mr. Boutflower's) own door. The speaker was reminding Mr. Boutflower of the doctrines of the worthy pastor, whom he sat under, when he was interrupted.) Mr. Smythies resumed.—No longer should we be able to travel with our prayer-books and bible; we should not be allowed to go to the baptismal font. His impression was, that we should bring up our children in the fear and love of God. (Again interrupted.) Mr. Smythies concluded by saying, that he thought they had met under the banners of church and state. (Applause.)

Mr. Boutflower rose, and, after some time, was permitted to say that he regretted the offence he had given, which was quite unintentional. He proposed the name of Mr. Canning, without reference to the Catholic question. (Cries of 'We won't have him.') Mr. B. concluded, by an appeal to the feelings of those present, whether they did not know him to be true to the church and to the state, ('Agreed, but we do not like Canning.')

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 13.

The Members were chaired this day, and all has gone off much more quietly than had been anticipated.

The feelings of the mechanics against Mr. Huskisson are highly vindictive, but the great body of respectable men who have accompanied him this day, has prevented those consequences which might otherwise have ensued.

CHICHESTER, JUNE 14—CLOSED AT HALF-PAST FIVE.

Lord George Lennox	555
Mr. Poyntz	441
Sir G. Webster	364

Lord George and Mr. Poyntz are duly elected, and they have been chaired round the Cross, The right of non-resident Freemen voting is allowed. Every Elector has polled; it was a very severe contest. Sir Godfrey has declared himself a Candidate for the County of Sussex, and also Mr. Donovan, the unsuccessful Candidate for Lewes.

BRISTOL, JUNE 14.

To the astonishment of the whole city, and the zealous friends of Mr. Protheroe, his brother Philip, this morning, without a moment's previous intimation to the electors, or, it seems, to many of his committee, took upon himself to decline on behalf of his brother. This resolve, it seems, was induced by the statement of Mr. Bright's father, that he was determined, at any cost, to carry his son, and the knowledge of the length of his purse. At the moment of Mr. P. Protheroe's declension, his brother had a majority on the gross poll, and much angry feeling has been expressed by the public in general at so sudden an abandonment of a cause which was so highly popular, and which only required a little advance of cash to make it successful. The poll is still kept open, and many persons have stated their determination to persevere, notwithstanding the defection of the leaders. The state of the poll as follows:—

Davis	3578
Bright	1884
Protheroe	1849

Mr. Protheroe's brother addressed the electors from the hustings in the following speech; after which, the chairman of the committee addressed the Sheriffs, and consenting to discontinue the contest, retired:—

"Though it would have been the more regular course, that one of the committee formed for conducting Mr. Protheroe's election should have addressed you, I have claimed the privilege of so doing.

"The circumstances of this election, which have entirely arisen from popular feeling, render it impossible that any of the funds of my brother's family should be applicable to its expenses. The zeal and liberality of his supporters have induced them to enter upon, and they are pursuing a most arduous contest. I understand that they are taking up freedoms as fast as possible, of which 1,500 new ones can be created, and are sending for absent voters. The finances have to contend against great affluence. The fortunes of Mr. Protheroe's zealous supporters ought not to be injured by their preference, and I therefore call upon his friends, and entreat them to desist from the contest.

"As my appearance on these hustings may be considered as indentifying me with those who have supported my brother, I think it due to them to give them all the credit. My influence has not been exerted with any tradesmen, or any body of men—not one shilling has been taken, or is to be taken, from the family purse; and I appeal to all the gentlemen concerned, to say, whether I have not invariably said, that my brother's honour would be tarnished by any direct or indirect pecuniary assistance from his family. Duty and gratitude compelled me (not only in my own opinion, but in that of private friends) to come here after the election has assumed so decided a character, to thank the respective voters for my brother, and I do, gentlemen, from the bottom of my heart, thank you collectively and individually.

"The exertions of my brother's friends placed him last night, when 3300 voters had polled, 161 a-head of Mr. Bright, a circumstance which fully justified what had been done.

"Gentlemen, I again thank you for your unprecedented exertions."

RIOTS AT LEICESTER.

Extract of a private letter, dated Leicester, half-past five, Wednesday evening.

"Immediately after the close of the poll this day, the crowd of people who were assembled during the afternoon, proceeded to acts of violence and riots, and attacked the hustings, a remarkably strong-built wooden building erected in the market-place. It is imagined that the cause of the outrage, is the state of the poll, which has damped the spirits of Mr. Evans's friends.

Mr. Evans, in his address of last night, alluded to some unfairness in the arrangement of the hustings, respecting the facilities for polling, which he imagined gave an "illegal and unjust advantage to his opponents, Mr. Cave and Sir C. Hastings. He stated that if the obnoxious arrangements were removed (which change took place about one o'clock this afternoon), he should be at the head of the poll to-morrow." Instead of this, his party found him at the bottom but one.

On the candidates and their friends proceeding to their several committee-rooms, the immense crowd assembled commenced an attack on the outward barricadoes of the hustings, and on the pens set apart for Mr. Evans and Mr. Denman, in order, it is supposed, to give free access to those gentlemen's friends. The posse of constables engaged with the mob, to prevent their intentions being carried into effect, when, after a desperate engagement, the civil authorities were driven from the defence of the hustings, which were partially destroyed, as far as the pens in the purple interest. The Mayor, Recorder, and the Corporation marched out from the Exchange to quell the riot, but were soon driven back, amidst vollies of stones torn up from the pavement. Constables' staves, and emblems of office, changed hands in numbers; and we are sorry to say, that some severe contusions and wounds were inflicted. The Riot Act was said to have been read.

CARDIFF, JUNE 13.

Lord James Stuart was yesterday elected member for this town. His Lordship was, in an appropriate and able speech, proposed by C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., and his nomination was seconded by W. Nicholl, Esq., Recorder of Cardiff. The business of the day having terminated, his Lordship was carried through the principal streets of the town; and, from the fineness of the day, a most beautiful and animated scene presented itself, from the concourse of beauty and fashion assembled in the windows and on the roofs of the houses. Dinners for his Lordship's friends were provided at the principal inns, and every thing went off in the most peaceable and quiet manner. His Lordship has invited his friends to a ball, at the Castle, on Wednesday evening, which, it is expected, will be numerously attended.

STAFFORD—COUNTY NOMINATION.

A meeting was held at Stafford on Monday, according to appointment by the High Sheriff, for the purpose of nominating fit persons to represent this County in the next Parliament.

Teddesley, the seat of Mr. Littleton, was thronged with freeholders, who were anxious to pay him their personal respects; and at half-past ten o'clock he was escorted to the County Town by a cavalcade, comprising more than a hundred carriages, and a vast concourse of horsemen, extending for more than a mile along the road.

Sir J. Wrottesley, Bart. was met by his friends, in carriages and on horseback, at the Lion Inn, in this town, and was joined by a great number as he proceeded to Stafford.

The candidates above named were put in nomination the same day, in front of the County Hall. They severally addressed the electors, and Friday was fixed upon for the electors.

TAUNTON.

On Monday, the friends of freedom in this town invited R. E. Creswell, Esq. their candidate, and several members of his family, to honour them with their company at a public dinner. Joseph Welch, Esq. presided, and there were present nearly all the principals of what is called the Independent or buff party. After the usual toasts of "The King," "Duke of York and the Army," &c. &c. had been drunk, the health of the candidate was proposed, and drank with three times three.

Tuesday's proceedings closed at a late hour. Creswell and Seymour were declared to have the show of hands in their favour, and General Peachy demanded a poll.

COVENTRY, JUNE 13.

Last night Mr. Ellice addressed the freemen in various parts of the town, and was received every where with kindness, and, in some cases, with enthusiasm. This morning his friends mustered in considerable strength, and were enabled to get up to the booth. For a short time they polled about five to one, but the Corporation as soon accumulated, and being aided by the regular constables and the police, the Tory candidates again obtained a majority on the day's poll. Mr. Ellice and his friends speak with confidence of his ultimate success. The Corporation mob attempted to drive the friends of Mr Ellice from the Craven Arms, where they were assembled to hear him speak after the close of the poll, and they were completely foiled and repulsed. This is the first day the true blues have been able to resist the brute force of their opponents. At present nothing is known generally of the politics of the new candidates, but it is whispered about that they are both Whigs. Fyler does not address the freemen, from want of ability, and is regarded with contempt by all his voters. Heathcote exhibits some energy, and is the favourite. Mr. Ellice expresses his firm determination to keep the poll open so long as he can find a vote. The numbers of resident freemen are about 3,000, and the non-residents 1000.

MONMOUTH.

It was expected that the burgesses of this borough would have put a gentleman in nomination in opposition to the Marquis of Worcester, but the attempts that have been made for a period of more than seven years to oppose the Beaufort family have not been crowned with sufficient success to hazard the experiment. On Wednesday morning, the Marquis and his brother, Lord G. Somerset, commenced their canvass. Monday being the day appointed for the election, a special Court of Record was held, when Dr. Bevan presided, and the two Noble Candidates were unanimously elected.

ELECTION RIOT AT NEWARK.

Mr. Bristow has lost his election for Newark, and the old Members, Messrs. Clinton and Willoughby, have been declared duly elected. The latter were chaired on Saturday. The mob, as soon as the car was brought for this purpose, commenced an attack upon the procession, tore it in an instant to atoms, and proceeded to discharge volleys of stones and other missiles in every direction. They continued the work of destruction for a considerable time, and a great deal of mischief was done; but the yeomanry cavalry, and the militia, being called in, the rioters were at length got under, by the arrest of a great number of those who appeared to be most active in carrying on the disturbance. The gaol, it is added, was so completely filled with prisoners in consequence, that it was found necessary to send fifteen of them, under escort, to the House of Correction, at Southwell.

WALLINGTON, June 14.

Immediately after the ceremony of chairing had been gone through, yesterday, Col. Hughes having had the "alms" of the *free* electors of this Borough, which he received in the true style of Coriolanus, took his leave of his constituents, or rather took French leave, accompanied hy Mr. Maddox, the proxy of Colonel Roberts; while Dr. Dodson, the defeated candidate, was entertained with a splendid dinner, given to him at the Lamb Inn, by upwards of 100 of the most respectable inhabitants of the town. Dr. Dodson, at 9 o'clock, departed (for his brother's seat we believe), and was, on entering his carriage, greeted with the hearty and unbought cheers of all the respectable inhabitants.

A ball was given at the Town Hall in the evening, by the friends of Dr. Dodson, who consider that, by the late struggle, they have laid the foundation of the independence of the Borough.

LEOMINSTER, June 15.

At the close of the poll as anticipated, the two popular candidates Lord Hotham, and Mr. Bish were returned. The numbers stood thus:—

Lord Hotham	556
T. Bish, Esq.	455
R. Stephenson, Esq.	253
F. Cuthbert, Esq.	57

BOROUGH OF HERTFORD, June 15.

The contest for this Borough terminated on Thursday, in the election of Mr. Byron and Mr. Duncombe. Not one freeman of the place, resident or non-resident, remained unpolled at one o'clock, and Mr. Bulwer consequently resigned. At the close of the poll the numbers were—

Mr. Byron	393
Mr. Duncombe	393
Mr. Bulwer	301

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On Wednesday afternoon, the nomination for this county took place at Bridgewater. The meeting was amazingly crowded, and lasted five hours, during which time there was an immense deal of speaking, and much of it not of the genteelest character.

Colonel Horn proposed, and Mr. Phillips seconded, the nomination of Mr. Dickenson, who expressed himself favourable to a revision of the corn laws, and, though an owner of West India property, friendly to the extinction of slavery, if done safely and with even-handed justice.

Sir John Hawkins proposed, and Mr. Hanning seconded, Sir T. Lethbridge's nomination.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge, in acknowledging the honour proposed to be again conferred on him, noticed that he had been accused of not canvassing the county. He would tell the individual who had said so, why he had not canvassed the county: not because he was wanting in respect for the county, but because he had none for that person. He should have thought it an insult to the county to canvass it with such an opponent in the field.

The Rev. E. Creswell, brother of the candidate for Taunton, nominated Mr. Hunt, and in the course of his address said that he was an excellent clergyman, and "no disgrace to his cloth," as Sir T. Lethbridge's son called him; that he would preach or write sermons against any bishop or parson; and that, be his cloth what it might be, he could defend himself without his brother's assistance.

Mr. Hunt spoke at great length, saying, he should certainly go to Ilchester again—he meant, to poll. The well-dressed rabble on the hustings talked of his blacking; he would say a word or two about it, only the jockies would tell him that he was puffing it. He declared if he got into the House, as he was sure he should, he should spoil the parsons, the magistrates, and the fellows called lawyers. There would be an end of them.

After a good deal more speaking, and replies, in which the magistrates defended themselves against the charge of not having accounted for all the county rate collections, showing that Mr. Hunt took different quarters in two years, and thus imposed on the county.

The Sheriff put the nomination to the show of hands, and declared the selections to have fallen on Mr. Dickenson and Sir T. Lethbridge. Mr. Hunt called for a division; the Sheriff said he had no doubt. Mr. Hunt then demanded a poll, at least said he should do so in the course of the evening. The meeting was then dissolved; but Mr. Hunt remained haranguing after the Sheriff had gone.

Westmorland.—The election for this county is fixed for Thursday, the 22d inst.

Appleby, Monday night.—The election for this borough took place to-day. The nomination is divided between the Lords Lonsdale and Thanet. The members returned to serve are, we understand, Viscount Maitland, son of the Earl of Lauderdale, and Mr. Tufton, brother to Lord Thanet.

PRESTON.

Monday Morning,

The result of this election must be a matter of manœuvring. Cobbett commenced the trickery on Saturday, by causing Sir T. Seevor to be nominated a candidate. His objects were these:—First, to keep the second votes of the men from the other candidates, and, secondly, to be able to bring to the poll two tallies successively, his own, and that which should come up in the name of Sir Thomas; but in this he was met by the other candidates, who also nominated a friend each, and so were enabled to bring up two lots of voters in succession as well as Cobbett. In the course of the first day, several of the voters, after drinking and feasting with one candidate, and coming to poll in their entertainer's tally, suddeoly turned round and gave their votes to another. Messrs. Stanley, Wood, and Barrie, complained indignantly of the treachery, and agreed to discountenance it, even though practised in their own favour. Cobbett also acceded to the agreement. Yet, when the very next tally that came up to vote for Wood, one of the voters gave a plumper for Cobbett; Cobbett, forgetting his promise, ran down to the booth, thanked the man, shook hands with him, and told him he was a very honest fellow! This shabby breach of faith has excited in the other candidates the most direct and determined opposition to him.

Captain Barrie, amid the confusion, denied that he had formed a coalition with any candidate. (Shouts of disapprobation.) While he was on his legs, he would tell them an anecdote of Mr. Cobbett. That gentleman went to an elector and asked him for his vote, the elector told him he had promised to give his vote to Mr. Wood and Mr. Stanley. Mr. Cobbett tried to persuade him to break his promise—the elector remained firm to his promise; then Mr. Cobbett saw no chance of obtaining the vote, he said to the elector, "May starvation for ever seize you."—(Shouts of disapprobation.)

Cobbett—"Oh, don't mind Capt. Barrie, my friends; don't you know that he is the noted Bob Barrie, the celebrated dog-fighter. (Laughter and renewed uproar.)

Tuesday Morning.

The hustings presented a scene of uproar, confusion, and alteration, similar to that of yesterday. It was reported that Cobbett would not appear upon the hustings again, but his friends have since contradicted the report. His chance of success is growing weaker every day. As to the charge of partiality against the Mayor, 'tis all moonshine; the opposing candidates are the persons who are really keeping Cobbett out, by splitting their votes with each other—three men of theirs (one for each candidate) being polled for one man of Cobbett's; it follows, naturally, that Cobbett must inevitably be thrown out. He is determined, notwithstanding, to keep polling to the last.

A party of the Foot Guards marched into the town yesterday.

At the opening of the poll this morning, Mr. Cobbett presented the fifth protest, complaining, that by the present rate of voting the majority of electors would remain unpolled at the end of the fifteen days. He complained also of the bringing in of the troops.

The Mayor denied that he had sent for them.

The Mayor stated that he had heard Mr. Wm. Cobbett, jun. had reported that he (the Mayor) had called Captain Barrie "Bob Barrie, the dog-fighter." He took that opportunity of stating that he never used such words of Captain Barrie.

Cobbett's son (William) came forward, and asserted that the Mayor did, in conversation with him, actually use the words "Bob Barrie, the noted dog-fighter."

The Mayor solemnly declared he never uttered that language; he never said the word "Bob." What he said of Captain Barrie was this—"Captain Barrie, so well know in the navy for his bull-dog fighters:" meaning sailors.

Marlborough Election.—For a long time the members for this borough have been returned by the Mayor and the select burgesses. On Wednesday last, when the election took place, the common burgesses claimed the right of voting, and 18 of them tendered their votes in favour of Thomas Hudson, Esq., and Col. Blackburn, in opposition to the Lords Bruce and Brudenell, for whom the Mayor and the seven select burgesses (two of whom are non-residents) voted. The two Lords were returned by the Mayor, but it will depend upon the decision of a committee of the House of Commons whether they or their opponents will be the sitting magistrate.

Knaresborough.—(From the *Leeds Intelligencer.*)—On Tuesday last the election of two members for the borough of Knaresborough took place in the Town-hall, when, after going through the usual forms, the Hon. G. Tierney and Sir James Macintosh were again duly elected. Mr. Allen, on this occasion, urged considerable objections to the mode in which it was conducted, and likewise touched upon those two great points—reform in the Commons House of Parliament, and Catholic Emancipation, —and concluded by proposing Mr. Spooner and Mr. Richards. These gentlemen apologized to Mr. Tierney, declaring they had been accidentally present on the occasion, and that neither were in the least degree acquainted with the intention of Mr. Allen to propose them. Mr. Tierney replied in a most able and satisfactory manner, after apologizing for the absence of his colleague, Sir James Macintosh, who, in consequence of ill health, was unable to travel. The usual festivities were prevalent on this occasion.

CORNISH ELECTIONS.

The election for the Borough of St. Ives took place on Friday se'nnight, the 9th. The members returned were, Sir C. Hawkins, Recorder of that ancient borough, and Mr. Halse, Alderman and Town Clerk, and an attorney-at-law. Sir C. Hawkins is the legitimate patron of St. Ives, having a larger estate there than any belonging to any other person. Mr. Halse is a gentleman who, several years ago, acted as steward for C. Hawkins, but a disagreement taking place between them, he became the head of an opposition party which has generally succeeded in returning one of the members, and at the opening of the last Parliament returned both—a circumstance which excited the highest indignation in Sir Christopher, and caused him, during three or four years afterwards, to harass Mr. Halse and some of his friends with a constant succession of prosecutions, none of which were ultimately successful, and almost all of which were abandoned without being brought into court. Besides these two rivals, there was a third candidate, a Mr. Mackinnon, a stranger to this neighbourhood, a gentleman who I understand had before offered himself with slight prospect of success at Ipswich and Callington. He came down ostensibly unconnected with either of the leading parties in the borough; but soon after his arrival connected himself with Sir Christopher Hawkins. Out of a total of 300 votes, Mackinnon is said to have had upwards of 100. These three were the *bona fide* candidates. But a question having been raised in the course of the election as to the eligibility of the two foremost candidates, whose offices in the Corporation were for some reason or other alleged to disqualify them from taking their seats in Parliament for this borough. Sir Christopher is said to have requested Mr. Ellis (late a solicitor in London) to offer himself as a fourth candidate, to whom he transferred two votes, in order that if the present return should be annulled by the House of Commons, Mackinnon and Ellis might be entitled to claim the seats—a measure which was very promptly met by Mr. Halse, who in like manner requested Mr. Williams, the barrister, to offer himself, and transferred to him four votes.

IRELAND.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

From the *Freeman's Journal*, June 13.

On Monday morning, the usual forms having been observed, the sheriffs declared Henry Grattan and George Ogle Moore, Esqrs. duly elected to represent the city of Dublin in the New Imperial Parliament. Mr. Moore and Mr. Grattan severally addressed the electors. When the latter had concluded, his friends loudly called for a chairing, to which Mr. Grattan freely assented, and he was accordingly carried to his house in Stephen's-green.

The idea of a chairing being very sudden, the horses were taken from Mr. Grattan's carriage, and it was made to answer the purpose of a triumphal car; Mr. Hugh O'Connor and Mr. Humphreys sat on the dicky, Mr. James Grattan was in the body of the vehicle, and Mr. W. Murphy and Mr. Kirwan behind. The procession moved along Capel-street, Bolton-street, Dorset-street, Rutland-square, Sackville-street, Westmoreland-street, Grafton-street, and along the Green to Mr. Grattan's own house, where he addressed the assembled multitude, for a considerable time, and with much animation; they then separated.

After the resignation of Sir Robert Shaw, we are informed that a deputation from some of the leading interests in the city waited upon Sir Richard Steele, with an earnest request that he would again become a candidate for the representation of the city, but ineffectually, as he could not be induced to alter the resolution he had formed, of not again coming forward.

When Mr. Plunkett was declared elected yesterday, his friends insisted on chairing him home—and according he was placed in a chair, and carried on the shoulders of the gentlemen through the courts of the college. The crowd was so great, however, and the chair so unsteady, that feeling himself insecure, he got out and walked home.

Mr. Plunkett, yesterday, entertained at dinner, the provost, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, on his re-election to represent the University in Parliament.

Waterford.—The high sheriff of the county of Waterford has not yet announced the day for the commencement of the election; but we are enabled to state it will be on Thursday, the 22d inst. the longest day in the year. It is expected that the contest will be terminated before the end of the month.—*Evening Mail.*

SCOTLAND.

From the *Glasgow Courier.*

Lord Fife.—We are happy to understand that this nobleman will be speedily elevated to the British Peerage, which will, of course, make it unnecessary for him to continue his contest in the North against the Grant and Huntley interests.

Berwickshire.—The Hon. Capt. Anthony Maitland will be returned for Berwickshire without opposition.

From the *Courant.*

County of Edinburgh.—Sir George Clerk, the present member, will be returned without opposition.

County of Haddington.—Lord John Hay has secured his unanimous election for this county.

Selkirkshire.—Wm. Elliot Lockhart, Esq. of Borthwickbrae, will be again returned for this county.

Perthshire.—Sir George Murray will be unanimously re elected.

Caithness.—The representation of this county will be keenly contested between George Sinclair, Esq. yr. of Ulbster, and the Honourable James Sinclair, brother to the Earl of Caithness.

Roxburghshire.—Henry F. Scott, Esq. yr. of Harden, who was lately elected for Roxburghshire, has again offered himself to the freeholders of that county, and no opposition is expected to be made to his being again returned.

County of Elgin.—We understand that the Honourable Colonel Francis W. Grant, of Grant, will be again returned for the county.

County of Inverness.—It is understood that the Right Hon. Charles Grant, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, will be again returned for this county.

County of Fife.—Capt. James Wemyss, the present member, will be unanimously re-elected.

The Right Hon. W. Dundas was this morning elected Member of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh.

LAST STATE OF POLLS.

BERWICK.

Beresford	491
Gladstone	451
Blake	440

LICHFIELD.

Anson	228
Gresley	209
Vernon	197

NOCHESTER.

Dundas	670
Bernal	350
Armstrong	308

WEYMOUTH.

Buxton	82
Wallace	65
Gordon	63
Ure	61
Farrer	54

PENRYN.

Barclay	242
Manning	175
Perceval	95
Adey	4

COVENTRY.

Heathcote	1423
Fyler	1411
Ellice	1020
Moore	989

READING.

Monck	557
Palmer	471
Spence	460

SHOREHAM.

Burrell	865
Howard	545
Sugden	483

Two former returned.

LEICESTER.

Hastings	655
Cave	648
Evans	626
Denman	498

OXFORD.

Langstone	1054
Lockhart	960
Hughes	729

The two former elected.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Stratton	336
Ashurst	192
Fane	192

WORCESTER.

Robinson	1542
Davis	1236
Griffiths	1036

The two former elected.

BRISTOL.

Davis	3887
Bright	2314
Protheroe	1874

The two former elected.

MALDON.

Hon. G. Winn	1561
T. B. Lennard, Esq.	1283
Quintin Dick, Esq.	1166

WELLS.

Edwards	113
Tudway	107
Williams	105
Taylor	102

NOTTINGHAM.

Birch	1691
Rancliffe	1542
Wright	1474

WOOTTON BASSETT.

Bayley	46
Showell	46
Twiss	29
Phillips	29

IPSWICH.

Haldimand	486
Torrens	485
Dundas	478
Mackinnon	478

FOWEY.

Lucy	153
Eden	153
Baillie	122
Campbell	122

EVESHAM.

Cockerell	235
Protheroe	137
Grant	87

The two former elected.

PRESTON.

Stanley	538
Wood	326
Barrie	318
Cobbett	250

BRIDGNORTH.

T. Whitmore	699
W. Whitmore	461
Ludlow	354

The two former elected.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Russell	536
Mandeville	523
Fellowes	495

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Attorney-General	771
Palmerston	631
Bankes	507
Goulburn	437

The two former elected.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Macqueen	458
Tavistock	94
Pym	64

DENBIGH.

Ablett	84
West	83

DEVON.

Acland	77
Bastard	72
Ebrington	15

The two former elected.

CHESTER.

Belgrave	525
Egerton	514
Grosvenor	506
Townsend	492

HONITON.

Guest	299
Lott	206
Sneyd	184

CHICHESTER.

Burrell	212
Curteis	162
Webster	159

SURREY.

Denison	1970
Pallmer	1797
Sumner	1246

DOVER.

Wilbraham	1134
Thomson	674
Halcomb	589
Butterworth	193

SHREWSBURY.

Corbett	627
Slaney	387
Boycott	283

The two former returned.

NORTHAMPTON.

Robinson	949
Maberly	893
Gunning	593

TAUNTON.

Seymour	85
Peachy	82
Creswell	34

CAMBRIDGE, Friday Afternoon.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

The important contest for the representation of this University has this day been brought to a close, Mr. Bankes having, at eleven o'clock this morning, consented to the closing of the poll at one, instead of keeping it open till noon to-morrow, as had previously been arranged. Notice of this alteration was immediately posted about the town, and by half-past twelve o'clock the hall and galleries of the Senate-house were crowded to excess. Precisely at one the poll-books were closed, and the Vice-Chancellor rising from his seat, briefly announced the fact by saying, "Gentlemen, the poll is closed." The numbers, as follow, were then proclaimed by the Proctor:—

Copley	771
Palmerston	631
Bankes	507
Goulburn	437

Sir John Copley and Lord Palmerston were then declared to be duly elected, and the usual oaths being andministered, and the return to the writ filled up, the Senate was dissolved.

Mrs. Towers gave a grand ball on Friday night at her residence in Mansfield-street, Portland-place, which was attended by upwards of six hundred of the first persons of distinction. Dancing commenced about half-past eleven, with Weippert's celebrated Cherry-ripe Quadrilles, most exquisitely performed by his own band.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains the official announcement of the elevation to the Peerage of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:—Earl of Bristol, as Marquess of Bristol: Marquis of Thomond, as Baron Tadcaster: Marquiss of Clanricarde, as Baron Somerhill: Earl of Balcarries, as Baron Wigan; Viscount Northland, as Baron Ranfarly; Sir Charles Long, as Baron Farnborough; Sir John F. Leicester, as Baron De Tabley; Stuart Wortley, Esq., as Baron Wharncliffe; Charles Duncombe, Esq., as Baron Feversham; and Charles Rose Ellis, Esq., as Baron Seaford.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 16.

7th regt. of dragoon guards, Robert Richardson, gent. to be cornet, v Bolton; 13th regt. of light dragoons, William John Hooper, gent. to be cornet, v Evered; 8th regt of foot, Ensign William Senhouse to be lieutenant v Stewart; John Singleton, gent. to be ensign, v Senhouse; 13th ditto, St. George Cromie, gent. to be ensign, v. Browne; 17th ditto, Ensign Henry Wotton to be lieutenant, v Despard; 27th ditto, Thomas Wood, gent. to be ensign, v Grove; 35th ditto, Ensign Robert Alexander Maxwell to be lieutenant, v Semple; 39th ditto, Randall Foot, gent. to be ensign, v Butler; 42d ditto, Charles Stenart, gent. to be ensign, v Chawner; 45th ditto, Lieut. Walter Trevelyan to be lieutenant, v Kearney; 47th ditto, Lieutenant Peter John Douglas to be lieutenant, v Walker; John Barwis Wyatt, gent. to be ensign, v Wyatt; 54th ditto, Capt. John Arnaud to be captain, v John Gray; 63d ditto, Ensign Thomas Grove to be ensign, v Wotton; 66th ditto, Assistant-surgeon Walter Henry to be surgeon, v Egan; 69th ditto, Lieutenant Edward Hopwood to be lieutenant, v Hon. Robert King; 76th ditto, Captain Edward R. Stevenson to be major, v Vilett: Lieutenant William Nelson Hutchinson to be captain, v Stevenson; Ensign Hon. Cecil Gordon to be lieutenant, v Hutchinson; James Thompson, gent. to be ensign, v. Gordon; 81th ditto, Lieutenant John James Peck to be lieutenant, v Edward George Glasgow; 86th ditto, Lieutenant Francis Kearney to be lieutenant, v Perry; 89th ditto, Lieutenant Thomas Greening Twigg to be lieutenant, v Peck; Cape Corps (Cavalry) Peter Grehan, gent. to be cornet, v Seagrave; Royal African Colonial Corps, Lieutenant Francis Perry to be captain, v Ross.

UNATTACHED.—Major Thomas Vilett to be lieutenant-col. of infantry; Captain Hon. Charles Napier to be major of infantry; Lieutenant William Stewart to be captain of infantry.

INSOLVENTS.

R. LOWE, Homerton, merchant.——J. STIRK, Wolverhampton, ironmonger. W. J. WARD, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

H. FAIRCLOUGH, Lancaster, joiner.——J. BIRCHINALL, Macclesfield, silk-throwster.——G. K. PEARSON, and G. F. BAKER, Macclesfield, Chester, dealers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. SAVILLE, Milnsbridge, dealer.——J. LIDDLE, Huddersfield, shoemaker.——R. JONES, Romford, grocer.——F. and A. RANDALL, Middlesex, bill-brokers.—T. ANDREWS, Middlesex, dealer.—J. OLD, Bridgwater, innkeeper.——E. FODEN, Warwick, printer.——E. COOKE, Suffolk, grocer.——J. CARR, Lancaster, builder.——J. RYDER, Liverpool, dealer and chapman. A. PARKER, Cheltenham, builder.——W. CHILD, Smithfield carpenter.——G. and J. PEARS, Watling-street, merchants.——J. HORNCASTLE, Crooked-lane, money-scrivener.——J. KENT, Huddersfield, York, hop-merchant.——STEPHEN LAKEMAN the younger, Dartmouth, maltster.——CLAYTON J. T. MAWSON, Manchester, manufacturer.——J. DIGNAM, late of Newman-street, Oxford-street, money-scrivener.——J. BELL, Liverpool, merchant.——R. and S. BLAKEY, Ossett, York, cotton-spinners.——J. SMITH, Broad-street, merchant.——T. DAUNCEY, Cateaton-street, general commission agent.——R. WHITE, Upper Mary-le-bone-street, cabinet maker.——S. LAWES, of Charlton, in the parish of Andover, farmer and horse-dealer.—T. HARDING, High-street, Poplar, builder.——W. ULPH and B. JACKSON, Norwich, dyers.——R. NOBLE, Chipping Ongar, Essex, carpenter.——R. BRANDON, Lucas-street, Rotherhithe, gardener.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In THE AGE *of last Sunday we have to correct the following errors in our article on dramatic music. For "grouts," read "sweets," and for* FALLIS *read* TALLIS.

Our correspondent from Hertford *is informed, that we were aware of* Mr. DUNCOMBE'S *late arrest for* 300*l., and of* MADAME'S *visits when in durance vile. We are also aware of the arrest, during the election, for* 1400*l. and the Under-sheriff's becoming answerable for the same; and all we can say is, we would sooner be than us. Our correspondent is referred to an article in this day's paper on the subject.*

"An Elector of Rottenborough" is too long for insertion.

"Not Prone to Fighting," from Mayo, *has made its appearance. Its writer, whose wishes are therein anticipated, is referred to our* musical *corner.*

We are too much occupied this week to attend to the Opera information forwarded to us.

THE AGE.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

THE LONDON MEMBERS, &c.

We take it for granted that there is some sort of reason for every thing under the sun, if we could find it out; and under this feeling, we presume that there has been some reason or other for the election of Messrs. WOOD and WAITHMAN. City Members have been, it is true, not always the most extraordinary persons for wisdom or wit in the world, and we must be prepared to make some allowances for the education of the counter. A considerable deficit of good breeding and grammar might be taken for granted; gentlemanlike acquirement should not be too sternly demanded; and every thing that bears the rank of literature must be out of the question. But we might be allowed to stipulate for common sense, for common breeding, and for common knowledge. In point of situation and means, we should not be remarkably scrupulous; but travelling bag-men and retail measurers of muslin would certainly have been among the last that we should have dreamed of. However, the good citizens have done the deed, and they may now exult in having placed in parliament a pair of individuals that never could have thought of sitting in the company of gentlemen; in having turned into counsellors of the nation a pair of empty coxcombs, that never exhibited a grain of understanding beyond that of mob-brawlers; and in having given the management of their rights into hands to which we firmly believe the most self-sacrificing patriot among them would not confide the management of his most trivial personal concerns.

So much for the *vox populi*—so much for the sagacity, public spirit, and manly determination of the London Livery!—No! we will not do the true London Livery this injustice—their crime is of another class: indolence and fastidiousness. Not half the electors polled. The gentlemen, the intelligent, the patriotic, to an extraordinary and most culpable degree, shrunk from the struggle, and left the hustings to be filled by the vulgar, the beggared, and the ignorant. On what principle could two such men as WOOD and WAITHMAN have been suffered to stand Members for *London*? If noisy and foolish prattle wanted representatives, here they have doubtless found the true ones; if the rambling, rude, and bloated insolence of mob politics wanted representatives, we say well and wisely have they chosen; if the clamourers for blind reform wanted to be led by the blind, we say then, Long live the new Members!

In *Northumberland* the GREYS are making a grand *crusade*. They take the field, in prodigious numbers, in honour of his Holiness. We could not have thought that there were so many GREYS on the face of the earth. Poor Lord HOWICK is the true sufferer in all this—what is sport to others, is death to him—no bantam, carried about in a cage from town to town to crow at the entrance and exit, and clap his wings whenever his feeder ordered him to make battle, was ever so weary. There is a vast deal of eating, drinking, driving, and oratory going on. This is all as it should be. The populace have a right to expect some amusement once in seven years, and as Lord HOWICK will be as mute as a LORD in the House, and be just as manly, munificent and gracious, as his lordly father out of it, they will not have a speech nor a shilling for the next seven years. LAMBTON—bilious and bitter as a Reformer should be—sycophantic and haughty as becomes the son-in-law of my LORD—and empty and tiresome as suits his own gifts and accomplishments—is the travelling talker of the party. He leads the caravan, and harangues in honour of his Bear; protesting, by all his hopes of pence or popularity, that there is not such another Bear in the North of *England*, that he is the legitimate offspring of the original Bear, and promises to be every way its equal, in his dimensions and his dancing, in the course of years. The unfortunate and weary pupil then dances, and the show moves on to the next village. The troop is strong—Lady LOUISAS, ANGELINAS, CELESTINAS, and SEREPHINAS, flourish their fair arms, and display their sister-captivations from the dickey; GREYS of all heights, costumes and colours, mountebank it on the roof—a travelling *Doctor* behind, busies himself with preparing toasts and speeches, one of which is a *dose*, and at each stop, a new bumpkin, hired from the town, is mounted, trumpet in hand, to announce the entry. Ainsi va le monde.

BROUGHAM, consumptive, and consumed by the workings of his own spirit, is worrying himself to death, and vastly amusing his contemptuous opponents, by the burlesque of standing for *Westmoreland*. Defeat cannot place him in any situation in which he has not stood before, and is thus lightly borne. Thus they say in the army, that a man once flogged is sure to get flogged again: the pain is forgotten, and he is accustomed to the disgrace. BROUGHAM'S cuticle is callous long ago, even before the application of Mr. GOURLAY'S scarificator, and he will undergo his hustings-torture with sardonic magnanimity. We shall see him smile, with the mastery over pain, of an *Indian* in the act of being scalped, or an impaled *Turk*—nay, we shall hear him talk of triumph, and run away—and of independence---and take refuge in *Winchelsea*.

We are rather inclined to think, from some circumstances which have transpired within the last week, that we have given offence to Mr. THOMAS RAIKES, for which we are really extremely sorry, and are almost at a loss to discern the cause. If it has arisen through some reference made by us to any of the later occurrences of the worthy citizen's life, we cannot do better than use every means in our power to rectify the error; and with a view of so doing, as we have rather minutely detailed some recent transactions, we will mention an early one, to balance matters as well as possible, and case the old gentleman's mind. When RAIKES was first introduced into what is called GOOD SOCIETY, he gave several very elegant dinners, at one of which the celebrated Mr. BRUMMELL was present, who, on being asked what kind of dinner it was, said, "Perfect, quite perfect, I assure you; every thing in the best possible taste: but the effect of the whole was destroyed the instant THE HOST *seated himself at table!*"

Imagining that the people may be anxious to know the pretensions of some of their recently-elected Representatives, we have deemed it a duty to make every proper investigation of the merits of the respective parties; and the first we have examined are those of THOMAS DUNCOMBE, Esq., just returned for the borough of *Hertford*. Among the many electioneering squibs that the fertile brain of mankind has brought forth at this eventful crisis, has appeared the following, which, as it exactly answers the point we would arrive at, we cannot do better than publish:—

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF HERTFORD.

GENTLEMEN,—The time is now arrived when the Candidates for your Representation in Parliament should be shown in their true colours; I have, therefore, taken off the mask of one of them, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esquire, and will shew him *as he is*, not as he has represented himself to be; for example:—

EXTRACTS

From the Judgment Book of the Court of King's Bench, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
19th March, 1825.—Yorkshire—Mary Pollard, against Thomas Slingsby Duncombe and Henry John Duncombe	4200	0	3
19th March, 1825.—Yorkshire—William Skrine against Thomas Slingsby Duncombe and Henry John Duncombe	5300	0	0
28th April, 1826.—Middlesex—John Easthope against Thomas Slingsby Duncombe and De Roos	5000	0	0
20th May, 1826.—Middlesex—George Woolcott against Thomas Slingsby Duncombe	1000	0	0
31st May, 1826.——William Hall against Thomas Slingsby Duncombe	416	10	0
31st May, 1826.——Edward Cullingworth against Thomas Slingsby Duncombe	904	0	0

PARTICULARS OF WRITS,
Issued against Thomas Slingsby Duncombe.

	£.	s	d.
9th Feb. 1826.—at the suit of Charle Dixon and Thomas Morgan — oath for	200	0	0
4th April, 1826.——George Woolcot and Bryan Bowring — oath for	550	0	0
14th April, 1826.——Peter Verc, John Vere, and John Robert Ward — oath for	300	0	0
10th May, 1826.——James Platt oath for	260	9	4
18th May, 1826.——Thomas Dalton Rothwell, Esq. — oath for	200	0	0
31st May, 1826.——Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, bart. Sir George Duckett, Bart. Francis Bernard Morland, and Thomas Tyringham Bernard oath for	261	0	0
——Parr Popkin, Gent. oath for	300	0	0

I have thought it right, Gentlemen, to lay these facts before you,—Can you hesitate! Can you be weak enough to vote for such a man as THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, Esq. or regard, as friends, Persons who have recommended such a Character to your choice? A REAL FRIEND TO THE ELECTORS.

June 10, 1826.

Whether any more of these "frail memorials" remain behind, or not, we cannot pretend to determine, nor can we take upon ourselves to decide upon the particular motive that induced THOMAS DUNCOMBE, Esq. to try for a seat in Parliament—but certain it is that now he *is* there, he will be free, for the future, from all such impertinent visitors.

According to the above statement, the month of May last, and particularly the 31st of that month, must have been a very busy time with THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, Esq. M.P.

We have received the following letter, and insert it with much pleasure:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

SIR, Newselles, June 14.

I shall be much obliged to you, if you will in yonr next number of THE AGE, contradict the paragraph that appeared in it last Sunday relative to my daughter's marriage with Mr. John Mills, the statement not being correct.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
ORBY HUNTER.

We are extremely sorry to have been instrumental in the circulation of such a mis-statement—but we were probably more disposed to give credence to the assertion of our correspondent, from the fact of ourselves recollecting that, about two years ago, Mr. JOHN MILLS was requested to suspend his visits in *Grosvenor-place*, from his marked attentions in the quarter referred to, and that he is now thicker there than ever.

CROCKFORD CONSPIRACY!

QUARTETTO,

BY LORDS GLENGALL AND BINGHAM, AND MESSRS. T. RAIKES AND BALL HUGHES.

Air—Bow, wow, wow.

We are by many looked upon *the first men of* THE AGE, Sirs,
And certainly we are the first each Sunday in its page, Sirs;
But as unto its ridicule no longer we will give in,
Let's prove, at least, that we are worthy of the age we live in.
Bow, wow, wow.

Let each of us set down his wrongs, and say how he'll redress them,
And make these fellows answer us for daring to confess them:
So as in *Rome* conspiracy the fashion was, let's summon
Our courage! and what cash we have!! and be at once "a *Rum 'un.*"
Bow, wow, wow.

LORD GLENGALL.

Air—BOBBIN JOAN.

Though not worth a pound,
Mother says she'll lend me
All her Irish ground,
Merely to befriend me!
So we both have swore,
In a monstrous fury,
To bring them all before
The MIDDLESEX GRAND JURY!

Though they've said what's true
Of this noble high belle,
Yet, 'twixt me and you,
TRUTH *is thought a* LIBEL!
So the reason why
I've thus bent my mind, is
That, if you tell a lie,
It nothing of the kind is!

I subscribe my name,
For at least "a hundred"—
Though from whence it came
Every one has wondered!
As in *Venice* once,
By PIERRE a plot begun was,
They can't call him a dunce
That, as a *Peer*, in one was!

Chorus.

We are by many looked upon *the first men of* THE AGE, Sirs,
And certainly we are the first each Sunday in its page, Sirs;
But as unto its ridicule no longer we will give in,
Let's prove, at least, that we are worthy of the age we live in.
Bow, wow, wow.

LORD BINGHAM.

Air—TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND.

My name is Lord BINGHAM,
Whose merits to sing 'em
Would take up of foolscap a ream, Sirs,
And is'nt it now hard
To pass for a coward
Where lately I passed in esteem, Sirs!
They've dared to be writing,
I'm not "prone to fighti[illegible]".

(No soldier of PEACE should be breaker) ;
But wasn't I firmish,
In that bloody skirmish
With MOORE, the accoutrement-maker!
On consideration,
A crim. information
I'll move—as the best way to screen us ;
And that they may not, Sirs,
Think us in a plot, Sirs,
We'll have ONE ATTORNEY *between us!*

Chorus.

We are by many looked upon *the first men of* THE AGE, Sirs,
And certainly we are the first each Sunday in its page, Sirs ;
But as unto its ridicule no longer we will give in,
Let's prove, at least, that we are worthy of the age we live in.
Bow, wow, wow.

TOM RAIKES.

Air—I WAS THE *boy* for bewitching 'em.

As DICKY GLENGALL has just told me
That truth is a libel, so they
Think me devilish plain who behold me,
'Tis PLAIN have no right so to say!

At *Oatlands*, for fun, though they name me
"TOM-*tit*," yet it is not a rule
Why any, who wish to defame me,
Should dare to nick-name me TOM-*fool*.

And hating, for which they me rate so,
MY OWN AGE to any to tell,
You can't be surprised that I hate so
THE AGE of these fellows as well!

Chorus.

We are by many looked upon *the first men of* THE AGE, Sirs,
And certainly we are the first each Sunday in its page, Sirs ;
But as unto its ridicule no longer we will give in,
Let's prove, at least, that we are worthy of the age we live in.
Bow, wow, wow.

BALL HUGHES.

Air.—THE NONPAREIL.

J'ai EU *ma* PLIE
(Twixt you and me)
And I don't care a d——
For all their "goes,"
As she best knows,
Quel noble DAIM I am!

So if you say
I am to pay
"A hundred" now in part ;
I give, what all
In French would call,
Un canton, with my heart!

Chorus.

We are by many looked upon *the first men of* THE AGE, Sirs,
And certainly we are the first each Sunday in its page, Sirs ;
But as unto its ridicule no longer we will give in,
Let's prove, at least, that we are worthy of the age we live in.
Bow, wow, wow.

The above musical composition was forwarded to us some few days ago, before the circumstances to which it has reference was communicated to us, and now we are in possession of them, we cannot but congratulate the noble and distinguished composers on this witty display of their intentions. Abstracting ourselves, however, from a consideration of this lighter matter, we are necessarily led into an examination of the motives that have induced these celebrated individuals to embark in that line of proceeding of which the events of the last week have let us somewhat into the secret—but as the majority of our readers may not completely understand the bearing of the business, we may venture to be a little minute.

It had been contemplated for some time by several gentlemen, supporters of CROCKFORD'S and WHITE'S Menagerie in *St. James's-street*, to enter into a combination, and at the same time a subscription, to adopt some legal proceedings against this Paper, for the purpose of castigating those harmless sallies that have from time to time appeared in it; but on an exposition by us of their intentions in March last, it was abandoned *pro momento*. About three weeks since, however, the subject was renewed, principally at the instigation of the Earl of GLENGALL (backed by his liberal MAMMA), who egged on the accomplished Mr. THOMAS RAIKES, who persuaded his particular friend Mr. BALL HUGHES —and who, all three, with some difficulty induced my "LORD LUCAN'S learned heir" to enter the lists. Lord BINGHAM, being a military man of some distinction, was elected as the public champion—and as the motion for a rule *nisi* (moved on Tuesday last, but REFUSED) will by this time have apprised the public generally—a very sorry champion he has appeared. As far as the individual charge brought against us by his LORDSHIP goes, we beg most distinctly to say, that in the innocent joke made by us against this Nobleman's late settlement of an affair of honour, not the slightest imputation was intended to be conveyed against his established courage, as an officer in his MAJESTY'S service. Without presuming to arraign the professional wisdom of Lord BINGHAM'S legal advisers, we cannot but lament that his LORDSHIP did not receive such counsel as would enable him to draw the line of difference between a want of that bravery for which this gallant Lord, in his ten years' campaign, has been always distinguished, and an infringement, as the learned and upright Judge BAYLEY very properly called it, of a moral and religious duty. No one could impugn this NOBLE LORD for not being "prone to fight" a duel—neither did we ; but if we had dared to accuse him of a want of that courage he has ever displayed ON SERVICE, we should have deserved all the punishment he proposed to inflict upon us.

My Lord BINGHAM'S motion was backed, on the same day, by the preferment of an indictment by my Lord GLENGALL, before the GRAND JURY, for our accusing HIS LORDSHIP'S mother of being formerly an extensive smuggler, as well as for an impeachment of HIS LORDSHIP'S "parts of speech;" our testimony upon the one, and our opinion upon the other, shall be reserved for "the hereafter," at our defence.

With a view to catch us in every direction, Messrs. THOMAS RAIKES and BALL HUGHES, had a few days before, served us with a notice of action, each laying their damages at 10,000*l.*; and although there is no doubt that the said sum would be extremely acceptable to the parties concerned, it is necessary to say a few words before it is awarded them. One of the principal charges brought against us by TOM RAIKES, is that of imputing to him UGLINESS—for which we feel really sorry—it is a misfortune for which every man is to be pitied; and though no man can be more *pitted* than TOM RAIKES is, it is nevertheless "no fault of his'n." It is on the authority of BERKELEY CRAVEN we made such a charge, whose word we have often received, that Mr. R. was discharged from the *Ugly Hospital*, as incurable," and that from this very same calamity, he was always designated by the name of BELLZEBUB, at *Eton*. However, as we find Mr. RAIKES'S opinion is so very different on the subject, we shall certainly make further enquiry before we repeat such an offensive appellation.

Mr. HUGHES'S ground of action is principally confined to our notice of his recent coquetry with a part of his *Oatlands* establishment. BALL is a good-natured lad, and we really feel well disposed towards him: but we must, nevertheless, when the time arrives, give all the testimony with which we are prepared, relative to the late dismissal (and the CAUSE THEREOF) of both the ladies' maids from this quondam Royal residence.

With these remarks we shall dismiss our worthy assailants for the present—we really cannot congratulate them on the legal advice under which they have acted, because we certainly gave them much better advice four months ago—however, having followed that of other people, and rejected ours, we can only wish them every success in their spirited undertaking.

Having commented at large, in another part of our paper, on the result of the GENERAL ELECTION in some quarters, we are induced to say a few words on its situation and circumstances in others. The return of Mr. BISH for *Leominster*, furnishes the subject of a Parliamentary investigation, before the right of the sitting Member can be determined; arising from the professional adviser of Mr. ROWLAND STEPHENSON having pronounced Mr. BISH'S ineligibility, on the position of his being a contractor with Government. All this is very entertaining for the good people of *Leominster*, who are anxious for as many of the sweets of a contested Election as their neighbours; but is very far from the point in dispute—a contraction with Government, FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE, is certainly not eligible, but a contractor for PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS is quite as eligible as any pert citizen, or cockney banker in all *Lombard-street*; and without going into the question of the unfriendly or impudent conduct of Mr. STEPHENSON, arising from his suddenly starting into an opposition (merely on the strength of this quibble), after Mr. BISH had for many months past been expending some thousands in the town, we will content ourselves with recommending Sir ROWLAND to save himself the unnecessary expence of a Parliamentary scrutiny.

We are truly delighted to see the complete defeat PETER MOORE is sustaining at *Coventry*, which, while it will deprive him of a seat in the Senate, will also deprive him of "a good round sum," as Chairman of sundry joint stock companies, entirely procured by his dignified title of M.P.; but it is a proper retribution on the most consummate impudence and ignorance that ever one man was clothed with. We shall rejoice the more in Mr. ELLICE'S overthrow, if it induce him to oppose the present nonentities who aspire to the representation of *Middlesex*, of the probability of which, report is very strong.

There is nothing more diverting than an examination of the proceedings at *Preston*—while it furnishes you with an account of the very lowest order of electioneering squabble, it also lets you into a knowledge of the principles and minds of men, with which you before only *professed* to be acquainted. It is impossible to form a better idea of the vilest slang that ever fell from the lip of the vilest rabble, than the language used by COBBETT conveys—it must terminate in a fight yet, if the fellow has the slightest pretentions to the support of the words he puts into use; but with this we should not think of quarrelling—it would be a most becoming wind-up to this vagabond contest altogether, and the punishment would be duly awarded to those who could hit the hardest. But supposing, by way of a joke, that COBBETT were returned to Parliament—it is ten chances to one but on the very first night he sat there he would give the lie to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and pull the SPEAKER'S nose. He would blackguard Mr. CANNING for about five minutes, and get kicked out of the House the next five. Oh, ye men of *Preston*, ye are really a nice set!

Every other kind of intelligence connected with the ELECTION will be found in our inner pages.

VAUXHALL.

The Proprietors of this place of entertainment (one of whom, by the way, is the new Member for *Chippenham*) really deserve well of the public, for in previous seasons they had thrown great variety into their entertainments, and this year have established a feature of the most attractive and commanding quality. In an anxiety to restore to these Gardens a phalanx of musical ability that might compete with the reputation they once enjoyed in this respect, the Directors have entered into engagements with nearly every singer of the least importance in the country, thereby immeasurably surpassing any other effort ever made by their predecessors. The Concert Room is very handsomely decorated, and, what is of far more consequence, admirably adapted for sound; and with all these advantages, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that such success has hitherto attended the undertaking. Indeed, if there had been little other aid, the appearance of Mr. BRAHAM would have insured them prosperity. His performances here have only re-convinced us all, of which there was no need, that whether in chapel or on the stage, in hall or in bower, he is the great enchanter of his art—his powers seem as exhaustless as the beauties of the best music they ever executed, and though surrounded by every proficient of his day, they become all extinguished at the shrine of his vast superiority. The experiment, which many doubted, of bringing this our great master to his present scene of action, has surpassed the expectations even of the sanguine—he is heard to the very best advantage, from his contiguity with the auditor, and by the direction of that good taste which introduces popular ballad, in lieu of the foreign trumpery which some others sing, under the idea of "astonishing the natives," he has become the idol of the place—but there *is* no one, and there never *will be* any one, that can for a moment be compared with BRAHAM.

The diversity of amusement here is well suited to the diversity of company—we have dark corners for those who bring their own supper, and light ones for those who procure it on the spot—fountains playing in one part, and flutes and fiddles in another—fireworks going off here, champagne going off there, and that evergreen of Vauxhall, the all-accommodating Mr. SIMPSON, going off any where in the direction he imagines his presence may be of the least utility. We really, in every point of view, congratulate the public on the liberality with which this favourite place of their recreations is conducted, and next to that, we congratulate the Proprietors on the success which thus far has accompanied their exertions, and which will even increase, with the advance of the season, as long as their only real enemy, RAIN, does not shower its favours on them more plentifully than it at present has done.

THEATRES.

A very agreeable farce, under the title of *'Twixt the Cup and the Lip*, was produced at the *Haymarket* on Monday last. It is from the pen of one of our best living dramatists, Mr. POOLE, and remarkable for the smartness of dialogue, and disposition of the dramatis personæ, which have so distinguished this gentleman's numerous productions. If there is no particular novelty of character in either of the personages introduced to our notice, the quality of mind is so varied and so well displayed that we prefer the "old friend with a new face" to any speculative importation that could possibly be submitted to us. It would be supererogation to individualise the respective performances, from the circumstance of the chief responsibility resting on the shoulders of Mr. LISTON, for whom it was evidently written, whose exertions would have redeemed an indifferent piece, but which, when added to so agreeable an entertainment as this, produced every effect that could be desired. Mr. MORRIS is fortunate in having so entertaining an author as Mr. POOLE in his Cabinet, and the author is equally fortunate in having such an entertaining assistant as LISTON, to forward his wishes.

We consider ourselves almost bound to direct the attention of every one to the announcement of Mr. ELLISTON'S benefit for Thursday next, which at this particular crisis is entitled to the gratuitous exertions of most men of the profession, and the utmost patronage of the public. During a Lesseeship of seven years, this gentleman has expended a very considerable sum of money in support of *Drury-lane Theatre*, and in furthering the interests of the Drama; and while we are perfectly aware that we may be reminded of the many irregularities to which the present disastrous state of his concernments may be attributed, we do not think that position ought to be taken into contemplation now. This is not the period to enter into examination, accusation, or palliation—our purpose is to point out the state in which this Theatre will be transferred by him to his successor, and contrasting that with the state in which it was leased to him, and to adjudge and recommend him accordingly. On the strength of that scrutiny we can have no hesitation in calling upon every one to pay a tribute to Mr. ELLISTON'S spirit and indefatigability, by attending the benefit, announced in his son's name, for Thursday next—and discharging thus a feeling of duty to a most accomplished actor, and at least a zealous manager—let them bequeath to himself alone, who will have alone to suffer by them, any indiscretion he may have ever committed. This latter consideration

uld never have been hinted at by us, if the many-lied gue of slander had not been so busy in depreciating e character of this most consummate performer, under e rascally desire the many sycophants of this life in- lge, of traducing a man when he is "fallen too far to r a farther fall." Wherever Mr. ELLISTON may di- ct his steps, and to what he may apply his great nius, he will have at all times our warmest wishes his welfare; and so, for the present, farewell King BERT!

We very shrewdly suspect there is some humbug at e bottom of the benefit at Covent Garden for VON EBER's *survivors*. The term is an ambignous one, asmuch as Messrs. KEMBLE, WILLETT, and FORBES, ing survivors of the great composer, as well as his nily, we are left in the dark as to which of the sur- ors this "benefit" is for. It is very well known that EBER was engaged for a certain sum to write the era of *Oberon*, and was not to receive any other nolument—and that, moreover, the revival of *Der reischutz*, first announced for his benefit, was an en- ely *nominal* one, of which he was not to receive one thing, having given the use of his name to the ma- gerial triumvirs---and taking this, therefore, into nsideration, and also knowing the SCOTS usual opi- ons of charity, our "dukedomto a beggarly denier," is is some crotchet in SAWNIE's head.

We are extremely happy at all times to be instru- ental in doing any one the least good, and with this ew, therefore, we congratulate Mr. ABBOTT, the blin Manager, on the effect our comments of Sunday t produced upon Madame VESTRIS. She has re- ived the 500l. in advance, and has consequently con- nted to go to Ireland, and we believe starts on Thurs- y—though her conduct in the transaction remains as per last," the consequences that might have be- len the Manager are happily removed. From Dublin e proceeds to *Cork* and *Belfast*. Miss PATON was to g last evening for the first time in the *Manchester* heatre, and sings the ensuing week at *Liverpool*, hich place Mr. MACREADY has just left to perform at *enbigh*. In consequence of a Mr. TURNER, spangle- aker, of *Little Britain*. having expressed his opi- ons somewhat too freely, on Wednesday last, of our exhaustible friend NINNY, we find the following touch the sublime in yesterday's *Herald*:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

SIR—In a report which you have given in your paper of Wed- sday, purporting to be a Meeting of Mr. Elliston's creditors, name has been unnecessarily introduced by Mr. Turner, in nnection with the arrangement I made for Mr. Elliston with s creditors, a few months since. I will not occupy your time, r lose my own, by a lengthened reply to these effusions of bad te and misrepresentation, but content myself by assuring you, t the whole of this notable speech (as I found it reported) is stitute alike of truth and good breeding.

I am, &c. your obedient servant,

Covent-garden. G. H. ROBINS.

From a perusal of this, there is nothing left for the ck of *Little Britain* but to "show fight," and that the most gentlemanly way; for if he should attempt meet the Auctioneer in any other manner, it must be the said TURNER's bodily peril—for, by virtue of his ofession, he will to a certainty *knock him down*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ccounts from Leipswick state that the Grand Duke Constantine not proceed to Moscow, as it is feared that his presence there ld cause some new commotion.

he fall of the funds at Vienna is attributed to the Emperor of tria having experienced a relapse of his disorder. His journey uxemburg is deferred.

rivate letters from Vera Cruz, of the 23d of April, mention arrival of the Tweed there. Camacho, it was said, had reco- d from his late indisposition, and it was expected he would ark on board the above vessel, to proceed to England, for the ose of arranging the subsisting differences between this ntry and Mexico, upon the subject of the treaty.

ew York Papers to the 24th ult. and Philadelphia to the 21st, e been received. The following, which is from a Philadelphia er of the 17th of May, is the only article we find in them of interest:—

Mr. Morier, the British commissioner to Mexico, who re- ly landed at New York, left Mexico in March, without having eeded in his negociation with the government of that republic. British minister was very desirous that one of the Mexican isters should be deputed to England, in order to explain the ctions to Mr. Canning's proposals. President Victoria yield- o this desire, and informed the senate of his resolution. The y replied that they had a right to participate in the nomina- as the constitution says expressly, that all diplomatic en- s shall be appointed with the consent of the senate. The Pre- nt disagreed, and urged that the minister in question would be to continue in London, the negociations which had commenced lexico: the senate persisting, the President reluctantly sub- ed the nomination of the secretary of war, Gomez Pedraza, heir approval. Senor Pedraza had but one vote. The debate he senate on the subject, as reported in the *Aguila*, is not out interest, and the distinction takeu by the President not a singular. This matter bears a remarkable affinity to one of questions which have been "lengthily" debated by our own le during the present session of our congress."

y the last arrival of New York papers, to the 24th ult. are ces from Peru and Mexico. Bolivar had returned to Lima t the 13th of March from the upper province, and had fixed 20th of April for the assembling of a Peruvian Congress in a. Rodil late Governor of Callao, had embarked on board English frigate. It is confirmed that a fire occurred at the om-house at Vera Cruz on the 7th of April: the amount of ls consumed, chiefly of French manufacture, and the greater silk, is estimated at 400,000 dollars. The measure of sending Camacho, one of the Mexican ministers, to England, for the ose of negociating the disputed points in the treaty, had rgone discussion in the Congress, and had been decided in affirmative. It was supposed, therefore, that M. Camacho ld very shortly proceed on that mission. His appointment given great satisfaction in Mexico, where a knowledge of his acter had inspired much confidence of his ultimate success. advices from Mexico are to the 15th, and from Vera Cruz to 3d April.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A shocking and fatal accident occurred at Newton, near Manchester, on Thursday se'nnight. Robert Johnson and George Hyde, and a son of the latter, were employed in whitewashing and repairing the interior of a house inhabited by one Chadwick, a shawl-weaver. They had finished the lower rooms, and one side of a chamber above, when, in removing a bed, the boy found a pistol. "Let me look at it," said Johnson; so the boy gave it to him. "It is not loaded," he observed. "Oh, no," said the boy. Whereupon he touched the trigger; it flashed—it went off—and old Hyde groaned, and fell upon the bed. He said, "Oh, Robert, I thought it had something in," and immediately expired.—Verdict—"Accidental death."

Mr. WILKIE.—This gentleman is, we believe, now at Venice. A correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, in a letter dated from Rome, in January last, says, "Mr. Wilkie, the modern Hogarth, who is travelling for the restoration of his health, which was very seriously affected before his quitting England, is now, I am happy to say, greatly improved. He had scarcely touched a pencil since leaving England, till he saw the pilgrims at supper in one of the large halls at the *Trinita de' Pellegrini* in Rome, and he has made a sketch, I understend, of that interesting scene, which will ere long, it is to be hoped, be worked up by his brilliant pencil into a painting.

THE SIMPLE DORIC OR GENUINE DARTMOOR—(From the *Plymouth Journal*)—A countryman, a short time since, met a gentleman on horseback, and put the following questions to him:—"Measter, you ant a seed no such thing as never a calve no where at all here abouts ante."

The lady of a dashing baronet has surrendered to her husband 153 *billets d'amour* with which her virtue has been assailed by a gallant officer, holding the rank of a Colonel in a most distinguished corps. Our concern would be lessened, however, if we had any prospect of laying before our readers those exquisite *morceaux*, which, if report may be believed, outdo all that has hitherto been done in the way of amatory epistles.—*Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette.*

DEATH OF LADY STRANGFORD—On the 20th of May died here (St. Petersburgh,) Lady Strangford, wife of the English Ambassador at this Court, after a severe illness, caused by the voyage during winter, when she was in an advanced state of pregnancy. She was not 38 years of age, and leaves seven children, the youngest only six months old. She was a tender mother, an affectionate wife, and a pattern of every female virtue.—*St. Petersburgh Journal.*

We have received the *Oriental Spectator* to the 30th of April. We find in it an article dated Symrna, April 28. If the accounts which it gives could be depended upon, it would certainly result from them the Greek cause is in a desperate state; for it would seem that it has become necessary for the English to burn their ships for their piratical attacks on commerce, and Mavrocordato is said to have fled, to escape a violent death. The last Court of Admiralty at Napoli di Romania has resigned, because it would not have its decrees dictated to it by pirates, at the point of the poniard. That Court, it is added, has been re-organized, and three Cephalonians now compose it, who are known, from their excesses, and who will act in concert with the pirates.

At the Guildhall Police-office last week, a very fashionably-dressed lady, though neither young nor handsome, whose name was not mentioned, applied to be allowed to make oath that certain statements and reports set forth in her affidavit, which went strongly to affect her character for chastity, were entirely false and groundless. Mr. Alderman Ansley inquired what use was to be made of this affidavit, and whether it was to be published. The lady replied that it was not. No use whatever would be made of the document, but if his worship would be so kind as to suffer her to be sworn in the presence of a gentleman who accompanied her, it would allay the irritation which existed in her husband's mind. The Alderman immediately allowed the oath to be administered, and expressed his hope that it would produce the expected result.

THE SILK TRADE.—On Monday evening a numerous meeting of the journeymen employed in the above trade, took place at M'Kenzie's Chapel, Church-street, Bethnal-green, for the purpose of receiving the report of their Committee, and considering what measures it might be expedient to adopt, to procure from the master manufacturers a fair remuneration for their labour. At a former meeting, they expressed their satisfaction at the interest taken in their welfare by his Majesty's Government; and in consequence of the suggestions then made, notwithstanding the arrangements at the Custom-house, not a yard of foreign manufactures had been imported. On the present occasion, they expressed an opinion that the alteration did not afford that protection to the trade to which they were entitled. It was resolved, that a deputation should wait on the manufacturers, and remonstrate with them on the reduced scale of their payments, which was at least 30 per cent. lower than last year, though provisions had risen 40 per cent. since that period.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Great Britain who have not already given, or promised their Votes, are very respectfully solicited to vote for John Ingram and Son, to supply them with cheap and good Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Bason-stands, Drawers, Flower-stands, Garden and Rustic Seats, &c. &c. where every article will be found cheaper than can be got any where else, as for instance, Japanned rush seat Chairs, all Patterns, all colours, and all the same low price of 3s. 6d. per Chair, Impregnated Rosewood Windows, and all other kinds equally low. —N.B. Observe the sign of the Rustic House, No. 29, City Road, near Finsbury Square.

The village of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, was the scene of much riot and disturbance on Monday last. A club feast was held at the Grey-hound there on that day, and after dinner, according to a custom (which ought at the present day to be dispensed with) a badger was baited, when the Reverend Mr. Crayecraft, Curate of the place, the Reverend Mr. Lee, Curate of Preston Bissett, and two dissenting clergymen interfered, and desired the persons to desist from their cruel sport; but speaking rather authoritatively, the mobility, already heated with beer, became still more excited, and a disturbance ensued, in which the Rev. Gentlemen were covered with mud and dirt, and were obliged to desist from their humane endeavours. Mr. Craycratt, we understand, has procured a summons for a blacksmith, who offered to fight him, to appear before the Bench of Magistrates at Buckingham.

The appearance of Mrs. RADCLIFFE's Romances, *Gaston de Blondeville* and *St. Alban's Abbey*, excites, as was naturally to be expected, the highest interest. Her former Works, it will be recollected, became popular immediately on their publication, not only with the numerous class of readers who seek principally for amusement, but also with the finer spirits of the age. Dr. Wharton, Sheridan, Burke, Fox, Cowper, Sir Philip Francis, and the Author of the Pursuits of Literature, have all spoken of Mrs. Radcliffe's Works in terms of the greatest rapture; and latterly, her fame has been augmented by the homage of Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron. The series of her splendid fictions is now completed by the appearance of *Gaston de Blondeville* and *St. Alban's Abbey*, —the last and only remaining productions of her pen.

FUNERAL OF BARON VON WEBER.—This ceremony will be privately performed on Wednesday next. The body will, as originally planned, be deposited for the present in the vault of Moorfields Chapel. The necessary forms of St. Paul's Cathedral would not admit of the intended *requiem* being performed there; and the proposed conditions respecting it at Moorfields Chapel could not be complied with. The ceremony will therefore be quite private, unattended by any musical performance whatever.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—The Table Pigeon Match between five of the Midgham and five of the Ashton Club, was decided on the Bagshot enclosures, at nine birds each. The guns were placed upon a table, and not touched until the string was pulled.

	Killed.		Killed.
Messrs. Bullock	8	Messrs. Osborne	7
Meredith	7	Jennings	7
Kemp	7	Owen	7
Marsden	7	Jones	7
Mason	6	Morton	6
	35		34

The first day of the 2d of the Grand Matches of 500 sovs. for each, at 100 birds, between Messrs. Ross and Osbaldestone, at 21 yards from the trap, was shot off on Monday last, at the inclosure, near the Red House, Battersea. Betting, three to one on the gun, and even on the match. In the first 25, Mr. Ross killed 20, and Mr. Osbaldestone, 17. In the second, Mr. O. kilied 18, and Mr. Ross, 21. Total, Mr. R. 41, Mr. O. 35. Mr. R. shot remarkably well. To-morrow, the long talked of Rifle match, of 100 shots at a target of peculiar construction, will be shot between Lord Kennedy and Mr. Vernon, for 500 sovs.

Our old and valued friend, Mr. Spring, the box-bookkeeper of Drury-lane theatre, has put forth a most excellent bill of fare for his benefit on Tuesday next. It possesses both variety and novelty, and embraces the whole strength of the company, together with the talented efforts of Miss Lawrence, who, a short time since made so successful a *debut* on the same boards, in the character of *Juliet*, and who, on this occasion, will assume, for the first time, the difficult part of *Portia* in the *Merchant of Venice*. If we may judge from the capabilities she has hitherto evinced upon the stage, we have no doubt but her performance of this character will prove her a perfect mistress of her profession. Braham and Miss Stephens give their powerful aid, and that fascinating and rich actress, Miss Kelly, is also among the list. Altogether, it cannot fail proving a high treat. and setting aside the claim such a selection has upon public patronage, Mr. Spring's individual claim must be sufficiently strong to command an overflow, having been for nearly twenty years an attentive and faithful servant of the public.

After the manner of the celebrated translation of "*Cæsar venit in Galliam summa diligentia*," "Cæsar came into Gaul on the top of a diligence"—is one which occurred four days ago at Eton; Anchises in the Elysian fields addresses Æneas with the words "*venisti tandem*," which was thus classically rendered—"you have come in a tandem."

We received yesterday Lisbon Gazettes to the 26th ult. They speak of the Infanta as applying herself with great zeal to the business of the State, and as having ordered considerable retrenchments to be made in the public expenditure. A solemn religious procession was to take place on the 28th, in expiation of the insults offered to the Holy Sacrament some time since, by impious persons, at which the Infanta intended to be present if her health should permit.

It is rumoured, that there will be a contest for the county of Middlesex, and that Mr. ELLICE, who is now standing for Coventry, but with no chance of success, will be the third candidate.

The city and neighbourhood of Exeter were the scene of a tremendous tempest on Saturday last. At the village of Alphington, near Exeter, a thunderbolt struck the tower of the church, which was unprovided with a conductor, while four men and a boy, who had just been ringing a merry peal in honour of the election, were standing within the portal of the church, beneath the tower. They were all prostrated to the earth: the boy, named John Coles, having an iron hammer in his hand, was killed on the spot; one of the men was hurled many yards into the church. It is remarkable that the shoes of three, and the coat of one man, were severed into entire shreds. The vane of the tower was much distorted by the power of the electric fluid, which, in its progress to the ground, tore up the stairs of the tower, which are a complete wreck, and removed several stones of great weight. It then burst into the body of the church, and, after having dashed the communion-table to pieces, rebounded from the east wall, and terribly shattered the whole of the edifice, which presented a scene of awful interest to the beholder. The upper part of the tower, and the whole of the eastern side of the church, must be rebuilt. The storm passed over the city of Exeter about two o'clock in the afternoon, in the midst of chairing the newly-elected members, who, with their splendid silken cars and gallant cavalcade, were, as may well be imagined, most wofully bedrenched by the torrents of rain which accompanied the gleaming of the lightning and the rolling of the thunder. The gay holiday garments of the electioneering folks also came in for a full share of this sudden and unexpected "largess of the heavens." We are happy to find that the survivors in this awful visitation are doing well. The same tempest first passed over Cornwall, and during its continuance, a fine ox, the property of a farmer near Bodmin, was killed by the electric fluid, which also much injured a boy then standing in the field. Two horses, the property of J. H. Tremayne, Esq. were killed by the lightning. One of the animals was of great value. At Plymouth the sky was perfectly serene during the whole day.—*Plymouth Journal.*

The furniture of Carlton House is removing with all dispatch to the Old Palace, and when this is completed the work of dilapidation will immediately take place. It is expected that the workmen will begin to pull down at the end of the month.

BUTT ON CONTESTED ELECTIONS.—At the present crisis, when all England is more or less excited by the different conflicting interests of her Representatives in Parliament, a work defining the Laws of Election, and the exact limits "quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum," must of course be a valuable desideratum. Mr. Butt, we are glad to perceive, has very ably supplied this deficiency; he has laid down, with perspicuity and simplicity, the different statutes upon the subject, and we doubt not, will meet all the attention which his talents entitle him to receive. The book is adapted for the candidate's reading, and may be taken with him in his carriage throughout the county as his best friend and companion. He will be as good a lawyer with it as any of his agents need be, for the purposes of the contest.

Private letters from Vienna state that the Janissaries demanded that five captains taken at Missolonghi should be hung at Pera, before the English and Russian palace. On the 12th of May the Turkish commissioners had not set out for Bucharest.

It appears from the Mexican papers that a slight commotion, of a counter-revolutionary character, had occurred on the 29th of January, in one of the provinces of the Republic of Central America. A Spaniard named Jose Zamora, who had been exiled from Colombia, in consequence of his having been engaged in machination against the government of that state, contrived to organize a petty insurrection in favour of Ferdinand, in Costarica. On the 29th of January, he made an attack on the city of Alajuela, where he was repulsed by the garrison. Four of his band were killed, and a considerable number wounded and taken. The rebels were completely dispersed, but their leader escaped. He was, however, arrested on the 6th of February, and executed. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this affair, was the fact disclosed by Zamora before he suffered death, that he was one of 32 persons expressly commissioned by Ferdinand to endeavour to counter-revolutionize South America. He held a Colonel's commission, and appears to have been very active. A priest and some others, who had entered into his plans, have been arrested, and are to be imprisoned until Ferdinand acknowledges the independence of Central America.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Tuesday, June 14.

WELLESLEY V. THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

Mr. Treslove made application to the Court for a copy of the letter appended to the affidavit of Mr. Wellesley; his client had applied to Mr. Griffiths, that he might furnish the other party with a copy.

The Lord Chancellor thought it would be as well to hand down the affidavit of Mr. Treslove.

Mr. Treslove said his client wished to have a copy of the letter.

The Lord Chancellor desired to know what the other side had to say.

Mr. Heald said that his client, Mr. Wellesley, had no intimation of Mr. Treslove's application.

The affidavit was then handed down.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, June 13.

THE AGE NEWSPAPER.

THE KING V. RICHARDS.

Mr. Denman moved for a rule calling upon Richard Downing Richards, the printer and publisher of the Sunday paper called The Age, to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for the publication of a libel in that paper. This application was made on the part of Lord Bingham, who was the son of Lord Lucan, and a Major in the 17th Lancers. Lord Bingham, while in Ireland, had a quarrel with a Mr. Brown, and his Lordship was bound over in the sum of 10,000l. to keep the peace towards that gentleman, and all other of his Majesty's subjects. The libel in question was in the shape of a poetical epistle, and was inserted under the head of "Letters of Ton." It alluded to the circumstance of Lord Bingham having been bound over to keep the peace, and observed, that there was no necessity for its having been done, for that the Noble Lord was by no means "prone to fighting."

Mr. Justice Bayley.—It would be forgotten in a week, would it not?

Mr. Denman thought it would not, especially as Lord Bingham was an officer in his Majesty's service. His Lordship had stated in his affidavit that he had been in the army for ten years, and that the publication had a manifest tendency to injure him in the estimation of his brother officers, and in the army in general; and that it was also calculated to irritate and induce a person so charged to commit a breach of the peace.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Was it stated that by the words "not prone to fighting," it was meant that Lord Bingham was a coward?

Mr. Denman said, there was no such *innuendo*, certainly; but there could be no doubt that such was the meaning.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—A man who regarded the laws of his country ought not illegally to fight; all duelling was illegal. Could then a Court of Justice say that it was a libel upon a man to say of him, that he entertained a higher sense of his religious duties than he did of the laws of honour?

Mr. Denman did not consider that to be the necessary construction to be put upon this libel. There could be no doubt that it was meant to impute cowardice; but Lord Bingham was at present in Ireland, and an affidavit to that effect could not therefore be obtained before the term ended.

After some discussion, Mr. Justice Bayley refused to grant the Rule, as Lord Bingham did not state in his affidavit, that the libel meant to impute cowardice to him.

JUDGMENT.—THE KING V. WILLIAM BRYAN.

Mr. Adolphus prayed the judgment of the Court on the defendant, formerly printer and publisher of the *Common Sense and Weekly Globe* Sunday newspaper, and who had pleaded guilty to a criminal information, charging him with having published, on the 13th of November last, a libel of the most scandalous description on the character of Alfred Bunn, Esq. The defendant was brought up into court in the custody of one of the turnkeys of Newgate, in which gaol he is now suffering the judgment of this court for another libel by him published in the same newspaper, reflecting on the character of Colonel Berkeley, and ascribing to him the most improper conduct. The libel, which appeared under the head of "Notice to Correspondents," together with the affidavit of Mr. Bunn, denying the imputation, having been read by Mr. Dealtry, the defendant put in an affidavit, stating, that he had been engaged by Samuel Bamford Hamer, at a salary of two guineas per week, to act as printer and publisher of the newspaper in question; that he was in the habit of leaving the office for his home on Saturday nights about nine o'clock, and returning on Sunday morning about three o'clock, when the paper was ready for publication; and that during his absence in that interval, on the night previous to the publication of the libel complained of, it had been inserted without his knowledge; that he was entirely unacquainted with Mr. Bunn, was not actuated by any malicious motives of ill-will against him, and was extremely sorry for having been the unconscious means of publishing the libel, and had offered to give up the manuscript to the prosecutor's attorney, but believed it had been since destroyed by Mr. Hamer; and concluded by imploring the mercy of the court, he (the deponent) having been in custody since January last, and having a wife and six children wholly dependent on him for support.

Mr. Adolphus having been heard in aggravation of punishment, and Mr. J. Williams in mitigation,

Mr. Justice Bayley, in pronouncing judgment, observed, that if the court had to pass sentence on the author of the libel, the punishment would be very different from that which he was now about to impose. It was the duty of every printer and publisher to see from time to time what his paper contained, and to take care that nothing should appear calculated to cast reflections on the character of any individual. The negligence of the defendant had in this instance brought him into his present situation, but the court having taken into consideration the peculiar circumstances of his case, and that he had abandoned all connexion with the paper, and had pleaded guilty to the information, would impose a much lighter sentence than it otherwise would have done. The sentence of the court is, that you William Bryan be imprisoned in his Majesty's gaol of Newgate for the space of one month from the expiration of the period of your present imprisonment.

THURSDAY, June 15.

BOOTH V. HANDLEY.

This was an action by the plaintiff, a tradesman residing in the vicinity of Finsbury-square, to recover a compensation in damages from the defendant, a police-officer, for having assaulted and falsely imprisoned him under the following circumstances. Between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of the 1st of October last, the plaintiff, who had been passing the evening with some friends at the Crown and Anchor public-house in Paul-street, was standing in the street, when some altercation took place between him and a watchman named Groves; the defendant came up, and insisted that the plaintiff should immediately go home, or he would take him to the watchhouse. The plaintiff being "rather fresh," refused to comply, as he had committed no offence. A struggle took place, and the defendant ultimately took the plaintiff to the watchhouse, pinioned him, searched him, took from him his watch, eye-glass, silver pencil-case, and 12s. in silver, and then thrust him into the black-hole, where he ordered the constable of the night to detain him, till he, the defendant, should return the next day. A person was on the same night apprehended on a charge of felony, and confined in the same cell with the plaintiff, who was admitted to bail at ten o'clock the next morning. He was afterwards conveyed to Worship-street police-office, and there charged by the defendant and the watchman with having assaulted them. The parties were bound over to the sessions, and the plaintiff having been indicted both by the watchman and the defendant, was acquitted on both the indictments.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 20l.

CONSISTORY COURT, June 16.

COX V. COX.

The Court ordered the sum allotted for alimony to Mrs. Cox to be reduced from 300l. to 220l. per annum, upon a statement, on behalf of Mr. Alderman Cox, that his income had been reduced from 1,600l. to 1000l. a year.

PORTSMOUTH V. MARY ANN HANSON.

The Court, it will be recollected, ordered, on the application of the party proceeded against in this suit, that the costs should be paid by the husband, and directed the monition to be served on the committee, Mr. Fellowes, notwithstanding his representation that he had no control on the funds of the estate of the lunatic, beyond what was given under express limitations, by the Lord Chancellor.

Dr. Jenner, for lady Portsmouth, applied to the court to pronounce Mr. Fellowes in contempt for disobedience of its orders; since, notwithstanding the court's sentence, the costs had not been paid. The question, in fact, was this—whether Lady Portsmouth was to be permitted to defend herself or not, since the examination of witnesses was going on by the other side (nineteen having already been examined), and her ladyship had not the means of cross-examining them, by reason of the expense of putting interrogatories. Of course, he did not mean that the court should pursue the measure so far as to enforce the motion, but merely to bring the matter to issue.

Dr. Lushington thought this was a most extraordinary motion, to place Mr. Fellowes in the situation of a person contemptuously disobeying the orders of the Court, when he had not the power to obey them. He was a distant relative of the Earl (not his brother, as had been supposed), and had consented, for the sake of the family, to act as committee of his person and estate; and he had commenced the present suit under the orders of the Court of Chancery. When the process of this court issued, he presented a petition to the Chancellor for directions, on the 24th of April last. That petition still remained unheard.

Dr. Jenner observed, that his only object was to protect Lady Portsmouth, and to enable her to defend herself fairly.

Sir C. Robinson observed, that this was an important case, and came before the court by the direction of a high authority; it must, therefore, take care that the objects of the suit were promoted. If any delay occurred, it must rest on the party who prosecuted the suit; but the court must wait till it could ascertain the cause. It could not decide thus summarily by motion.

Dr. Lushington said, it was not in Mr. Fellowes' power to expedite the suit, nor could he be at all interested in the delay.

Dr. Jenner disclaimed any intention of imputing intentional delay.

Sir C. Robinson did not see how he could assist the party proceeded against.

Dr. Jenner suggested that the proceedings should be suspended. This was an alternative the court had, and without such a step Lady Portsmouth would be exposed to great inconvenience.

Dr. Lushington observed, if the case was suspended, and any witness died in the interval, the benefit of their testimony would be lost.

Dr. Pickard said that the Lord Chancellor might eventually direct the costs to be paid out of Lady Portsmouth's ample allowance.

Dr. Jenner.—The Lord Chancellor has not the power of making such an order upon this court.

Sir C. Robinson considered that it would be abrupt and premature to pronounce the committee in contempt. It was for the party applicant to say what other alternative the court had to press the payment of the costs.

After some farther discussion, it was suggested by the court that the subject should be brought before the Lord Chancellor previous to the next court-day, and Dr. Lushington consented to mention the subject to counsel.

[The court was somewhat startled this morning by a ludicrous occurrence. One of the fair foreigners, who hawk brooms about the metropolis, popped her head into the hall, (whilst solemn silence reigned) and in a loud, shrill, and peculiar tone, cried "Buy a proom!"]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Yesterday se'nnight, Anne Brown, the woman in custody upon a charge of having murdered the illegitimate child of her husband by another woman, by cutting its head nearly off with a carving-knife, was brought before Mr. Dyer, the sitting magistrate, for final examination. It will have been recollected, that the coroner's jury, which sat on the body of the child, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner; but the magistrate, deeming it his duty to investigate the case, independent of the coroner's inquisition, had the prisoner brought before him for that purpose.

All the witnesses who were examined before the coroner attended at this office, and gave the same evidence as they did on the former occasion. The only difference between the depositions as taken down at the inquest, and those taken down by the clerk on this occasion, was, that in the evidence given before the coroner, the name of the deceased child was given as Hannah Browne, whereas her real name was Elizabeth Browne.

The prisoner being placed at the bar, the whole of the depositions were read over to her, to which she appeared to pay a calm and respectful attention. She said not a word on the subject of the charge against her, and she was fully committed to Newgate to take her trial for the murder. The prisoner, who was allowed a seat for the most part while she was at the bar, is about 60 years of age, slight in person, and low in stature; her face is thin, and a good deal furrowed with age; her mouth and lips are very large and projecting; she has rather a mild than an angry expression of countenance, and nothing bordering on the ferocious or cruel; she seemed quite collected and composed while [illegible] that occasionally her face became very much flushed; she conversed very calmly with a respectable-looking female who stood near her, against the bar; and the only thing that appeared to agitate her was the presence of her husband, Charles Browne. This young man, who seems to be about 25 years of age, and to all appearance might with ease be the grandson of the prisoner, approached her several times at the bar, and clung round her neck, in which position they continued for some time kissing each other.

The prisoner, on being removed from the bar, was placed in the strong room of the office until the hour arrived for conveying her to Newgate. The crowd in the office, and in all the approaches to it, was excessive during the day, of persons anxious to get a sight of the prisoner. The great majority of those curious persons consisted of females, all of whom, with scarcely any exception, had children in their arms.

Mansion-house.—Election Placards.—Yesterday, Mr. Fenton, the solicitor, appeared before Mr. Alderman Magnay, (who sat for the Lord Mayor), to prosecute a bill-sticker, who had offended against the provisions of the Act of the 1st of Geo. III., cap. 63, which subjects every bill-sticker who sticks up bills without the printer's name, to a penalty of 20l. for each offence.

The defendant was not forthcoming when he was called for, and on inquiry, it appeared that he had been liberated by the beadle, in whose custody he had been given on the preceding night. The beadle had taken his word to appear when called upon.

A summons was about to be made out against the beadle, when he appeared with his prisoner.

The prisoner's name was Jeremiah Brown. He stated that he is a bill-sticker, and resides at No. 129, Union-street, Southwark.

Mr. Hathaway, one of the Lord Mayor's Committee, stated that between eight and nine o'clock on the preceding night, he saw the prisoner near Southwark bridge, pasting up a placard, a copy of which he produced. It was as follows:—

"Roman Catholics!

"Rally round *your* staunch friends, Wood, Waithman, and the Lord Mayor."

There was no printer's name attached to it. Witness took him into custody.

Mr. Fenton said, that the prisoner had a number of other bills. He wished to know what had become of them.

The officers stated that they had only taken two from the prisoner, which two they had now to produce.

Mr. Fenton asked of the prisoner how he had disposed of the remainder of the bills?—The prisoner readily answered that he had stuck them all up that morning. There were 300 of them.

Mr. Hobler.—What, did you do this immediately after you were liberated?—Prisoner. Yes; I stuck them all up this morning.

Mr. Fenton.—Who gave you these bills? Prisoner.—Mr. Triquet,* the printer, of St. Clement's-lane.

Mr. Fenton.—It is impossible you could have got these from Mr. Ward's committee. They cannot have acted so ungentlemanly. Prisoner.—Yes; but I did though. When I was liberated last night I went to the committee at the City of London Tavern, where Mr. Triquet was. He told me he would see me righted, and he ordered me to post the bills which was left, which I did this morning.

Mr. Fenton.—Is Mr. Triquet one of the committee?—Prisoner. I believe so. There were three other gentlemen there.

Mr. Fenton.—Did the other gentlemen present hear the printer say he would see you righted?—The prisoner replied that he could not state positively.

Mr. Fenton.—Did you ever stick up any other bills from the same quarter, as coming from the Lord Mayor.—Prisoner. I have.

Mr. Hobler more than once interposed, and suggested that it was unfair to interrogate the prisoner, who was an ignorant man, and make him convict himself, if it were intended to proceed for the penalty.

Mr. Fenton said, that since the prisoner had shown himself ready to give an account of the transaction, and acknowledge who had employed him, he (Mr. Fenton) was inclined to abstain from further proceedings against him, and seek redress against his employers. Private squibs, of course, were fair; but placards like the one produced, when they came from committees, formed a species of warfare that was perfectly unworthy and unjustifiable, and must be resisted.

The prisoner, on engaging to appear when called upon, was then dismissed.

* Mr. Triquet, the parties subsequently learned, is not a printer, but the son of Mr. Triquet, one of the cashiers of the Bank, and secretary to Mr. Ward's committee. In the course of the afternoon he came on the hustings at Guildhall, and was charged with the fact. He denied the statement of the bill-sticker, but not in terms to satisfy the parties. The bill-sticker was sought after, that he might be confronted, when it was discovered that he had given a fictitious address, and no tidings whatever could be gained respecting him. The following is another instance of the insidious and unhandsome means adopted by some of Alderman Wood's opponents, to prejudice the public mind against him:—At a little after one o'clock yesterday, a crowd gathered round a man who was carrying a placard, of which the following is a copy, through Cheapside:—

"Roman Catholic Chapel, June 14.

"At a meeting of the Roman Catholics, held here this day, it was resolved unanimously,

"That Alderman Wood's staunch adherence to our cause, and his alone, claims our most strenuous support.

"Brother Liverymen,—Let not the Protestants triumph!"

Several in the crowd exclaimed that it was "a lie," and at length the board was seized and the placard torn from it. No violence was offered to the man.

The new Work recently announced from the pen of a noble author, entitled "Alla Giornata; or, To the Day," the scene of which is laid in Italy, will be published to-morrow (Monday.)

The publication of Sir John Chiverton has, we learn from good authority, been delayed in consequence of one of the chapters having been new-written, (in compliance with the suggestions of a paramount critic of the day) as savouring in its original state too much of the horrible. We have seen the Work in its present state, and it certainly possesses an uncommon degree of fearful excitation.

Female Fashions.—It is with pleasure we have noticed in the fashionable circles the prevalence of white pressed Chip Hats, and which, we are informed, can only be had in the highest perfection at 59, Holborn-hill, facing Ely-place.

The coronation of the Emperor Nicholas has been put off until August, on account of the death of the Empress Elizabeth.

A singular Forgiveness.—Sir W. Scott, in his article in the *Quarterly Review*, on the Culloden papers, mentions a characteristic instance of an old Highland warrior's mode of pardon. "You must forgive even your bitterest enemy, Kennuir, now," said the confessor to him, as he lay gasping on his death-bed. "Well, if I must, I must," replied the chieftain, "but my curse be on you, Donald," turning towards his son, "if you forgive him."

Richardson, a prisoner in York Castle, and the person mentioned in a petition presented to Mr. Hume, is dead. The petitioner had had a dispute with another party, on the subject of a life interest in 700l. which had led to the Chancery suit. The nature of the proceeding, and from the absurd language introduced into it, he had failed to put in an answer; the consequence was, he was committed for contempt. He has left an orphan child in York Castle. Some professional gentlemen in Hull have humanely undertaken the care of the child, and it is to be fervently hoped a liberal public will support their philanthropic exertions.

Awful Catastrophe.—On the morning of Tuesday se'nnight, between the hours of three and four o'clock, an explosion of hydrogen gas took place at the saw-pit in Townly Main Colliery, Stella, when 37 men and boys came to a premature death. An inquest was held on one of the sufferers, the body of Thomas Liddell, on Thursday last, before Michael Hall, Esq., one of the coroners for the county of Durham, at the house of Mark Snowden, Stella, when the following evidence was adduced:—Wm. Waugh, a pitman, stated, that he was down the pit on Friday, the 26th of May, and that it was then in a good working state; they knew that a seam had fire in it, but great pains were taken in rendering it safe. They worked with candles on Friday; Davy's had been seen in the seam, but not lately. Similar evidence, as regarded the good state of the works, was given by other witnesses, who were unable to account for the accident. Thomas Snowden, a tradesman, stated, that the ropes were all blown up out of the shaft, together with three men and a boy, who were descending at the moment; one of the men and the boy are dead. Another man, named Gray, was blown up from the bottom of the shaft. He saw the deceased, Thomas Liddell, brought up quite dead, and very much burnt. The fire caused his death—he can form no judgment of the cause of the accident, and does not attach blame to any one. Mr. Hall charged the jury at some length, and they immediately returned a verdict of Accidental Death.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY, UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK.

ENGLISH.

Bank Stock, 199½ 200¼	Ditto, 500, 8 9 pm.
Red. 3 per cents. 79¼⅛	Ditto, Small, 9 10 pm.
Red. 3½ ditto, 85½⅜	Cons. Opening, 80⅜ ¾
Long Ann. 19 1-16	Scrip, 1⅛⅜ pm.
Indian Bonds, 9 pm.	Four per cent. 1826, 94⅛⅜
Exch. Bills, 1000, 8 9 pm.	

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Wednesday a meeting of the creditors of Mr. Elliston took place at the Shakspeare's Hotel, Little Russell-street, for the purpose of determining upon the future proceedings with regard to that gentleman's affairs.

Mr. Henry Crace was unanimously voted to the chair. He stated the object of the meeting, and observed that Mr. Elliston was in the house, and was willing to give every satisfaction in his power as to his conduct, to any gentleman who might require it. He then read the report of the trustees who had heen appointed by the majority of the creditors to manage their concerns. The report stated that the debts of creditors who had refused to accede to the letter of licence had been discharged on the best terms possible, and that the trustees had advanced 1,100l. in pursuance of that object; that 4,795l. 16s. 8d. was due from Mr. Elliston to the sub-committee, who, on that account, had declared the lease to be forfeited, and ordered the theatre to let by sealed tenders.

Mr. Crace observed, that although the season would not last another fortnight, the creditors, with the exception of 5 per cent on their debts, were in the same situation as when they last met He understood that Mr. Elliston was anxious to make a statement to the creditors, and he therefore proposed he should b called in.

Mr. Elliston was called in, and proceeded to state that in consequence of his illness, it had been determined that the theatre should be governed by a committee. In pursuance of this determination the committe proceeded to act in their own way. Some of the engagements were much overrated, and the result was, as appeared by the balance-sheet, when it drew near the time that he was to be called upon to pay, he received a notice from Mr. Dunn to be prepared on a certain day to pay the balance due to the committee. On that day he had attended the gentlemen of the committee, aud entered into a discussion of the merits of the question. He had observed to them that this was the first year there had ever been a deficiency in the rent. He had stated that the origin of it was the malady which Providence had inflicted upon him, in consequence of which the committee was formed, and he thought that the committee, however well attended, was the fatal cause of all the disasters. It threw him (Mr. Elliston) into a state of nonentity as regarded the situation of manager. What a performer could not get from him he obtained from a committee-man, and then arose all those jarring, clashing interests, which were sure to happen where a committee was engaged. He had told the committee they had occasioned the greatest embarrassment, and was proceeding to particularise the points of mismanagement, when he was called to order by Mr. Calcraft, who said that he, Mr. Elliston had virtually forfeited the lease, but he thought it would be a very hard punishment, as he had almost rebuilt the theatre, to turn him out of possession. He told the committee that he defied any one to say he had expended more money than was necessary in his situation, and he had brought the premises, without extravagance, into such a state that, as a theatre, it was not to be parallelled in Europe. He had done so at the risk of his own personal convenience, happiness and comfort. He had expended 30,000l. of his own properly, consisting of a good private fortune and laborious earnings. This was all gone, but no matter, he had nerve, and hoped to recover it. He concluded by telling the committee that he was to make a composition with his creditors, and he should think it right to consult them before he gave any positive answer as to the payment of the balance.

Shortly afterwards, however, he received an official letter from Mr. Dunn, stating that the committee having heard the explanation he had given were determined to let the theatre upon terms to be delivered in in sealed tenders.

Mr. Elliston added that causes had led to the failure of the present season, with which he had nothing to do. He had not a single voice in the theatre that was of any use to him. He thought it very unfair the theatre should be torn from his grasp in this sort of way, when it was now entirely finished, and when it could easily by good management be made profitable. There was a talk about "Mr. Elliston being unpopular." What argument was that? Did not every one remember when Mr. Kemble was called "Black Jack," at the time of the O.P. riots, which lasted 140 nights. Whoever remembered Garrick must know that the same kind of humbug was practised eternally. It was hard that such property should be torn from the grasp of the creditors, when it was capable of being worked to a profit, and when such sums had been paid as made the shares 40l. per cent higher in value than they were when he took the theatre. Mr. Elliston having made this statement left the room.

Mr. Turner, one of the trustees, declared that Mr. Robins had practised a deception upon the creditors, in having, at the last meeting, led them on with the assurance that Mr. Elliston would be able to pay them all. There had been no less than 40 or 50,000l. expended within six years on this property; not a farthing of which the creditors were now to receive. Mr. Robins had given away orders and boxes, at his own discretion. Mr. Elliston had made a regulation, that no performer should receive more than 20l. a week, when Mr. Robins vitiated the whole arrangement, by engaging Mr. Liston at 40l. a week. In consequence of this, Miss Stephens, who had entered into an engagement, on condition that she should receive as high a salary as any other performer, also claimed 40l. a week.

Mr. Crace said, he was sorry Mr. Robins was not present to justify his conduct.

A Creditor asked what sum he and others were likely to receive as forfeited? ... proper to consider the lease

Mr. Crace said there was 6d. in the pound, together with what would arise from Mr. Elliston's Leamington property.

A Creditor asked what course the trustees had it in contemplation to pursue under the present circumstances?

The Chairman stated that the trustees had had a meeting yesterday, at which it was thought that it would be advisable to write a letter to the sub-committee applying for an extension of the lease, provided the trustees guaranteed the rent to the sub-committee, the trustees and creditors placing in the theatre whom they thought proper. If the creditors thought it advisable to take this step, they would decide so.

It was stated that the sub-committee would object to such an arrangement.

Mr. Rogers asked whether any man in his senses would have trusted Mr. Elliston a sixpence if he had known the tenor of the lease?

A creditor remarked, that surely such property in the theatre as was Mr. Elliston's, was ascertainable.

The Chairman said Mr. Elliston had none. According to the lease, the instant Mr. Elliston put a chair, table, glass, or any property in the house, it became the property of the Sub-Committee.

Mr. Rogers—That cannot be law or equity.

Mr. Burgess, the solicitor to the Sub-Committee, observed that whether it was or no, such was the lease.

Mr. Rogers—No such lease ought to have been made, nor ever was made.

Mr. Burgess—It is so, for I drew the lease myself.

Mr. Rogers—It does you great credit.

The Chairman observed that there was above 1000l. worth of glass in the Saloon, which was *bona fide* the property of the creditors.

Mr Burgess contended that it was the property of the Sub-Committee. He stated that the Committee had taken the opinion of two most eminent Counsel, who were decidedly of opinion that it was all forfeited.

It was observed that Mr. Calcraft or Mr. Robins had pledged his honour that if Mr. Elliston obtained the letter of license, the lease should not be forfeited.

After some further discussion as to whether any overtures should be made to the Sub-Committee of Drury-lane Theatre, to obtain possession of the Theatre; it was finally resolved that the trustees should be empowered to confer with the Committee, and should report the result of the conference to the creditors.

It is said that a charge of bribery is likely to be brought against some of the electors of Pontefract.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

S. Lilley, Great Turnstile, Holborn, glass and china-dealear.——J. B. Froggott and W. Lilleyman, Doocaster, linen-drapers.——T. Worrall, Park-street, Hanover-square, wine-merchant.——H. Clark, Bishopsgate-street, tea-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

C. F. Launitz, Bucklesbury, merchant.——W. W rne, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, dealer.——T. Gosden, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, bookbinder.——T. Stevens, Weston-street, Southwark, baker.——J. Walbridge, Newport, currier.——G. Essex, Bristol, bookseller.——J. S. Lewis, Bristol, factor.——J. Haig, New Kent-road, cabinet-maker.——H. Wilson, Piccadilly, wine-merchant.——J. G. Neville, Sheffield, victualler.——J. Rice, Great Torrington, Devonshire, grocer.——G. Capes, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, draper.——E. Tate, New Shoreham, Sussex, merchant.——J. B. Clough, Liverpool, merchant.——R. Storrar, Minories, baker.——R. Lumbers, Chester, draper.——M. Waters, Gravesend, boat-builder.——J. Williams, Macclesfield, Cheshire, upholsterer.——H. Buckwell, Hove, Sussex, baker.——J. Farrer, Liverpool, merchant.

OLD PORT AND SHERRY from the Wood, 23s. 6d. per dozen, or 2s. per bottle. Cape Madeira, 15s. per dozen, or 1s. 3d. per bottle. Champaign now landing, sparkling, and creaming, rouge et Blane, 63s. and 72s. per dozen. All other wines and spirits in proportion.—Charles Wright, next the King's Theatre, Opera Colonade.

P. S. Several cases of Florence Oil just landed, 1s. 4d. per flask.—Depots, Crawford-street, and Sussex-place, Kent-road.

FINE DEVON CYDER, in high perfection, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Bottled Porter, Ale, and Stout from 7s. 6d. per dozen: Old Port and Sherry, from the wood, 23s. 6d. per dozen; Madeira and Teneriffe, 24s. 6d. per dozen; Old Crusted Port and singularly fine Sherry, 36s. per dozen; all other wines and spirits in proportion. CHARLES WRIGHT, next the King's Theatre, Opera Colonade.—A parcel of the finest Champagne just landed.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s		
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
		Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

GENUINE LIQUEURS, WINES, and SPIRITS, of Superior quality and flavor, at AUGS. JOHNSON'S Warehouse, 186, Regent-street.

Per Bottle.		Per Bottle.	
Maraschino	15s	Cherry Ratafia	9s
Curacoa	15s	Noyau	10s
Eau d'Or	15s	Essence of Punch	6s
Creme de Noyau	15s	SPIRITS, Per Dozen.	
Creme de The	15s	Old Cognac Brandy	72s
Huile de Venus	16s	Old Pale ditto	84s
Huile de Vanille	16s	Jamaica Rum	36s
WINES, Per Dozen.			
Old Port, vintage 1820	36s	Fine Claret	48s to 54s
Pale and Brown Sherry	36s	Lafitte and Margaux	84s
Superior ditto	42s to 48s	Red Hermitage	48s
Madeira	36s to 48s	Vin de Beaune	54s
Moselle, sup.	48s	Sparkling Champagne	72s
Old Hock, sup.	84s	Ditto, in pints	42s

Muscat de Lunel, Vin de Paille, Constantia, &c.—Sample bottles may be had.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisity to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forwarded to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

The most prominent trait of BEAUTY is a fine HEAD of HAIR, which is effectually produced by

ROWLAND'S Macassar Oil, the original and genuine, a vegetable production, which has for many years been universally admired; also acknowledged pre-eminent for nourishing the Hair, preventing it from being injured by illness, change of climate, study, travelling, accouchement, &c. removes scurf, harshness, and dryness—renders it soft and glossy; prevents its failing off or turning grey; creates a thick growth on the baldest places; producing beautiful curls, adding a most incomparable, transcendent, and beautiful lustre, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting. Ask for "ROWLAND's" Macassar Oil, at 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the complexion, which immediately diffuses on the skin a delectable and pleasing coolness, truly refreshing; renders the skin peculiarly soft and pleasant; removes freckles, pimples, and all cutaneous eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE for changing red and grey whiskers to black or brown.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT for the tooth-ach, and preserving and beautifying the teeth.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, base impostors have imitated the labels, bills, and bottles. To guard against such imposition, it is necessary on purchasing to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing their signatures in red on each bottle of the genuine articles, "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden."

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN'S BLACKING in general estimation: of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and ethers who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN'S BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN's BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant:—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are particularly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street, and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, Payne, 5, St. Martin's-court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, t, and Yard, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Vender; throughout the kingdom. Mr. Renard, 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of of these Pills in Paris.

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PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

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VERY FAST AND SAFE TRAVELLING TO BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL FROM THE

SARACEN'S HEAD INN, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London.—The following light Post Coaches, Mails, &c., set out from the above Inn:—

BIRMINGHAM Tally Ho! fast Day Coach in 12 hours (driven through with two coachmen only). Morning, at a quarter before seven. In consequence of the decided preference given to the Tally Ho! Coach, the proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Birmingham Road.——BIRMINGHAM Royal Express, new light fast Night Coach, in 15 hours only, and driven through with two coachmen, sets out every afternoon, carrying four inside only; arrives in Birmingham early the next morning.——BROMPTON and CHATHAM every morning.——BARNSTAPLE, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——BATH and BRISTOL cheap Post Coaches every afternoon at one; arrive at the Greyhound Inn, Bath, the London Tavern, Thomas-street, and Swan, Bristol, early next morning. At reduced fares.——BOSTON new Royal Patent Mail to Louth, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——CAMBRIDGE new Royal Patent mail, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——CARLISLE Express, only one night on the road to Penrith and Whitehaven, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard all the way. Sets out in the morning, and performs the journey with the greatest facility. Passengers detained on the road, by business or pleasure, have the peculiar advantage of their seats being secured in the next Coach.—The only direct Coach to Carlisle.——CHELTENHAM new light fast Day Coach, every morning through Oxford.——CHESTER light Coaches to Newport, every morning and afternoon.——COVENTRY Tally Ho! light fast Day Coach, every morning a quarter before seven.——COVENTRY Night Coach, every afternoon at half-past six o'clock.——DOVER and PARIS Patent Safety Coach, every morning, through Canterbury and Chatham.——DORCHESTER new light Day Coaches in 14 hours only, at a quarter past five and seven in the morning.——EXETER Sovereign new light fast Coach, every morning at seven o'clock.——GLASGOW Longtown, Gretna-Green, and all parts of Scotland, a light four-inside Post Coach.——HARROWGATE and RIPON new light Post Coaches, every afternoon at two, and seven in the morning.——HERTFORD Coach through Waltham Cross.——HOLYHEAD new light fast Day and Night Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——HULL Express, a new light Post Coach, every morning; and also the Rockingham, in the afternoon at two.——KENDAL light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——KIDDERMINSTER, Stourbridge, and Birmingham light Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——LEEDS Rockingham, light Post Coach, sets out every afternoon at two; arrives at the Golden Lion inn, Leeds, next afternoon at three, in time for the Bradford, Halifax, Skipton, and Huddersfield Coaches. Driven through with four coachmen. Luggage and packages only 2d. per lb.—Notwithstanding the uncommon expedition of this coach, it is allowed to be the most agreeable and complete public conveyance on the North road, being unequalled by any other.——LIVERPOOL and STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES new light fast Day Coach, every morning at ½ past six, driven through with four coachmen only.——LIVERPOOL Umpire, new light fast Four Inside Coach, in 27 hours only, sets out daily at one, and arrives at Liverpool next afternoon.——LIVERPOOL Royal Express, new light Four Inside Coach, in 26 hours and driven through with four coachmen only, (only one night on the road,) every afternoon; arrives at the Saracen's Head inn, Liverpool, next afternoon. The Royal Express performs its journey in less time than any other coach to Liverpool, and is driven through with less coachmen.——LINCOLN and NOTTINGHAM new light Four Inside Post Coach, every afternoon at two o'clock.——MANCHESTER and ALTRINGHAM new light very fast Day Coach, every morning to the Moseley Arms and Swan inn.——MANCHESTER to Congleton, light Four Inside Coaches.——MARLBOROUGH and SWINDON Four Inside Day Coach, through Maidenhead, and Reading. Driven through with one coachman only.——NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE and UNDER LINE light Coaches every morning and afternoon. Only one night on the road.——OXFORD new light Four Inside Day Coach every morning.——PLYMOUTH Sovereign, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——RAMSGATE Royal Telegraph, new superior fast Safe Coach to Margate, every morning at half-past seven.—In consequence of the decided preference given to the Telegraph Safe Coach, the Proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Kent road.——SHEFFIELD Express, and also the Rockingham, through Rotherham, new four-inside Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——SHREWSBURY, Wellington, and Shiffnall light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon, guarded.——SOUTHAMPTON Union to Lymington, new four-inside Coach, every morning, and arrives at the Coach and Horses and Vine inn, Southampton, by five. This is a most delightful conveyance to the Isle of Wight.——STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES, a new light very fast Coach, every afternoon. This is the only Coach direct to the Potteries.——Stamford light Post Coaches every morning and afternoon.——SUNDERLAND, STOCKTON and YARM light Post Coach every morning, to the George inn, Sunderland.——TOTTENHAM and EDMONTON Coaches, daily at eleven, half-past two, five, and eight o'clock.——WAKEFIELD four-inside Post Coaches every morning and afternoon.——WARWICK and LEAMINGTON Day and Night light fast Coaches, through Daventry and Stoney-Stratford.——WELLS, BRIDGEWATER, TAUNTON, FALMOUTH, and DEVONPORT Coaches, and to all parts of the West of England.——WEYMOUTH Magnet Coach, at a quarter past five o'clock in the morning. Driven through with only two coachmen.——WEYMOUTH Packets to Guernsey, Jersey, Cherbourg, St. Maloes, &c. every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at two, from Weymouth.——WOLVERHAMPTON only Day Coach to Dudley, through Coventry, morning a quarter before seven, and every afternoon.——WORCESTER Aurora new light fast Day Coach, every morning, through Oxford, Woodstock, Enstone, Bourton, Bengeworth, Chipping Norton, Moreton in the Marsh, Hampton, Parva, Evesham, Broadway, and Pershore, arrives at Worcester early the same evening, from whence there are Coaches to Ludlow, Hereford, Tenbury Kington, Leominster, Bromyard, and to all parts of SouthWales.——YORK Express, to Scarborough and Edinburgh, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard throughout; sets out every morning, and arrives at York early next morning

At reduced Fares to Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury.

☞ S. A. MOUNTAIN and Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcels, passengers' luggage, writings, plate, &c. of more than five pounds value, if lost, stolen, or damaged unless entered as such, and the insurance paid accordingly.

BIRTHS.—On the 12th instant, the Lady of Edward Bedford Hamilton Pym Esq. R.N. of a son.—On the 15th instant, Mrs. J. Miles, of a daughter.—At the Government House, Jersey, on the 13th instant, the Lady of his Excellency Major-General Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. and G. C. H. of a son.—On the 8th instant, at Byrn-Llywarch, Montgomeryshire, Mrs. W. Pugh, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 15th instant, F. W. Mountague, Esq. to Fanny, eldest daughter of W. Samler, Esq. of York-terrace, Regent's-park.—On the 12th instant, H. R. Hughes, Esq. of Beach-hall, Cheshire, to Ann, daughter of T. Lance, Esq. of Wavertree, Lancashire.—On the 12th inst, the Rev. Charles Girdlestone, M.A. to Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of Baker Morrell, Esq.—On the 10th inst. Mr. James Button, to Miss Maria Blore.—On the 10th instant, Mr. C. Ingram, to Miss Ann Eastmond Bridger, of Highgate.—On the 8th inst. J. Burton, Esq. of Kingsland-place, to Catherine, second daughter of John Day, Esq.—On the 25th ult. at Tenby, J. H. Leche, Esq. of Carden-park, Cheshire, to Elizabeth Antonia, eldest daughter of A. T. Stokes, Esq.—On the 10th instant, at All Souls, St. Marylebone, Mr. J. Southall, to Mrs. Maria Lightfoot, widow of the late Mr. J. Lightfoot, proprietor of the White Horse, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.

DIED.—On the 7th ult. at Royston, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Elizabeth Horn, widow of the late Mr. J. Horn, of Walcot-place, Lambeth—On the 12th instant, Jacob Frederick Wilckins, Esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.—At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Eliza, only daughter of Dr. Robertson.—At Chatham-place, Hackney, Mrs. M. Netterville.—At Brighton, Humphrey Rowley, Esq.—At Twickenham, on the 13th instant, R. Burnett, Esq. of Rock-house, Brighton.—On the 12th instant, in Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth, F. Falkner, Esq. aged 64.—On the 10th instant, at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, much respected, aged 85, Mrs. Fox, widow of Mr. W Fox, currier of that place.

London; Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 333, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 59. SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, Mrs. Wiggins, with the Clandestine Marriage, and Simpsnn and Co.—On Tuesday, Youth, Love, and Folly, with The Poor Gentleman, and Animal Magnetism.—Wednesday, The Padlock, with Married and Single, and the Scape-Goat.—Thursday, The Deaf Lover, with the School for Scandal, and Lock and Key.—Friday, Love and Gout, The Scape Goat, and Love Laughs at Locksmiths.—Saturday, John Buzby, with other entertainments.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. To-morrow, June 26, and following Evenings, at the request of numerous families for the gratification of the Juvenile Branches, the whole of the popular Entertainments will be repeated. The Patagonian Hercules. Also, the Grand Flight of Pluto, executed by the celebrated German artist Herr Cline, who will ascend from the Stage to the Gallery. In the Circle the Grand Amazonian Eofree, by Eight Horses, and for the last week of its performance for the present. Mr. Ducrow will execute his wonderful act of riding three horses at one time, as a Chinese Enchanter. The entertainments to commence with the grand oriental spectacle of War in India, or the Burmese. And conclude with Paul Pry on Horseback; or, a Peep at the Election. The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 4.

Under the Especial Patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—To-Morrow Evening (Monday), June 26, the Amusements will commence with a GRAND CONCERT, in Two Acts, in the superb New Concert Room, at half-past Eight o'Clock.

Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Stephens and Miss Povey, Miss Love, of the Theatre-Royal, Cuvent-Garden (her first appearance,) Miss Cooke and Madame Cornega; Mr. Braham, (who, in the course of the evening, will repeat the Elegiac Stanzas, entitled The Death of Weber), Mr. Sinclair and Signor de Begnis; Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Tinney, and Master Barker. Leader of the Band Signor Spagnoletti. Composer and Conductor Mr. H. R. Bishop. Between the Acts of the Concert a new Military Divertissement, called

THE SOLDIER'S FESTIVAL.

Leader of the Band for the Ballet, Mr. Rooke. The Entertainments will conclude with a Grand Display of Fire Works, at the conclusion of which Mr. Littleton will fly from the Top of the Fire-work Tower to the extremity of the walk approaching the covered ways, enveloped in showers of fire.

Miss Travers, of the King's Anc ent Concerts, is engaged, and will shortly make her appearance.

Doors open at Seven o'clock.—Concert commences at Half-past Eight.—Admission 4s.—Particulars respecting Admission Cards for the evening, Private Boxes for the Season, or Nightly, may be had on application to Mr. Andrews, bookseller, Bond-street.

CAUTION.—The Public will please to take Notice, that all Songs offered for Sale on the outside of the Gardens are spurious. Copies of the Songs may be had in the Gardens.

THE WHITE ANTELOPE.—This beautiful animal is just arrived from India, and is now exhibiting at the Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square. The beauty of the form and colour of this animal are very remarkable, having all the elegance of the tribe to which he belongs in an eminent degree, and being of the most pure white colour, with red eyes. This extraordinary LUSUS was procured when Fort Kittoor was stormed by the British troops; and he was esteemed by the Rajah of enormous value, being, like the White Elephant of the Burman Empire, an object of worship. Also a very perfect specimen of the Gazille, so often alluded to by Byron and Moore, to be seen with the above.

BATTLE of ALGIERS.—By permission, and under the Patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.—The Boys of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea will march from thence (should the weather be favourable) proceded by their Band and Corps of Drums and Fifes, to the Great Room, Spring Gardens, on Monday, the 26th instant, to view MARSHALL'S NATIONAL PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA of Lord Exmouth's Victory over the Algerines, displaying the City as it appeared before, during, and after the Battle, with the British boats bringing off the Christian Slaves, &c. &c. The movements of the Panorama will be accompanied by their Band, consisting of 35 boys under 12 years of age.—No orders can possibly be admitted on that day.—Day Exhibitions from Twelve to Five; Evening ditto, by Gas, at Seven and Half past Eight o'Clock.

PANSTEREOMACHIA.—Mr. C. Bullock respectfully announces that his Panstereomachia; or, Model of the celebrated BATTLE of POICTIERS, in which Edward, usually styled the Black Prince, so eminently distinguished himself by the capture of John King of France, and the total overthrow of an opposing army, sevenfold the numerical strength of his own, is now open to public inspection, at the spacious Room, 209, Regent-street. The Exhibition occupies a space of 30 feet by 18, and consists of upwards of fifteen hundred figures, modelled with the strictest regard to historical truth, in the Costume and Arms of the period which it represents, forming the most novel and brilliant coup d'œil, ever presented to the Public.

*** Admittance One Shilling.—Open from Ten till Six.

FINE DEVON CYDER, in high perfection, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Bottled Porter, Ale, and Stout from 7s. 6d. per dozen: Old Port and Sherry, from the wood, 23s. 6d. per dozen; Madeira and Teneriffe, 24s. 6d. per dozen; Old Crusted Port and singularly fine Sherry, 36s. per dozen; all other wines and spirits in proportion. CHARLES WRIGHT, next the King's Theatre, Opera Colonade.—A parcel of the finest Champagne just landed.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, frnm	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Ferintosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

GENUINE LIQUEURS, WINES, and SPIRITS, of Superior quality and flavor, at AUGS. JOHNSON'S Warehouse, 136, Regent-street.

	Per Bottle.		Per Bottle.
Maraschino	15s	Cherry Ratafia	9s
Curacoa	15s	Noyau	10s
Eau d'Or	15s	Essence of Punch	6s
Creme de Noyau	15s	SPIRITS,	Per Dozen.
Creme de The	15s	Old Cognac Brandy	72s
Huile de Venus	16s	Old Pale ditto	84s
Huile de Vanille	16s	Jamaica Rum	36s
WINES,	Per Dozen.		
Old Port, vintage 1820	36s	Fine Claret	48s to 54s
Pale and Brown Sherry	36s	Lafitte and Margaux	84s
Superior ditto	42s to 48s	Red Hermitage	48s
Madeira	36s to 48s	Viu de Beaune	54s
Moselle, sup	48s	Sparkling Champagne	72s
Old Hock, sup	84s	Ditto, in pints	42s

Muscat de Lunel, Vin de Paille, Constantia, &c.—Sample bottles may be had.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their sake, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

This Day is Published by J. Willis and Co, Royal Musical Repository, 55, St. James's-street (opposite Jermyn-street) London, and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin. Price 4s.

THE KENSINGTON QUADRILLES, or Musard's 43d Set, as danced at the Divertissement, at Hertford-House, on Thursday evening, and at the last Ball at Almack's, containing the following new and admired Airs, viz. "Woodstock"—"'Tis a very merry thing"—"Pretty Maiden, why wander alone?"—"Cherry Ripe,"—"Paul Pry," and the "Kensington Waltz," respectfully dedicated by permission to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

NEW SONGS.

	Singers.	Composers.		
Vauxhall	Madame Vestris	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0
Death of Weber	Mr Braham	J. Braham		
White and Red Roses	Madame Vestris.	J. Barnett.	2	0
Sing on, sing on	Miss Stephens.	J. C. Clinton.	2	0

Published by I. WILLIS & CO. Royal Musical Repository, 55, St. James's-Street, (opposite Jermyn-street, London), and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin, where may be had New Editions of the following Songs:—

May thy lot in life be happy	Miss Goward,	C. E. Horn.	2	0
Morning around us is beaming	Miss Goodhall.	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0
O, hear my sweet guitar	Mr. Horn.	C. E. Horn.	2	0
The Land of the Stranger	Mr. Braham.	Sir J. Stevenson.	2	0
Farewell song	Miss Foote.	M. Kelly.	2	0
The Year that's awa	Mr. Pearman.	Sir J. Stevenson	2	0
This blooming Rose	Mr. Phillipps.	T. Phillipps.	2	0
Will you with me, my lov'd Mary	Mr. Sapio.	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0
The Birds are singing sweet, my love	Mr. Braham.	J. Braham.	2	0
The Daughter of Love	Miss Paton.	C. E. Horn.	2	0

NEW MUSIC.—"ALADDIN." The Publishers respectfully announce that the following Music in "Aladdin," composed by Henry R. Bishop, is ready, and the Opera may be had complete early in the next week:—

"Are you angry, Mother?" ..... } Sung by Miss Stephens
"In my bower a Lady weeps," ..... }
"The days of the valley are o'er," .....
"The sun is o'er the mountain," ..... } Sung by Miss Johnston.
"A hundred, the noblest wait on her throne," ..... }
"Sister I have loved thee well," ..... } Sung by Mr. Sinclair.
"My Araby, my noble steed," ..... }
"Tremble ye Genii." Recit. and Air ..... Sung by Mr. Horn.
"The ring! the little golden ring!" melody ..... Sung by Miss Povey.
"Ere the stars of night arise," duet, sung by Miss Stephens and Miss Johnson.
The Overture. The Trio "How beautiful are the fields," and the Quartettes. "Here! Here!" and "Master at thy spell we appear."

GOULDING & D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.

Cabinet and Square Pianofortes of every description for Sale or Hire.

☞ The Music in the "Knight of the Cross" is also published.

NEW MUSIC—Just Published, by the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street,

OBERON, the admired Opera and last composition of the late Carl Maria Von Weber, in 3 Acts.

Burrows' Selection of Airs for Pianoforte and Flute, from Weber's celebrated Opera of Oberon, in books, each	4 0
Prina's New and Fashionable Quadrilles, the subjects taken from Weber's Opera of Oberon, with their proper Figures	4 0
"I've been roaming," an admired and popular song, sung by Madame Vestris, composed by C. E. Horn	2 0
Primroses, a new song, sung by Madame Vestris, composed by C. E. Horn	2 0
Paine's new and fashionable Quadrille, in which is introduced that celebrated song, "I've been roaming," with other popular Airs	3 0
Horn's Preludes for the Harp, dedicated to his pupils	3 6
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Hummel, Amusement for Pianoforte and Violin, Op. 108	4 0
Bochsa's Scottish Melodies for the Harp, in 2 Books, each	3 6
Eighteen of Haydn's admired Sinfonias, never before published, as Quintetts for 2 Violins, Viola, Flute, Violoncello, with a separate accompaniment for the Pianoforte, arranged by F. W. Crouch, each	7 0

Just Published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 30s.

ALLA GIORNATA;

or, To THE DAY. A Novel.

Printed for Saunders and Otley, British and Foreign Public Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

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The following interesting Works are just published by Mr. Colburn, New Burlington-street, viz.:—

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KARL MARIA VON WEBER.

E. PHYSICK & SON, Sculptors, intend publishing by Subscription, the size of life, the BUST of the late K. M. VON WEBER, which they have now Modelled, assisted by a gentleman intimately acquainted with the deceased, and other authentic documents, that have enabled them to obtain a most correct likeness. Messrs. P. have the honour to announce that subscribers names will be received at No. 16, Park Terrace, Regent's Park, opposite Upper Gloucester Place, where the Model is to be seen until next Wednesday, when it will be closed previous to the delivery of the Bust, in order as subscribed for.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for the Restoration of DECAYED TEETH, and the Cure of Tooth-ache, Mr. Clarke, (Inventor of the APPARATUS for facilitating the operation of Cupping, for which a Medal has been awarded by the Society of Arts, &c.) has the honour to announce a Composition for stopping Decayed Teeth. The new Composition, unlike Metallic Stopping, is applicable to every possible case, as it possesses the Plastic Properties of Cement, and almost immediately becomes as hard as stone. It relieves the severest Toothe-ache, and by excluding air and moisture, prevents the further decay of the Teeth. To be had only of Mr. Clark, No. 5, King-street, Holborn, where he continues to perform all Operations connected with the Teeth, in a superior manner, on moderate terms.

BY 4 GEO. IV. CAP. 60, ALL LOTTERIES END FOR EVER ON THE 18th JULY.

J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors, most positively assure the Public this is the last and only Drawing that will ever be allowed in the United Kingdom, and all who are disposed to have a farewell venture for one or two of the SIX of £30,000!

Are respectfully advised to make their purchases immediately, as the price, which has already risen, is sure to be considerably higher, and from the present great demand, it is probable that Tickets and Shares may be rendered so scarce as not to be obtained when the drawing approaches, at any sum. The Scheme contains, for the first and only time since the Establishment of Lotteries,

SIX PRIZES of £30,000, &c. &c. forming the unequalled sum of £389,000 and every Number a Prize.

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Tickets and Shares are selling by J. & J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors, at their fortunate Offices, No. 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket, London, where they sold

12,478 ..... a Prize of ..... £30,000!
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And in the very last Lottery, drawn 3d of last Month.

1,783 ..... a Prize of ..... £21,000!
3,925 ..... a Prize of ..... 21,000!

Besides other Capitals in late Lotteries.

By express Desire, and positively the last in London this Season.

THE ROYAL MASQUERADE, ARGYLL ROOMS, Tuesday, June 27th. For Domino, Character and other Tickets, and Boxes to view the Motley Group, without mixing in the Masquerade, apply to the Committee at Mr. Charles Wright's, Opera Colonade, who will supply the Wines on the occasion.

CHARLES WRIGHT's CHAMPAGNE.

"And the small ripple spilt upon the beach
Scarcely o'erpass'd the cream of your champagne:
When o'er the brim the sparkling bumpers reach,
That spring-dew of the spirit! THE HEART'S RAIN!"

LORD BYRON.

42s. per dozen. Opera Colonade, Hay Market.

TURKEY COFFEE of the FINEST QUALITY, at the following reduced prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.—Roasted, 3s per lb. The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having reduced the Duty on Turkey Coffee, they may now purchase that article at the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of the finest quality, at John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee-Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

SILK HATS, Double Edged, at 17s.—This economical and useful hat is a widely different and superior manufactured article compared with those generally made, the body being composed of finer materials, and stiffened with a chemical composition, rendering them soft and pliable to the head; they also resemble in every respect the finest beaver, having a rich nap, with which the edges, are doubly covered. Travellers and commercial men can give best proof of their utility. To be had only of the Inventor, price 17s. Also, good Beaver Hats, in a variety of modern shapes, possessing the qualities held out by other contemporaries, without their imperfections, at 20s. 21s. 23s. and 26s.—Youths' Beaver and Silk Hats, Cloth, Seal, and Fur Caps in great variety, at PERRING'S, 412, Strand, two doors from the Adelphi Theatre, and at Hammersmith.

BRADBERRY's PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBERRY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 28, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom.—Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. WM. BEACALL, and Mr. ROSE, Surgeon Dentists, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, their peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten till Four.

SIMPSON's ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, unrivalled in good effects for Spasms or Gout in the Stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and as a Restorative in cases of extreme Nervous Debility or the weakness of advanced Life. It is sold in bottles at 11s. each, by J. V. Simpson, 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Hose, 309, High Holborn; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Grignon, 171, Regent-street; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street, and by all the principal Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom.

DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a MEETING of the Committee, held in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, June 24, 1826; Rev. RICHARD HARVEY in the Chair.

The Committee have to acknowledge several Contributions of Potatoes, Biscuits, &c. and two Boxes of Linen and Clothes, one from some Ladies at Kensington, by the Rev. G. Davys, and one from the Children in the Hon. Mrs. Beilby Thompson's School, at Escrick, the articles being made by them gratis, at their own request.

The Committee are again under the necessity of appealing to the benevolence of the Public to replenish the Fund placed at their disposal, that they may be enabled to continue affording Relief to the very many distressing cases which still remain on their books.

Amount before advertised: £24,176 11s. 5d.

	£	s.		£	s.
From the Town of Ware, by John Cowell, Esq.	10	0	tion of a Reading Society at Hampstead	11	16s. 6d.
Alm. Dangerfield, Esq.	3	3	By Messrs. Praed and Co.		
Mrs. Long, by Rev. G. Tomlinson	1	0	Captain G. Digby, R. N.	1	0
By Messrs. Barnett and Co.					
Balance in hand at the dissolu-					

Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Wm. Hale, Esq. Wood-street, Spitalfields, Treasurer; and by all the Bankers.

The Committee continue to sit daily in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, at two o'clock.

J. D. KINCAID, Sec.

The most prominent trait of BEAUTY is a fine HEAD of HAIR, which is effectually produced by

ROWLAND'S Macassar Oil, the original and genuine, a vegetable production, which has for many years been universally admired; also acknowledged pre-eminent for nourishing the Hair, preventing it from being injured by illness, change of climate, study, travelling, accouchement, &c. removes scurf, harshness, and dryness—renders it soft and glossy; prevents its falling off or turning grey; creates a thick growth on the baldest places; producing beautiful curls, adding a most incomparable, transcendent, and beautiful lustre, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting. Ask for "ROWLAND'S" Macassar Oil, at 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the complexion, which immediately diffuses on the skin a delectable and pleasing coolness, truly refreshing; renders the skin peculiarly soft and pleasant: removes freckles, pimples, and all cutaneous eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE for changing red and grey whiskers to black or brown.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT for the tooth-ach, and preserving and beautifying the teeth and gums.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, base impostors have imitated the labels, bills, and bottles. To guard against such imposition, it is necessary on purchasing to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing their signatures in red on each bottle of the genuine articles.

"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden."

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN'S BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN'S BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN'S BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Venders in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10½d. 12d. and 18d each.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Commander of his Majesty's naval forces on the East India station (brought by Captain Chads, of the Alligator frigate), announcing that in consequence of the perfidious evasions of the Burmese Authorities, in regard to the ratification of the treaty of peace, General Sir Archibald Campbell found himself under the necessity of renewing hostilities with that power. The time granted for the ratification having expired on the 18th of January, Sir Archibald Campbell put his army in motion on the following day, and so well planned and vigorous were his operations, that the enemy were unable to oppose effectual resistance in any point. Their head-quarters at Melloun were attacked with such invincible bravery that the whole of the works were speedily carried by storm; the enemy, defeated with great loss, fled in the utmost confusion, leaving our gallant army in possession of Melloun, with all the ordnance, boats, stores, and some treasure. Thus has unpardonable perfidy been most justly and signally chastised; and we have no doubt that the next advices will enable us to congratulate the public upon the full submission of the enemy, with still more diminished means of disputing the powerful supremacy but mild sway of the British Government in that quarter of the globe.

The following are the official particulars:—

"MELLOUN, Jan. 20, 1826.—The time granted for the receipt of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, by the Court of Ava, having expired on the 18th instant, and the Burman Chiefs continuing to act with base duplicity and evasion, no alternative was left the Commander of the forces (Sir A. Campbell), than the painful one of renewing hostilities, which was done yesterday, and was attended, I rejoice to say, with the complete defeat of the enemy, and the capture of Melloun, with all the ordnance, boats, commissariat stores, and a small quantity of treasure.

"Sir A. Campbell having made his disposition for the attacks of Melloun, about eleven o'clock, and in a short time, having made the necessary impression, the works were stormed in a fine gallant style. The enemy fled in the utmost confusion, with great loss, leaving us in possession of the Stockade, with, I regret to say, the gallant Colonel Sale and Major Frith, severely wounded, and about twenty casualties.

[Here follow the names of Officers who distinguished themselves, &c. and other minor details, for which we have not room to-day.]

I have the honour to remain,
H. D. CHADS, Captain of H. M. S. *Alligator*,
in command of the Flotilla.

Return of Killed and Wounded, on board the Flotilla, at Melloun, Jan. 19, 1826.

Boats of his Majesty's ship Alligator—Killed, none; wounded, 4 severely; 1 slightly.

3d Division Hon. Company's Gun-boats—Killed, 1; wounded 6, severely.

4th Division Hon. Company's gun-boats—Killed 1; wounded, 1 dangerously; 1 slightly.

5th Division Hon. Company's gun-boats—Killed, 2; wounded 1.—Total; Killed, 4; wounded, 14.

(Signed) H. D. CHADS, Capt. of H.M.S. Alligator,
in command of the Flotilla.

J. BRISBANE, Commander.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

[FROM A FRANKFORT PAPER RECEIVED YESTERDAY.]

DARMSTADT, JUNE 14.—A letter from Schotten, of the 5th instant, gives the following melancholy account of the ravages caused by a natural phenomenon in that neighbourhood. On the 3d, during an intolerable heat, with a perfect calm, heavy thundering clouds coming from the South, collected about the summits of the Vogelberg, and about five in the afternoon poured down a tremendous deluge, which, rushing from the mountain, carried away entire fields, and poured into the valley in which the village of Eschenrod, and five others, are situated. At Escehnrod the whole collected into one stream, which poured its desolating course to the village; this was the work of a few minutes; the whole road which passes through the village was at once thirty feet under water, which rose in waves as high as a house, entirely destroyed the causeway, rooted up the trees, carried off timber, immense stones and waggons, undermined the foundations of the buildings on the road, and swept away entire houses with their inhabitants. In this manner 21 persons perished at Eschenrod. Among them was a family of six members, with a foster-daughter: this family is now extinct. Of another family only the father, who happened to be in a field situated in an elevated spot, remains alive. His wife, three children, and two servants perished in the house; when he returned he could scarcely recognise the place where his house had stood.

Twenty-six buildings are entirely destroyed at Eschenrod, and twenty-nine more or less damaged. In the street through which the torrent passed, there are chasms from 20 to 30 feet deep, so that all communication was interrupted.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

We are sorry to state that a revulsion appears to have taken place in the manufacturing districts. The temporary demand for goods has ceased, and every description of manufacture at Manchester and Glasgow is offered on lower terms than at any preceding period. The following articles are selected from provincial papers:—

"MANCHESTER, TUESDAY.—The market to-day has been bad, and things are expected to get worse. The most gloomy rumours and surmises are afloat, relative to money matters; and it is known that, unless a sudden and prosperous turn open upon some respectable houses, they must go, as others before them have done. Yarns are lower; Common yarns, which have lately fetched 14d., may now be bought at 13½d. for cash. Calicoes are also at decreasing prices—say 3d. less than last week. Fustians, Jankeens, and prints, are at a stand—no demand.

"GLASGOW, TUESDAY.—We regret to state that commercial affairs are still depressed and of a cheerless aspect; the number of unemployed operatives continues to increase—distress and want are marching with vast strides amongst classes above the rank of common labourers. In Glasgow and its suburbs there are 19,000 to 20,000 weavers, and in other parts of Lanarkshire 9,000 to 10,000 more.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Great Britain who have not already given, or promised their Votes, are very respectfully solicited to vote for JOHN INGRAM and SON, to supply them with cheap and good Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Basonnds, Drawers, Flower-stands, Garden and Rustic Seats, &c. &c. Where every article will be found cheaper than can be got any where else, as for instance, Japanned rush seat Chairs, all Patterns, all Colours, and all the same low price of 3s. 6d. per Chair, Impregnated Rose Wood Windows, and all other kinds equally low.—N.B. Observe the sign of the Rustic House, No. 29, City-road, near Finsbury Square.

The annual dinner to celebrate the battle of Waterloo was given by the illustrious Chief at Apsley House, on Sunday evening, to a number of the heroes who distinguished themselves on that day.

The new saloon, or banqueting hall, was the scene of festivity. A grand service of Portuguese plate was used for the dinner; and the Dresden for the dessert.

The party sat down at half-past eight, and broke up at one o'clock in the morning.

GENERAL ELECTION.

NEW PARLIAMENT.—MEMBERS RETURNED.

Andover—Sir John Walter Pollen, and T. A. Smith, Esq. (not Sir J. N. Kent, as stated by mistake.)
Anglesea—Lord Uxbridge.
Brecon (Borough)—G. Morgan. Esq.
Brecon (County)—Colonel T. Wood.
Berkshire—C. Dundas, Esq., R. Palmer, Esq.
Berwick—Beresford, Gladstone.
Cardiganshire—Colonel Powell.
Carmarthenshire—Hon. G. R. Trevor.
Cheshire—W. Egerton, Esq., D. Davenport, Esq.
Chester—Belgrave, Grosvenor.
Coventry—Messrs. Heathcote and Fyler.
Cornwall—Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart., G. W. W. Pendarves.
Cumberland—Sir J. Lowther, J. C. Curwen, Esq.
Derbyshire—Lord G. Cavendish, F. Mundy, Esq.
Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynn.
Dover—Messrs. Wilbraham and Thomson.
Flintshire—Sir T. Mostyn, Bart.
Glamorganshire—Sir C. Cole.
Haddington (county)—Lord J. Haye.
Hereford (County)—Sir J. G. Cottrell, R. Price, Esq.
Hereford—Lord Eastnor and Mr. Clive.
Honiton—Messrs. Guest and Lott.
Huntingdonshire—Lord Mandeville, Hon. W. H. Fellowes.
Ipswich—Colonel Torrens and Mr. Haldimand.
Lancaster (County)—J. Blackburn, Esq. Lord Stanley.
Lichfield—Messrs. Anson and Vernon.
Lincolnshire—C. Chaplin, Esq., Sir W. Amcotts Ingelby.
Lanarkshire—Lord A. Hamilton.
Linlithgow (county)—Hon. Sir A. Hope.
Leicester—Hastings, Cave.
Norfolk—E. Wodehouse, Esq., T. W. Coke, Esq.
Northamptonshire—Lord Althorp, W. R. Cartwright, Esq.
Northampton—Messrs. Robinson and Maberly.
Nottingham—J. Birch, Esq., Lord Rancliffe.
Oxford—Messrs. W. H. Ashurst and Fane.
Pembroke (County)—Sir J. Owen.
Penryn—Messrs. Barclay and Manning.
Perthshire—Sir G. Murray.
Reading—Messrs. Monck and Spence.
Radnor (County)—W. Wilkins, Esq.
Salop—Sir R. Hill, J. C. Pelham, Esq.
Suffolk—Sir T. Gooch, Sir W. Rowley.
Taunton—Seymour, Peachy.
Warwick—D. S. Dugdale, Esq.
Wells—Tudway, Taylor.
Wootton Basset—Messrs. Twiss and Phillips.
York (county)—Lord Milton, J. Marshall, R. T. Wilson, and W. Duncombe, Esqrs.

IRELAND.

Armagh (borough)—Right Hon. H. Goulburn.
Athlone—R. Handcock, Esq.
Belfast—Earl of Belfast.
Carrickfergus—Sir A. Chichester.
Cashel (City)—E. J. Collett, Esq.
Cork (City)—Sir N. Colthurst, Hon. C. Hutchinson.
Coleraine (borough)—Sir J. Rydges.
Down (Borough) J. W. Maxwell, Esq.
Drogheda—P. Van Homrigh.
Dublin (City)—George Moore. Esq., Henry Grattan, Esq.
Dublin (University)—W. C. Plunkett, Esq.
Dungarvon—G. Lamb, Esq.
Ennis (Borough)—F. L. Lewis, Esq.
Kinsale (Borough)—J. Russell, Esq.
King's county—Lord Oxmantown and T. Bernard, Esq.
Kildare (county)—Lord W. Fitzgerald and R. La Touche, Esq.
Leitrim (County)—Viscount Clements, J. White.
Londonderry (County)—G. R. Dawson, A. R. Stewart.
Londonderry (city)—Sir G. Hill.
Longford (county)—Lord Forbes and Sir G. R. Fetherstone.
Lisburn (Borough)—Capt. H. Meynell.
Mallow (Borough)—C. D. O. Jephson.
Newry—Hon. J. H. Knox.
Portarlington—J. Farquhar, Esq.
Roscommon (county)—Hon. R. King and A. French, Esq.
Sligo (Borough)—O. Wynne, Esq.
Tralee—J. Cuffe, Esq.
Waterford (City)—Sir J. Newport.
Wexford (county)—Lord Stopford and R. Carew, Esq.
Wexford (town)—H. Evans, Esq.
Youghall—Hon. G. Ponsonby.

LONDON ELECTION.

A scrutiny of the poll for the late Election took place on Saturday, when the numbers were found to be correctly thus:—

Alderman Thompson.....	6485	Alderman Wood.....	4891
Alderman Waithman.....	5045	The Lord Mayor.....	4514
Mr. Ward.....	6992	Alderman Garratt	330

The numbers polled at this election were greater than on any preceding occasion, and no citizen was ever returned with so triumphal a majority as Alderman Thompson, who had 6,485 votes, although the Liverymen who had polled during the Election did not exceed 8,631. Mr. Ward was third on the list, but had the contest continued a little longer, he would certainly have been the second.

READING.

Between twelve and three o'clock on Tuesday, Mr. Spence got two a-head, and every moment was watched with the most intense anxiety. Rumours of the arrival of voters were afloat, and the sinking spirits of Mr. Palmer's friends were kept up by various devices. The arrival of a post-chaise nearly made his Committee jump out of the window; but alas! there was nothing for him. A young man, who had been rejected as under age, it was ascertained, completed his 21st year that morning, and this gave them some hope, but he did not come forward.

At half-past four, the Town-hall, and every avenue leading to it, was crammed, and the windows, at the sides, were crowded with ladies. They, as well as the men who filled the Hall, were all in the Blue interest. The very few orange ribbons, which at first showed, soon disappeared when defeat was no longer doubtful. The uproarious applause of the multitude was most deafening, and it did not appear that the friends of poor Palmer had even spirits enough left to give one shout. The Crier read the Proclamation calling on all voters, yet unpolled, at once to come forward, as the poll would close at five o'clock. At twenty minutes before five, the Mayor stood up, and loudly and distinctly gave his commands to the constables and all officers of the Court, to keep the approach to the hustings clear, and cautioned them at their peril to suffer no obstruction to be offered to any voter coming up to the poll.

At five the Mayor stood up, and said, "Electors of Reading, I have now to inform you that the poll is closed." A space of about twenty minutes then elapsed in making up the state of the poll, and preparing for its announcement. When the necessary steps were taken the Mayor came in, and having Mr. Monck and Mr. Spence at either side of him, announced the numbers as follows:—

Mr. Monck	580	Mr. Palmer.....	488
Mr. Spence	492	Mr. Wakefield	366

He then said, "In pursuance of a precept directed to me for the return of two Burgesses to Parliament for the Borough of Reading, I have caused the poll to be taken, and do therefore declare J. B. Monck and George Spence, Esquires, to be duly elected."

The MAYOR said, that he could not separate from the Electors after the eight days arduous duty which he and they had performed, without expressing his heartfelt satisfaction at the generous, honourable, and peaceable conduct pursued by them. The contest was then at an end, and he trusted that the result would do them honour. He had only one favour to ask of them, which was, to join him in three cheers for "God save the King."

The good men of Reading most readily and most heartily acceded to the Mayor's request.

The Members were then conveyed to their chairs; and Mr. Monck, as first on the poll, took precedence. He was carried by his friends round the town; and, considering that he held the first place, it was astonishing by how few he was attended. No persons of respectability, with the exception of the Messrs. Stephens, and one or two others, were in his group. After having gone quickly through a part of the town, he came to the Market-place, and addressed those assembled. He thanked them, of course, but regretted much the want of his friend, Mr. Palmer's company, with whom he had been a school-fellow, and with whom he would have felt proud to be associated. Had his vote of yesterday secured Mr. Palmer's election, it would have been the greatest happiness of his life. Very different, however, was the attendance upon Mr. Spence. He was preceded by flags, one of which, of immense size, was inscribed, "Spence; admired for his talents, beloved for his integrity—chosen for both."—His Committee walked immediately before the chair, and the whole population of Reading seemed turned out to deck his triumph.

BERKSHIRE.

On Monday the election of the two County Members took place in the Town-hall, Abingdon, when Mr. C. Dundas and Mr. R. Palmer were re-elected without opposition. The former was proposed by Mr. Wroughton, and seconded by General Popham; the latter by Mr. Duffield, and Mr. Sawyer.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

On Friday week the election of two Representatives in Parliament for this county came on at the New Shire Hall, in this city, where a Special Court for that purpose was held by R. H. B. Hale, Esq. the High Sheriff. Soon after ten o'clock the Right Hon. Lord R. Edward H. Somerset and Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart. the late Members, attended by numerous parties of their friends, entered the hall. No other Candidate appearing, a shew of hands was taken, and the High Sheriff declared the Right Honourable Lord Edward Somerset and Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart. duly elected, when they again returned thanks to their constituents for their re-election. The ceremony of chairing them took place.

COVENTRY—EIGHTH DAY.

This Election terminated on Monday in a most unexpected manner. The Tory, or perhaps, we should more properly say, the Independent party, Messrs. Fyler and Heathcote, had for several days polled almost exclusively, till they had obtained so considerable a majority, that it was thought impossible for Messrs. Moore and Ellice to be able to equal them, even if they were to poll all the remaining freemen. This, however, did not prevent those Gentlemen from persevering in their exertions; and such were their arrangements, that to-day they stated it to be in their power, and to be their intention, of polling sufficient numbers to give them a majority on the aggregate amount of votes.

The Sheriffs continued to poll until two o'clock, and every thing passed as quietly as could be desired; when Messrs. Moore and Ellice sent in a formal document, signed by several freemen, declining to come to give their votes, assigning as a reason that they were intimidated by the conduct of the opposite party.

As soon as this was received, the Sheriffs declared the poll to be closed, and announced the numbers to be as follow, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering:—

Heathcote.....	1535	Ellice	1242
Fyler.....	1522	Moore.....	1182

KENT.

The election for the county of Kent took place on Tuesday, on Penenden-heath, near Maidstone, where a very large assemblage of the freeholders was collected. After the usual preliminaries had been gone through at the hustings.

Mr. Hodger proceeded to propose Sir J. Honywood as a fit and proper person to represent the county of Kent in the next Parliament—a situation which he knew no one capable of holding with more credit to himself, or with more advantage to his constituents.

Mr. Ryder seconded the nomination. Upon which

Mr. Hatton next advanced, to propose Sir E. Knatchbull as a second Representative.

Mr. Moreland seconded him.

As had been expected, no opposition took place, and the crowd dispersed, glad to escape suffocation from the dust in Penenden-heath-lane, which forms the approach to the heath for carriages and horses.

HEREFORD CITY ELECTION.—WEDNESDAY.

At length the contest is over, and the victory obtained by the friends of Mr. Clive. Never in the memory of the oldest freemen was an election so warmly contested, and scarcely ever conducted with so little party spirit—the Candidates strictly confining themselves in their remarks to their situation on the poll, and thanking those who voted with them. At the commencement of the polling on Tuesday morning, the Mayor, by proclamation, declared that the poll would finally close at half-past twelve o'clock, at which time the friends of Mr. Blakemore demanded a scrutiny of the votes, which was immediately commenced. At two o'clock the Mayor declared the majority of votes were in favour of Lord Eastnor and Mr. Clive, and they were returned as members to the new Parliament.

Shortly after five o'clock, the ceremony of chairing took place: Colonel Cocks was carried for Lord Eastnor.

CHESTER, JUNE 20.

The important contest for Members of Parliament, in this city, between the Grosvenor and Egerton parties, may be considered now, the tenth day of polling, virtually over; though, probably, some voters may yet be brought up to the hustings to-morrow, the numbers being this evening as follows:—

Belgrave...	809	Egerton.....	735
Grosvenor.....	739	Townsend.....	704

Those who witnessed the conflict of the parties yesterday evening would not be advocates for annual parliaments, let alone universal suffrage; as each party attacked one another, by pelting with large stones torn up from the pavement of the street. One woman has been sent to our infirmary with a fractured skull; and several persons severely wounded (we had, by the-bye, the County Election this same day, the former members returned, Mr. Egerton and Mr. Davenport), amongst whom was our respectable Town Clerk, Finchett Maddock, Esq., severely, but not dangerously, whilst in his office in the Exchange (the seat of the hustings) the windows were demolished.

STAFFORD COUNTY ELECTION.

On Friday week a Special County Court was held in the Shire Hall, for the purpose of electing two Representatives for Staffordshire. The Court was attended by a number of the most respectable gentlemen and freeholders of the county.

After the usual preliminary forms had been gone through,

J. B. Phillips, Esq. declared Mr. Littleton and Sir John Wrottesley to be duly elected.

HUNTINGDON, Tuesday Evening.

CLOSE OF THE CONTEST.

At six o'clock this evening, the sheriff proclaimed the numbers as under:—

Mandeville	968	Russell	858
Fellowes	911		

The under sheriff then came forward, and proclaimed Lord Mandeville and Mr. Fellowes to be duly elected Members of Parliament.

Lord Mandeville, in returning thanks, said he hardly knew whether to consider his return as a duty imposed, or as an honour conferred. His former habits of life prevented him from bringing any thing beyond industry and integrity to their service; but they might depend upon him to the utmost of his abilities. He felt peculiarly grateful to those who had worn his distinguishing colours; but still he should never forget those who, although they had worn the colours of his opponent, had always treated him with respect and friendship.—(Loud applause.) He could not but consider his return as a mark of respect to the family of which he was a member; and he could assure them he would endeavour to revive those days in which the talisman of the Montague was a protection and safeguard to the county. He trusted his friends would show as much moderation, now that the victory had been gained, as they had done during the contest.

Mr. Fellowes came forward, but was received at first with considerable disapprobation. Silence being obtained, he said, that notwithstanding misrepresentation had been resorted to against him—notwithstanding that his opponent had began to canvass before he was aware that a contest was intended—and notwithstanding that figures had been dreseed up to insult him, still they had done him the honour to appoint him their representative for the fifth time. He begged them to accept his thanks, and his assurance that the same line of conduct which had hitherto obtained their approbation, would be adopted by him in future.

Lord John Russell addressed the freeholders, and the meeting dispersed.

CUMBERLAND.

The election for the county of Cumberland took place on Friday week. At an early hour the note of preparation was shown by different bands of music stationed before the Globe Inn, as the Yellow House, and before the Sun as the Blue one. Various flags, having appropriate inscriptions, were also displayed from the windows of several public houses, some of which, it was understood, were opened for public visitation. About half-past nine, Lord Lowther arrived, and quartered at the Globe. Several of the Blues waited at the entrance of the town, with banners and music, for Mr. Curwen, and accompanied him to the Globe.

At a quarter before twelve, the Gentlemen ascended the Hustings, and as soon as Sir. George Saul, as Under Sheriff, read the Act, and other necessary preliminaries were gone through,

Mr. Senhouse said—There being no person nominated besides Sir J. Lowther and John Christian Curwen, Esq., I do hereby declare them to be duly erected to serve in Parliament for the representation of the county of Cumberland.

Sir John Lowther returned thanks in a very few words.

Mr. Curwen did the same.

Mr. Curwen then, being booted and spurred, and girted with the Knight's sword, entered the Chair, and followed Sir John. They went through the Borough amidst immense cheering, and Sir John returned to his quarters, and Mr. Curwen to his.

DEVONSHIRE.

Exeter, June 15.—The election of two Knights to represen this County was fixed for this day. The candidates nominated on Thursday last were Mr. Bastard and Sir T. D. Acland. This morning, however, the Rev. Mr. Jones proposed Lord Ebrington as a third candidate for the honour of representing the County, and on a show of hands the Sheriff declared the Noble Lord and Sir Thomas Acland to have the majority. Mr. Holdsworth demanded a poll on the part of Mr. Bastard. The polling commenced at two o'clock, and at six in the evening the numbers were, for—

Sir Thomas Acland	77	Lord Ebrington	15
Mr. Bastard	72		

Mr. Jones then gave up, and the Sheriff declared Sir Thomas and Mr. Bastard duly elected. Lord Ebrington was not present.

LANCASTER.

The old representatives for this county, John Blackburne, Esq. and Lord Stanley, have been again returned.

COUNTY OF YORK.

This election took place on Wednesday last at the Castle-yard, at York. Both parties had anticipated a contested election until Monday evening, when the committee which had been formed at Wakefield to secure the return of Mr. Bethell, announced to the committees of the other Candidates that they had that day resolved, at a meeting of delegates from Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and other towns in the West Riding, to relinquish their intention of bringing forward that gentleman. This information was received at so late a period as to render it partly unavailing for saving expenses to the other candidates. In fact, all the preparations for a contest had been made, and it was resolved that the freeholders appointed to attend on the day of election should not be restrained in their inclination to support their favourite candidates. During the whole of Tuesday all the towns of the West Riding were in a state of extreme excitation. Leeds, in particular, was kept in continual bustle from eight o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening, receiving and forwarding voters, of whom nine-tenths were for Milton and Marshall, the popular candidates.

At eight o'clock on Wednesday morning the city of York had become extremely crowded, and before ten it was with difficulty that a passage could be obtained through the principal streets either for carriages or Pedestrians. About that hour the two parties—the orange and the blue—went in procession into the Castle-yard, Lord Milton and Mr. Marshall taking the precedency. In less than half an hour the capacious area was nearly filled in every part, and it was estimated that 40,000 persons at least were present.

The High Sheriff (the Hon. M. Langley) appeared on the hustings a little before ten o'clock.

At twenty minutes to eleven, Mr. Hindsley, the county clerk, read the proclamation, stating the object of the meeting, and calling upon all the freeholders who had business before the High Sheriff to come forth.

Mr. Brook, the Under Sheriff, read his Majesty's writ to the Sheriff for the election of four knights of the shire.

The High Sheriff then took the oath customary on these occasions; after which the Bribery Act was read.

The High Sheriff.—Gentlemen, the court is now open for the election of four knights of the shire, and any gentleman is at liberty to propose a candidate. I hope the speakers will be as short as they can; for they had a good deal of speaking on the day of nomination, and this is the day of business, which we wish to get through. If any gentleman has to propose a candidate he shall now be heard.

The several Candidates were then proposed and seconded; and after addressing the electors,

The High Sheriff made the following proclamation:—"If there is any freeholder who has any other candidate to propose as a fit and proper person to represent this county in Parliament, let him come forth and he shall be heard."

After a short pause, no answers being returned to this demand, the High Sheriff said—"As no other Candidate is proposed, I am now going to declare Lord Milton, Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., Richard Duncombe, Esq., and John Marshall, Esq., Knights duly elected to represent this county in Parliament; and I do declare the said Lord Milton, Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., Richard Duncombe, Esq., and John Marshall, Esq., to be duly and fully elected to serve as knights to represent this county in Parliament."

The indenture of the election was then executed by the High Sheriff and a number of the principal freeholders.

Lord Milton, on behalf of himself and Mr. Marshall, in a very few words, returned thanks to the freeholders for the honour conferred upon them. And Mr. Wilson (at the request of Mr. Duncombe) returned thanks for himself and on behalf of that gentleman.

The new members were then chaired. The ancient custom of elevating a chair, and bearing the members on the shoulders of the electors, was abandoned on the present occasion, and ornamental cars, drawn by six horses, were substituted. The car in which Lord Milton and Mr. Marshall were seated was covered with orange silk, and splendidly decorated, and the postillions had fancy dresses to correspond. The car was drawn by six black horses. After perambulating the Castle-yard, the procession moved to Etridge's Hotel, accompanied by an immense body of freeholders.

Messrs. Wilson and Duncombe's car was covered with blue silk, the riders having dresses of the same material; it was drawn by six gray horses, and proceeded to the Black Swan Inn, accompanied by a great number of their friends. The friends of the several members afterwards dined together at their respective inns.

CALLINGTON.

This election closed on Monday, the 12th inst. when the numbers were declared for—

Alex. Baring, Esq.	121
M. Attwood, Esq.	98
Rich. Bradnall, Esq.	49

A petition to the House of Commons is determined on, as not only Mr. Bradnall, (who is a gentleman of high character and fortune), but the electors too, are resolved and pledged to oppose the system of splitting tenements, and making occasional votes, to the destruction of their proper elective franchise. It is contended that the poll will stand thus, when investigated by a Committee of the House of Commons:—

Baring	57
Bradnall	49
Atwood	37

Mr. Bradnall comes forward on the ministerial and independent interest, and nearly all his votes are *plumpers*.

MALDON.

A few minutes before three o'clock on Friday the Mayor came upon the hustings; at this instant two plumpers were voted for Mr. Dick, which caused much cheering. The clock having struck three, the Mayor declared the poll to be finally closed. After some little time occupied in casting up the books, a statement of the number standing against each candidate's name, was handed to the Mayor, who announced them to be as follows:—

Mr. Winn	1747
Mr. Lennard	1454
Mr. Dick	1401

Mr. Dick instantly stepped forward, and demanded to put in his claim for a scrutiny against Mr. Lennard previous to that gentleman being declared duly elected. (This was received with much cheering.)

Mr. P. Wright then addressed the Mayor, and demanded a scrutiny on the part of Mr. Lennard against Mr. Dick and Mr. Winn. (Applause and hisses.)

The Mayor now retired with the Recorder and other officers of the Court; Mr. Telford as counsel for Mr. Lennard, Mr. Sheppard for Mr. Dick, and Mr. Broderick for Mr. Winn.

IPSWICH ELECTION.

[From the *Suffolk Chronicle*.]

The poll closed at half-past three on Saturday last, leaving a majority in favour of the Yellows, eight for Mr. Haldimand, and seven for Colonel Torrens. An accurate statement of the poll during the several days has been handed to us, and is as follows:—

	Haldimand.	Torrens.	Mackinnon.	Dundas.
1st day	289	290	263	263
2nd day	416	416	384	384
3rd day	467	467	449	450
4th day	479	478	472	473
5th day	486	485	480	480
6th and close	496	495	488	488

Previously to the return being made by the bailiffs, they heard counsel on the right of voting claimed on behalf of some extra boatmen, who had been sworn in as occasional assistants in the service of the Customs, and whose votes had not been finally received. Similar votes, it seems, have been rejected by Government itself, during the present general election, on the authority of an Act excluding all custom-house officers, and all persons employed by the Customs, from exercising their franchise, unless they have been discharged twelve months from the service. When these votes had been finally rejected by the bailiffs (the counsel for the Blues having given way to the argument of Mr. Law, who was Counsel for the Yellows), the Blues demanded a scrutiny, chiefly on account of the paupers who had voted. This was refused by the bailiffs, on the grounds, that as they had not power to compel overseers to produce evidence, they had not competent jurisdiction; that when a scrutiny had been entered into before, leaves had been torn out of parish books by Blue overseers; that the measure would be exceedingly expensive, without the attainment of justice; that there were, in all probability, as many paupers on one side as the other; and that if the Blues carried the whole affair, as they said they would do, to the House of Commons, a committee of that House would take all matters into consideration, as they were fully competent to do, and decide upon the whole at once. Soon after the decision had been made known, and the return made, the candidates, on both sides, addressed their friends from their respective hustings. Mr. Mackinnon and Mr. Dundas insisted that they ought to have been returned, and stated that they would appeal to a higher Court.

MIDDLESEX.

It was confidently reported that a strong contest would take place for the representation of the county of Middlesex, and among the competitors for the honour, were named the Lord Mayor, Messrs. Ellice, Mellish, and Polhill; but, notwithstanding all the rumour afloat on the subject, matters were on Tuesday transacted very quietly at Brentford, and the old members, Messrs. Byng and Whitbread were returned without opposition. At about half-past ten o'clock Mr. Byng reached the hustings. Those of his retinue were decorated with orange and sky-blue ribbons. Shortly after followed his former colleague, whose friends were distinguished by pink and dark-blue colours.

Before the business commenced by proclamation, a man in the crowd, who said his name was Westbrook, a brickmaker, caused much laughter and some disapprobation, by a most obstreperous tirade, which he levelled at both the candidates. In the quantity of his invective, however, he gave a decided preference to Mr. Byng, whom he charged with an attempt to introduce "fire and faggot." Mr. Byng addressed one or two sentences to him in the way of a pacific reply; but the soothing system was of little avail, it rather contributed to raise the ire of the incensed elector.

The usual preliminary forms having been completed, and the usual speeches made,

Mr. Sheriff Crowder announced that George Byng, Esq. and Samuel Charles Whitbread, Esq. were duly elected.

The Members were chaired in the afternoon.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE DERBY STAKES.

We are authorised to publish the following report which was presented at a General Meeting of the Jockey Club, held at the Clarendon Hotel, on Saturday, the 17th instant, and approved by the Members present:

"The Committee appointed to enquire into the charges made by Mr. Farquharson, upon the subject of Mr. Thornhill's horse, The General, with reference to the last Derby Stakes, have to report that—

"They have heard the evidence brought forward by Mr. Farquharson, and also that which was produced by Mr. Thornhill, in answer thereto, and in explanation of the several matters contained in the statement delivered in to the Jockey Club by Mr. Farquharson, when called upon so to do by Mr. Thornhill; and they are unanimously of opinion, that Mr. Farquharson has entirely failed in proving any part of that statement.

(Signed) "Chr. Wilson.
"Exeter.
"Scott Portland.
"J. A. Stuart Wortley.
"J. R. Udny."

GRAND RIFLE MATCH FOR 500 SOV. &c.

The interesting match between Lord Kennedy and — Vernon, Esq. to shoot at a target of peculiar construction, each party having 100 shots, was decided at the Red House Inclosure, Battersea, in the presence of a great assemblage of the first shots in the kingdom in favour of M. Vernon, his Lordship having given in long before the 100 shots were fired. His Lordship then shot a match for 300 sov. with Mr. Osbaldeston, but also gave in before the 50 pigeons were shot at. Another match has been made for a considerable sum between the last named parties.

BURIAL OF BARON VON WEBER.

Yesterday forenoon having been appointed as the time for the last offices to the remains of this distinguished composer, the vicinity of Great Portland-street was, as early as nine o'clock, thronged with respectably dressed persons, among whom appeared a very general expression of sympathy at the loss of so great an ornament to the science of music. At a quarter past nine o'clock the arrangements of the undertaker being completed, the coffin was placed in the hearse, and the funeral cavalcade slowly proceeded along the New-road, &c. to Moorfields.

The choir was perfectly complete, and contained some very distinguished performers; but the confusion that prevailed in the gallery, and the immense crowds, prevented us from obtaining any account of their names.

Some of the Psalms of David were delivered in Latin. The "Exaudiat" and "Miserere," were most delightfully executed, and the latter sublime hymn produced the most thrilling effect. The congregation joined in the response, and the high swelling tone of the organ produced a peculiarly grand impression. At the parts of the service where the responses of the "Beati Quorum," and the "Domine ne in furore," appeals to Heaven for mercy on the deceased and all mankind, several of the congregation were observed in tears. The "De profundis," was sung with exquisite taste; and the grand appeal commencing with "Domine exaudi," was given by the full choir in a brilliant manner.

The service proceeded with the usual prayers and ceremonies, and at its close the "Requiem" of Mozart was sung by the entire choir.

After the ceremonies had concluded, the coffin was lowered into the vault, the clergyman descending and reading the burial service.

Southwark Election.—The ceremony of chairing the Members returned to serve for the Borough took place yesterday morning. Sir Robert Wilson was not present, in consequence of the sudden death of his eldest daughter; but Mr. Calvert appeared in an open carriage. This procession started from the Obelisk in St. George's-fields, and passed through all the principal streets in Southwark, towards the Grove-house, Camberwell, where the friends of Sir Robert Wilson dined. At a late hour the preceding night, placards were posted up, stating that, in consequence of the sudden death of Sir Robert's eldest daughter, he would not be able to preside at the dinner, but that J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. would do so for him.

The Rev. Mr. Barwis, of Longrigg, near Winton, eulogizing Mr. Curwen, at the Cumberland county nomination, said—"Mr. Curwen was brought up in the greatest political school that this country ever saw. He was reared with Fox, with Burke, and with Erskine, and, what is more, he inherits all their talents!!" Mr. Barwis was hissed by some, and laughed at by others; whether justly, or no, we shall not undertake to decide; but the venerable trumpeter was not to be prevented from scrambling to his climax; and he appropriately concluded by saying, that the never-to-be-equalled Mr. Curwen "had done more good than all the politicians in the world ever could."—*Whitehaven Paper*.

Mrs. Radcliffe's "*Gaston de Blondeville*."—This Romance is introduced to the reader as decyphered from an illustrated MS. found in a chest which was dug up among the ruins of Kenilworth Castle. It contains the history of eight days spent by Henry the Third with his Court at Kenilworth, and abounds in images of the rude magnificence of the time, which set off and heighten the effect of the main adventure. The unearthy agency is powerfully imagined: "but we will not," says a late Review, "by giving the solution, injure the effect which every appearance of the spectre, until the grand and fearful catastrophe, is calculated to produce. The style is weighty as the subject; the figures, with which it is richly embossed, have a substance in them like quaint devices on a stately monument; and the general impression left, is of the chill magnificence and august superstitions of departed years."

A fine sturgeon, measuring eight feet six inches, and weighing above two hundred weight, was brought before the Lord Mayor yesterday morning, by Nelson, the water-bailiff. It was caught above the Kennington Lock, by getting through the bar. The Lord Mayor sent it to his Majesty, with orders to have the usual ceremony observed. It is the largest that has been caught for more than thirty-six years.

To A. L.

N.B.—At Charles Wright's Masquerade, Argyll Rooms, Tuesday Next.

Adolphus!—yes—'tis fix'd, we go:
Be prompt—and rove the circle through,
Until we meet—until our eyes
Exchange their watchful mysteries;
But mind—for Love's—for honor's sake,
Pass on—I may not—dare not speak:
Strict is my escort—ev'ry glance
Is rife with peril and mischance;
As you repace the crowded floor,
And when I see my aim is sure,
I'll drop a letter—seize with care
The pledge, and quickly disappear;
'Tis final—Read—in all obey,
Deserve, and hail a happier day!

P.S.—That Spanish mantle—wear it now,
The same dark feathers o'er your brow;
O'er mine, the signal I assume
You'll soon discern, your fav'rite plume;
While pendent from my neck shall rest
Hope's chosen symbol on my breast,
Her golden anchor—hced the sign;
The heart that flutters there, is thine.

M.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 23, 1826.

1st Regiment of Foot, Major H. Hubert Farquharson, from the half-pay, to be major, v Campbell, promoted; Captain John Anderson, from half-pay 28th foot, to be captain, v Rowan, promoted.—3d ditto, Captain Thomas Munro, from half-pay 42d foot, v Bowen, promoted; Captain John Patton, from the half-pay, v Daniell, appointed to the 66th foot, to be captains.—4th ditto, Captain C. S. Wortley, from the half-pay, to be captain, v Erskine, promoted.—8th ditto, Captain T. H. Davies, from the half-pay, v Cotter, promoted; Captain A. Dirom, from the half-pay, v Campbell, promoted; Captain C. S. Malet, from the half-pay, v Lyster, promoted, to be captains—9th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Hardy, from half-pay 60th foot, to be major, v Peebles, promoted—10th ditto, Major W. G. Freer, from the half-pay, to be major, v King, promoted. Captain E. St. John Mildmay, from the half-pay, v Dent, promoted; Captain J. Delancey, from the half-pay, v Kelly, promoted—14th ditto, Capt. J. V. Temple, from the h-p to be capt. v Watson, promoted—15th ditto, Major J. Eden, from the half-pay to be major, v Maxwell, promoted; Captain J. S. Doyle, from the half-pay, to be captain, v Wright, promoted—17th ditto, Captain J. O. Chinic, from the 58th foot, to be captain, v Denham, promoted—18th ditto, Captain W. W. Lynar, from the half-pay, to be captain, v Rogers, promoted—19th ditto, Captain W. E. Sweny, from the half-pay, to be captain, v Sargent, appointed to the 58th foot —20th ditto, Captain R. Garrett, from half-pay 96th foot, v Frankland, appointed to the 34th foot; Captain W. C. Langmead, from the half-pay, v Falls, promoted, to be captains—24th ditto, Captain C. H. Doyle, from the half-pay, to be captain, v Baby, promoted—25th ditto, Captain J. P. Holford, from the half-pay 1st Foot Guards, v Austen, promoted; Captain R. A. Butler, from the half-pay, promoted, to be captains—26th ditto, Captain W. Stewart, from the half-pay, to be captain, v Whitty, promoted—28th ditto, Captain J. R. Colthurst, from the 32d foot, to be captain, v Irving, promoted—29th ditto, Captain M'Kenzie Champain, from the half-pay, to be captain, v Belshes, promoted—30th ditto, Captain J. Procter, from half-pay 43d foot, v Howard, promoted; Captain J. G. Geddes, from the half-pay, v Fox, promoted, to be captains—32d ditto, Captain J. Swinburn, from half-pay 73d foot, v Crowe, promoted; Captain M. Power, from the half-pay, v Colthurst, appointed to the 28th foot, to be captains—34th ditto, Capt. H. B. Mends, from h-p, v Hogarth, promoted: Capt. F. W. Frankland, from 20th Foot, v Locker, promoted; to be captains.—35th ditto, Major R. Macdonald, from h-p, v Maclistrr, promoted. Capt. S. Workman, from the 2d West India Regiment, v Lynch, promoted: Capt. A. Tennant, from the 73d Foot, v Weare, promoted; to be captains.—36th ditto, Capt. M. R. Grey, from the 86th Foot, to be captain, v Crosse, promoted.—38th ditto, Capt. T. Vyvyan, from h-p 41st Foot, v Rains, promoted: Capt. A. Macdonald, from h-p, v Davis, appointed to the 75th Foot; to be captains.—39th ditto, Capt. T. Baynes, from h-p 32d Foot, to be captain, v Cuppage, promoted.—42d ditto, Capt. C. A. Campbell, from h-p, v Wade, promoted: Capt. W. Childers, from h-p, v M'Pherson, promoted; to be captains.—46th ditto, Capt. W. Chalmers, from h-p 52d Foot, to be captain, v Stuart, promoted.—48th ditto, Captain George Croasdaile, from the half-pay, to be captain, v Yele, promoted.—49th ditto, Major Richard Beauchamp, from the half-pay, to be Major, v Gregg, promoted.—52d ditto, Captain G. Montagu, from the half-pay, v Rowan, promoted; Captain H. Deedes, from the 75th foot, v Macleod, promoted, to be captains—53d ditto, Captain S. H. Widdrinton, from the half-pay, to be captain, v Harrison, promoted—54th ditto, Major H. Lumley, from the half-pay, to be major, v Kelly, promoted—55th do. Capt. J. M. Cameron, from half-pay 60th foot, to be capt. v Clunie, appointed to the 17th foot—58th ditto, Captain J. J. Sargent, from the 19th foot, v Dudgeon, promoted; Captain R. D. Wynyard, from the half-pay, v Murray promoted, to be captains—61st ditto, Captain C. Pearson, from the half-pay, to be captain, v Goodman promoted—62 ditto, Captain Henry John Ramsden, from the half-pay, to be captain, vice Riddall, promoted——65th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. L. Dawson, from half-pay 69th Foot, v. Digby, promoted; Capt. R. Carmichael Smith from the half-pay, v. Ellard, promoted to be Captains.—66th ditto, Capt. T. W. Stuart, from the 1st West India Regiment, v. Burke, promoted; Capt. J. Daniell, from the 3d Foot, v. Nicholls, promoted: Capt. J. George, from the R. A. C. C., v. Goldie, promoted to be Captains.—70th ditto, Capt. J. Laing, from half pay, v. Huxley, promoted to be Captain —75th ditto, Capt. A. Davis, from 38th Foot, v. Edwards, promoted; Capt. R. Dampier Hallifax, from half-pay, v. Deedes, appointed to the 52d Foot; Capt. S. Madden Frances Hall, from half-pay, v. Newton, promoted to be Captains.—77th ditto, Capt. J. Mason, from half-pay, 100th Foot, v. Baird, promoted to be Captain.—78th ditto, Capt. R. J. P. Vassal, from half-pay, v. Stanhope, promoted to be Captain.—79th ditto, Capt. G. Mathias, from half-pay, v. Mitchell, promoted to be Captain.—84th ditto, Capt. H. Alexander, from half-pay, v. Bernard, promoted; Capt. R. Willington, from half-pay, v. Jenkins, promoted to be Captains.—86th ditto, Capt. J. Gaspard Le Merchant, from half-pay, v. Grey, appointed to the 36th Foot to be Captain.—89th ditto, Major W. Somersall Forbes, from Cape Corps, v. Clifford, promoted to be Major,.—91st ditto, Capt. F. A. Gould, from half-pay, v. Creighton, promoted to be Captain.—92d ditto, Capt. J. Campbell, from half-pay, v Pilkington, promoted to be Captain.—93d ditto, Capt. Lachlan Macquarie, from half-pay, 33d Foot, v. Ellis, promoted to be Captain.—94th Regt. of Foot, Capt. W. H. Snow, from half-pay, v. Gray, promoted to be Captain.—95th ditto, Capt. J. Stainton, from half-pay, v. Gore, promoted to be Captain.—97th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Phillip Wodehouse, from half-pay, v. Austen, promoted to be Major.—98th ditto, Major J. Rudsdell, from half-pay, 3d Ceylon Regt., v. Dunn, promoted Major.—99th do. Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Riddall, from half pay, v. Balvaird, promoted Major.—Rifle Brigade, Maj. W. Hewett, from half pay, v. Miller, promoted Major.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCIES.

J. EDIS, Sussex-place, Kent-road, brewer.——J. STIRK, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, victualler.——J. OLIVER, Manchester, innkeeper.——J. ALLEN, Bells-buildings, Fleet-street, haberdasher.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. WILKINSON and J. MULCASTER, Wood-street, Cheapside, Manchester and Scotch warehousemen.——E. B. SKELTON, M. M. SKELTON, and E. SKELTON, Southampton, stationers and booksellers.——W. CHEESMAN, Portsea, Southampton, common-brewer.——T. BRINE, Portsea, Southampton, common-brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. WORRALL, Park-street, Hanover-square, tavern and hotel keeper, and wine-merchant.——A. CORRIE, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, dealer in lace.——E. B. SKELTON, M. M. SKELTON, and E. SKELTON, Southampton, stationers and booksellers.——H. RODWELL, Austin-friars-passage, Broad-street, silk-broker.——G. WELLS and S. WELLS, Norwich, hatters.——J. MARSDEN and C. MARSDEN, Cartworth, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturers.——J. HEALE, Plymouth, Devonshire, sail-maker.——J. CHARLTON and L. CHARLTON, Manchester, sawyers.——W. TATTERSALL, Upper Thames-street, printer.——J. BROWNELL, Steward-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer.——B. SHEPHEARD, Gloucester-terrace, Hoxton, leather-factor.——S. BINNS and G. BINNS, Grafton-street East, Tottenham-court-road, chair-makers and cabinet-makers.——J. B. FROGGOTT and W. LILLYMAN, Doncaster, Yorkshire, linen and woollen-drapers.——W. BELL, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, coal-merchant.——M. H. BOTIBOL, Soho-square, ostrich feather-manufacturer.——S. LYON, Ironmonger-street, Stamford, Lincolnshire, feather and quill-dealer.——W. WHITESIDE, Little Pulteney-street, Golden-square, brewer.——J. HATFIELD, Cambridge, linen-draper.——A. FABRE, Lisson-grove, Mary-le-bone, wine and spirit-merchant.——J. MERRELL, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, corn-factor.——J. HAYCOCK, Saint Albans, Hertfordshire, grocer.——G. MERCER, Basinghall-street, Blackwell-hall factor.——S. HOLBROOK and J. ADAMSON, Northwich, Cheshire, brewers.——J. CLIFFE, Nantwich Willaston, Cheshire, cheese-factor.——J. H. HOLE, Upper-street, Islington, surgeon, apothecary, chemist, and druggist.——J. BARON, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.——W. TURNER, Coleman-street, plasterer.——S. FURNIS and W. S. FURNIS, New Bond-street, hatters.——T. BECKET, otherwise T. a'BECKET, Worcester, coach-proprietor and general merchant.——T. J. CARROLL, Drury-lane, baker.——W. R. GRIFFITH, Regent's-canal basin, City-road, iron-merchant and wharfinger.——M. CLARK, Size-lane, tea-dealer.——G. SUTTON, Southwark-bridge-road, builder.——J. LEVETT, Leeds, straw hat-manufacturer.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. *has communicated to us the following trait in the character of the new City Representative,* WAITHMAN, *which is certainly worth recording:*—"*A person who had done some work for* WAITHMAN, *was much pressed for money, and went perhaps somewhat prematurely to ask for assistance. One of the young W.'s told him he had no objection to give him a draft on account, to oblige him, provided,* —— *what?—provided* he would give a guinea towards the expences of his father's Election!" *The poor man was obliged to comply, and by this process was the Linen-draper returned.*

We have received C. x R.'s *favour, and are much obliged—if he will only say how we can address him, we have a good-sized volume of materiel to submit to his perusal.*

X *is thanked for his information—surely* Lord GLENGALL, *who is so remarkable for veracity, cannot assert that the Proprietor of this Paper is in prison, from not tendering bail to* His LORDSHIP'S *action,—but we will wade through the history of my Lord's maternal grandmother,* Mrs. JEFFERIES, *and see how far she would sanction such assertions, and thereby ascertain if the spirit runs in the family.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

THE ELECTIONS.

We are afraid that it is going hard with Radicalism. BURDETT and CAM HOBHOUSE, 'tis true, have got in for *Westminster*, but this was to be expected. The place is for the men—the men are for the place. Beggary, riot, filth, and folly, must not be left without their Representatives, and the present ones would do at least as well as any other. We should as soon expect *Billingsgate* to abandon its dialect, as *Westminster* to choose any thing better than BURDETT and HOBHOUSE; though, after all, it may seem hard to a gentleman, whose lot has unluckily been cast in *Westminster*, to have such advocacy thrown in his teeth, and be forced, in the face of day, to admit that such men are his Representatives. For our part, we may not be very valiant, but we should think that our first impulse would be to knock the man down who should suppose us acquiescent in the selection. But "Freedom of Election"—"Representative purity"—"Virtuous Reform," and so forth, as may be seen more at large in the annual speech of Sir FRANCIS himself, and in the septennial oratory of his supporting cobblers, order the matter otherwise, and tell the nobleman or gentleman that he should be very well pleased to find himself stripped only of his vote, when in such an association he might so naturally have been stripped of other things. But all this is "The Rights of Man;" and Sir FRANCIS carries the day, as he ought. Still there must be some surprise, among the few Radicals who can read and write, that Sir FRANCIS, not content with rough-riding the Westminsterians, should insist on their carrying double, and such a double! Boroughs are no doubt exeellent things, and the cheaper the borough, the better in the estimation of the economical Baronet. *Westminster* is incomparably convenient in this point, for Sir FRANCIS would see all its population washed before he would expend a farthing of his idolized purse upon them. CAM HOBHOUSE has the vigour of servility, and he stands as a thorough substitute in the House for the BARONET, when he finds some topic on foot too distressing for his nerves, and stays at home to save his feelings. But this might be so easily done by any other street-orator, that we must leave the original choice and steady continuance of the BARONET'S "Man," as Mr. CANNING calls him, to be explained alone, when some antiquarian shall suddenly fall in with the records of Radicalism, shake the dust from Cobbettian correspondence, and let out the "secrets of the prison house," in the publication of the "BURDETT papers."

In the country, however, where men wash their faces, hear the parson occasionally, and are not dextrous in picking pockets, and the use of phosphorus-boxes, and centre-bits, things are not going on well. COBBETT, with all his rancour, foaming at the mouth against all the world, and roaring out his lungs in all possible nonsense, will be thrown out, neck and heels, at Preston. The bone-grubbing, the debt to poor BURDETT (who, in that instance, lost alike his money and his man), the white feather, and all the other events of his eventful life, have come up in array against him, and even the friend and worshipper of TOM PAINE, is popular no more. But COBBETT was wrong in his location. He should have come to *Westminster*. There, with kindred souls to sustain him, with the true recipients for his oratory open-mouthed before him, and not a man who could reproach him with any inferiority of any kind, he might have unhorsed the Baronet himself. At all events, he would have learned to ride behind him; and *Westminster* might have had the honour and pleasure of seeing two Representatives, each as independent of the other as both, and fairly unequalled in the empire.

HUNT is making fierce battle against Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE in *Somerset*. The contest is amusing enough, and HUNT has infinitely the best of it in point of tongue. We think the liquid-blacking fellow a very superior animal to O'Connell's animal. HUNT is a bold, brutal, and sturdy creature, probably sincere, and certainly no unworthy specimen of the lowest order of JOHN BULLISM. COBBETT is a beggar in rhetoric, to the phrenzy, force, and straight-forward ferocity of his illustrious friend. In short, unfortunate Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE has got into very bad hands, and if he does not come out of the conflict as much battered and bruised, broken, and ridiculous as any country gentleman would wish to be, we are mistaken in HUNT altogether. Sir THOMAS, on the other hand, is by no means deficient in scurrility. He is as bull-fronted, brawling, and self-satisfied a gentleman, as any of the native breed of Somerset. He blunders as intrepidly as most men can do for their souls, and is as arrogant as thick-headedness and ten thousand a-year can make a knight of the shire. But he has met more than his match—for example:—

Wednesday morning the polling commenced, and continued during the day without spirit. But few of the voters for Mr. Hunt made their appearance. His bands were no longer heard in the town; but the other Candidates supplied the lounging country people with music on the same terms.

Soon after the Court-house opened, and the Sheriff took his seat, Mr. Hunt and Sir T. Lethbridge entered.

Sir T. Lethbridge, addressing the Sheriff, said he had a question to put to Mr. Hunt, which would settle the business altogether; but the Sheriff ruled that it could not then be put.

The bribery oath was then administered, and the voters were sent to the booths to undergo examination as to their qualifications: Mr. Hunt ran from booth to booth, and was as severe in questioning the voters for Sir T. Lethbridge, as if (to use his own language) the representation of the county was "a toss up" between them.

At five o'clock the poll-books were closed, and brought into the Sheriff; but the speaking was delayed, in consequence of the numerous objections made by Mr. Hunt to some votes, and his elaborate defence of others.

The Sheriff declared that the state of the poll was as follows:—

Mr. Dickinson	972	Mr. Hunt	179
Sir T. Lethbridge	874		

The following is a specimen of the manner in which this contest is conducted on the part of Hunt.

Sir T. Lethbridge then turning towards Mr. Hunt, who had got up close to him, said, "Now, Sir, do you wish to say any thing? You shall have the opportunity."

Mr. Hunt.—No, no; you are yet above me on the poll, and can avail yourself of your situation. (Laughter and hisses.)

Sir T. Lethbridge declared that he was highly gratified at the state of the poll. As far as they had taken the sense of the county, that sense had been most energetically expressed. He concluded by congratulating the voters upon the successful efforts they had made in turning aside the stigma which had been attempted to be attached to the county.

Mr. Dickinson expressed, in a few words, his thanks for the strong proofs of approbation he had received.

Mr. Hunt said, as to Sir T. Lethbridge, that Honourable Person had said he should be astonished if the *person* would not decline any further attempt to get up on the poll. It was not the first time Sir Thomas had been astonished at what he (Mr. Hunt) was disposed to do, nor should it be the last. (Laughter and hisses.) He (Mr. Hunt) should consider that he should be acting disgracefully to the county of Somerset and to himself, and that he would deserve to be branded as the wearer of the white feather, if he listened for a moment to Sir Thomas Lethbridge upon such a subject. Not more than a sixth or seventh part of the county had already polled; and unless more was done by both of the old Members, with the blessing of God he would not only gallop up to them, but pass by them in less than ten days. (Cheers, hisses, and laughter.)

Mr. Dickinson begged to say a few words, as something had been said upon this and former occasions by the Gentleman opposite (Mr. Hunt) of a personal nature. He thought it necessary to declare now, that he had in his possession documents relating to the private and public character of that Gentleman, and that he should make use of them in case he considered himself called upon to do so. He then defended his conduct in Parliament.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge—My worthy friend has alluded to a weapon which he has in store, with which to chastise this individual.

Mr. Hunt to Sir Thomas—Ba, ba, ba, boo.—(Laughter.)

Sir T. Lethbridge—I assure my hon. friend that whatever may be the weapon, this animal (pointing to Mr. H.) will not feel it.—(Laughter, cheers, and hisses.)

Mr. Hunt—I say, Sir Thomas.

Sir T. Lethbridge—Well, Sir.

Mr. Hunt (pointing at him with his finger)—Bow, wow, wow—(Roars of laughter, and great tumult.)

Sir T. Lethbridge—If any other person in this court had said one word of what this extraordinary animal has uttered, I would at once take notice of it.

Mr. Hunt—I only said bow, wow, wow, Sir Thomas—(Uproar and laughter, amidst which the Sheriff adjourned the Hall.)

This is all very lively in its way, and must have been of great benefit to the general audience. The fact is, that the Somersetshire BARONET makes but a sheepish figure, and the fox-hunting capacity does not shine much more on the hustings than at table. The conduct of the BARONET'S son, "his gallant boy," the other day, was also something in the landed-interest style, and he met with such a rebuff that we are afraid his talents will not be conspicuous for a vast length of time.

In all this, we know that Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE is a very diligent advocate of Protestantism, and every thing else that he takes it into his sagacious head to think worthy of his eloquence. But all partiality apart, we wish that he would confine himself for ever to turnpike bills, poor-rates, game convictions, and the other customary and appropriate employments of the squirish intellect. He makes but a miserable exhibition when he handles mightier things, and we can assure him, that the kindest effort of his *advocacy* in the House would be—to hold his tongue.

Mr. MESSITER, the County Treasurer, too, has come in for his share of popular discussion, and his accounts will, we presume, form the subject of a little more enquiry still. Mr. DICKENSON, too, the other candidate, a very silent, indignant and gouty gentleman, has been handled in the same agreeable style. We hope he will make a better figure in the House than on the hustings, for there his castigator had it all in his own way. Now, with all our aristocratic partialities, and genuine hatred of the mob, and the men of the mob, we must ask, what is the earthly use of sending blockheads into the Council of the Nation. The county-breed, as they are now chosen, are a burlesque. They have no talent that can give them importance as advisers; they cannot open their mouths without making all the world wonder at their want of self knowledge. Many of them, and those much the wiser, never make the attempt; and where infirmity, indolence, and ignorance, are the qualifications, we cannot conceive that it would not be the wisest act of all to stay at home. We consider HUNT a barbarian—but save us from blundering babyism and bloated pride, even though it should be roared into parliament by all the forty-shilling freeholders of the most burly proprietors of the most fox-hunting and foolish population of *England*.

Mr. HOLME SUMNER has been turned out, by PALMER, for Surrey. This, too, moves no sorrow of ours. Mr. HOLME SUMNER is, to the general conception, personally, one of the most assuming and arrogant persons alive. He might have come in for ever for his county, if his *manners* had not stood in the way. Bustling and brawling may do very well for dependents, but the time comes when it comes back to its employer. And Mr. HOLME SUMNER, as he has now got his lesson, will have leisure to polish his style, and teach himself, in obscurity and ridicule, to learn, if the thing be possible at his time of life, the civility of a gentleman. He may thank himself alone for having been tossed out of *Surrey!*

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Lady CHARLOTTE OSBORNE, daughter of the Duke of LEEDS, eloped on Thursday morning, with FOX LANE'S brother, SACKVILLE, and was married at St. George's, the same day, at 9 o'clock, if the following extract from yesterday's *Post* be true:

Marriages.—On Thursday morning last, at St. George's Hanover-square, Sackville Fox, Esq., to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Osborne, daughter of his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

If it were only for the purpose of furnishing posterity with as correct a view as possible of the actions and impulses of the present generation, we should feel bound to publish the following "Copy of a Letter from Lord COCHRANE to his Highness MOHAMMED ALI, Pacha of *Egypt*," which has gone the regular round of the press during the last week, and been generally acknowledged as genuine. But we have, in addition to this feeling, a still stronger one—of exemplifying the proceedings of those personages who are looked upon in these forlorn days as the safe-guards of the nation abroad, and the only fit representatives of it when at home. My Lord COCHRANE has latterly deserved so well of his country, that she is bound to consider any thing emanating from his Lordship's brain of the utmost value to her prosperity, even though it bear a direct reference to another State; and in this light must GREAT BRITAIN view the singular address herewith subjoined. Every one remembers the adage which declares, "that the Devil himself can quote Scripture to serve his own ends," and it must undoubtedly have been under this, and this impression alone, that his Lordship proposed to *Christianise* the poor Pacha by the quotation from Isaiah, which cuts so distinguished a figure in his appeal to him--for what other bearing it professes we have not the remotest idea; but ALI is so much accustomed to treat with pirates, that we imagine even this holy touch will produce very little effect on the *Egyptian* Councils. The *Times*, which first introduced this precious pearl into existence, roundly asserts that it is "a master-piece of coolness and self-possession;" and however much we might feel disposed to question the judgment of this journal respecting the latter qualification, we can have no difficulty in so far uniting our opinion to its own on one point, which is, that it is certainly one of the *coolest* productions we ever remember to have perused.--*Ecce signum*:—

COPY OF A LETTER FROM LORD COCHRANE TO HIS HIGHNESS MOHAMMED ALI, PACHA OF EGYPT.

Your employing foreigners in your military and naval service, the privilege which you claim and exercise of building and equipping ships of war in neutral States, and of purchasing steam-vessels, and hiring transports under neutral flags, for hostile purposes, and to transport to slavery a people whom the Ottoman arms have never yet been able to subdue, warrants a belief, (whatever your sentiments may be), that the civilized, educated, and liberal portions of mankind will be gratified, that succours, similar to those which you have unfortunately obtained hitherto from those States, are now about to be afforded to the brave, the oppressed, and suffering Greeks; nor will the advantage derived be wholly theirs; for until you shall cease or be forced to abandon your inhuman traffic in Christian slaves, and the commission of cruelties which stain the character of man, your subjects must inevitably continue barbarous—a state from which it would be a source of great gratification to contribute to release them.

It is true that the Christian world have not of late contended in arms with those of your faith on points of religion; they have not, however, fallen into a state of apathy so great as to see unheeded the perpetration of those enormities which you are daily committing on their Christian brethren: a sentiment with which no feeling of animosity towards you, or towards your people, is combined, but, on the contrary, a desire to render you every good service consistent with that duty, paramount to all others—namely, to wipe out the stain from the civilized world, of unfeelingly and inhumanly co-operating to exterminate, enslave, and transport to bondage, a whole Christian people; and such a people, the descendants of those Greeks, whose genius laid the chief foundation of literature and the arts—who reared those noble monuments and edifices, which time, and the more destructive barbarian hand, have yet failed to destroy, and which, compared with the wretched hovels of your hordes, may better point out to you the elevation they attained, and the prostrate state in which your people are—owing, alas! to the baneful effects of bigotry and despotic sway. Surely, surely, there is ample field for the exercise of your energies at home, in encouraging industry, the arts, and sciencies, in promoting the civilization of your people, and in enacting equitable laws for the security of persons and property; on which basis the national prosperity of all countries must rest. But should your ambition, not content with bestowing blessings like these on your native land, lead you to soar almost above mortal acts, distant oceans would unite, and the extremities of the globe approach at your command! thus might your name be rendered immortal, and Egypt again become the emporium of commerce, and one of the richest and happiest nations upon earth. How infinitely great the glory of such acts! How despicable the fame of a tyrant conqueror—the ruler of slaves!

It would be pleasing to support you as the author of great and good works; but it is shameful to permit your present proceedings, and dastardly to leave the unfeeling and apostate sons of neutral and Christian nations unopposed, aiding to perpetuate barbarism for horrid gain, drawn from the price of Christians torn from their homes, and sold as slaves in foreign lands.

Against these atrocious men, my companions and myself cast the gauntlet down, and will contend, in the hope, that you and they may perceive your true interests, and your great error, and pursue a different course before it shall be too late. Quit the classic sacred soil of Greece. Let the flayings, the burnings, and impalings of this people cease; and, oh! shocking to humanity! the ripping up of pregnant females, and the hewing in pieces of their infant babes, and other acts yet worse than these, too horrid to relate! Release the Christian slaves—pursue an honourable and enlightened path, and we become friends to aid you in your pursuits. But should the present course be continued, let the bands of cruel assassins in your employ count on our opposition; count, too, on our neutralizing the effect of every vessel procured or bought from Christian States. "Hear the word of the Lord, ye rulers," (in the prophecy now to be fulfilled.)—"Wo to them that go down to Egypt for help and stay."* "When the Lord shall stretch out his hand, both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they all shall fall together."

Instead of filling brimful the cup of bitterness, of which you yourself must ultimately drink, how admirably might you employ your people, and your treasure, the waste whereof is bearing to you a barbarian successor, to prolong the bondage of Egypt.

The Christian prayer of those called to rescue their suffering brethren is, that conforming yourself to the dictates of reason and humanity, you may live long to benefit mankind; and as you are more enlightened than your predecessors, so may you become more humane and just.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

* Isaiah, c. 31.

When a man once becomes afflicted with the mania of ELECTIONEERING, he seldom permits a trifle to stand in his way; and to such an extent has this feeling prevailed with Mr. ROWLAND STEPHENSON, the Cockney Banker of *Lombard-street*, that no sooner had he returned from his late honourable and distinguished journey into *Herefordshire*, than he started for the gown, vacated by the death of Mr. ALDERMAN COX, and is now using every possible exertion to secure his return for the Ward of *Aldersgate*. We shall not at the present moment dilate on any expeditions, either theatrical, amatory, or senatorial, of this redoubtable citizen, but reserve them for any suitable occasion that may present itself; yet we cannot dismiss the subject without extending a caution to Sir PETER LAURIE, Mr. Sheriff KELLY, Mr. KAY, and the other candidates, apprizing them of the usual system adopted by their antagonist on any such occasion—for if there be the least quibble by which either of them can possibly be declared INELIGIBLE, they may rest assured it will be taken advantage of.

In looking over the opinions we placed on record in the autumn of last year, when the subject of the GENERAL ELECTION was considerably agitated, we find so many prophetic remarks, that we hope to be pardoned for any slight recapitulation that may appear to us of the least utility at the present moment. We find the following lines on the probable issue of the contest at *Reading*:

At *Reading*, where *fish*-sauce has got such renown,
They're resolved to send FISH up much better to town:
In order their present supplier may see
They're not to be *palmed* on by such men as he.

The result of the late election in this select borough rather corresponds with this suggestion, for Mr. FYSCHE PALMER, we rejoice to say, has lost his election there, after as arduous a fight as we can at this moment call to mind. PALMER was never made for a senator, and if, in a moment of drunkenness or bribery, the good people of *Reading* once made him so, the least they could do, on coming to their senses, was to *un*make him—and so it is.

In speaking, at the very period above alluded to, of the chances at *Coventry*, we ventured thus to give our sentiments:—

The people of *Coventry* feel the disgrace
Of dubbing their members heir-*looms* of their place,
And wisely, at last, scruple not to express
They will have *less* of MORE, and no more of ELLICE.

And here again, oddly enough, we are borne out by facts—for Messrs. ELLICE and PETER MOORE have not only been turned out from the representation of this very civilized city, but they have been, into the bargain, as well beplaistered with dirt and blackguardism, as any two poor devils in Christendom need be. The honour of such an association as that of PETER MOORE, could only have been competed for at any time by such a place as *Coventry*; and it is not, therefore, much to be wondered at, that in proportion as "the march of intellect" (to use a familiarism of the present day) proceeds, even these people should be inspired, towards their late members, with the sentiments of Sir JOHN FALSTAFF, and exclaim—

"I'll not march through *Coventry* with 'em, that's flat."

Those two distinguished Senators, *Leather*BREECHES and *Leather*HEAD, as Messrs. BYNG and WHITBREAD are generally called, have been returned without opposition for *Middlesex*. The spirit of a sparrow, in any man, would have defeated them.

The advocates of Popery have, until within this last week, uplifted their brazen fronts in very full daring, owing to the partial ascendancy their cause receiv d in the termination of the *Borough* Election, and the absence of any struggle for *Westminster* and *Middlesex*, by which means they retain some trifling power in the old Members of these places—but this aspiring confidence has been monstrously shaken, since our last paper appeared, by the result of the two contests we have just alluded to, by the defeat of Lord JOHN RUSSELL at *Huntingdon*, and the evident decline of the influence of the noble house he belongs to, in its hereditary county, by the triumph of Mr. MACQUEEN, over the Marquis of TAVISTOCK—together with the scouting of those two dreadful blackguards, COBBETT and HUNT, in the spheres they are now respectively agitating—a notice of which appears in our leading article.

It will be seen that our friend "fighting Bob" is returned for *Mayo*.

The greatest exertions are making to secure the return of Mr. G. DAWSON for *Tipperary*, and with a view of giving every possible strength to the cause, my Lady GLENGALL has started for Ireland, to exercise those abilities for which she has ever been, in matters of this kind, so celebrated. We congratulate HER LADYSHIP on one part of her mission, viz.—that her interest in this country is not about to be employed in behalf of any member of her own family; for, if in one of those humours in which sons now and then indulge, and mamas patronise, it had pleased her to nominate her son RICHARD, it is almost superfluous to say that HIS LORDSHIP would have been treated with the most sovereign contempt, even in the county of *Tipperary*!

By a very proper spirit on the part of Colonel MACKINNON, we are enabled to lay before our readers a renewed attempt, on the part of that miserable prostitute, calling herself HARRIETTE WILSON, to extort a sum of money from those distinguished individuals who, in an early part of their life, condescended to make themselves in any respect known to her. Although the conduct of this courtezan has very properly come under the cognizance of the law, and executions have in consequence been levied on the property of the vagabond who published her infamy, yet we do not hesitate, with a view to suppress a continuation of these outrages, to give the utmost exposure to her horrible practices. The following is the letter received, within this last week, by Colonel MACKINNON, and we cannot too much applaud his manliness in enabling us to circulate it:—

My very old acquaintance, Mr. Mackinnon, late of the Guards, will *much* and greatly oblige me by sending me thirty pounds, and if he does so immediately, I shall, out of *gratitude*, and for old acquaintance sake, burn the *Sketch* I have drawn of him in my Memoirs, about to be sold to a *publisher*—It is not FLATTERING, I *confess*—but Mr. Mackinnon has invariably shewn himself *selfish* towards *me*, therefore cannot wonder if I do not scruple to shew him up to ridicule, as far as *truth* will admit. However, if he obliges me with the trifle I want just now, he will quite disarm me—otherwise it will certainly be published.

I remain, obediently,
H. ROCHFORT (late WILSON).

Direct to me at Mr. Allen's, wine merchant, No. 33, Threadneedle-street, City, and it will be forwarded free. Do, *however*, just as you *please*—I shall *not* apply to you again.

Dan. Mackinnon, Esq. Ipswich.

JURYMEN.

We consider it of the utmost importance to give every publicity to the following circumstance; and from the perspicuous manner in which it is given in our cotemporary, the *Courier*, we cannot do better than adopt that paper's very judicious account of it:—

At the London Sessions, a person of the name of Nettleship was fined for non-attendance when summoned as a juryman. Mr. Nettleship stated, that "when the summons was served on him, in May last, he was about to commence a commercial journey in an hour, for which he had been making preparations several days before; he, therefore, hoped the court would be pleased to remit the fine it had imposed upon him."

The Lord Mayor, after conferring with the aldermen on the bench, informed the applicant that, "in order that it might be known that private business must not be put into competition with a public duty, the court were of opinion that the fine should be enforced."

Mr. Nettleship replied, that "the journey was due at the time, and it was important that he should go and collect monies due to him."

The court refused relief, observing, that "unless reasonable cause were shown, absentees in all cases would be mulcted."

[Now, surely, there was no want of "reasonable cause" in the above statement of Mr. Nettleship, assuming that statement to be correct. Private affairs, of an ordinary character, should not, we willingly allow, be admitted as a valid excuse to shield a man from the discharge of a public duty; but when the performance of the latter would obviously operate to the serious injury of an individual, as in this case, and when, too, the course of public business would experience no hindrance, inasmuch as others were present who could give their time to the public, we do think the penalty ought not to be enforced. We should like to know, indeed, what is to be considered a reasonable excuse on such occasions; if it be not sufficient to shew that serious detriment to a man's private interests would be the consequence of his obeying the summons.]

THEATRES.

Drury Lane Theatre terminated its season on Tuesday, and its rival on Friday last. As the pages of this Journal are so continually referred to for dramatic information, we feel justified in transmitting to posterity the following unique address, delivered on the occasion by Mr. FAWCETT, the Stage Manager:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Custom and good manners require from us, at the termination of our theatrical season, some acknowledgement of the support which we have received. During a period of commercial and manufacturing distress, it is not to be expected that a Theatre can be triumphantly successful; we have, however, little cause for complaint, and much for the language of congratulation and gratitude. I must now bid you farewell, and express the thanks of the proprietors, the performers, and, though last, not least in the acknowledgment of obligation, return you thanks on my part, for the indulgence with which our efforts have been received. The Theatre is closed until the latter part of September, and the interval will, I assure you, be spent in your service."

In reading this sublime effusion, one is naturally impressed with the idea that the said Mr. FAWCETT is the most polished man in existence—whether it be the case, or not, we do not pretend to determine—but certain it is, that it would have been quite as well for him, throughout his managerial career, if he had always been on such intimate terms with "good manners," as he seems to have on the present occasion. However, having been appointed, for the ensuing year, sole director of COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, and being aided in the musical department by that distinguished genius, Sir SNUFFLE SHUFFLE, we shall see wonders accomplished yet. It was, indeed, high time that some change took place in the administration of the affairs of this concern, as the events of Friday fully proved, exclusive of all preceding concurrence of testimony: for on the very day the proprietors terminated as disastrous a season as they ever had, they were cast in the Court of King's Bench, by Mr. SINCLAIR, to the amount of 420l., and more than half as much, we should presume, for costs, through a mean attempt to deprive this singer of the "reward of merit." We have seldom seen a more bare-faced defence than the one set up on this occasion, which will easily account for its being immediately *set down*: and if Mr. HENRY ROBERTS [illegible] acquit himself at all times so notably in the [illegible] of his important duties in the theatre, as he did on [illegible] occasion in Court, he must really be a very talented and valuable officer.

The *Drury-lane* Committee assembled yesterday se'nnight—again on Thursday last, by adjournment, and yesterday again, by further adjournment;—but [illegible] was the result of their deliberations, we did not exactly ascertain.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—(Yesterday.)

MARTIN ESQ. V. CLEMENT.

This was an action brought by Henry Martin, Esq. the Member for Galway, against the defendant, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* Newspaper, for a series of attacks published in that Journal in the months of July, September, and October, in the last year.

Mr. Chitty opened the pleadings, and Mr. Gurney proceeded to state the nature of the case. He said that the plaintiff was a gentleman well known, and during his official duties in the House of Commons, he had caused a Bill to pass for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in consequence of which he charged a boy with ill-treating an ass, by beating it with a bludgeon, and the attacks in question arose from some proceedings that took place before the Magistrates on that occasion, which were afterwards published in the *Morning Chronicle*. The Learned Counsel said that his client had only brought this action in the vindication of his character.

Here the Attorney-General, who appeared on the behalf of the defendant, rose and said, that his client had no intention whatever of impugning the character of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Martin) and felt sorry that such had occurred. He (Mr. Attorney-General) considered, if the plaintiff was present, he would be satisfied with what he had stated, and agree to a nominal verdict against his client.

Mr. Gurney said, all Mr. Martin required was, a justification of his conduct, and that being done, he should not carry the cause further.

The Jury was then called on, when they returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1s. costs 40s.

THE ARMY.

MILITARY COURT MARTIAL.

At a general court martial held at Chatham on the 26th April, 1826, Major Edward Browne of the 36th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

"For threatening to put Lieutenant Hewitt, R.N. the Commander of the transport then at sea, in a gale of wind, with a detachment of the 36th Foot on board, under arrest, and to take the command of the said transport into his own hands."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

"That Major Edward Browne is guilty in part of the charge preferred against him, in having threatened to put Lieutenant Hewitt, R.N. under arrest; but the court acquit him of the remaining part of the charge, as it does not appear that any actual interference was exercised by him, or any alteration made in navigating the transport, in consequence of the expressions used by him; and the court does therefore sentence Major Browne to be publicly and severely reprimanded."

His Majesty has been pleased to confirm and approve the finding of the sentence of the court; but his Majesty was at the same time pleased to consider the conduct of Major Browne to have been most injudicious, and calculated to bring into contempt the authority of the officer of his Majesty's navy placed in the responsible charge of the transport; and under this view of the case, his Majesty was pleased to command, that Major Browne shall be called upon to retire from the service, with permission to receive the value of his commission.

The gallant 56th Regiment has just arrived at Portsmouth from the East Indies, after a service of upwards of twenty years. This regiment, which, it will be remembered, was at the storming of the Isle of France, is returned with nearly its complement of men

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Mr. Pearce, a bankrupt, at Brighton, has been committed on the charge of fraudulently concealing property from his assignees.

Marshall's New Peristrephic Panorama of the Bombardment of Algiers, in Spring Gardens, is more attractive than any of its predecessors. We perceive on Monday the Boys of the Royal Military Asylum visit it by permission of the Duke of York.

We are most happy to announce the safe arrival of that undaunted and indefatigable traveller, Capt. Clapperton, at Loocatoo, the residence of his old friend, the Sultan Bello. This information is from Mr. James, who is resident at Whydah, and a sort of agent to the mission, who dates the 20th of April. This is a grand point gained. Mr. Dickson, who pursued a different route through the kingdom of Dahomey, was at a place called Cha, from whence he expected to reach Youri in a few days.—*Morning paper.*

The King's Visit to the Duke of York.—On Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, his Majesty left his Royal Lodge, in Windsor Park, in his open travelling carriage, to visit his Royal Brother, the Duke of York. His Majesty alighted from his carriage at the apartments of his Royal Sister, the Princess Sophia, at his Palace in Kensington; and shortly after the King proceeded to the Duke of York's house in South Audley-street, where Sir Henry Halford was in attendance to report to the King the state of the Royal Duke, which, we are happy to say, was—"That his Royal Highness was a great deal better, and had experienced a very good night." The King remained with his Royal Brother nearly an hour and a half, and then left town on his return to the Royal Lodge.

The military were brought into Weymouth on Monday, in consequence of the riotous proceedings in that town.

An article from Florence, dated June 6, states that the new Government at Napoli di Romania has not only readily acceded to the demands of the commanders of European naval squadrons, immediately to set at liberty a great number of merchantmen detained in that port, but that it has even had a great many of them conveyed to their destination by the two Captains Secturi and Jakini,

A meeting of the London and Birmingham Rail-road Company was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the recommendation of the Directors that the Company be dissolved. Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, to that effect; and also, that the balance in hand be divided among the Proprietors. The whole amount subscribed was upwards of 17,000l., of which about 2,500l. had been expended in surveys and law expenses—leaving a sum of 15s. 9d. on every pound subscribed. The meeting was not numerous; but there was a warm expression of satisfaction at the zeal and economy which the Directors had manifested in promoting the objects of the Company, and of regret that the altered circumstances of the times should have rendered it necessary to abandon a design which promised to have been so beneficial to the shareholders, and so advantageous to the country at large. Had the money which was lavished away on foreign loans (one of the proprietors observed) been expended in ordinary objects of national improvement at home, this, as well as many other projects which had been abandoned, would have been under a profitable operation.

The launch of his Majesty ship *Powerful*, of 84 guns, took place on Wednesday, at Chatham. Early in the morning the ships and vessels on the Medway were seen displaying their various colours. The company began to assemble about eleven o'clock, and before one, some thousands of spectators had arrived, and were accommodated with handsome booths, erected for the purpose, on each side of the ship. The *Powerful* is built by the same draught as the *Formidable*, which was launched from Chatham Yard last year. She has a circular stern, and, throughout, built on Sir Robert Sepping's improved plan. At half-past one, most of the blocks being split out from under the keel, the order was given by the builder, G. Parkin, Esq. to "down with the dog-shore," when she glided off her ways in a very majestic style, and the huzzas of the spectators, who were not quite so numerous as on some former occasions; a shower of rain coming on at twenty o'clock, was the cause.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, June 19.
Sittings after Term, before the Lord Chief Justice.

NECESSARIES TO A MARRIED WOMAN.

PARKER V. MORRIS.

This action was brought to recover the price of a quantity of shoes, and some articles of furniture, supplied to Mrs. Morris, the wife of the defendant. It appeared that she had lodged a short time in the plaintiff's house, and her distresses having been made known to him, and also that she was the wife of the defendant, he was induced to furnish her with the articles which became the subject of this action. It was proved, that whilst Morris was confined under an arrest in the house of Radcliffe, a sheriff's officer, Mrs. Morris came with her child, and the defendant said it was his wife and child. He added, that his father was a man of fortune in Ireland, and would pay all her debts.

The Lord Chief Justice, in his address to the jury, said it was clear she was not living with her husband; but if a man deserts his wife, and others supply her with necessaries, they have a right to recover a reasonable compensation. If she elopes from him, and commits adultery, the husband is no longer obliged to support her; but if, without a charge of adultery or reasonable cause, a man deserts his wife, merely that he may live with another, any person supplying his wife with necessaries may recover. The defendant is said to be the son of a gentleman of fortune in Ireland, but there is no proof why he should discard his wife. I cannot agree with the learned counsel for the defendant, when he says the plaintiff cannot, in law, recover. I think if a married woman is living deserted by her husband, and she cannot have necessaries and lodging, there is no law to say a person supplying her with lodging and necessaries may not recover from the husband. The statement that she was not his legal wife is a question that neither you, gentlemen of the jury, nor I, can decide in this place.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 39l. 13s.

June 21.

THE KING V. HARBOROUGH AND ANOTHER.

This was an indictment against Lord Harborough and James Bayley, Esq. for an assault on Richard Adderson, a watchman, belonging to the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, on the 30th of June last, in Stevens's hotel, Bond-street.

The Common Sergeant stated that the unfortunate prosecutor in this case had been obliged to appear against a noble peer of the realm, and the other defendant, who was a gentleman living in high respectability in society. His wish was, that persons of distinction might never place themselves in a situation which called for the interference of criminal law. Lord Harborough and his friend, Mr. Bray, were returning to his hotel in June last, late at night. They were making a noise in Bond-street: the watchman had been told to prevent all noise and disturbance in the street, as there was a lady lying dangerously ill. The watchman requested Lord Harborough would not repeat the noise he was making, but finding all his remonstrances disregarded, he endeavoured to take him into custody. Lord Harborough ran from him and rang the bell at his hotel. The watchman followed, and on the door being opened was pushed in by Mr. Bray, Lord Harborough's friend. When the watchman was within the door, the defendants beat him in a most serious manner, and the man would have lost his life had he not been rescued by other watchmen who came to his assistance. The learned counsel said he should call his witnesses and prove the facts he had stated.

Richard Adderson, a watchman of St. George's parish, Hanover-square, said he was watchman in June last year. On the morning of the 20th, his beat was in Conduit-street, Bond-street. He saw Lord Harborough and another gentleman making a great noise about two o'clock in the morning; Lord H. was making a loud cry, like the cry made by sailors. This was near Mr. Cooper's house; Mrs. Cooper was ill at the time; the witness told him not to make a noise; he said he had a right to make a noise, and continued his disturbance; the witness said, if they were gentlemen, they ought to conduct themselves differently; the witness sprang his rattle, and said he should take them into custody; he went to lay hold of him, and Lord Harborough ran away to Stevens's hotel; there was no scuffle before he ran away; at the door of Stevens's he laid hold of him; the door was open; he rushed in, and the friend who was with him pushed the witness in after him; Lord Harborough called out, rescue; and several more gentlemen came to his assistance. Mr. Bray pulled off his coat and began to knock the witness about. My Lord called for the poker. When he had the poker in his hand, he cried "Now for Waterloo!" He beat the witness about the head. The witness produced the weapon, which was a small iron rod with a hook. Captain Bayley assisted Lord Harborough in beating the witness. They pulled the coat over his head and dragged him up to the stair-case. My Lord said, "Now, Bayley, d——n him, do for him; pay him; d——n him, kill him." Bayley struck the witness a severe blow between the eyes with his fist. Then some other watchmen came to his assistance. The other watchmen came in and took him off. He then got away; he had a wife and family, and was three weeks ill in consequence of the assault.

Another watchman deposed to the same effect.

Mr. Henry Bray was acquainted with Lord Harborough. On the night of the 20th of June he was in company with Lord Harborough, who, on passing the house of his noble relation, gave a cry of "Yeo, ho!" The watchman came up and said, Don't make that noise. The man was very impertinent indeed. He said, Don't make a noise, or I shall take him to the watchhouse. The witness said, I do not make a noise. Lord Harborough then ran across the street, and rang his bell. The watchman came up and said he would take him to the watchhouse; Lord Harborough said, I may make a noise at my own door. The watchman said, do if you dare Lord Harborough then did give a "Yeo, ho!" The watchman then sprung his rattle, the other watchman, Murphy, came up and asked what was the matter; the answer was, this gentleman has been making a noise in the street; Murphy said it was Lord Harborough, he knew him very well, and that he lived there; the watchman said he did not care who it was, he would have him to the watchhouse. The door being open, Lord Harborough rushed into the coffee-room. The watchman went in after him. The witness also went in and remonstrated with the watchman. He told him to let Lord H. go. The watchman laid hold of him, on which the witness caught hold of the watchman's arms, and released Lord Harborough. The watchman then seized the witness. He could not get away, and Mr. Bayley came down from a room up stairs. The watchmen came in and behaved in the most brutal way. Lord Harborough was beaten black and blue, and so was Mr. Bayley. The clothes were torn off their backs. The prosecutor swore he would have Lord Harborough out of the house dead or alive. Lord Harborough was dreadfully beaten.

Here a person in court said that was wrong.

The Lord Chief Justice ordered him to be turned out of court.

The witness was then examined by the Common Sergeant:—Lord Harborough was in the habit of crying out Yeo, ho! under the window of Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope. The witness had dined with Lord Harborough, on the day the affair took place, at Richmond, and only took one bottle of wine between them. The wine was bad. The conduct of Lord Harborough was not disorderly. The man was impertinent, and said he would take him to the watchhouse. Lord Harborough ran across the street to get to his hotel. Lord Harborough was receiving blows from Adderson's stick when he called for the poker. An attempt was made by every one in the room to turn the watchmen out.

Thomas Murphy, a watchman, at Stevens's hotel, was on his beat. On the 20th June, at half-past one o'clock, he saw Lord Harborough running across the street, another gentleman was with him. They went to Stevens's coffee-room door. Lord Harborough first, Mr. Bray next, and the watchman followed. Lord Harborough rung the bell, and the watchman said, if you do that I will take you to the watchhouse. Lord Harborough said, may I not holloah if I please. The watchman said, if you do I will take you to the watchhouse. Lord Harborough made a cry of yeo, ho, and the watchman seized him by the collar. The witness said, it is Lord Harborough, he lives here, and if he has done wrong you may take him to Marlborough-street to-morrow. They went into the coffee-room and a general scuffle ensued. He did not see any watchman strike Lord Harborough.

The Common Sergeant having addressed the jury in reply,

The Lord Chief Justice adverted to the leading points of the case. The question was, whether the watchman was informed who Lord Harborough was before he attempted to arrest him in the house. His Lordship was of opinion that the watchman was not justified in persisting in taking from the hotel to the watchhouse a gentleman with whose name he was acquainted.

The jury found the defendants—Not Guilty.

FRIDAY, June 23.

[*Sittings before the Lord Chief Justice and Special Juries.*]

SINCLAIR V. KEMBLE AND OTHERS.

The Attorney-General stated that the defendants in this case were the Proprietors of Covent-garden Theatre, and the plaintiff, Mr. Sinclair, was a gentleman long distinguished for musical talent as a composer and performer. He had been compelled to bring this action for a compensation in damages in consequence of a breach of contract with respect to his engagement at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. In 1823, Mr. Sinclair had been in Italy, and an application had been made to him on the part of the Proprietors of Covent-garden Theatre, to perform at that house. On the 30th of January, 1823, a letter was sent from Mr. Kemble in the following terms:—

"The arrival of your letter gave great satisfaction. Your terms are acceded to by the Committee of management. Twenty pounds a night for fifty nights, but we are desirous you commence the ensuing season. There will be no objection to your singing at Oratorios and Concerts, so long as they do not interfere with your engagement at Covent-garden. We will bring out two new Operas, &c. "C. KEMBLE."

In consequence of the above letter, the terms being arranged, Mr. Sinclair, in September, in the same year, was ready to commence his engagement. He was not called on till the 19th of November to perform. He played only four or five nights, and at the expiration of the engagement went to the Dublin Theatre, leaving the Managers to re-engage him, early in the following season. The Managers of Covent-garden were desirous of employing him the following season, and another engagement was made by the same parties.

A second letter was sent by Mr. Kemble to Mr. Sinclair.

"I have received a letter from Mr. Trotter, in which he tells me you are willing to renew your engagement with Covent-garden on the following terms:—To commence in October, say the first week. Now we having a new Opera ready, it will be necessary for you to be in town ten days previous to the opening, to attend rehearsals. Two new Operas are to be got out. Let us hear from you soon, as I shall put something in hand for you. "C. KEMBLE."

Mr. Sinclair sent for answer:—

"Dear Sir—I received your's of the 29th, and consider myself re-engaged for the next season. I will be in town in October, in time to study for the New Opera.

"I remain, &c. "SINCLAIR."

The terms were the same as in the former engagement. He was to perform fifty nights, and receive 20l. for each night, and there was a stipulation that he should have an unlimited right to issue orders for his friends to any part of the house. Mr. Sinclair considered his engagement concluded, and in the course of the latter part of the season he was engaged in Scotland, and in September he received a letter from Mr. Fawcett. It was dated the 21st of September, 1824—

"Will you by return of post let us know what day we are to expect you in London, as we are going to act Der Freischutz. The music is difficult, and you require some time to study.

"FAWCETT."

Mr. Sinclair said, in answer, that it would not be convenient to be in London before the 15th of October. He supposed the answer had been acquiesced in, and that if he arrived in London by that time it would be sufficient. He came to London in October, and was not employed before the middle of November. He arrived at the theatre on the 15th of October, having received no intimation that his presence was required before that time, and was surprised to find the character (Gwillan, in Der Freischutz,) which had been intended for him, in the hands of a respectable performer of the name of Pearman. On the 3d of November he received the usual call to attend rehearsal, and attended two or three times in a piece which was not played before the month of December. He was to come out as Prince Orlando, in the Cabinet, and announced in the bills for that part.

Here the Lord Chief Justice asked whether this matter could not be the subject of a performance in private.

Mr. Scarlett said the question would be short, and might be settled in court.

The Attorney-General was convinced the plaintiff was still on good terms with the defendants, and that the cause, whichever way it might go, would not produce discord. He then resumed his statement. In consequence of public notice, Mr. Sinclair appeared in the part of Orlando, and no other engagement was entered into than the engagement before mentioned. Thus matters passed on until January, when an application was made to Mr. Sinclair, by Mr. Arnold, of the English Opera. He was offered an engagement to perform three nights in the week, at 30l. a night, and if he played four nights, was to have 40l. He was also to share in the profits of the music he might furnish. This arrangement was made between Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Arnold, subject to the consent of the proprietors of Covent-garden Theatre. He did not think he was justified in making the engagement without their consent. In consequence of that feeling Dr. Kitchener waited on Mr. Kemble, and wished to know whether they would allow Mr. Sinclair to make the engagement. Mr. Kemble said no, we cannot spare him, and in consequence of that refusal Mr. Sinclair gave up Mr. Arnold's advantageous offer. A new Opera at that time was in rehearsal at Covent-garden. It was not successful, and Sinclair only performed two nights. The late Mr. Weber had engaged to get up an Oratorio for the season, and from the merits of that celebrated composer, it was expected to be productive of advantage. It was not supplied, and from that circumstance, as well as the bad success of the new opera, Mr. Sinclair was not employed. He did not play so many as fifty nights. He played only nine nights, and received only 180l. Mr. Sinclair was engaged for fifty nights, and he claimed the full amount of that engagement, which the proprietors of the theatre had refused to advance. At the same time the plaintiff felt no hostility towards the proprietors of Covent-garden. Justice in that court would be done to all parties, and there would be no interruption of harmony between them.

The letters were then put in and read; also the play-bills from the 8th of December, 1824, to the 15th of the same month, announcing the engagement of Mr. Sinclair at Covent-garden, and his appearance as Orlando in the Cabinet.

Dr. Kitchener said he was acquainted with Mr. Arnold and Mr. Sinclair. In 1825, he applied to Mr. Arnold for an engagement for Mr. Sinclair. He saw Mr. Charles Kemble, and, at Mr. Sinclair's request, asked his permission that Mr. Sinclair might go to Mr. Arnold the first week in June; Mr. Kemble said he was sorry he could not give him leave to go.—He daily expected Oratories,

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 60. SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, The Actor of All Work, with the Clandestine Marriage, and Tekeli.—On Tuesday, Youth, Love, and Folly, with The Poor Gentleman, and The Two Pages of Frederick the Great.—Wednesday, The Green Man, with the Scape-Goat.—Thursday, The School for Scandal, with the musical entertainment of Rosina.—Friday, Love and Gout.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. The Public are most respectfully informed that the above Theatre is Open for the Summer Season. The Theatre has been newly decorated and elegantly re-embellished, and a New Act Drop has been painted by Messrs. T. and W. Grieve. On Monday, the comic Opera of Broken Promises, with Gretna Green.—Tuesday, the comic Opera of The Barber of Seville; Figaro, by Mr. G. Penson, from the Theatres Royal, Liverpool and Manchester, his first appearance in London.)—A new Melo-Drama and a new Three Act Drama, are in rehearsal, and will be produced immediately.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. The present entertainments encreasing in attraction for the last three weeks, the whole will be repeated in the same order, To-morrow, and five following Evenings. The Patagonian Hercules. Also, the Grand Flight of Pluto, executed by the celebrated German artist Herr Cline, who will ascend from the Stage to the Gallery. In the Circle the Grand Amazonian Entree, by Eight Horses, and for the last week of its performance for the present. Mr. Ducrow will execute his wonderful act of riding three horses at one time, as a Chinese Enchanter. The entertainments to commence with the grand oriental spectacle of War in India, or the Burmese. And conclude with Paul Pry on Horseback; or, a Peep at the Election. The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 4.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—Miss JOHNSON, formerly of the Theatre Royal Haymarket, has the honour of announcing to her Friends and the Public in general, that she has taken this Theatre, for one night only, on which occasion Miss Macauley will make her appearance in a Dramatic Character. On MONDAY, JULY 10, 1826, The PERSIAN HEROINE; Xerxes, King of Persia, by a Gentleman, (his first appearance on any Stage.) The part of Amstris, Queen of Persia, by Miss Macauley, and the Persian Heroine, Miss Johnson. After the play, a Musical Melange. Miss Macauley will give her musical Recitation of Lord Ullin's Daughter, &c. To conclude with A PEEP into the SERAGLIO. Roxalana, Miss Johnson.—Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2.—Gal. 1s. Doors open at 6, and the performance to commence at 7 o'clock.—Tickets to be had of Miss Johnson, 41, Great Porland-st.; of Mr. Sams, at the Royal Circulating Library, Pall Mall; and at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

Under the Especial Patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—To-Morrow Evening (Monday), July 3, the Amusements will commence with a GRAND CONCERT, in Two Acts, in the superb New Concert Room, at half-past Eight o'Clock.

Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Travis (her first appearance), and Miss Love, Miss Povey, and Madame Cornega. Mr. Braham, Mr. Sinclair, and Signor De Begnis; Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Tinney, and Master Barker. Leader of the Band Signor Spagnoletti. Composer and Conductor Mr. H. R. Bishop.

Mr. Blackmore, the celebrated young American, whose engagements in Italy have hitherto prevented his appearance at the Gardens, having just arrived in England, will go through his astonishing evolutions on the Slack Rope. The interesting Ballet, entitled, L'INTRIGUE DU VILLAGE, will immediately follow the exhibition on the Slack Rope. Leader of the Band for the Ballet, Mr. Rooke.

The entertainments will finish with a grand display of Fire Works, at the conclusion of which, Mr. Blackmore will make his terrific ascent on the Tight Rope, to the summit of the Tower, and descend enveloped in showers of fire.

Doors open at Seven o'clock.—Concert commences at Half-past Eight.—Admission 4s.

Particulars respecting Admission Cards for the evening. Private Boxes for the Season, or Nightly, may be had on application to Mr. Andrews, bookseller, Bond-street.

CAUTION.—The Public will please to take Notice, that all Song-books offered for Sale on the outside of the Gardens are spurious; and, as the selection varies every evening, no Books but those sold inside the Gardens are to be depended upon.

*** The Annual Juvenile Fete will take place on Saturday next, the 8th inst.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The tremendous Hail Storm on Wednesday afternoon having destroyed nearly the whole of the sky lights of that Establishment, the Exhibition of ROSSLYN CHAPEL and CITY of ROUEN is unavoidably closed for a few days. Due notice will be given of the Re-opening.

PANSTEREOMACHIA.—Mr. C. Bullock respectfully announces that his Panstereomachia; or, Model of the celebrated BATTLE of POICTIERS, in which Edward, usually styled the Black Prince, so eminently distinguished himself by the capture of John King of France, and the total overthrow of an opposing army, sevenfold the numerical strength of his own, is now open to public inspection, at the spacious Room, 209, Regent street. The Exhibition occupies a space of 30 feet by 18, and consists of upwards of fifteen hundred figures, modelled with the strictest regard to historical truth, in the Costume and Arms of the period which it represents, forming the most novel and brilliant coup d'œil, ever presented to the Public.

*** Admittance One Shilling.—Open from Ten till Six.

BATTLE of ALGIERS.—By permission, and under the Patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.—The Boys of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea will march from thence (should the weather be favourable) preceded by their Band and Corps of Drums and Fifes, to the Great Room, Spring Gardens, on Monday, the 26th instant, to view MARSHALL'S NATIONAL PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA of Lord Exmouth's Victory over the Algerines, displaying the City as it appeared before, during, and after the Battle, with the British boats bringing off the Christian Slaves, &c. &c. The movements of the Panorama will be accompanied by their Band, consisting of 35 boys under 12 years of age.—No orders can possibly be admitted on that day.—Day Exhibitions from Twelve to Five; Evening ditto, by Gas, at Seven and Half past Eight o'Clock.

OLD PORT AND SHERRY from the Wood, 23s. 6d. per dozen, or 2s. per bottle. Cape Madeira, 15s. per dozen, or 1s. 3d. per bottle. Champaign now landing, sparkling, and creaming, rouge et Blanc, 63s. and 72s. per dozen. All other wines and spirits in proportion.—Charles Wright, next the King's Theatre, Opera Colonade.

P. S. Several cases of Florence Oil just landed, 1s. 4d. per flask.—Depots, Crawford-street, and Sussex-place, Kent-road.

GENUINE LIQUEURS, WINES, and SPIRITS, of Superior quality and flavor, at AUGS. JOHNSON'S Warehouse, 186, Regent-street.

	Per Bottle.		Per Bottle.
Maraschino	15s	Cherry Ratafia	9s
Curacoa	15s	Noyau	10s
Eau d'Or	15s	Essence of Punch	6s
Cremede Noyau	15s	SPIRITS, Per Dozen.	
Creme de Tbe	15s	Old Cognac Brandy	72s
Huile de Venus	16s	Old Pale ditto	84s
Huile de Vanille	16s	Jamaica Rum	36s
WINES, Per Dozen.			
Old Port, vintage 1820	36s	Fine Claret	48s to 54s
Pale and Brown Sherry	36s	Lafitte and Margaux	84s
Superior ditto	42s to 48s	Red Hermitage	48s
Madeira	36s to 48s	Vin de Beaune	54s
Moselle, sup.	48s	Sparkling Champagne	72s
Old Hock, sup.	84s	Ditto, in pints	42s

Muscat de Lunel, Vin de Paille, Constantia, &c.—Sample bottles may be had.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

THE Nobility and Gentry, Subscribers to the Royal Academy of Music, are respectfully informed that a MORNING CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by the PUPILS, will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday Next, 5th instant. At the conclusion of the Concert, the Prizes will be distributed by her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta.—Tickets, at 10s. 6d. each, may be had by Non-Subscribers, on application at the Academy only, from Eleven to Three.

By Order of the Committee,
HENRY WATTS, Secretary.

Royal Academy of Music, Tenderden-street, Hanover-square, June 27.

MUSIC in MEDEA.—Just Published, by F. T. LATOUR, Musicseller to his Majesty, 50, New Bond-street, the favorite Airs in Meyer's celebrated Opera of Medea in Corinto, arranged for the Pianoforte, with flute accompaniments, ad lib. by T. Latour. Books I and 2, price, each 4 0

I have fruits, I have flowers, as sung by Madame Vestris, with the greatest applause, by J. A. Wade, Esq. 2 0
The Vesper Bell, as sung by Miss Paton, by ditto 2 0
Meet me by Moonlight, by ditto 2 0

This Day is Published by J. Willis and Co, Royal Musical Repository, 55, St. James's-street (opposite Jermyn-street) London, and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin. Price 4s.

THE KENSINGTON QUADRILLES, or Musard's 43d Set, as danced at the Divertissement, at Hertford-House, on Thursday evening, and at the last Ball at Almack's, containing the following new and admired Airs, viz. "Woodstock"—"'Tis a very merry thing"—"Pretty Maiden, why wander alone?"—"Cherry Ripe."—"Paul Pry," and the "Kensington Waltz," respectfully dedicated by permission to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

NEW SONGS.

	Singers.	Composers.	
Vauxhall	Madame Vestris	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2 0
Death of Weber	Mr Braham	J. Braham	
White and Red Roses	Madame Vestris.	J. Barnett.	2 0
Sing on, sing on	Miss Stephens.	J. C. Clifton.	2 0

Published by J. WILLIS & CO. Royal Musical Repository, 55, St. James's-Street, (opposite Jermyn-street, London), and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin, where may be had New Editions of the following Songs:—

May thy lot in life be happy	Miss Goward.	C. E. Horn.	2 0
Morning around us is beaming	Miss Goodhall.	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2 0
O, hear my sweet guitar	Mr. Horn.	C. E. Horn.	2 0
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This blooming Rose	Mr. Phillipps.	T. Phillipps.	2 0
Will you with me, my lov'd Mary	Mr. Supio.	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2 0
The Birds are singing sweet, my love	Mr. Braham.	J. Braham.	2 0
The Daughter of Love	Miss Paton.	C. E. Horn.	2 0

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"In my bower a Lady weeps,"	Sung by Miss Stephens
"The days of the valley are o'er,"	
"The sun is o'er the mountain,"	
"A hundred, the noblest wait on her throne,"	Sung by Miss Johnston.
"Sister I have loved thee well,"	
"My Araby, my noble steed,"	Sung by Mr. Sinclair.
"Tremble ye Genii." Recit. and Air	Sung by Mr. Horn.
"The ring! the little golden ring!" melody	Sung by Miss Povey.

"Ere the stars of night arise," duet, sung by Miss Stephens and Miss Johnson.

The Overture. The Trio "How beautiful are the fields?" and the Quartettes. "Here! Here!" and "Master at thy spell we appear."

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London, June 20, 1826.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, No. 35, Holborn Hill, Inventor and Manufacturer of the Patent Single and Double Flageolets, deems it proper to communicate to the trade, that having brought an action against Messrs. Paine and Hopkins, of Cornhill, for publishing a Book of "Instructions for the improved Patent Double Flageolet," also "Scales for the Single Flageolet," the same has been decided by the Arbitrator to whom the said cause was referred, to be a piracy of the different works published by Mr. Bainbridge on the same subject.

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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for July 1, contains, among a variety of other interesting articles—1. On the Extermination of the Greeks, by M. de Sismondi.—2. Sketches of the Irish Bar, No. 13, Mr. Wallace.—3. Miller's Biographical Sketches of British Characters deceased since the Accession of George IV., comprising Memoirs of the late Duchess of Devonshire and Mr. Coutts.—4. Recollections of Dr. Parr, by a Pupil; No. 1.—5. The English Malady.—6. Reynolds's Memoirs.—7. Specimens of a Dictionary of Love and Beauty.—8. The First Tale of Love.—9. Recollections of the Life of John O'Keeffe, concluded.—10. Ci-devant, by L. E. L.—11. Walks in Rome and its Environs, No. 3.—12. Irish Portraits, No. 2: Miss Celestina Mac Swadlem.—13. The Forest Sanctuary, a Poem; by Mrs. Hemans.—14. Vandois Valley.—15. Kit-Cat Sketches, No. 2; Old Heads on Young Shoulders.—16. The Soldier's Will.—17. Sketches of Parisian Society, Politics, and Literature.—18. Notes on the Month, and the usual Varieties in Arts, Science, Criticism, the Drama, Biography, Politics, and Commerce.

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When o'er the brim the sparkling bumper's reach,
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TO THE PUBLIC.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for the Restoration of DECAYED TEETH, and the Cure of Tooth-ache, Mr. Clarke, (Inventor of the APPARATUS for facilitating the operation of Cupping, for which a Medal has been awarded by the Society of Arts, &c.) has the honour to announce a Composition for stopping Decayed Teeth. The new Composition, unlike Metallic Stopping, is applicable to every possible case, as it possesses the Plastic Properties of Cement, and almost immediately becomes as hard as stone. It relieves the severest Toothe-ache, and by excluding air and moisture, prevents the further decay of the Teeth. To be had only of Mr. Clark, No. 5, King-street, Holborn, where he continues to perform all Operations connected with the Teeth, in a superior manner, on moderate terms.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Intelligence from Madrid, to the 6th instant, states that the correspondence between the British, French, and Spanish cabinets was more active than ever, but that the applications made both by England and France for the payment of the large debts due to them, has only led hitherto to the drawing up of an act specifying their respective amount, but stipulating nothing respecting the time or mode of their being repaid. A circular lately issued by the King for the suppression of improper books, or at least of works deemed improper by the ministers, had excited general alarm throughout the peninsula, in consequence of its stating that the measure was adopted "until the moment of re-establishing the Inquisition should have arrived." It was not believed, however, that Ferdinand would ever dare to carry such a plan into execution, as the bare mention of it had filled almost every class of people in Spain with terror and indignation. It is also stated that notwithstanding the opposition of the clergy, the supreme council finding it impossible to defray the public expences, had recommended that a tax should be laid on all ecclesiastical property.

Ibrahim Pacha is said to have taken by storm another strong hold of the Greeks, (Galavrite) where 5000 men, women, and children, perished.

By New York papers to the 1st of June, it appears that General Paez, who has ever been restless and intriguing, has got up a sort of counter-revolution at Valencia—a city which has always had a hankering after the old Spanish government. The Colombian government, if we may judge from the past, will have energy enough to put down this rebellious effort, and with it, we trust, its infamous author.

[From the Spanish Main.]

New York, May 28.—Captain R. Brookes, of the English army, arrived yesterday in the schooner Mary Hobin, Captain Hamilton, in 15 days from St. Thomas, on his way to England, with despatches from Sir Robert Perter, the British consul at Caraccas, and Mr. Cockburn, the English minister to Colombia, who was on board the Galatea frigate, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, at Laguayra. A revolution broke out at Valencia on the 29th of April, the exact nature and object of which was not known, but it was reported that the troops and cabildos of that city and Puerto Cabello had proclaimed General Paez their chief and president of Venezuela. This officer, to whom the troops and people are said to be much attached, had some time previously been recalled to Santa Fe de Begota, and General Escalona appointed his successor; but he still retained his command of the troops, and was with his staff in Valencia when the revolution took place. Some lives were said to have been lost in that city. General Marino was marching on Caraccas at the head of a body of troops, and expected to enter on the 5th. The day Captain Brookes left that city, the authorities did not intend to offer any opposition to the revolutionists, but were preparing to receive them. The merchants had been called upon for a supply of money, and had advanced 5000 dollars on sales on the Custom-house at Lagnayra, and it was feared this would be the forerunner of large demands. An embargo was laid on vessels at Laguayra on the 4th; but on the evening of that day his Britannic Majesty's frigate Galatea most opportunely touched there, on her way to Carthagena, with the minister to Colombia on board; and at night the embargo was taken off. Some alarm existed amongst the merchants. It was supposed the frigate would remain till confidence was restored, and the object of the revolt definitely known, which was generally supposed to be the formation of the department of Venezuela into a federal state. Capt. Brookes will sail for England in the first packet.

Despatches were received on Thursday from Vice-Admiral Sir Laurence Halstead, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships on the Jamaica station. The squadron generally had been healthy, but the Iris, being the Vice-Admiral's flag, had suffered considerably from sickness. We are sorry to learn that Dr. Archibald Lang, Surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital at Jamaica, died on the 21st of April, in consequence of having accidentally pricked his fore-finger, while assisting at an operation on a dead body at the Military Hospital, on the 13th of that month. Dr. Lang was universally respected, and was in his 45th year.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

A few minutes before six o'clock, on Wednesday evening last, a horrible accident occurred at the house of Michael Hoban, a respectable carrier on the Keils-road, about half a mile from this city. Early on that morning, two drays belonging to Hoban, loaded with goods, arrived from Dublin, on their way to Waterford, and were laid down on the road side, near his door.—Among the other parcels, there unfortunately happened to be a cask of gunpowder; through some accident that can never be known, the powder blew up at the hour above mentioned, with a tremendous report, which shook the earth to a considerable distance around, and the report was followed by a black dense column of smoke. On visiting this scene of calamity, nothing could present a more frightful appearance. Two young men were blown to pieces, and their limbs scattered in different directions through the surrounding fields. Two other young men and a young woman were so dreadfully maimed and blackened by the explosion, as scarcely to retain the appearance of human beings. These three were conveyed as promptly as possible to the County infirmary, with scarce a hope of recovery. Three of the unfortunate sufferers were sons of Hoban, and the female, who was about twenty years of age, was his daughter. The fifth was a next door neighbour, of the name of Dowling. Hoban and his wife were fortunately in the fields, at some distance from the house, at the time of the accident, and a young child, who was on the spot, escaped most providentially, without the slightest injury. Two houses were blown down, and quickly consumed to ashes. The drays, with their iron axles, were shivered to pieces, and large bales of cloth, parcels of silk stockings, quantities of tea, books, paper, deal planks, and other articles, that composed the loading of the cars, were scattered in fragments, and blazing in every direction, and presented an awful appearance, heightened by the almost frantic wailings of the unhappy Hoban and his wife, who beheld the wreck of their family and property thus accomplished in a few moments. Some of the burned fragments were driven so high, by the force of the explosion, as to be carried nearly a mile from the spot. Mr. C. B. Clarke was quickly on the spot, and showed every anxiety to alleviate the distress of the unhappy survivors of this wretched family. The Honourable Gentleman and his Lady, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormond, set on foot a subscription for the relief of Michael Hoban, who is really a worthy man, to which they contributed liberally. Several of the County Constabulary were also in attendance in a moment, to render any assistance within their power. Soon after the accident happened, an inquest was held by Messrs. Colles and Keough, City Coroners, on the remains of Michael Hoban, jun., and John Dowling.—Verdict—"Came by their death by the accidental explosion of a keg of gunpowder." The other sufferers were Patrick and Mary Hoban, who died soon after being brought to the Infirmary, and Martin Hoban, of whose recovery Dr. Pack entertains some hope. —*Leinster Journal.*

Lamentable Accident.—On Thursday last, as Captain Thomas Wilson, of the sloop Jane of Preston, was going on board his vessel in the River Urr, the boat, in which were himself and two of his children, unfortunately upset, and Captain Wilson lost his own life in endeavouring to save the lives of his children. He could swim, and with a child in each arm he kept himself above water for a short time, until, becoming faint with fatigue, he gradually sunk; his last struggles being exerted in endeavouring to save his children's lives, which seemed more the object of his heart than his own preservation. John Nelson, his mate, the only person present who could render him any assistance, immediately stript off his clothes, and swam to their relief. By the time he reached them, Captain Wilson had disappeared, but his children were still near the surface of the water. Them the mate with difficulty succeeded in bringing to the side; but their father, alas! had sunk to rise no more. Immediately on the ebbing of the tide, the body was found at a short distance from where the fatal accident took place. On Friday the remains were accompanied to the church-yard of Colvend, by a great number of sorrowing friends and relations. Captain Wilson was in the prime of life; he was a man of the strictest honesty and integrity, and was a kind father and affectionate husband. He has left a widow and four children to bewail his irreparable loss.—*Dumfries Courier.*

GENERAL ELECTION.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Denbigh—Ablett and West—(double return.)
Dunwich—R. Barne and A. Arcedeckne.
Co. of Cork—Viscount Ennismore and Hon. R. King.
Co. of Meath—Earl Bective and Sir M. Sommerville.
Co. of Fermanagh—General Archdall and Lord Corry.
Co. of Kilkenny—Hon. C. B. Clarke and Lord Duncannon.
City of Kilkenny—J. Doherty.
Co. of Antrim—Major-Gen. Hon. J. Oriell and E. M'Naghten.
Co. of Wicklow—Hon. G. L. Proby and J. Grattan.
Borough of Dungannon—Hon. T. Knox.
Co. of Sligo—E. S. Cooper and Hon. H. King.
Co. of Peebles—Sir J. Montgomery.
Co. of Fife—Captain J. Wemyss.
Co. of Lanark—Lord A. Hamilton.
Kircudbright—Mr. Ferguson.
Bedfordshire—Col. Macqueen and the Marquis of Tavistock.
Preston—Stanley and Wood.
Weymouth—Buxton, Gordon, Wallace, and Ure.
Co. of Clare—L. O'Brien and Right Hon. W. Fitzgerald.
Town of Galway—J. O'Hara, Recorder.
Queen's county—Sir H. Parnell and Sir C. Coote.
County of Mayo—J. Browne and Lord Bingham.
Co. of Stirling.—H. M. Drummond, Esq.
Co. of Kinross.—Lieut.-Col. G. E. Graham.
Aberdeenshire.—Hon. Capt. W. Gordon.
Town of Galway.—James O'Hara, Recorder.

PRESTON—Fifteenth and Last Day.

The polling commenced this morning at eight o'clock. The Duke De Monte Bello and his friends appeared again in the Mayor's box to-day, on their return from the Westmoreland Election.

On Mr. Woodcock, one of Mr. Wood's committee coming up to vote—Captain Colquit said, Mr. Mayor, I request you'll put the bribery oath to that man.

Woodcock—Then it must be put to every man round.

The Mayor—Don't be offended—I have seen it put by the other side to the most respectable gentlemen. I expect it to be put to my own son.

Woodcock having taken the bribery oath—Now, Mr. Mayor, I insist, as an elector, that the bribery oath be put to every man that comes up to vote.

The Mayor—Then you must stand by and require it to be put to each individual as he comes to be polled.

Woodcock—I will; I'll stand by all day.

Mr. Wood—Oh! No, no.

Woodcock insisted on putting the oath to the next elector who appeared, but was, after a few minutes, induced to desist. The polling then proceeded quietly and rapidly.

There are no dragoons in sight of the hustings to-day. The door to Cobbett's booth is open to all parties. Every thing is tranquil.

Woodcock, to whom Captain Colquit put the bribery oath a few minutes since, has just mounted a warehouse window, and made an oration to the Woodites—"Gentlemen, I understand that Captain Barrie has sent a challenge to Mr. Wood—he wants to provoke him to fight—not a boxing match, gentlemen, but a duel. Captain Colquit, too, has challenged Mr. Wood. Now, Gentlemen, is this fair? Will we let a Reformer be put down in this way?—(Huzza.) No; he sha'nt fight—we wo'nt let him, but will fight for him in the lawful way, Gentlemen—we'll vote for him—we'll bring him in—and if the two captains want to shoot, we'll give them cause to despair—we'll defeat them—and if they can't survive it, let them shoot themselves, or each other.—(Huzza.)

We hear of nothing, this morning, but duels, challenges, and arrests. Mr. Orator Woodcock's mention of the challenge was not quite without foundation.

Mr. Wood, in one of his evening speeches, from the window of his hotel, last week, alluding to the circumstance of Captain Barrie's using the national flag in his possession, said that Captain Barrie had no private right to appropriate the public colours, and and that such appropriation of them by a party was unjust and improper. A London paper gave the following version of Mr. Wood's sentiments:—The national colours! I lament to see him (Captain Barrie) appropriating to himself the national flag; let him bear them against the foe, if he will, but if he were here I would tell him this, that the national flag was never more disgraced than it is by being borne in a procession of men who are brought up to vote against their consciences by the price of bribery." Captain Colquit, the friend of Captain Barrie, instantly sent a friend to Mr. Wood, requiring to know whether Mr. Wood had used such language. Mr. Wood sent back a verbal answer, denying the paragraphs. Captain Colquit was not satisfied with this, but demanded a denial, in writing, signed by Mr. Wood. Mr. Wood sent him a written denial, signed with his name; thus ended that transaction. A friend of Mr. Wood's next, in a communication with a friend of Captain Colquit's, pointed out in a newspaper, certain strong words reported to have been applied by Captain Colquit on the hustings to Mr. Wood. They were these—

Captain Colquit—"This all arises from Mr. Wood's infamous harangues—from the cowardly treachery of Mr. Wood."

Mr. Wood's friend requested that Captain Colquit would state whether he used the words, and if he had used them, that he would explain them away in some apologetic manner. Captain Colquit being informed of this request, sent a letter to Mr. Wood, stating that he did use the expressions, and would not retract one syllable. A message from Mr. Wood to Captain Colquit was expected as a matter of course. The next morning came, but brought no challenge; but in its stead the unexpected news that Mr. Wood was bound over by the Mayor to keep the peace for two years. The same constable who arrested Mr. Wood went to arrest Captain Colquit, but the Captain would not be arrested nor bound over; he disappointed them—there was no catching him. He however sent a letter protesting against the Mayor's intentions to arrest him, on the ground that he had sent no challenge, and that as Mr. Wood was bound ever to keep the peace, there was no chance of a rencontre between them. This reasonable request has had the desired effect. The Captain remains free and unfettered; but the effect of the rhetorical flourishes of your extemporary did not stop here. Captain Barrie saw them this morning extracted into the *Preston Chronicle*. On reading that part, which set forth that "the national flag was disgraced" by being borne in the procession, he started from his seat on the hustings, and was with difficulty restrained by his friends from venting his indignation against his opponent on the spot; after a short consultation among his friends, a gentleman (Captain Mackay) went to Mr. Wood, called aside that gentleman out of the hustings, showed him the obnoxious paragraph, and asked whether he had spoken the speech as it appeared in the paper. Mr. Wood disclaimed it. Captain Barrie again sent his friend Captain Mackay to Mr. Wood, to say that he would not be satisfied unless Mr. Wood would state in writing what part of the paragraph he had spoken, and what he had not. Mr. Wood accordingly wrote the following, and sent it to Captain Barrie:—

"I am not censurable for newspaper reports; but I have no hesitation in saying, that the report of my speeches were inaccurate in many important points, and that I did not utter the words as quoted from the *Preston Chronicle*; and I have, further, no hesitation in saying that I never said, or meant to imply, that Captain Barrie had, in any manner, 'disgraced the national flag,' or that he (Captain Barrie) had brought up his men 'to vote against their consciences by the price of bribery.'

26th June, 1826. (Signed) JOHN WOOD."

The successful candidates ride in grand procession this evening. The Roman Catholics intend to accompany the procession, to evince their gratitude to them (Stanley and Wood) for having omited to put the oath of supremacy. All is quiet. Cobbett is expected every moment. Captain Barrie bears his defeat with the best humour.

The numbers at the final close, at three o'clock, were—

Hon. G. S. Stanley....	2944	Captain Barrie.....	1653
Mr. Wood.....	1974	Mr. Cobbett.....	995

The Mayor declared the Hon. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, and John Wood, Esq. duly elected to serve the borough of Preston in parliament.

The several candidates (except Cobbett, who was not present) returned thanks in speeches, and having left the hustings with their respective friends, in processional array, bands playing, colours flying, proceeded to their hotels. The successful candidates then made their triumphal parade through the town on horseback, Mr. Stanley and his friends in front—the Roman Catholics in one body after—and Mr. Wood and his friends bringing up the rear.

CHESTER CITY

This contest will, in all probability, cost the Grosvenor party about 20,000l. and the Egertons not more than 6,000l.

The chairing of Lord Belgrave and Mr. Grosvenor is fixed to take place on Tuesday next, and all those who voted for them, about 900 in number, will be presented with dinner tickets, value 1l. each.

DENBIGH.

The election for the Denbighshire boroughs is at length decided after a most severe contest, which lasted nearly a fortnight. The assessors gave a double return, but we understand there is no doubt that it will be decided in favour of Mr. West, as there are a great many disqualified votes on the other side, which, to the astonishment of the court, were allowed to poll. Owing to the strong feelings excited by the violent contest, it was thought prudent for the peace of the town that one candidate should be chaired there, and the other at Ruthin. Mr. West was chaired at the last mentioned place, which was thronged to excess, and it seemed as if the whole population of the Vale of Clywdd had actually assembled on the occasion. Afterwards there was a sumptuous breakfast *a-la-fourchette* at the castle.

WEYMOUTH.

The Weymouth election closed not till the fifteenth day. The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, Masterton Ure, Esq. T. F. Buxton, Esq. three of the former members, and Colonel Gordon, have been returned as representatives in parliament for that borough. John Martin, Esq. Mayor, attended by the town clerk and his proper officers, on Tuesday, proclaimed them duly elected at the usual place. His worship, attired in his magisterial robes, gold chain, and medal, attended the colonel, seated in an elegant chair, to the Royal Hotel, where he alighted. Owing to the violent proceedings which had taken place during the election the other members declined being chaired. Previous to and during the election attempts had been made to affect Mr. Ure's influence in this place. He has repelled those attempts in the most satisfactory manner, and he remains unshaken in the good opinion of his constituents.

Mr. Masterton Ure is a trustee of the late Sir J. Lowther Johnson's estates, and nephew to Col. James Masterton, who represented Stirling, &c. in several parliaments, and nearly allied to some of the oldest families in Scotland. Had the friends of Mr. Wallace, Mr. Ure, and Mr. Farrer, (who is universally esteemed here) been enabled to proceed to the hustings, a great majority of the electors would have polled for them.

Final close of the poll, 15th day:—

T. F. Buxton, Esq....	248	Masterton Ure, Esq....	170
Col. Gordon.....	189	J. W. Farrer, Esq.....	153
Right Hon. T. Wallace	177		

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.

State of the Poll.—Seventh day, four o'clock.

THE GROSS POLL OF THURSDAY.

Lord Lowther	1,638
Colonel Lowther	1,566
Mr. Brougham	1,262

Appleby, June 29.—The contest for this county is, I am happy to tell you, at last virtually, if not actually, at an end. Mr. Brougham, after boasting upon the hustings, yesterday, that he had still upwards of 800 unpolled men, found it necessary to betake himself this morning to Kendal, to stir up his lukewarm supporters, and his friends have, since his departure, been polling at the rate of about one man per hour, while the average number who have voted for the Lowthers, in the same period, has been scarcely less than one hundred. At the moment in which I write (three o'clock) there is a majority in favour of Colonel Lowther of 297. The business of the Assessor's Court has been suspended for some time.

Mr. Brougham has not yet returned from Kendal. Should he not do so after the time for closing the poll has arrived, it is supposed that one of his brothers, or some other friend, will address the populace from the hustings, on his behalf. Whether the poll will be kept open to-morrow, is as yet a matter of doubt.—Should it be so, there will be no difficulty in guessing at the object of the procrastination.

Half-past four.—I have only time to send you the state of the poll, and to tell you that Mr. Brougham has just returned. I suppose he will be able, with his usual ingenuity, to account for his deficiency upon this day, as he has done upon former occasions. He need be no conjurer, I fancy, to do so.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Ilchester, Thursday, June, 29.

The voters came in this morning rather more briskly than yesterday, but still very tardily. About two o'clock the gentry of the neighbourhood pressed to the hustings, in expectation of the poll being closed at three; and Sir Thomas Lethbridge and Mr. Dickinson took their stations on the platform. A little before three Mr. Hunt, attended by his friend Mr. Hayward, and by his sons, also pressed through the crowd, and came up close to the other candidates.

The Sheriff then stated the numbers on the poll for the day. They were as follows:—Lethbridge, 41—Dickinson, 34—Hunt, 8.

Mr. Hunt said he would take leave, before the poll was finally closed, to put a question. Mr. Dickinson must be aware that there were many freeholders who were not permitted to poll on account of not having their names entered as having paid the land-tax. That was an evil that was much to be lamented, and he wished to

know whether Mr. Dickinson (to the other he should say nothing) would propose any measure in Parliament to remedy so grievous anevil?

Mr. Dickinson said he certainly was not prepared to say whether he should bring in a bill to effect that object, but he should certainly be always ready to support any measure calculated to facilitate the business of elections. (Cheers.)

The Sheriff then, with the accustomed formalities, closed the poll; and declared the numbers to be—Dickinson, 1812—Lethbridge, 1719—Hunt, 309. And announced that the two former gentlemen were elected fit and discreet Knights to represent the county of Somerset in Parliament. (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr. Dickinson, in addressing the freeholders, admitted the propriety of Mr. Cresswell's question to him as a candidate. (Cheers.) Mr. Hunt had observed that his (Mr. Dickinson's) manner was subdued. He certainly regretted that he had used it: the irritation he had received at Bridgewater was the cause of it. If Mr. Hunt thought that peace ought to be the order of the day, he would find im h(Mr. Dickinson) ready to go more than half way.

[For the further discussion and uproar of the parties engaged, we refer our readers to the leading article in the centre of the Paper.]

Mr. Cresswell again called upon Sir T. Lethbridge to avow or deny the use of the offensive words, but in vain. The Baronet refused to say another word.

Mr. Hunt then rose, amidst the loudest cheers.—I am, said he, sorry that I have to address the freeholders at a time when some of them appear to be in a state of fermented feeling. I regret much that the course which Mr. Dickinson adopted has not been followed (cheers;) and that there was any interruption to the good humour which ought to prevail at the termination of a contest of this kind. Not a quarter of the freeholders have been polled. The disinclination to vote for Lethbridge must have been almost unconquerable. Those who canvassed said to the freeholders, "You must vote both for Whig and Tory;" thereby declaring that there was not a particle of honest feeling in the county. The moment the freeholders see the two factions join, they naturally say in disgust, "We'll not go at all." (Cheers.) I return thanks to those who came up for me, for I believe that every one who did so believed that he was serving his country as well as himself. That such men were dishonest, no man but a Lethbridge could have the audacity to declare; but he will suffer for all this: in that very house to which he has again gained admission, he will be more laughed at than upon any former occasion. (Laughter.) He was laughed at when he said that the words of Sir Francis Burdett made his hair stand an end, but the figure he will cut in the next Parliament will infinitely surpass that in the ridiculous. Every one's eyes will be fixed upon him, and his responsibility will greatly exceed any which he formerly groaned under. I shall return home to my blacking-men. (Loud laughtea.) I am perfectly satisfied with the contest, and I shall feel no shame in going round to my honest freeholders, and in eating bread and cheese, and drinking cider with them, on my way home. I shall not run away, but pay my way as I go. Before I retire, I shall show you that I am not ashamed of my trade, and that I bear no resentment. I therefore present to Mr. Dickinson and Sir Thomas Lethbridge, a bottle of my best blacking, my real matchless. (Roars of laughter whilst he handed over the bottle to Mr. Dickinson, who received it in the very best humour.) I had but one left, and I thought of sending for another, but one will do. You have been in the habit of splitting votes, and you may split my bottle of blacking between you. (Roars of laughter, in which all the magistrates, all the lawyers, and the clergy joined.)

Mr. Dickinson.—As I have received this present in public, I think it necessary to return to the gentleman who has given it to me my most unfeigned thanks for my half of his bottle of best blacking. (Continued laughing.)

Sir T. Lethbridge, who never smiled during this exhibition, said, I have no explanation to make; but I hope my hon. friend will keep the whole bottle of best blacking to himself.

Thanks were voted unanimously, and with three cheers, to the Sheriff, for his conduct during the election; and thus ended this never-to-be-forgotten contest for Somersetshire.

The members were afterwards chaired round the town, and Mr. Hunt went down in his barouche to dine with his friend Oliver Hayward.

IRELAND.

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY, Thursday.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY.

Mr. Butler Clarke and Lord Duncannon are returned for the county, and Mr. Doherty for the city of Kilkenny. Few were polled for either to-day.

Nothing unpleasant occurred during the election, except bad language and a few broken heads. Riots are expected to-night and the horse police are patrolling; the numerous foot police, now in town, are at their posts. They have behaved with singular forbearance; notwithstanding bitter taunts, and even assaults, not even a blow has been inflicted by one of them. Col. Butler and his son are to be chaired to-morrow.

KERRY ELECTION.

EXTRAORDINARY, UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND HORRIBLE PROCEEDING!!!

Tralee, Sunday Evening, half-past ten o'clock.—It becomes our painful duty to announce to the public, that on this evening, about eight o'clock, and before the commencement of any poll, three unoffending persons have lost their lives, four mortally wounded, five dangerously wounded, and four severely wounded, amongst whom is a female. All owing to the unconstitutional, and, as we believe, unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Hickson, the High Sheriff, the Hon. Major Mullins, George Rowan, and Peter B. Hussey, Esqrs. magistrates for this county, who not only ordered out a large force of the rifle brigade and police, but actually ordered them to fire upon an unarmed multitude, without even the form of reading the riot act. The town is in such a state of dreadful alarm and dismay, that it is considered the election cannot possibly be proceeded on.

[Extract of another letter.]

The election commenced yesterday, when the different candidates were proposed and seconded, but no polling took place. A combination of absentee peers have attempted to force a protegee of the Convamore-house upon the people. In consequence, the enthusiasm of the people has been excited to the highest pitch, by this attempt on their independence.

Lord Ennismore's freeholders, since their arrival in town, have been barracked in a corn store in the rear of the court-house, and a guard of the police put over them. A few minutes ago, about 100 of Lord Ventry's tenants were brought in under a guard of police. Major Mullins and G. Rowan, Esq. magistrates, riding at their head. Colonel Crosbie's freeholders in a large body had previously arrived with flags, green boughs, &c. The parties met near the court-house, when a scuffle immediately commenced. Stones were thrown, and one of Lord Ventry's tenants was pulled off his horse. A party of the rifle brigade had previously been placed in the corn store, and orders were given to them and to the police to fire. The first few shots were supposed to be blank, but they soon began with ball, when six men were shot dead, and as many more wounded—two of the men were shot in their own house, and a father and son in the street. Of those shot, I believe only one was actively engaged in the riot. Colonel Crosbie went to Benner's Inn, and told Lord Ennismore his conduct in ordering out the military was ruffianly, and instantly horsewhipped him. John O'Connell is straining every nerve to make the mob disperse quietly.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

ARMAGH, June 24.

The poll commenced this morning, at 11 o'clock, very quietly. Col. Verner entered the town at the head of a large body of the Richhill tenantry, so numerous, indeed, that every spectator imagined he would be second on the poll this day.

About half-past twelve, a crowd left the vicinity of Mr. Brownlow's tally-rooms, and marched, in a very threatening manner, towards Mr. Verner's committee-rooms, in English-street. When within a few yards of the rooms, they halted on perceiving a powerful muster of the true blues; each party eyed the other with a most deadly scowl, and rushed to the attack with sticks, stones, horsewhips, &c. &c., when a scene of the most warlike description was presented. Several accidents were the consequence—two men with fractured skulls were carried to the hospital, where they are said to be in a very precarious condition. The green party gave way, and were pursued to Mr. Brownlow's tally-rooms, when another severe conflict took place, which terminated in the blues taking possession of Mr. Brownlow's tally rooms, and driving out every voter they could meet. Some had to escape over walls, from their height almost unscaleable. Mr. Little, the attorney, it is said, received a severe fracture on the knee. A party of the 72d Regiment, assisted by the police, soon succeeded in restoring order. This was the only striking circumstance that occurred outside of the Court-house this day.

At the commencement of the poll, Col. Verner addressed the Electors in a style quite military, assuring them that at present he was only skirmishing a little to induce the opposite party to come out; but, on Monday, and following days, he would bring up his heavy artillery, and sweep the enemy off the field.

Mr. Brownlow also addressed the electors. If (said he) any of the gallant Colonel's friends are present, I have obtained a vote for every day in the year more than their candidate has brought up; and I can assure him and them that it will require all the days of their lives to bring me down from the proud station I now occupy. I will only require the steady aid of my friends for a few days longer, to make 'the enemy despair of ever occupying this field.'

The several candidates were loudly cheered; and all remained quiet at the hour of post (six o'clock.)

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Every resource that outrage, stratagem, superstition, zeal, and drunkenness could supply, has been exerted to run off with a transient majority for the popish candidates. Immense mobs dispute every inch of ground with the freeholders, who would approach the hustings if they could, to poll for Mr. Hamilton; and he who is not the slave of priests and demagogues, and who will not bow down before the idol of liberality, and lend himself to the crusade, goes to vote as he would go to battle—he must fight his way to and from the hustings at the hazard of his personal destruction. Fraud and violence and falsehood beset him at every turn; he is a sort of public prisoner, even when safest; and if he presume to act with the spirit of a freeman, he is in peril of being involved in some personal thraldom, or perhaps knocked upon the head outright. Still the honest and loyal freeholders, and the true friends to the honour of the county of Dublin, contend like men of principle and courage against this enormity. It was a shocking scandal to see, preceding some cart-loads of drunken and turbulent liberals going to poll for the popish candidates, a large wooden cross, decorated with green ribbons! The most impressive symbol of christianity, so foully prostituted, is a burning shame to a party which dares to cant and jabber about religion, and to affect a very special reverence for its principles. The intoxicated fanatics, who followed in this reprobate procession, exhibited the wild and furious aspects of demons rather than men, of creatures collected for the express design of being the agents of any outrage which they may be excited to perpetrate, and who panted for the mandate of havoc. Another exhibition of the like sort, offended religion and loyalty with equal scandal. A squad of liberal ragamuffins proceeded through the streets, carrying a large green flag, with a white cross in the centre. It is quite unnecessary to descant upon this double symbol—of the reminiscence of 1798, and the holy liberality, which is working out new convulsions and disasters—a day so disgraced with such sights as these, ended in violence and outrage. There were, until a late hour of the night, liberal mobs in various parts of the city. In College-green, Mr. Hamilton's committee-room was attacked, and the windows shattered. We have not yet heard of any murders. In spite of all this nefarious chicanery, Mr. Hamilton stands his ground manfully, and every hour draws towards him the wishes and zeal of the respectable portion of society, superadded to his own powerful friends.—*Dublin Correspondent.*

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—Saturday.

It would seem the mob of Galway were made drunk, from the following extract from the *Galway Advertiser* of Saturday:

"Whoever gave the spirits the mob certainly got it *not from any friend of the Recorder*, and a riot commencing, the police were called out *and obliged to act*, in consequence of which one unfortunate man (a butcher) was run through the body, and killed on the spot; another had his face desperately cut with a sabre, and two more were severely wounded in the body. This is all the "Independents," (a name the most odious that can now be given) gained by their attempt; for up to this hour (two o'clock) their hero has not polled a man, and it is currently reported that he will resign to-night. In the riots, several gentlemen on both sides were attacked, and the windows of the booth and committee rooms broken. Mr. Daly, of Dunstable, was forced to take refuge in the College-house; and Mr. T. Blake, of Menlo, fled through a back door over a yard wall in Lombard-street, and across the river to the county gaol, where he was protected until night. In Clare-galway, we are sorry to say, lives were also lost. The tenants of Mr. Bingham, who are friendly to Mr. Lambert, attacked those of Mr. Kirwan, of Castlehacket, who vote for Mr. Martin, and the police, who were directed to fire over their own heads, shot two women and a child, who were at some distance in the fields. One of the women, we are told, since died. Two or three sign-boards, on which the Marquis of Clanricarde's name or arms were painted, were torn down by the mob, and broke or burned.

Galway, June 27.—Here all seems blood and strife. Since writing the above we learn that Galway is in little less than a state of siege; whilst fighting occurs in almost every part of the county at which parties come into contact with each other. The freeholders of Mr. D'Arcy, who were proceeding to give their suffrages for Mr. Lambert, were beaten back, we understand, by Mr. Martin's partizans, who were stated to occupy all the roads and passes coming out of Cunnamara.—*Dublin Correspondent.*

WATERFORD

[*From the Waterford Mail.*]

STATE OF THE POLL ON TUESDAY.

	Day's Poll.	Gross Poll.
Power -	214	902
Stuart -	239	967
Lord G. Beresford	47	458

Mr. Power returned thanks with his accustomed brevity.

Lord G. Beresford came forward amidst the clamours of the well disciplined rabble, but spoke in his usual distinct, firm, and manly tone; he said, "I have just reason to thank my friends and the *free* electors for the handsome manner in which they have come forward to support me. Their support is of a character not to be put down by a confederacy acting as shamefully as unconstitutionally. (Great uproar.) I rejoice to be enabled to tell my friends, that the final issue of this contest shall be to their satisfaction. (Groaning, hissing, and continued uproar.) His Lordship resumed with perfect coolness: "I thank God we have laws and a Constitution equal to defeat a confederacy formed against the rights and privileges of the electors, and the interests of the country. (Tremendous confusion.) To-morrow morning I shall again meet my friends at the hustings. His Lordship and his friends then withdrew.

Mr. Stuart was again proud of his place on the poll. The confederacy alluded to by the Noble Lord was no more than the union of patriots: and he would rather be defeated with such a band, than successful with the enemy of his country. (Great applause.) It was not true that he and his friend had split. On the contrary, they were quite happy in their mutual friendship.

WATERFORD COUNTY.

The following is but a faint description of the style in which this election is carried on; one scene will give an idea how it is managed:—

SATURDAY—THIRD DAY.

The poll was yesterday delayed by the ingenuity of some of the agents, and every vote was canvassed.

Barony of ——

The deputy sheriff, clerk, and poll clerks. Two Catholic clergymen at one side of the table, a Protestant clergyman at the other; the latter waiting to vote for Lord G. Beresford. Agents at each side, with their coats off, faces inflamed, and with books, papers, and affidavits before them. The freeholder, an old man, with keen grey eyes and bushy eye-brows, wearing a blue frieze coat, blue stockings and brogues, and a bit of a stick in his hand.

Deputy—Here, take the book. What is your name?

Freeholder—Darby Haurahan.

Deputy—Listen to the oath, and repeat after me.—"I, Darby Haurahan, do swear, that I will true answer make (and to be sure I will) to all such questions as the sheriff deputy presiding in this booth shall demand of me; and I also swear, that I have not polled before at this election (God knows I have not) and that I am, as I believe, twenty-one years of age (it is myself that can very safely swear it.)—(Loud laughing in the booth.)

Deputy—Where do you reside?—Voter—At Bally Mick Thomas.

Deputy—Do you swear you are possessed of a freehold in the county of Waterford?—Voter—I does.

Deputy—Is it the freehold described in the affidavit you hold in your hand, the same which you swear you are possessed of, and out of which you vote?—Voter—If it is the same affidavit for which I registered, it is the same.

Agent—I call on you, Mr. Deputy, to reject this man, for not giving a direct answer according to law.

Deputy—Be quiet; don't be bothering me.

A standerby—Tell it to him in Irish, and he'll understand it.

Policeman—Come, clear the court; quit, quit entirely.

Agent—I call on you to reject the vote.

Opposite Agent—I call on you to admit it.

Deputy—I must in fairness send the point up to the assessor.

Opposite Agent—Adjourn the court for ten minutes.

Agent—No don't now; I give up.

Opposite Agent—We'll go on; let him run the gauntlet of your questions.

By-stander to the Roman Catholic clergyman, (aside.) "Father H——, keep looking at him."

Deputy repeats the question—Is it the same freehold.

Voter—I think it is, for I am no scholar.

Deputy—Do you swear you have been in the actual occupation of the freehold, as described in the affidavit, by tilling it, by grazing it, or by residing upon it for the last twelve months?

Voter—I hired it from my father for the grazing of a heifer.

Agent—And I suppose you hold it while the heifer lives!

Opposite Agent—Be quiet, if you please.

Voter—And I pay one shilling a year to my father.

Deputy—Do you swear you have been in the actual occupation by grazing of the freehold for the whole of the last twelve months?

Voter—I do, your honour, sure enough.

Agent—That is not a direct answer; send him up to the assessor.

Opposite Agent—Mr. Deputy, I request you will silence Mr. M.

Agent—I request, Mr. Deputy, you will first silence Mr. H.

Deputy—For God's sake, Gentlemen, be quiet—the man is in my possession. What are we to do? This is a case I don't like to decide.

Agent—Why not?

Deputy—Do you swear you have been in the actual possession of the freehold?

Voter—To be sure I have, by grazing—and I'll tell you how it was.

Agent—I won't hear it; the man has been asked over and over again.

Agent—Oh! be easy opposite.

Agent—Well, I give up. Put the Bribery Oath. I beg your pardon. Mr. Haurahan, I don't mean it any offence; but if you were the first man in the land you must take it.

Deputy—Here, take the book, and repeat the oath after me, "I Darby Haurahan," &c. "Well, kiss the book."

Mr. Deputy's Clerk, in the mean time, draws a cork, and takes a drink from a bottle which he had in reserve under the table.

Agent—I'll trouble you for a drop, if it is not salt.

Deputy—Kiss the book.

The voter touches the book to his nose.

Agent—Hullo; that won't do.

Deputy—Kiss the book, Sir.

The Voter kisses the cord round the book.

Agent—That won't do either.

Deputy—Kiss the book—the book itself.

The Voter catches the end of the book in his mouth, as if to bite it.

Agent—That won't do again—kiss the flat of the book.

The Voter at last kisses the book.

Deputy—There are three candidates, honest men, Lord G. Beresford, Mr. Power, and Mr. Stewart—you can vote for any two of them, or for any one of them, just as you please.

Agent—Stop a bit—ask him the seventh question, Mr. Deputy.

Deputy—Do you swear the freehold is now of the yearly value of 40s. above all charges payable out of the same?

Voter—I do, Sir.

Agent—Bravo, a fine half acre it is.

Deputy—Well, now, for whom do you vote?—[If he answer for Lord G. Beresford, he is allowed to pass away quietly—if for Mr. Stewart, there is some applause—clapping on the back of the voter, and cries of—That's a *boulelhaeen* boy (a good fellow); *manomastig* (you're my darling you are) The old lad goes away chuckling, and to be sure he never calls at the whisky shop on his way at home.]

GROSS POLL ON SATURDAY AT THE CLOSE.

Power.....540	Beresford.....336
Stewart.....513	

Lord George Beresford has published a very energetic address on the subject of the present contest, from which we extract the following passage:—

"Gentlemen, this is no ordinary contest—a few itinerant orators, emanating from a scarcely legal association, aided by a portion of the Roman Catholic clergy, subservient to its views, claim a right to impose a representative upon the legitimate electors of the county, and temporal power is usurped by a spiritual body, whose interference in politics should even excite the jealousy not only of a Protestant government, but of a Roman Catholic people. The Sabbath is profaned and the altar polluted for the almost avowed purposes of excluding the rank, the wealth and the intelligence of the county, from a share in its representation, of defrauding the landlord of his influence and the tenant of his freedom, and of erecting a spiritual despotism upon the ruins of civil and religious liberty."

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY

T. ROSER, Brighthelmston, Sussex, builder.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. JENNER, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

H. H. BROWNE, Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, wine merchant.—W. PHIPPS, High-street, Shoreditch, willow hat manufacturer.—W. TARNES, Newbuil, Worcestershire, cattle-dealer.

BANKRUPTS

W. CARNE, jun., Penzance, Cornwall, merchant.—W. GAUNTLETT, Portsea, plasterer.—THOMAS WHITE, Mincing-lane, wine-broker.—CHARLES ARCHER, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, builder.—A. BINNS, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—J. ORTON, Devonshire, yeoman.—R. SAGAR, Yorkshire, cattle-jobber.—F. W. WILLIAMS, Strand, tavern-keeper.—S. HILL, Great Russell-street, upholder.—E. OLIVER, Montgomeryshire, cattle-salesman.—J. CROSSLEY, Cheshire, provision-dealer.—W. C. WRYGITTE, Lawrence Pountney-lane, wine-merchant.—J. R. BUTLER, Bruton-street, turner.—J. BARRADELL, Sheffield, Nottinghamshire, miller.—W. STRONG, Brixton, merchant.—J. TONER, Friday-street, calico-printer.—J. HARRISON, Manchester, cotton-spinner.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. D. directs our attention to a most amusing caricature (now in private circulation) of my Lord Harborough reclining on his Lady-Love's bosom, and these words written underneath: "A well known hotel"—Answer—" SARACEN*'s head on* SNOW*-hill."*

ARGUS is thanked for his account of the "Delicate Investigation;"—but we cannot at present insert it, for very obvious reasons.

The communication from Hertford is inserted.

A. is thanked for his obliging account of the "Sporting Pieces" now in course of publication, which we will take an early opportunity of recurring to.

We have very cogent reasons for wishing to hear from CASTIGATOR*, in a day or two—and shall be further obliged by a full account of the hoax he refers to,*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A PLEASING APPEARANCE.

THE Grand Characteristic of Mrs. VINCENT'S CELEBRATED LOTION is—that it is no repellant, but gently and kindly opens the pores of the skin, extracting and dulcifying the morbid virus lurking in it. The most tender Lady or Child may at all times make use of it with the greatest safety. It removes every kind of coarseness, eruption, and unpleasant appearance, and renders the skin clear, smooth, and transparent. Nothing has ever yet been found to compare to its effects and excellence; but its unexampled reputation having excited various imitations, it is particularly recommended to ask for Mrs. VINCENT'S GOWLAND'S LOTION, and see M. E. VINCENT on the label of the genuine.

The following letters have been received, as confirmatory of the great effects of Mrs. VINCENT'S LOTION:—

"Mrs. ROBINSON, of Tritton, has no hesitation in recommending this lotion, as having cured her of all appearance of the small-pox and scrophula, with which she was much defaced."

TO MRS. VINCENT.

MADAM—Having, by the advice of my friend Lord GLENGALL, adopted the use of your LOTION, by means of which, as your advertisement justly says, my skin has become "clear, smooth, and transparent," I beg you will make any use of this letter in its recommendation, and I will certainly introduce it to the notice of all my friends. If you think the following epigram will be of advantage to any of your advertisements, it is much at your service. I am, Madam,

Your obliged servant,

30, George-street, Hanover-square. T. RAIKES.

Says COOKE to GLENGALL, "you'll be thought very rash,
"To use, my dear boy, such a parcel of trash
As this LOTION"—says DICK, "then I won't:"
"Yet," says RAIKES, "though its virtues you venture to scout,
"I think it's no longer a matter of doubt
"That he'll be very *rash*, if he don't.

THE AGE.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Accounts were yesterday morning received if an insurrection having taken place under the conduct of General PAEZ, in *Valencia*, the principal city in the department of *Venezuela*.

The intelligence was first communicated by Captain BROOKES, who came to England in the New York Packet, and subsequently confirmed by the arrival at the Foreign-office of H. B. HURY, Esq. the British Vice Consul at *La Guayra*, which place he left on the 10th of May.

We have not room for a very minute detail of all the circumstances connected with the event, but in subjoining the following extract, we shall furnish a correct account of all the principal transactions to which it gave rise:—

A revolution broke out at Valencia on the 29th April, the precise nature and object of which was not known, but it was reported that the troops and Cabildos of that city and Puerton Cabello had proclaimed General Paez their Chief, and President of Venezuela. This Officer, to whom the soldiers and people are said to be much attached, was some time previously recalled to Santa Fe de Bogota, to answer some charges preferred against him at the Congress, of undue exercise of his authority as Commandant of the Department, and General Escalona appointed to succeed him; but he did not comply with the order, and was with his staff in Valencia when the revolt took place. It was said, that some excesses had been committed and some lives lost in that city.

General Marino was marching on Caraccas at the head of a body of troops, and expected to arrive on the 5th of May, the day on which Capt. Brooks left that city. The authorities did not intend to offer any opposition to the Revolutionists, but were preparing to receive them. They had assembled to deliberate on the 3d and 4th, and on the latterday there was a meeting of the merchants, who are principally British and Americans. It was recommended, as a prudential measure, that they should furnish a sum for the supply of the troops on their arrival, there being none in the public chest, and they, in consequence, advanced five thousand dollars on Vales on the Custom-house at La Guayra, and it was apprehended this would only prove the fore-runner of larger demands. An embargo was laid on all vessels at La Guayra on the 4th, but taken off at night. On the evening of that day his Majesty's frigate *Galatea*, Sir Charles Sullivan, Commander, opportunely touched here, on her way to Carthagena, with Mr. Cockburn, the Minister to Colombia, on board. Previous to her arrival, Sir R. K. Porter had written to the officer commanding the naval forces in the Leeward Islands, to request he would send down a vessel for the protection of British subjects and their property; and it was, therefore, supposed that the frigate would not immediately proceed on her voyage, but remain till confidence should be, in some measure, restored, and the object of the revolutionists definitively known, which was generally believed to be the formation of Venezuela into a federal state.

By the last advices from Bogota, Bolivar was daily expected on his return from Peru, via Panama.

Capt. Brookes returned to England by way of St. Thomas's and North America. At the former place he conversed with the master of a sloop, who had arrived there from Puerto Cabello, who informed him, that, while he was in that Port, General Marino entered the town from Valencia, and that having assembled the troops, they, and the civil authorities, shouted *vive Paez!* but he could not learn the exact object of the movement. General Marino left it again on the 1st for Caraccas. While Captain B. was in New York, an American vessel arrived from Curaeoa, bringing the information, that the Government schooner of that island had arrived there from La Guayra, with letters from the Dutch Consul at that part to the Governor, informing him of the Revolution that had taken place, and requesting that vessels of war might be sent from that island for the protection of the merchants, and their property, and that, in consequence, two sloops of war were immediately despatched, one to La Guayra, and the other to Puerto Cabello.

When we look upon the result of many of the late contests, to which the dissolution of Parliament has given rise, both with reference to the pretensions of many of the elected, as well as the defeated, we feel a degree of serious apprehension for the intellect, dignity, and safety of the best part of our countrymen. The GENERAL ELECTION has let loose every stream of corruption, impudence, ignorance and vice—the *canaille* of the land has arisen *en masse* to destroy every purpose designed for its advantage, to confound its respectability, and to endeavour to render the intrigues of its lowest ambition ingloriously triumphant. But we will proceed from apostrophe to fact.

The struggle for the representation of *Somersetshire* has terminated (as it was expected, and ought,) in the ejection of that *shining* patriot, HUNT, between whose partizans, himself and his opponents, occurred a scene of no ordinary nature, even in matters of this description. A clergyman by the name of CRESSWELL, of *Creech*, in this county, after having signalized himself at *Taunton* in his brother's behalf, which we commented upon a fortnight since, arrived at *Ilchester* on the last day, for the purpose of interrogating Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE on the quality of the language stated to have been used by this refined BARONET towards the electors who had voted, or might vote, for HUNT, when the following scene took place:—

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE.—It is not by threats, from high or low, that I am to be prevented from pursuing steps which I am sure will lead to the good of my country. There is no fear in my nature. Will any one tell me I ought to recall one word of what I have uttered?

Mr. CRESSWELL.—Yes. Retract that base declaration reported in *The Times*.—(Cries of "Turn him out.") Who will turn me out? If any one of that base crew (looking at the attorneys) dare to lay his hands upon me, *nothing shall protect him from chastisement upon the spot!!*

The SHERIFF requested Mr. C. would allow Sir Thomas to proceed, and afterwards reply to him.

Mr. CRESSWELL.—No, he asks us whether there is a word which he is bound to recall? I'll have his answer now. I ask him whether he dares to repeat what *The Times* newspaper states he asserted. I have voted for Mr. Hunt, and I ask him whether he calls me or thinks me a rogue? (Great tumult.) If he replies in the affirmative, neither sheriff, nor magistrates, nor attornies, *shall protect him, or prevent me coming in immediate contact with him in this Court!!*

All the attornies rose and hissed and groaned, and cried "Turn him out, turn him out."

Mr. CRESSWELL.—*No man shall dare to lay his hand on me!*

An attorney, who had been very active in hissing Mr. Hunt, and applauding Sir Thomas Lethbridge, from the commencement of this contest, cried out, "Turn out that person."

Mr. OLIVER HAYWARD (to the attorney).—Why don't you turn him out yourself, you land-shark?

ATTORNEY (in a rage.)—I! not I, indeed: that would be a breach of the peace.

Mr. HAYWARD.—Why, you come here to incite others to break the peace, in order that you may fill your pockets. You wish to see others do what you are afraid to do yourself, you attorney! (Laughter.)

Mr. CRESSWELL.—I have Sir Thomas Lethbridge upon this point, and I'll pin him to it.

Sir THOMAS.—It would be as well if the Rev. gentleman would hold his tongue. If matters of this kind are to be carried by clamour, good bye to public liberty.

Mr. CRESSWELL.—Have you spoken as *The Times* reports you have? I'll not stand personal abuse from any man breathing, and certainly not from a candidate. I complain that 300 honest men of this county have been publicly insulted by a candidate.

A Lawyer.—Silence! Shame!

Mr. CRESSWELL.—Mr. High Sheriff, desire that lawyer not to dare to interfere. The Baronet says he can lay his hand upon his heart and state so and so. Now here are 300 as honest men as any in England, and 2,000 more are ready to come up to poll for Mr. Hunt. Does Sir Thomas Lethbridge mean that those are all dishonest—that I am a dishonest man? *If he does, who is the man, what is the authority, what will keep me from his head!!* (Great uproar. The Sheriff interfered, and, by his conciliating manner, abated the fury which appeared to threaten the assembly.)

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE said he would not give up his right of addressing the freeholders. He found that he was once more their pure and disinterested representative, (laughter, hisses, and applause), and nothing should shackle his operations in Parliament. He concluded by expressing his gratitude to the freeholders who voted for him.

Mr. CRESSWELL.—I should not have interrupted this candidate, Mr. High Sheriff, if he had been as candid as the other persons who were questioned. This, I say, is the time for him to give an answer to the freeholders of the county. He has complimented those who voted for him, and insulted those who have not. I ask him, whether he considers us, who have voted for Mr. Hunt, rogues, or vagabonds, or deluded men?

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE.—I'll return the same answer I have already given—I shall not answer. (Loud uproar, and cries of "You're afraid.")

Mr. HAYWARD.—Then, Lethbridge, you have proved yourself a *blackguard*, a *liar*, and *a coward!!! I repeat it!!*

Here every one in Court rose, and *nothing less than an engagement on the spot was expected;* but Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dickinson stood between Sir Thomas and Mr. Hayward, the latter of whom seemed very anxious to come in contact with the Hon. Baronet.

It is essential for the morality of that community over whom this Reverend pugilist presides, and for the dignity of that sacred function to which he belongs, that the Bishop of the diocese, as we before remarked, take immediate cognizance of so flagitious an outrage on public decency. Of what description of personage the man OLIVER HAYWARD is, who has designated Sir THOMAS with the smart epithets contained in the above record, does not appear: it has been asserted that he is a fisherman, in one of the reports, but whether that, a chandler, tailor, or tinker, or what distinguished hovel in this civilized country gave birth to him, is not positively stated. The day's diversion wound up by the presentation, on HUNT'S part, of a bottle of blacking between his two opponents. It is hoped that every proceeding of this nature comes under the immediate eye of THE KING, or those advisers by whose councils he acts in matter of such debate; because an instantaneous dissolution of the new Parliament will at once relieve the country from the disgrace it now labours under, through the return of some of its present members—a disgrace that might have been "wrought to the extreme" by the success of HENRY HUNT. Let the reader imagine, for a moment, a man of this description being permitted, by the elective voice of any place, to occupy a seat in Parliament, and consequently being suffered to join a debate of any importance to the State's welfare, and on a defeat of his argument, or a difference of opinion with his arguers, presenting the Government officers or Councillors with a bottle of liquid-blacking in the great COUNCIL OF THE NATION—why, the eyes of all earth would look us into that contempt we should have so justly entailed upon our national character!

We cannot refrain from following up the argument adopted respecting PARSON CRESSWELL, by directing its application, though in very subdued tone, to another DIVINE, who has in our opinion, very unbecomingly rendered himself notorious in the late contest at *Reading*. Mr. MILMAN'S family respectability and consequence, his own avocations, his high intellectual attainments, and the protection his rank in life receives from itself, should all have conspired to prevent his interference in such a transaction as an electioneering contest—he must have abandoned holier devotions for such a degraded squabble; he took leave of that humility which is the grand prerogative of his office, and must have committed, in the excesses of feeling to which he was a party, an awful misdemeanor in the judgment of that POWER whose minister he has been chosen. We deliver this with every desire of a charitable impulse towards Mr. MILMAN, whose exalted talents no one can admire more than we do—upon a man like CRESWELL, such admonition would be thrown away—he is as unfit to receive it, as he is unable to appreciate it.

A tilting match has taken place this week between the Editors of the COURIER, TIMES, and MORNING CHRONICLE, on the misrepresentations of a part of Colonel LOWTHER'S speech on the hustings at *Appleby*. The charge brought against the former, by the two latter, amounts to an imputation of cowardice, said to have been cast on BROUGHAM by the Gallant COLONEL, and which is gainsaid by an alledged contradiction from the LOWTHER party. It is excessively amusing to watch the anxiety with which all those of His MAJESTY'S subjects, most acknowledged to be persons of a peaceful disposition, catch at any expression that at all goes to remind them of such a happy tendency in their general principles. If mankind did not well know that BROUGHAM was no belligerent, they would imagine, by the bluster he has made, that he was in possession of some prodigious military renown, which was liable to tarnish through such a degrading remark: but we, who are well aware of the WARLIKE CHARACTER of Mr. BROUGHAM'S *words* on all occasions, and of his extensive valour in the horse-whipping *debut* with poor GOURLAY, have no such fear on his account, and are disposed to view the thing altogether in a different light. It is merely an effort to instill into the minds of the *Westmoreland* boors an idea of the lawyer's valour, which, in our judgment, smacks a vast deal more of "the better part of it"—discretion; but the *Chronicle* of yesterday calls BROUGHAM "a brave man," and that paper knows more about him than we either do, or have the least ambition to do. It is certainly an odd circumstance, that no notice whatever was taken of the following paragraph, which appeared in the *Carlisle Patriot* of June 24, purporting to be a report of Colonel LOWTHER'S speech at *Appleby* on the 22d:

"Mr. WYBERGH has thought proper to sneer at my want of eloquence, and to compare me, in that respect, with Mr. BROUGHAM. Gentlemen, I do not pretend to eloquence. Every man to his trade, you know; and, perhaps, Mr. Brougham may want as much of my trade of fighting, as I do of his trade of talking." (Laughter and cheers.)

This passage is considerably stronger than the one complained of in the *Courier*, and was circulated throughout the county two days before the arrival of the London Journal, from which fact we are at liberty to draw this conclusion—that if it had not appeared in the Metropolitan paper, Mr. BROUGHAM would never have trouble his head either about the charge, or the officer making it.

Mr. BOBADIL BROUGHAM has published the following specimen of bombast, which is submitted to the reader, for the purpose of his treasuring so important a document; but at the same time, with an assurance to them, in spite of that prophetic opening—"YOUR CAUSE is *safe*"—that BOBADIL stands no more chance of com-

ing in for *Westmoreland*, than he does for the LORD HIGH CHANCELLORSHIP of Great Britain.

"TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF WESTMORELAND.

"INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS—Your cause is safe if you will exert yourselves for it. Your friends have already polled, within seven votes, as many as they did on the same day of the last election, and much less exertion has been made to bring up the voters. Your adversaries have made the greatest exertions; and they cannot head you upon the poll any longer, unless you are inactive, and disregard your own interest, and the success of the cause. I am doing every thing in my power to win the day for you; but if you do not come to my assistance, it must be in vain. The cause is your own; let every man reflect that upon his own conduct, at this moment, depends whether the county shall be free for ever, or for ever dependant upon a single family. Each honest man has the welfare of Westmoreland in his keeping.

"I am, your faithful servant,
"H. BROUGHAM."

Since writing the above, Friend BOBADIL has resigned—he had been wiser if he had never offered.

TO THE WORTHY AND *INDEPENDENT* ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF HERTFORD.

Of two things you all may rest fully assured,
For DUNCOMBE has plainly shewn,
That while he your Liberties now has secured,
He has also *secured* HIS OWN!

The termination of many of the elections has, of course, been followed by that constant attendant on all such public occurrences, without which, even party itself would lose half its charm—a good dinner.

The *Southwark* savages have feasted themselves at some pot-house in the Parish of *Camberwell*, to celebrate the purity of Election, as, of course, evinced during the contest between the returned members and Mr. POLHILL; and really, considering the gentlemanly language of the mob Candidates, and the innocent amusements the said mob indulged in, there cannot well be entertained a fairer idea of purity. There is not, to a certainty, a butcher or a pick-pocket in the whole Borough, who is not as pure as when he was in his cradle—bless their delicate souls! they are the very essence of humility and tenderness, and the gentle course of their late proceedings is so fully fraught with "purity," that we think it would have been a desperate slur on the whole affair, if that rare quality had not been immortalized by a public dinner.

In the City it is superfluous to say they have been gormandizing, and are again about to do so. Mr. WARD's supporters gave him a dinner on Wednesday last, Alderman THOMPSON's friends give him one on Wednesday next, and WAITHMAN's friends give him one on Thursday—but WOOD, we imagine, having suffered so signal a defeat, cannot possibly scrape up support enough to venture on an entertainment. It is an awkward dilemma for a man, once so popular, to be in, and if we were in WOOD's place, we certainly should, the instant the affair with the bill-sticker was settled, try to fudge up some kind of meeting, even if it were confined to porter and sandwiches. The most imposing (in every sense of the word) thing of the kind that has, however, come under our observation, is a dinner given at *Coventry*, in celebration, we suppose, of the defeat of those patriotic numskulls, PETER MOORE, and EDWARD ELLICE, in the late Election for that city. The pride of ELLICE is evidently deeply wounded, for nothing else, but that—or an unsoundness of mind—would have induced any man to issue the tirade delivered by this sublime statesman on this gluttonous event. By ELLICE's account, not only is the late election to be annulled, but the Mayor, as grand fugleman on the occasion, is to be sent to Newgate, and the very charter of the city is to be abolished. As far as *Coventry* itself is concerned, all these doings will certainly tend to make it more respectable—in every other point of view, this threatened castigation is entitled to little attention. With poor MOORE the case is far beyond wounded pride; for we have reason to believe that on his seat in the new Parliament depended, to a very great extent, his personal convenience, and on the emoluments derivable from the dignity of an M.P. depended a certain portion of his income. Be this as it may, all we have to go into is the quantity of nonsense talked on the present event, and the still greater quantity projected. Mr. MOORE is coming, with a head containing, by his own account, "more than all the lawyers in Westminster Hall," to petition the House of Commons against the return of the new Members; and has, moreover, promised to lay before the Committee of that House all the stones that were thrown at him during the election, whose worth he appears to estimate "at three times their weight in gold." Considering at what part of PETER's person these said stones were thrown, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that he has been enabled to preserve them all, particularly as he had previously asserted that "his head contained more than all the lawyers in Westminster." We cannot very readily believe it.

The situation of these two men, picked out from a vast heap of others, similarly circumstanced, should operate as a lesson—chiefly to their successors—but also to every partizan of that wild and undisciplined faction which has lately, too frequently, mistaken affected zeal for steady principle, and consequently, been unable to draw a true line of distinction between the popularity of a day, and the tried regard of years. At the time of the last election for this city, we mean the election of 1820, these very personages were as popular as men could be—they seemed to feed the very breath of their constituents, and the great defeat their antagonists underwent, only stamped their consequence greater—they have trifled with the people since, and the people have turned on them—they were equally worthy of each other.

While we are upon the subject of electioneering, we take leave to mention an amusing circumstance that occurred the early part of last week at *Tipperary*. We apprised our readers on Sunday last that Lady GLENGALL had set off for this celebrated county, in order to exercise her interest in behalf of Mr. G. DAWSON, and immediately on her arrival set to work in due form and order. The people had got an idea in their heads that her LADYSHIP had come over expressly to advocate the interest of her renowned son, RICHARD, and that this county was once again to be represented by the NOBLE EARL. How far such a visitation would have been acceptable, we cannot exactly determine; but our readers may form some conclusion, when we submit to them the following song, which several of the TIPPERARY ELECTORS were singing about the streets the day her LADYSHIP made her appearance among them:—

SONG.

AIR—Begone old *Care*.

Begone old CAHER, I pr'ythee begone from me,
Begone old CAHER, you and I shall never agree.
Long time you have been courting us,
Our favour fain to win;
But i' faith, old CAHER,
Your son will never get in.
Too much care most men have to deplore,
And too much CAHER we've had, to wish for more:
Though hither you dance, yet we will sing
As merrily as we may,
For we hold it all the wisest thing
To drive old CAHER away.

"Begone dull CAHER," OLIVIER said to your son;
"Begone dull CAHER, I pr'ythee from me begone;
Long time, old CAHER, you've courted us,
Our favour fain to win;
But, as OLIVIER said,
Your son will never get in!
Too much love will turn a young man's brains,
But a little love requites a young man's pains;
Yet KITTY STEPHENS dared to sing,
And fair Miss CARR to say,
That they held it, both, the wisest thing
To drive dull CAHER away!

"Begone dull CAHER," to DICK, Lord UXBRIDGE said,
"And tell Miss C——— she d——bly runs in my head:"
Away he went a-courting her,
Her favours fain to win;
But she told dull CAHER
The scrape he would get in!
When her friend to the house of dull CAHER came,
Poor dull CAHER pretended to be lame;
But the friend completely saw the thing,
And merely came to say,
Miss C—— will hold it the wisest thing
To drive dull CAHER away!

Begone, old CAHER, your son should never try
To *sit*, old CAHER, because he's apt to *lie*.
And though you've long been courting us,
Our favour fain to win,
Yet, i' faith, old CAHER,
Your son will never get in!

CHORUS.

Though hither you dance, yet we will sing,
As merrily as we may,
For we hold it, all, the wisest thing,
To drive old CAHER away!

THE BARON VON WEBER *redivivus!*

The following extract is from Friday's *Courier*:—

The "Melodists Club" held yesterday their seventh and last dinner this season, at the Freemason's Tavern. Among the vocalists present, were Messrs. Braham, Sinclair, and Pearman, who exerted their musical powers with the happiest effect. Several popular Dramatists and a number of Literary characters attended. A just tribute of reverential homage was offered to the memory of Von Weber, who was one of the members of the Club, and *whose presence among them* caused the event which has prematurely withdrawn him from the world to be more intensely felt. His memory was given from the Chair, and drunk in solemn silence, and the stanzas, written on the occasion by Mr. Planche, (*who was present!*) were admirably sung by Mr. Braham, who had adapted them with great taste to some of the most beautiful and popular strains of Weber's own music.

By this account it would seem a question difficult to be solved, whether the BARON be defunct or not—he is talked of as being dead, and *yet asserted to be* PRESENT—We are completely in the dark; but however, as we are assured that Mr. PLANCHE was present, the world *must* be satisfied with the knowledge of that important fact.

LORD GLENGALL was lolling in St. James's-street last Thursday with TOM RAIKES—thermometer 123!—when his LORDSHIP remarked, "upon my soul, TOM, it's really too hot to live!" to which the distinguished merchant replied, "Be that as it may, Dick, you'd find it *hotter*, IF YOU WERE TO DIE."

THEATRICALS.

The Thespian world has been up in arms this last week by the announcement that "Lucky BISH" had become lessee of *Drury Lane Theatre*—who had no sooner been returned M. P. for the choice borough of *Leominster*, than he became M. P. for this equally choice part of the great metropolis. My Lord HERTFORD, one of the Drury Lane Committee, whose wit at this particular time of the year is as sparkling as his LORDSHIP's champagne, has expressed his opinion that Mr. BISH, has, *at last*, DRAWN *a blank!* but the great liberality and wealth of the spirited lessee, added to a good selection of officers, will turn the wheel in a very different direction to that which his LORDSHIP's pleasant sally implies. We do not know how far it is the case, but we have heard that the following arrangements have been already entered upon by the new manager:—An engagement with Mr. YOUNG and MACREADY, and a subsequent coalition between these two tragedians—Miss STEPHENS is to take the lead in Opera, aided by Madame VESTRIS, to whom an express was sent off to *Dublin*—together with a novice, of whom report speaks in the highest terms. Miss WILSON, it is also said, will sing a certain number of nights. Mr. ELLISTON leads in Comedy, with Mr. DOWTON MUNDEN (who, it is rumoured, returns for a limited period), and Miss KELLY. An offer of considerable amount has been sent off to *Milan*, for the purpose of retaining Mr. BARRYMORE for the Pantomime, and an Easter piece is already in the theatre. A grand spectacle, founded on *La Dame Blanche*, is to be begun instantaneously (and also they say at the rival Theatre). Mr. STANFIELD is engaged on a superb front-drop, the scene of which lies in *Asia Minor*, and the different artists are actively employed in devising the new decorations of the Theatre. Amongst other novelties, we understand Mr. REYNOLDS has a five act play, KENNEY, a new farce called the *Green Room*, and KNOWLES, a new tragedy called *Alfred*; and to crown the whole, an overture has been forwarded to Madame CATALANI, with a view to coalesce her with Madame PASTA in a series of Oratorios, to be given on a very grand and extensive scale during the season. "Why, aye, this looks rebellion," says the great Bard, and so say we.

On the other hand, *Covent Garden Theatre* has been by no means inert, which was naturally to be supposed, because for activity and energy there is nothing like FAWCETT, and for real genius and research, nothing like SMART—and the consequence is, that after a great difficulty, and at an enormous price, Sir GEORGE has been enabled to secure the services of Mrs. AUSTIN.

The *English Opera House* opened last night with very considerable *eclat*—indeed, the company attached to this theatre is of great professional strength, and calculated to give every possible satisfaction. The leader of the band is Mr. WAGSTAFF—*first fiddle*, Miss KELLY.

The receipts of the *Haymarket* have suffered a very material diminution by the temporary secession of Mr LISTON, whose performance of *Paul Pry* has constituted thus far the exclusive attraction of the Theatre. The representations this week have been more varied than the previous mono-dramatic arrangements would with advantage admit; but it is with regret we state, that the thin appearance of each evening's house testifies the fact of the universal preference, by the public, of one individual to a whole company. Miss FORDE was to have made her *debut* some days since, but has been, we are sorry to find, alarmingly ill. Mr. LEE, from *Dublin*, is to appear with her, the moment she recovers, and a Mr. OSBALDISTON has also been about to come forth, for several weeks past, but no official announcement of the important fact has yet been made.

Whether the disastrous issue of the past seasons at both the Winter Theatres in London has had any effect on the resources of the Provincial playhouses, or on the dispositions of those who support them, we do not know—but the accounts received are of a very woeful nature in many respects. Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE (though so very attractive in London!) made "his first appearance this season" on the *Liverpool* stage last Monday, with Mr. WARDE and others, to the vast sum of 31*l.*—Miss PATON, who, *vice versa*, was attractive at Liverpool, has been enacting in *Birmingham* to the sums of 23*l.* and 26*l.*, and the receipts of each evening previous to her appearance had averaged about 7*l.*—then, odd enough, Mr. MACREADY filled the said theatre a few evenings since, and yet played to "very bad business" at *Liverpool* and *Derby*—we perceive he exhibits at *Worcester* to-morrow night—DOWTON, HARLEY, and Mrs. DAVISON are playing at the former place, and YATES is gone to exhibit his agreeable mummery in *Edinburgh*. It is, to be sure, to be opposed to the position we started upon, that the GENERAL ELECTION has very materially interfered with all places of public entertainment—and, indeed, it is not to be wondered at—the accounts we daily read of the proceedings in different parts of the country are far more diverting than all the acting in the Universe—where is your *Mountebank* like COBBETT, your *Clown* like HUNT, your "Knight of the Shire" like Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE—your *pageant* like that of *Southwark*, or your *scenes* like those at *Reading* and *Galway?* They are not to be found in any performers, or any theatres—and when unto this attraction of the eye, be added the more substantial one of the stomach, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that people should prefer carrying the poll out-a-doors, to carrying their polls into the hot atmosphere of a dog-day theatre.

LITERATURE.

SIR JOHN CHIVERTON. *A Romance.* EBERS, OLD BOND-STREET.—We have just cast a hasty glance over *Sir John Chiverton*, and find it a story sufficiently pleasing, without any striking qualifications—we recommend it to the perusal of our readers. Who the Paragon is to whom the introductory lines are addressed, we do not know.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TATTERSALL'S, JUNE 29.

JULY STAKES.

4 to 1 agst Cricketter	5 to 1 agst Catgut
4 to 1 agst Amadis	6½ to 1 agst Gen. Grosvenor's

ST. LEGER.

7 to 2 agst Belzoni (taken)	18 to 1 agst Pirate
6½ to 1 agst Bedlamite	20 to 1 agst Fanny
12 to 1 agst Crusader	25 to 1 agst The General
13 to 1 agst The Dragon	30 to 1 agst M'Adam
18 to 1 agst Euston	35 to 1 agst Barefoot.

RIDING AND RUNNING.—A singular race for 100 sov. took place on the Colchester-road, four miles from Chelmsford, on Thursday—Captain Bushnel, of Ingatestone, Essex, having given Mr. G. Pearson, the runner, ten miles and a half out of twenty-one miles—the captain to ride one horse, and the pedestrian to go on foot four miles and turn, highly disadvantageous to the horse in turning. It was won by the pedestrian by half a mile.

THUNDER STORM.

About half-past two on Wednesday afternoon, a thunder storm passed over the northern suburbs of the metropopolis, and, we regret to say, did considerable damage. Judging from its effects, the storm (if we may use the expression) was about two miles and a half in breadth, extending at one time from the New-road to the crest of Hampstead-hill. At a quarter to three, the tempest was at its height. Two dense clouds were seen approaching each other "on different tacks," and midway, between Primrose-hill and Highgate, they came in contact. The effects of the collision were awful, vivid lightning, peals of thunder, and the heaviest shower of hail, ever witnessed in that neighbourhood, immediately succeeded. The hailstones were as large as pigeons' eggs. At the two mile stone on the Hampstead-road, the storm seems to have been at its height. In the gardens of Mr. Money, nearly opposite Chalk Farm, upwards of 200l. worth of glass was broken; in Mr. Browne's garden, a short distance higher up the hill, the destruction was more complete, almost every square of glass, many thousands in number, in his very fine and extensive greenhouses was destroyed, together with most of the valuable plants. The extent of Mr. Browne's loss is said to be at least 2000l. The storm continued its course in a North-easterly direction, crossing Highgate, and could be traced in its progress from Hampstead Heath for several hours, nearly realising to us Cocknies the description of an Alpine storm, as given by travellers; for from the Heath the lightning could be seen at the distance of several miles, and the rolling of the thunder heard, gradually becoming less distinct, until it imperceptibly died away. Very little rain fell in the town of Hampstead, and not a drop on the Heath.

At St. John's Wood, Mary-le-bone, the storm raged with the utmost violence, and in a short time, all the extensive gardens and nursery grounds in that vicinity presented a scene of frightful devastation. Every greenhouse, hothouse, and all the glass used in the gardens, were in an instant smashed to atoms. Nearly all the lamps in the above neighbourhood were broken. A Gentleman residing at the corner of Hall-place, Circus-road, had 2000 squares of glass broken; Mr. Anderson, Florist, Pine Apple-place, 30,000 squares; Mr. Bell, Grove End Road, 2000 squares; Mr. Atkinson, Grove End Road, 10,000 squares; Mr. Jenkins, Portman Nursery, upwards of 50,000 squares: Mrs. Hogg, Wellington Road, 36,000 squares, and nearly the whole of her most valuable fruits were destroyed. The Greenhouse of Mr. Faithful, which was filled with the choicest plants, had every square broken, and the plants beaten to pieces. The private houses are also much injured, the windows being broken, and the fruit in the gardens completely destroyed. Col. Berkeley, Mr. Hall, Mr. Simmonds, and many others, are considerable sufferers.

The towns of Windsor and Eton were also visited with one of the most tremendous storms of thunder and lightning ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant. About a quarter past two o'clock, an awfully vivid flash of lightning, illuminating the whole town, was succeeded by a report resembling a volley of the heaviest artillery. In a few moments it was ascertained that the electric fluid had descended upon the malt-house of Mr. Garraway, the Christopher Inn, Eton, with such force as to cause a wide fissure in the whole of the building, at the same time igniting the timbers, and threatening the safety of the adjacent buildings. Assistance was promptly rendered; the engines of the town and barracks hastened, with most praise-worthy alacrity, to the scene of danger, and, by great exertions, the ravaging element was confined to the spot where it first broke out. One of the attendants, who was in a stable at the Christopher, has been seriously hurt, and two of the trees in the Great Park were completely stripped of their foliage.

(*From the Shrewsbury Chronicle.*)

On Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, a sudden and awful clap of thunder was heard apparently near this town, and a heavy fall of rain succeeded. In the neighbourhood of Sutton, near here, dreadful consternation was occasioned. The houses of Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Miles, and Mr. Benmand, all separate, by considerable distances, were shaken; and the electric fluid passing down the chimnies of Mr. Benmand, has rent the brickwork, and done much injury. In the parlour, three children were struck upon the arms and thighs, which have the appearance of red stripes down the skin: one of them lay senseless for several hours: two other children, sitting at the kitchen door, were scorched by the lightning as it passed through the house. A man servant was deprived of the faculty of hearing, and a girl in the cellar was struck down and severely scorched. A large salt-box was splintered, and the plaster of the wall forced down. A clock-case, and the wood work of a barometer, were broken, but the glass of both is uninjured.

In the neighbourhood of Westbury, the storm was furious. At the seat of Richard Top, Esq. heavy damage has been sustained; more than 700 sash squares of glass were broken by the hail stones, which in circumference measured from two to four inches, and some which conglomerated were much larger! these covered the ground two inches thick in many places. The hot-house, grapery, and cucumber-frames, are entirely diminished, the fruits destroyed, and the gardens laid waste: nearly one-third portion of a field of eight acres of wheat, very forward in the ear, is literally threshed out by the pelting of the hail-stones, some of which were on the ground yesterday in the shade, after having fallen 23 hours, measuring two inches round. In several places hares rushed from the covers, startled at the tempest. Until yesterday, scarcely any rain had fallen here for nearly three months: the crops of hay and clover are very indifferent all round. A field of eight acres, near here, was mowed this week, and a farmer passing laid a wager that he could load the whole crop upon one waggon, which he actually did. The usual produce of this field has generally been from eight to ten tons, and it this year about one ton and a half only.

The Masquerade at the Argyll Rooms, on Tuesday, was numerously attended by the usual variety of characters. The wines, by Charles Wright, were much admired, particularly the Champaigne.

The Northumberland of 74 guns, is ordered to Sheerness, to be fitted for a Lazarette, in the room of the Valiant.

The Tribune, of 42 guns, now lying at Chatham, is to be sent to Liverpool, for a church ship, for the use of the Dock Company at that place.

The Hawk, Escott, just arrived in the River from Coquimbo, has brought 1,341 bars of copper, and one box of merchandize, for the Anglo-Chilian Mining Association.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 24th May, 1826.

The King is pleased to command that henceforth every Officer of the Army who wishes to be present at a Foreign Court, shall make his application for that purpose, through his Majesty's Ambassador, Minister, or Charge d'Affaires (as may be) resident at the said Court, and through no other Channel whatsoever.

By Command of his Royal Highness,
The Commander-in-Chief,
HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

MILITARY INSPECTION.

On Friday morning, soon after eight o'clock, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), proceeded by their Band in full uniform, took their their station in Hyde Park, between the carriage road and the Serpentine River. At nine o'clock precisely his Grace the Duke of Wellington rode into the Park, attended by his Staff and several General Officers, and, after the salute, he proceeded to inspect the troops in front and rear. Having first past his Grace in half squadrons, the men divided into sections of threes, and then resu their position. They next wheeled into line, and advanced in parade, the band playing the Salute, and finally "God save the King." Owing to the extreme heat of the day, his Grace decined putting the men through any rapid movements. They were commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Hill. Every one noticed that the Duke of Wellington looked remarkably well. He was habited on the occasion in his Field Marshal's uniform.

The Depot of the 49th Regiment of Foot, embarked on the 25th inst., at Liverpool, on board the Majestic, for Glasgow.

The Depot of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, arrived yesterday, on board Canal-boats, at Uxbridge, on route to Winchester.

A Detachment belonging to the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, marched on Thursday, from Westminster, for the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone.

Detachments belonging to the 3d and 14th Regiments of Infantry, marched on Thursday morning, from Westminster, for Chatham.

A Detachment belonging to the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons, under the command of Captains Grove and Lang; a Detachment belonging to the 30th Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Gregg; a Detachment belonging to the 48th Regiment of Foot, under the command of Ensign Donnellan; and a Detachment belonging to the 54th Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Trincourt, embarked at Chatham, on the 26th instant, on board the Cambridge Indiaman, for Madras.

Detachments belonging to the 5th, 8th, and 21st Regiments of Foot, have received orders to embark, on Thursday, on board a vessel in the River, for Leith, on route to Glasgow and Edinburgh.

COBBETT AND PRESTON.

When Mr. Hunt stood for Preston in 1820, he polled in *eight* days nearly 100 votes more than the Skeleton-man has done in *fourteen*. Mr. Hunt, too, was compelled to leave Preston on the fifth day, for the purpose of taking his trial at York; whereas Cobbett has continued to exhibit his "bull-dog face" at the window of his pot-house, and to vomit forth his "palavers" to the very last hour of the election.

Sir Thomas Beevor has, it would seem, left Preston, without making any apology to the inhabitants for bringing the impudent Mountebank into their town. Sir Thomas gives as a reason for countenancing the impostor, that he is under personal obligations to him. Gratitude is certainly a prime virtue; but we think the worthy Baronet might have found out a mode of repaying the obligation, which would not have been an insult to the electors of Preston.

But, if we cannot excuse Sir Thomas Beevor, still less can we excuse Lord Folkestone, who, it now comes out, actually subscribed 50 "golden sovereigns," as Cobbett calls them, towards the Mountebank-fund. If the Noble Lord really wished to see Cobbett sitting beside him in the House of Commons, why did he not lend him, like Sir Thomas Beevor, his personal countenance at Preston? Or rather, why did he not prevail on his venerable Sire to return the "Bone-grubber" for Dowton, instead of the Poet Laureat? All this, we confess, we do not understand.

Not so the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett! That was plain and open, and staight forward. On being asked by Colonel Johnstone to contribute to the begging-box, "Show me," replied the Hon. Baronet, "that you have a rotten borough into which you can cram Cobbett, and I will contribute a much larger sum than Lord Folkestone has done. But mind; I do this not as a dupe. I know the fellow to be an impostor, and that the best way of making every man in the country of my opinion, would be to exhibit him in the House of Commons; but I will never contribute a single farthing to enable such a man to present himself before any respectable body of electors."

By this time Lord Folkestone must, we think, wish that his 50 "golden sovereigns" were snug in his pocket. When the Mountebank ran away from Coventry, in 1820, the first intelligence we had of him was, that he has taken up his residence in St. George's Fields. Where he will now take refuge, we neither know nor care. We recollect, however, his horrid promise, that he would make Sir Francis Burdett "seek refuge from the scorn of mankind, in a cross-road's grave."

The degree of heat in Paris and London seems to be nearly the same. On Tuesday the thermometer in Paris stood at 26½ of Reaumur (83 Fahrenheit) in the shade.

CHESTER ELECTION.—After the election had continued several days, two gentlemen in the Grosvenor interest called upon a poor woman, living in Bridge-street, and purchased from her after certain inquiries, a canary bird, for the sum of ten sovereigns. The husband of the woman was not at home, but he was sent for, and, on arriving, his wife told him that she had sold the canary, and had obtained 10l. for it, and that she hoped he would go with the gentlemen and vote. The husband said that he would gladly have gone, but he had just *pould* for Egerton. The consternation of the canary-mongers may be easily conceived, and their vexation was not a little increased by the wife saying, that they should have a brown linnet for half the price they had given for the canary. "Oh! d—n the linnet," said the canvassers, and departed.—*Manchester Mercury.*

The Monster that has lately made his appearance at the Theatre de la Porte St. Martin, is now engrossing general conversation; and the hot weather does not prevent the interest this British novelty excites throughout Paris! The boxes are engaged for many representations, and the world of fashion assemble nightly at the Boulevards! Among the various successful efforts united in this extraordinary production, is the forcible and pathetic talent of Mr. T. P. Cooke, which ought and does take the lead. It is impossible to carry further the limits of pantomime, or to express in a manner more happy and true, the feeling produced by a crowd of situations as interesting as tragic. But what will unite to excite for a considerable time the enthusiasm of the public is a storm, represented with a theatrical effect perfectly new to the French stage, invented and produced under the immediate direction of Mr. T. P. Cooke. The music of the first act is by Mr. Herbert Rodwell, pupil of the celebrated H. R. Bishop, and the first English composer whose works have been heard in a French theatre—it possesses great merit, and he has happily combined the grand, the melodious, and the pathetic. The two remaining acts are by M. Alexandre.—*La Quotidienne*, June 15, 1826.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 28.

LOCKE V. BOSSE.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, an officer in the Custom-house, against the defendant, a surgeon and apothecary, residing in the New Kent-road, to recover damages for the publication of a libel injurious to the plaintiff, inasmuch as it held him up to public ridicule.

Mr. Scarlett stated the case. This was the first time he had ever known a person standing in his situation of a medical attendant, publish a libel on the person whom he has employed to attend. He could not see what right any man had to interfere with the domestic concerns of a family for the purpose of holding up to contempt any one of that family. The plaintiff at an advanced period of life had married a lady twenty-five years younger than himself, but that circumstance did not justify his medical adviser sending forth to the world a song in which the plaintiff was to be made the object of laughter.

Mr. Scarlett read the libel. Some passages were too gross for publication. The following were less objectionable:—

AN OLD MAN'S LAMENTATION.

Do come and help a poor old man,
A wanton wife to tame, Sirs,
For she is active, young, and gay,
While I am old and lame, Sirs.

She's lovely, handsome, fat, and fair,
Her age is twenty-three, Sirs;
But, ah! I fear, in spite of all,
She'll be the death of me, Sirs.

When I did go a wooing her,
She smil'd, and said Dada, Sirs,
But now, I'm disagreeable,
An ugly old Papa, Sirs.

The plaintiff having found out the Printer, traced the publication to the defendant, and when the Jury heard the evidence they would doubtless give such damages as the case required.

Charles Corry said, he knew the plaintiff, Mr. Peter Locke, who resided in Webb's County-terrace, Kent-road. The defendant carried on the business of a surgeon near the same place; the witness was an apprentice to the defendant's brother; he remembered the marriage of Mr. Locke with his present wife; the witness received instructions to write a copy of some verses which the defendant had written; he made the copy, and the defendant's brother directed him to take it to the Printer's; he took it to Mr. Birt, a printer, in Seven Dials, and the witness had 100 printed; Mr. John Bosse directed the witness to copy the manuscript, and the copy he made he gave to the printer. Two sets were printed by the same printer, to the order of Mr. John Bosse, the defendant; the second set of copies the witness was ordered to get printed; Mr. John Bosse did not attend Mr. Locke as his medical man; Mr. David Bosse was his medical attendant: the brothers carried on business together; some of the copies of the song were given away; he had seen one stuck on the gateway of the Terrace, where Mr. Locke lived; the copies were about the defendant's shop.

The publication being proved—

The Chief Justice said, it appeared that the brothers were so connected together that the act of one was the act of the other.

Mr. Locke, the son of the plaintiff, said his father was surveyor of the King's Warehouse at the Custom House. His father married Mademoiselle Euphrosyne Desangennies, a lady much younger than himself.

The Common Sergeant then addressed the Jury for the defendant.

The Lord Chief Justice left the Jury to say, whether they believed the testimony of Corry. If he was believed, the publication was brought home to the defendant.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 50l.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

ELKINGTON V. COPELAND.

The plaintiff, a young lady, brought this action by her best friend, to recover a compensation in damages, for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Scarlett stated the case. Miss Elkington was the daughter of a respectable attorney in Birmingham. The defendant, a surgeon and chemist, having an establishment in London. The parties became acquainted in 1825, at an evening party, which met at the house of a mutual friend. The defendant was so much taken by the personal charms and accomplishments of Miss Elkington, that he used all the means in his power to obtain a regular introduction to her family. He became the friend of her brother, and was admitted as a familiar acquaintance by her father. After a short interval, the defendant declared his affection for the plaintiff by letter, and resorted to all those expressions which generally show a marked attachment. He described his prospects in life; stated his circumstances to be favourable, and that his business was increasing. His proposals having been sent to the plaintiff's father, Mr. Elkington said, he should give his daughter no money; but, if the addresses of the defendant were received by her, he should throw no obstacle in the way of their happiness. The match was then agreed on, and the marriage fixed by the defendant for April. To prove how the parties stood towards each other, Mr. Scarlett said he would give the Jury a specimen of their epistolary correspondence. He accordingly read a letter, expressing the warmest affection for the plaintiff. Several letters had been written in the same strain, and in one the defendant mentioned a scheme for settling in Mexico, under the patronage of some emigrant Spaniards with whom he was connected. A long silence then ensued between them, which led to his farewell, and the abandonment of his promise. What the circumstances were that occasioned the change he could not tell. The defendant's statement on the subject was ambiguous, and would be best explained by the letters which broke off the promise. It was, on the whole, a case for damages. The defendant, in a series of letters, held out the promise of marriage. He had finally deceived the plaintiff, whose mental and bodily suffering would be described to the Jury. They would then take care that the peace of young and virtuous females should not be invaded with impunity.

Charles Elkington, brother of the plaintiff, stated that, being in London in June 1824, the plaintiff, Caroline and her sister were sent to his house. He saw the defendant frequently. The latter talked about his sister, and expressed an attachment to her. [The first letter from the defendant declaring his attachment was then put in and read.] The witness's father was in town when the first letter was written, and the proposals of the defendant were submitted to him. The witness called upon the defendant, who carried on business as a chemist and druggist in the New-road, and Carshalton-street. He told the defendant his father was satisfied with his proposals. The Defendant said all he wanted was Caroline, and entered into some explanation about his circumstances. He was then living, he said, in a very good house not entirely furnished, and that he had another house in town. After that interview the defendant's visits were frequent; he walked out with the witness's sister, and on one occasion bought a carpet, which he told witness was purchased by Caroline. He mentioned to the witness, that in consequence of services he had rendered some Spanish emigrants he was invited to settle in Mexico, and that he should return in three years with an ample fortune. He went to the Panorama of Mexico, to explain it to witness's sister. He was asked when he meant to start, he said in May following, but he would not go without the plaintiff. The witness, after that

conversation, went to Birmingham, and did not see the defendant again until about a week since. He had been under some embarrassments, but had nothing to reproach himself with as to those embarrassments, which were occasioned by the failure of other persons.

Several other letters from the defendant to the plaintiff, written in the same affectionate manner as the former letters, were put in and read. Lastly, that in which the Defendant stated the utter impossibility of their union. The defendant was induced to break off the match on the ground of his inability to maintain a wife in comfort. The letter also spoke of pecuniary aid having been obtained from his father.

William Elkington, also brother to the plaintiff, was present when she received the letter which broke off the match. His sister, when she received it, left the room, and was taken with violent hysterics. Her health has been bad since.

Mr. Gurney here observed that no case had been made out, as the first count stated that the defendant had premised marriage, which did not appear in evidence.

Mr. Chitty contended that the promise of marriage had been distinctly proved.

The Lord Chief Justice said, the effect of the letters read in evidence was a promise to marry within a reasonable time.

Mr. Gurney addressed the Jury for the defendant.

The Lord Chief Justice left the Jury to say what damages the plaintiff ought to receive.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 250l.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, EDINBURGH.

SPRING GUNS.

On Monday, James Craw, gamekeeper to the Earl of Home, was put to the bar, accused of wilful murder, having, on the 1st of February last, loaded a spring gun with powder and shot, which he placed in the Hersel plantations, and attached a wire or string to the trigger, whereby John Guthrie, son of the late James Guthrie, carrier in Coldstream, who having trespassed in the said plantation in quest of game, came in contact with the said string, which caused the gun to be discharged, and the contents lodged in the knee of the said John Guthrie—who died in consequence of the wound, on the 28th March last.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Cockburn said, that upon the main facts of this case—that a spring-gun had been set within the Hersel plantation, and that a man had come by his death in consequence of trespassing, both parties were agreed. But there was still a grave, and hitherto untried, question in this country involved, whether it was illegal to set spring-guns without notice, and being illegal whether it justified so serious a charge as that preferred against the pannel. It was his opinion, and that of his Lerrned Friend (Mr. Jeffrey), who appeared with him, that no verbal argument could supersede that more grave mode of disposing of new questions which was usual in that Court.

The Lord Advocate admitted that it was of great importance to have a solemn decision of the Court on this question. He was not quite prepared to go into any lengthened verbal discussion, and should therefore agree to written pleadings, provided that they were seen and interchanged by an early day.

The Court then ordered informations to be lodged before the first and second box-days—and the diet was continued against Craw till the 14th of November.

MURDER.

Peter Moffatt, junior, was next put to the bar, on a charge with the wilful murder of his father, Peter Moffatt, late carter in Kilsyth, having, on the 2d day of April, 1822, assaulted and attacked the said Peter Moffatt with a knife, or other letral instrument, and inflicted several wounds in the belly of his father, whereof he died in four days thereafter.

The fact having been proved by two witnesses, the Lord Justice Clerk summed up, and the Jury, after an absence of a very few minutes, returned a verdict "finding the pannel guilty as libelled."

The Lord Justice Clerk then read the sentence of the Court, ordained the pannel to be executed at Stirling, on Friday, the 28th July next, and his body thereafter to be given to Dr. Munro for dissection.

The pannel is a very dull-looking young man, about 21 or 22 years of age. He seemed to feel his situation most acutely, never lifting his eyes from the floor, and often shedding tears during the course of the day. We hear that before the trial he anticipated the worst, and was thereby prepared, in some measure, for the sentence of condemnation, which he heard with apparent composure. His mother and sister were in attendance as witnesses, but neither were called; after the trial was over, the former had to be led from the Court-room, supported by two men, apparently suffering an indescribable agony of mind.

OLD BAILEY, June 27.

Henry Lloyd, clerk, aged 28, was indicted for receiving and uttering 1000 bank-notes, of the value of 1l. each, with intent to cheat and defraud Sir R. Carr Glynn and others. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. Andrews, the prisoner's counsel, stated to the Recorder that the prisoner had been tried upon the capital indictment, for stealing the said notes, and was then acquitted, and that he was detained to have another indictment preferred for the minor offence of receiving and uttering the notes in question, knowing them to have been stolen, and, as the court would observe, to this second charge the prisoner had pleaded guilty.

Recorder—Mr. Andrews, you do not advise him then, to abide his trial?

Mr. Andrews—No, my Lord.

Mr. Broderick, who appeared for the prosecution, said that he had no objection to the course which had been adopted.

The clerk of the arraigns then recorded the plea of Guilty.

[Our readers may recollect that the robbery connected with this charge took place on the North road, when the York Express was robbed of the property before specified.]

Manslaughter.—*John Orchendon* was indicted for killing and slaying William Dalton, on the 18th June; he was also indicted for assaulting him.

Thomas Muncaster stated that the deceased lived in Red Lion-court, in the Mineries. On the 15th of June, about 12 o'clock at night, he heard the wife of the deceased say, "Take this vagabond out of the house," upon which the prisoner (a watchman, who was crying the hour) came up, when she gave charge of the man of whom she was complaining to him. The prisoner removed the man, saying, "Come out, here." Several persons came out of the house, and followed them. The deceased and his wife were both there; they then got together in a body, and they all fell down; when they got up again, the prisoner took the thick end of his stick, and struck the deceased (who still remained on the ground) two violent blows. He could not see where he struck him.

The prisoner, in defence, said the deceased struck him first, and that he struck him again in his own defence.

Several witnesses gave him an excellent character.

The Recorder then summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of—Not Guilty.

The first Division consisting of 400 boys of the Royal Military Asylum, at Chelsea (by permission of the Duke of York), visited Marshall's Peristrephic Panorama of the Battle of Algiers; they appeared highly delighted, and testified their approbation by repeated shouts of applause. The movements of the Panorama were accompanied by appropriate Martial Music from their Mimic Band, consisting of 35 boys under 12 years of age, which increased the effect in a very great degree.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Friday, Mr. Alderman Wood came to the Mansion-house for the purpose of contradicting a statement which appeared in the *Courier* newspaper, that he had persecuted a poor man, named Brown, and procured his discharge, for sticking up bills against him (Alderman Wood.) He thought it worth while not to let such a statement go unanswered; for he never exercised such an influence in the course of his life, and he never heard of such a man until the charge was made in the newspaper. He wished to know whether there really was such a man connected with the Mansion-house establishment.

The Lord Mayor said, he believed there was such a man, not belonging to the Mansion-house, but to the Mansion-house porter. The fact was, that their porter, like the porter to the Castle of Indolence, had become so exceedingly fat, that he had employed a valet to do the only work which there was for him to do—namely, to sweep the gateway. This valet was the aforesaid Brown, in whom the liberty of the subject, and the constitution, was alleged to have been violated. How, or why, he had quitted the Mansion-house the porter alone could tell.

The porter was then sent for, and he waddled into the Justice-room. In answer to his Lordship's inquiries, he stated that he had employed Brown at half-a-crown per week, to sweep the door, and do other work for him.

The Lord Mayor—When did he absent himself from his duty? The Porter replied, it was about three weeks ago.

The Lord Mayor.—Did you discharge him from his office on constitutional grounds, or for acting against Mr. Alderman Wood?

The Portor.—Bless your Worship, no: I can't tell why he went off.

Alderman Wood professed himself satified with this contradiction: he thought the affair unworthy of farther attention. He had been challenged to prove his statement respecting the bills, and he had proved it.

GUILDHALL.—A man applied for a summons against the churchwardens of St. Sepulchre's, calling on them to show cause why they should not cancel a bond, into which himself and two friends had entered, guaranteeing to the parish the payment of 5s. a week, for the support of a natural child. At the time this bond was entered into, he was in flourishing circumstances; but he was now in poverty, and his bondsmen had been paying the 5s. out of their own pockets. He wished the Alderman to diminish the allowance, so as to suit his reduced means. Mr. Alderman Birch assured the applicant he had no power over the stipulations of the bond. Nothing but the kindness of the churchwardens, in forbearing to press their legal demand, could be of any service to him.

A solemn looking little fellow, an attorney's clerk, was held to bail for annoying a respectable married female, whom he beset in the Poultry, and followed through Cheapside, using shameful language, and improper solicitations. Mr. G. Steele, of the Bank, observing the efforts of the lady to rid herself of the fellow's importunities, interfered, and on hearing the particulars, gave him into custody. The prisoner pleaded intoxication, and his being in a state of irritation from the heat of the weather; but this plea satisfied neither the Alderman nor the lady's husband.

GUILDHALL.—Mr. *John Neville*, a gentleman, who stated that he was residing in chambers at Furnival's Inn, was charged before Mr. Alderman Birch yesterday, with indecently assaulting Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the wife of an apparently respectable individual, living at Cobham-place, Finsbury, on the previous night.

The complainant, a well-dressed female, about 30 years of age, stated that she was returning home with her husband, between 10 and 11 o'clock, when at the part of Holborn-bridge, where the pavement becomes narrow, he let go her arm for a few moments. The defendant was approaching in an opposite direction along the curb-stone, but he stepped out of his way to meet her as she was walking down the middle of the footway, and aimed at her person indecently with one of his hands. She passed on without taking any notice of the circumstance to her husband, who was close behind her, in the hope of avoiding altercation, but the defendant had acted so broadly, that her husband saw the insult and ran up and seized him.

Mr. Neville, in reply, said the Alderman might be aware of the difficulty a defendant laboured under in disproving such a charge, and for him to offer to contradict upon oath the statement made against him, he knew was useless; but he would declare solemnly, that he neither spoke to, nor touched the lady in any way whatever. When he was first assailed by the husband, so unconscious was he of having offended, he concluded it was a charge made to collect a crowd for the purpose of picking pockets. As the lady, however, afterwards came up and confirmed the charge, he concluded his first idea of its being a pickpocket's scheme was erroneous; but he knew the lady was mistaken; and if it was the last word he had to speak, he would deny that he had ever felt disposed to assault or insult the complainant.

Mr. Thompson, the husband, was then sworn, and said, he had merely sent his wife on alone for a minute to suffer some females who were walking arm-in-arm to pass, and while he was making his way up to his wife's side again, the defendant came by, and swung his hand against her person.

Mr. Alderman Birch said, every body knew that an indelicacy of the nature alluded to by the lady, might be committed in the evening, in the most frequented streets, upon modest females, without being noticed by the passing crowd. It was an act that might be perpetrated to a shameful extent, quietly and unobserved, and, therefore, he should not think the evidence of the defendant's witnesses, if they should state that they were passing and saw no such assault, would weigh much against that of the lady herself and her husband, who swore to the contrary. If, indeed, she had complained of being knocked down, or pushed against the shutters, the evidence of passengers at the time would be worth something. If, however, the defendant chose to apologize, they might retire and settle the business.

Mr. Neville having called his two witnesses forward, one of them stated, that he saw the parties pass each other, and he observed nothing particular, until the husband ran after Mr. Neville and menaced him with his fist.

Mr. Neville then said, if he had touched the lady he ought to apologize, and he did apologize to her; but he must still deny that he had either spoken to her or touched her.

Mr. Thompson accepted the apology, and Mr. Neville was discharged.

Mr. Alderman Birch then said, the assult was a gross one, and he had made up his mind to send the defendant to the sessions if he had not made his peace with the complainant; and, by Heavens, he would punish to the uttermost every man who disgraced himself by insulting in such a way modest married females, in the streets.

Mr. Payne, the clerk, observed, that in the last instance of this sort that went to the sessions, the defendant was fined 20l.

BOW-STREET.—Wednesday James Wm. Leach, a man about thirty years of age, who had lost an arm, as it was said, in one of the Peninsular battles, was brought before Mr. Minshull, charged under Lord Ellenborough's Act, with cutting and maiming John Brookes, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.

The Surgeon who dressed the wound said it was certainly inflicted with a sharp instrument, and that if the blow had taken effect upon the part to which it appeared to have been directed, death must almost inevitably have ensued.

The prisoner did not attempt to deny the charge, and said he hoped the effect of it would be to send him out of the world, for he was sick of his life. "If," added he, "the law does not deprive me of life, I will end it myself, for longer in this world I am determined I will not exist."

Mr. Minshull ordered the prisoner to be committed, and directed the gaolers to keep a sharp watch upon his conduct so long as he should remain in their custody.

The prisoner was removed from the bar, declaring his intention to destroy himself, if possible. His wife was present, with a child in her arms, and seemed deeply affected.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Thursday a man named Edward Taylor, and Amelia, his wife, were charged with fraudulently obtaining 15l. from a benefit society. The male prisoner was a member of a benefit society at Hertford, where he and his wife resided. About a week ago the female prisoner called upon one of the stewards, and informed him that her dear husband had died in London after a few hours' illness. She also said that it was her intention to bury him in London, on account of the great expence of removing him to Hertford. The steward immediately paid her the sum of 15l. to which she would have been entitled on the death of her husband; but having discovered shortly after, that she had ordered her furniture, &c. to be conveyed to London, he followed, and watched her to a house in Fox's-court, Charter House-lane. Thither he repaired the following morning, accompanied by a constable, and found the supposed defunct member and his wife eating a hearty breakfast of coffee and eggs. They were committed for trial.

LAMBETH-STREET.—George Sinclair, a youth belonging to Maryport, in Devon, who came to London about three weeks since in the Dryad, of Whitehaven, was charged with attempting to drown himself in the City canal, on Wednesday night. The constable said, he understood the cause of his attempt was the coolness of his sweetheart, who refused to walk with him that evening. The prisoner himself ascribed it to his distress, at not having the means of returning to the country. He was sent to the workhouse for the present.

Balloon.—In order to give some relief to the monotonous idleness and uselessness of ballooning, it was announced on Wednesday that Mrs. (not Mr.) Graham and the imprudently adventurous Miss Stock, would ascend from Pentonville. It was found, however, that this heavy *Stock* had overloaded the balloon, and the latter lady was in consequence obliged to be *unstowed* and thrown out as forming too much *lumber* for so *light* a voyage. Mrs. Graham then ascended by herself, not however without imminent peril; for the balloon almost instantly descended in the neighbourhood; and though it afterwards made some slight progress, the utmost limit of the silly excursion was Ball's Pond, Newington, where we are happy to find Mrs. Graham was met by her husband, who returned with her on terra firma to Pentonville.

Death of two old Servants of the State.—The warrant for the demise of Saturday's *Gazette* has been executed, and by Act of Parliament, the Lottery, after existing 150 years, is doomed to die in a few days, and with it all hope to gain a fortune by risking a trifle must end for ever. A last effort may yet do wonders in gaining a share of the Six Thirty Thousand Pound Prizes, which must all be drawn on Tuesday the 18th of this month, when Lotteries end for ever.

It appears that the law passed in Queen Anne's reign, and confirmed by the act of 5 Geo. III. c. 27, with respect to the re-assembling of a dissolved Parliament on the decease of the reigning Sovereign, in case a new one, though returned and summoned, had not met and sat (that is, had passed an act), was repealed by an act of 37 Geo. III. c. 127. The law, as it now stands, is thus:—"In case of the King's demise after the dissolution of a Parliament, and previous to the day appointed for the assembling of a new one, the last preceding Parliament to meet and sit."—"And so in case of the demise of a successor to the Crown within six months after his succession, without his having dissolved the Parliament, or after the same shall have been dissolved, and before a new one shall have met. But in case the King dies on or after the very day appointed for the assembling the new Parliament, then such new Parliament to meet and sit."

The beautiful yacht, fitted up with every convenience, in which Lord Cochrane has sailed for Greece, was once the property of Mr. Perkins, the eminent brewer; that gentleman and his family visited in it most of the islands in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Seas, as well as the coast of Spain.

The picturesque ruins of Brambletye House, standing upon the borders of Ashdown Forest, Sussex, have become an object of public curiosity, and have attracted many visiters since the publication of Mr. Horace Smith's Novel, in which are developed many extraordinary scenes which took place in that mansion during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. At that time Brambletye House was the residence of the Comptons, and it was within its walls that many of the plots of the cavaliers against the Commonwealth were hatched.

Murder by a Lunatic.—At the last Assizes at Rion, in France, a man, named James Mounin, was tried for the murder of three persons, one of them a near relation. It appeared in evidence that Mounin, who was subject to occasional fits of insanity, on the 15th of Feb. last, escaped from his house, and ran a considerable distance, assaulting violently every person whom he met, and killing three with large stones. The inhabitants of Carroux, where this happened, subsequently went in pursuit of him, and after chasing him for a long time, and wounding him twice by the discharge of a fowling-piece, succeeded in securing and lodging him in a prisan. After seme days this unhappy man recovered his reason, and on being interrogated as to the fatal consequences of his conduct, he replied that he had a perfect recollection of having killed three men, and said, that during his phrenzy he saw nothing but flames before him, and delighted to see blood flow. His interval of sanity was not of long duration, and shortly after this conversation he attacked the keeper of the prison, and but for prompt assistance would have killed him. The Court of Assize having heard the evidence, and entertaining no doubt of the insanity of the prisoner, acquitted him on the charge of wilful murder, but ordered that effective means should be taken to secure him against the possibility of his committing similar outrages.

Fire.—Memnon Coppice, the property of W. R. Mellish, Esq. was discovered to be on fire on Tuesday morning, and more than an acre of the thickest part of the wood was destroyed. It is situated between Heckfield Heath and Basingstoke, and it was first discovered by one of the Western stage coachmen. It was got under by a number of workmen cutting away the wood which had not ignited, and leaving that part on fire to consume itself. Some persons are suspected as the incendiaries, and a reward is offered for information.

The Fire at Bognor.—Besides the hotel, from twelve to twenty houses were destroyed by the fire on Monday last. The wines and most of the furniture of the hotel were saved. The proprietor was insured, but this unfortunately was not the case in regard to the owners of the adjoining houses, whose loss is consequently very severe.

Alarming Riot—Three Men Shot—Our Correspondent opens his letter to state that a gentleman who had just arrived in Armagh, informs him, that he had left the town of Monaghan in an alarming state of riot. It having been understood that Col. Leslie intended to enter the town that day, a mob of two thousand persons, calling themselves Mr. Western's friends, met Colonel Leslie's carriage, and committed a most violent assault on that gentleman and his servants, who escaped narrowly with their lives from the carriage, which was speedily demolished, and scattered in fragments. Eighteen of the horse police came to the spot, but could make no head against the fury of the mob; the foot police then arrived, and fired, when three persons were shot, and several were severely wounded. The riot had not terminated when our Correspondent's informant left the town.—*Belfast Commercial Chronicle.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PRICE of STOCKS YESTERDAY, up to FOUR O'CLOCK.

Red. Three per cents. 77¾ 8 7⅞	India Bonds 9 10 premium
3½ Reduced 84½ ⅜ ¼	Ex. Bills 1000—8 7 } premium.
Scrip. ¼ prem. par.	Do. 500—8 7 } premium.
4 per cents. 1826 93⅜ ¼	Do. small—7 9 } premium.
Long Ans. 18 13-16 11-16	Cons. opening 78¾ 9 8⅝ ¾ ⅞

LAST STATE OF POLLS.

SUSSEX.		COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.	
Burrell	2107	Shirley	147
Curteis	2045	Leslie	133
Webster	1184	Westenra	91
WESTMORELAND.		Tyler	21
Lord Lowther	1391	COUNTY OF WATERFORD.	
Colonel Lowther	1329	Power	1021
Brougham	1143	Stuart	967
NORTHUMBERLAND.		Lord G. Beresford	458
Liddell	1385	COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.	
Bell	1277	Rochfort	1391
Beaumont	1122	Smyth	1153
Howick	921	Tuite	1142
SOMERSETSHIRE.		COUNTY OF ARMAGH.	
Dickinson	1812	Caulfield	2623
Lethbridge	1719	Brownlow	2320
Hunt	309	Verner	1709
The two former elected.		Burgess	625
COUNTY OF LOUTH.		COUNTY OF TIPPERRAY.	
Dawson	797	Prittie	1492
Foster	533	Hutchinson	1448
Fortescue	515	Dawson	671

The sum expended at Maldon election is variously estimated at from 30 to 50,000l. Eighteen hundred freemen were newly admitted, and 3,100 polled.

Letters received from the manufacturing districts, state that the most eminent of the manufacturers are retiring from business. Turner's house, at Blackburn, have retired, which with the withdrawing of Birley and Co. throws about 5000 people out of employment in that place.

The Pope has published a bull, anathematising the freemasons; the thunders of the Vatican have, however, lost much of their force and terror.

Earthquake.—At the end of October, an earthquake was experienced at Shiraz, in Persia, which destroyed many buildings; and among other national monuments, overthrew the celebrated tombs of Hafiz and Saadi.

A new and splendid Wine and Refreshment Saloon has been opened in the Haymarket, under the title of The *Cafe del Europe*. The wines are of the first quality, and the Proprictors deserve every success for their liberality and attention.

According to the intelligence from Brazil, through the French Papers, it appears that the Emperor of Brazil has completed the separation between that country and Portugal, by renouncing the Portuguese Throne in favour of his daughter, who is to be married to the Prince Miguel. While Don Pedro has taken this decisive step, confirming the separation between Europe and America, a revolution is again said to be threatened in Brazil. A letter from Para, the most northern province of Brazil, of the 10th of May, shows that at one of the towns of the province the Authorities had declared against the Imperial Government. It appears from the repeated attempts made throughout Brazil, that a strong attachment to republicanism, from passion, probably rather than from judgment, prevails among the Creoles; and the war, carried on with no great brilliancy or spirit on the southern extremity of the empire, may encourage the attempts of the Republicans in an opposite direction.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Great Britain, who have not already given, or promised their Votes, are very respectably solicited to vote for John Ingram and Son, to supply them with cheap and good Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Basonstands, Drawers, Flower-stands, Garden and Rustic Seats, &c. &c. where every article will be found cheaper than can be got any where else, as for instance: Japanned rush seat Chairs, all Patterns, all Colours, and all the same low prices of 3s. 6d. per Chair. Impregnated Rose Wood Windows, and all other kinds equally low.—N.B. Observe the sign of the Rustic House, No. 29, City-road, near Finsbury-square.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

Legal Opinion.—We have read a statement of different processions which have taken place within the last two years, including processions such as stated in the case now laid before us. They appear to have been in many cases attended with loss of life, and in all with danger to the public peace. We therefore conceive it to be the duty of the Magistrates to use every legal means to repress so great an evil; and we are of opinion that every Justice of Peace, on receiving information of any such intended procession, and being satisfied on such information that it is likely to endanger the public peace, will be warranted in taking the necessary steps for the prevention thereof, and may arrest the persons who shall be found so assembled, or about to assemble, and hold them to security to keep the peace. And we do humbly submit to his Excellency the expediency of notifying to the Magistrates in the several places where such meetings are likely to take place, the state of the law on the subject, and the necessity of acting under it.

W. C. PLUNKETT.
H. JOY.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT

G. E. Cooke, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, jeweller.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED

N. Walbank, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED

W. Cheesman, Portsea, common brewer.—T. Brine, Portsea, common brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Lowe, Sutton-place, Homerton, merchant.—P. Johnson, Runcorn, Cheshire, inn-keeper.—T. Jones, Leicester, hosier.—J. Charlesworth, Copley-gate, Yorkshire, merchant—W. J. Ward, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.—R. Lagar, Banknewton, Yorkshire, cattle jobber.—J. King, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, flax-spinner.—J. Clarke, Norwich, shoemaker.—E. Lax, Manchester, publican.—W. Smith, Bath, gilder.—W. Hodgkinson, Doncaster, grocer.—S. Jackson, Congleton, Cheshire, silk-man.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN's BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN's BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN's BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

BRADBERRY's PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. Bradberry has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 28, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's, at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom.—Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE, GENERAL COACH OFFICE.

Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury Patent Coaches Daily Morning and Evening.

THE following ROYAL MAILS depart from the above Inn every evening at half-past Seven, Sundays excepted. Every, Sunday evening at Seven.——Bath and Exeter, through Devizes, Taunton, and Collumpton.——Birmingham (in 13 hours), through Stony Stratford, and Coventry.——Bristol, through Reading, Marlborough, and Chippenham.——Carlisle and Edinburgh through Chorley, and Garstang.——Chester, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.——Exeter, through Salisbury, Blandford, and Dorchester.——Falmouth Royal Mail.——Holyhead, through Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and Bangor.——Kidderminster, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.——Liverpool, through Dunchurch, Newcastle, and Congleton.——Manchester, through Northampton, Derby, and Macclesfield.——Milford Haven, through Cardiff, Carmarthen, and Haverfordwest.——Norwich, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.——Plymouth Royal Mail.

The following Post Coaches start regularly at the time specified.

MORNING COACHES.—Birmingham and Holyhead, the Eclipse, through Coventry, at a quarter before 8. Passengers by this Conveyance have the privilege of resting one Night at Birmingham, proceeding next Morning, without additional expense.——Brighton Light Safety Coach, through Riegate, at 9.——Derby Light Coach (in 15 hours, two Coachmen only), at half-past 6.——Holyhead Light Coach through Shrewsbury, quarter before 8.——Leicester Light Post Coach, through Northampton, at half-past 6.——Norwich New Safety Coach (in 14 hours, one Coachman only) at 5.——Nottingham, Times, every Morning at half-past 6.——Southampton Light Coach every Morning at half-past 8, Tuesdays and Fridays at half-past 7, arrives in time for the Guernsey and Jersey Steam Packets.——Weymouth and Dorchester (in 15 hours), at 5.——Windsor and Eton, at 7.

AFTERNOON COACHES.—Birmingham, the Balloon, through Stony Stratford, at half-past five.——Bristol, the Regent, through Reading, a quarter before four.——Carlisle, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, through Manchester and Dumfries, a quarter before four. Passengers travelling by this conveyance have the opportunity of resting one night on the road, without additional expense.——Canterbury, the Tally-ho! half-past two (in 7 hours.)——Cambridge Tally-ho! (in 5 hours,) quarter past two.——Coventry, 4-inside Coach, a quarter before six.——Derby, the Regulator, (in 18 hours) quarter before four.——Dudley and Stourbridge, 4-inside Coach, at half-past five.——Exeter, 4-inside Coach, through Basingstoke and Honiton, at two.——Edinburgh and Glasgow, through Newcastle, at half-past four.——Falmouth and Plymouth Light Coaches, at two.——Liverpool, the Royal Alliance, (in 26 hours) at half-past four.——Manchester, Royal Defiance, (in 21 hours) at four.——Manchester, the Regulator, through Dunstable, quarter before four.——Milford Haven, through Newport and Carmarthen, at four.——Nottingham, (in 18 hours) through Loughborough, at a quarter before four.——Royston and Buntingford, at half-past two.——Taunton, through Cross and Bridgewater, at four, at reduced fares.——Tenby, Merthyr, and Pembroke, at four.——Warwick and Leamington Spa, at half-past five.——Windsor and Eton, at 4.

Chester and Parkgate, every Morning at a quarter before eight, and Evening at half-past five.——Paris New Light Diligence, by way of Dover, every Morning, at seven, and at half-past six in the Evening.

N.B.—Parcels and Luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every City and manufacturing Town in the Kingdom.

W. WATERHOUSE & Co. Proprietors.

NOTICE.—No Parcel, or Passenger's Luggage, will be accounted for above the value of FIVE POUNDS, unless entered as such and paid for accordingly.

VERY FAST AND SAFE TRAVELLING TO BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL FROM THE

SARACEN'S HEAD INN, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London.—The following light Post Coaches, Mails, &c., set out from the above Inn:—

Birmingham Tally Ho! fast Day Coach in 12 hours (driven through with two coachmen only). Morning, at a quarter before seven. In consequence of the decided preference given to the Tally Ho! Coach, the proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Birmingham Road.——Birmingham Royal Express, new light fast Night Coach, in 15 hours only, and driven through with two coachmen, sets out every afternoon, carrying four inside only; arrives in Birmingham early the next morning.——Brompton and Chatham every morning.——Barnstaple, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——Bath and Bristol cheap Post Coaches every afternoon at one; arrive at the Greyhound Inn, Bath, the London Tavern, Thomas-street, and Swan, Bristol, early next morning. At reduced fares.——Boston new Royal Patent Mail to Louth, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——Cambridge new Royal Patent mail, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——Carlisle Express, only one night on the road to Penrith and Whitehaven, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard all the way. Sets out in the morning, and performs the journey with the greatest facility. Passengers detained on the road, by business or pleasure, have the peculiar advantage of their seats being secured in the next Coach.—The only direct Coach to Carlisle.——Cheltenham new light fast Day Coach, every morning through Oxford.——Chester light Coaches to Newport, every morning and afternoon.——Coventry Tally Ho! light fast Day Coach, every morning a quarter before seven.——Coventry Night Coach, every afternoon at half-past six o'clock.——Dover and Paris Patent Safety Coach, every morning, through Canterbury and Chatham.——Dorchester new light Day Coaches, in 14 hours only, at a quarter past five and seven in the morning.——Exeter Sovereign new light fast Coach, every morning at seven o'clock.——Glasgow Longtown, Gretna-Green, and all parts of Scotland, a light four-inside Post Coach.——Harrowgate and Ripon new light Post Coaches, every afternoon at two, and seven in the morning.——Hertford Coach through Waltham Cross.——Holyhead new light fast Day and Night Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——Hull Express, a new light Post Coach, every morning; and also the Rockingham, in the afternoon at two.——Kendal light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——Kinderminster, Stourbridge, and Birmingham light Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——Leeds Rockingham, light Post Coach, sets out every afternoon at two; arrives at the Golden Lion inn, Leeds, next afternoon at three, in time for the Bradford, Halifax, Skipton, and Huddersfield Coaches. Driven through with four coachmen. Luggage and packages only 2d. per lb.—Notwithstanding the uncommon expedition of this coach, it is allowed to be the most agreeable and complete public conveyance on the North road, being unequalled by any other.——Liverpool and Staffordshire Potteries new light fast Day Coach, every morning at ½ past six, driven through with four coachmen only.——Liverpool Umpire, new light fast Four Inside Coach, in 27 hours only, sets out daily at one, and arrives at Liverpool next afternoon.——Liverpool Royal Express, new light Four Inside Coach, in 26 hours and driven through with four coachmen only, (only one night on the road,) every afternoon: arrives at the Saracen's Head Inn, Liverpool, next afternoon. The Royal Express performs its journey in less time than any other coach to Liverpool, and is driven through with less coachmen.——Lincoln and Nottingham new light Four Inside Post Coach, every afternoon at two o'clock.——Manchester and Altrinuham new light very fast Day Coach, every morning to the Moseley Arms and Swan inn.——Manchester to Congleton, light Four Inside Coaches.——Marlborough and Swindon Four Inside Day Coach, through Maidenhead, and Reading. Driven through with one coachman only.——Newcastle upon Tyne and under Line light Coaches every morning and afternoon. Only one night on the road.——Oxford new light Four Inside Day Coach every morning.——Plymouth Sovereign, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——Ramsgate Royal Telegraph, new superior fast Safe Coach to Margate, every morning at half-past seven.—In consequence of the decided preference given to the Telegraph Safe Coach, the Proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Kent road.——Sheffield Express, and also the Rockingham, through Rotherham, new four-inside Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——Shrewsbury, Wellington, and Shiffnall light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon, guarded.——Southampton Union to Lymington, new four-inside Coach, every morning, and arrives at the Coach and Horses and Vine inn, Southampton, by five. This is a most delightful conveyance to the Isle of Wight.——Staffordshire Potteries, a new light very fast Coach, every afternoon. This is the only Coach direct to the Potteries.——Stamford light Post Coaches every morning and afternoon.——Sunderland, Stockton and Yarm light Post Coach every morning, to the George inn, Sunderland.——Tottenham and Edmonton Coaches, daily at eleven, half-past two, five, and eight o'clock.——Wakefield four-inside Post Coaches every morning and afternoon.——Warwick and Leamington Day and Night light fast Coaches, through Daventry and Stoney-Stratford.——Wells, Bridgewater, Taunton, Falmouth, and Devonport Coaches, and to all parts of the West of England.——Weymouth Magnet Coach, at a quarter past five o'clock in the morning. Driven through with only two coachmen.——Weymouth Packets to Guernsey, Jersey, Cherbourg, St. Maloes, &c. every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at two, from Weymouth.——Wolverhampton only Day Coach to Dudley, through Coventry, morning a quarter before seven, and every afternoon.——Worcester Aurora new light fast Day Coach, every morning, through Oxford, Woodstock, Enstone, Bourton, Bengeworth, Chipping Norton, Moreton in the Marsh, Hampton, Parva, Evesham, Broadway, and Pershore, arrives at Worcester early the same evening, from whence there are Coaches to Ludlow, Hereford, Tenbury, Kington, Leominster, Bromyard, and to all parts of South Wales.——York Express, to Scarborough and Edinburgh, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard throughout, sets out every morning, and arrives at York early next morning.

At reduced Fares to Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury.

☞ S. A. MOUNTAIN and Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcels, passengers' luggage, writings, plate, &c. of more than five pounds value, if lost, stolen, or damaged unless entered as such, and the insurance paid accordingly.

MR. ROBINS, of Warwick-House, Regent-street, Informs the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that by Order of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., he will Sell by AUCTION, (without reserve), at the Mansion, South side of Pall-mall, on Wednesday, July 12, and Seven following days, (Sunday excepted), precisely at Twelve each day, the fashionable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, splendid effects of various descriptions; numerous costly, scarce, and valuable antique and Italian Bronzes, amongst which are very rare and bold specimens; a valuable collection of paintings, portraits, drawings, prints, &c. The elegant and fashionable services of gilt and other plate, about Nine Thousand Ounces; plated articles, useful and ornamental china, the valuable library of books, on various subjects; and the cellar of peculiar fine-flavoured Old Wines, selected with considerable judgment, and at a very great expence.

Mr. Robins assures the public, that the whole of the genuine property of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., and not a single article of any description will be introduced in the Catalogue. The order of Sale is arranged as follows:—

On Wednesday, the 12th of July, and following day, the Elegant Household Furniture, brilliant pier and chimney glasses, grand piano forte, cabinet articles, cut glass chandeliers; services of Dresden, Sevre, Angouleme, and Venetian Porcelain; rare old India jars and beakers, Sevre vases, &c. Parisian ormolu clock, richly chased; bronze and ormolu candelabras, cassolets, &c.

On Friday, the 14th of July, the Third Day's Sale, the magnificent services of Gilt and Silver Plate, useful as well as ornamental, richly chased and engraved in various subjects and devices.

On Saturday, the 15th of July, the Fourth Day's Sale, the choice Library of Books, in which there are many valuable works on various subjects.

On Monday the 17th, and Tuesday the 18th July, the Fifth and Sixth Day's Sale, the extensive Collection of Valuable Paintings, comprising admirable specimens of the most esteemed Masters, and the assemblage of numerous costly, rare, and valuable antique and Italian Bronzes, embracing many bold and exquisitely fine specimens of the choicest workmanship, selected with superior judgment.

On Wednesday the 19th of July, the Seventh Day's Sale. The valuable cellar of choice fine-flavoured old wines, consisting of about six hundred dozen, of various kinds and vintages, choicely selected at a very great expense.

On Thursday, the 20th July, the Last Day's Sale, the remainder of the fashionable furniture, &c.

A full description is set forth in the catalogue.

To be viewed on Monday, the 3d of July, to the time of sale (Sunday excepted): catalogues 5s. each, without which none can be admitted, may then be had on the premises, and of Mr. Robins, No. 170, Regent-street.

N.B. The wines to be tasted on the morning of sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT IS PEREMPTORY.

THE Dissolution of Lotteries is fixed, and must close for ever on the 18th of This Month. The general demand throughout the kingdom for a Farewell £30,000, in this, the LAST OF ALL LOTTERIES, cannot fail to raise the price of Tickets and Shares considerably—an immediate purchase, is therefore, advised. The Scheme contains, for the First, the Last, and only Time, since the establishment of Lotteries,

SIX PRIZES OF £30,000! And every Ticket a Prize.

ALL IN ONE DAY, TUESDAY, 18th THIS MONTH. (July).

When all Lotteries end for Ever.

Tickets and Shares are on Sale, at No. 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-Cross, London, the truly fortunate Offices of BISH, who Shared and Sold in the last Twelve Months, Five Prizes of £30,000! Four of 21,000! Nine of £20,000! Besides numerous others of 10,000! 2,000! and 1,000, &c.

Also in the last Drawing, 3d of last Month, (May).

No. 1,833..................Class B..............£21,000!
No. 3,925..................Class A..............£21,000!

And numerous Minor Capitals!

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forwarded to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

New Edition, the Fifth, revised and enlarged, price 3s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and sold by William Marsh, 145, Oxford-street, next to Fladong's Hotel; Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street; Walker, 90, High Holborn; and may be had of all Booksellers.

"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

THE ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, free from Mercury or Antimony, are unrivalled in their beneficial effects in Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and its numerous train of maladies, and are particularly mild and pleasant as an aperient. The superior efficacies of these Pills has increased the demand for them so much, that an additional number of Venders has been appointed in London for the accommodation of the Public; and they may now be obtained in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, of J. V. Simpson (Proprietor,) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Sequeira, 132, Whitechapel High-street; E. and F. Odling, 159, High-street, and 171, Union-street, Southwark; Ward, 324, and Hose, 309, Holborn; Prout, 226, and Burfield, 189, Strand; Stanley, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, Payne, 5, St. Martin's-court; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Hawkins, 11, Old Bonds street; Grignon, 174, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; White, 1, and Yard, 28, Lamb's Conduit-street; and of all Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Mr. Renard, 19, Rue Vivienne, is appointed vender of of these Pills in Paris.

BIRTHS.—At Newmans-walls, Forfarshire, on the 21st inst., the Right Hon. Lady Anne L. Cruikshank, of a son.—At the Hague, the Lady of Captain Day, late of the 49th Regiment, of a son and heir.—On Saturday, the 24th inst., at Plaistow, the Lady of John Gurney Fry, Esq. of a daughter.—In Wimpole-street, on Monday, the 26th inst., the Lady of John Mitchell, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 25th inst., at Barton-house, Warwickshire, the Lady of Fred. Colville, Esq. of a son.—On Wednesday, in Wimpole-street, the Lady of Edward Marjoribanks, Esq. of a daughter.—On Sunday, the 25th inst., at Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, the Countess of Kinnoull, of a daughter, still-born.—The Lady of J. T. Heylock, Esq. of Newlands, Hertfordshire, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 20th inst., at St. Sepulchre's, London, Chas. Fowler, Esq. of Leeds, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of the late B. W. Mountain, Esq., of Skinner-street, Snow-hill.—On the 24th instant, at St. Mary's Church, Andrew Wood, Esq., to Caroline Stewart, youngest daughter of Colonel Sherwood.—On the 15th inst., Harry Edmund Waller, Esq., to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter to John Larking, Esq.—On the 28th instant, Nathaniel Mason, Esq., to Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of Lancelot Haslope, Esq.—On the 29th of June, Thomas Mason, Esq., B.A., to Emma Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Colonel J. Ulric Collins.—On the 29th inst., Charles, third son of the late Joseph Marryat, Esq., M. P., to Caroline, youngest daughter of Charles Short, Esq.—On the 25th instant, J. L. Kingston, Esq., to Catherine Jane, only daughter of Patrick O'Brien, Esq.—On the 24th inst., George Newbery, Esq., to Miss Anna Maria Woolls, daughter of the late Edward Woolls, Esq.—On the 20th inst., the Rev. F. J. Darrah, to Harriett, daughter of the late Henry Zouch, Esq.—At Rio de Janeiro, on the 16th December, 1825, Charles, eldest son of the late Thomas Rowcroft, Esq., to Jane Curling.—On the 24th inst., Bright Smith, Esq., eldest son of Wm. Smith, Esq., to Mary Ann, second daughter; and Dr. Frederic Leighton, M. D., son of Dr. Leighton, to Augusta Sara, third daughter of the late George Augustus Nash, Esq.—On the 24th inst., Jos. Cammilleri, Esq., R. N., to Miss Freak, daughter of Thomas Freak, Esq.

DIED.—At Mitcham Grove, on Sunday morning, the Countess Minuzzi.—On the 24th inst., at Bear-place, Berkshire, Mrs. James Stein.—On Sunday, the 25th inst., Henry, son of Mr. Anderson, of Piccadilly, aged 21 months.—On the 17th inst., aged 15, Charlotte, only daughter of the late John Morrison, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.—At Kensington, on the 25th inst., after a few days illness, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Mattocks, late of Covent-garden Theatre.—On Thursday, the 15th instant., in London, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. C. King, of Rose Cottage, Lowestoft, Suffolk.—On Friday, the 23d inst., at his house in Hatton-garden, A. Sammell, Esq. in his 81st year.—On Monday last, Mr. Robert Evans, tea dealer and grocer, of New Bond-street.—On Monday, at Hampstead, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. E. H. Blagdon, daughter of Mr. M'Millan of Bow-street.—On the 26th inst., at Hayes, Middlesex, Lieutenant Charles Frederick Archer, R. N.—On Friday evening, at his house in Bedford-square, after a few days' illness, Joseph Butterworth, Esq. late M.P. for Dover, aged 56.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 342, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 61. SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, The Actor of All Work, with the Beggar's Opera; Lockit, Mr Williams; Macheath, Mr. A. Lee; Peachum, Mr. W. West; Mrs. Peachum, Mrs. C. Jones: Polly, Miss Forde: and Married and Single.—On Tuesday, Modern Antiques, with The Poor Gentleman, and the Children in the Wood. On Wednesday a favourite Opera, in which Miss Forde will perform, with the Clandestine Marriage, On Thursday, a Comedy, with other Entertainments. On Friday, the Operatic Drama of Clari.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

The Theatre has been newly decorated and elegantly re-embellished, and a New Act Drop.—To-morrow Evening, the new opera of Tarrare, with (4th time) The Last Guerrilla.—Tuesday, Broken Promises, with The Last Guerrilla.—Wednesday, The Last Guerrilla, with The Shepherd Boy, and Where Shall I Dine?—A New Three Act Drama is in rehearsal, and will be produced immediately.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. Monday Next, and until further notice, will be presented, first time, an entirely new melo-dramatic spectacle, entitled, The Siege of Missolonghi; or the Massacre of the Greeks. Scenes in the Circle. The Grand Allegorical Entree of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Horsemanship by Mr. Woolford, and Mr. Avery, being his first appearance. The two Dwarf Lapon Ponies. The Horse Harlequin. Herr Cline, on the Elastic Cord. The entertainments to conclude with Paul Pry on Horseback.

The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 4.

Under the Especial Patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—To-Morrow Evening (Monday), July 10, the Amusements will commence with a GRAND CONCERT, in Two Acts, in the superb New Concert Room, at half-past Eight o'Clock.

Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Travis, and Miss Love, Miss Povey and Madame Cornega. Mr. Braham, Mr. Sinclair, and Signor de Begnis; Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Tinney, and Master Barker. Leader of the Band Signor Spagnoletti. Composer and Conductor Mr. H. R. Bishop. Mr. Blackmore, the celebrated young American, will go through his astonishing Evolutions on the Slack Rope. The interesting Ballet, entitled,

L'INTRIGUE DU VILLAGE.

Will immediately follow the Exhibition on the Slack Rope.

Leader of the Band for the Ballet, Mr. Rooke.

The entertainments will finish with a Grand Display of FIRE WORKS.

At the conclusion of which, Mr. Blackmore will make his terrific ascent on the Tight Rope, to the summit of the Firework Tower, and descend enveloped in showers of Fire.

Doors open at Seven o'Clock—Concert commences at Half-past Eight.—Admission, 4s.

Particulars respecting Admission Cards for the evening, Private Boxes for the Season, or Nightly, may be had on application to Mr. Andrews, bookseller, Bond-street.

CAUTION.—The Public will please to take Notice, that all Song-books offered for Sale on the outside of the Gardens are spurious; and, as the selection varies every evening, no Books but those sold inside the Gardens are to be depended upon.

EDINBURGH WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—The above subject, NOW OPEN in the PANORAMA, LEICESTER-SQUARE, will shortly Close, preparatory to the Opening of a VIEW of MADRID. The Drawings of this Panorama are by Mr. R. Burford, and will give a very interesting View of all the principal parts of the city and surrounding country. Admittance One Shilling.

RE-OPENING OF THE DIORAMA.

DIORAMA, REGENT's PARK, having been closed for a week, in consequence of the damage done by the Hail-Storm of Wednesday the 27th June, was RE-OPENED on Thursday, the 6th instant, with the Views of ROSSLYN CHAPEL and CITY of ROUEN, with various effects of Light and Sbade, producing the most surprising illusion to the spectators.—Open Daily from 10 till 4.

The dimension of each Picture, 70 by 50 feet.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, JULY 15.

THE GRAND MECHANICAL MUSEUM, &c., Gothic-hall, 7, Maymarket; and during the short period it can be viewed. MONSIEUR LOUIS, the surprising GIANT (being the tallest man in the world) will exhibit himself in the spacious Hall for the gratification of the visitors.—Master GEORGE NOAKES, the wonderful CALCULATING CHILD, only six years old, will also undergo occasional examinations, to the astonishment of all who witness them.—Admission to the whole, 2s., children, 1s.

BATTLE of ALGIERS.—By permission, and under the Patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.—The Boys of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea will march from thence (should the weather be favourable) preceded by their Band and Corps of Drums and Fifes, to the Great Room, Spring Gardens, on Monday, the 26th instant, to view MARSHALL'S NATIONAL PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA of Lord Exmouth's Victory over the Algerines, displaying the City as it appeared before, during, and after the Battle, with the British boats bringing off the Christian Slaves, &c. &c. The movements of the Panorama will be accompanied by their Band, consisting of 35 boys under 12 years of age.—No orders can possibly be admitted on that day.—Day Exhibitions from Twelve to Five; Evening ditto, by Gas, at Seven and Half past Eight o'Clock,

WINES, RETAIL and WHOLESALE.—Café de L'Europe, No. 9, Hay Market, two doors above the Theatre Royal. This splendid Room, which has been fitted up in the most elegant and costly manner, is opened for the reception of the Public, for the consumption and sale of every description of European wines, both bottled and from the wood; the entire stock has been imported and selected with judgment and liberality, and no expense has been spared to render the whole worthy of patronage. The Morning, Evening, and Foreign Journals, with the popular Periodicals and Pamphlets will be provided.

OLD PORT AND SHERRY from the Wood, 23s. 6d. per dozen, or 2s. per bottle. Cape Madeira, 15s. per dozen, or 3d. per bottle. Champaign now landing, sparkling, and creaming, rouge et blanc, 63s and 72s. per dozen. All other wines and spirits in proportion.—Charles Wright, next the King's Theatre, Opera Colonade.

P. S. Several cases of Florence Oil just landed, 1s. 4d. per flask.—Depots, Bawford-street, and Sussex-place, Kent-road.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Madeira, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 65s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Sherriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

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Maraschino	15s	Cherry Ratafia	9s
Noyeau	15s	Noyau	10s
Eau d'Or	15s	Essence of Punch	6s
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Creme de The	15s	Old Cognac Brandy	72s
Creme de Venus	16s	Old Pale ditto	84s
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WINES, PER DOZEN.			
Port, vintage 1820	36s	Fine Claret	48s to 54s
Pale and Brown Sherry	36s	Lafitte and Margaux	84s
Superior ditto	42s to 48s	Red Hermitage	48s
Madeira	36s to 48s	Vin de Beaune	54s
Vin de Paille, sup.	48s	Sparkling Champagne	72s
Hock, sup.	84s	Ditto, in pints	42s

Muscat de Lunel, Vin de Paille, Constantia, &c.—Sample bottles may be had.

NEW MUSIC.—BONNY BRAVE SCOTLAND, the favourite Air, now singing with the most enthusiastic applause by Miss Paton, arranged as a Rondo for the Pianoforte, by T. A. Rawlings, price 3s. Also, Bonny brave Scotland Quadrilles, arranged and played by J. Weippert at all the most fashionable parties, price 4s.—Published by Lavenu and Co. 24, Edward-street, Manchester-square; J. Gow and Son, 162, Regent-street; and W. Card, 93, Quadrant, Regent-street.

TARRARE; or, The TARTAR CHIEF; and BROKEN PROMISES.—The music in the above popular Operas selected, adapted to English poetry, and newly-arranged by Wm. Hawes, now performing with enthusiastic applause, at the Theatre Royal English Opera House.

OBERON.—The music in this celebrated Opera, and the last production of that composer, the late Carl Maria Von Weber, in three acts each, 15s. The Melodies from the above Opera, arranged for the Piano Forte, with Flute (ad lib.) in books, by J. F. Burrows, each 4s.

I'VE BEEN ROAMING—A Cavatina, sung by Madame Vestris, also by Miss Stephens, Miss Love, and Miss Paton, with distinguished applause, Compared by C. E. Horn; price 2s.

PRIMROSES.—An admired Cavatina, sung by Madame Vestris, by the same author, price 2s.

Published at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street; and to be had at all the principal Music-warehouses throughout the kingdom.

NEW MUSIC, published by GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.

THE Overture and Music in the Opera of Aladdin, composed by Henry R. Bishop, price £1 11s. 6d.; or the Songs, Duets, &c. may be had separate. The Airs in Aladdin are arranged for the Pianoforte and Flute, and as Duets for the Pianoforte, by J. F. Burrowes. For the Harp, and as Duets for the Harp and Pianoforte, by M. C. Bochsa; who has also arranged the celebrated Opera of Medea in Corinto, for the Harp and Pianoforte. —"Draw the Sword of Scotland," sung by Mr. Braham at Vauxhall, nightly, with distinguished applause, composed by G. B. Herbert, price 1s. 6d. The admired song, "I am twining, I am twining," composed by T. A. Rawlings, price 2s. Lines to the Memory of C. M. Von Weber, "Mourn, sons of concord, mourn! price 2s. Airs in Aureliano in Palmira, for the Pianoforte and Flute, by J. F. Burrowes, price 4s. Airs in Meyer's Medea in Corinto, by C. Dunnon, price 4s. *,* Harps and Pianofortes for sale or hire.

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Arranged for a Military Band, by R. Dressler, viz.—

The Bonnie wee Wife	Tell Me no More
Cherry Ripe	Pretty Maiden
Brignal Banks	Oh, Hear my Sweet Guitar
'Tis a very Merry Thing	May thy lot in life be
See our Bark	La petite Mendiante
Lightly o'er the Wave	Deep in the dusky Lawn.

Military Bands supplied with complete and well-seasoned Instruments, on the shortest notice.

NEW SONGS.

	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.	
Vauxhall	Madame Vestris	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2 0
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White and Red Roses	Madame Vestris.	J. Barnett.	2 0
Sing on, sing on	Miss Stephens.	J. C. Clifton.	2 0

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"Lady Catherine Lennox has the pleasure of stating that, by the use of two quart bottles of Mrs. Vincent's Gowland's Lotion, she is perfectly cured of a violent eruption upon her face and arms. She was recommended by her Physician to make use of the Lotion, which has exceeded her most sanguine expectations. Mrs. V. is at liberty to make use of her Name as having experienced its healing virtues; and Lady Lennox will also recommend it as much as possible within the sphere of her acquaintance."

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FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the remarkably fast-sailing coppered Ship TIGER, ROBERT BRASH, Commander. Burthen 325 tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers both in the Cabin and Steerage, and is peculiarly adapted for the Conveyance of Horses and Cattle. For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster and Buchanan, 33, Mark Lane.

TURKEY COFFEE of the FINEST QUALITY, at the following reduced prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.—Roasted, 3s. per lb. The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having reduced the Duty on Turkey Coffee, they may now purchase that article at the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of the finest quality, at John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee-Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. WM. BEACALL, and Mr. ROSE, Surgeon Dentists, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, their peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten till Four.

THE ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER—Cleanses, Whitens, and Preserves the Teeth in a manner quite unrivalled and fastens them even if loosened by mercury. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d. each, by I. V. SIMPSON (Proprietor) 24, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden; by Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Pearson, 31, Fleet-street; Prout, 226, and Low, 330, Strand; Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Hawkins, 11, Gattie and Pierce, 57, and Tuaner, 75, Bond-street; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street; Tosswill, Greenwich; Wright, Hammersmith; Bedell, and Ryder, Islington, and by most respectable perfumers and Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

ALDRIDGE'S REPOSITORY, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE.

I. MORRIS respectfully begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends, and the Public in general, he has succeeded Mr. Aldridge in the above respectable Establishment, and begs to assure them it shall be his pride to conduct it precisely on the same honourable principles which marked the whole career of his worthy predecessor; upon this assurance he begs to solicit a continuance of the public favour.

WORM BALLS for HORSES.—They will effectually destroy every Worm to which Horses are subject, without any alteration in food or cessation from labour. The Proprietor has been for upwards of 30 years in the habit of using them, and now presents them to the Public, conscious they only require a trial to procure their approval.

Sold in Packets, at 9s. containing Nine Balls, with Directions for Use; by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Courtenay, Regent Circus, Oxford-street; Smith, 99, Haymarket; Prout, 226, Strand; Rogers and Co. 93, Cheapside; and Wilmott, 83, St. Margaret's Hill, Borough.

SALE POSTPONED.—Park Place, verge of Windsor Park.—The Commissioners of the Office of Woods and Forests having signified to the Proprietor of Park-place, Bishopsgate, his Majesty's intention of erecting a Temple in the Avenue of Windsor Park, in the front of the residence, which will exclude the far-famed view of Windsor Castle, Park-place stands unrivalled for, the Proprietor has, therefore, in honor, withdrawn the very promising Sale advertised for the 13th instant.

A TOUT LE MONDE.

The Poets say, the cordial, Hope,
Within our cup is thrown,
To make of life—(so runs the trope)
The bitter draught go down.

No—Wine's the best of all delights,
To quell our countless pains;
Champagne's the best of Wines, and Wright's
The best of all Champagnes.

CHARLES WRIGHT, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket.—Champagne, 63s. 72s. and 84s. per dozen.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT IS PEREMPTORY.

THE Dissolution of Lotteries is fixed, and must close for ever on the 18th of This Month. The general demand throughout the kingdom for a Farewell £30,000, in this, the LAST OF ALL LOTTERIES, cannot fail to raise the price of Tickets and Shares considerably—an immediate purchase, is therefore, advised. The Scheme contains, for the First, the Last, and only Time, since the establishment of Lotteries,

SIX PRIZES OF £30,000! And every Ticket a Prize.

ALL IN ONE DAY, TUESDAY, 18th THIS MONTH. (July),

When all Lotteries end for Ever.

Tickets and Shares are on Sale, at No. 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-Cross' London, the truly fortunate Offices of BISH, who Shared and Sold in the last Twelve Months, Five Prizes of £30,000! Four of 21,000! Nine of £20,000! Besides numerous others of 10,000! 2,000! and 1,000, &c.

Also in the last Drawing, 3d of last Month, (May),

No. 1,833.....Class B.....£21,000!
No. 3,925.....Class A.....£21,000!

And numerous Minor Capitals!

IN A FEW DAYS ALL LOTTERIES END FOR EVER.

J. & J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors, most positively assure the Public this is the LAST and ONLY Drawing that will ever be allowed in the United Kingdom, and all who are disposed to have a farewell venture for one or two of the SIX of £30,000! are respectfully advised to make their purchases immediately. The Scheme contains, for the First and Only time since the establishment of Lotteries,

SIX PRIZES of £30,000! &c. &c.

Forming the unequalled Sum of £389,000! And every Number a Prize!

ALL IN ONE DAY, TUESDAY, 18th THIS MONTH, (July,)

When Lotteries finish for Ever.

Tickets and Shares are selling by J. & J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors at their fortunate Offices, No. 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket, where they sold

12,473.....a Prize of.....£30,000!
3,613.....a Prize of..... 21,055!

And in the very last Lottery, drawn 3d This Month,

1,783.....a Prize of.....£21,000!
3,925.....a Prize of..... 21,000!

Besides other Capitals in late Lotteries.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

EAST INDIES.

We give the official documents connected with the renewal of hostilities in India, and with the first military operations consequent upon that event.

(OFFICIAL.)

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 6, 1826.

The following copies of despatches received, from the Commissioners in Ava and Pegu, and from Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B. and K.C.T.S. Commander of the British Forces in Ava, are, herewith published for general information.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD AMHERST, GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN INDIA, &c.

My Lord,—It is with extreme regret that we have to report for the information of your Lordship in Council, that the Treaty concluded with the Burmese Ministers on the 3d instant, not having been ratified by their Sovereign, and none of the conditions having, within the stipulated period, been fulfilled, all amicable intercourse with the authorities at Melloon was immediately broken off, and hostilities recommenced on the morning of the 19th inst. with the attack and capture of the enemy's position at that place.

The particulars of this action will be communicated in the military despatches, and we shall take an early opportunity of submitting our sentiments upon the ulterior policy which it may, in consequence, be expedient to pursue.

In our present address we conceive it sufficient to refer your Lordship in Council to the detailed account of our proceedings given in the documents transmitted by this opportunity to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department for the most clear and convincing evidence, that every admissible effort has, on our part, been made to avert an event which, however, deeply to be regretted, will, we feel confident, be admitted by the Government to have been, under the peculiar circumstances of our situation, altogether unavoidable. We have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
Major-Gen. and Sen. Commissioner.
(Signed) T. C. ROBERTSON,
Civil Commissioner.

The Commissioner's Office, Camp,
Patanagoh, 20th Jan. 1826.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.

CHELTENHAM, JULY 6.—Cheltenham was visited on Tuesday night by one of the most terrific thunder storms remembered for many years. The seeming warfare of the elements was indeed awful; the peals of thunder, which were long, loud, and frequent, shook the houses to their very foundations; and the flashes of lightning were vivid and continual, and could not fail to impress the most hardened atheist with a deep sense of the nothingness of man, and of the power of the Great Being who bade the thunder roar and lightning blaze. He who could not, during such a scene, confidently throw himself for protection on the mercy of the King of Kings, must, if possessed of any feeling, be wretched indeed. We are happy to state that we have not heard of any damages resulting from the storm, but that, on the contrary, it appears to have done us material benefit, by cooling the air, which had been for several days exceedingly oppressive.

[From the *Salopian Journal* of July 5.]

On Saturday last, one of the greatest storms of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning, fell at Bridgnorth and neighbourhood, ever remembered there, which continued more than an hour. We have not heard of any serious damage done by it.

[From the *Warwickshire Chronicle* of Wednesday.]

We have this morning received the following from Coventry:—"This morning the city of Coventry was visited by a most tremendous thunder storm, accompanied with a deluging shower of rain. It commenced about one o'clock, and, for upwards of an hour, the vivid flashes of the lightning, and the deafening peals of the thunder, were alarming beyond description. About a quarter past two, the electric fluid descended against the house of a Mr. Careless, in Much Park-street, and struck the iron hinge of a window shutter on the ground floor, on the east side of the building; it entered the premises, dashing to splinters the window and window-frame; and taking a perpendicular direction, forced its way through the ceiling into the chamber above, where part of the family were at rest; the window and frame there shared a similar fate with those below; several splinters being thrown on the bed of the terrified inmates. The fluid proceeded across the chamber, forcing large pieces of wood and brick from the wall, and entered the shop above, which contained several engine looms filled with silk. From the appearance of this place, the electric matter had lost none of its power. In several places bricks were torn from the wall with tremendous violence, and considerable damage done to the looms. The destructive fluid afterwards made its egress through a window on the west side of the house, tearing out the window frame. A young man, son to Mr. Careless, who slept in the shop, terrified by the violence of the storm, rose for the purpose of closing the window as the electric fluid entered. He was immediately struck to the ground, but, we are happy to state, received no further personal injury than being for a short time stunned. He describes the sensation he experienced as similar to that of a person whose head was surrounded by a flame of fire. No other member of the family was injured."

MELANCHOLY EVENT ON MALVERN HILL.

On Monday, a party of friends, among whom were the eldest son and three daughters of Joseph Hill, Esq. of Lindridge, on the borders of Gloucestershire, and several other young Ladies who were on a visit to them, had agreed to form a gipsy party, to perambulate the beautiful range of Malvern Hills, which commence about two miles from Mr. Hill's residence, and extend beyond Great Malvern, in Worcestershire. They were accompanied by a servant man, with a light cart, furnished with provisions, &c., for their use during their anticipated agreeable excursion. About three o'clock in the evening they had reached the Worcestershire Beacon, on which is a building erected by Lady Harcourt, intended for the use of persons walking on the hills, and to shelter them from the "pitiless pelting storm." But alas! it was no protection to them. The air looked tempestuous, a storm came on suddenly, the young ladies were very much alarmed at the vivid flashes of lightning which so rapidly succeeded each other, and the daring peals of thunder which seemed to shake the foundation of the rocks on which they stood. The building is of stone, and the roof covered with iron; there was a stone table in the middle of the room, and seats on each side, with a window opposite the door-way; the party were inside it; Miss Eliza Hill, her sister Johannah, and a Miss Woodward, from Hereford, were seated at the table; the others walking about. Miss Margaret Hill, a young lady about fifteen years of age, being much alarmed, was looking out at the door-way to see if the storm had passed, when she observed the electric fluid (which no doubt was attracted by the iron roof) appearing as a mass of fire rolling along the hill and approaching their retreat, she attempted to run out, but was instantly thrown with violence to the ground; her shoes, and part of her dress much burnt, her brother, who was near, shared much the same.

The electric fluid entered at the door, shivered the stone table to atoms, and many large stones in the wall, and passed through the window, removing the window frame and stone work about it. Two of the unfortunate young ladies, Miss Eliza Hill and Miss Woodward, were instantly struck dead. Miss Johannah Hill was in the same state; medical aid being procured, and some signs of life appearing, she was bled, and removed to the Unicorn Inn, at Malvern; she has not spoken since, and the medical gentlemen think there is but little chance of her recovery. The three were all burnt on the face, neck, and breast, their hair burnt off on one side of the head, and part of their clothes destroyed. The dead bodies were removed to a house at St. Anne's Well, where a Coroner's Inquest is expected to be held to-morrow—all the other ladies were, in a slight degree, injured by the electric fluid, and are much distressed in mind, and keep their beds.

There was a labouring man at work a short distance from the place, who was attracted to the spot by the screams proceeding from the man servant. He rendered what aid he could, till other assistance arrived—the two men are both very unwell, from the agitation of witnessing so awful and distressing a scene.

A messenger was dispatched to Mr. Hill, who, with his wife, went to Malvern immediately, in a state of mind not to be described, to witness the appalling scene of destruction with which it had pleased God to visit their heretofore united and happy family.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 5.—Last evening, about eight o'clock, as Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. and Mr. Cuffe, were sailing, in a small hired yacht, off the Royal Clarence-rooms, Southsea, a very sudden squall of wind came on, when, from the unskilfulness of the two seamen on board, the vessel was thrown on her beam-ends, and sunk in sight of many hundred persons, who watched with intense anxiety the exertions made from different vessels and boats to reach the spot. We are happy to say, Sir Godfrey was safely taken from the shrouds, with the loss of his hat only. His friend, Mr. Cuffe, after sinking, caught hold of the boat, which luckily did not go down. The men were also picked up by some of the officers of the 53d Regiment, who were near the spot in their yacht. It was very fortunate that the accident happened where so many parties are constantly pleasuring. Had it not been for the very prompt and praiseworthy exertions of those who witnessed the accident from other yachts, Sir Godfrey must have shared the fate of Mr. Baring, two or three years since, at Lulworth, where no assistance was at hand. Sir Godfrey and his friend joined at the Royal Clarence-rooms within an hour after the accident, and were congratulated by all present on their escape from danger.

THE LATE MURDER NEAR MANCHESTER.—Our readers will recollect that about six weeks ago, an atrocious murder was committed on the person of a young woman, a servant to Mr. Blears, at a place called Winton, by two men of the name of *M'Keand*, and that a letter was sent by them to a person in Smithy-door, whom Mr. Lavender traced to be Mrs. Sarah Stuart, a dealer in cutlery, and from whom the knife was purchased that was stabbed in Mrs. Blear's cheek bone, requesting her to perform some little offices for them. This Mrs. Stuart is now under recognizances to appear on their trial at the ensuing Assizes; but it appears she is endeavouring to evade the ends of justice, as far as her evidence goes, for she was seen by a person who knows her very well, to arrive by the Telegraph coach, on Monday evening last, in Fetter-lane, and in the course of the next day procured a passport for France, where she stated her husband was working as a machine fitter-up (he goes by the name of Ward, she says). On Wednesday she set off on one of the coaches from the Bell and Crown Inn, Holborn, for Dover. These M'Keands were very intimate with Mrs. Stuart, and one of them used to act as clerk for her sometimes. She took out her passport in the name of Stuart.

THE DROUGHT.

PEMBROKE, JULY 1.—Pembrokeshire and the adjoining counties, have not witnessed such an extent of dry weather during the recollection of the oldest inhabitants now living. Since the 4th March last but two showers of rain have fallen, neither of which have lasted more than three hours. The thermometer, during the last week, has been ranging from 78 to 83 degrees in the shade. The excessive heat and drought has completely suspended vegetation; the grass-lands are burnt brown, the hay, on many farms, will not pay for mowing, and the corn has but a very middling appearance. To-day it lowers, and makes for rain, and, indeed, unless it pleases Providence shortly to favour the land with showers, it is impossible that the cattle can live. Several beasts in the neighbourhood of Milfordhaven have actually died in the fields from the heat, and more must follow if the weather does not alter. Hay has risen 7l. per ton; it will be 10l. before Christmas.

The effects of the long-continued drought are seriously felt in this neighbourhood. We never recollect so light a swarth of grass as this season. The sidelands, with a south aspect, in many places, are quite destitute of vegetation, being entirely burnt up by the scorching rays of the sun. The corn in similar situations is also withering, and the whole face of the country in this neighbourhood presents a very unpromising appearance.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

The effects of the drought in Cornwall are becoming serious; not only has the hay suffered materially, but the ears of all descriptions of grain are evidently deteriorated from the want of rain. —*Dorchester Paper.*

The parching drought still continues, and the crops have suffered greatly by it, particularly the hay and pastures. On Wednesday there were several peals of thunder in the neighbourhood, and a considerable quantity of rain fell at the same time. The heat during the last fortnight has been very intense, nay, more so than we ever experienced it for so many days in succession.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

ABERDEEN, JULY 1.—The weather continues dry and sultry to a degree very unusual in this part of the country, and most unpropitious to the progress of the growing crops. The face of the country is parched; and corns, which till now had preserved a tolerably healthy appearance, are becoming brown, and shooting into the ear, although but a few inches above ground. The heat for the last few days has been most oppressive, the thermometer in the shade ranging from 75 to 82. Many wells, ponds, and some of the smaller streams of water, are entirely dried up; and cattle are suffering no less from the drought than from the scarcity of pasture. In the upper parts of the county, the effects of the heat have been of a most extraordinary and alarming description.—On Saturday, the furze on the Hill of Lochnagar was observed to be on fire: and the most plausible conjecture as to its origin, ascribes it to the influence of the sun acting upon and reflected from some of the cairngorums and other gems which are to be found in that picturesque spot—the thermometer upon the side of the hill having risen to above 90. But the fire, we have since learned, is not confined to Lochnagar. Several other hills in the neighbourhood have also caught fire; among which Benaboard, Benaven, and the Hill of Glenfanner are mentioned, and have been burning for some days.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—On Wednesday last a poor fellow named William Hyde, of Hasfield, Gloucestershire, who had for some time been subject to fits of insanity, climbed up into a pear tree, and making his way along the limb, extending in a lateral direction, fixed his neck firmly in a forked branch, and then threw his body over, in which position he was found quite dead. An inquest was held upon the body on Thursday, before John Cooke, Esq. Coroner when a verdict of insanity was returned.

A wood between Heckfield and Basingstoke, belonging to W. R. Mellish, Esq. was last week set on fire by some incendiaries, and was not got under till a number of workmen had cut down a sufficient part to check further communication. It was discovered by one of the western stage coachmen.

In Waterford some Attorneys of the contending Candidates have been fighting. This is a part of their business which even Lord Ronsdale could not object to their transacting by delegation—it must form curious items in a bill of costs; but even in Ireland there has been less than usual of these excesses.

GENERAL ELECTION.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Andover—Sir J. W. Pollen, bart. and T. A. Smyth.
Armagh (county)—H. Caulfield and T. Brownlow.
Ayr (county)—Sir J. Montgomerie.
Berwick (county)—Hon. A. Maitland.
Cavan—Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Saunderson.
Cromarty (county)—D. Davidson.
Cupar (borough of)—Hon. H. Lindsay.
Donegal (county)—Lord Mountcharles and General Hart.
Dumbarton (county)—J. Campbell.
Dumfries (county)—Sir W. J. Hope.
Forfar (county)—Hon. W. Maule.
Kincardine (county)—Col. H. Arbuthnot.
Louth (county)—A. Dawson and J. L. Foster.
Lugershall—Hon. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Foley.
Limerick (county)—Col. Fitzgibbon and Thos. Lloyd.
Monaghan (county)—H. Western and —— Shirley.
Renfrew (county)—John Maxwell.
Ross—W. Wigram.
Ross (county)—Sir J. W. Mackenzie.
Roxburgh (county)—H. F. Scott.
Sussex—W. Burrell and J. Curteis.
Somersetshire—W. Dickinson and Sir B. T. Lethbridge.
Tipperary (county)—Hon. F. A. Prittie and J. Hutchinson.
Waterford (county)—R. Power and H. V. Stuart.
Westmeath (county)—G. Rochfort and H. M. Tuite.
Wick (borough of)—Sir H. Innes, bart.
Whithorn (Burgh)—J. H. Lowther.
District of Burghs (Arbroath, Brechin, Montrose, Aberdeen, and Bervie)—J. Hume.
Crail District of Burghs—J. Balfour.
Dunfermline District of Burghs—R. Downie.
Lauder District of Burghs—Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dalrymple.
Peebles (Burgh)—A. Hoy.
Elgin (Burgh)—General Duff.
Renfrew District of Burghs—A. Campbell.
Western District of Burghs—T. F. Kennedy.
Stirling District of Burghs—R. Downie.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Forty counties in England, send	80 Knights
Twenty-seven cities (Ely none, London 4)	50 Citizens
One hundred and six-seven boroughs (2 each)	334 Burgesses
Five boroughs (one each)	5 Burgesses
Two Universities (2 each)	4 Burgesses
Five cinque ports and their 3 branches (2 each)	16 Barons
Twelve counties in Wales	12 Knights
Twelve boroughs in Wales	12 Burgesses
Shires of Scotland	30 Knights
Boroughs of Scotland	15 Burgesses
Counties of Ireland	64 Knights
Boroughs of Ireland	36 Burgesses
Total	658

The Scotch peers elect 16 representative peers for every parliament. The Irish peers elected 28 representative peers on the Union; each Irish peer is elected for life.

WESTMORELAND.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.—NINTH AND LAST DAY.

The polling re-commenced this morning, and went on very languidly on the part of Mr. Brougham, until 12 o'clock, when, by agreement, it was put a stop to, and, at one o'clock, the under-sheriff announced, that if no freeholder appeared to tender his vote within one half hour, he would close the poll.

At half-past one o'clock, accordingly, he again appeared on the hustings, and declared the state of the poll to be, for

	Ninth day's poll.	Final close.
Lord Lowther	172	2,097
Colonel Lowther	173	2,024
Mr. Brougham	25	1,367
Majority for Colonel Lowther over Mr. Brougham on the day's poll		148
On the gross poll		657

The Under-Sheriff then declared the election to have fallen on Lord Viscount Lowther and the Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther, amidst loud cheering.

Lord Lowther thanked his friends for the cordial support which he had received at their hands—a support which he did not attribute so much to their personal regard for him, although, of that, they had given too many proofs for him to doubt it, as to their approval of the principles upon which he grounded his claim to their favour. He had now been returned a fourth time to parliament as their representative. It was an honour of which he was justly proud, and he could only say, that when he next presented himself to their notice, he hoped that his conduct would entitle him to a renewal of their approbation. The Noble Lord was loudly cheered as he concluded.

Colonel Lowther returned his cordial thanks to those who had, by such a glorious majority over the third candidate, placed him second on the poll. While he received such marks of their kindness he should not hesitate to present himself again and again to their notice.

Mr. Brougham addressed the electors at great length. He commenced by saying that he had never sought to represent the county of Westmoreland; he had, on the contrary, been dragged into the contest. He declared, that in consenting to be put in nomination, he had no object of interest or ambition to gratify, and should have, if he consulted his own feelings, rested equally well satisfied with sitting in parliament for his former seat. He then entered into a long explanation of the manner in which the declaration of those who opposed him on account of the Catholic question had been got up; and concluded by expressing his determination not to forsake the contest while he obtained the support of the independent freeholders of Westmoreland.

Dr. Adamthwaite, one of the seceders, who signed the declaration alluded to by Mr. Brougham, then attempted to address the people, who appeared, however, very unwilling to hear him.

About five o'clock, two handsome chairs, covered with yellow silk and adorned with sprigs of laurel, were brought out, and Lord Lowther and the Colonel were chaired through the town. All the flags which had been paraded during the contest, were now borne in triumph before the successful candidates, while their respective bands played "Hearts of Oak," "See the Conquering Hero comes," and other appropriate tunes. After having passed in procession round the crosses at the top and bottom of the main street, they were chaired over the bridge as far as the county gaol, and from thence back again to the King's Head; nothing was to be seen but yellow; the blues seemed to have vanished to a man. It was extremely gratifying to perceive that, after so severe a contest, the chairing was suffered to proceed without the slightest molestation; and during the evening, though all was joy and exhilaration, not the slightest symptom of disturbance presented itself.

Thus has terminated this the third contest for the county of Westmoreland, and it is now tolerably apparent, although Mr. Brougham did not near exhaust his strength, he has little chance against the wealth and extensive influence of his opponents. Of this, we rather imagine, he is himself convinced, but he and his supporters seem resolved, if possible, to wear them out by the enormous expenses of each contest, vowing their determination to persevere, until Lord Lonsdale gives way as regards the return of one of the representatives of the county.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ALNWICK, Wednesday Night, July 5.

Liddell.....1537
Bell.....1,367
Beaumont.....1,306

Mr. Liddell, in returning thanks, repeated that he would, when honoured with the trust of being their representative, discharge his duty towards them with diligence and fidelity.

Mr. Bell returned thanks in nearly the same words.

Mr. Beaumont said, that a bad beginning sometimes made a good ending; however, he hardly thought they could reckon upon a good ending in the present stage of the contest. He was satisfied, however, that he had gained a victory over an insolent and overbearing party which could never more rear its head in that county. Never had such arts been used to crush any individual as the Whig faction had used against him. Such scenes might pass in a despotic country, but in a land of freedom, governed by equal laws, they had never before been committed. A corrupt and venal press had been marshalled against him. He did not allude to the local press alone, where the state of parties might be supposed to warp it with particular prejudices; but he meant the London press, than which there was none more venal than that part of it which called itself the leading journal of Europe,—*The Times*,—but which was its disgrace. The baseness and venality of the London press had been directed against him, and he regretted that in a free country the press could have been so degraded. Every body who had seen the malicious and perverted statements which it had sent forth, knew that instead of representing the good sense and feelings of the country, it had lent itself to corrupt and detestable purposes. He cared not whether he roused its indignation, for to be held up to its reprobation for any conduct of his, he deemed an honour; and he cared not for its abuse, even with its utmost malignity. Against an honest man its shafts would lose their points, and its venom its sting. The weapons which it used would be turned against itself; but he had already done it too much honour. In conclusion, he said that he expected more votes up to-morrow, and though not so confident as before, he was still not without hopes. (Applause.)

The High Sheriff then dissolved the hustings.

LAST DAY.

Mr. Liddell.....1,562
Mr. Bell.....1,380
Mr. Beaumont.....1,335

The two former elected.

DUEL BETWEEN MR. LAMBTON AND MR. BEAUMONT.

This town was thrown into the utmost anxiety and alarm, in consequence of what transpired on the hustings. Mr. Beaumont accused Mr. Lambton of prompting Lord Howick in his address to the freeholders on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Lambton denied the accusation. On which Mr. Beaumont came forward and said, "Mr. Lambton says it is not the fact—I say it is false." Mr. Lambton then presented himself, amidst the cheers of one party and the clamours of another. After some time spent in procuring silence, Mr. Lambton addressed the Meeting. He stated that they had all witnessed the violent and intentional attack made upon one who was well content to be a silent spectator of what was passing. The noise continuing, Mr. Lambton asked if it was their intention that he should be heard or not, because he was perfectly ready to give Mr. Beaumont a very different answer, an answer which he most assuredly should have. He hoped that the freeholders of Northumberland were not to be assured at this day, that his Noble Relative (Lord Howick) had talents which did not require prompting from any man. It was true, he (Mr. L.) had made some observations on what was passing to his friends, and he had yet to learn that it was not an Englishman's perogative to do so. If it was Mr. Beaumont's intention to resolve this into a private quarrel, he should not, as far as he (Mr. L.) was concerned, be baulked in his inclination. Lord Howick had been sacrificed to a base and odious coalition; but he would retire from the contest with an honour which would always belong to the name of Grey in its native county. Mr. L. then assured the freeholders, in the name of Lord Howick and in his own, that he (Lord H.) would stand whilst one man remained to vote for him, and alluded to the means taken to induce the county to believe that his Lordship would not stand. Even letters had been daily sent off, stating that he had actually resigned. How could he (Lord H.) ensure his success in a future election better than by giving every freeholder an opportunity of voting in this? He (Mr. L.) had always considered his Noble Relative fully equal to answer any attacks that might be made upon him—a consideration which had hitherto withheld him (Mr. L.) from indulging in the nearest and dearest feelings of his heart—those of addressing his fellow-countrymen on the question of great public interest. (Great applause.)

The candidates then left the hustings, and a meeting was appointed to take place on Saturday between Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Lambton. Intimation, however, having been given to Sir D. Smith, a Magistrate, he assembled a number of police, and dispersed them in different directions to prevent the duel; and on Saturday at five o'clock, both Gentlemen were arrested on the ground, and bound over to keep the peace.

Alnwick, throughout the following day, although visited by a very severe thunder-storm, which deluged the streets with rain, was the scene of considerable excitement. Crowds were collected in the different avenues, and the most anxious enquiries were made among the electioneering committees for any intelligence respecting Mr. Lambton or Mr. Beaumont. As we mentioned above, the principals were followed on the moor, a short distance from this town, in their carriages, as they were going to the four mile stone, the place of meeting, by Sir David Smith, a magistrate. Sir David had failed in tracing any of the principals, who had succeeded in effectually concealing themselves in this town and its vicinity, and the arrangement was, that they should meet on the moor at four o'clock in the morning; but the magistrate had placed the police at all the different turnpikes, and scouts were thrown out a short distance upon all the roads, to intercept passengers, Sir David Smith being ready in a chaise and four, so as to act at the instant upon whatever intelligence he received from his agents. Mr. Lambton, accompanied by General Grey and the Hon. Capt. Charles Grey, with Colonel Grey, proceeded in their carriage, and succeeded in passing unnoticed some way upon the moor road. Mr. Beaumont was equally successful with his friend, Captain Plunkett, and another friend, Captain or Mr. Somers. The carriages were, however, followed by Sir David Smith, who stopped Mr. Beaumont's, from which Mr. Somers alighted, and a communication took place with Mr. Lambton's friend, and also with the magistrate, to whom he declared that the matter was settled, but declined to give any specific pledge. The carriages, at a rapid pace, then took different directions immediately, General Grey returning with Captain Bacon Grey, in a barouche or landau, and four, in which Lord Howick followed the parties to the moor, to the Swan-inn, at Alnwick, at five o'clock in the morning, the surgeons also returning in a post-chaise; but Mr. Beaumont's and Mr. Lambton's carriages took different directions across the moor, and the former was seen at an early hour, near Belfort, North Durham, (the nearest county out of Northumberland) travelling at a rapid rate in that direction. There is every reason to believe that this route was, on the emergency of the interruption, fixed upon by the parties, as affording the most convenient chance of getting soon out of the local jurisdiction of the magistracy, who were now alive to the pursuit. Earl Grey, who had rode on horseback at three o'clock in the morning into Alnwick from his seat, and taken, in company with his son-in-law, Captain Bulteel, the road to the moor, unattended by a single groom, was soon informed of the interruption. The Earl instantly repaired to his daughter, who had spent the night alone at Cattenach's lodgings, in that distress of mind which was natural to a lady in her situation. His lordship's presence composed and comforted her, and he immediately took her home to Howick, leaving in Alnwick Lord Howick, General Grey, Captain Bacon Grey, Captain Charles Grey, and the Colonel, having continued with Mr. Lambton on his route; the other personages above-named, in the early part of the morning, leaving town also, separately, and in the manner least likely to attract attention.

Every report was in circulation throughout the day which the ingenuity or apprehensions of individuals were calculated to furnish. The streets were thronged throughout the night, and the torrents of rain hardly cleared them during the day; every horse or chaise which passed was stopped, and the enquiry was—"Did you meet Mr. Lambton?" The fears of the timid, and of the ignorant, were aroused by vague and vulgar tales of Mr. Beaumont's skill in the use of fire arms, and of the apprehended effect upon Mr. Lambton's debilitated health, which has for some time been a source of serious disquietude to his family and friends, by the excitement of this affair, the travelling, and stopping, and total want of rest, Mr. Lambton having sat up the whole of the previous night.

As evening advanced, the Edinburgh mail, and a few other travelling vehicles, were eagerly watched, in the hope of ascertaining whether the passengers had heard any thing of Mr. Lambton or Mr. Beaumont. The guard said, that he had heard at Belford, on the Berwick-road, that Mr. Lambton's friends had been stopped and very ill-treated by the populace, who were all in Mr. Beaumont's interest. A few moments after the arrival of the mail some of Mr. Lambton's friends arrived express at the Swan Inn, Alnwick, and it was then communicated that the crowd had detained them three hours at Belford, and they were only enabled to pursue their route by the interference of Mr. Alder, a neighbouring magistrate. They passed from Belford to a field adjoining the strand at Bamborough: where, about three o'clock, and during heavy rain, Mr. Lambton and Mr. Beaumont were placed on the ground, at a distance of twelve paces, and immediately exchanged shots, without effect. It was then considered that enough had been done for the use of a hasty expression upon the hustings, and the principals were taken from the ground by their seconds. They behaved with great composure.

Mr. Lambton proceeded to Howick, and Mr. Beaumont shortly after returned to Alnwick. Captain Kerr informed the crowd in front of the Swan-inn, from the window of Lord Howick's committee-room, that the affair had terminated without bloodshed. This intimation was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Beaumont, in person, from the residence of his solicitor, thanked the people who had assembled in front, for their kindness towards him, and merely remarked, that in such an unfortunate affair as that in which he had been just engaged, the less which was said the better.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY NIGHT.—The election has at last terminated. Although Mr. Hamilton has not actually, yet he has virtually resigned. He polled but four this day; and, in obedience to the statute, the book is closed. As Mr. Hamilton did not give in his resignation, the Sheriff declined proclaiming the members until to-morrow morning, when Mr. White and Mr. Talbot will be announced as duly elected. The only novelty that occurred to day was a speech from Mr. O'Connell, of no political consequence. I am unable to furnish you with a correct account of the gross poll, as the Sheriff's books are not made up.

[From the *Dublin Morning Post.*]

This long-protracted contest has been at length decided; and the return of Messrs. Talbot and White will be announced by the usual proclamation this day. Mr. Hamilton was able only to poll ten votes yesterday, two of which were objected to, and a third, a 50l. vote, rejected. The voter, a respectable-looking man, apprehensive of consequences, made his exit through a window.

Messrs. Talbot and White tendered no votes, in the anticipation of their opponent being unable to keep the poll open.

The state of the poll, on its termination at six o'clock, was

White.....1,295
Talbot.....1,270
Hamilton.....1,235

(From the *Freeman's Journal.*)

TUESDAY, July 4.—The struggle is over. Colonel Talbot and White will be formally declared the representatives for the county of Dublin, this day.

During the day many false alarms were given of the approach of reinforcements, and many an anxious eye was directed towards the several approaches leading to the scene of contest; clouds of dust occasionally rose on the different roads, when the whisper would run through the gazing throng, "They are coming, they are coming!" But it was the western breeze acting upon the parched soil, that gave rise to these false alarms. Hour after hour passed away, and still no voters made their appearance; at four o'clock only four voters had polled; two or three more had been offered on the part of Mr. Hamilton, but they were rejected, and one of them, a Mr. Rogers, was committed for perjury. He managed, however, to make his escape, and warrants were issued for his apprehension.

By five o'clock it was generally known that Mr. Hamilton could no longer maintain his ground. A steam-vessel which had been despatched to the north-east fisheries was hourly expected, but she had not arrived, she was not even in sight; it was understood by all that the contest was over. The court-keeper, concluding that it was unnecessary to keep the Court-house open when they were no longer voters to occupy it, began to close all the doors, when he was observed, and stopped by one of the agents. Had he done this, the entire proceedings of the last ten years would have been invalid, and the election must have commenced *de novo*. At six o'clock only six votes had been polled, which of course clothed all the booths. The Sheriff then adjourned the court to eight o'clock this morning, when the successful candidates, Colonels White and Talbot, will be formally announced as the representatives elected for this county. There remain over, as we understand about eighty disputed votes, which the assessor will come to a decision on to-morrow morning. Mr. Luke Plunkett was, as usual, on the alert through the day, and addressed the people for some time in favour of the popular candidates. Mr. Lawless likewise spoke at some length in the Court-house after the proceedings had terminated.

Dame-street was comparatively tranquil last night, to what it has been for some nights previously; a few stones were thrown, and some panes of glass broken, but no material injury done. At eleven o'clock the greater part of the crowd dispersed, giving three cheers for the police; and by midnight, Mr. Goodison, who was in charge of the police, had succeeded in clearing the street, and restoring tranquillity. In Pill-lane a bonfire was lighted to celebrate the triumph of liberality.

GALWAY.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

About eight o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the Hon. Denis A. Bingham, Mr. Thomas D. Lambert (Cregclare,) the Messrs. O'Connor (Conlu,) Mr. D. Wilson (of Clare,) Mr. J. W. Browne (of Dublin,) and Mr. William Persse (of Galway,) J.P. in coming down the street, fell in contact with some of the populace; and being armed with pistols, bayonets, &c. fired amongst the crowd—when, melancholy to relate, an unfortunate man, named Jeremiah Sullivan, received a ball, which in a few minutes terminated his existence. He had not, since the commencement of our riotous election, taken any part in the proceedings: was extremely well conducted, an excellent father and husband, and was endeavouring to go home peaceably when he was sent to his account. His must, indeed, be a bad heart, who could without grief this day behold the murdered corpse of poor Sullivan stretched upon his cheerless hearth, and his afflicted wife and three innocent little children looking anxiously over the body of their only friend under heaven. The youngest of his poor children is but five days old, and the eldest no more than four years; and the poor orphans have to sojourn through this world, for the rest of their lives, without any visible means of support. We trust, therefore, that the public will take up the case of these poor children—and that they will not be suffered to wear out a miserable existence in ignorance, vice, and starvation.

Eight o'clock, p.m.—The coroner's jury have adjourned to-morrow. The town is in the utmost confusion; and we have just learned that in the sortie made by the seven gentlemen last evening, two or three have been severely wounded. How long is this state of things to continue?

At the close of the poll for the day the numbers stood thus:—

Daly.....5613 | Martin.....3010
Lambert.....3633 |

Friday.—This morning the town was alarmed by a report that a large army of Martinites were coming in to carry every thing before them, and the inhabitants immediately shut up their shops, in expectation of the fine event; but, luckily for the craniums of some part of the celebrated "six millions," that fine display of patriotism did not take place. The fact is, the hot-ism of Mr. Lambert's kommyttee men, in pistolling poor Jerry Sullivan, has quite entirely spoiled his election; for so fearful were his would-be voters of the consequences probably consequent thereon, that not one of them dared to come forward, and he did not poll a single vote this day. Consequently "Squar Martin," by dint of great exertion and much muddy three-days'-old-beer, with a little excise whiskey, was enabled to reduce his minority from six hundred and twenty-three to four hundred and eighty-two.

[From the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* of Thursday.]

The following is an extract of a private letter:—

State of the poll at Galway on the evening of Monday the 3d of July:—

Mr. Daly - - - 6023
Mr. Lambert - - - 3645
Mr. Martin - - - 3459

Leaving Mr. Lambert then a majority of 195

In the course of that day (Monday) 280 freeholders qualified in order to vote for Mr. Martin, which must have placed him a head of Mr. Lambert on Tuesday evening; and there does not now remain a doubt but Colonel Martin will have a large majority at the final close of the poll.

Mr. Michael Bellew, of Mount Bellew, has greatly distinguished himself by his support of Mr. Martin.

KERRY COUNTY ELECTION—FIRST DAY.

TRALEE, MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 3.—In consequence of the disastrous events which occurred here last Sunday week—the details of which you are already acquainted with—the election was postponed to this day. In the mean time there was no further breach of the peace, or slaughter of the people. The minds of the people seem reconciled to the alleged outrage against them by the terms of the coroner's verdict, which has thrown so awful a responsibility on the High Sheriff and Mr. Rowan. Government are informed that the Jury have declared that lives of innocent men have been lost by the unjustifiable and unnecessary orders given to the military to fire; and their instructions are hourly expected as to the nature of the proceedings against the persons towards whom that verdict is directed. It was hoped that some officer would have been sent down from the Castle to superintend the election, as the High Sheriff was so immediately connected with the late proceedings; and as that gentleman left this town under an escort of police, immediately after the fatal events, it was supposed that he had gone to Dublin for the purpose of surrendering his powers; but, on the opening of the poll this morning, he presided in his place, and asserted the usual degree of authority.

You are aware that the two former members, the Knight of Kerry and Col. Crosbie, are sincere advocates of Catholic emancipation. They have been for a long time associated with the county, and have the most intimate friendly relations with it. The Hon. Mr. Hare, the new candidate, is a son of Lord Ennismore, and though his father is an avowed enemy to emancipation, the son, seeing no other chance of gaining this contest, has declared himself, in the most unqualified manner, in favour of it, and by that means neutralized the great interests of the priests and the O'Connellites, before whom late events in this country have shown no hostile candidate can stand. Therefore, there is no political principle of which either party can take advantage, and the election was intended to proceed on the old Irish system, of the strongest heads and the warmest hearts. The Knight of Kerry walks over the course, and the battle is to be between Col. Crosbie and Mr. Hare. Now, Mr. Hare is youdg, not more than two-and-twenty, and is scarcely known in the county—he has no claims upon it, but his father's interest is so strong that there is little doubt of success, unless Colonel Crosbie, who appears to possess the love and attachment of the people, is able, or rather his friends for him, are able to strike a dread in the enemy's ranks, and prevent them coming to the poll. From some attempt of that kind the dreadful business of Sunday week originated.

The poll was opened this morning with perfect tranquillity, and the business proceeded with a reasonable share of good temper on all sides, until the numbers were announced as follows:—

For the Knight of Kerry....242 | Colonel Crosbie....137
The Hon. Mr. Hare.....189 |

The Knight of Kerry, who has it is said coalesced with Mr. Hare, then returned thanks in a few words, and said, as a proof of the voluntary support which he expected from the county, he would neither employ Counsel nor Agent.

Colonel Crosbie ascribed his inferiority on this day's poll to other circumstances, than any weakness of his absolute force. He complained of the coalition which had been formed against him by the Knight of Kerry and Mr. Hare, and concluded by assuring his friends, that he would still be at the top of the poll, notwithstanding all their unhandsome efforts to supplant him.

The Hon. Mr. Hare merely said a few words of acknowledgment to the freeholders.

All the candidates abstained from any allusion to the riots on Sunday week, or the Coroner's verdict.

At ten o'clock to-night, 500 of Mr. Hare's freeholders were paraded in here in jaunting cars and on horseback. The people are groaning and hissing, and one man is beaten by the mob. The police are out, horse and foot, repressing the people, and two or three dirty-looking men, with greasy fur caps on their heads, who seemed to command the troops, are bawling the exordium of the Riot Act, and trying to disperse them. The quiet inhabitants of the town are thrown into a state of alarm, they are shutting up their shops, and expecting another slaughter scene. It appears to me that the vulgar arrogance of these peace-officers irritates the people much more than their entreaties induce them to keep the peace. I am sure Englishmen would not bear their insolence. From my window I heard a fellow of that class ordering a gentlemanly-looking man to leave the streets and go home—another is showing his authority to a parcel of ragged boys, and a third is putting his raw levies through some ridiculous manœuvres, by way of impressing the people with an idea of his consequence. Fortunately, the people have more sense than the peace-keepers, and they are retiring quietly. The 500 freeholders are stowed away in a large inclosed yard, there to spend the night on the cold ground, as they are afraid to appear in the town.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. J. H. LINGARD, Southampton-street, Covent-garden, oilman.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. KAYE, Bike-side, Yorkshire, dyer.——W. HARVEY, Belper, Derbyshire, rope-maker.——J. STAMMERS, Jermyn-street, Westminster, upholsterer.——J. BARLOW, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, currier.

BANKRUPTS.

H. FAIRCLOUGH, Hindley, Lancashire, joiner.——T. EDWARDS, Halstead, Essex, victualler.——T. MILLS, Cockfield, Suffolk, innkeeper.——W. PICKERING, Worcester, iron-founder.——H. THORRINGTON and L. ROBERTS, City-road Wharf, lime-merchants.——R. BOLTON, Liverpool, merchant.——J. COUPLAND, Liverpool, factor.——J. ATKINSON, Liverpool, hackney-coach proprietor.——R. DARVILL, Cock-hill, Ratcliff, cheesemonger.——C. CARNES, Liverpool, glass-merchant.——Sir W. C. FAIRLIE, bart. Liverpool, distiller.——S. WHALE, Lyncombe, Somersetshire, stationer.——J. BAKER and J. ARRAHALL, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, wine-merchants.——T. SHEPHERD, Brighton, jeweller.——T. WILSON, Brunswick-parade, White Conduit-fields, oilman.——J. H. STUBBS, Manchester, merchant.——E. GANDAR, Bedford-place, Commercial-road, brazier.——S. BUCKINGHAM, St. Martin's-le-grand, boot-maker.——I. E. SPARROW, Bishopsgate-street Without, ironmonger.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the receipts of "Particulars of the Life of Mrs. JEFFEREYS," *and are highly obliged by it—the murder of one man, with poison in a saffron cake, and the smothering of another in the Asylum near Dublin, will be fully commented upon hereafter. We remember the circumstance of "Young Jefferys" bringing an action against his own mother on these charges, and the issue thereof—but as we are a little concerned in an action ourselves at this present moment, we shall reserve the disclosure of all these circumstances till that moment arrives. We well know that nothing but the interest of the late* Lord CLARE *could ever have hushed up the indictment—but nothing, this side of the grave, can ever hush up the horrible disgrace.*

HOMO *has come to hand, and for the contents of his epistle we have to express many obligations.*

THE HOAX *shall have a corner in our next publication.*

A MEMBER OF WHITE'S *will find himself, and as often as he sends such agreeable matter, he will find that distinction repeated—"better late than never," is a proverb he will understand now, if he never experienced its applicability before.*

CALIBAN *has arrived, and he shall hear from us privately forthwith.*

THE CONFIDENT STATEMENT *that "—— G——, Esq. will in a few weeks lead to the Hymeneal Altar* Miss M. L., *youngest sister of the celebrated Irish beauty" may be very edifying to the hopeful lovers, but is a thing about which any other person in Christendom, we should imagine, does not care one farthing.*

A CONSTANT READER *has a very proper right to complain of the paucity of "General Post Receiving Houses" in his immediate neighbourhood—and his remedy will be found in* Mr. FREELING, *(one of the best and most obliging Officers under the Crown,) a line to whom will produce the desired effect.*

The incubrations of SHAKSPEARE TOMKINS *are not quite pithy enough, but the idea on which he founds them is really very good.*

We have been expecting to hear from CHARLES, *in reply to our two last letters, and again press on his attention the necessity of an answer—he must know that we will stick by him as long as he will return the compliment.*

SLY *is a forgery. We should not be fit for our station if our correspondents could deceive us.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The termination of the *Northumberland* election, in favour of Messrs. LIDDELL and BELL, has concluded the General Election in *England* and *Wales*—the Irish and Scotch returns will be complete in the course of the ensuing week, and we shall then be enabled to form a general view of the pretensions, talent, and principles of the NEW PARLIAMENT.

We cannot, however, at the present writing, withold a smile at the ridiculous figure which my Lord HOWICK and Mr. BROUGHAM cut, when we suddenly see their names withdrawn from the pompous contest of two such counties as *Westmoreland* and *Northumberland*, and both sneakingly returned to represent the *independent* inhabitants of the borough of *Winchelsea*. These GREYS are a nice set altogether!

The official returns of the Quarter's Revenue will be found, in a complete shape, in another part of our paper, from an examination of which, our Readers will perceive, there is deficiency on the present, over the preceding quarter, of 493,295*l*. It is unnecessary to stop here for the purpose of laying down the reasons which are to be assigned for this defalcation in our national resources—it requires very little financial skill to ascertain them—and the only wonder among men, who seriously think, and are no bigots, is, that the deficiency is not greater, when the income of the Country, during that period, has had to struggle with the difficulties of its people in recovering from the most disastrous mercantile shock that ever visited any empire, and which would have prostrated in the dust any empire but GREAT BRITAIN. There may be other causes very justly cited for this deficiency, as also for the whole deficiency on the year, among which, and perhaps the most proper ones of all, may be mentioned the reduction of several duties during the year, and the absence from the quarter's returns of several others, which the forbearance of Government in collecting, under present circumstances, has deprived them of the power of inserting therein.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended on the 5th of July, 1825, and to the 25th of July, 1826, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended 5th July 1825.	1826.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	12,267,969	16,134,942	3,866,973	
Excise	23,578,873	17,751,962	..	5,826,911
Stamps	6,933,177	6,650,198	..	282,979
Post Office	1,497,000	1,518,000	21,000	
Taxes	4,983,698	4,691,327	..	292,371
Miscellaneous	365,477	651,297	285,820	
	49,626,194	47,397,726	4,173,793	6,402,261
Deduct Increase			..	4,173,793
Decrease on the Year			..	2,228,468

	Qrs. ended 5th July, 1825	1826	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	3,935,641	3,708,828	.....	226,813
Excise	4,249,845	4,198,915	.....	50,930
Stamps	1,322,646	1,603,492	.....	219,148
Post Office	369,000	374,000	5,000	
Taxes	2,036,286	1,875,160	.....	161,126
Miscellaneous	80,104	239,826	159,722	
	12,493,522	12,000,227	164,722	658,017
Deduct Increase			.....	164,722
Decrease on the Quarter			.....	£493,295

The foregoing abstract will enable the reader to take a general view of the REVENUE, both on the year and the quarter just terminated.

It was natural enough to suppose that the said deficiency would call forth the howlings of that portion of the community, the pleasure of whose existence would cease with the power they at present enjoy, of censuring every action of Government—but it never could have been supposed by the most capacious blockhead that ever started as an imitator of JOSEPH HUME, that such a glorious financial display should have been submitted to the world as the *Times* of Friday exhibited in its comments on the Treasury return. With the idea and expectation of convincing its partizans that the predictions it had issued of the alarming deficiency on the quarter return were true, it starts off (after inspecting official documents) by saying that 700,000l. had been paid by the East India Company, IN ADVANCE, in order to blind the public as to the *actual* deficiency, not a word of which is correct, it having been stated BY AUTHORITY that the COMPANY had made no payment to GOVERNMENT, but what was strictly due. However, the *Times*, no doubt, considers its own opinion in these matters infinitely of more weight than either that of GOVERNMENT or the EAST INDIA COMPANY, for on the strength of its statement relative to the 700,000l. we find the following summary, in which are included other calculations equally brilliant, with a view to set the question as to its financial infallibility quite at rest for ever:—

"Taking a review, then, of the whole document of the quarter's return, so as to distinguish fairly that which is *permanent* from what may be termed *accidental* or *temporary* revenue, the account would stand thus:—

Allowed decrease on the Quarter by the Treasury return	£493,295
Paid in advance by the East India Company	700,000
Irish silver	130,000
Surplus in Excise, Post-horse duty, and Post-office, caused by the election	200,000
Bonded corn duty	100,000
The real deficiency in the quarter's account would then appear to be	1,623,295

The first assumption, viz., the advance by the EAST INDIA COMPANY is, we before observed, *fudge*—and relative to the next most important sum, viz., 200,000l. as the stipulated "surplus in Excise, Post-horse duty, and Post Office, caused by the election," it is only necessary to observe, that there is a *decrease* in the Excise of 50,930l. on the quarter now ended compared with the quarter of July 1825, and a still greater *decrease* when compared with the two subsequent quarters; and that though the Post-office, in the year, shews an increase of 21,000l. yet on the quarter now passed, between the 5th April and the 5th July 1826, there is an ACTUAL DECREASE in this branch of Revenue to the amount of 9,000l.! It really is melancholy to see any man taking such extraordinary pains to publish his own stupidity; but it is worse, when every one must know that the circulation of that paper draws into the vortex of its folly, the folly of so many of its adherents. The duty of a journal possessing the influence which it is as impossible as ridiculous to deny that this journal possesses, should be to undeceive the opinions of those childish blockheads, who are too often influenced by any thing that is told them—if it will not do this, it should preserve the truth in whatever promulgation it may, in the plenitude of its wisdom, submit to the world—but it is neither a splenetic nor personal feeling, which makes us fearlessly pronounce, that there is seldom a word in all its assertions respecting the movements or conduct of government, on which the slightest reliance can be placed—and what then becomes of the respectability it vaunted so much of in its columns of Friday, we must leave to its own vain boaster to determine.

We can entertain no difficulty in placing these accounts before the country, whose good sense is never apt to suffer the misrepresentations of party, or even the fears of its own understanding, to produce any false operation. To those who carefully and calmly examine the returns now under consideration, there will be presented a sufficient reason rather for rejoicing than otherwise—not, of course, because there is a deficiency, but very proudly and justly, considering the circumstances which have lately passed, that the deficiency is not at least double what it is shown to be.

A MODERN MUNCHAUSEN.

We subjoin a curious account from a Paris Paper, which at this particular time of the year, and during the present state of the atmosphere, is sure to be most acceptable to our readers:—

"Dr. Jas. Hotham, of Morpeth, in Northumberland, returning from Switzerland, is stated to have reported that a most extraordinary event had lately passed at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, a league from Aizoli, in the valley of Levantina. At the bottom of a kind of cavern, the body of a man, about 30 years of age, was perceived under a heap of ice, proceeding from an avalanche. As the body seemed to be fresh as if it had been stifled only half an hour before, Dr. Hotham caused it to be taken out, and having had the clothes pulled off, ordered it to be plunged into cold water. It was then so frozen that it was covered with a crust of ice. It was then placed in lukewarm water. Afterwards it was put in a warm bed, and treated as usual in cases of suffocation, by which means animation was restored. What was the astonishment of every body, when the individual, having recovered the use of his faculties, declared that he was Roger Dodsworth, son of the Antiquary of the same name, born in 1629, who, returning from Italy in 1660, a year after the death of his father, was buried under an avalanche.

"Dr. Hotham, according to the same account, is stated to have added that Mr. Dodsworth feels a great stiffness in all his joints, but that by degrees they will become as flexible as before the accident. If Mr. Dodsworth fully recovers, and should pass through Lyons to return to his country after 166 years absence, it may be predicted that he will attract in the highest degree the public curiosity."

We should imagine that public opinion will not be much divided upon the point, for if Mr. DODSWORTH has been 166 years *iced*, it is not at all improbable that his joints may by this time be rather stiff, and it is not the more improbable that on his return to his country, after such an absence, and at the advanced age of 197 years, "he will attract in the highest degree public curiosity." It is not for us to determine what effect an icing of 166 years may have on the human frame; but if we could only undergo the operation just now for as many minutes, we should hardly object, even if it were to be buried for the time under a *Switzerland* avalanche.

We are no strangers to the outcry raised by certain parties against THE AGE—on the contrary, we know the interest made in so many quarters to quash its circulation, the paltry means and bribery resorted to, for the sole purpose of depriving it of that support and appreciation it meets with in the first circles of the country, and that general system of *espionage* which has been adopted towards the movements of any parties in the most remote manner suspected of extending to it more than ordinary countenance. We know all this, and should be surprised if the case were otherwise, for the enormities that are now committed in society could only be proceeded in, under the hope of concealment; and the alarm consequent on exposure must ever be proportionate to the extent of the circumstance exposed. To persons acting as those parties do, on whom it has been our duty to comment throughout the progress of this undertaking, we can very readily believe that the fearless and open manner in which our opinions have always been expressed must be particularly disagreeable—and, indeed, we have no wish that it should be otherwise—and otherwise it cannot well be—until a man respects himself and his character, it is quite hopeless to think any one else will do it for him. We do believe this to be the most immoral æra in English history, and certainly so, if its advanced state of civilization and refinement be contrasted with that of other periods to the excesses of which its own may be compared—at what other epoch were the secret "*liaisons*" of unhallowed love triumphantly bandied about as they now are by the parties concerned in them?—When before, did people in society (as they are called) in arranging their dinner, supper, or ball lists, as naturally exclaim as they now do, "Oh, you must not ask Lady SO-AND-SO, without Mr. SO-AND-SO,—or the Honourable Mrs. THINGOMEE without Colonel THINGUMBOB, you know—that's "a regular case"?—NEVER!

We are inclined to join issue with all parties, and inveigh against every inroad of morality, wherever it may be found, with a view to the purification of the days we live in—and, mark ye now! If any of that unfortunate class of beings (whose existence is a blot upon the very ground they walk to support that existence) become the subject of converse in any society, and more especially in that of a higher order, not a soul of these fine persons, who constitute it, but is prepared to heap every human calumny on their ill-fated life—any course would be adopted by them for the expulsion of such personages from the streets these censors live in, and any means resorted to, to immerse them in a common jail, or dislocate them on the tread-mill. Perhaps it should be so—but to our simple faculties, the pampered adultress, who sins for the sole gratifications of abandoned appetite, and who for such gratification consents to sacrifice her rank, her fame, her husband, name, and, dearer even than all these, her children, is as much beneath the fallen wanton her power or affected prudery would crush, as crime is beneath misfortune. The one is the victim of treachery, most probably, against which the deficiencies of education have not been able to stand up—as our great Poet expresses it—

"Betrayed too early, and beguiled too long—"

she is hurried, by designing seduction, into error, and beguiled in it by the gaunt claims of that absolute poverty in which she is, nineteen cases out of twenty, abandoned. The other has no such palliation to plead for her misdoings—she is, in most instances, the betrayer of her own bad heart, or a yielder to the influence of that of other people—she is under the dictates of the best education, and above the necessities which fate imposes upon her inferiors: and therefore cannot produce, in extenuation of guilt, any predominance to which an opposite character might lay claim, of the other class—viz. these titled wantons—we could adduce the names of hundreds now basking in the very sunshine of noble and popular association, whose conduct, together with

that of their masculine confederates, is a disgrace to the circles which they are called on to adorn.

We have been led into this train of reflection by a consideration of some proceedings in FASHIONABLE LIFE, to which our remarks have given rise, and are induced on this account to give them publicity: we are further led to a present examination of the subject by an account which came under our eye of the examination of several noblemen and gentlemen at *Marlborough-street*, for an affray with some watchmen in *St. James's-street*, the particulars of which we have heard thus detailed:—My Lord BINGHAM, who has lately become particularly anxious to prove he is fond of fighting (chiefly because, with reference to duelling, THE AGE had ventured to say he WAS NOT, and which, if it is true, does him GREAT CREDIT), having discovered an antiquated watchman, commenced a violent attack upon him—some other "guardians of the midnight watch" came up to his assistance, and the rescue having been cried for by the valiant member for *Mayo*, the hot-beds of WHITE'S, GUARDS, CROCKFORD'S, BROOKE'S, and BOODLE'S, vomited up their spawn, and a serious affray commenced: when the Noble and Honourable Gentlemen, after an hour's diversion, finding the night-watch collecting in force, being contented with disturbing all the neighbourhood, and having failed in getting some watchmen in and pummelling them in the Clubs, retreated to their dens, and "sported their outern doors." Finding, when their courage was a little cooled and their breath drawn, that some of their numbers were missing, they marched off to the watch-house, and found these legislators in "durance vile." Among the most distinguished and conspicuous in this disgraceful riot we witnessed—

The Marquis of TITCHFIELD,	Capt. TALBOT,
Lord G. BENTINCK,	Capt. SMYTHE,
Lord TULLAMORE,	Capt. BARNARD,
Colonel RUSSELL,	Poodle BYNG,
JOHN LYSTER,	Hon. H. LEESON,

with many others, too numerous to mention. We perceive by the police report, that "fighting Bob" swore the watchman was drunk, and began the affray by beating a woman of the town; and that BOB'S heart being as warm as brave, he could not see the "cretur" ill used. Supposing such to be the case, Lord BINGHAM would better have consulted the dignity of a Peer's son, and an M. P., by lodging a complaint before the proper officers of the law, than by taking the law into his own hands—and when we come to consider that his LORDSHIP has lately been bound in the sum of 10,000l. to keep the peace, we cannot but congratulate him on the truly Hibernian way he has set about it. We think such things ought not to be—they may pass off as very valiant and moral deeds with those classes of life in which these persons are the principal figurants, but in the eye of respectable and noble-minded people, they are only considered as the effect of abandonment and blackguardism. It is a very usual cry in the clubs, when THE AGE has been read, and does not happen to contain any matter of a calumnious, or rather a satirical character, to exclaim, "Oh, THE AGE is dull to-day—it is not abusive!" To this we reply, that we never wish to be so, unnecessarily; and though anxious to adorn our pages with any sally of genuine wit, we always feel a regret when, in such humourous display, we are compelled by a sense of duty to exhibit these exalted offenders in their true lights. Our object in bringing such people before the public, is not with any view of our own exaltation or advancement, but to point out to such parties how much they debase themselves—for when men, who, from their rank and situation in life, ought to set every good example, instead of following every bad one, forget the respect due to themselves, they must never be surprised if the rest of the world remember it no better than they do.

We shall, however, fearlessly continue as we have begun—there is no proceeding, remonstrance, or interference, can check that spirit which is within us, of speaking at all times, and upon all persons and things, precisely as we feel—the remedy to these inflictions on feeling, which we are accused of having caused, lies solely in the power of those offenders whose offences we have registered as "rank to Heaven;" and with their extinction will for ever subside that scourge of severity with which we have been compelled on principle to visit them. With this, and an apology to readers, who take little interest in these matters, for any appearance of egotism, which is always as disagreeable to the parties adopting it, as to the parties perusing, we wind up such argument for the present moment.

So great has been the demand for the "Life and Times of FREDERICK REYNOLDS," that a second edition has been printed, the principal part of which has already passed from the hands of its spirited publisher. We are sorry, by the way, to hear that Lord NUGENT is offended at our directing the attention of Lord ARTHUR HILL, *vice* himself, to the mention of an anecdote which REYNOLDS tells of a curious mistake that occurred in displaying on a standard the INITIALS of the motto of the HOUSE OF *Savoy*, "*Beneficia Ultra Mortem.*" If this corporeal jealousy still exist, these stout Lords had much better resort to the vulgar mode of settling disputes, and toss up for it—but even then, IF IT WERE TO COME *tails*, it would be a nice point for the Judges to decide, which of the parties had won.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

SIR—Should the following attempt at ILLUSTRATIONS of CHARACTER be acceptable, you shall hear again from A MEMBER OF WHITE'S.

Earl POMFRET	*Magnus Apollo.*
Poet ROGERS	*Mortis Imago.*
Viscount DUDLEY	*Ubi thesaurus, ibi cor.*
H. G. BENNETT	*As in presenti.*
M. A. TAYLOR	*Cock-a-doodle-doo.*
Lawyer WILLIAMS	*Pus atque venenum.*
Lord ELDON	*Intiger vitæ.*
Lord ANGLESEA	Alieni *appetens*, sui *profusus.*
Lord LIMERICK	*Janus, a chatterbox.*
Hon. R. SMITH	*Ne sutor* ultra crepidam*—"*No airs, Bob!*"
Lord WESTMORLAND	*Scabies postremum rapiet, or "The Devil take the hindmost."*
Lord KENSINGTON	*Simplex munditiis.*
Lord LIVERPOOL	*Mens conscia recti.*
SIR H. PEYTON	*Non sine pulvere.*
Miss ONSLOW	*Donna del* Lago.
General FERMOR	*Tam Marti quam Mercurio.*
Lord KINGSTON	*Melius inveni quam te, genus omne ferarum.*
Duke of LEEDS	*Quo me Bacche rapis tui plenum?*
Chig CHESTER	*Et vino, et venere.*
Viscount SIDNEY	*Epicuri de grege porcus.*
Sir RICHARD STRACHAN	*At*-las.
Henry BROUGHAM	*Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer.*
Lord HOWDEN	*Miles, et honestus.*
Sir RICHARD BOROUGH	*All botheration.*
Lord EUSTON	*Pulvis et umbra sumus.*
GEORGE FORRESTER	"*A* fox *hunter in field or* lane."
The late Mr. BUTTERWORTH	*Oro et laboro.*
Lord DARNLEY	*Garrulus ego.*
Duke of DEVONSHIRE	*Non sum qualis eram.*
Mr. MABERLY	*High, low, Jack, and game.*
JOSEPH HUME	*Per fas, et nefas.*

Finis coronat opus!!

* *Sutor* is a sewer, whether of shoes or *stockings*.

[We shall be very glad to hear again from this amusing correspondent.—*Edit.*]

COBBETT'S Register of yesterday contains, in an Address to the Electors of *Preston*, the following remarks:—

"The truth is, my friends, I, in November last, could pretty clearly see that the King of Spain would act thus, and that the result would be much about what it has been; and, being able thus to look into the effects of time—being able thus to foresee and foretel that which will happen, and not being able even to guess at it; this, my friends, it is which constitutes one of the striking differences between a man like me and a man like Mr. Wood, who had the justice to tell you, as soon as the Mayor had declared him to be elected, that he did not think that *one* man could do any great good in Parliament. He, doubtless, meant a man like himself; and then, contrary to his usual practice at Preston, he spoke truly enough; but you will believe, and the country will believe, that the man who could, in November last, foresee so precisely what was about to happen as to this great department of the nation's affairs (South American); you will believe that *such* a man would have done something in Parliament.

"Aye; and this the Government, the Boroughmongers, the whole body of Tax-eaters know right well. They know that that man would have done something; and they know that that something would have affected them most most deeply. Vain, however, are their efforts to keep me out of Parliament; in that Parliament I must be, OR THERE MUST BE A DREADFUL CONVULSION. Now mark, this I predict with as much confidence as I ever predicted any thing in my life. Every day has added a thickening to the mess from the time that I last embarked for America to the present day. I have proposed the remedy; that is to say, I have proposed the principles of the remedy; and there is no other remedy under heaven, whereby this nation is to be saved from a dreadful convulsion. I have the details of that remedy down to the minutest provisions, drawn up in the shape of an Act of Parliament. That remedy adopted, that Act once passed, all would soon become harmony in the country, safety to the State, competence amongst the now half-bankrupt tradesmen, and plenty of food and raiment amongst the more than half-starved working classes; but this remedy, these details, shall never be seen by any eyes other than those of my own family as long as these abominable conspiracies, these foul and unnatural combinations and coalitions, continue to exclude me from my proper place in the Government. In Parliament I will be, or this remedy shall never be communicated to the public."

It is not for us to say one word respecting either the pretensions of Mr. WOOD, or the expectations entertained of his parliamentary inclination—it is enough for us to know what we have lost by the rejection of Mr. COBBETT at *Preston*. As far as human conceit and self-sufficiency can go, we imagine this fellow COBBETT to have gone; but where he means to stop does not appear—yet, when a man is so degraded and despised, as to be kicked out of every place he shews his face in, and be laughed at by every one before whom he shows it, we really think it is high time for him to take the circumstances into consideration.

THEATRICALS.

The affairs of Drury Lane having been placed in several positions before the town, during the last week, we shall naturally be looked forward to this day, for an opinion by which to a great measure our reader's opinion will be guided. The meeting of proprietors on Monday, enabled our friend KING ROBERT, the *quondam* Lessee, to indulge, for the last time we presume, in that delight of his soul, if it is not of his hearers—A SPEECH; and while we perfectly agree with a considerable part of the one he delivered on this momentous occasion, we most essentially differ with him on many other points. There is no doubt about the money which has been expended on Drury Lane Theatre,—the doubt is, as to the mode of expenditure; and now that his struggle is over, and opinion cannot "harm him more," it is but just, to the future interests of this theatre, to say that Mr. ELLISTON was never in any one respect calculated to manage such a concern. He ruined it, previous to the alterations, by meanness—he ruined it, and himself, after they were effected, by prodigality — he has been alone to blame for the outrageous demands now made by performers, to obtain whose talent, he gave, in many instances, even double what they demanded. Though one of the first actors that ever lived, he has so degraded himself by excess as to become one of the worst—and aspiring to be the first manager, he levelled himself to the lowest, by the dictates of a false ambition, by an inattention to the interests of his theatre, and by involving it in the pettiest and most ridiculous squabbles. Yet, under all these disadvantages, it is impossible to say that even ELLISTON has not been able to turn Drury Lane Theatre to account, during his seven years of administration: for we collect from the public papers, that in that time Mr. ELLISTON has expended 50,000l. on the theatre—he has, moreover, in the same period, built a spacious mansion, that must have cost half this sum, at Leamington—he is understood to have built the *Coventry* and other provincial theatres, and his debts do not exceed 25,000l.—putting down, therefore, this gentleman's fortune, when he became the lessee, at another 25,000l. we should have no hesitation in saying, that in the seven years, Mr. ELLISTON has netted a profit of about 30,000l. even by a bad administration of this said concern. We only mention these things, that the people may not run away with the idea of *Drury Lane Theatre* being such a very bad concern. We deeply feel for ELLISTON, whose greatest enemy has been himself; but we should not be afraid to pronounce, that if he become "an exile from his native country," about which he was so rhapsodical on this present occasion, that he has this enemy, and this enemy alone, to blame for the event.

The management of this Theatre, for the ensuing season, appears to have devolved on STEPHEN PRICE, as the advertisements apprise us, the Yankee Manager, against whose assumption of the controul of an ENGLISH NATIONAL THEATRE we thought proper to inveigh a week or two back. Our opinions, on a general principle, remain unaltered—but with reference to Mr. PRICE, whose managerial talent we had, in the article alluded to, ventured to question, we find ourselves quite mistaken, and hasten to rectify such mistake—we hear Master STEPHEN has been particularly active, and the very first day he was installed in office, he engaged the principal tragedian, Mr. MACREADY, and the principal comedian Mr. ELLISTON, for—HIS OWN THEATRE IN *America*, for which place, HE HIMSELF STARTS ON THE 24th OF THIS MONTH!! All this bids well for the ensuing season at Drury Lane!

We cannot devote the space we could wish to the production of the *Last Guerilla*, at the *English Opera House*, but we cannot omit bestowing every praise on the manner in which the piece, in itself highly interesting, has been prepared. It is creditable both to author and manager, and next to these, it is particularly creditable to Mr. BENNETT, whose acting throughout was extremely effective.

There has been considerable variation in the performances at the *Haymarket*, but not much, we fear, in the accounts of the treasury—nor will there be, until the return of Mr. LISTON and *Paul Pry*. The farce of the *Scape Goat*, (originally written for this theatre), has been well enacted here—FARREN'S *Ignatius* being diverting in the extreme, and Mrs. WAYLETT'S dialect in *Molly Mags*, the best sample of "real Somerset" we ever heard on the stage. We must not forget to mention, (because the play-bills stated the fact,) that this farce was represented "by *permission* of J. POOLE, Esq." THE AUTHOR!

The *Courier* of last night has the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Bish served a notice on the Committee of Drury-lane Theatre late last night, that he did not intend to become the lessee of that theatre."

What can be the meaning of Mr. BISH not intending to become the lessee of *Drury-lane Theatre*, and Mr. BUNN resigning the management, we have not the remotest idea.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

WEDNESDAY—ELEVENTH AND LAST DAY.

The result of this long, and at one time doubtful contest, was made known officially this morning. The poll-clerks, agents, assessors, &c. were busily engaged from an early hour in the morning. At ten o'clock the High Sheriff arrived, when the Court-house doors were thrown open, and the first proclamation was made hy the crier of the courts.

Proclamation being made three times, at intervals of thirty minutes, the Sheriff took his seat on the bench, and was immediately followed by the two popular candidates, who were greeted with loud and long continued cheers. Mr. Hamilton appeared a few minutes afterwards, and was likewise received with cheers.—The High Sheriff then announced the result of the poll as follows:—

Colonel White - - -	1357
Colonel Talbot - - -	1313
Mr. Hamilton - - - -	1249
Mr. Johnson - - -	60

He therefore declared Col. Henry White and Col. R. Wogan Talbot to be duly elected.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

WATERFORD, JULY 3.—All has passed off here as if no cause had ever been given for excitement. The city is perfectly tranquil and, comparatively speaking, deserted. The party who opposed the people can scarcely reconcile themselves to the awful change which the short space of a few days has brought round. The hope of succeeding by means of petition has ceased to encourage or afford them any consolation, whilst, in looking forward to the future, they see nothing to brighten the prospect.

I have already stated, that on the moment when "the writ" was issued, the Beresfords had a majority on the books of the county of 558 votes. They had made great sacrifices; they had reduced their rents from 3,000l. to 4,000l. per annum; they had remitted arrears to nearly 10,000l. Every dependant whom they could bring forward, even to their huntsmen and other servants, had been registered; a mighty host had been prepared, nor was money wanting where its influence could be available; 50l. was an ordinary sum to offer for a "freeholder's house" not worth 5l. In one particular instance, when this sum was tendered, it was referred by the party (to whom it was proposed) to the parish priest, who, not sanctioning the bargain, it was immediately rejected! On another occasion, 2,000l. had been offered to a gentleman, a resident of Cappoquin, for 23 40s. votes, which he had brought into the market, and the bargain struck between the parties; but when the votes were called for, they had already fled, and before they could be made sensible of the "cherished relationship" subsisting between landlord and tenant, they had polled for Messrs. Power and Stuart.

If ever the Beresfords had entertained a hope of success, it was at the moment of the issuing of the writ when they were enabled to bring their congregated forces into the field. The last man of the party had been registered. Under other circumstances, their majority would have caused their success, but the indignant feeling of the county had been raised. "The misdeeds of many a past year appeared in judgment against them, and their fall was as sudden as it was unexpected."

Mr. Stuart is now in quiet possession of the representation of this county: I say quiet possession, for no matter what may be the politics espoused by any future opponent, so long as Mr. Stuart entertains his own, he is sure of always being returned, as the number of his freeholders, and those of his friends who are pledged to support him on any future occasion, already exceed those that could be brought against him by 300 votes.

But the 40s. freeholders! what is to become of them: are they to be forgotten? There has been much said here about "a protecting committee;" such, no doubt, will be established. Mr. O'Connell has, it is said, subscribed 100l. from the 600l. which he has received for his services here. (Quere—how many weeks is it since this disinterested patriot declared, "that the future liberties of Ireland would depend on the issue of the county Waterford contest—that he would take up his residence there, and that he would never accept of any remuneration for his services." He may now smile at the credulity of the good people here who relied on this great patriot's professions, whi'st he may again offer this stale excuse, "that, indeed, the dignity of his profession required that he should not leave their good city with empty pockets."

Alderman Cox died without any will; an administration was granted by the Prerogative Court to F. C. Cox, the widow, the relict, under 600l.

MACCLESFIELD, JULY 5.—The town was this evening thrown into no small consternation, by the rumour of a dreadful murder having been committed in one of the small openings leading out of Mill-street. On making enquiries, I find the following to be the leading facts of the case:—it appears that a Mrs. Albison, her husband, and his brother, had been drinking pretty freely in the course of the afternoon, at a small public-house in the neighbourhood; indeed, to such an excess, that by five o'clock she was so drunk, that a neighbour took from her arms a small child, and assisted in putting her to bed. Soon after this, the brother of Albison was observed lying on the bed, where she was reposing; and subsequently a little girl saw her on the floor, her husband standing over her, kicking her and beating her with a heavy wooden clog. One of the neighbours then rushed in, but at this time the wretched woman was quite insensible—her throat dreadfully swelled—her features completely disfigured—and the whole body, as well as the head, presenting a frightful spectacle! The floor was covered with blood; and, when the constable arrived, Albison was observed wiping off the coagulated blood from his clog, with his wife's cap. He was immediately taken into custody, together with his brother. The miserable woman was carried to bed, and medical assistance was promptly had; but it is feared the case is quite hopeless, the surgeon being in great doubts of her recovery. Jealousy is supposed to have been the principal cause of this brutal attack: Albison, who is about sixty years of age, suspecting his wife (upwards of fifty, of being too intimate with his brother, who is also about fifty years old, and a cripple!

William Goldsbrough, a collier, was ascending a coal-pit, at Rawden, about a quarter past two o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the rope by which he was being drawn up slipped off the drum of the gin, and he was thrown out of the corfe, and fell to a depth of 50 yards. He alighted on his feet, and his legs were literally broken to shivers, so much so, that the bones of his feet were actually driven through his shoes. He lingered in the most dreadful tortures for about five hours, when he expired.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

MR. FARQUHAR OF FONTHILL.—This Gentleman died on Thursday at his residence, called the Church House, in the New Road. His servants finding that he had not come down stairs for some hours after his usual time, one of them entered his bedchamber, and found him completely lifeless. He must have expired some time previously, as his body was then perfectly cold. He had for some time been afflicted with an asthmatic complaint, a severe fit of which douhtlessly produced his death. Mr. Farquhar seems to have died unexpectedly, as for several months past he had enjoyed (it is said) very improved health. On Tuesday last he was very well, and remained several hours at Mr. Phillips's, in Bond-street, transacting business with him, and paid him a considerable sum of money, and appointed to be with him on the following day, Wednesday, to select some pictures. It is incorrect, as stated in a Morning Paper, that Mr. Farquhar has left one nephew. He has three and a more immediate relative in America.

REVENUE.

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund in the Quarters ended 5th July 1825 and 1826.

INCOME.	Quarters end. 5th July, 1825	1826
	£	£
Customs	2,931,107	3,704,828
Excise	4,249,845	4,198,915
Stamps	1,822,646	1,603,498
Post Office	369,000	374,000
Taxes	2,036,284	1,875,160
Miscellaneous	80,105	239,826
	11,488,987	11,996,227
Tontine Money	11,284	11,290
To Cash brought to this Account from the Ways and Means, to replace the like Sum issued out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, for Public Services, in the Quarter ended 5th April, 1826	398,870	375,665
	11,899,141	12,383,182

CHARGE.	Quarters end. July 5, 1825	1826
	£	£
Exchequer Annuities	2,353	2,676
South Sea Company	97,703	97,700
Bank on their Capital	89,125	89,125
Dividends	8,499,232	8,478,457
National Debt	1,211,800	1,211,850
Trustees for the Payment of Naval and Military Pensions.		
Civil List	212,500	212,500
Pensions	89,672	91,492
Other Charges	327,837	316,200
	10,530,222	10,500,000
Surplus	1,368,919	1,883,182
	11,899,141	12,383,182

THE ARMY.

The order that was issued for the march of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) to Canterbury, has been countermanded. The Regiment is to remain in the neighbourhood of Leicester.

The order that was issued for the march of the 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of the Foot Guards to London has been countermanded. The Battalion is directed to remain in the neighbourhood of Manchester.

The right wing of the 32d (Cornwall) Regiment of Infantry left Plymouth on Friday last, and is ordered to follow the route of the left wing of the same Corps, for the Northern District.

The Depot of the 1st Battalion of the Royals is ordered to Perth.

The Depot of the 49th Regiment of Infantry has arrived at Glasgow, from Liverpool, and is ordered to proceed to Stirling.

Detachments of Recruits arrived in town on Friday morning, from Norwich and Coventry, on their route to join their respective Corps and Depots.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the *Plymouth Journal* of July 6.

COURT MARTIAL ON THE MASTER OF THE NORTH STAR.

A court-martial assembled on Friday, on board the Britannia, to inquire into the cause and circumstances of the North Star running on the east end of the Breakwater, on her way into Plymouth Sound, on the 24th of June, and to try Mr. George Hannaford, the master, who had charge of the ship at the time, tor his conduct on the occasion.

Members.—Captain Pipon, Britannia, President; Captains Jeremiah Coghlan, C.B. Nicholas Lockyer, C.B. John Wilson; Commander William Hamley.

The prosecution closed on that day, and the Court adjourned, for the prisoner to enter on his defence, which he delivered on Saturday.

Sentence.—The Court having heard his (the prisoner's) narrative of the circumstances, and examined several officers belonging to the North Star, touching the occasion before mentioned, and having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, is of opinion, that his Majesty's ship North Star was run upon the Breakwater, on the 24th of June, through the gross neligence of the prisoner, the said Mr. George Hannaford, in conducting the ship into Plymouth Sound; and the Court doth therefore adjudge the said Mr. George Hannaford to be dismissed his Majesty's service, and the said Mr. George Hannaford is dismissed his Majesty's service accordingly.

The Board of Admiralty, with that zealous desire which they have manifested for some years for the advancement of hydrographical and scientific knowledge, have determined on fitting out another expedition to the Arctic Seas.

MR. GLADSTONE.—[From the *Berwick Advertiser* of June 30.]—"We are not a little surprised, says the Editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*, to see it stated in the *Liverpool Courier*, of the 28th instant, that our report of Mr. Gladstone's speech at the commencement of the late election is incorrect, particularly in what relates to the Corn and Navigation Laws. The Editor of the Berwick paper did not make up the report from recollection, and without the assistance of notes. The truth is, that he did not write one word of the speech in question, but was favoured with it by a Gentleman who carefully took notes. The Editor heard the speech delivered, and can with the greatest confidence assert, that the sentiments relating to the Corn and Navigation Laws are almost, if not altogether, expressed in the *ipsissima verba* of Mr. Gladstone. The Editor, and many others, who understood that Mr. G. was the personal friend of Mr. Canning, and the warm supporter of that Gentleman's liberal measures, were astonished to hear from his own mouth, that his opinions did not accord with those of that able Statesman on these two great national questions. Mr. Gladstone had several interviews with the Editor after the report of his speech was published, and never gave the slightest hint that it was in the smallest degree incorrect. The Editor has this moment been informed by the foreman in the office that he sent a proof of Mr. Gladstone's speech to one of his principal agents, who returned it without any observations."

[We copy from the *Berwick Advertiser* the above paragraph, which, as it arises from a statement that first appeared in a Liverpool paper, looks very like as if it proceeded from the Honourable Gentleman himself, who is the subject of it, and intended either to prepare his new Constituents in Berwick for any contradiction that his future conduct in Parliament may give to the principles he avowed previous to their electing him as one of their Representatives; or to persuade his ministerial friends that the report of his speech, which appeared in the Berwick paper, and which makes him to differ widely from them on such weighty questions as the Corn and Navigation Laws, was not a faithful representation of his sentiments.]

DREADFUL FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

From *Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.*

This morning, shortly after 12 o'clock, the neighbourhood of the Salthouse-dock experienced great alarm by the appearance of fire in the extensive warehouse of Mr. John Aspinall, Orford-street. The fire commenced in a cotton-room on the second floor, and in a few minutes threatened destruction to the neighbourhood, which consisted chiefly of warehouses. The alarm-bells were rung, and in a short time all the engines in town hastened to the scene of conflagration, by which time the fire had extended to other premises. Mr. Aspinall's warehouse is situated at the corner of Orford-street; and under the warehouse were several offices, into which it was found impossible to enter with a view of saving the books, &c.; among them, we understand, were Mr. Cyrus Morral's office, and also that of Mr. John Gillies. The fire, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen and others, reached several other warehouses, amongst which were those of Mr. Joseph Leigh, Mr. Riley, sailmaker, Messrs. Rankin and Co. Mr. C. Fletcher, and others whose names it was impossible, from the confusion which existed, for us to collect; suffice it to say, that at one period were presented to the gaze of the thousands collected to the spot, Mr. Aspinall's warehouse, at one corner of Orford-street, the warehouse of Mr. Gibbons, at the opposite corner, the other warehouses for 40 yards up Orford-street, and a warehouse, the back of which was in Fixton-lane. The appearance of the fire for several hours was awfully grand. The engines of the different fire-offices did all in their power to prevent its further progress, but it was impossible to stop the rage of the fire, situated as those buildings were, and the general fear seemed to be for the safety of the private dwellings of the neighbourhood. The police officers were quickly on the spot, and rendered the most effectual services by their well-timed arrangements. The Mayor in a short time arrived at the scene of destruction, and by his decisive measures a great deal of the property in the adjacent warehouses was conveyed beyond the reach of the fire. Soon after his Worship arrived on the spot, a great part of the crew, and all the marines of the Bittern sloop of war, landed, and owing to the efficient arrangements of Captain Price (the acting naval officer of this port), and Lieut. Rochford, R.N. (commander of the Bittern), a great deal of property was saved from the destructive element. Mr. Harrison, the quarter-master, stationed at the rendezvous, was called out an early hour, and rendered a most essential service in this dreadful calamity.

At this moment (three o'clock) the fire is still raging to a most alarming extent, and threatening destruction to the whole neighbourhood.

THURSDAY EVENING.—The fire continued to rage, with undiminished fury, until near six o'clock, when it began to abate, not so much from the labours of the firemen, as from all the timber and combustible matter in the buildings having been destroyed. We have not heard of a single individual being hurt during the fire. The warehouses are not more than 20 yards from the Salt-house-dock, the vessels in which could scarcely have escaped destruction, had not the wind fortunately blown from the south-west. As it was, they were in imminent peril; but the dock not being very full af vessels, they were drove to the opposite or west side, out of the reach of the danger. Various statements have been given of the value of the property destroyed by this calamity; but it cannot be less than 150,000l.; of which nearly 100,000l., it is said, is insured in the different fire-offices. The present is the most extensive fire that has taken place in Liverpool since the year 1801, when the Goree warehouses were destroyed.

On Friday last Lord Forbes, accompanied by a friend, went to dine at Lord Westmeath's, and was waylaid by a mob of several hundred persons on his return home, who commenced a furious attack, by throwing stones and other missiles at his Lordship, who was driving in an open gig. He was ultimately compelled to seek protection in the demesne of Richard Levinge, the wall of which he was obliged to scale, and from thence find his way across the country to his own home, as it was impossible for him again to venture on the road, which was narrow and literally lined with his savage assassins. The only cause which can be assigned for this brutal and ungrateful outrage is, the fact of his having given some of his second votes to a Protestant candidate! Emancipate these fine fellows, my Lord Forbes—by all means emancipate them. They deserve to have a participation in all the privileges of the Protestant Constitution!—*Dublin Mail.*

An original portrait of Milton has been recently discovered by Mr. Robert Lemon, of the State Paper Office. The portrait is enclosed in an oval border, and represents Milton apparently about twenty-eight or thirty years of age; the hair parted on the forehead, and hanging down over the shoulders a little curled or wavy, hut not enough to warrant the epithet of ringlets; the forehead rather high, and peculiarly formed, and the nose straight and well proportioned; but the mouth and chin are beautiful; not the beauty of fancy, or the beauty of taste; but what every person, even the most unenlightened, immediately pronounces beautiful. The costume is strictly that of the period, a plain falling collar or band, with a cloak or mantle thrown round the shoulders. This portrait remarkably answers to the description or cognomen bestowed upon Milton, that of *The Lady of his College.* There is a softness of expression in the countenance, and an intensity of thought, with a mildness of character, utterly at variance with the sturdy politician and unbending theologician of his eventful period; a difference so peculiar, as might well cause that singular designation to be given to him.

At the Assizes of Nismes, three noted malefactors, have met with the reward of their crimes. The principal, named Brun, commonly called L'Enfer, was accused of two murders, one in 1815, and the other in 1825. He also stood charged with various robberies committed by a band of which he was chief, and of which his fellow prisoners, Valle and Vergne, formed part. More than a hundred witnesses were examined on this trial. Burn was the proprietor of an auberge, situated in a wild and isolated part of the country. This house, according to several of the winesses was a den of crime. One witness stated, that while drinking in it, he felt with his feet the dead body of a man under the table. Another witness stated, that on turning up the earth in the neighbourhood of the house, he found the body of a man. The most frightful stories of this man and his auberge were circulated in the country. He was, it appears, of a race of robbers and murderers, several of his family had been broken on the wheel, or hanged, before the Revolution. Amongst others, his father and one of his uncles. With regard to the two murders laid to his charge, there was only presumptive proof. The jury, however, found him guilty of the first, by a majority of eleven to one; and of the second, by seven to five. He was found guilty, also, together with Valle and Vergne, his fellow prisoners, of several highway robberies. Valle and Vergne were condemned to hard labour for life; and Brun to be decapitated in the village nearest to his dreadful habitation.

MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest was yesterday held at Bethnal-green, on the body of Mrs. Fairbridge, whose death was occasioned by a one-horse chaise, in which she was riding with her husband, having been overturned by the Liverpool mail coach, the whole of which went over her body. She lingered for three weeks, when she died of her wounds. After a lengthened explanation on the part of the coroner, and some consideration on the part of the jury, a verdict of "Manslaughter" was recorded against Richard Wells, driver of the Liverpool mail, and a warrant was immediately issued for his apprehension.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—NORTHAMPTON, July 5.

VIOLENT OUTRAGE.

James Catherall and *Wm. Robertson* were capitally indicted for having violently assaulted, and with a view to do grievous bodily harm on the person of James Henley, on the 20th June last, in the parish of Boughton Green, in this county; and also for having taken from his person, eleven half-crowns, and other small articles.

It appeared from the evidence, that on the night in question, the prosecutor, who is a waiter, had been attending in that capacity at one of the booths at Boughton fair. In the course of the evening he had occasion to leave the booth, and just as he left it he received a tremendous blow from Catherall, which immediately knocked him down. While on the ground, the other prisoner, Robertson, tore off one of his pockets, and emptied the others of the silver and other articles. Whilst this was going on, Catherall pressed with his foot upon prosecutor's neck, which prevented his calling for assistance, and he was so violently attacked, that the blood gushed from his ears in considerable quantities. As soon as the prosecutor had recovered a little, he gave information to the constables of the parish, and the prisoners being known as desperate characters, were apprehended, and identified by the prosecutor, as the persons who had so violently robbed him.

The prisoners asserted their innocence; but the jury instantly found them Guilty.

Catherall was again put to the bar, charged with having been guilty of a similar assault and robbery, on the body of James Hanwell, on the same night, and at the same fair, at Boughton.

The evidence was equally conclusive in this as in the former case, and the jury brought in their verdict Guilty—Death.

Catherall is an old offender, and has long been known by the nick-name of "Captain Slash." His conduct during the trial evinced effrontery mingled with indifference as to the probable result which might await him. He declared the witnesses against him to be all perjurers, for "they had not described his apparel right." All he wanted was "honour."

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—BUCKINGHAM, July 5.

Henry Collins, a young lad in a smock-frock, of a sullen and heavy expression of countenance, was put to the bar, charged with having, on the 11th of June, assaulted Anne, the wife of Thomas Welling, of Bledlow, with intent to commit a grievous crime.

Mr. Dover conducted the prosecution—the prisoner had no counsel.

Anne Wellin deposed, that she lives at Sanderton. Is a married woman, and has seven children. The eldest is about 14 years of age. On the 11th of June she was going to Bledlow-ridge chapel, about 12 o'clock in the day. She overtook a woman named Harman, and walked in company with her. They met the prisoner. He came up, and pushed witness as he passed by her. He came back, and caught hold of Mrs. Harman. She halloed out, and got away. He then seized hold of witness—threw her down, and said if she halloed, it would be the worse for her. He tore her gown. While she was lying on her back, he held her down—gave her some blows on the face, in consequence of which her nose bled all over her clothes, and she received a black eye. A man named Pearce came up; she was then almost exhausted. She struggled as long as she could. When Pearce came up the prisoner ran away. Pearce went after him. She went to Harman, the constable, and told him what had happened.

On cross-examination by the Judge, she said that she had given him no encouragement whatever.

Thomas Pearce stated, that he heard the cry of "Murder," in a field, on the 11th of June, two or three times. He went towards the place whence it came, and he there saw the prisoner and Mrs. Welling. She was lying on her back on the ground, and the prisoner had one hand on her neck, and was on his knees. As soon as he saw witness, he got up and ran away. He got behind a hedge; he lost sight of him for a moment, but he came up to him again, and said to him, "What have you been doing with the woman?" He said, "What woman?" Witness replied, "You must come back along with me?" At that moment the constable came up, and he gave him into custody.

John Harman—Is a constable. On the 11th of June, Ann Welling came to him all over blood, and with a black eye. In consequence of the information which she gave him, he went and took the prisoner into custody. She said, when she came to him, that a drunken fellow had been ill-using her. The prisoner did appear a little tipsy when he took him into custody.

The Judge called the prosecutrix again, and closely cross-examined her as to the liberties which the prisoner had attempted.

The Judge then summed up, and stated to the Jury that one part of the charge—namely, the intention with which the prisoner had committed the assault was not sufficiently made out—that he had committeda cruel and barbarous assault on a defenceless woman, there was no doubt, but the facts which the prosecutrix had disposed to were not, in his mind, full and satisfactory evidence of a further and more atrocious crime being contemplated. It was, however, for the Jury, on a dispassionate consideration of the circumstances, to say whether he was guilty of the greater offence, or only of the violent assault which was laid in the same indictment.

The Jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty of the violent assault.

The Judge, after an impressive admonition on the unmanly and brutal conduct of the prisoner, sentenced him to two years imprisonment and hard labour.

Lord Folkestone subscribed 50l. towards the fund for returning Hobhouse to Parliament.

On Thursday, Lord G. Hill, of the 8th Hussars, and Lieutenant Bush, of the infantry, were held to bail to appear at the Sessions, where some privates of the 8th Hussars, who were identified as being concerned in the riots. Mr. Suttie was also held to bail to keep the peace towards Major Badcock, of the 8th.—*Herald.*

EXECUTION AT DUBLIN.—On Saturday, pursuant to the awful sentence of the law, Dennis Haynes and George Stanley, who robbed Mr. Bell, near Donnybrook, and who, upon the same night, murdered the Rev. Mr. Wogan, were executed in the front of Newgate. An execution being happily a rare occurence in this country, the crowd in attendance to witness this one was very numerous. We understand that since sentence was passed on these unfortunate men they had lived gaily, considering their circumstances; that they partook of all the enjoyments allowed to them, and that Haynes expressed his regret that more were not allowed to partake. While in their cells they acknowledged to a fellow prisoner, who had been appointed to read to them during the day, their participation in the murder of Mr. Wogan. According to their statement, the robbery, from which ensued this horrid transaction, was planned by St. Leger, the informer, who instigated them to it. While playing at cards with St. Leger on the night of the fatal deed, Stanley remarked, that there was a winding sheet in the candle! St. Leger laughed at him and reproached him with cowardice. They afterwards proceeded to Mr. Wogan's house. Wogan, they relate, made a desperate resistance. He knocked Stanley down with the but end of a gun; Stanley rushed on him, and Haynes having got up, hit him several blows on the head, and at length the unfortunate gentleman was deprived of life. They stated, that in going to the robbery they had no intention at all to commit murder.—*Irishman.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BOW-STREET.—*John Wood* alias *Thompson*, the young lad who, on last Monday fortnight, was charged at this office with a very atrocious assault upon Mr. Conrad Meyer, a Swiss gentleman living in Essex-street, Strand, while in Kensington-gardens, was brought up for a final examination.

The prisoner, in the first instance, was remanded from Monday until Thursday, as there was some reason to suspect that another person was concerned in the outrage, whom it would be easy to apprehend in that time. This suspicion proved to be incorrect, but when Thursday came, a Gentleman waited on Mr. Halls, to inform him that Mr. Meyer was too ill to attend. The wounds, which the Surgeon pronounced not to be dangerous, though very severe, had produced fever, and Mr. Meyer being naturally nervous and of weak health, he was in such a state as to prevent him from leaving his bed. This message, however, was accompanied by an intimation that Mr. Meyer was very reluctant to prosecute, and wished the prisoner to be discharged, expressing a hope that his narrow escape from punishment would operate as a warning, and that he would abstain from crime in future.

Mr. Halls said he was much surprised at such an intimation. Here was an outrage of a most atrocious description, the object of which was evidently to plunder, committed in open day, in a place of public resort, and yet the perpetrator was to escape punishment. He should certainly require from Mr. Meyer the performance of that which was no more than a public duty.

The prisoner was then remanded for a week, and upon his being again brought up, Mr. C. Phillips attended in his behalf. Mr. Meyer was again absent, and Mr. Balls sent a summons for him to attend immediately, with a note in the margin, that in default of compliance, a warrant would be issued. Mr. Meyer replied to this summons, that he was not well enough to come, but that he would attend on any future day, and the prisoner was again remanded till Thursday.

In the interim, however, (Tuesday evening) Mr. Halls received a letter from Mr. Meyer, in which he again begged to be allowed to withdraw from a prosecution, stating, as his reasons for the request, that he came to this country for a special purpose (we understand to endeavour to negociate a loan of some kind;) that he had failed in the object of his mission, and that he was poor, and wished to return as speedily as possible to his own country.

Mr. Halls said he could not give his sanction to such a request. The feeling, whatever it was, which induced Mr. Meyer to decline a prosecution, would be respected, and properly appreciated; but he must attend at all events, and publicly state his reasons.

The prisoner was on Thursday brought up, and Mr. Meyer attended. His head was still bound up, but he had no appearance of indisposition.

The only question for the consideration of the Magistrate being, whether there was any sufficient evidence to commit the prisoner for the assault, with intent to rob, which is a felony, Mr. Halls interrogated the witnesses very minutely as to the precise expressions used by the prisoner when taken, and they concured in stating that he said, "I have done wrong, but I was induced to do it through want—it is my first crime, and I hope the Gentleman will forgive me."

Mr. Halls said, he could put but one construction upon such a declaration, and ordered the prisoner to be fully committed to Newgate for the felony, and the witness to be bound over to prosecute.

The prisoner, who is a very fine young man, has a remarkably mild and intelligent expression of countenance. He seemed quite unmoved, however, and declined saying any thing. His mother, and his brother and sister, all of whom are very respectable persons, were present. The mother was deeply affected.

Yesterday Mr. Anderson, a gentleman of fortune, residing in Portland-place, came to this Office, and stated to Sir R. Birnie, that a very ingenious robbery had been committed upon him by a person who, from his appearance, and the skill he had shewn in his system of depredation, was likely, unless his career was speedily stopped, to be very successful in plundering the public. On Tuesday (we understood) he (Mr. Anderson) having gone out alone early, Mrs. Anderson and the children went in their carriage for an airing round the Regent's Park. Not long after the carriage had left the door, a man, about forty years of age, wearing a brown coat, with a velvet collar, light waistcoat, and white trowsers, with boots and military spurs, knocked at the door, and asked if Mr. Anderson was at home. Being answered in the negative, he said it was unlucky, for he wanted to have got from him the address of his brother, Colonel Anderson, with whom he had urgent business. Perhaps, however (continued he), Mrs. Anderson is at home, and she can inform me? The servant told him she also was out, and he then expressed a wish to write a note to leave for Mr. Anderson, and was shewn into a room for that purpose, and the servant left him for a few moments to procure writing materials. On her return he said he had altered his mind—that it was hardly worth while to write, and that he would call again. After his departure it was discovered that he had taken with him a chain and seals, and other jewellery, to the value of about 30l., which Mrs. Anderson had left lying in a table in the room into which the stranger was ushered. A short time before this, a man, who, by the description must be the same, called at the house of complainant's clerk, and having no doubt watched the latter out, desired to write a letter on business of importance. Having written a note, containing some statement which the person to whom it was addressed was totally at a loss to understand, he went away, and a gold watch and appendages were missed soon after from the room. Mr. Anderson added, that the head of the thief was a little inclined to baldness in front, and that his manner and general appearance were well calculated to impose upon the best trained servant. He (Mr. Anderson) knew there was no chance of his recovering his property, and his only object was to guard the public against the depredations of the fellow, and to put the police upon the scent for him.

The same fellow went a few days since to the house of Mr. Cranbourne, an artist, in Percy-street, Rathborne-place, soon after the family had gone out for an airing in the morning, and making use of the same kind of pretences, contrived to possess himself of an ebony flute, and a lady's reticule, containing a few articles of jewellery, of small value, with which he got off.

Sir R. Birnie, in answer to the communication of Mr. Anderson, assured him that no exertions should be wanting on the part of the Police to bring the depredator to justice; and observed, that in all probability his career would be very short after this public application.

One hundred pounds damages were given in the Sheriff's Court, on Saturday se'nnight, against Dugdale, Russel-court, for pirating Moore's Irish and National Melodies, the property of Mr. Power—damages laid at 2,000l.

It is said that arrangements are making at the Post-office to convey letters twice a day to all places within twenty miles of the Royal Exchange; a regulation which will embrace Windsor, Staines, Leatherhead, Epsom, Hertford, St. Albans, Reigate, Romford, Gravesend, &c.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—Mr. Bourchier, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, has given notice in the *Dublin Gazette* of Saturday, that the Right Honourable Stephen Earl of Mount Cashel had been chosen (by a majority of votes) to be the Peer to sit and vote on the part of Ireland, in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of Hugh, Viscount Carlton, deceased.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A FEMALE.

On Thursday an inquest was held at the Coach and Horses, in Bruton-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Mrs. Sarah Coates, the wife of Mr. George Coates, a livery-stable-keeper, of Barlow-mews, Bruton-street.

Mr. George Fenwick examined—I am a veterinary surgeon. This morning I was in my counting-house, when Mr. Coates came to me, with a phial in his hand, and asked me to let him have some mixture to take a splint out of one of his horse's legs. I said that I had none by me at that time; that my friend Shepherd was making up some, and as soon as it was ready I would send some in the phial which he had left. Soon after I filled the phial and sent it by my son to Mr. Coates's house. My son returned, saying he had left it with the man in the stable, desiring him to say that it came from Mr. Fenwick, for Mr. Coates. Soon after Mr. Coates came to my house, in a great fright, and said that the preparation which I had sent had been given to his wife by mistake. I said, "Good God! have you administered the white of an egg? It is an antidote against it." Mr. Coates made no answer, and I hurried off with him to his house; but on our arrival the deceased lady had ceased to exist.

Master George Fenwick examined—I am son to the last witness. This morning I went into my father's drug-room. My father was there; he said, "This bottle is to be taken to Mr. Coates." I took it accordingly, and the first person I saw was a little girl on the stairs, the daughter of the deceased. I asked her if her father was at home. She said she thought he was in the mews. I went into the stable, and the little girl followed me and asked one of the men if her father was about the premises. He said "No," and asked what I wanted with him. I said I had brought this phial for him. The man said, "I will take it;" and give to him. I gave it to him, and desired him to give it to Mr. Coates. In going down the yard I read the label on the phial—it said, "This draught to be taken directly." My father did not tell me what the phial contained, nor did I know. The phial had been used, I believe, for human medicine before, and had been supplied by Mrs. Coates' medical attendant, and the label had not been torn off or obliterated.

Henry Hunt examined—I work for Mr. Coates, as hostler. I was aware that Mrs. Coates was indisposed. This morning the last witness came to the stable door and inquired for Mr. Coates. I said he was not at home; but I would go and find him. I accordingly sought him, but he was not about the premises. then asked the lad what he had got for my master;—he showed me a phial. I read the label; and said, "Oh, this is a draught for Mistress." I gave the phial, on reading the label, to my master's daughter, a little girl about fourteen, saying it was medicine for my mistress, and the little girl took it up stairs directly.

Mr. John Barrow examined—The deceased was my patient, and had been unwell two days. The phial was sent from my shop a day or two ago, and contained a draught for the deceased. On the phial was written "The draught to be taken directly." Yesterday she was considerably better, and did not require my attendance; but this morning I was sent for in a very great hurry to attend upon her, and before I could get ready to go, a second messenger came. I lost no time in going; and on reaching the house I beheld one of the most appalling spectacles the human mind can imagine. The unfortunate Mrs. Coates was lying stretched on the bed a corpse, and her husband, seven children, and several other members of the family surrounding and clinging to her in the agonies of despair. The baneful decoction was handed to him by the husband, and there could be no doubt but had caused her dissolution.

Miss E. Coates, a little girl about thirteen years of age, was next examined. She said that on receiving the phial from the hostler, she took it up stairs and gave it to her eldest sister, who is about twelve months older than herself. Her sister showed it to her mother, and reading the label, she said, "Oh; mother, here's something to do you good—you must take it immediately." Her mother, on seeing the bottle, said, "Oh dear, why will the doctor keep sending so much stuff when I am getting well?" Her sister urged her to take it, saying, "I am sure, mother, it will do you good, now do take it;" and, so saying, she poured out two spoonfuls of the draught, and putting it into a wine glass, handed it to her mother, who swallowed it; and the next moment she exclaimed, "Oh! my dear girl, I am poisoned, I am poisoned."

The Jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased Mrs. Sarah Coates came by her death by being accidentally poisoned."

MURDER NO CRIME!

(From the *New York Gazette* of June 3.)

The following letters were received on Saturday, by a gentleman in Washington, from his correspondent in Lexington, Kentucky:—

"LEXINGTON MAY 22.—An event of the greatest moment has just occurred at Frankfort: Beauchamp, charged with the murder of Sharp, was found guilty on the 19th inst., and, on being brought to receive the sentence of the Court, his lawyers offered an act of the Legislature of the 12th January 1825, which contains a clause repealing punishment for murder in this State, by a construction which our best Judges consider proper. Under this clause, Beauchamp must be discharged; and, what is more to be regretted the construction goes to declare that no person can be punished for murder subsequent to the said 12th January 1825. The call of the Legislature immediately will be the result.

"LEXINGTON, MAY 23.—I had the pleasure of addressing you yesterday on the subject of Beauchamp's trial, and the unprecedented state which this country was likely to be placed in on the eve of a great election contest. Judge Davidge, who presided in the above trial, has thought proper to pass sentence and order Beauchamp to be hanged on the 7th July; but, still, all men of high legal attainments pronounce the law punishment for murder to have been repealed, and that no person can be legally convicted for that crime. There is no appeal from the opinion of Judge Davidge, therefore the man will be hanged, and the country, in some degree, tranquillized, by this construction of the law. I am glad to state, that the excitement in the State has greatly diminished compared with last year.

"P. S. I do not believe the Legislature will be called, as was expected yesterday."

It is rumoured that an attempt will be made in the next Session of Parliament to obtain permission for disposing of Waterloo Bridge by way of lottery, upon the principle of its being thrown open to the public in a much shorter time than can now be expected.

On Wednesday last, one of our Worthy Representatives (for such we cannot but consider him), R. A. Dundas, Esq., unexpectedly arrived in Ipswich. He was immediately after his arrival met by several of his Friends and Committee, to whom he communicated the pleasing intelligence that Mr. Mackinnon and himself had taken the opinions of several of the most eminent lawyers respecting the validity of the votes that had been rejected from their poll, and that such opinions were decidedly in their favour. He also mentioned, that during the late contests at Weymouth, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Maldon, and several other places, freemen holding similar situations with the preventive service and extra glutmen who were disfranchised here, were allowed to vote, and considered by the assessors to be good votes. Mr. Dundas assured his friends of the fixed determination of Mr. Mackinnon and himself to persevere in their endeavour to obtain justice in the House of Commons, and that they entertained not the smallest doubt of their being finally seated as the representatives for Ipswich.—*Ipswich Journal.*

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

ENGLISH.

Red. Three per cents. 77¼ ⅞ ⅝ ¾	Ex. Bills 1000—9 10 prem.
Three per cent. Cons. 77⅛ 7¼	Do. 500—9 10 prem.
3½ Reduced 84⅝ ⅞	Do. small—9 10 prem.
New 4 per cents. 92⅝ ¾ ½	India Bonds 13 pm.
Long Ans. 18⅞ 13-16	Cons. opening 78⅝ 9 ¾ ½
Scrip. ⅛ prem. par.	

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The Hobart Town papers to the 17th February have arrived: the following account of the apprehension of Jeffries the notorious bush-ranger, is the only interesting feature:—

"I shall now conclude the history of the monster Jeffries. A few days ago, the wretch, with one companion, came up to a bark-hut, where a party that was in pursuit of him, consisting of two soldiers, a stockman, and three volunteers (two of them currency lads) were resting themselves. Jeffries fired into the hut, and wounded a soldier slightly. Soon after, one of the soldiers came upon Hopkins (an accomplice of Jeffries), and found him asleep and without arms; he surrendered, and was brought in.

"Yesterday morning a party of 12 men were resting in a hut, when a man was observed by a black aboriginal native boy, at a short distance, behind a gum-tree. The alarm was given, and he was instantly surrounded; it proved to be Jeffries. He begged for quarter, threw down his arms (a musket and pistol), and was taken prisoner. He was seized by a prisoner for life, named William Parsons, who will of course receive the promised rewards. He was brought into town about seven o'clock last night. It is quite impossible for me to express in adequate terms, or to do common justice to the feelings that were shown by all descriptions of people, on the approach of the monster to the town. No one, I believe, ever witnessed such a scene. It clearly shows that Jeffries stands alone, unequalled, unparalleled, among the human race. Men, women, and children, free and prisoners, joined in their personal execrations against this monster. The town was literally gutted of its inhabitants; there must have been upwards of 500 persons crowding round the cart that brought this inhuman wretch to the gaol. Their shouting reached the remotest parts of the town. It was with the greatest difficulty imaginable the people were prevented from tearing him to pieces. Prisoners of all descriptions joined in the execration expressed by others.

"I should tell you, that when Hopkins was escorted through the streets on Saturday, Mrs. Feutril, the grandmother of the murdered infant, mistook a constable that was with him for Jeffries, and rushing from her house in a paroxysm of rage, stabbed him with a fork, but, fortunately for her, he was only slightly wounded.

"Since Jeffries has been taken he has coolly confessed all the murders laid to his charge, with many horribly aggravating circumstances; the worst of which is (with the exception of the infanticide) that being rather pressed for food, lots were cast which of his two companions should die—it fell upon Russell—but as the man was armed, he could not effect his purpose till the poor wretch fell asleep from fatigue, when he was murdered, and his flesh served the survivors for food for a few days, until they stole a sheep. On being asked what he then did with the remainder of Russell's corpse, he replied, that it was cut into steaks, and fried up with the mutton.

"The list of the monster's murders stands thus:—1st. Tibb's man. 2d. The infant. 3d. Mr. Sutherland's man. 4th. One of his companions. 5th. Baker, a constable. 6th. Russell. 7th. Wounded Tibbs. 8th. Ditto a soldier—all within 21 days!

Rio Janeiro Papers to the 9th May were received yesterday. They contain the following dispatch:—

"RIO JANEIRO, APRIL 25.

"Yesterday, the 24th, the Portuguese brig of war the Providence, in forty-two days from Lisbon, arrived in this port, and brought the melancholy news of the death of Don John VI. King of Portugal and Algarves, father of our beloved sovereign, on the 10th of March, after three days illness, having previously appointed a Regency to govern the kingdom during his illness."

The following is an extract of a private letter from Brussels dated the 4th instant:—"The most important news, and the only intelligence I have to communicate, is, that the King has at last granted to his Catholic subjects, permission to enjoy the jubilee proclaimed by the Pope in his Bull on this subject, with the reservation of his royal rights, as well as those of the Netherland church, and without approving those expressions in the Bull, which might be interpreted as contrary to the laws of this country This permission is looked upon as an approximation towards a reconciliation with the Holy See. It comes rather unexpectedly as the Catholics, particularly those of the two Flanders, who are less enlightened than the inhabitants of the other southern provincse, though they wished ardently for it, scarcely hoped to see their wish realized. It will certainty contribute much towards rendering the King more and more popular. To-morrow the whole of Royal Family will be again assembled at the Hague. The depreciation in the funds of the Society of Commerce continues: it is the same with most of the Dutch funds. Some bankers say they were too high, and must, consequenlly, be reduced to a lower rate."

THE ARMY.—The Depot of the 37th (West Middlesex) Regiment of Infantry is ordered to march from Windsor, to-day, on route to Burnley.—Detachments of recruits arrived in town, this morning, from Bristol, on route to join their respective Corps and Depots.—The 7th (Royal Fusileers) Regiment has completed its augmentation establishment.

A small piece of ground in Lincoln was sold last week, by Mr. Widdowson, after the rate of more than 12,000l. an acre.—*Boston Gazette.*

It is estimated that 25,000l. will not more than pay the whole expenses incurred by the several Candidates for the representation of Worcester. The bills for ribands only, already sent in to one party, amount, we understand, to 2,000l. This is being dearly favoured.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

To enquiries made last night at Brompton Park respecting the Duke of York, we are happy to state the report was highly satisfactory. His Royal Highness is much better.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF WIRTEMBERG.—"The following morning we continued to ascend the Neckar, passed through a country abounding in corn and pasture, and about mid-day reached Lonisburg, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg. The view becomes richer as the town is approached. The streets are broad, and the houses are regularly and neatly built. It is the Windsor of Wirtemberg. The palace is extensive and magnificently furnished. It is the residence of the Queen Dowager, late Princess Royal of England, and sister to George IV. We were politely shown through the apartments by one of the attendants, and passed through a brilliant succession of halls and galleries, every one of them more richly ornamented than another. We were at length ushered into a plain room, where we saw two domestics, in plain liveries, arranging a small covered table, one of them in the act of placing two glass bottles, apparently containing the wine of the country upon it. The table was intended for the Queen, who, we were informed, dined at an early hour. Her mode of living is simple—her fare apparently very frugal. The room, too, was plainly and neatly furnished. This simplicity contrasted strangely with all the gorgeous magnificence of the adjoining apartments. The dining-room was ornamented with portraits of the late King and Queen of England, and there was placed on the mantle-piece a handsome marble bust of his present Majesty."

BRADBERRY's PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBERRY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 28, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom.—Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE, GENERAL COACH OFFICE.

Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury Patent Coaches Daily Morning and Evening.

THE following ROYAL MAILS depart from the above Inn every evening at half-past Seven, Sundays excepted. Every, Sunday evening at Seven.——BATH and EXETER, through Devizes, Taunton, and Collumpton.——BIRMINGHAM (in 13 hours), through Stony Stratford, and Coventry.——BRISTOL, through Reading, Marlborough, and Chippenham.——CARLISLE and EDINBURGH through Chorley, and Garstang.——CHESTER, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.——EXETER, through Salisbury, Blandford, and Dorchester.——FALMOUTH ROYAL MAIL.——HOLYHEAD, through Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and Bangor.——KIDDERMINSTER, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.——LIVERPOOL, through Dunchurch, Newcastle, and Congleton.——MANCHESTER, through Northampton, Derby, and Macclesfield.——MILFORD HAVEN, through Cardiff, Carmarthen, and Haverfordwest.——NORWICH, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.——PLYMOUTH ROYAL MAIL.

The following Post Coaches start regularly at ihe time specified.

MORNING COACHES.—BIRMINGHAM and HOLYHEAD, the Eclipse, through Coventry, at a quarter before 8. Passengers by this Conveyance have the privilege of resting one Night at Birmingham, proceeding next Morning, without additional expense.——BRIGHTON Light Safety Coach, through Riegate, at 9.——DERBY Light Coach (in 15 hours, two Coachmen only), at half-past 6.——HOLYHEAD Light Coach through Shrewsbury, quarter before 8.——LEICESTER Light Post Coach, through Northampton, at half-past 6.——NORWICH New Safety Coach (in 14 hours, one Coachman only) at 5.——NOTTINGHAM, Times, every Morning at half-past 6.——SOUTHAMPTON Light Coach every Morning at half-past 8, Tuesdays and Fridays at half-past 7, arrives in time for the Guernsey and Jersey Steam Packets.——WEYMOUTH and DORCHESTER (in 15 hours), at 5.——WINDSOR and ETON, at 7.

AFTERNOON COACHES.—BIRMINGHAM, the Balloon, through Stony Stratford, at half-past five.——BRISTOL, the Regent, through Reading, a quarter before four.——CARLISLE, GLASGOW, and EDINBURGH, through Manchester and Dumfries, a quarter before four. Passengers travelling by this conveyance have the opportunity of resting one night on the road, without additional expense.——CANTERBURY, the Tally-ho! half-past two (in 7 hours.)——CAMBRIDGE Tally-ho! (in 5 hours,) quarter past two.——COVENTRY, 4-inside Coach, a quarter before six.——DERBY, the Regulator, (in 18 hours) quarter before four.——DUDLEY and STOURBRIDGE, 4-inside Coach, at half-past five.——EXETER, 4-inside Coach, through Basingstoke and Honiton, at two.——EDINBURGH and GLASGOW, through Newcastle, at half-past four.——FALMOUTH and PLYMOUTH Light Coaches, at two.——LIVERPOOL, the Royal Alliance, (in 26 hours) at half-past four.——MANCHESTER, Royal Defiance, (in 24 hours) at four.——MANCHESTER, the Regulator, through Dunstable, quarter before four.——MILFORD HAVEN, through Newport and Carmarthen, at four.——NOTTINGHAM, (in 18 hours) through Loughborough, at a quarter before four.——ROYSTON and BUNTINGFORD, at half-past two.——TAUNTON, through Cross and Bridgewater, at four, at reduced fares.——TENBY, MERTHYR, and PEMBROKE, at four.——WARWICK and LEAMINGTON SPA, at half-past five.——WINDSOR and ETON, at 4.

CHESTER and PARKGATE, every Morning at a quarter before eight, and Evening at half-past five.——PARIS New Light Diligence, by way of Dover, every Morning, at seven, and at half-past six in the Evening.

N. B.—Parcels and Luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every City and manufacturing Town in the Kingdom.

W. WATERHOUSE & Co. Proprietors.

NOTICE.—No Parcel, or Passenger's Luggage, will be accounted for above the value of FIVE POUNDS, unless entered as such and paid for accordingly.

VERY FAST AND SAFE TRAVELLING TO BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL FROM THE

SARACEN'S HEAD INN, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London.—The following light Post Coaches, Mails, &c., set out from the above Inn:—

BIRMINGHAM Tally Ho! fast Day Coach in 12 hours (driven through with two coachmen only). Morning, at a quarter before seven. In consequence of the decided preference given to the Tally Ho! Coach, the proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Birmingham Road.——BIRMINGHAM Royal Express, new light fast Night Coach, in 15 hours only, and driven through with two coachmen, sets out every afternoon, carrying four inside only; arrives in Birmingham early the next morning.——BROMPTON and CHATHAM every morning.——BARNSTAPLE, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——BATH and BRISTOL cheap Post Coaches every afternoon at one; arrive at the Greyhound Inn, Bath, the London Tavern, Thomas-street, and Swan, Bristol, early next morning. At reduced fares.——BOSTON new Royal Patent Mail to Louth, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——CAMBRIDGE new Royal Patent mail, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——CARLISLE Express, only one night on the road to Penrith and Whitehaven, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard all the way. Sets out in the morning, and performs the journey with the greatest facility. Passengers detained on the road, by business or pleasure, have the peculiar advantage of their seats being secured in the next Coach.—The only direct Coach to Carlisle.——CHELTENHAM new light fast Day Coach, every morning through Oxford.——CHESTER light Coaches to Newport, every morning and afternoon.——COVENTRY Tally Ho! light fast Day Coach, every morning a quarter before seven.——COVENTRY Night Coach, every afternoon at half-past six o'clock.——DOVER and PARIS Patent Safety Coach, every morning, through Canterbury and Chatham.——DORCHESTER new light Day Coaches, in 14 hours only, at a quarter past five and seven in the morning.——EXETER Sovereign new light fast Coach, every morning at seven o'clock.——GLASGOW Longtown, Gretna-Green, and all parts of Scotland, a light four-inside Post Coach.——HARROWGATE and RIPON new light Post Coaches, every afternoon at two, and seven in the morning.——HERTFORD Coach through Waltham Cross.——HOLYHEAD new light fast Day and Night Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——HULL Express, a new light Post Coach, every morning; and also the Rockingham, in the afternoon at two.——KENDAL light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——KIDDERMINSTER, Stourbridge, and Birmingham light Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——LEEDS Rockingham, light Post Coach, sets out every afternoon at two; arrives at the Golden Lion inn, Leeds, next afternoon at three, in time for the Bradford, Halifax, Skipton, and Huddersfield Coaches. Driven through with four coachmen. Luggage and packages only 2d. per lb.—Notwithstanding the uncommon expedition of this coach, it is allowed to be the most agreeable and complete public conveyance on the North road, being unequalled by any other.——LIVERPOOL and STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES new light fast Day Coach, every morning at ½ past six, driven through with four coachmen only.——LIVERPOOL Umpire, new light fast Four Inside Coach, in 27 hours only, sets out daily at one, and arrives at Liverpool next afternoon.——LIVERPOOL Royal Express, new light Four Inside Coach, in 26 hours and driven through with four coachmen only, (only one night on the road,) every afternoon; arrives at the Saracen's Head inn, Liverpool, next afternoon. The Royal Express performs its journey in less time than any other coach to Liverpool, and is driven through with less coachmen.——LINCOLN and NOTTINGHAM new light Four Inside Post Coach, every afternoon at two o'clock.——MANCHESTER and ALTRINGHAM new light very fast Day Coach, every morning to the Moseley Arms and Swan inn.——MANCHESTER to Congleton, light Four Inside Coaches.——MARLBOROUGH and SWINDON Four Inside Day Coach, through Maidenhead, and Reading. Driven through with one coachman only.——NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE and UNDER LINE light Coaches every morning and afternoon. Only one night on the road.——OXFORD new light Four Inside Day Coach every morning.——PLYMOUTH Sovereign, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——RAMSGATE Royal Telegraph, new superior fast Safe Coach to Margate, every morning at half-past seven.—In consequence of the decided preference given to the Telegraph Safe Coach, the Proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Kent road.——SHEFFIELD Express, and also the Rockingham, through Rotherham, new four-inside Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——SHREWSBURY, Wellington, and Shiffnall light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon, guarded.——SOUTHAMPTON Union to Lymington, new four-inside Coach, every morning, and arrives at the Coach and Horses and Vine inn, Southampton, by five. This is a most delightful conveyance to the Isle of Wight.——STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES, a new light very fast Coach, every afternoon. This is the only Coach direct to the Potteries.——Stamford light Post Coaches every morning and afternoon.——SUNDERLAND, STOCKTON and YARM light Post Coach every morning, to the George inn, Sunderland.——TOTTENHAM and EDMONTON Coaches, daily at eleven, half-past two, five, and eight o'clock.——WAKEFIELD four-inside Post Coaches every morning and afternoon.——WARWICK and LEAMINGTON Day and Night light fast Coaches, through Daventry and Stoney-Stratford.——WELLS, BRIDGEWATER, TAUNTON, FALMOUTH, and DEVONPORT Coaches, and to all parts of the West of England.——WEYMOUTH Magnet Coach, at a quarter past five o'clock in the morning. Driven through with only two coachmen.——WEYMOUTH Packets to Guernsey, Jersey, Cherbourg, St. Maloes, &c. every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at two, from Weymouth.——WOLVERHAMPTON only Day Coach to Dudley, through Coventry, morning a quarter before seven, and every afternoon.——WORCESTER Aurora new light fast Day Coach, every morning, through Oxford, Woodstock, Enstone, Bourton, Bengeworth, Chipping Norton, Moreton in the Marsh, Hampton, Parva, Evesham, Broadway, and Pershore, arrives at Worcester early the same evening, from whence there are Coaches to Ludlow, Hereford, Tenbury, Kington, Leominster, Bromyard, and to all parts of SouthWales.——YORK Express, to Scarborough and Edinburgh, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard throughout; sets out every morning, and arrives at York early next morning.

At reduced Fares to Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury.

☞S. A. MOUNTAIN and Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcels, passengers' luggage, writings, plate, &c. of more than five pounds value, if lost, stolen, or damaged unless entered as such and [illegible]

DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, held in the Vestry-rooms, Spitalfields, July 8, 1826.

Rev. RICHARD HARVEY, in the Chair.

The Committee regret to state that there has been as yet no diminution in the distress of the Spitalfields' Weavers. Their resources, however, are almost dried up, and if the Public do not continue their liberality, the pittance which the Committee have hitherto been enable to afford to these suffering fellow-creatures must be stopped. There are now thousands wholly dependant for their maintenance on the money which the liberality of the Public enables them to afford, but they have only sufficient for their support during another week.

The Committee are now personally visiting the cases of this distressed, but respectable Class, and as far as they have gone, they can bear witness to the severe pressure under which they are suffering, and the exemplary patience with which they bear it. Under these circumstances, they are sure this fresh appeal to the charity of the British Public will not be in vain.

Amount before advertised - - - - £24,193 15s. 11d.

	£.	s.		£.	s.
Philip Sewell, by Peter Bedford	5	0	By Messrs. Gosling and Sharp.		
A Lady from Northamptonshire, by Rev. R. Harvey	2	0	S. F. C. found in Hyde Park	1	0
Widow's mite	1	0	By Messrs. Willis and Co.		
By the Lord Bishop of Chester.			Mrs. Elizabeth A. Vernon, per Child and Co.	2	10
The final balance of the proceeds of the Fancy Ball, by the Marquis of Salisbury	77	9	By Messrs. Hammersley and Co.		
			Lady Ball	5	5

Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Wm. Hale, Esq. Wood-street, Spitalfields, Treasurer; and by all the Bankers.

The Committee continue to sit daily in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, at Two o'clock. J. D. KINCAID, Sec.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forwarded to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

NEW EDITION, THE TENTH, ENLARGED,
With Observations on the Danger of trusting to Nostrums, as an Internal Remedy for the Cure of Strictures. Illustrated by Cases. Price 3s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and published and sold by Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Chapell, Royal Exchange; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell, 94, Pall Mall; Sutherland, 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; and may be had of all Booksellers.

"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN's BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN's BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN's BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates: and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

The most prominent trait of BEAUTY is a fine HEAD of HAIR, which is effectually produced by

ROWLAND'S Macassar Oil, the original and genuine, a vegetable production, which has for many years been universally admired; also acknowledged pre-eminent for nourishing the Hair, preventing it from being injured by illness, change of climate, study, travelling, accouchement, &c. removes scurf, harshness, and dryness—renders it soft and glossy; prevents its falling off or turning grey; creates a thick growth on the baldest places; producing beautiful curls, adding a most incomparable, transcendent, and beautiful lustre, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting. Ask for "ROWLAND's" Macassar Oil, at 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND's KALYDOR, for the complexion, which immediately diffuses on the skin a delectable and pleasing coolness, truly refreshing; renders the skin peculiarly soft and pleasant; removes freckles, pimples, and all cutaneous eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion.

ROWLAND's ESSENCE OF TYRE for changing red and grey whiskers to black or brown.

ROWLAND's ALSANA EXTRACT for the tooth-ach, and preserving and beautifying the teeth and gums.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, base impostors have imitated the labels, bills, and bottles. To guard against such imposition, it is necessary on purchasing to ask for "ROWLAND's," strictly observing their signatures in red on each bottle of the genuine articles,

"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden."

BIRTHS.—On Saturday, the 1st instant, at Hastings, the Lady of Frederick North Esq. of that place, and of Rougham, Norfolk, of a son.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. Wright, East Hill, Wandsworth, of a daughter.—At Mitcham, Surrey, July 3, the Lady of David Windsor, Esq. of a son and heir.—On the 30th ult., at Coolhurst, in Sussex, the Lady Augusta Chichester, of a daughter.—June 30, at his house in Bedford-place, the Lady of J. E. Todd, Esq. of a son.—On Monday, the 3d instant, at St. John's Wood, the Lady of Mr. Garrard, of a son.—On the 5th instant, at Regency-square, Brighton, the Lady of H. Roberts, M.D. of a son.—On the 6th instant, the Lady of Mr. J. G. Lewis, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—July 6, Henry W. Mason, to Horatio, fourth daughter of G. Matcham, Esq.—At Oldbury, R. Foley, to Carherine, second daughter of Major Blacker.—At Featherstone, Yorkshire, G. Foot, Esq., to Miss Duroure.—At Cardiff, T. Congreve Robe, Esq., to Eliza, only daughter of the late Williams Richards, Esq.—At St. Mary's Church, Colonel Austin, to Caroline Catherine, daughter of W. Manning, Esq., M. P.—On the 30th of June, the Chief of Clanronald, to the Right Hon. Lady Ashburton.—At St. Mary's Islington, Mr. Rusbridger, to Mary Ann, daughter of T. Dickinson, Esq.—On the 23d May, at Naples, Francis Newbolt, Esq., to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Douglas.—On the 3d inst., Mr. Ginever, to Miss Aveling.—On the 6th inst., Mr. J. C. Howett, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Desbois.—On the 6th inst, Mr. Burman, to Miss Maughan.—On Saturday, the 8th instant, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. J. Bouverie, Major-General Sir Henry F. Bouverie. K. C. B. to Mrs. Wilbraham, youngest daughter of the late L. Montslieu, Esq.

DIED.—On the 3d April last, at Buenos Ayres, D. Mackinlay, Esq. aged 54.—On the 22d June, at Longford Vicarage, Dorothea, relict of the late Edward C. Windsor, Esq. of the Grange, Hampshire.—At Wittlebury, on the 29th of June, Harriet, second daughter of J. Beauclerk, Esq.—On the 29th ult. F. G. Smith, son of J. Smith, Esq. of Ashlyns Hall, Herts.—On the 1st inst. in Old Broad-street, J. P. Dobree, Esq. aged 36.—At Mandivie, in India, P. Macdonell, Esq. M.D. aged 26.—On the 2d inst. at Donnington, near Newbury, Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Stead, aged 67.—On the 1st inst. at St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, B. Curling, Esq.—On the 5th inst. at Highwood, Sir S. Raffles.—On the 23d of June, at the Bellstone, Shrewsbury, Mrs. M. Owen, relict of the late M. Owen, Esq. of Woodhouse, Salop.—On the 4th inst. Ann, wife of C. Saust, Esq. of Great Portland-street.—On the 1st inst. Lieutenant G. Teesdale, of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—On the 25th ult. at Shedfield, Elizabeth, the wife of J. G. Crabb, Esq.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Cath[illegible]

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 63. SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, Quite Correct, with Sweethearts and Wives—Tuesday, Twixt the Cup and the Lip, with Paul Pry, and The Children in the Wood.—Wednesday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry—Thursday, Paul Pry, with 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip.—Friday, The Village Lawyer, with (never acted) a Farce called Thirteen to the Dozen, and Sweethearts and Wives—Saturday, The Comedy of the Rivals; Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. W. Farren; Acres, Mr. Liston; Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Glover; Lydia Languish, Mrs. Humby; with other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. The Theatre has been newly decorated and elegantly re-embellished.—To-morrow Evening, The Barber of Seville; Rosina, Miss Paton; with The Last Guerrilla.—On Tuesday, a new Comic Operatic Romance, in Three Acts, called, The Death-Fetch; or, the Student of Gottingen; with, first time this season, The Turnpike Gate. The next character in which Mr. G. Penson will appear, will be as Leporello, in the comic Opera of the Libertine, which is in preparation.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. Monday, July 24, and following Evenings, the entertainments to commence at a quarter past Six, on account of their length, by the Grand Spectacle of the Siege of Missolonghi, or the Massacre of the Greeks. Scenes in the Circle. The Amazonian Entree. Mr. Ducrow as the Reaper. The Dwarf Lapon Horses. The Poney Harlequin. First time this season Madame Ducrow will exercise upon a single horse. Herr Cline, the celebrated German artist, upon an Elastic Cord. The entertainments to conclude with Paul Pry on Horseback. The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 4.

Under the Especial Patronage of His Majesty.
Two entirely novel attractions at the

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL, in addition to the usual entertainments.—A grand Gala will take place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—23d, 25th, and 27th of July.

The Proprietors respectfully announce, that anxious to merit by the most strenuous exertions the very distinguished patronage with which they have been honoured, they have availed themselves of the talents of that celebrated artist, Mr. Stanfield, who has designed and executed an entirely novel species of Exhibition, which will be thrown open to the Public on the above nights. An avenue of lofty elm trees, which has never yet formed part of the pleasure grounds of the establishment, has been appropriated, under the direction of the above artist, to the construction of a Building upwards of 80 feet high, forming an exact representation of

THE RUINS OF AN ITALIAN ABBEY, BY MOONLIGHT!

The combination of the natural beauties of the spot with the illusions of art, gives a reality to the scene which has never been equalled. It will be exhibited after the First Act of the Concert, with the effect of light and shade, and remain open till twelve o'clock.

Adjoining these Ruins is the Chinese Entrance, which has been completely fitted up with a Dioramic Exhibition called the

CAMBIA VEDUTA,

Consisting of the Six following changeable Views:—Teignmouth, in which Picture the effect of Lightning is shewn. White Abbey, Lake of Killarney, illumined occasionally by the setting sun. Mont St. Bernard, during which is seen the beautiful effect of a snow storm. Pont yr Eden, Wales, with the appearance of a rainbow. Vesuvius, first, the View of the Eruption during the Day, succeeded by the Night View, with the fiery lava rolling down the mountain. Ross'yn Castle, Scotland, a picturesque day scene, changing afterwards to a moonlight scene.

The Italian Ruins, as well as the Camhia Veduta, will all be open for the gratification of the Visitors, without extra charge.

The other Attractions of the Evening will consist of A Grand Concert in Two Acts. A new Ballet, "The Village Doctor." Mr. Blackmore on the Slack Rope.

Mr. Wilson, whose Performances have been received with such universal delight, will perform his astonishing Evolutions on the Tight Rope, varied each Evening. The Entertainments will conclude with Magnificent Fire-Works and Terrific Ascent.

Doors open at Seven.---Concert commences at Half-past Eight.---Admission 4s.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The two new Views now exhibiting, viz. The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Daguere, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catheriue's, painted by Mons. Bauton, with various effect of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators.—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.

N.B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the appearance of sunshine is produced with equal effect on the most cloudy day.—Dimension of each picture, 70 feet by 50.

ALGIERS—will Close on the 5th of August Next, as the premises in Spring Gardens are then to be pulled down.—MARSHALL'S NATIONAL PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA of the Bombardment of Algiers, and abolition of Christian Slavery; also the City as it appeared before the Battle, and all the vessels engaged in that glorious enterprize, and the City of Algiers in Ruins, as it appeared after the Battle, with the British Boats bringing away the Christian Slaves from bondage to liberty, happiness and home. Accompanied by a full Military Band, which gives a complete sensation of reality.—Day Exhibitions from 12 to 5; Evening ditto, by Gas, at 7, and half-past 8 o'clock.

Will sail this week positively,

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES direct, the fine new Coppered Brig MAGNET, A 1. JOHN TODD, Commander. Burthen 250 tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has very superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark Lane.

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FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the remarkably fast-sailing coppered Ship TIGER, ROBERT BRASH, Commander. Burthen 325 tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers both in the Cabin and Steerage, and is peculiarly adapted for the Conveyance of Horses and Cattle. For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark Lane.

TURKEY COFFEE of the FINEST QUALITY, at the following reduced prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.—Roasted, 3s. per lb. The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having reduced the Duty on Turkey Coffee, they may now purchase that article at the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of the finest quality, at John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee-Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER—Cleanses, Whitens, and Preserves the Teeth in a manner quite unrivalled, and fastens them even if loosened by mercury. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d. each, by I. V. SIMPSON (Proprietor) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden; by Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Pearson, 31, Fleet-street; Prout, 226, and Low, 330, Strand; Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Hawkins, 11, Gattie and Pierce, 57, and Tuaner, 75, Bond-street; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street; Tosswill, Greenwich; Wright, Hammersmith; Bedell, and Ryder, Islington, and by most respectable perfumers and Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBERRY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 23, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom.—Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street

REAL BARGAINS.—FIFTY THOUSAND PIECES of real CAMBRIC MUSLIN, 12s. 6d. per piece, worth 24s.; 400 boxes of superior Coleraine linen, at 9½d per yard, or 21s. per piece; 3000 rich plain bordered silk shawls, from 7s. 6d.; 3000 Russia sheetings, 3½ yards wide, without a seam, 9½d. per yard; strong servants sheeting, 8¾d.; 3000 pieces of India long cloths, each 25 yards, only 10s. 3d. the piece, or 4¾d. per yard, worth at least 11d. or 1s. a yard; about 10,000 pounds worth of beautiful damask table linen, of all sizes, a little soiled, at less than half its real value. The whole of the above Stock, with various other articles for family purposes too numerous to mention, have lately been purchased by I. and C. RICHARDSON, who have secured the old established Linen Warehouse, 78, Oxford-street, and are determined to give the Public real bargains.—The prices are so low that no Person need ask for credit; ready money must be paid on the delivery of the articles purchased.—I. and C. Richardson, just opposite the Pantheon, and 79, Oxford-street.

THE PLAIN GOLD RING.—For the increasing demand for this popular Song, the Publisher (Williams, 2, Strand) has appointed agents for its sale at every respectable Music-seller's in the Kingdom. Also for the following fashionable Music, by Weber, Horn, T. Cooke, Davy, Rossini, &c.—viz. 'The Death of Napoleon,' Weber, 2s. 'March to the Battle Field,' sung by Braham at the Royal Gardens—'Beside the Low Grot,' sung by Miss Love at ditto, 1s. 6d. 'The Knight was brave, the Maid was fair,' 2s. 'The Spirit of the Storm,' 1s. 6d. 'The Grace Cup,' 1s. 6d. 'The Wolf is out,' new bass song, 2s. 'I love you sweet Maid,' duet, tenor and treble, 2s. 'George and Victory,' duet, 2 tenors—"Hark! Lady's music,' 3 voices, 3s. 'The Army and the Navy'—'Old England shall weather the Storm'—'God bless our good King,' new national songs, 1s. 6d. each.

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NEW MUSIC—Just Published, at the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.

I've been roaming, Cavatina, sung by Madame Vestris, also by Miss Stephens, Miss Love, and Miss Paton	Composed by C. E. Horn	2	0
Primroses, Cavatina, sung by Madame Vestris	do. do.	2	0
Say my heart, Song	Miss Paton do. Weber	2	0
Eye of Affection, do	do. do. do.	2	0
Reason and love, do	Madame Vestris do. Horn	2	0
But think me not, do	do. do. do.	2	0
Dearest home, do	Pianoforte accompaniment by I. Beale	2	0
I have money, do	Arranged by T. Welsh	1	6
Delusive bells, do	Composed by do.	1	6
There's a tear, do.	Sung by Miss Stephens, arranged by Wm. Hawes	1	6

OBERON, an admired Opera, the last production of that celebrated Composer Carl Maria Von Weber, in Acts, each 15s.—BURROWS's Selection of Melodies from the above Opera, adapted for the Pianoforte, in 3 Books, each 4s.

☞ A new Selection of Haydn's Sinfonia, arranged for the Pianoforte, with violin and violoncello accompaniments, by Dr Crotch, 1 to 9, each 5s.

*** I've been roaming—a celebrated Cavatina, arranged as a Rondo for the Pianoforte, by T. A. Rawlings, 2s.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.

VOCAL.

Buy a Broom, the admired air, sung by Miss Love, at Vauxhall, composed by H. R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d.

I am twining, I am twining, ballad, composed by T. Rawlings, price 2s.

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A Series of popular Songs by Bishop, Braham, Stevenson, Horn, &c. with Guitar Accompaniment, by C. M. Sola.

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	Othello	3
	Aureliano in Palmira	2
Bishop's	Aladdin	3

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NEW MILITARY MUSIC.—Published by J. WILLIS and Co., Music Sellers, and Musical Instrument Manufacturers, Royal Musical Repository, No. 55, St, Jamess's-street, opposite Jermyn-street, London; and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin. Where may be found every variety of grand cabinet, cottage, square, and circular Piano Fortes, Harps, &c., from the most eminent makers, at the lowest manufacturers prices. Twelve popular Songs, &c. Price 10s. 6d.

Arranged for a Military Band, by R. Dressler, viz.:—

The Bonnie wee Wife	Tell Me no More
Cherry Ripe	Pretty Maiden
Brignal Banks	Oh, Hear my Sweet Guitar
'Tis a very Merry Thing	May thy lot in life be
See our Bark	La petite Mendicante
Lightly o'er the Wave	Deep in the dusky Lawn.

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	SINGERS.	COMPOSERS.		
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This blooming Rose	Mr. Phillipps.	T. Phillipps.	2	0
Will you with me, my lov'd Mary	Mr. Sapio.	J. A. Wade, Esq.	2	0
The Birds are singing sweet, my love	Mr. Braham.	J. Braham.	2	0
The Daughter of Love	Miss Paton.	C. E. Horn.	2	0
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* The Public are cautioned against spurious Editions of this Song; none are genuine but those bearing the signature of "J. Braham."

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The Horn of chase	Mr. Braham	Phillips	2	0
She smiled	Mr. Sapio	Stanbury	2	0
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The soldier's bride	Mr. Phillips	Phillips	2	0
Woman	Mr. Braham	Lee	2	0

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DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, held in the Vestry-room of Christ Church, Spitalfields, July 20, 1826.

WM. HALE, Esq., in the Chair.

The Committee have the pleasing office of communicating to the public, that HIS MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to bestow a THIRD DONATION of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS towards the support of the weavers in distress. Had it not been for this fresh act of Royal beneficence, they would have no further funds at their disposal, and all relief must have been discontinued after this day. The Committee intreat the public to bear in mind, that more than 9,000 persons are wholly dependent for support on the relief which they receive at the Church; and, but for that, must perish for lack of food. The small pittance which has been hitherto afforded is now of necessity reduced, and yet the expenditure of the Committee exceeds 500l. weekly. Under these circumstances it is obvious, that without an immediate addition to their funds, the distressed weavers in Spitalfields can receive no assistance beyond the next fortnight. The Committee have now nearly concluded the task of personally visiting the cases; and they can assure the public, that in almost every case the distress is great beyond conception. The last appeal to the public has met with very little success. The Committee trust that this will have a better reception, and that they shall be enabled, at least for the present, to continue their assistance to this suffering, but quiet and respectable, class.

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Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. Wm. Hale, Esq. Wood-street, Spitalfields, Treasurer; and by all the Bankers.

The Committee continue to sit daily in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, at Two o'clock.

J. D. KINCAID, Sec.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that Messrs. SAVORY, MOORE, and DAVIDSON, Chemists to the Royal Family, continue to prepare the following approved Medicines, which may be had at their Warehouses, 136, New Bond-street, and 220, Regent-street; and of their agents, Mr. Charles Butler, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Newberry's, 45, and Edwards, 66, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Sutton, Bow Church-yard, and Messrs. Barclay, 97, Fleet-market, surrounded with a Stamp, on which their Names are egraved, by order of His Majesty's Commissioners; without this Stamp, the Medicine cannot be genuine.

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The following Articles are also sold, by appointment of the Proprietors, viz. The LANCASTER BLACK DROP, which many of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons prescribe and employ in preference, to any other preparation of Opium.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ELECTION OF SCOTCH PEERS.

HOLYROOD HOUSE.—Thursday being the day fixed for the Election of the Sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland, an immense assemblage collected in the Picture Gallery, Holyrood House. At twelve o'clock the Lord Provost and Magistrates arrived, and took their places at the lower end of the Peers' table, which was set out in the centre of the room. Immediately thereafter the Peers entered, and arranged themselves on each side of the table.

The Votes having been counted, the following sixteen Noblemen were declared duly elected, viz.:—

	Votes.		Votes.
Marquis of Queensbury	56	Viscount Strathallan	55
Marquis of Tweeddale	56	Lord Forbes	51
Earl of Erroll	55	Lord Saltoun	57
Earl of Home	53	Lord Gray	56
Earl of Kellie	50	Lord Sinclair	49
Earl of Elgin	54	Lord Colville of Culross	45
Earl of Rosebery	56	Lord Napier	54
Viscount Arbuthnot	49	Lord Belhaven	48

Votes were also given for—

Earl of Northesk	37
Lord Blantyre, who was not a Candidate	1
Lord Reay	17
Lord Rollo	25

The Clerks having certified the return of the Noble Lords to Chancery, in presence of their Lordships, the business was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Grant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*** A complete and correct List of the Members of the new House of Commons, alphabetically arranged, with all the necessary distinguishing marks, appeared in THE AGE last Sunday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

OFFICIAL NOTE OF THE OTTOMAN PORTE, ADDRESSED TO M. MINZIAKI, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF RUSSIA.

Dated the 7th of the Moon Lezival, the Year 1241 (13th May, 1826.)

"The Sublime Porte has considered the contents of the official note dated the 24th of March, which the Charge d'Affaires, our very enlightened friend M. Minziaki, delivered in the last conference. The translation of this note bears in substance, that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia actuated by his pure and benevolent intentions, requires and desires that the mode of nomination and the powers of the Bechlis Agas, as well as the numbers of the Bechlis soldiers in the provinces, should be re-established on the same footing as before the commencement of the disturbances—that the Servian Deputies, who are now at Constantinople, under the care of the Bostanghi Pacha should be set at liberty, and that there should be appointed on both sides Plenipotentiaries to repair to the frontiers to conduct and terminate, by the aid of mutual arrangements equally satisfactory, the negociations previously entered upon at Constantinople between the delegates of the Sublime Porte and the ci-devant Ministers of the Court of Russia, M. de Strogonoff, which had been suspended by intervening events.

"It is manifest, and generally known, that at all times the Sublime Porte, in labouring to execute fully the stipulations and the engagements which it had contracted with all friendly and neighbouring Powers, has constantly endeavoured to maintain with them the relations of a good understanding. In consequence of this principle, equally animated with a desire of regulating, in a manner conformable to the clear stipulation of treaties, the objects on which the respective delegates had previously begun to negociate, and wishing to set aside and destroy every ground of similar discussions between the two Courts, the Sublime Porte will not permit itself at any time to refuse its consent to such an arrangement, according to the basis and the principles then adopted. Besides, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, moved by a sentiment of integrity and good faith, having now testified to the benevolence of his heart, the desire of employing the most proper means to cement the bonds of a sincere friendship between the two empires, and having proposed to negociate according to treaties in all right and justice, and without mixing with them other questions, the Sublime Porte finds in this step a proof of the eminent equity and moderation which characterises that Monarch. Thus wishing on his side, to testify to his said Majesty a high deference and particular regard, the Sublime Porte hastens promptly to execute the demands above-mentioned, considering the sincere and cordial adherence which it gives them as a happy presage of the approaching re-establishment of harmony between the two Courts.

"In the first place, the intention of the Sublime Porte was to preserve, along with the established privileges which the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia enjoy, peace and public tranquillity in the provinces, and without any interested view; the Sublime Porte considered the existence of the Bechlis Agas, and of their people, as necessary to the maintenance of harmony. Nevertheless, as this was not a thing which ought to be preferred to the desire of a great friend, an order dispatched separately to the Governor of Silistra enjoins him to withdraw from this side of the Danube the Bash Bechlis Agas with their people; and another order, dispatched separately to Waywode, enjoins them to nominate themselves the Bechlis Agas, destined to replace their predecessors. At the same time with regard to the number and employment of simple Bechlis every thing is to be arranged exactly as before the insurrection. In this manner the *status quo* is re-established in the two principalities. In like manner the Servian nation, participating in all the favours which the great mercy of his Highness affords to all her nations subject to the Sublime Porte, there has been shown on his part towards the same nation an excess of benevolence and protection. If, then, for some time past the Deputies at Constantinople have been retained as hostages in a situation apart, this measure has only been dictated by a sentiment of solicitude for the well-being and tranquillity of their nation. At the same time, as it is notorious that up to the present moment the said Servian nation has kept aloof from uniting itself with other malcontents, and as the term of the stay of the said deputies has been prolonged, therefore, to regulate henceforward with them demands which might not be contrary to the condition of their Rajah, on the request of the said deputies, who are now at Constantinople, we have caused them to leave their abode, and to lodge in a house, which they formerly occupied at the Fanal. On the other hand, as according to information recently received from the Pacha, who is Governor of Belgrade, it has been proposed to replace the old deputies by new ones: this intention coinciding otherwise with that of his Highness, and out of regard for the good will of the Emperor of Russia, the article for liberating the said deputies has been executed immediately.

"In the third place, with regard to what concerns the nomination of the respective Plenipotentiaries, as it has been expressly said in the note cited above, that the renewal of the discussions, formerly commenced at Constantinople by M. de Strogonoff, is founded upon the benevolent intention of consolidating the harmony between the two States, and the great desire of the Sublime Porte being thus to execute according to clear stipulations existing treaties, the consent of the Sublime Porte to the demands of the Court of Russia, reposing upon these treaties, takes place in the hope of seeing the relations of a good understanding confirmed between the two Courts by means of conferences, in which will be adopted the principles previously established, without raising pretensions out of the limits of the treaties, without introducing new clauses, or without wishing to change, extend, or modify the existing stipulations, the parties confining themselves in every thing to the clear letter of those treaties, and conforming their strict meaning.

"For this purpose, and in order to be always faithful to principles previously established, the Minister of the Sublime Porte, Seid Mehemed Hadi Effendi, at present Comptroller of Anatolia, has been nominated Plenipotentiary, and the Mollah Seid Ibrahim Afel Effendi, invested with the rank of Mollah of Scutaria, and provisional Cadi of Sophia, has been nominated second Plenipotentiary, to confer on the frontiers with the Plenipotentiaries of the Court of Russia, who will be appointed and announced for that purpose. The execution of all these points on the part of the Sublime Porte, the proofs of deference and respect which it has just given, being worthy of the justice which characterize his Imperial Majesty, as likewise the language of honour which it has employed, his Highness hopes that in return his said Majesty will make a point to execute and confirm the existing stipulations which will cement more and more friendship and harmony between the two Courts. It is in order to express this hope, and to declare likewise in writing to our friend the Charge d'Affaires the execution of the above articles (although a notification had been already made to him by the intervention of his dragoman, M. Panchiui) that the present official note has been drawn up and delivered."

GREEK PIRACIES.

Extract of a letter from Captain John Quick, of the schooner Tantivy, to his owners, Messrs. Fox, Sons, and Co. Plymouth, dated Smyrna, June 2, 1826:—

"As Mr. Hayes wrote you on the 10th ult. informing you of my arrival, I did not write, but waited until this post, when I beg to give you an account of the Tantivy having been plundered on the 15th ult. on the passage from Messina to this, in a calm, off the north end of Zea, by two armed messtrias, which are a kind of latteen-rigged vessels, with a square topsail forward, and with from twenty to thirty men in each; and two others of larger size lay on their oars close alongside, and ready to receive the cargo, if any suitable, with about sixty men in each. They used no violence, but plundered the vessel of tar, varnish, paints, brushes, buckets, water casks, trumpet, deep sea line, knives and forks, spoons, bread, fish, cordage, and a variety of small articles; I judge the loss about ten or twelve pounds. They likewise broke open the seamen's chests, and took part of their clothes; my private loss was trifling; one of them took the watch out of my pocket, but, from threatening, he gave it me back again. We fared much better than our neighbours. After they put off, three other larger ones came off from the shore, but the breeze springing up, we made our escape. There are now five English vessels in the bay, which have been plundered to a considerable extent, of cargo, stores, clothes, &c.: the brig Iris, from Liverpool, the day before me, (I have no doubt by the same gang) of 37 packages, to the amount, with stores, of 5000l. and two other masters and sailors of every thing; one of the masters lost even the trowsers he had on him; and on their arrival he was under the necessity of waiting for clothes to be made before he could go on shore. On my arrival I made my report to the Commodore, Captain Hamilton, who took down every particular, and sent an officer from each of the ships in port, to examine log and crew, but he seems to say he can do nothing, as having no orders, but he now sends convoy with the merchant vessels up and down the Archipelago, as far as he is able, but has not ships enough. Since I have been writing, the brig Helen has arrived from London, plundered of great part of her cargo; they say to the amount of 20,000l."

NEWS FROM CAPTAIN FRANKLIN.

The following is contained in a letter to the Editor of the *Detroit Gazette*, from a Gentleman at the Sault St. Marie, dated April 19:—

"The ground is still covered with more than two feet of snow, and the river fast held in the embraces of winter. During the winter the weather has been incredibly severe, though the extreme cold, as indicated by spirits of wine, was but 35 degrees below zero. From a correct register of the depth of snow, taken as it fell, we find an aggregate of seventeen and a half feet, and it is now snowing very fast.

"One of Captain Franklin's party, who is the bearer of dispatches from the Admiralty Office, passed this post on the 2d of April, from whom we learn, through the agents of the Hudson Bay Company, that Captain Franklin reached the shores of the Arctic Sea on the 14th of August, without encountering any of the Esquimaux in descending M'Kenzie's River, they having retired to their glacial habitations still nearer the magnetic pole. After remaining two days on the coast the party returned to Bear Lake, where arrangements had been made for their winter residence by the Hudson Bay Company, at which place the bearer of the dispatches left them on the 6th of September. Dr. Richardson had in the mean time been in search of the copper mountain alluded to in the printed Journal.

"It is to be hoped that the severity of the weather will not prevent an early movement of the party this spring. We have reason to believe that the rigour of their winter has been increased in ratio corresponding to their latitude, from the number of rein-deer that have been seen in this quarter—which would have taken place only in consequence of unusual difficulties in subsisting themselves in a region still more inhospitable than this."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HARVEST.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—The dairy farms in this county have suffered dreadfully in their hay crops, on account of the excessive drought, but this week the occasional showers have revived the hopes of the farmers; they will improve the after-grass, and render the crops more productive. The crops of hay have not been bad generally; while in some fields it scarcely pays the labour of mowing and making; in others, there has been great abundance. The wheat promises well.

The wheat harvest has partially commenced, and will, if the weather continues fine, become general in about a week or ten days. In the more hilly parts of the county, the crops have sustained considerable damage from the continued drought; many spots may be seen where the wheat is literally parched up.—*Bury Gazette.*

The weather has been for some time extremely favourable to the corn harvest. With sufficient warmth, we have had refreshing showers of rain, that cannot fail to have a beneficial and obvious effect on vegetation. Some barley was last week cut, between Corbridge and Hexham, and oats have been sheared, within the last day or two, at Elswick, near this town. This fine weather, however, comes too late for the hay harvest; that has suffered dreadfully from the want of rain. The price of hay will be immediately from 4l. to 5l. we understand; and we should not be surprised if it is considerably higher in the winter.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Unwilling to increase the mass of distressing intelligence respecting the state of the country, we have waited week after week anxiously hoping to be able to give some account of the revival of trade in this neighbourhood; but up to the present time, so far as we can learn, no change for the better has taken place. There is scarcely any thing to do among the manufacturers, and the subscription raised for the relief of the unemployed poor is fast wasting away. Yet Sheffield is, perhaps, one of the last places which should give way to despair. The power of production, by the application and improvement of machinery, has not increased here as has been the case in the clothing districts, consequently, as the different markets have not been so glutted with our manufactures as with some others, we may therefore hope that a returning demand will take place at no distant period, to give employment and subsistence to many who are now wanting bread. —*Sheffield Iris.*

MIDDLETON, July 16.—About twelve o'clock last night the inhabitants of this place were surprised by the sudden appearance of 200 or 250 men, armed with sticks and bludgeons. At the time of their arrival every thing was going on as usual in the place—shops and public-houses were open, and people were looking after their ordinary concerns. But the unexpected intrusion of these strangers caused an instant change in the appearance of things—every body was filled with amazement or alarm. The rioters came from towards Manchester, and halted in the Market-place. Some of them were heard to say, "Here are shops, we can help ourselves to provisions, and here are shoes, let us each get a pair." They came in military array, and halted in their ranks, at the word of command. By their speech, their leaders were known to be Irish. One man spoke aloud, and said, "If any honest man is prepared with arms, and disposed to join us, he will be made welcome"—but nobody came out—not one inhabitant of Middleton joined them. Presently a noise was heard, and a cry that the soldiers were coming. Some then left their ranks, but the main body passed up Wood-street, and retreated across a place called Archer Park, and the Great Park, into the old road to Manchester, by which route they escaped. The military, a party of the Queen's Bays, now made their appearance, accompanied by Messrs. Norris and Foster, magistrates, the boroughreeve of Manchester, and several constables; and had it not been for their timely arrival, there is every reason to believe that the work of plunder would have commenced. Nothing, however, was now left for them to do but to look after odd stragglers, two of whom were taken and conveyed to Manchester, having confessed they came with the mob. Three others were taken this morning by a watchman, and one is now in the duageon here. He is a young man, poor, emaciated in appearance. He says he was in St. George's road when the mob came up, and he was compelled by them to fall into the ranks, and to come with them to Middleton. After the retreat of the rioters, the soldiers paraded the streets and lanes, and were received at several places with hooting and shouting, and other expressions of disapprobation, but no stones were thrown, nor any violence offered. At one time the soldiers took two young men into custody, belonging to the town. Whilst searching them, one of the lads cried out, "I ha but three-hapence, and yon munna tak it." "No, no," replied the soldiers, "we won't take your money, my lads, we would much rather give you some."

MANCHESTER, July 16.—Last night a meeting of several thousands of the working classes took place near Ancoats-street, at one of the outskirts of the town. The object of it seemed to be, how to remove their present distresses. The crowd was harangued by several speakers—one, particularly, dressed in a blue frock coat. There was something said about the Middleton people and their delegates, and about taking up arms, and delivering themselves from present difficulties. At this period three persons made their appearance, and stated that the Middleton people were armed and ready to come out. It was then resolved to march to Middleton forthwith, and join the body there. They accordingly set off for that place, but were quickly followed by the soldiers and several magistrates, who dispersed them, and took a number of prisoners.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday morning last, a Coroner's Inquest was held at the Royal Oak Inn, St. James's-street, Brighton, on the body of Robert Bedford, a child nine years old, son of Mr. Bedford, proctor, of Bedford-row, Holborn, whose family is now residing at 14, New-Steyne. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased and several other persons were assembled on Monday last, to witness the trial of Captain Mauby's life-preserver, at the outer head of the Chain Pier. The apparatus was fastened to the Pier, and the mortar was loaded with two or three ounces of gunpowder, an iron ball of about 5lbs. weight being put into the mortar, to which was attached a chain 18 feet in length, and at the end of the chain was a rope about 20 fathoms in length. The deceased was kneeling on the right hand of the mortar to witness the experiment, and immediately on the mortar being fired was seen to fall down. On being taken up, it appeared that he was wounded on the right jaw bone, and there was also a wound an inch and a half in length in the neck, which completely divided the carotid artery, and caused his death. There was no blame attached to any person attending the apparatus. The deceased was about two yards from the apparatus, when he received the wound by a broken link of the chain that was incautiously attached to the iron ball (which was placed in the mortar) instead of a rope. There were two or three persons wounded besides, but, fortunately, not seriously. The parents are inconsolable for the loss. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a deodand on the chain of 1s. There were a great many spectators on the Pier at the time of the accident; and it was suggested that the experiment should be tried on the beach instead of the Pier; but this was over-ruled, on the ground that there would be equal danger, from persons crowding round the apparatus there.

CUNNING HORSE-STEALER.—Mr. Dickins, of Waters Upton, in this county, having had two horses stolen, advertised them, and was soon informed that the horses and the thief were at Buxton. Mr. Dickins set off thither, and identified his horse. The prisoner, while being conducted to Shrewsbury, was suddenly seized with violent pains in the bowels, and requested permission to ride. One of the horses being a heavy draught horse, and the other a valuable roadster, he preferred the latter, and alleging that riding without a saddle occasioned additional pain in his bowels, he was kindly indulged with a saddle, and his handcuffs taken off one hand. When they arrived near Knightly-wood, the villain galloped off, and has not since been heard of by his compassionate attendants.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

Among the features of the late remarkable drought, it may be mentioned that Lincoln spring water, drawn from the conduits, formed an article of export to Boston by the steam packet boats.

At a public meeting held at Lancaster on Friday se'nnight, it was agreed to establish a Joint Stock Banking Company in that town. The capital stock of the Company is to be 300,000l., divided into 3,000 shares of 100l. each; and no person to hold less than 5, nor more than 100 shares.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

DREADFUL RIOT.—At the fair of Kilfeacle on Monday, no business was done, on account of a tremendous riot between two factions under the titles of the Hickeys and Hogans, each party consisting of three to four hundred men, armed with muskets, pistols, bayonets, scythes, &c. They had been making preparations for this affray a month before. It appears two men were killed, one a desperate character of the name of Duggan, who had been corporal in the 84th Foot, the same who suffered two years' confinement in Clonmel gaol for a felonious assault upon a female child, and who deserted from that regiment since his liberation from prison. Mr. Thompson held an Inquest on his body in Tipperary on Monday evening. Another man of the name of Trehy was also killed in the affray at Kilfeacle; and two men, of the name of Carey and Peters (the last named was lately arraigned under a charge of murder at the Clonmel Assizes) were wounded. The military from Tipperary, and the police from different stations, were on the spot in the morning, under the direction of magistrates, who also attended the fair, to prevent the disorder; but as these went home early, the opposite factions came in contact, and battle and death ensued between the deluded wretches. Several wounded were supposed to have scrambled into the surrounding corn-fields, and their number or condition were not known at the time our correspondent closed their letters.—*Clonmel Advertiser of Wednesday.*

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF ANGER.

Amongst the many dreadful occurrences which fall under our notice, we have to add the following lamentable case of manslaughter. What renders it the more distressing to the feelings is, that the crime has been perpetrated by a father upon the person of his son, an infant of between six and seven years of age, and the dreadful catastrophe arose from giving way to an unbounded fit of passion, excited by a cause the most trivial.—The unhappy man, who now stands charged, upon the Coroner's warrant, for the offence, is a Mr. Ranton, a person about fifty years of age, and holding a respectable situation in society, that of steward to Thomas Bonar, Esq. of Elmstead Lodge, about two miles below Bromley, Kent. From the few facts that have come to our knowledge, it appears that the child was in the habit of going daily to school to Bromley, but on account of the distance, the child returned home only once a day, at the close of the school, in the evening. About ten days since, the boy, upon leaving school, loitered on his way, which occasioned him to arrive home considerably after the usual time. Upon going in doors, his father questioned him as to the cause which had kept him so long, and not being able to give a satisfactory answer, the unguarded parent ordered the child into a room. On entering the room, the door was fastened by the father, when it appeared he took up the rail of a chair, which was lying upon the floor, and began to chastise the poor child in a most unmerciful manner; the cries of the child only served to exasperate the frenzied fit which had taken possession of the father. The child, endeavouring to avoid the blows, stooped, when, horrible to relate, the stick alighted with the utmost violence upon the back part of the child's head; and in an instant he fell senseless on the ground, the blood gushing in torrents from the wound. The unhappy man, upon seeing the fatal effects which his passion had occasioned, instantly gave the alarm. The intelligence was quickly carried to the house of his master, and a messenger was despatched for surgical aid. In the course of a quarter of an hour, a surgeon arrived, who attempted to bleed the child; but medical aid was of no avail, the vital spark having fled. Upon the surgeon examining the wound, he found the scull fractured, which had produced a concussion of the brain, and which was the immediate cause of his death. The medical gentleman, upon finding his skill of no use, inquired how the accident had occurred? when a female, who was present, stated, that the parent of the child had been chastising him with a stirrup, the buckle of which had entered the head. At this instant, the unfortunate mother rushed into the room, exclaiming that her child had been murdered, and that it had been done by the rail of the chair, and not the stirrup. A further examination then took place, when a violent blow was discovered near the abdomen, which, from the discolouration, was evidently produced by a kick—but which the same female endeavoured to account for, by saying that the child had been bathed with strong vinegar.

Upon the day following the dreadful catastrophe, the Coroner held an inquest on the body, when, after the examination of two witnesses, a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned; and the unfortunate man was committed to Maidstone gaol, to take his trial at the Assizes for the offence.

The dreadful occurrence has plunged the family of Mr. Bonar into a state of the greatest distress, arising from the deed being perpetrated upon the estate, to which they had removed, from Chislehurst, upon the dreadful and diabolical act committed there some years since, by an Italian footman of the family, upon his parents.

The prisoner, besides the victim of his passion, has a daughter somewhat younger than the deceased child.

Travellers to the Continent will find much valuable information, and many important hints respecting the objects most worthy the attention of an enlightened taste, in those interesting works, "The English in Italy," and "Recollections of a Pedestrian," both of which contain a variety of personal observations, which must prove particularly beneficial to those meditating a foreign excursion.

Two young women (sisters) of the name of Heden, in service, obtained leave to visit their parents, residing at Plaistow, in Essex, last Monday week, it being their father's club day (held at the Black Lion) and enjoyed themselves in apparent harmony. Upon returning home between nine and ten o'clock, they had to pass the Abbey Mill, when one of them suddenly jumped into the water. The other sister immediately rushed in, regardless of danger, and both must have inevitably perished, had not their cries brought the carman, who had the care of the mill, to their assistance, who fortunately rescued them from a watery grave. They were afterwards taken to the work-house at West Ham, where every attention was paid them. The one who attempted self-destruction has not since recovered her reason, and it is supposed she committed the rash act under the impression that she had been slighted during the evening by a young man upon whom she had placed her affections.

The duties paid on French and East India manufactured goods are less than was anticipated: 70,000l. paid July 6, the first day allowed for importation—Friday only 10,000l., and Saturday very inconsiderable.

Lord Strangford—By the last packet, letters were received from our Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, stating that he will return home in August, having had leave of absence on the score of ill health.

The late Viscountess Strangford.—This lady was the sister of Sir John Bourke, of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway, Bart. She was the maternal aunt to the Marquis of Clanricarde, who was lately married to the only daughter of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; but she was more distinguished as the wife of Peter Viscount Strangford, whose name for some years has been celebrated in Europe, both in the walks of literature and diplomacy. Strongly attached to her husband, she accompanied him to the Courts of Sweden, Turkey, and Russia, where the affability of her manners, and the unaffected kindness of her disposition, endeared her to all. While in Turkey, these amiable qualities had but too frequent opportunities of displaying themselves. Among the applicants to her kind offices, and to her bounty, were numerous families of Greeks, whom it was impossible, in the first fury of the insurrection, to countenance or assist openly; but to these unfortunates her bounty flowed in many a secret channel. Slaves were redeemed, domestic affliction consoled, and the objects never knew to whose kind heart and liberal hand they were indebted. The cause of Lady Strangford's death, in St. Petersburgh, was an illness, that supervened on her confinement. While conversing with a friend one evening, she was suddenly seized with a spasmodic attack, which terminated in a state of insensibility that continued eighteen hours, when she gradually expired without a struggle. She had requested, in the event of her death abroad, that it might not be marked by any funeral pomp, but that she should be privately interred in the burying ground allotted to the British and other foreigners. Her body was, therefore, removed to the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the next day a solemn funeral service was performed. It was on this occasion that the esteem and good-will she had raised spontaneously displayed themselves. The immense Chapel was crowded by an unbidden congregation, among whom were the whole diplomatic body. The Ambassadors of the different Sovereigns of Europe, with their suites, attended, not with the indifference of ceremony and parade, but with the feeling of personal friends. It was even proposed that they themselves should be the bearers of the body to its last resting place; but, having been enclosed in a leaden coffin, it was found too heavy, and was, therefore, conveyed in a hearse to its final abode, where it lies in a green spot shaded with young trees.

THE ARMY.

The Depot of the 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment of Infantry, has received orders to proceed from Winchester to Plymouth.

The Depot of the 64th (2d Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot, is ordered, on being relieved at Plymouth by the Depot of the 9th Regiment, to proceed to Jersey.

The 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment of Infantry, is shortly expected to arrive at Liverpool, from Scotland.

A Detachment of the 39th (Dorsetshire) Regiment of Foot, recently embarked, as a guard, on board the Speke convict ship, which will proceed, in a few days, with 154 male convicts, from Woolwich for Sydney.

INDIAN ARMY.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 5, 1826.

At a General Court Martial held at Head-Quarters of the Grand Army, Camp, before Bhurtpore, on the 22d day of December, 1825, Lieutenant Edward Griffiths, of his Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

1st Charge—"For coming to the mess of his Majesty's 59th Regiment, on the afternoon of the 24th November, 1825, in a state of intoxication, such conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

2d Charge—"For being drunk on the morning of the 25th November, 1825, whilst the Regiment was on the march from Ferozabad to Etamaúpore, both charges being in breach of the Articles of War."

Deliberation—The Court having maturely weighed the evidence for the prosecution, and for the defence, and what the prisoner hath urged in his justification—

Finding—Do find him, the said Lieut. Edward Griffiths, of his Majesty's 59th Foot, guilty of the charges, and of every part thereof.

Sentence—The Court adjudge the prisoner, Lieut. Edward Griffiths, of his Majesty's 59th Foot, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed, but, in consideration of his distressed circumstances, as represented by his Commanding Officer, his length of service, and his having purchased his first Commission, Mr. Griffiths will be recommended to be allowed the sale of his Ensigncy. (Signed) COMBERMERE, General.
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr. Griffiths is to be struck off the strength of the 59th regiment from the date of this order being made known to him, and he is to be directed to repair to Calcutta forthwith, where, upon his arrival, he will report himself to the Town Major of Fort William.

The foregoing Order to be entered in the General Order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Rutland's horse Adeliza (8st. 9lb.), is matched against Lord Anson's Noureddin (7st. 11b.), at the ensuing first Newmarket October Meeting, for 200 sov. h. ft.

At the Second October Meeting of the present year, the Duke of Grafton's Paul Jones (8st. 7lb.), is matched against Mr. Wyndham's Black Swan (8st. 2lb.), for 300 sov. 200 ft.

Lord Orford's f. by Rainbow, is matched against Gen. Grosvenor's Spite (8st. 3lb. each), at the Newmarket Craven Meeting next year, first day, for 200 sov. h. ft.

On the second day of the same Meeting, Lord Orford's Winkey Boss (late Jocko), is matched against Mr. H. Scott's Brother to Problem (8st. 5lb. each, for 200 sov. h. ft.

Lord Anson's Noureddin (8st. 2lb.), is matched against the Duke of Grafton's Paul Jones (8st. 7lb.), at the First Spring Meeting next year, for 300 sov. h. ft.

At the Newmarket First October Meeting, 1828, first day, Lord Adson's f. by Tramp (8st. 7lb.), is matched against Mr. Greville's f. by Moses (8st. 4lb.), for 200 sov. h. ft.

Mr. Greville's Favourite is matched against Lord Anson's Ina, at the July Meeting, 1829, for 150 sov. 100 ft.

CHESHIRE QUARTER SESSIONS.

Mary Moran, alias Jones, aged twenty-five, a lady very splendidly dressed, and decorated with a profusion of yellow ribbons, and her tongue withal "tipped with a bit of the brogue," was charged with stealing, on the 8th of April, nineteen sovereigns, one half-sovereign, two gilt seals, and other articles, the property of Mr. Shaw, of Hyde. The prosecutor is the landlord of the Navigation Inn, at Hyde; and a few days previous to the last Chester Assizes, where he was in attendance as a witness, he put 147 sovereigns in a particular desk, or chest of drawers, in his bedroom. During his absence, his wife had given gold in exchange for notes to several individuals; and, according to the account she rendered him, there were twenty-one sovereigns remaining in the desk. The prisoner had been in the service of the prosecutor about eleven weeks, when she opened the drawer in which this money was deposited, (the keys of the above chest were left in one of the drawers,) and took out the money and the two seals named in the indictment.—The manner in which the prisoner was detected is not a little curious. About half-past six o'clock on Friday morning, while the landlord was absent at Chester, the waiter, whose name is Alcock, came down stairs, and happening to look in at the door of a small parlour, he saw reflected in a looking-glass opposite, the prisoner, who was seated on a sofa in the act of counting the sovereigns into a white net purse. He communicated his suspicions on this subject to his mistress, and it was arranged between them, that the latter should be called up in great haste; and that Alcock should search her bed while she was in attendance on her mistress. He did so, and found concealed under the mattrass the above named white purse, containg nineteen and a half sovereigns and the two seals, all of which he suffered to remain where he found them. The next day, Mr. Shaw returned from Chester, and the prisoner was searched by Wood, a constable, when the purse and its contents were found concealed in a very peculiar manner on her person. The naivete, with which Wood gave his evidence, created roars of laughter in Court, and even discomposed the gravity of the Bench itself.

Mrs. Shaw, a very portly lady, the hostess of the Navigation Inn, was called to prove some particular facts, and she underwent a severe cross-examination by the prisoner, whose self-possession never forsook her during the trial. The Court was convulsed with laughter during this part of the proceeding: the landlady cried, "Oh! the ridiculous woman! Dear me! I shall be ill; I shall certainly be ill—I know I shall—Indeed I shall—Oh, you wicked woman; she's a most ridiculous woman, there's not a word of truth in what she says, Gentlemen."

The prisoner addressed the Jury at great length in her defence, and they, without hesitation, found a verdict of Guilty.

The Chairman in passing sentence, animadverted in strong terms upon the enormity of the offence of which the prisoner had been found guilty. He regretted to find that it was not the first time she had been before a Court of Justice.* The Court must mark their sense of the magnitude of her offence by an exemplary punishment. The sentence upon her, therefore, was, that she be transported for seven years, and in the mean time, imprisoned in Chester Castle to hard labour.

On hearing this sentence, the prisoner took occasion to faint; but she gave sufficient indication of her intention to enable those about her to prevent her falling down in the dock.

* The prisoner was tried at the last Lancaster Summer Assizes for the murder of her illegitimate child, and acquitted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated in a Paris Paper that Vice-Admiral Marquis Paulnini, who commands the Austrian squadron in the Levant, has sent to his Court for fresh instructions immediately, on learning the expected arrival of Lord Cochrane in these seas.

A Public Meeting was to be held at New York last month, consisting of the most respectable citizens in that place, and of British residents there, "to devise some means, or adopt some measures, for the relief, if practicable," of the distressed manufacturers in England.

The glove manufacturers at Yeovil are resuming their former activity. It appears that the protecting duty on French gloves, together with the facility afforded to the home manufacturer by the removal of the Excise restrictions, and the diminution of the leather duties, has very much quieted the fears of foreign competition.

A serious affray took place last Thursday (fair-day) in Clones, in the absence of the police, who were in attendance at the Election in Monaghan. About three hundred men, calling themselves "the Dairy boys," assembled in Market-street, and commenced huzzaing for "the tree of liberty," down with the Protestants," and instantly commenced an attack on them. The loyalists of Clones rallied, and immediately cleared the town of the pretended champions for the tree of liberty.—*Fermanagh F. Journal.*

The trial of M'Gregor and others, for a conspiracy to defraud, by selling titles and disposing of land, &c. in Poyais, took place before the Royal Court of Paris, upon an appeal from the Tribunal of Correctional Police, on the 11th instant, and continued during the 12th and 13th. A great number of witnesses were examined, among whom was M. Merilhon, the Advocate, who declared that he considered M'Gregor to be a very honourable man, and his title to the territory of which he claimed the sovereignty to be indisputable. The Court, after a deliberation of three hours, acquitted M'Gregor and the other prisoners (with the exception of Lehuby, his Parisian agent, who appears to have used false representations in negociating for his client,) and ordered them to be set at liberty. Lehuby, who had been sentenced by the Tribunal of Correctional Police to two years imprisonment, has had it reduced to thirteen months by the Royal Court.

The Death of Weber.—A song, bearing this title, which bids fair to rival in popularity even the most esteemed and highly estimated musical compositions of the present day, has just made its appearance, with an admirable likeness of Weber on the frontispiece. The words, which are beautifully poetical, and excellently adapted to the melancholy subject of the deceased composer, are by J. R. Planche, Esq. The song is composed by Mr. Braham, in which he has most happily introduced a great portion of those beautiful airs in Der Freischutz, with which the public have long since been familiar. The commencement of this song is the entire composition of Mr. Braham, and even when compared to the beauties of Weber's transcendant genius, judges have pronounced it to be in the finest keeping, thus reflecting the highest credit on the scientificabilities of this eminent vocalist, and adding another laurel to the fame which he has already so justly acquired by his former efforts.

The Reports from the gaols, which were ordered by the last Parliament, have been lately published. We most earnestly desire that every person in the empire could have it in his power to examine these Reports. It would be seen by them how attentive, how correct, how exact, how minute, is the superintendance over every department of prison discipline, under the eye of the present government. It is now almost impossible that any abuses should occur without immediate detection; it is altogether impossible that any vestige of the tyrannical conduct which prevailed in our prisons—as it indeed prevailed in all prisons, where, for whatever reasons, the final superintending power was inaccessible, or accessible with great difficulty—should be again complained of.

Music.—Elementary principles and practices for singing, being a compendium of exercises in Solfeggi simplified and explained, for improvement in syllabic articulation and delivery of words, as well as tone of voice and execution. By T. Philipps, of Dublin; published by Willis and Co. St. James's-street.—We are happy to find that musical instruction, in its various branches, begins at length to assume a systematic form, and that the plan of learning by rote, without demonstrating or inculcating any principle for future guidance, is now in the progress of total abandonment. Its last strong hold was in the vocal department, the necessary simplicity of the exercises affording a tempting facility to the pupil, and the indolent master to rely on the ear, or what we should more properly term the musical memory, for the acquirement of the given subjects of instruction. The very general introduction, however, of the elaborate productions of the foreign schools, has reduced this temptation surprisingly; mere memory has been found to be a very unsafe guide through their scientific mazes, and hence, the necessity of reference to those principles of instruction pursued where they were produced, and an adaptation of them to our own wants and circumstances. Scarcely less important is the developement of those various and ingenious expedients which the skill and sagacity of the foreign vocalists have supplied for the purpose of improving the voice in quality, volume, and compass, and producing distinct and expressive enunciation. Mr. Philipps remarks truly that "Italian authority cannot be doubted on any point relative to forming, training, or improving the singing voice." Mr. P. has attended most carefully to English vocal pronunciation. To the many who cannot, or will not discriminate for themselves, this part of the work must prove extremely valuable; every one attempting to sing should examine himself by some such standard as that which Mr. Philipps presents, and he will have reason to conclude, perhaps, that he is not so sinless in this particular as his own good opinion may have led him to imagine. The usual ornaments come under Mr. Philipps's consideration, and that most essential point, the management of the breath. Supposing his reader acquainted with the rudiments of music, he sets forth with him from an advanced point of his journey, and thus his attention is turned more effectively to those particulars which distinguish the finished performer. It has been no part of his design, however, to render his work a substitute for the assistance of an able master, his experience having convinced him that no specific in that case ever was, or ever will be found. But we have no hesitation in asserting that the master will find it a most valuable auxiliary.

The treadmill has been imported into Demerara, as one of the punishments under the new regulations of Government. It has spread terror through the whole Colony, particularly as one of the first of the negroes ordered to the mill was obstinate, refused to work, fell back, and was killed on the spot!

Remarkable good Fortune.—The following romantic story verifies the Proverb, "Cast your bread on the waters, and you will find it after many days," to the letter. Mr. Kinsman, a highly respectable butcher, near the Elephant and Castle, has lately come into possession of a very considerable estate in the county of Devon, in a singular and unexpected manner. A few years ago, a person having all the manners of a gentleman, but very much reduced in life, drew the attention of Mr. Kinsman, by his frequently coming to his shop for small bits of meat, from which circumstance, he entered into conversation with him, and finding him in the greatest possible distress, not only supplied him with meat for his dinner for upwards of twelve months, but became his friend in many other respects. About six years since the person disappeared, and from that time, till within these few months, he never heard any thing of him; and it now turns out that he became possessed of very large property in the county of Devon, at which place he died a few months ago, leaving Mr. K. the estate above named, which is supposed to be worth 500l. a year. Mr. K. will set off in a few days to take possession.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A writer, under the signature of VERITAS, *asks our opinion of the Lady of* Sir THOMAS FARQUHAR, *the banker of* St. James's-street, *giving a public breakfast at Roehampton* ON SUNDAY LAST, *to two hundred fashionables?—it is this, that considering the day which her Ladyship selected for the occasion, she could not well have done a more disreputable thing.*

We have been too much occupied to devote the attention we could wish to the interesting novel of ALLA GIORNATA, *but we will endeavour to do so, if possible, in our next number.*

AN ADMIRER OF THE AGE *is thanked for his communication —his Epigram is not worth insertion, but we shall always avail ourselves of any hint he may furnish us.*

Several communications have been received respecting the man, ANTHONY SALISBURY, *and his expulsion from the Clubs— we have commented thereon—the other man stated, by a mistake of the* Herald, *to be expelled from* St. James's-street, *is a* Mr. TAYLOR, *and Member of the Stratford Club.*

A letter, signed CASTIGATOR, *from Dublin, has been received, and although we have not room for a dissertation on its contents, we entirely concur with the sentiments of the writer.*

The CHARACTER OF A LONDON BANKER *has come to hand— the writer calls it a satyr, and though we know one answering that description, we presume he means* satire.

FREDERICK PAPT, *of* 15, *Portman-street, is requested to send his letters to those to whom he gave his orders.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

We are delighted in being able to record the uninterrupted enjoyment by the KING of good health, to the security of which, the retirement of *Windsor*, and the nature of His MAJESTY'S pursuits, is materially calculated to tend. We could not invoke a greater benediction on the land, than the continuation of a blessing which must insure to every class of his subjects a perpetuity of happiness, with a distribution among them of a portion of those means and comforts which are allotted to the KING himself. The present week has testified this feeling in a manner to which the annals of no preceding reign can adduce any parallel, His MAJESTY having added to the subscription list in behalf of the sufferers in *Spital-fields* a *third* DONATION OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS. To a heart as accessible as that of GEORGE THE FOURTH, it is almost superfluous to convey any expression of popular gratitude, as the desire in his breast of bestowing the least relief on his afflicted people, supersedes even a thought the most remote of its appreciation; but we may venture, with humility, to observe, they wait but for some public opportunity to raise their applauding voices, which, after all, are only the faint echoes of their hearts, from the very bottom of each of which the constant and daily theme is this:—

" ——— May he live
" Longer than I have time to tell his years!
" Ever beloved, and loving, may his rule be;
" And when Old Time shall lead him to his end,
" Goodness and he fill up one monument."

The distresses under which the country to a certain general extent, but the manufacturing part of it particularly, is now labouring, has naturally become the theme of universal comment, as well as universal sympathy and commiseration, but to those who not only well know the times in which we live, but many of the characters who are permitted to exist in those times, it will cease to be a matter of surprise that the very feelings which are entertained for the distresses of some, should be by others misconstrued into a thousand shapes of the most deceitful and mischievous bearing. The grand outcry raised by all the malcontents of the land is of course against the Government, whose officers stand accused not merely of bringing about all the ruin which surrounds us, but of falling back and slackening in their exertions, at the very moment when public calamity should call them into action; an outcry which has, we regret to say, in some respects, assumed a more serious form than a mere ebullition of language, even of this nature, is at all calculated to create. COBBETT'S *Register* of yesterday contains the following extract from an address to the weaver boys of *Lancashire*:—

"When on the 29th of last month, I, returning from Preston, was met by the good people of Stockport, who conducted me into and through that populous and public-spirited town, there was, at the entrance of the town, a man, who having jumped up upon the hinder part of the open carriage in which I was, and having got hold of my right hand, held my arm up, while, waving his other hand over his head, he exclaimed, '*There, lads! Here is the* LONG ARM *that reached* THE TYRANTS *across the Atlantic!*' As soon as I got released from his hand, I stooped down, and said to Mr. Clarke, who was sitting on the seat of the carriage, 'These people will never *lie down like dogs*, and starve in silence.'"

Whether the appearance of such a miserable wretch as COBBETT, in this part of our provinces, may have led to the disquietude now prevalent there, we cannot take upon ourselves to state; but it is clear that the spirit which breathes through the inflated nonsense contained in the foregoing paragraph, emanating from his pen, has been caught up, and acted upon, by some of the discontented part of that community, whose object is evidently rather to increase the calamities under which their fellow creatures may be destined for a time to labour, than to endeavour in any one way to alleviate them. The following statement from the *Stockport Advertiser* of the 20th instant, will speak more to the purpose than any comment of ours:

"We had hoped, from the good sense and forbearance which our fellow townsmen have hitherto shewn, that we should not have had to report any thing to their disadvantage; but, unfortunately, they have begun to listen to the insidious and inflammatory language of men who have no other object in view than to create anarchy and bloodshed. We would earnestly recommend them to abstain from countenancing the endeavours of such characters, and by a continuance of their peaceable conduct, entitle themselves to the sympathy and commiseration of the country at large. They cannot expect to do any good by a breach of the laws; but they may do much harm, for, most assuredly, if they cause any tumult, they will be very severely dealt with. We have been led into these observations from the occurrences of last night. We had heard that meetings had taken place on Monday and last week, and that one would be held in Longshutt-lane, last night (Wednesday.) We proceeded to the appointed spot about eight o'clock, where we found about 2 or 300 men and boys assembled; others continued to arrive until a quarter to nine, when the numbers on the ground were between 5 and 600. At this time a man, who it was evident was expected to address them, arrived; a ring was immediately formed, and he proceeded to business, by reading from *Sherwin's Register*, of November 14. 1818, one of the most inflammatory extracts we ever recollect to have heard—the tenor of which was to incite the people to arm, recommending for that purpose *a knife, eleven inches and three-quarters in length, and two broad at the bottom, fixed into a staff eight feet long.* (At this part of the proceedings, some person in the crowd fired a pistol off.) With this formidable weapon they were to defend themselves, or, if *necessary*, use it *offensively*. The speaker then proceeded to state (from the extract) the superiority of a body of men thus armed over a regular force, armed in the usual way, and illustrated it in the following manner:—'Suppose,' said he, 'two armies were drawn out against each other, the one armed with musket and ball cartridge, and the other with musket and bayonet, which would have the advantage?—Why, the latter, to be sure.' On finishing the reading of this extract, loud cheers were given by a part of those met—the majority, however, much to their credit, not joining. We now felt anxious to know who this fellow was, and were shortly gratified; for it appeared that it was necessary he should *vindicate his character* from some *vile aspersions*, and that he was one of those apprehended with *Hunt, Moorhouse*, &c. in 1819. His name we know. Let him beware how he again commits himself—the laws of this country are not to be trifled with. The vindication, as he called it, which, by the bye, was very lame and unsatisfactory, being finished, he said, 'Now is the time for any one to propose resolutions:' having repeated this two or three times, and no one coming forward, the meeting broke up about half-past nine, and the people returned peaceably to their homes, evidently not much edified, and no doubt greatly to the mortification of the orator."

From a perusal of these remarks, and from a consideration of the charge which these factious vagabonds, who are the subjects of them, would therefrom lay at the door of Government, let us turn our attention to a proper estimate of the measures which thus far have been adopted to allay immediate want, and eventually to restore tranquillity and plenty to those who are now its victims. The situation of the distressed manufacturers having been submitted to the KING by his Ministers, His MAJESTY, with that fulness of feeling which designates his character, presented them, in one direction or the other, with the sum, at different times, of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS—there has been a public subscription, amounting to more than ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS—at the head of which all the great Officers of State appear as donors each for a large sum, and a further subscription for the individual relief of *Spital-fields*, amounting to THREE OR FOUR AND TWENTY THOUSANDS MORE, exclusive of some extensive private contributions locally distributed. This is a tolerably good specimen of what the feeling of Government has been on the business altogether.

On a due consideration of the present state of the nation, and the different opinions to which it has given rise, we cannot help directing the attention of our readers to the position of the case precisely as it stands. The inflammatory part of the press, in which disgraceful designation may be included one or two journals, with regret be it admitted, of a numerical and consequently influential circulation, has been the principal engine in effecting the very mischief of which, with their usual modesty and innocence, they are the very first to complain with shame, but, with truth, it must ba allowed that the exaggerated statements which, from time to time, appeared towards the close of the last year in the columns of *The Times* and *Morning Chronicle*, and, perforce of their example, obtained a a comparative circulation throughout the empire in papers of a reciprocal stamp, tended more to create and then enhance the temporary difficulties under which we were then labouring, than any actual distress with which they were incoherently confounded; and no surprise should therefore exist in a judicious mind at the attempt of any man to lay on the shoulders of another the *onus* wherewith he is alone chargeable, more particularly if in the execution of that pusillanimous and outrageous system, he can mix up with it a little display of (misnamed) patriotism. The insolent tone of language adopted by these journals would be more alarming than it turns out to be, if, in the exhibition of their effrontery they did not mix up a certain portion of sheer ignorance and bloated quackery, which speaks so plainly even to those they have in the first instance deceived, that conversion is much more frequently the consequence than conviction; for when an off-hand charge, of the nature made by these stupid scribblers, is indiscriminately levelled at persons who stand as acquitted of the calumny, as they are properly reckless of the calumniators, the blow falls harmless, and leaves exposed, standing in his isolated ignominy, the bare arm and masked heart of the assassin who strikes it.

It will not be uninteresting, at this particular crisis, to follow up the conduct of these desperate individuals who play their game in so diversified a manner that it requires some little dexterity to catch them at every turn. It is not too much to say, in testimony of the charitable disposition of this nation, that the claims of every other country are administered to with a proportionate, or perhaps a comparative energy, as are those of its own self—for no sooner is a case made the least apparent, than the heart and purse of every man becomes simultaneously open. This feeling, however, is frequently trespassed upon in a manner that will eventually, we should imagine, defeat the purposes for which it is called into action. The discontents which a degenerate spirit will naturally create in others, as well as this land, no sooner produce a momentary distress among the parties who investigate it, than a general exile, as it were by voluntary consent, is the consequence---every vagabond, which every parent of treachery, crime, and insubordination, can congratulate, flies for relief, and the rendezvous of all these miscreants is---ENGLAND. Once on her benevolent shores, the first step is to invoke that benevolence, the next to impose on it. The oppositionists of the day are immediately consulted, and a case is "got up" to hire in the naturally warm impulse of an Englishman's heart—all methods are adopted, every doctrine which humbug can invent, and quackery use, is seized upon, and in the grand question of the means by which a foreign vagrant, or an outlandish thief, may be protected, clothed, and fed, the hunger of the starving BRITON is passed by. They unsheath the dagger for their own breasts—it would be a just and a dear retribution, if their own breasts were to receive it. A more contemptible outcry has never been raised, than that which has ushered in the *claims* of the SPANISH and ITALIAN REFUGEES, consisting, for the most part, of a set of outlawed bravos, who have dared their own laws, and seek a protection from ours—they come, and with a piteous howl, invoke that protection which the specious journalist takes an opportunity of diverting from the more imperative quarter, YOUR OWN COUNTRYMEN, to which you had directed it, and once bestowed, you are loaded circuitously with every benignant curse for bestowing it. Let these circumstances, which are the occurrence of every day, be but well digested and well remembered, and the present efforts of these daring writers to excite in the people's minds a sense of their deprivations, far beyond what they in reality are, will be looked upon precisely in the light in which they stand—the pretensions of a weak intellect and a bad heart, and the nature of those pretensions exposed by the very weakness their promoters display.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

It is a very common phrase, amongst lovers at least, and they comprise two-thirds of the community, to talk about "melting the heart of stone"—then again, people go so far as to make these said stones do all kinds of things, and even the divine SHAKSPEARE puts a colour upon such argument by giving the following line to *Macbeth*:—

" For fear the very stones prate of my whereabout."

And again---

" Stones have been known to move, and trees to speak."

Nevertheless, with all this weighty opinion in their favour, we were certainly disposed to doubt their capabilities, until last Thursday, on which day appeared in *The Times* the following particulars of a conversation, held between some of them and a gentleman in Pall Mall, a few days ago:—

ITALIAN PASQUINADE ON CARLTON HOUSE.—An Italian, a man of some taste, being accustomed to see columns supporting something, or of some use, stood amazed before the sinecure colonnade of Carlton House, and questioned them, as to their employment, thus:—

" Care colonne! che fate qua?" *
" Non sappiamo in verita?" †

* Dear pillars, what are you doing there?
† Indeed, we don't know!

was their innocent answer.

We really think these stones very much to be pitied and the Editor of *The Times* entitled to the thanks of the public for bringing their miserable situation into notice.

It is with extreme reluctance we ever call the public attention to circumstances of such flagrant character as that on which we have now to speak, but considering the present case our warrantry for so doing, we feel less necessity for an apology than we otherwise might have done. We briefly alluded last week to the appearance at *Marlborough-street* of a wretch by the name of ANTHONY SALISBURY, a member of the *Albion Club*, on a charge of the most flagitious nature; and in the course of the last few days we have received several communications descriptive of many of this individual's infamous proceedings, the writers of all of them requesting some notice to be taken of the occurrence, from the singular taciturnity adopted by nearly every other journal. We cannot but admit that it appears very extraordinary a transaction of so public a nature as a police-office examination, and that of a fashionable *(heu!)* and wealthy person, should only be reported in such an obscure paper as the *British Press*; and there is no other way to account for it than to believe that all the others were *bought*—a charge which we would not be thought to bring against the highly-respectable individuals who conduct the daily press, but against some of their reporters, who, for a few pounds, have winked at the disclosure of a villany, which, in a poor man's instance, they would have been the first to promulgate. It is impossible to view the matter in any other light—for if the examination was reported by one paper, there can be no reason, but the one we have given, why it should not be by every other, whose reporters are always in attendance at the principal offices, and from the notes of most of whom appeared on the day in question other accounts from THE IDENTICAL ONE, *Marlborough-street*. We consider this a subject will worthy the attention and scrutiny of those editorial gentlemen keeping so many of these *danglers* about town, who lon

many other occasions are very apt, either for "love or money," to give an account of things very different to what they in reality are.

Having premised thus much, we are bound to mention a circumstance which the vigilance and duty of our contemporaries might have saved us the task of doing. This miserable fellow, ANTHONY SALISBURY, as if not abashed by his exposure in a public COURT OF JUSTICE, and being there reminded by the magistrate of his former appearance on a similar charge at the same bar, had the frontless audacity, A FEW HOURS AFTERWARDS, to go and dine at the *Oriental* Club, of which he is also a member. It is a very mistaken notion which some members of both this and the *Albion* entertain, that they cannot expel this man—THEY CAN—and even if they *had* no law, they ought to make one, enabling them to do so; for the respectability of their establishments is mainly at stake, as long as they permit the name of such a degraded scoundrel to stand upon their books.

THE LAST WEEK.

Monday. His Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, accompanied by the Editor of the *Representative*, arrived from *Russia*, and after transacting some private business in *Piccadilly*, returned there to dinner—*Drury-lane Theatre* taken by JONATHAN, JOHN being unable to manage it—e. p. (*Old* PRICE) system much talked of—GLENGALL asserted that KANGAROO COOKE got Captain CHAMBRE in CROCKFORD'S, *pour l'amour de* Mademoiselle ALEXANDRINE—though every one does not believe what MY LORD says, yet this *is* true—BALL HUGHES expressed his astonishment, to several gentlemen in *St. James's-street*, at CORN in *English* being the same as FISH in French, viz., wheat-ears (*huitres!*)

Tuesday. Mr. OTWAY CAVE, who died yesterday, "by particular desire" of the Editor of the *Courier*, came to life this morning—"Killing no murder" the order of the day—my Lord BESBOROUGH'S death, which was stated in the *Kilkenny Independent*, by the partizans of the Honourable PIERCE BUTLER (the defeated candidate for that town) to have taken place in *Italy*, being disproved, (by His LORDSHIP'S being alive in *England*) in the following letter from this Nobleman's third son to the Editor of the *Courier* :—

"Sir,—Be so good as to contradict a paragraph which appeared in your Paper of this Evening, announcing the death of the Earl of Besborough, who is in perfect health, at his residence at Roehampton. "Yours, &c.

"W. F. PONSONBY."

"St. James's-square, July 18."

Wednesday. Several well-known *rakes* in the *Hay*MARKET—rather an appropriate place for them at this time of the year—CORNWALL, hearing a person say, during TOM-TIT'S late absence from town, that he was laid up, observed, "then he must be "laid up in *ordinary*."—SIGNOR VELLUTI summoned before the magistrates, by the female choristers of the *King's Theatre*, on his refusing to pay them for performing at his benefit, on which the following epigram was written :—

VELLUTI refused them, well knowing their arts,
Because they were n't perfect, at all, in their parts;
But they say they are always, without any quiz,
More perfect in *their* parts than he is in *his!*

Thursday. Grand Gala in behalf of the refugees—Lord GLENGALL, who was the only GENTLEMAN present, observed, "that if the fate of the SPANIARDS and ITALIANS depended on the *fete* of VAUXHALL, they would be in a nice condition"—Mr. HEXTER, a grocer in Bermondsey, summoned a Mrs. DOWNER for assaulting him, she believing him, from his great resemblance to his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF SAXE COBURG, to be that distinguished character; in addition to his being like him in face, the poor woman evidently thought Mr. HEXTER'S resemblance borne out by his *selling* his CURRANTS, *plums*, &c.—JOE COPLEY burst out laughing at a friend of his getting wet through in a ten minutes' shower, and said, "You put me in mind of one of POOLE'S farces—a short *reign* and a merry one."

Friday. A few gentlemen lingering about CROCKFORD'S table—HENRY DE ROOS, who is what they call in *Yorkshire* "a sharpish chap," being asked the cause of BALL HUGHES appearing so cast down, said, "the only reason I can assign for his looking so *sheepish*, is, that he has been *fleeced*---Mr. *Green* announced to *go up* in a balloon--hundreds of that family, with whom every thing is sure to *go down*, went to VAUXHALL to see him---MARTIN, the *Galway* Member, took up the *Chronicle* the other day, and exclaimed "Gracious Powers, I didn't know Mrs. MATTOCKS, the actress, was alive? "What of her?" said a friend. "Why, by the Powers, I see she's dead!" said MARTIN---as the song says,

"MARTIN'S the man for the *Bull*."

Saturday.—Mr. BEAUMONT, the candidate lately ejected from *Northumberland*, roundly asserted by the *Times* newspaper to be insane—when that gentleman "went a courting" ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir JOHN SWINBURNE, in the year 1823, the same opinion prevailed, for he complained to a friend of indisposition, and that he had lost his senses; whereupon this "damned good-natured friend," as Sir FRETFUL PLAGIARY expresses himself, sent the fair lady the following lines :—

Poor BEAUMONT says he has been ill,
And that HE *lost* HIS SENSES, MADAM;
I leave to your superior skill
To tell me *when he ever* HAD 'EM.

POT *versus* KETTLE.

IN COBBETT'S *Register* of the 8th instant, he has the following passage relative to his late progress in Lancashire :—

"I must notice, that those are a curious sort of friends who could deem my departure from Manchester inglorious. What glory was there to be achieved by exposing a multitude of unarmed people to violence of any sort? I have always said of the 16th of August, that if I had invited 100,000 people to come together under such circumstances, I never would have told them to come unarmed. I would not have got them together, under such circumstances, it is true, and without rhyme or reason; but if I had got them together, under such circumstances, I never would have told them to throw aside the means of defending themselves. I never would have brought them together to be chopped or to be trampled to death. I have never yet led men to be hacked to pieces, or to be trampled to death. I dare say I never shall; and I am ready to take my oath, that I never will get together an unarmed people, and expose them to be thus treated, and that, too, merely for the sake of indulging my own vanity."

In the *Times* of yesterday, HUNT, who imagines this account of the *Manchester* riots in 1819 is levelled at himself, thus retaliates, in a letter written by him in that sublime journal :—

Now, Sir, although it is very evident that the intention of this malignant, poor old fellow, in writing this, was twofold; first, to apologise for his own cowardice, and, secondly, to cast an odium upon me for having advised the people to come to a public reform meeting "unarmed;" yet the effect is otherwise, and the fair inference to be drawn is, that it is his advice to the people "not to meet without arms," and when they meet "not to throw aside the means of defending themselves." It is worthy of notice that the first of these meetings at Manchester, last week, where this advice is acted upon, took place within three days after this *Register* of Cobbett's was published and circulated in Manchester. I do not mean to infer by this that Cobbett has the power to do mischief to any extent. It appears that out of an immense population of 100,000 persons, only about 200 poor wretches could be found to adopt such a wild and rash plan; yet as I know Cobbett to be one of the very last men in the kingdom who would be found at any meeting where there was danger, much less an "armed meeting," I think it right to caution my poor countrymen against listening to such a person. It is in this case as it was with respect to "forging Bank notes," he could urge others to do that which he has not the courage to undertake himself.

It would be a difficult point to determine, which of these two men is the greatest blackguard.

We have received the following letter from Mr. WELSH, and take the earliest opportunity of giving it insertion. It was with extreme reluctance that we in the first instance gave credence to the assertion of so respectable a gentleman being implicated in such a thorough piece of quackery as the one alluded to; and on that account are bound to remove from him an imputation as unpleasant to himself, as it is disgraceful to those who are the real promoters of it :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

SIR,—You would greatly oblige myself and Mr. HAWES by stating in your paper, that we know nothing of the proposal for publishing the bust of CARL MARIA VON WEBER, further than having had some bills left in the shop, with a request to receive subscriptions. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS WELSH.
[For WELSH AND HAWES.]

Argyll Rooms, July 18th, 1826.

THEATRICALS.

Drury Lane is doomed to be the foot-ball of the dramatic world, and certain it is that, within these few days, it has been preciously kicked about. We learn, however, from the daily journals, that the lease has been transferred from Mr. BISH to Mr. PRICE, and that the latter gentleman has been duly installed as the GREAT LESSEE.

The opinions we gave some numbers back, on the vast impropriety of such an assignment, are not now to be retracted—we consider the circumstance one of the most degrading nature, certain of materially undervaluing the property, and calculated in a remote degree to cast a general slur upon the nation. We must for once step out of our theatrical, and array ourselves in our political character, and there we feel, without any impulse of *badinage*, the thing to be extremely disgraceful. This theatre, from the reign of that redoubtable booby, PETER MOORE, to the fleeting reign of that virtuous old Lady, QUEEN CAROLINE, (whose patronage it especially received) has ever been looked upon as a very radical concern altogether; and the countenance of such Whigs for its Committeemen as Mr. CALCRAFT, Mr. G. LAMBE, Mr. D. KINNAIRD, &c., has rather established than lessened this feeling—and it only wanted to be reduced to the necessity of obtaining foreign aid to conduct its duties, to fix the thought indelibly. The theatre was always understood to be in *mauvaise odeur* in a very HIGH QUARTER; and we have reason to believe, that the present appointment has increased that opinion to a very great degree. We are bound to look with a very wary eye on any step taken by our present *Transatlantic* ally—there is some shallow policy in all his motions—himself, or rather his land, is concerned in every thought of his wily brain, and the vanity with which he will become invested by our NATIONAL STAGE coming under the controul of the *New York* THESPIAN, will induce him to fancy Mr. JEFFERIES Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. ADAMS our Secretary of State. The whole thing is an absolute disgrace to the British Stage, and deserving the strictest attention of the people, who are bound very narrowly to watch every proceeding that may result therefrom.

We are bound, after these remarks, to observe that they are made without any reference personally to Mr. PRICE, whom we never saw, and of whom we know nothing—we do not mean to withhold from him that courtesy which, as a stranger, is his due, and decidedly wish him success, and will afford him all the assistance we can, whenever his efforts may entitle him thereto. There is a current opinion that we shall immediately have an importation of YANKEES from *Pokotaccetococaccepunta*, and other remote provinces of the UNITED STATES, to support our great SHAKSPEARE—that a Mr. COOPER, who wrote some story about a *Spy*, and who is the Leviathan of American Literature, is to be the *Magnus Apollo* of the Cabinet—that a cargo of cigars will arrive early in September, ready for the dress circle on the opening night, and that a steam-boat will lie off *Waterloo-bridge*, always in readiness to ship off to the PRESIDENCY any person that may make a momentary impression. All this we have heard, and consider it all the ebullition of waggery, which has nothing to do with the more solid question. Mr. PRICE'S going home the moment he has taken the lease, is now his own affair entirely—it *should* have been that of the Committee; for if, on his arrival in *New York*, he should take a fit in his head not to return, or the gout (with which they say he is afflicted) should take a *fit* in his FEET, and prevent his returning, or if any other occurrence should hap, for as *Shylock* justly says—

"Ships are but boards, sailors but men: there be land rats, and water rats, water thieves, and land thieves; I mean pirates, and then there is the peril of waters, winds, and rocks:"

the theatre, at the time it ought to open, will be in the exact situation it was lately placed in, by the resignation of Mr. BISH—but with all this we have nothing to do. The best answer we can give, *theatrically* speaking, to the tirade-disappointed players, or speculators, may issue against the New Manager, is to mention what he *has* done in opposition to what they assert he *will* do. It is understood that Mr. PRICE has fixed on the last year's stage manager, Mr. WALLACK, "a right proper man," on Mr. DUNN, as his treasurer, and Mr. WINSTON as his carpenter—he has moreover engaged, in addition to Mr. REYNOLDS the dramatist, as his reader of plays, Mr. LISTON, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BRAHAM, and Madame VESTRIS, and many others, KEAN returning with him. All this looks like business, and business of the right sort, and certainly shows that, without referring to the political position we have taken up, Mr. PRICE has proved himself quite capable of executing the duties of his present station, and fully entitled to public support.

It will be seen by our Police Report that VELLUTI has been summoned to one of the PETTY COURTS by some of the women of the Opera, for resisting a demand made by them for performing on the evening of his benefit, and has been cast; though, as BALL HUGHES said, on hearing it, that's nothing new with the SIGNOR—we dare say the demand was exacted in the usual strain of impudence adopted by these jumpers; but certainly the correspondence of the *Castrato* smacks something of the same quality. The idea of any woman expecting HER RIGHTS from poor VELLUTI (as a letter from one of them in the *Post* terms it), appears to us both barbarous and exorbitant, but, however, the writer seems to say, that the rights were rather of a legal than a personal nature.

Mr. ELLISTON, having recovered from his late illness, performed on Friday last at *Vauxhall*, in a short interlude with Mr. POOLE. The immediate cause of this scene we did not learn, nor to what particular part of Mr. POOLE'S person the EX-LESSEE directed his attention; but we have reason to believe he assaulted him (presuming, of course, on the diminutiveness of the author's stature) in a way unbecoming either a man or a gentleman.

We will close our remarks upon the important subject of the DRAMA, with the mention of an anecdote well worthy of preservation. We have had the audacity once or twice during our career to call in question the genius of Mr. GEORGE ROBINS, and have been partly instrumental in fixing on him the epithet of NINNY, but as the following circumstance will be sure of removing from him such a disagreeable name, we are in justice bound to insert it. The Committee of *Drury Lane* (of which Mr. ROBINS is a leading member) have the power of entering it at all hours, and occasionally go of an evening to see that the firemen and watchmen are at their posts. During the time between Mr. BISH voiding the lease, and Mr. PRICE not *avoiding* it, GEORGE ROBINS determined to let the servants of the theatre know that if there was no manager, there was at least a committee, swaggered in one night late, "drest in a little brief authority," and raising his voice aloud, the following dialogue ensued :—

Robins.—Hollo, you fellows here, are ye all asleep?

Watchman.—No, Sir, I a'nt.

Robins—Hollo, I say, where to the Devil are all the firemen?

Firemen—Here, Sir!

Robins—What the Devil do you do *here*, Sir, when you should be *there*, Sir. Bring me a candle, one of you!

All—Ha! ha! ha!

Robins—What do you laugh at? bring a candle?

Fireman—Candle, Sir!

Robins—Yes; a candle!

Fireman—Lord, Sir, we an't no candles!

Robins—No candles! How do ye mean?

Fireman—Why, Sir, you don't allow us no candles in the holidays.

Robins—God bless my soul—how am I to see if the *Theatre's* ON FIRE, *without* A CANDLE?

THE NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.

Mr Beaumont, in his speech at the final close of the poll, which has since been published in an advertisement, having re-asserted that which, before the retirement of Lord Howick, had been repeatedly contradicted on the hustings, namely—that the opposition to him was founded on "pitiful and spiteful motives"—that "the falsehood of the charges brought against him had been discovered"—that "the folly of his enemies had made clear their malignity against him"—and that "disgrace attached to them for having hoped to fix disgrace on him"—the following correspondence has been published:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY.

Bradley, August 29, 1823.

Dear Lord Grey,—I cannot prevent this letter appearing to you very extraordinary, but its necessity has been brought on by Lady Swinburne's conduct.

Almost immediately after her daughter's acceptance of my proposals, in which she and Sir John seemed cordially to concur, I was struck by the unkindness of Lady Swinburne to me, and the continual endeavours she was making to hinder Elizabeth from giving her affections to me. This, you will easily imagine, alarmed me considerably; for, besides the usual respect of well-disposed children to their parents, I observed a confidence little short of idolatrous in Elizabeth towards Lady Swinburne. The peculiarity of some of their habits and education had contrived this. I resolved instantly to give up all other considerations, and to use all the advantages which my familiarity with the family and approaching marriage afforded me, for investigating to the bottom the cause of this unnatural behaviour.

Circumstances soon occurred to show me, that Lady Swinburne had not much regard for her husband, for whom, however, she constantly expressed the strongest attachment. I may now pass over a variety of things which brought me to suppose that she had entertained, if she had not still, a passion for yourself, which had, at some time or other, probably many years ago, been gratified. Having this idea, I went on to examine its truth by repeated conversations, which fully confirmed it.

Now, my Lord, I beg you will not consider that I took up this matter as my own, and would for my own sake have wounded the feelings of either yourself or Lady Swinburne.

I had opportunities of seeing General Grey with her, and was brought to a similar suspicion respecting him. Nor did it entirely stop here, so unbridled and unprincipled her conduct appeared to me. This gave sufficient ground for her conduct in all respects. For, seeing my affection for Elizabeth, if she could secure her daughter's blind devotion to herself, she had reason to hope that my eyes might also be shut. Luckily I had too strong a conviction of her guilt, and too firm a reliance that such wickedness would not be allowed to be triumphant, for such a hope ever to be realized.

The first step I took (this was in London a few weeks before their return to the country) was to expostulate with Lady Swinburne upon her behaviour to me, in such general terms as to leave no doubt in her mind of the full extent of my intention, without compromising myself by an explanation to a particular line of conduct. This language, however, was met on her part by reproaches, and an assurance that she was conscious of having done no wrong. Emily was by chance in the room during this conversation, and was at that time totally ignorant of what I meant. Her mother appeared to me to suspect that she knew it, and treated her with much cruelty in order to force from her what, in fact, she did not know. It is needless, at this time, to go into further details.

Sir John was, at different times, induced to conduct himself towards me in a manner that could only be the result of great misrepresentation. Lady Swinburne's conduct upon my determination to take Elizabeth abroad immediately after our marriage, with many other occurrences in London and at Capheaton, as well as what I have heard took place on the journey, gave me continual proofs that she could not be induced to give up her attempts to alienate her daughter from me.

In consequence of a quarrel with my mother, I found it necessary to think of retiring from the representation of the county, and consequently from residence in it, which I rather state, in order that I may omit nothing of importance which I recollected to have occurred in this singular affair, than from any precise bearing it appears to have upon the object of this letter. Still I had no idea of making my thoughts on this subject known to Sir John Swinburne, or his son Edward, although I had been compelled to acquaint Elizabeth and Emily with them before they left London. From the uncommon excellence and purity of Elizabeth's mind, and her most amiable disposition, such an explanation seemed to me possible to be avoided. About ten days, however, after my arrival at Caphcaton, our affairs took a new and extraordinary turn, which compelled me to a different conduct.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, after some prayers had been read at home, (it was a wet morning) selected from a book of Bishop Hoadley's, and in which, as well as in a sermon of Sydney Smith's, I was struck by the absence of all acknowledgment o the atonement of our Saviour, and the misrepresentation of the principal object of his coming upon earth, to die for the sins of mankind, I declared to Edward Swinburne my opinion respecting his mother, and named yourself, General Grey, and her own butler.

I think it also my duty to mention, that I felt myself urged to the course I took, by circumstances of an extraordinary character, which, after a most calm and dispassionate examination, I believe to be out of the usual course of events. Into a further account of these, it appears to me totally unnecessary for me here to enter, as I do not rely upon them for my justification with your Lordship in troubling you with this letter.

After my conversation with Edward Swinburne, we went together to Sir John, to whom I was going to make the same communication, when he became out of temper, and would hear nothing. I accordingly left him, and retired immediately with Mr. Bird, who arrived almost at that moment from his living at Chollerton, to Bradley, where I have remained since that time. Three weeks have now nearly elapsed, and although an offer has been made to me of forgiveness, if I would apologize to Lady Swinburne, which was of course rejected, I do not find that any steps have been taken by Sir John Swinburne. Last night, a note which I sent to Edward, at Ovingham, to ask what had been done, and inquire after the health of Elizabeth and Emily, was returned to me unopened, and my groom was desired to tell me, that after what passed, he could receive no letters from me.

I do not know, therefore, what it is his intention to do: he is aware that I shall remain at Bradley; and, to be prepared for any thing, I have written by this morning's post, to request a friend, who is in Yorkshire, to come and pass a few days with me. I have had sufficient evidence of the hardness of Lady Swinburne to make me believe she would not hesitate to risk her son's life, if she thought to accomplish her own object by that means.

Your Lordship will do me the justice to believe me, when I say, that it has not been the least in my thoughts to screen myself from a duel by this letter; but I look for your own acknowledgment to restore happiness to that of the family, which is most deserving of it, and to confound their most unworthy and abandoned mother.

I beg to be understood as not asking in this any favour whatever for myself, although my happiness is so entirely involved in that of her daughter, that what affects one must also affect the other.

During the whole of this affair, I have acted from a conscientious conviction of my duty, and I look for no recompense, but in the execution of it, for its own sake.

I remain, my dear Lord Grey, truly yours,

T. W. BEAUMONT.

P.S.—To prevent the delay of this letter in London during Sunday, I have sent it by my servant, who will wait for your Lordship's answer.

Answer.

TO T. W. BEAUMONT, ESQ.

Tunbridge-wells, Aug. 31, 1823.

Sir,—I have this moment received your most extraordinary letter, which has excited, not only my surprise, but my indignation.

How you could justify to yourself the unwarrantable use you have made of my name, I will not inquire. I feel it only necessary to say, that as far as relates to myself, the infamous allegation you have made against Lady Swinburne's character is totally false and unfounded. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

GREY.

TO EARL GREY.

Warren's Hotel, Oct. 26, 1823.

My Lord,—Being convinced, upon calm reflection, that my conduct towards your Lordship has been unjustifiable, I do not hesitate to offer your Lordship an apology for it.

I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

T. W. BEAUMONT.

After some farther letters, the correspondence terminated.

SIGNOR VELLUTI AND THE WOMEN.

COUNTY COURT FOR MIDDLESEX.

Signor Baptista Velluti was proceeded against by the female chorus singers of the King's Theatre, to recover the sum of 1*l.* each, for work and labour done, by singing for him on the night of his benefit. The court was crowded by theatricals and others interested in the cause. There appeared a dashing array of smart girls against him. Great disappointment was caused by his non-appearance, but Mr. Monkhouse attended on his behalf, and there was also a number of Italian singers.

Miss Rummins stated the case for the plaintiffs. They were engaged by Mr. Ebers to sing during the season, but they had concluded their engagements before the benefit of Signor Velluti arrived. About a month before this time, Mr. Rubbi, the master of the chorus singers, having assembled them all, male and female, in the Green-room, read a letter to them from Mr. Velluti, promising them one guinea each if they performed their parts well. Being excited by this extraordinary reward, they attended rehearsals during nearly three weeks, from half-past nine o'clock in the morning until two, three, four, and five o'clock in the afternoon, and sometimes they were called again at half-past six o'clock, and engaged until ten at night. The night arrived, and it was acknowledged that they performed their parts well. The gentlemen chorus singers had been paid, but the ladies had been refused; on what pretence it would he for the court to hear and decide.

The learned Judge, Mr. Dubois, asked for the letter sent by Mr. Rubbi.

Mr. Monkhouse said Mr. Rubbi is not here.

Mr. Dubois—Then I shall adjourn the case, as he is your agent, and you must produce him.

Mr. Monkhouse then produced what he said was the letter. It promised 1*l.* to the gentlemen, on condition that they were perfect in their parts, but not one word about the ladies.

The ladies one and all declared that the letter produced was not the letter read to them in the Green-room.

Mr. Dubois—Where is the real letter?

Mr. Monkhouse—I have none other.

Mr. Dubois—Then favour us with a reason why he paid the gentlemen and refused the ladies.

Mr. Monkhouse said the fact was, the Signor had a decided objection to the ladies, and never allowed them to appear in any place where he was concerned. He had been indisposed at home, and had sent the letter in question (which was undoubtedly the letter he had sent,) requesting that one guinea should be offered as a gratuity to the gentlemen only.

Mr. Dubois—Why this is an extraordinary want of gallantry, to pay the men and refuse to pay the females.

Mr. Monkhouse—He did not know of the ladies being so engaged, contrary to his wish and express directions.

One of the plaintiffs—Why, he has beat time to me.

[Here there was a chorus of—"He pricks out the score for us."]

Miss Rummins—He could not have done without us, as we had solos, which could not have been omitted. He beat time to us.

Here there were so many of the fair plaintiffs talking eloquently at once, that nothing could be heard, and the officers of the Court had some difficulty in procuring silence.

Mr. Monkhouse said that the guinea was promised as a gratuity only; that the Signor ought not to be called upon to pay it as a debt, more particularly as he had objected to permit the ladies to sing in any piece where he performed.

Here there was a strong manifestation on the part of the female as well as the male portion of the auditory.

Mr. Monkhouse, notwithstanding, contended, that as the letter referred only to the masculine gender, they alone were entitled to the gratuity.

Mr. Dubois could not help saying that the defence was paltry. He considered that the terms of the letter might be taken to mean the choristers generally; and, though the masculine gender was particularly referred to, as that (according to the opinion of some) denominated the superior sort of the creation, the others, as inferiors, were included in the term. The Ladies had performed the labour; and why, if he had so strong an objection to them, did he not prevent them?

The Choristers—He beat time to us.

The Learned Judge decided, that the Ladies having performed the labour, were entitled to the reward.

A friend of the Signor's here stepped forward, and said, that it was not the object of the money, but the mode in which it was demanded, that induced him to defend the present proceedings.

Mr. Dubois—Poh! poh! I do not hesitate to say that I consider it as a trumpery defence.

The other plaintiffs were burdened with compliments as to their general treatment. It appears, that according to the system of the large theatres, of screwing down the salaries of the minor performers, in order to give enormous sums to the principals, the choristers had been paid during the first part of the season at 5s. 9½d. per night, or 11s. 7d. per week, out of which they had to buy shoes, gloves, and flowers, adapted to the costume of the various characters; they had for some months to attend the rehearsals every day, half-past nine to five; on some days dress was to be found them, but was often neglected, and they were seen performing the characters of Grecian virgins in the dresses of Spanish peasants, &c.; and petticoats of such extraordinary brevity, that they might have been mistaken for kilts, were sent down to them from the wardrobe. In the course of the season Signor Velluti interceded for the gentlemen, and obtained an advance of their salary to 15s. per night. The ladies struck—Madame Pasta interceded for them—and obtained the enormous advance of 1s. 2½d., making altogether 7s. per night. Of course this was not matter with which this court, though it possesses, as the learned Judge stated in the course of the cause, an equitable jurisdiction, could have interfered in any way. The ladies retired rejoicing in their success.

In consequence of the above report, the following correspondence has appeared in the Daily Papers.

Sir,—In reference to a report of proceedings instituted against me, by the Female Choristers of the King's Theatre, which appeared in the Newspapers of yesterday, I feel myself called upon in defence of my private and professional reputation, to direct the attention of the public to the points upon which the extraordinary decision of the Magistrate was founded.

My "Benefit" having been appointed for the 1st of June, on which occasion a new Opera was to be produced, and the Opera of "Medea" being at the same time in rehearsal, I felt that the Gentlemen Choristers would have considerable trouble in learning so much music in so short a period. As a stimulus, therefore, to such additional exertions as were necessary, I caused it to be made known to those Gentlemen, that I would pay them as a gratuity, a sovereign each, in addition to the salary paid them by the Manager, provided they were prepared to perform on the night fixed (the first) for my benefit. The Manager, however, having thought proper to postpone it from the 1st to the 15th of June,* the Choristers were of course released from the extraordinary exertions which I had anticipated, and I, consequently, from my promise, for there was ample time, without any effort, for the requisite study of the parts; but as the gentlemen in question, on the night of my benefit, acquaitted themselves to my entire satisfaction, I adhered to my original intention, and rewarded them accordingly on the following morning.

The letter which offered the gratuity from me, was the best proof that no Female Choristers were thought of—the words used were, "Signori Coristi," meaning literally, Gentlemen Choristers. This letter was produced in Court, and offered to be proved by the person who wrote it for me, who was then present, but the Magistrate declined to take his proof, the very point upon which the whole justice of the case rested, and decided that the "Ladies" were entitled to a sovereign each! because, as he said, "they had done the work;" but on this head it was shewn to him that "the work" they did was to be paid for by Mr. Ebers, who, by my articles with him, was bound to give me for my benefit the use of his establishment, free from all expenses. The Magistrate might as well have said, that I ought to have paid the whole Orchestra and Corps de Ballet.

The fact is, had these "Ladies," in the first instance, thought proper to have asked this sum from me as a favour, as the Gentlemen had done, instead of writing me an impudent letter, demanding it as a right, and threatening an immediate prosecution before I had even refused them, I would not have hesitated to comply with their request. Knowing that they had no just foundation for their claim, the threat of prosecution appeared ridiculous; but the Ladies have proved that they were better acquainted than I with Magisterial law.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

July 10, 1826. G. B. VELLUTI.

* Postponed again to the 22d.

Sir—In reply to the attack which has been made upon myself and the other female choristers by Signor Velluti, in the *Morning Post* of this day, we deny that the letter which was sent by us to Signor Velluti deserves the character of 'extremely impudent,' which Signor Velluti has ascribed to it. It merely remonstrated with him in a suitable manner upon his injustice in withholding from us that recompense for our labours, to which we are lawfully entitled, as the decision of the Magistrate has determined; and if we ventured to differ from Signor Velluti, upon a question of English law and justice, our presumption was certainly not so great as his, who has presumed in his letter, which appeared this day in the *Morning Post*, to impute injustice to the decision of an English Magistrate. Signor Velluti pretends that we asked for our right in an impertinent manner; but, Sir, he must be very ignorant of English feeling and English justice, if he imagines he can withhold from others their just dues upon any such arbitrary and overbearing principle; and he ought to have made some allowance, if a spirit of indignation had been manifested by a few humble and necessitous females, when their rightful pittances were withheld from them by a person in the affluent circumstances of Signor Velluti. Signor Velluti also complains that we offended him by asking as a right, that which we ought to have solicited as a favour. The truth is, none of the Female Choristers are on very sociable terms with Signor Velluti, and as to asking a favour of him, we know that we should get nothing by our asking, if we were; but our rights we shall certainly enforce from him—such rights at least as a Magistrate can assist us to—we mean our pecuniary rights.

I remain,

Your respectful humble Servant,

ONE OF THE FEMALE CHORISTERS.

Haymarket, July 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

Sir,—Not wishing to give importance to a really trifling subject, or to obtrude myself further upon the Public, I shall take no other notice of a letter which appeared in your Paper of Friday, signed "One of the Female Choristers," than by giving a copy of the *only* communication which I received from the "*Ladies*" in question, that the public may decide whether or not my epithet of 'impudent' was misapplied.

I am, Sir, &c.

London, July 21, 1826. G. B. VELLUTI.

Copy of a Letter received by Signor Velluti, from the Female Choristers of the King's Theatre.

OPERA-HOUSE, JUNE 30, 1826.

"Sir,—The *Ladies* in the Opera Chorus beg to remind you of the promise* of remuneration for their attendance on the night of your benefit, and on the rehearsals of the Opera previously. They will feel sorry to *put you to any personal inconvenience by any other measures* than a written application, and they therefore trust that you will cause this application to be *attended to immediately.*

VENSOME,	E. STOCKGULER,	E. RUMMINS,
BEARDMORE,	FERON,	A. CONWAY,
M. GOODWIN,	G. GOODWIN,	DANTON.
I. WELLS,	CONWAY.	

* Note by Signor V.—Only made to the Gentlemen Choristers.

BUILDING IN RUSSIA.—In the neighbourhood of Moscow, and along the roads of Russia, they have what is termed house markets. Timber beams and rafters, prepared for building, are spread upon the ground, the parts necessary for the construction of a house are marked ready for fixing together; when the bargain is concluded the purchaser tells the seller where he will have the house erected, and within four days after the house is made habitable. By this mode of building Prince Potemkin created whole villages at short notice, and the Imperial Catherine was astonished, during her grand journey, at the population of her new provinces.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—It is with much regret we announce the death of this most amiable and highly-esteemed nobleman. In our paper of Tuesday we stated that his Lordship was considered to be so much improved, as to render it safe for him to undertake a journey to Buxton. Lamentable, however, to relate, he was not able to proceed beyond Carmarthen, where he died on Sunday last. He was a nobleman of the most amiable and excellent disposition, and his death will be deeply and universally regretted. He is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, the Earl of Tyrone, now Marquis of Waterford. —*Evening paper.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LADY ERSKINE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor has received some communications relative to Lady Erskine, since our last report on the subject, and Lady Erskine herself waited upon his Lordship.

She expressed her regret that the Public Papers had noticed her application. On her children's account she regretted it, but she knew that it was dictated by a good feeling. She felt peculiarly on account of an error of a very injurinus nature to her children and herself. It appeared from the account that had reached the public. that Lord Erskine and she were acquainted as man and wife before their marriage. This was not the fact. Lord Erskine took her into Scotland, and acknowledged her as his wife, a ceremony which she understood from him and every one else, equivalent to the marriage ceremony of this country, before the intimacy alluded to took place.

The Lord Mayor asked her what the ages and condition of her three children, who were no longer under her protection were?

She burst into tears upon being asked this question, and was unable to answer for some moments. Her distress was, she said, occasioned by the apprehension that her children would be disgraced by the mention of the calamities of their mother, as there was but little excuse, in the opinion of the great world, for poverty, however unavoidable. She then informed the Lord Mayor that she believed her three eldest children were well provided for; but it was with great pain she ever alluded to them in her subsequent conversation. She lamented that her inclination to keep at home with her the only child who had not been removed to a distance from her, had excited any animosity. She had suffered so much degradation in endeavouring to procure the pittance to which she supposed she had some claim, that it would have been much more agreeable to her to earn her bread by bodily labour, than to submit to the toil and meanness of incessant solicitation.

The Lord Mayor admitted that the fact was an extraordinary one. It was, in fact, inexplicable to him, that after Lady Erskine had been recognised as the wife of Lord Erskine by the King, and that her case had been made an instance of Royal bounty, such dreadful neglect had followed, that the unfortunate Lady was allowed to sink to so low a state in society.

Lady Erskine said she had expressed a wish that she might be set up in a little business, which would contribute to her and her child's support. It was, however, thought that she was not adapted to trade, and all opportunity of escaping from the degrading condition in which she was kept was denied her. She felt her downfall most bitterly, as she received the shillings doled out to her as if she was a pauper dependant upon the bounty of a parish.

The Lord Mayor said he could not suppose that Lady Erskine would object to allow her son to go to school for the purpose of receiving the education suitable to his rank. It was, he added, a most distressing thing to see the poor child deprived of the advantages which his Lordship was happy to find the other children were enjoying.

Lady Erskine said she had by no means any objection of the kind. She was most anxious to see him under good tuition, and indeed he had not altogether since he had left school, been by any means neglected; a scholar, who had heard of the circumstances of the child, humanely undertook to give him lessons, and she has herself taught him as far as she was capable. She could not, however, bear to be torn away from him altogether, as was the case with regard to her other children.

The Lord Mayor said, it would be monstrous to put such a barrier between a mother and her child, and he hoped when the executors of Lord Erskine were in town, that every thing would be satisfactorily arranged.

His Lordship then gave to Lady Erskine some money which he had received for her. One sum was from a Nobleman, who was well acquainted with Lord Erskine. A few pounds were sent by Barristers, but all does not amount to twenty pounds, notwithstanding the strong impression which the story of Lady Erskine's misfortunes made upon the public mind.

His Lordship has received several communications with respect to Lady Erskine, from different persons, which are in substance precisely what has already appeared before the public.

LIEUT. KENNY COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

BOW-STREET.—Tuesday, a gentleman appeared at this office from Mr. Charlton, and expressed to Sir R. Birnie the strong disinclination felt by that gentleman to become the prosecutor of Lieut. Kenny. Sir Richard stated, in reply, that unwilling as he was to urge a prosecution undersuch distressing circumstances, yet it was absolutely necessary for public justice that a strict investigation into the unhappy affair should take place. After some farther conversation, on the arrival of Mr. Harmer, who acts as the legal adviser of the unfortunate gentleman, the worthy Magistrate, with the other parties concerned, retired to the private room. An arrangement was made, we were given to understand, in compliance with the wishes of the prisoner's friends. The investigation lasted about an hour and a half, during which time several witnesses, the majority of whom were sailors, were examined. Lieut. Medge, of his Majesty's 45th regiment, also was called upon for his testimony, which is believed to be very material. Mr. Oakes, the second officer of the Bussorah, whose absence on the second examination was noticed as singular, was yesterday morning in attendance, and was twice called in. The result of the examination was the full committal of the unfortunate gentleman, to take his trial for the wilful murder of Mr. Charlton. The prisoner appeared deeply affected by his situation. He wore a half military blue frock coat, light coloured waistcoat, and blue trousers, and has a very gentlemanly appearance. His age appears to be about 30.

Mr. J. Dickson, a gentleman connected with the Vigo Bay Company, and Mr. Steele, his friend, were brought to this office, for having published a correspondence calculated or intended to provoke a breach of the peace, after Mr. J. Dickson and Mr. J. S. Taylor, the principals, had been held to bail. Mr. Steele stated, that his object in publishing the correspondence, on the contrary, was to prevent a duel from being fought on the other side of the water; and Mr. Halls, the sitting magistrate, having taken his solemn promise, as well as that of Mr. Dickson, that they intended no breach of the peace, the case was dismissed.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

George Watson, alias John Peele, was brought to this office, from Derby, upon a charge of forgery, in the custody of Gardner. The office was crowded to excess, by persons who were anxious to see the prisoner, who has in almost every county in England committed forgeries on bankers. Sir Richard Birnie adjourned to the private room, that those who were in attendance on Peele's case should not be incommoded by the persons in attendance on routine business.

Mr. John Steward deposed, that he was clerk to Messrs. Beeching and Sons, bankers, Tonbridge Wells, Kent, and that, on the 10th day of May last, the prisoner called at Messrs. Beeching's bank, and produced a bill of exchange, dated "Genoa, 4th March, 1826," purporting to be drawn by "Wm. Davidson," upon Messrs. Coutts and Co., Bankers, Strand, for thirty-five pounds, payable to "Messrs. J. Webb and Co.," for which bill he requested cash. Deponent gave him thirty-four pounds, seventeen shillings and sixpence, deducting two shillings and sixpence for discount. In due course the bill was sent to the banking house of Messrs. Coutts and Co., where it was discovered to be a forgery.

Mr. Andrew Dickie, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Coutts and Co., stated, that he recollected the bill in question being sent to that firm; he examined it, as he does every bill which is presented, and pronounced it a forgery.

Several other cases were ready to be entered into, but his Worship considered that there was no necessity for going into them, as the present case was so clearly proved.

Sir R. Birnie took occasion to observe, that during the whole period of his Magistracy so atrocious a case of forgery had not come before him. In his possession were found a great number of blank bills of exchange, indorsed, "John Thompson." It was stated, that he had managed to destroy a huge pile of papers, which, no doubt, were of a similar description.

He was delivered over to the care of Gardner, to be conveyed to Maidstone Goal, to await his trial at the ensuing Assizes.

Sir R. Birnie mentioned that information had been for a long time in the possession of the Police, of the practices which the prisoner had carried on with such extraordinery success. He had never, in the whole course of his Magisterial experience, known an instance in which the crime of forgery had been so extensively perpetrated. It was a singular fact, that the prisoner could be indicted in every county in England, for there was not one, in some part of which he had not uttered forged paper.

Mr. Gates, Solicitor to the Association of Bankers, for protection against forgery, attended for the prosecution, and W. Curtis, Esq. the banker (son of Sir William), who is at the head of the Association, was also present.

Mr. Gates stated, that he had been engaged in tracing him to a great many places. He was a man of very imposing manners, had a great knowledge of business, and the style in which he had lived, and the appearance of himself and his female companion, a beautiful and elegant woman, completely disarmed suspicion in the minds even of the most wary. His general mode was to drive to the first-rate inn, in whatever place he chose to stop at, and there live sumptuously for a few days, pay liberally, and take especial pains to ingratiate himself with the landlord of the house, whom, with his wife, perhaps, he would take in his carriage for a day or two to some place of public resort, or for a short time about the adjoining country, treating them with champaigne, and every other luxury that could be procured. When about to quit the town he would say he was short of ready money; he had plenty of bills, as good as the Bank of England; "but, then, the devil of it is, you see, that no one knows me here, or your bankers would discount for me." This was a difficulty which the landlord would soon remove, by offering to say that he knew him, sooner than he should be inconvenienced. In this manner he got a forged paper cashed at Newark, and several other places. At each place where he stopped he was constantly receiving letters by the post containing bills and bank-notes, and it had been ascertained that several of those very letters had been first given by the prisoner himself to stage-coachmen to be put into distant post-offices. When he was apprehended, he had two packages filled with printed forms of bills of exchange and promissory-notes, several of which were drawn, accepted, and endorsed in various names and handwritings. One of these parcels he contrived to destroy. (Mr. Gates produced the other.) There were also some slips of paper, on which were written a great many signatures in different characters of hand-writing, as if by some person practising. At one place the prisoner obtained cash for a bill of 20l. by this expedient. He received a letter by post, with a black seal, with which he went in haste to a tradesman, with tears in his eyes, and said, his brother had been killed in the Burmese war, and he was compelled to go in haste to London, to settle his affairs. But a still more ingenious trick was played off by him at Rochester. He had been some time at that place, and had by some means got acquainted with a lady of high respectability, and good property, residing there. He ascertained where she kept cash; and one day when he was taking a drive with her, in her own carriage, he requested she would order her coachman to stop for a few moments at Messrs. ———, (mentioning the name of her bankers.) She at once complied, and he alighted, walked into the banking-house, and requested cash for a bill to a large amount. The bankers, seeing with whom he came, had not the least hesitation in complying with his request, and gave him the money. He left Rochester very shortly after.

The prisoner is a good looking man, apparently about 33 years of age, of florid complexion, light hair, and about the middle size. His appearance was gentlemanly. He wore a jacket, made after the fashion of those worn by our metropolitan fresh-water sailors in their excursions. His female companion was in the office, but not present at the examination. The prisoner's conduct has been extraordinary cool and firm since his apprehension; it has, in fact, been that of a man who has sufficient firmness, under trying circumstances, to make up his mind to meet the worst that can befal.

That renowned Quack, Doctor Eady, was brought up, in company with his daughter, a girl of about 18, on a warrant, charged with assaulting and beating Ellen Healey, their maid of all work. The Doctor, in his own proper person, really exhibited an imposing presence. He is a man about 45 years of age, stoutly made, of florid complexion, and five feet eight inches high. Upon the present occasion, he was attired in a spick-and-span new suit of black, hessian boots, with tassels of enormous size, and a black military stock reaching to his ears, and surmounted by a collar of such ample breadth as almost completely to hide those valuable appendages. His head, perhaps one of the largest which nature ever placed upon the shoulders of a human being, is nearly bald on the top, but behind, and at the sides, is a profusion of half black, half white hair, which was gathered into tiny curls, and formed into regular rows, one above another, in the most precise style imaginable: the whole adorned with an abundance of powder and pomatum. It is almost needless to state that the moment Doctor Eady was announced, all eyes were fixed upon the hero of all the chalked dead walls in the kingdom, and a general titter ran through the office.

Ellen Healey, the complainant, a good-looking girl, then stepped forward, and began her tale by stating that she had been servant of all work for seven months to Doctor Eady.

Mr. Halls—And pray, who is Doctor Eady?

Complainant—Who is he, Sir? Why he is, Sir—he is—dear me, Sir—he is—Doctor Eady, Sir.

Mr. Halls—What is he—what is his occupation?

Complainant—He does business in the doctoring line, I believe, Sir.

Mr. Halls—Oh! he does business in the doctoring line, does he? and pray where does this doctoring personage live?

Complainant—In Church-street, Soho, Sir.

Mr. Halls—Well, let us hear what you have to say against this Doctor, as you call him, and his daughter.

The complainant said, her mother being ill, she requested leave to go to see her, which was refused by Mrs. Eady; but, having never been out, except on errands, during the seven months that she had lived there, and feeling very anxious to see her mother, she determined to go. She was detained longer than she expected; and, when she returned, she found Miss Eady busied in cooking some fish for dinner. She had spoiled them, and, in taking them up, they dropped to pieces on the kitchen floor. Witness offered to assist; but Miss Eady told her to go about her business, for a good-for-nothing hussey as she was; and, upon her attempting to take part in getting up the rest of the dinner, Miss Eady struck her several times on the breast; and her father, the Doctor, came down, shook her violently, and said he would kick her out of the house, unless she went away quietly without delay.

Mr. Halls asked her if she had any witness, and she said the Doctor's man-servant was present at the time.

Mr. Halls (significantly)—Do you wish him to be sworn? Understand me, you need not have him called unless you like. Do you wish it?

Complainant—He saw me struck, Sir, and of course he will speak the truth.

The Doctor's man-servant was then called, and a most singular looking being he was. He is not more than four feet nine inches in height, has a head scarcely as big as a cocoa-nut, a face shockingly mutilated, and his skin and apparel so fitting, that every person near the table instinctively drew back as he approached.

Being sworn, he was asked by Mr. Halls what he was?

Witness—I am man-servant to Dr. Eady, Sir.

Mr. Halls—You say Dr. Eady. Is he a Physician, then?

Witness—No, Sir, he is not.

Mr. Halls—How then, is he a Doctor? Is he a Doctor of Laws, or Divinity, or what!

Witness—No—no, Sir, he practices—doctoring.

Mr. Halls—Then the fact is, he is not a Doctor at all. I thought we should come to the fact at last.

The witness then swore that he saw a scuffle between Miss Eady and the complainant, and he was positive that no blow was struck. In spite of the exclamations of astonishment on the part of the complainant, and repeated questions and cautions of the magistrate, the witness swore positively that no blow or shaking took place.

The Doctor and his daughter severally addressed the magistrate, and declared that the complainant was one of the most impertinent of maids, and that her tongue was perfectly unhearable.

Mr. Halls said the complainant had chosen to call a witness, who had flatly contradicted her own statement, and he could not hold the defendants to bail where such conflicting testimony had been adduced. The complainant could, however, indict them at the Sessions.

This she expressed her determination to do, and the parties left the office.

No branch of trade is suffering more at present than that of printing. In Edinburgh, at this moment, there is not one-third of the usual amount of work, and but for the Session papers, it would have been still worse. Above 70 compositors are now going idle, and many others have but partial employment. In London the trade is absolutely at a stand. A very eminent printer there, who employed 11 readers, finds one sufficient to carry on his business at present. In another office, where eight or nine presses were kept going, there is nobody employed but a foreman and two or three apprentices. The stagnation has been increasing from week to week, and there are now, we understand, 1200 printers in the metropolis absolutely idle, and deprived of their means of subsistence. As a last resource, application has been made to other towns for subscriptions; and, depressed as the trade is here, we learn that they have agreed to contribute what they can to the support of their brethren in London for a few weeks. —*The Scotsman.*

Friday, about one o'clock, a fine boy, seven years old, nephew to Mr. Plush, plumber, of 130, Chancery-lane, fell out of a two-pair of stairs window of his house into the street. The little sufferer was taken up alive, but very little hopes are entertained of his recovery. This is another proof of the necessity of having guards to windows to which children have access.

The wheat harvest has generally commenced in this neighbourhood, and the accounts, both as to quality and quantity, are highly satisfactory. Some few local exceptions may be found, but on the whole, the wheat crops are abundant. Barley and oats are a little improved from the late showers, but the latter is a very slight produce.—*Plymouth Journal.*

The late Alderman Cox, it appears, died without any will, as Friday an administration was granted by the Prerogative Court to Frances Charlotte Cox, the widow and relict, under 600l.

PEERAGE OF IRELAND.—The Peerage (vacant by the extinction of the three Peerages of Baron Coleraine and Baron Eardley, in 1824, and Viscount Newcomen, in 1825), is to be filled by the elevation of Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lady of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, late Prime Serjeant of Ireland, and mother of the Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, M. P. for the county of Clare, to the dignity of a Baroness in her own right, by the style and title of Baroness de Windsor, with remainder to her male issue. The title of de Windsor is assumed from Gerald de Windsor, Constable of Pembroke, and Governor of South Wales, who, by Nesta, daughter of Rhys, Prince of South Wales, was father of Maurice Fitzgerald, who accompanied Earl Strongbow to Ireland in 1168. Since the above extinctions, the following have also occurred, viz.---Baron Whitworth, 1825; Viscount Carleton, 1826; Viscount Netterville, 1826;---so that in a year from the last extinction, and no claim put in, his Majesty will be enabled to confer another new Peerage.—The Viscounty of Netterville is the 50th Peerage extinct since the Union.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—(From the *Greenock Advertiser* of Tuesday.)—Arrived here on Sunday last the Latona, of London, James Paterson, master, from Cape Breton, with timber. When off the Mull of Kintyre, Capt. Paterson discovered a small boat with two men and a woman on board, labouring hard to bear up against a tremendous sea. With genuine sympathy he bore down to relieve them from their perilous condition, the yawning waves threatening every moment to overwhelm them, and succeeded in getting them on board of the Latona, where he treated them with much humanity till they were landed here. The story of this frail bark, about thirteen feet keel, and her worn-out crew, is no less remarkable than it is interesting. Samuel Adamson, master of the boat, proceeded from his abode at Birsay, in Orkney, with lobsters, for Mr. Davidson, in Stromness, on Friday, the 7th inst. accompanied by J. Sinclair, who was engaged with him in this employment, and his wife, who went to Stromness to procure medical advice. After delivering their fish, they set out from Stromness on the evening of the same day, directing their course to their native haven at Birsay, but were soon enveloped in a most impenetrable fog, by which they lost every trace of the land; and then, under the influence of the strong currents that are so remarkable in those seas, without the aid of compass or any other guide, surrounded by a dense atmosphere, and the wind, in such circumstances, generally treacherously variable, they kept steering such a course as they concluded would catch some part of the land; but the wind having shifted during night, and being misled by this inconstant agent, they were carried by the tide through the Pentland Firth, which changed their course to quite an opposite direction. About two p.m. on Sunday, the fog cleared up, but being then out of sight of land, they took the sun as their guide to recover their native shore, but having reversed their position during night, they were rapidly extending their distance from it, and in this way they kept, unconscious of their error or their danger, till about seven p. m., when they were picked up by the Elizabeth, Morison, master, a Prussian ship, from Memel, bound to Wexford, in Ireland, with timber—then 40 miles out of sight of land in the North Sea. Capt. Morison behaved to them with great humanity, and kept them for eight days on board, till at Adamson's own request, he was turned off between the North of Ireland and the Mull of Kintyre, with the intention of landing on the latter coast, where, as has already been mentioned, they were again picked up by the Latona, when again in imminent danger of perishing. It need hardly be added, that they are fit objects of compassion and liberality, to enable them to regain their desolate and distressed family of five helpless children, one of them a mere infant, who have long ere now despaired of ever recovering their protection again; and it is presumed that their case only requires to be known, when the necessary aid will be generously afforded them, they being at present destitute of every means of subsistence. They have been for the present lodged with a Mrs. Stewart, East Quay-lane, at the charge of a few individuals to whom their misfortune became first known.

PRICE of STOCKS up to FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, 198½	Long Ann. 18 15-16
Red. 3 per Cent. 77⅝	India Bonds, 22
3 per cent. Cons. 77 ¼	Exch. Bills, (1½d.) 15
3½ per cent. Red. 84⅝	Do. 500
New 4 per Cent. 93 ex. div.	Do. Small,
4 per Cent. 1826, 93½	Cons. for Acc. 77¼ 7¼

LATEST REPORT OF THE HARVEST.

The wheat harvest has commenced in the neighbourhood of this city. The crop will be large, and of most excellent quality.—*Canterbury Paper.*

A fine sample of new barley was exhibited in our market, on Saturday last. The wheat looks uncommonly well, and there is every appearance of an early and prolific harvest.—*Ibid.*

Reaping is begun in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Three bands of shearers were at work on Thursday, on the fields between the north side of the New Town and the Firth.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

We rejoice to find that all apprehensions for the safety of the harvest, and the late potatoe crops, have now vanished. The rains have been general in every part of the United Kingdom.—They did not come in time for the hay, and that is the only short crop.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

The wheat harvest has commenced throughout the West of England, and the accounts both of the quality and bulk of the crop are highly satisfactory. The plantation of hops, at Orchard Portman, near Taunton, is in a remarkably thriving state.—*Devizes Gazette.*

The wheat harvest is now in almost general operation throughout Devonshire, and the produce is bountiful. Oats and barley are also abundant crops, except on light soils, where the want of rain has been most felt.

SHREWSBURY, Thursday, July 20.

CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER.

Esther Dyos, aged 28, was charged with the wilful murder of her new-born male child, on the 31st of May, at the parish of St. Leonard, Bridgenorth.

Mr. Ryan stated the case for the prosecution, from which it appeared, as well as from the subsequent evidence, that the prisoner had cohabited with a person named Henry Bower, and that they lodged as man and wife at the house of a woman named Yeardley, who hinted to the prisoner that she was in the family way, when the latter evaded the interrogatory, and said that she was not, but would soon know if the contrary were the fact. She was overheard to leave her room very early on the morning of the 31st of May, and to speak with Henry Bower, who went down stairs at the same time. From subsequent circumstances an inquiry was prosecuted, and the body of a new-born male child was found dead in the place where the prisoner had been, but without any appearance of violence, or any other reason for supposing that the birth had been attended with any thing remarkable, except its precipitancy, and the unfavourable situation in which it had occurred. The poor woman said, that she had heard the child "whine once," and a surgeon declared his belief that it had grown to a mature size for a new-born infant, and was alive, judging from the expansion of the lungs within the cavity of the breast, and adding the reason, (which is a vulgar error), that the lungs floated in water.

Henry Bower was called, but did not answer. The prisoner seemed much affected, was labouring under deafness, and without counsel, until late in the trial, when Mr. Phillips humanely interposed a legal objection in her behalf, which he argued with considerable ingenuity. It was this, that if Bower had been with the prisoner at the time of the birth, of which the evidence, he contended, raised a strong presumption for the jury, there was an end of the charge of concealment of birth, (that of murder had not been relied upon at the opening of the case,) it having been held in the case of the "King and Peate," according to Mr. Archbold's useful little book, that even if an accomplice were present, the charge of concealment could not be sustained. He was aware that the principle of this rule had been somewhat shaken in the subsequent case of the "King and Elizabeth Cornwall," in page 336 of "Russell and Ryan;" but there the cause of the deviation arose from a circumstance which was not to be found in the present case; in the former there was evidence of the woman's denial of the birth immediately after it had occurred; here the prisoner admitted the fact, and said, she had heard the child whine, though she was unable to save it.

The Court overruled the objection, and could not concur in the version of law, that the presence of an accomplice would save a party from the charge of concealment; but there was not evidence enough even to presume the presence of Bower.

The Jury acquitted the prisoner of murder, and convicted her of concealment of the birth. The Court sentenced her to six months' imprisonment, after commenting severely upon the nature of that offence, as it led in a great variety of instances to a perpetration of the horrid crime of murder. With respect to Bower, there was evidence in the depositions before the magistrates, that he did not know what the prisoner was about, that he became incensed at her conduct when he discovered it, and then swore that he never would cohabit with her in future.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

R. and S. BLAKEY, Ossett, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

L. BRADSHAW, Adlington, Lancashire, dealer.

J. D. STRATREN, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothier.

BANKRUPTS.

J. S. ALLEN, J. ALLEN, and B. ALLEN, Birmingham, glass-cutters——H. H. CRIDDLE, New Bond-street, hatter——A. BARKER, Somers'-place West, New-road, St. Pancras, apothecary——E. PERKINS, Northampton, grocer——W. COLLINS and T. MAINGY, Bishopsgate-street Within, merchants——S. MATHEWS, King-street, Clerkenwell, brewer——J. W. FREIDMAN, Finsbury-square, boarding-house-keeper——L. GREEN, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, linen-draper——H. FLINT, Paddington, Lancashire, glue-manufacturer——T. COLLUMBELL, Derby, victualler.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Gifford, Paternoster-row, bookseller.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

C. Bramwell, Baker-street, Portman-square, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. L. Bryan, Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, printer.——G. Luck, Shoreditch, draper.——J. Stratton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothier.——J. Lawson, Princes-square, Ratcliffe, chair-maker.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Ritson, Carlisle, spirit-merchant.——W. H. Cox, Cheltenham, silk-mercer.——J. Combs, Ansford, Somersetshire, victualler.——R. Burrell, jun. Wakefield, Yorkshire, merchant.——R. Price, St. George's in the East, licensed victualler.——H. Crusoe, jun. Portsea, auctioneer.——T. Shepherd, Calcutta, merchant.——J. Smith, and W. Smith, jun. South Shields, rope-makers.——J. Penlington, Liverpool, watch-manufacturer.——W. Wadley, sen. Woolwich, market-gardener.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forwarded to order, on receiving the amount, post paid.

WINES, RETAIL and WHOLESALE.—Café de L'Europe, No. 9, Hay Market, two doors above the Theatre Royal. This splendid Room, which has been fitted up in the most elegant and costly manner, is opened for the reception of the Public, for the consumption and sale of every description of European wines, both bottled and from the wood; the entire stock has been Imported and selected with judgment and liberality, and no expense has been spared to render the whole worthy of patronage. The Morning, Evening, and Foreign Journals, with the popular Periodicals and Pamphlets will be provided.

☞ To LET, a capital House and Shop, enquire as above.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE, GENERAL COACH OFFICE.

Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury Patent Coaches Daily Morning and Evening.

THE following ROYAL MAILS depart from the above Inn every evening at half-past Seven, Sundays excepted. Every, Sunday evening at Seven.——Bath and Exeter, through Devizes, Taunton, and Collumpton.——Birmingham (in 13 hours), through Stony Stratford, and Coventry.——Bristol, through Reading, Marlborough, and Chippenham.——Carlisle and Edinburgh through Chorley, and Garstang.——Chester, through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.——Exeter, through Salisbury, Blandford, and Dorchester.——Falmouth Royal Mail.——Holyhead, through Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and Bangor.——Kidderminster, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.——Liverpool, through Dunchurch, Newcastle, and Congleton.——Manchester, through Northampton, Derby, and Macclesfield.——Milford Haven, through Cardiff, Carmarthen, and Haverfordwest.——Norwich, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.——Plymouth Royal Mail.

The following Post Coaches start regularly at the time specified.

MORNING COACHES.—Birmingham and Holyhead, the Eclipse, through Coventry, at a quarter before 8. Passengers by this Conveyance have the privilege of resting one Night at Birmingham, proceeding next Morning, without additional expense.——Brighton Light Safety Coach, through Riegate, at 9.——Derby Light Coach (in 15 hours, two Coachmen only), at half-past 6.——Holyhead Light Coach through Shrewsbury, quarter before 8.——Leicester Light Post Coach, through Northampton, at half-past 6.——Norwich New Safety Coach (in 14 hours, one Coachman only) at 5.——Nottingham, Times, every Morning at half-past 6.——Southampton Light Coach every Morning at half-past 8, Tuesdays and Fridays at half-past 7, arrives in time for the Guernsey and Jersey Steam Packets.——Weymouth and Dorchester (in 15 hours), at 5.——Windsor and Eton, at 7.

AFTERNOON COACHES.—Birmingham, the Balloon, through Stony Stratford, at half-past five.——Bristol, the Regent, through Reading, a quarter before four.——Carlisle, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, through Manchester and Dumfries, a quarter before four. Passengers travelling by this conveyance have the opportunity of resting one night on the road, without additional expense.——Canterbury, the Tally-ho! half-past two (in 7 hours.)——Cambridge Tally-ho! (in 5 hours,) quarter past two.——Coventry, 4-inside Coach, a quarter before six.——Derby, the Regulator, (in 18 hours) quarter before four.——Dudley and Stourbridge, 4-inside Coach, at half-past five.——Exeter, 4-inside Coach, through Basingstoke and Honiton, at two.——Edinburgh and Glasgow, through Newcastle, at half-past four.——Falmouth and Plymouth Light Coaches, at two.——Liverpool, the Royal Alliance, (in 26 hours) at half-past four.——Manchester, Royal Defiance, (in 24 hours) at four.——Manchester, the Regulator, through Dunstable, quarter before four.——Milford Haven, through Newport and Carmarthen, at four.——Nottingham, (in 18 hours) through Loughborough, at a quarter before four.——Royston and Buntingford, at half-past two.——Taunton, through Cross and Bridgewater, at four, at reduced fares.——Tenby, Merthyr, and Pembroke, at four——Warwick and Leamington Spa, at half-past five.——Windsor and Eton, at 4.

Chester and Parkgate, every Morning at a quarter before eight, and Evening at half-past five.——Paris New Light Diligence, by way of Dover, every Morning, at seven, and at half-past six in the Evening.

N. B.—Parcels and Luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every City and manufacturing Town in the Kingdom.

W. WATERHOUSE & Co. Proprietors.

NOTICE.—No Parcel, or Passenger's Luggage, will be accounted for above the value of FIVE POUNDS, unless entered as such and paid for accordingly.

VERY FAST AND SAFE TRAVELLING TO BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL FROM THE

SARACEN'S HEAD INN, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London.—The following light Post Coaches, Mails, &c., set out from the above Inn:—

Birmingham Tally Ho! fast Day Coach in 12 hours (driven through with two coachmen only). Morning, at a quarter before seven. In consequence of the decided preference given to the Tally Ho! Coach, the proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Birmingham Road.——Birmingham Royal Express, new light fast Night Coach, in 15 hours only, and driven through with two coachmen, sets out every afternoon, carrying four inside only; arrives in Birmingham early the next morning.——Brompton and Chatham every morning.——Barnstaple, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——Bath and Bristol cheap Post Coaches every afternoon at one; arrive at the Greyhound Inn, Bath, the London Tavern, Thomas-street, and Swan, Bristol, early next morning. At reduced fares.——Boston new Royal Patent Mail to Louth, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——Cambridge new Royal Patent mail, every evening at half-past seven, Sunday at a quarter before seven.——Carlisle Express, only one night on the road to Penrith and Whitehaven, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard all the way. Sets out in the morning, and performs the journey with the greatest facility. Passengers detained on the road, by business or pleasure, have the peculiar advantage of their seats being secured in the next Coach.—The only direct Coach to Carlisle.——Cheltenham new light fast Day Coach, every morning through Oxford.——Chester light Coaches to Newport, every morning and afternoon.——Coventry Tally Ho! light fast Day Coach, every morning a quarter before seven.——Coventry Night Coach, every afternoon at half-past six o'clock.——Dover and Paris Patent Safety Coach, every morning, through Canterbury and Chatham.——Dorchester new light Day Coaches, in 14 hours only, at a quarter past five and seven in the morning.——Exeter Sovereign new light fast Coach, every morning at seven o'clock.——Glasgow Longtown, Gretna-Green, and all parts of Scotland, a light four-inside Post Coach.——Harrowgate and Ripon new light Post Coaches, every afternoon at two, and seven in the morning.——Hertford Coach through Waltham Cross.——Holyhead new light fast Day and Night Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——Hull Express, a new light Post Coach, every morning; and also the Rockingham, in the afternoon at two.——Kendal light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——Kidderminster, Stourbridge, and Birmingham light Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——Leeds Rockingham, light Post Coach, sets out every afternoon at two; arrives at the Golden Lion inn, Leeds, next afternoon at three, in time for the Bradford, Halifax, Skipton, and Huddersfield Coaches. Driven through with four coachmen. Luggage and packages only 2d. per lb.—Notwithstanding the uncommon expedition of this coach, it is allowed to be the most agreeable and complete public conveyance on the North road, being unequalled by any other.——Liverpool and Staffordshire Potteries new light fast Day Coach, every morning at ½ past six, driven through with four coachmen only.——Liverpool Umpire, new light fast Four Inside Coach, in 27 hours only, sets out daily at one, and arrives at Liverpool next afternoon.——Liverpool Royal Express, new light Four Inside Coach, in 26 hours and driven through with four coachmen only, (only one night on the road,) every afternoon; arrives at the Saracen's Head inn, Liverpool, next afternoon. The Royal Express performs its journey in less time than any other coach to Liverpool, and is driven through with less coachmen.——Lincoln and Nottingham new light Four Inside Post Coach, every afternoon at two o'clock.——Manchester and Altringham new light very fast Day Coach, every morning to the Moseley Arms and Swan inn.——Manchester to Congleton, light Four Inside Coaches.——Marlborough and Swindon Four Inside Day Coach, through Maidenhead, and Reading. Driven through with one coachman only.——Newcastle upon Tyne and under Line light Coaches every morning and afternoon. Only one night on the road.——Oxford new light Four Inside Day Coach every morning.——Plymouth Sovereign, new light fast Coach, every morning at seven.——Ramsgate Royal Telegraph, new superior fast Safe Coach to Margate, every morning at half-past seven.—In consequence of the decided preference given to the Telegraph Safe Coach, the Proprietors are determined no expense shall be spared to render it the first conveyance on the Kent road.——Sheffield Express, and also the Rockingham, through Rotherham, new four-inside Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon.——Shrewsbury, Wellington, and Shiffnall light Post Coaches, every morning and afternoon, guarded.——Southampton Union to Lymington, new four-inside Coach, every morning, and arrives at the Coach and Horses and Vine inn, Southampton, by five. This is a most delightful conveyance to the Isle of Wight.——Staffordshire Potteries, a new light very fast Coach, every afternoon. This is the only Coach direct to the Potteries.——Stamford light Post Coaches every morning and afternoon.——Sunderland, Stockton and Yarm light Post Coach every morning, to the George inn, Sunderland.——Tottenham and Edmonton Coaches, daily at eleven, half-past two, five, and eight o'clock.——Wakefield four-inside Post Coaches every morning and afternoon.——Warwick and Leamington Day and Night light fast Coaches, through Daventry and Stoney-Stratford.——Wells, Bridgewater, Taunton, Falmouth, and Devonport Coaches, and to all parts of the West of England.——Weymouth Magnet Coach, at a quarter past five o'clock in the morning. Driven through with only two coachmen.——Weymouth Packets to Guernsey, Jersey, Cherbourg, St. Maloes, &c. every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at two, from Weymouth.——Wolverhampton only Day Coach to Dudley, through Coventry, morning a quarter before seven, and every afternoon.——Worcester Aurora new light fast Day Coach, every morning, through Oxford, Woodstock, Enstone, Bourton, Bengeworth, Chipping Norton, Moreton in the Marsh, Hampton, Parva, Evesham, Broadway, and Pershore, arrives at Worcester early the same evening, from whence there are Coaches to Ludlow, Hereford, Tenbury, Kington, Leominster, Bromyard, and to all parts of South Wales.——York Express, to Scarborough and Edinburgh, a new light four-inside Post Coach, with a guard throughout; sets out every morning, and arrives at York early next morning.

At reduced Fares to Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury.

☞ S. A. MOUNTAIN and Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they will not be accountable for any parcels, passengers' luggage, writings, plate, &c. of more than five pounds value, if lost, stolen, or damaged unless entered as such, and the insurance paid accordingly.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.---JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions, will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:---Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.--JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

CHARLES WRIGHT'S CHAMPAGNE.

As lately, in the window of the club call'd University,
There sat with Colonel A—— the never over-busy B——.
Admiring on the well-spread walls the very huge diversity
Of Posters, Black and Red, which somewhere thereabouts we see.

Up goes a Rainbow Wine-Bill from the Op'ra Collonade.—
Charles Wright in all his glory? "A magnificent display!"
Quoth the Colonel,—"'Pon my honor, it may very well be said
"Charles is certainly, of colorists, the grandest of his day."

"Decidedly," observ'd the B——. "His characters are splendid,"—
(Lord C——, a little dunny, just then chanc'd to toddle near.)
"His sale, I hear, is wonderful,—prodigiously extended.
"In spirit he's unique,—his Rouge et Blanc beyond compare!"

"Pray, who is this new Artist?" cries my Lord, "this flaming fellow
"This—what's his name?—CHARLES, who?—By all this trumpeting, 'tis plain
"He must be an incarnation of Da Vinci or Rafaello!"
"Nay, rather, I should think, my Lord—of—Philip de Champagne!"

The most prominent trait of BEAUTY is a fine HEAD of HAIR, which is effectually produced by

ROWLAND'S Macassar Oil, the original and genuine, a vegetable production, which has for many years been universally admired; also acknowledged pre-eminent for nourishing the Hair, preventing it from being injured by illness, change of climate, study, travelling, accouchement, &c. removes scurf, harshness, and dryness—renders it soft and glossy; prevents its falling off or turning grey; creates a thick growth on the baldest places; producing beautiful curls, adding a most incomparable, transcendent, and beautiful lustre, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting. Ask for "Rowland's" Macassar Oil, at 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. per bottle.

Rowland's Kalydor, for the complexion, which immediately diffuses on the skin a delectable and pleasing coolness, truly refreshing; renders the skin peculiarly soft and pleasant; removes freckles, pimples, and all cutaneous eruptions; imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion.

Rowland's Essence of Tyre for changing red and grey whiskers to black or brown.

Rowland's Alsana Extract for the tooth-ach, and preserving and beautifying the teeth and gums.

Caution.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, base impostors have imitated the labels, bills, and bottles. To guard against such imposition, it is necessary on purchasing to ask for "Rowland's," strictly observing their signatures in red on each bottle of the genuine articles,

"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden."

NEW EDITION, THE TENTH, ENLARGED,
With Observations on the Danger of trusting to Nostrums, as an Internal Remedy for the Cure of Strictures. Illustrated by Cases. Price 3s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and published and sold by Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Chapell, Royal Exchange; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell, 94, Pall Mall; Sutherland, 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; and may be had of all Booksellers.

"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN's BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN's BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN's BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

BIRTHS.—At Dover, on the 17th instant, the Lady of S. Latham, Esq. of a son.—On the 17th instant, at Vauxhall, the Lady of John Sinclair, Esq. of Drury-lane Theatre, of a son.—On the 17th instant, at Clare House, East Malling, Kent, Lady of Alfred Wigan, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 17th instant, at Steventon Rectory, Hants, the Lady of the Reverend William Knight, of a daughter.—On the 14th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Whish, of a daughter.—At Erskine House, Glasgow, on the 16th instant, Lady Blantyre, of a son.—On the 19th instant, at the Royal Magazines, North Hyde, the Lady of Frederick Chapman, Esq. of a son.—On the 19th instant, in Grafton-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady of Dr. Granville, of a son, her seventh child.—On Monday, the 17th instant, the Lady of the Reverend Harry Farr Yeatman, of Stock House, Dorset, of a son.—On Sunday last, at Mitcham House, Surrey, Mrs. Foakes, of a son.—At Athlone, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Major Turner, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.—On the 13th instant, at Powick Court, Worcestershire, the Lady of John Somerset Russell, Esq. of a son and heir.—On Saturday, the 15th instant, in the Alpha-road, the lady of Edmund Armstrong, Esq. of a daughter.—On Wednesday, the 19th instant, in Baker-street, Portman-square, the Lady of S. J. Bulkeley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 13th instant, at Lewisham Church, George Selby, Esq., of Southampton-street, Strand, to Emmeline Paris, daughter of G. M. Bird, Esq., of Dartmouth-lodge, near Sydenham, Kent.—On the 15th instant, at St. Mark's Church, Kennington, Mr. John Sparrow, surgeon, of Minerva-terrace, North Brixton, to Katherine Walford Armstrong, only surviving daughter of the late George Armstrong, Esq., of St. John's-square.—At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, John R. Duff, Esq., of Mecklenburgh-street, to Isabella, daughter of Colonel Wright.—On Saturday, the 8th instant, at Weymouth, Benjamin Goad, Esq., of Wimpole-street, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Hill, Esq., Commissary-General at the Mauritius.—On Friday, at All Souls Church, Marylebone, Sir Charles Smith, Bart. of Suttons, in Essex, to Mary, second daughter of William Gosling, Esq. of Portland-place.—On Friday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, William Bulkeley Glasse, Esq. to Mary Anne Parmynter, only daughter of the Rev. Thos. Arkland, D.D. Rector of Christ Church, Surrey.

DIED.—On the 26th inst., the Hon. Lieut. S. F. H. Ongley.—On the 13th inst., G. Bass, Esq.—On the 20th inst., Mr. R. Matthew.—On the 29th of May last, at Vera-Cruz, M. G. Kirchhoff, Esq.—On the 20th inst., Mary, wife of David Knox, Esq.—On the 14th inst., Mr. W. Rust, of Aldermanbury.—On the 15th inst., the widow of James Farrer, Esq.—On the 13th inst., R. Lindsay, Esq.—On the 15th inst., Mary, widow of the late G. Fair, Esq.—On the 18th inst., Elizabeth, eldest daughter of D. B. Dawes, Esq.—On Thursday, July 20, Fanny, wife of Mr. J. Bennett.—On the 18th inst., Miss Anguish, sister to her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Leeds.—At Berne, in Switzerland, on the 17th inst., Lieut.-General Sir Manley Gower, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 65. SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, The Actor of All Work, with 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip, and Paul Pry.—Tuesday, Blue Devils, with Thirteen to the Dozen, and Paul Pry—Wednesday, The Deaf Lover, with 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip, and Paul Pry—Thursday, The Wedding Day, with Thirteen to the Dozen, and Paul Pry—Friday, Quite Correct, with Paul Pry—Saturday, 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip, with Paul Pry.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow, Monday, August 7th, will be presented a new grand Serio Comic Opera, called The Oracle: or the Interrupted Sacrifice.—Characters: The Inca of Peru, Mr. J. Bland; Rocca, Mr. Perkins; Vilacuma, Mr. J. O. Atkins; Attendant Priest, Mr. Cooper; Orano, Mr. East; Mafferu, Mr. H. Phillips; Faulkland, Mr. Sapio; Pedrillo, Mr. Thorne; Myra, Miss Paton; Elvira di Calvedo, Miss Hamilton; Gulira, Miss Goward; Balisa, Miss Boden; Sura, Miss Southwell. After which, a new Comic Operetta, called Lying made Easy. The principal characters by Mr. Bartley, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Wrench, Miss Carr, and Miss Boden.

First Appearance in England of the Signore Romanine.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. Monday, August 7, and following Evenings, at half-past Six, exact time. Missolonghi, or The Massacre of the Greeks; between the acts of which, Signora Rosalia and Signora Veronica Romanine will execute several extraordinary exercises upon the Flying Wire, of unparagoned novelty and effect. After the Mimo-Drama Mr. Ducrow will ride at one time his Two Wild Coursers. After the rapid manner of execution in his Scene of The Indian Hunter. Mr. Woolford's Act of Horsemanship. Herr Cline, the celebrated German Artist on the Tight Rope; and the entertainments will conclude with a new broad Dramatic Sketch, entitled The Double Intrigue, or the Hole in the Wall.—The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 4.

Under the Especial Patronage of His Majesty.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, August 7th, 9th, and 11th, there will be A grand Gala, with a constant succession of entertainments, commencing at Eight o'Clock. A Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Principal Performers:—Miss Travis, Miss Helme, and Miss Love. Mr. Braham, Mr. Sinclair, Signor de Begnis, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Robinson, and Master Barker,—Composer and Conductor, Mr. H. R. Bishop—Leader of the Band, Signor Spagnoletti.

The new Ballet of the Village Doctor, with the much-admired Comic Dance. Mr. Wilson's extraordinary performances on the Tight Rope, which are varied every Evening. Mr. Blackmore's Slack Rope Evolutions.

THE RUINS OF AN ITALIAN ABBEY, BY MOONLIGHT!

By the celebrated Mr. Stanfield. This Cloister, which has been the admiration of the Visitors, the three last nights, will be exhibited on each of the above evenings. Also, the Cambia Veduta, by Mr. Cooke. Giving a Dioramic Effect to Six changeable Views.

THE FIRE WORKS,

Which are usually acknowledged to be superior to those of any other season, will continue equally brilliant. The two unrivalled Artists, D'Ernst and Southby, exhibit alternately.

Doors open at Seven.—Concert commences at Half-past Eight.—Admission 4s.

Boxes may be engaged of Mr. Andrews, Bookseller, Bond-street

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The two new Views now exhibiting, are, The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Daguere, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effect of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators.—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.

N.B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the appearance of sunshine is produced with equal effect on the most cloudy day.—Dimension of each picture, 70 feet by 50.

THE ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER—Cleanses, Whitens, and Preserves the Teeth in a manner quite unrivalled, and fastens them even if loosened by mercury. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d. each, by I. V. SIMPSON (Proprietor) 28, Henricitta-street, Covent-Garden; by Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Pearson, 31, Fleet-street; Prout, 226, and Low, 330, Strand; Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Hawkins, 11, Gattie and Pierce, 57, and Tnaner, 75, Bond-street; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street; Tosswill, Greenwich; Wright, Hammersmith; Bedell, and Ryder, Islington, and by most respectable perfumers and Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, holden in the Vestry-room of Christ Church Spitalfields, August 5, 1826.

The Rev. RICHARD HARVEY in the Chair:

The Committee lament to say that the distress among the Spitalfields Weavers has not yet began to diminish. Notwithstanding every endeavour on their part to reduce the number of cases, and the relief afforded to each, the money distributed during the last week amounted to 480l. 17s. 6d., and on this sum, 9,000 persons were entirely supported. In consequence of the diminution of their resources, they have this week been compelled to make a further reduction in the allowance afforded to winders: and a still more general reduction, preparatory to an entire cessation of all relief whatever, must almost immediately take place, if this appeal does not meet with greater success than those which have been lately made.

The Committee have witnessed with the deepest regret the proceedings which have lately taken place respecting an increase of wages, calculated as they are to impress the public with a conviction that abundance of work may be obtained at the reduced prices. This, however, they can positively affirm is not the fact. No attempt whatever has been made to strike, in order to obtain higher wages, nor is there the slightest indication of such an intention.

The Committee pledge themselves to use the utmost vigilance to obtain the earliest information on this subject, and to afford no relief whatever to any person who may refuse work on any terms.

	£.	s.
Amount before advertised	£25,980	6 11
F. F. by the Rev. R. Harvey	5	5
Miss Brand, by ditto	1	0
Mr. C. Sayer	2	2
The Rev. Josiah Pratt, 3d don.	5	0
John Sabine, Esq. Bury St. Edmund's	1	1
Mrs. Franks	5	0
By the Rt. Hon. the Ld. Mayor		
H.	1	1
C. H. Y.	10	0
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R. R. Wood, esq. 2d don.	20	0
A. F.	10	0
Rev. Lascelles Iremonger	10	0
R. C.	2	0
Rev. W. H. E. Bentinck, third donation	20	0
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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.—French papers of Tuesday contain some intelligence from Constantinople, which has probability for its basis, if not truth. It is stated that the Janissaries at Arianople, Widdin, and Sophia, have taken arms, and threatened to march upon the capital. Similar movements were expected at Belgrade, and at every place were Janissaries are stationed. It is also added, that, in Constantinople itself, a re-action has taken place; that the Janissaries, who were thought to be completely vanquished, had again risen in arms, and, aided by a part of the populace, had set fire to the buildings where the new troops are quartered. It may be, that some of this is exaggerated; but, unless we believe the whole to be invention, it must prepare us for that which, from the first, we regarded as likely, a final struggle on the part of this turbulent and factious body, to defend their privileges. The promptness and vigour of the Sultan, in the first moments of the conflict, stunned them, as it were: but when we consider their numbers, their character, and the interests they have at stake, is it to be supposed they would suffer themselves to be annihilated without an effort to avert it? Certainly, if the bold enterprise of Mahmoud should end thus.—if the brief but bloody conflict in the capital, should prove the beginning and the end—it would puzzle us to determine whether the Grand Seignior ought to be congratulated more upon his good fortune, than upon the wisdom and energy of his measures.

The fortifications of Bhurtpore have been demolished; the principal bastions and parts of several curtains were bown up on the 6th of February, and it is left to the rains to complete the ruin. The Fatty Bourge, or "bastion of the victory," built as the Bhurtporeans vaunted, with the bones and blood of Englishmen who fell in the assault under Lord Lake, is now laid low, and among the destroyers were some of those "white men permitted to fly from her eternal walls," who, after a period of twenty years, returned to the assault to witness her towers and battlements crumbling to dust.

OUTRAGE IN UPPER CANADA.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE PRINTING OFFICE OF THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE.

From the *Canadian Freeman*.

We have this day to unfold to our readers a tale, the like of which has never been heard since the days that Solon or Lycurgus turned their attention to the framing of laws for the well-being and good government of civil society.

On Thursday last, a set of men, holding high and honourable situations under the Colonial Government in this town—a set of men not irritated by distress, disappointed hopes, or political degradation—but wallowing in ease and comfort—basking in the sunshine of royal favour—enjoying every right and privilege of freemen, and fattening on the loaves and fishes which are purchased by the toils of a loyal, peaceable, and industrious population—formed themselves into a conspiracy against the public peace—and between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the evening, while the great enemy of guilt as yet hovered above the horizon to restrain the arm of the ordinary desperado—they attacked the printing office of the *Colonial Advocate*, broke open the door in the presence of several witnesses, and demolished press, type, forms, sticks, cases, frames, galleys, stands, &c. &c. until the whole materials, which were new and of the first quality, exhibited nothing but a heap of ruins. Lest the types might be picked up and turned to some advantage, large quantities were carried down on the merchants wharf and thrown into the lake! All this, we are informed, was carried on in the presence of two Magistrates, who viewed the work of destruction with silent complacency!—Two British Magistrates!—*O! clarum et venerabile nomen!*—Two Police Magistrates of Little York, it is said, stood coolly gazing on the open violation of all law, both human and divine—while the son of one of them was engaged in the work!

When the *Advocate* office was assailed by seventeen men, well armed with clubs, &c. the Editor and his family were absent, save an old lady of eighty, whose feeble arm was ill adapted to afford resistance against such a force. Two of the band, on seeing the old woman, not expecting to meet a living creature in the house, fled in a state of extreme trepidation, but the other fifteen brave fellows stood their ground like Spartans, and after getting the better of the old lady and two boys (apprentices in the office, who came up to her assistance,) by intimidation, they proceeded to the work of destruction, and completed their business in a few minutes.

On hearing of the affair, we hastened to the spot; and such another scene of ruin we never beheld. But language is inadequate to paint our feelings, when we beheld the aged, helpless, and venerable mother of the Editor, her natural protector, absent from her, standing in the midst of the ruins, viewing the wreck of her son's property in silent sorrow.

MASSACRE OF AN ENGLISH CREW.

SUMATRA.—Captain Endicott, of the ship Packet, arrived at Boston in 119 days from Troumond, west coast of Sumatra, reports that an English brig was cut off, about the 1st of January, near Pulo Munky, where she anchored in a calm, by one Ponyam Hadjee (brother to the Rajah of Troumond) and his boat's crew. They had joined the vessel at Troumond for the purpose of assisting the Captain in procuring pepper at Asahan, and on the way treacherously murdered him, his supercargo, officers, and most part of the crew. The vessel was re-captured the next day by an English ship, and carried to Calcutta. Understood that a plan was laid by a number of natives, headed by one Warhob, to cut off the American ship Maine, Captain Davis. They embarked on board two prows, with some pepper, as they said, for sale—and went from South Tally Pow to Mingin, where the ship was lying: they went alongside, and offered to sell their pepper, saying their prows were loaded with that article. Captain Davis readily admitted part of them on board; but being a little suspicious of them, they being more numerous than when nothing but traffic is intended, he examined their prows—and, finding but few bags of pepper, and plenty of arms, he at once drove them from his vessel, and thus escaped the danger.—*American Paper.*

Captain Edicott, who arrived at Boston yesterday from Sumatra, was informed at Troumond, by the Rajah, that the Dutch had taken possession of Pulo Nyas (a valuable island off the west coast of Sumatra), and Barroos, a small place between Sinkel and Tappanooly, both belonging to the natives; that the Malays were much disturbed at this outrage, and would, if they had the means, attack the invaders without delay; and that the Rajah had written to the King of England, soliciting his interference to procure the restoration of both places to the Malays; and Captain Endicott saw the letters, which were forwarded in an English vessel *via* Calcutta.—*From another American Paper.*

A letter from Trieste, written on the 6th ult., says—"There are still sad divisions among the Greek leaders, but I am happy to say that the ship-owners are cordially disposed to co-operate with Lord Cochrane. They have altogether 235 sail (independent of the piratical vessels, the owners of which are declared by the Government of Napoli traitors to the State). The number of guns which they carry is only four hundred, as some have only only one gun, and others only muskets, but the crews are upwards of fourteen thousand fine seamen, many of whom, being strangers to it to Lord Cochrane's ships, will do much execution."

As a proof of the increasing prosperity of New South Wales, it may be sufficient to state that there are now five newspapers published in that colony—viz. three in Sydney and two at Hobart Town.

IRELAND.

TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF SULLIVAN, AT THE GALWAY ELECTION.

GALWAY, JULY 29.—The trial looked forward to with so much anxiety, and which excited an interest unparalleled in the annals of this county, has just terminated. The Honourable Mr. Bingham, Mr. Lambert, and all the other persons charged with the murder of Sullivan, during the riots at the late Election, have, after a most patient and long protracted investigation, been this moment Acquitted, with the entire concurrence of the Learned Judge who presided.

CROWN COURT.

Thomas Dillon Lambert, and John William Crowne, Esqrs., the Honourable Denis Arthur Bingham, Patrick O'Connor, Roderick O'Connor, David Wilson, and John Blake, Esqrs., were put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Jeremiah Sullivan.

The indictment, upon which a true bill had been found the preceding day, charged that Thomas Dillon Lambert did, on the 28th day of June, in the 7th year of his present Majesty's reign, wilfully and maliciously discharge a pistol loaded with a leaden ball at the person of Jeremiah Sullivan, thereby inflicting upon him a mortal wound, of which he languished and died; and that the said Denis Arthur Bingham, and the several other prisoners arraigned, were then and there aiding and assisting the said Thomas Dillon Lambert. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.

A considerable time was occupied before the Jury were sworn, and the pannel, of which only forty answered to their names, was called over on fines of 50l.

Eleven challenges were made on the part of the Crown, and seventeen on behalf of the prisoners. The Jury having been sworn—

Mr. North stated the case briefly on the part of the prosecution, and detailed with great clearness the facts connected with it.

The first witness examined was Francis O'Shaugnessy, an apothecary. Lives in Merrick-square, next door but one to Kilroy's hotel; remembers the 28th June last; was standing at his own door on the evening of that day; knows the prisoners at the bar; identifies them; saw the prisoners, with several others, on the evening in question; saw them running out of Kilroy's Hotel; they were all armed; Mr. Browne had a case of pistols, Mr. Lambert had another case: Mr. R. O'Connor one pistol, Mr. Wilson a sword, which was in the scabbard at the time he left the hotel; cannot recollect whether Mr. Bingham was armed or not; other persons besides those already named accompanied the prisoners, but they were not armed; did not see Mr. Blake, one of the prisoners, with them on that evening; the prisoners went out in a great hurry; there were six or eight persons of the same rank as the prisoners in company with them; no person of inferior rank accompanied them; the gentlemen on quitting the hotel first went into Kilroy's yard and remained there about a minute; witness was looking at them, and saw Mr. P. O'Connor arm himself with a large pitchfork, and Mr. R. O'Connor had a rack-stave; the other gentlemen who were now at the bar were armed, some with scrapers, others with handles of brooms and shovels; when they came out they stopped opposite Kilroy's gateway; the whole party stopped for a moment; witness saw Mr. R. O'Connor rise the rack-stave over his head, and heard him call out, "Come boys, follow me," or words to that effect; besides there were ten or twelve of the lower class; Kilroy's hotel was occupied during the election by Mr. Lambert's friends; the prisoners, with the other persons, on leaving the gateway ran on in the direction of William-street; the party amounted at this time to between twenty-five and thirty; they proceeded rather quick, and witness soon lost sight of them; remained standing at his own door during their absence; in about five minutes the whole of the prisoners returned; does not include Mr. Blake; they passed witness's door to the hotel, armed as they went out, with the exception of Mr. Browne, who brought back but one pistol; heard no shots fired, nor any thing said by them on their return.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pennefather—His house adjoins Kilroy's Hotel; witness was at home on Sunday, the 25th of June; remembers the house in the square being attacked and burned by the mob; the house was opposite witness's; Mr. Lambert's freeholders were in the house when it was on fire; saw the mob pelting stones at it while the house was burning; this burning was not the only outrage that was committed during the election, witness soon lost sight of the party who came out of Kilroy's; they turned down William-street, at about 100 yards from where witness was standing; heard of no uproar on that evening in the rear of Kilroy's; the party were not five minutes away from Kilroy's till their return.

By a Juror—Will take upon himself to particularize the arms Mr. Lambert and his party had, although they rushed out in a very great hurry.

William Kennedy examined through the medium of an interpreter—Was at the door of a man named Stephens, opposite the meat-market, in William-street; knew but three of the prisoners, Mr. Lambert and the two Mr. O'Connors; did not see what arms the party had; saw two pistols with Mr. Lambert; saw the party firing down the street; there was a great crowd there at the time; some of the people were not ten yards from where the pistols were fired; others were one hundred yards off; saw Mr. Lambert fire two shots; can't say whether they took effect or not; knew deceased; saw him standing at the opposite side from where witness was, near the meat-market, and Mr. Lambert running after him; did not see anything in the Messrs. O'Connor's hands; did not see them do anything; saw no stones thrown; did not see any people coming out of Prendergast's garden; there was a large mob assembled at the shambles: Mr. Lambert and Mr. O'Connor ran back after the shots were fired.

John O'Hara, Martin Geoghegan, William Elwood, P. Rorke, Thomas Cottingham, Martin Kinnry, and Redmond Comyns, were produced on the part of the Crown, as also Doctor Gray, who examined the wound inflicted on the deceased. The evidence for the Crown was nearly similar to that given by Shaughness and Kennedy, and the testimony was intended to show that the people were quiet, and that the shots were fired wantonly. One of the Crown witnesses, however, admitted that Sullivan, the deceased, struck one of Mr. Lambert's party.

After the case for the Crown had closed,

Mr. Pennefather addressed the Bench, and stated that Mr. John Blake was entitled to an acquittal, inasmuch as no evidence had been offered sufficient to inculpate him in the transaction.

The Counsel for the Crown, after consulting for some time, agreed with Mr. Pennefather, and the Jury accordingly, under the direction of the Learned Judge, found Mr. Blake Not Guilty, and he was discharged before the defence of the other prisoners was gone into.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

William Sheppard, a private in the 8th Hussars, was examined. He was quartered in Kilroy's Hotel on the night that Sullivan was shot. Knows where Prendergast's garden is situated; some of Mr. Lambert's men were in it on the 28th June; a violent attack was made on them by some of Mr. Martin's friends; it was to succour his voters that Mr. Lambert and his friends ran out as described by the first witness. Heard a violent tumult in the garden; heard the cry of murder from the garden; witness alarmed the gentlemen in Kilroy's, who ran out armed to protect their men; the mob ran towards the doors of the garden before the witness got down; witness said to the gentlemen at Kilroy's who were then at dinner, "for God's sake, gentlemen, come down stairs, for the mob in the garden are committing murder;" witness then went to the troop serjeant-major, and reported what was going on; the serjeant-major immediately ordered the troop out.

Walter Butler, Walter Blake, and Joseph Zouche, Esqrs., members of Mr. Lambert's Committee, and who were with Mr. Lambert's party when the alarm was given, proved distinctly that the gentlemen on reaching the shambles, expostulated with the mob, and advised them to disperse; that Walter Blake was struck with a stone on the head, which split his hat in two and cut him severely; that a mob of 150 persons were assembled around the shambles, who behaved in the most outrageous manner, and pelted the gentlemen frequently with stones; and that no shots were fired until the gentlemen had been frequently attacked and their lives in peril.

These witnesses were cross-examined at great length, but without, in the slightest degree, shaking the testimony which they had given on their direct examination.

The Learned Judge then commenced summing up the evidence. After his Lordship had concluded, the Jury retired for a few minutes, and returned their verdict, acquitting all the prisoners.

The Judge then called the prisoners to the front of the dock, and in a very solemn and impressive address expressed his perfect concurrence with the verdict of the Jury. His Lordship hoped that the prisoners and their friends would not entertain any violent or vindictive feelings towards the persons who prosecuted, or those by whom the prosecution was instituted.

The announcement of the verdict and the address of his Lordship were received with acclamation.

STATE OF TRADE.

A few days ago a deputation from the distressed manufacturers and workmen connected with the woollen-cloth trade of the town of Frome, in the county of Somerset, waited upon Mr. Peel, to request that he would present a petition to the King, praying for what they considered a remedy for the existing distresses of that trade. Upon presenting the petition to Mr. Peel, they stated that they had just left an immense number of their townsmen in the greatest possible distress, out of employment, and without any visible probability of being able to save themselves from starvation. Mr. Peel expressed great astonishment at the assurance made by Mr. Greenland, one of the deputation, that there was distress in the West of England. He could scarcely credit such a report, as it had never reached his ears through any other channel. He begged to be informed what was the opinion of the most intelligent persons at Frome as to the causes of this distress. The deputation then pointed out some particular portions of the machinery, by the operations of which, combined with that of the corn laws, and other measures of desperate severity upon the poor, the people were, they said, reduced almost to the last extremity. Mr. Peel, after having listened most attentively to every thing the deputation had to say, expressed his regret at the condition of the poor, but lamented that he could hold out no hopes of a remedy. The evil, although great, must cure itself. How could the ministers, who had urged the manufacturers to lay out immense sums of money on machinery, turn round upon those manufacturers and compel them to abandon what they had encouraged them to adopt in the first instance.

The deputation then left Mr. Peel in absolute despair, and applied for advice to Mr. Hunt, to whom they communicated the result of their conference. Mr. Hunt, who had become fully acquainted with the distresses of the manufacturing population of Frome, during his canvass for Somersetshire, suggested to them the propriety of waiting on the Right Honourable George Canning. Upon the suggestion they determined to act, and accordingly went to Downing-street on Thursday last, and requested an interview with Mr. Canning by the following note:

August 3, 1826.

Sir,—A deputation from the manufacturers and unemployed workmen of the town of Frome, in the county of Somerset, having brought a petition to be presented to His Majesty through Mr. Secretary Peel, would feel highly honoured if you would afford them an interview on this interesting and highly important subject. I am, Sir, for the deputation, your most obliged, most humble servant,

STEPHEN GREENLAND.

To the Right Hon. George Canning.

The deputation were, however, disappointed. The clerk or officer in waiting to whom they applied, upon hearing what their business was, told them that Mr. Canning's time would be occupied for that and the two following days in conferences with Ministers of Foreign States. They, therefore apprehensive that some days might elapse before they could obtain an interview with Mr. Canning, and finding that their business would not allow of longer delay, left town last night.

LEEDS.—We have nothing at present to add to the statement which we published last week under this head, except to mention that the improvement continues gradually progressive, both in the woollen and worsted trades. A number of hands, however, are still out of work, and the orders received by the manufacturers have not been distributed by fortune as equally among them perhaps as could be wished. Some, however, of those who have looms and jennies idle, we understand, allow their former men to use them in doing jobs for other houses. The neighbourhood of Leeds is infested by beggars, many of whom assert they have come from a distance, and almost all of whom betray signs of squalid poverty and long-borne suffering.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Meetings for the relief of the unemployed poor have been held at Huddersfield, Bradford, and Halifax. It is unnecessary to point out how urgently the statements of the distress prevailing in these places appeal to the feelings of the rich and benevolent for a continuance of the succour hitherto afforded.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* says, "I understand that Ministers have requested the gentlemen who waited upon them, relative to the distress of the country, not to publish what passed between them. I gather, however, that Ministers have not pledged themselves to the adoption of any particular means of remedy, nor have they held out that Parliament will be called together in November, as was stated, for the purpose of considering the matter. Emigration was suggested, but it met with an unfavourable reception."

The distress in the manufacturing towns of Trowbridge and Bradford, we regret to hear, is fully as great as ever, several of the manufactories being entirely closed. Our readers are aware that the chief manufacture of the above towns is kerseymeres.—A warm summer naturally proves injurious to this trade; but when the nankins, and other light articles now so generally worn, shall be laid aside, an impulse will be given to kerseymeres, and we trust that every workman in Trowbridge and Bradford will again find active employ.—*Devizes Gazette.*

As the distress has fallen with increased severity on the poor of Carrickbeg, who are principally tradesmen, a committee to collect subscriptions has been formed there for some time. By the returns of this committee, it appears, that among the population of Carrickbeg, containing about 4,000 people, there are 163 families, consisting of about 750 individuals, destitute of employment, without food, or money to procure it.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

GLASGOW.—Last week not much was done in Glasgow, save on Saturday, when, encouraged by the cheering accounts from Liverpool, larger sales were effected in cotton than during the whole of the preceding five days. To-day we do not hear that much has been done.—*Glasgow Free Press of Tuesday.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOME CIRCUIT—Maidstone, Aug. 2.

The Commission was opened by Mr. Justice Holroyd and Mr. Sergeant Onslow (instead of Baron Graham, who has been recently attacked with a severe fit of the gout.)

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

The Grand Jury having returned into Court, found a number of bills; amongst them is one for forgery, against John Peele, otherwise George Watson, merchant, the person whose exploits in this way have been so remarkably extensive, that it is supposed he has committed this offence in every county in the kingdom. He was shortly afterwards placed at the bar, and having been arraigned in the usual form, he requested an hour and a half to consider what plea he should give.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—Certainly; let him have time to consider his plea.

The prisoner was then removed, and was subsequently placed at the bar, and indicted for having forged and uttered, knowing it to be forged, a certain bill of exchange, amounting to 37l. 11s. 6d. purporting to be drawn by Nathaniel Underwood, with intent to defraud Thomas Beeching and others.

Prisoner—I plead guilty.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—It is my duty to tell you, you must not expect your conduct, in thus pleading, will afford any ground for mercy being extended to you. If you wish any further time to consider your plea, you may do so.

Prisoner—I have considered it. I am guilty, and I said so from the first; nor do I expect any mercy to be shown to me on account of my plea of guilty.

This was delivered in a firm tone, and the prisoner's conduct made a deep impression on the Court.

Mr. Broderick, who was for the prosecution, said the prisoner's conduct had not proceeded from any communication with the prosecutors (the Society of Bankers for the Prosecution of Forgeries) but was solely the prisoner's own act.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—Let the plea be recorded.

This being done,

Mr. Justice Holroyd said, prisouer, are you aware there are other indictments charging you with the same offence?

Prisoner—I am, my Lord; and I am equally guilty.

He was then arraigned upon a second indictment, charging him with forging, and uttering as true, a Bill of Exchange, purporting to be drawn by Alexander and James Liddle, for 35l. with intent to defraud Mr. John Steward.

Mr. Justice Holroyd humanely said, though this may be too late, yet I wish to know, do you understand you are pleading guilty to a charge which affects your life?

Prisoner—I do.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—(After consulting with the Clerk of the Assize)—You may take time till to-morrow morning to consider your plea.

Prisoner—No, my Lord, I do not wish it. I have made up my mind.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—With a thorough knowledge that your pleading guilty cannot be the slightest reason for affording you mercy?

Prisoner—(Dejected)—Yes, my Lord, with that thorough knowledge.

After a few minutes, Mr. Justice Holroyd declined passing sentence, and the prisoner was removed from the bar.

The prisoner's self-possession did not desert him throughout this appalling situation. It was rumoured throughout the Court that he would stand his trial, though he had, since his apprehension, determined on the line of conduct which he this day pursued, and the postponement which he requested in the early part of the day, gave a kind of confirmation to the report. That, however, did not proceed from any thing like hesitation, as it was solely asked to enable him to execute a conveyance, which had been in preparation, of some property, in favour of an unfortunate female, whom he seduced from her friends. We understand that the prisoner is from the neighbourhood of Cockermouth, and is most respectably conected there. He was employed as a commercial traveller for many years by a first rate house, and having become a defaulter to them about seven years ago, he absconded, and has ever since pursued the course which has led to his fate. He is stated in the calendar to be only 38 years of age, and appeared at the bar plainly dressed in a blue sailor-like jacket, and drab kerseymere pantaloons.

MAIDSTONE, August 3.

John Peele, alias George Watson, who pleaded Guilty yesterday, being placed at the bar, when

Mr. Adolphus stated, on his behalf, that, since yesterday, some friends of the prisoner had arrived in the town, and having advised him, in so serious a case, to stand an investigation of the various charges against him, he now respectfully claimed the liberty of availing himself of the indulgence which the Learned Judge had so tenderly allowed him permission to seek, if he should be so minded. The prisoner now wished to withdraw his plea of Guilty, and take his trial on the plea of Not Guilty.

Mr. Andrews and Mr. Broderick, Counsel for the prosecution, said, they had no resistance to offer to the prisoner's request; but they were placed in this difficulty, that, in consequence of the prisoner's pertinacious determination, expressed yesterday, of abiding by his plea of guilty, the witnesses for the Crown had gone away, and perhaps it might be impossible to procure their attendance again, pending the present Assizes, in which case there might be a failure of justice. A message could be sent after the witnesses, and if possible, they should be brought back by Saturday morning. If this were found impracticable, the prisoner must consent that the trial should be postponed until the next Assizes.

The matter was ordered to stand over for an hour, at the end of which time an affidavit was produced, stating, that one of the most material witnesses for the crown, a gentleman near 80 years of age, had been taken suddenly ill on his way home, and that it was impossible his attendance could be obtained during these Assizes. Under these circumstances, it was moved to postpone the trial until the next gaol delivery.

No objection was offered on the part of the prisoner, and it was accordingly ordered that the trial should stand over until the next Winter Assizes.

A Family of Nine Persons Burnt.—On Tuesday se'nnight, the farm house, at Inveruglas, occupied by A. Bell, ground officer on the Inverness-shire estate, Badenoch, was burnt to the ground, and the whole inmates, consisting of his wife, seven children, and a tailor lad from a neighbouring parish, were burnt to ashes. The unfortunate man was from home, procuring meal for his family and neighbours. It is snpposed that the fire originated from a spark from the turf in the open fire-place, and that, owing to the combustible materials of the dwelling, the fire spread so rapidly while the unhappy family were asleep, that when they were awoke, half suffocated and stupefied by the smoke, they were unable to escape from the flames; but this is mere conjecture, for none remain to tell the circumstance of their awful fate.—(*Inverness Journal.*)

On Tuesday, at Cardross, Mr. Robert Macintyre, miller, lost his life under the most affecting circumstances. His wife was standing by him at the time he was attempting to adjust or lay aside a belt passing over one of the wheels of the machinery, when his arm was caught, and his whole person being drawn into the vortex of the machinery, he was torn to pieces in a moment. He has left a family of five children.

Mr. Davis, of Slough, has published the result of an experiment for ripening wall-fruit by covering the wall with black paint, which has completely succeeded, besides adding to the weight of grapes nearly two-thirds.

MANCHESTER.

(From the *Manchester Exchange Herald* of Thursday.)

An object of high importance presents itself to the public eye, recommended, we may almost venture to assert, by the Bank of England, though indirectly, through the London *Courier*, the demi-official, typographical-mouth-piece of Government, and therefore deserving of observance. It is that of forming Provincial Corporate Banks. It is evident, from what the *Courier* says, that the Bank of England entertains very similar views with ourselves, as to the inutility of establishing Branches in the Country from Leadenhall-street; and, through the *Courier*, covertly recommends another, and we really think a more effectual method of preventing the recurrence of the shock which commercial credit has lately felt. In the *Herald* of the 20th ultimo, in announcing the intention of the Bank of England to establish a Branch in Manchester, we ventured to express our doubts as to the use and value of such an establishment in this town. The leading article of the *Courier* of Monday last, corroborates and strengthens the opinion we offered. The following is a copy of the demi-official communication, for such we must regard it, and we cannot but indulge the idea, that in this document we can trace the future measures, or intended measures, of his Majesty's Ministers, in respect to the Corn Laws and the Circulating Medium, by which they hope at once to conciliate the Agricultural and Commercial Interests. We know not whether the extract will make the same impression on our readers as it has done upon us—but here it is:—

[The Article alluded to in the *Courier* is then given.]

After having read the above, we think our readers will agree with us, that it is not at present the wish of Government that a Branch of the Bank of England should be established here; but that a Local Joint Stock Bank be formed; that that Bank should issue Notes for local accommodation, which might be received and circulated in full confidence of ultimate and uninterrupted security; and by that creation of an accredited circulating medium, make money more plentiful—or, rather, in the same plenty it was before the late panic broke up so many private banks, and shook public confidence in so great a degree as to the stability of the remainder, and occasioned so much distress. A few public local banks, immediately established, we have not the least doubt, would meet the wishes of the Ministry, and enable them to meet Parliament, and open their plans with additional confidence, since they could point out to such strong outworks of defence for the public credit, and such secure protection for the agriculturist, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the economical and industrious operative.

APPREHENSION OF A BAND OF ROBBERS.

(From the *Bath Journal.*)

Incredible as it may appear, a numerous gang of robbers, with the necessary appurtenance of romance—a cave—has existed at Wickwar, in this county, for more than seven years; during which period, although they have been the terror of the neighbourhood, and have extended their depredations over an extensive tract of country, they have contrived to elude the prying eye of justice. Last week, however, in consequence of some suspicious circumstances, the police were induced to pay a visit to Yate Common, where they took into custody an old man of the name of Mills, his wife, and their four sons; and immediately after their apprehension, those persons disclosed the history of the lawless community with which they were connected. The whole gang is supposed to have amounted to 40 or 50, of which number, we understand, thirty-one men and women have been apprehended. It appears that, connected with a kitchen in old Mills' house, on Yate Common, these well organised bandits had constructed a subterraneous cave or storehouse, the entrance to which was behind the fire-place, where the soot and a large pot effectually prevented the slightest suspicion; and in this cave the officers found twenty sides of bacon, quantities of cloth, wheat, barley, oats, malt, cheese, two bedsteads, and 50*l*., chiefly in half-crown pieces. The accounts which have reached us of the depredation of the gang almost exceed belief. It has been no uncommon thing for a farmer to rise in the morning and find the greater part of his furniture, fat pigs, poultry, cheese, &c. swept away; and the cave or depository for the stolen goods was so well contrived, that all search for the property was invariably made in vain. Besides the family of Mills, a man of the name of Gardiner, his wife, and two sons, are in custody. We understand that among the prisoners is a parish clerk; and that a respectable shopkeeper, at Wootton-under-Edge, stands charged with having been employed in the purchase and sale of the stolen property.

THE ARMY.

One troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards has been ordered from Manchester to Dudley, and another troop of the same corps to Wolverhampton.

A Detachment belonging to the 90th Regiment of Infantry, embarked, on Friday, on board a vessel in the River, on route to Carlisle.

A Detachment belonging to the 83d Regiment of Foot, embarked, Friday morning, on board a vessel in the River, for Tynemouth.

Major-General William Grant.—The late Major-General William Grant entered the service on the 24th October, 1778, as an Ensign in the 55th Regiment of Foot; obtained on the 7th of February, 1781, a Lieutenancy in the same corps, and was promoted on the 24th January, 1791, to a company of Independents. He was appointed on the 16th March, 1791, to the 77th Regiment, obtained, on the 17th June, 1802, the Majority of the same corps, and was promoted, on the 9th July, 1801, to a Lieut.-Colonelcy, in the 14th Battalion of Reserve. He was placed, on the 25th February, 1805, upon half-pay, was appointed, on the 15th August, 1805, to the 82d Foot, was made, on 4th June, 1811, Colonel in the Army, and was raised, on the 4th June, 1814, to the rank of Major-General.

The amusing Bagatelle "Buy a Broom," sung by the pretty *Love* every night at Vauxhall, is really a lively composition. The Author says, "No Lady should e'en be without one," and so say we, for the song has point, spirit, and good music.

The Thunder-storm.—The neighbourhood of New Bridge-street, at midnight of Thursday, afforded a singular spectacle, the whole road, for more than 100 yards in length, between Water-street and Bride-lane, being flooded up to the top of the pavement on both sides of the way, so as to present the aspect of a considerable river. About the deeper parts, towards the channels, common wherries might have floated without difficulty; and the front wheels of hackney-coaches were in water up to the axles in passing through them. From twelve to one o'clock, the lightning was remarkably vivid; and the owners of the new shot tower at Waterloo-bridge must have been under some anxiety, more than once, about their iron staircase. Two o'clock being the time of high water at London-bridge, if the rain had fallen an hour and a half later, it is likely considerable damage would have been done to the sewers; especially as many of them were already choked from the long continuance of the dry weather.

The commercial accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be favourable. We have seen letters from Manchester and the east coast of Scotland. In both districts there is a considerable increase in the demand for goods, but only at low prices. The report of the Tuesday's market at Manchester was looked for with much interest. The revival of the trade at Manchester has a corresponding effect at Liverpool; the sales of cotton, for the last week, average about 2,000 bags per day.

MURDER IN FULHAM FIELDS.

On Thursday evening a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Sarah Bateman, who was killed by her husband, Isaac Bateman, in Fulham-fields.

The body exhibited a frightful picture.

Mary Hughes sworn.—The deceased and her husband resided at the Old Greyhound, in Fulham-fields; they alone occupied the house; she had known them for the last three years. The deceased was occasionally addicted to drink, and her husband also got tipsy. The deceased's husband was a labouring man in the gardening line, and his wife went out to work at the same place that he did. On Monday night, about twelve o'clock, witness heard a noise in the deceased's house; it was like the breaking of crockery; on going towards the door, she saw Isaac Bateman standing there. Witness said to him, "You thief, you have killed your wife." She thought it was so, in consequence of hearing her groan. He replied, "No, I have not hurt her; she is not hurt yet; she wants nothing but gin, and gin and water, and water I shall give her." Bateman then took a can in his hand and went to the pump; he took no water from it, but threw the can down and ran away. Witness went inside the house, and saw the deceased lying on the tiles of the ground-floor; she had all her clothes on except her cap; there was a great quantity of blood all round about her; blood was also flowing from her head, neck, and temples; the deceased was quite senseless. There was no light except what the neighbours brought, in consequence of the noise which alarmed the village. The deceased's husband did not return again during the time that witness remained there, which was till half-past one o'clock.

Juror.—Did you see any weapon?

Witness.—Yes. I saw the handle of a rake, which was found in the cupboard, broken in three pieces, but did not observe any marks of blood on it.

Mr. Matthew Giosephi, assistant to Mr. Bowling, of Hammersmith, surgeon, found deceased on the floor extended; she was in a state of insensibility. He ordered her to be carried up stairs, and assisted in putting her to bed. To some questions witness put to the deceased, she muttered several words, which he did not understand. The deceased did not smell of liquor. On examination, he discovered several contusions and cuts about her face and head.

Mr. John Bowling, surgeon—On Tuesday morning he visited the deceased; her face was a good deal contused; there was a cut over the right eye, which was black, and another cut on the scalp, behind the right ear; they were not of a dangerous nature. The deceased was then sensible, and complained of great pain at the lower part of her body. Witness inquired of her how she came in that state, when some of the neighbours observed, that her husband had said she was seen with some person in the stable, upon which the deceased said it was false, and the neighbours knew that her husband would say any thing when drunk. At this time she was aware of her danger. Witness prescribed for her, but conceiving she could not get proper attendance, advised her being brought into St. George's Hospital. The rupture of the vesica was the occasion of her death.

Mr. Henry Russell, house surgeon of St. George's Hospital, disposed to the death and *post mortem* appearance of the deceased. She died on Wednesday afternoon. She had no mark of a kick.

John Chapman, besides corroborating the evidence of first witness, deposed, that about half-past three o'clock the same morning he saw the deceased's husband rise from a potatoe-bed fronting the house. Witness called to him, saying, "Bateman, I want you: what have you been about?" He then came over the gate, and gave himself up, saying, to a question which he (witness) put, that he had made up his mind to die for the b— b—. Witness told him he had killed his wife. He kept him in custody, and soon after gave him in charge to a peace officer at Hammersmith. He seemed sober at this time.

Jane Couzens, about nine o'clock on Monday morning saw Bateman go out. His wife made a holiday that day, and went to the house of Mr. Hawkins, near the spot; it was a kind of merry-making. The deceased and her husband were addicted to drinking on Sundays and Mondays. On those occasions they would quarrel together, and he used to throw water generally over her. On Sunday evening last he brought the deceased out of Mrs. Mason's house, and kicked her in the side.

The Coroner now addressed the Jury, who consulted for a few minutes, and divided, when there appeared thirteen for a verdict of "Wilful Murder," and two for "Manslaughter."

Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury, this is an important inquisition, on which we have had the opinions of medical men; but I need not inform you that twelve of yourselves are sufficient to decide the point. We have already had that number from among yourselves, besides the Foreman; and, therefore, there can be no difficulty in coming to an unanimous, though melancholy verdict, but which, I conceive, you feel bound in conscience to give.

The Jury then returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Isaac Bateman," and he was ordered, on the Coroner's warrant, to be forthwith committed to Newgate for trial.

EXECUTIONS.

On Wednesday morning, the sentence of the law was carried into effect upon Charles Collison, tried and convicted of sheep-stealing, by the name of Butcher, at the last June Sessions. Previous to and a short time after, the arrival of the death warrant, the prisoner impugned the verdict of the jury, by a declaration of his innocence; but, as the hour of death approached, he manifested a more proper feeling, and in the end refrained from exculpating himself.

He was attended by the Ordinary and Mr. Baker; also, by Mr. Isitt, a butcher, residing at Bedford, in whose service the prisoner lived three years, and maintained an excellent character. After the prisoner had engaged in prayer and religious conversation, he partook of the sacrament, the nature of which, from a religious education, he appeared to be acquainted with.

He arose early and wrote several letters, and an inscription in a prayer-book given him by Mr. Sheriff Kelly, which book he presented to his late master.

A little before the arrival of the Sheriff he accosted Fordham, who is ordered for execution to-morrow, and exhorted him to prepare for that fate which he (Collison) was about to undergo. The prisoner gave several directions relative to his friends, and as the hour of death approached, his mind appeared to be more tranquil and resigned.

At eight o'clock the officers arrived, and pinioned his arms, during which time the prisoner was engaged in fervent prayer, in which exercise he continued until his voice was lost in death by the hand of the executioner.

The prisoner's mother keeps a respectable inn at or near Stony Stratford, to whom he was indebted for religious education and instruction.

Stirling, July 29.—Yesterday morning, Peter Moffatt was executed at Stirling, for the murder of his father, at Kilsyth, pursuant to his sentence by the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh. He appeared calm and resigned to his fate, and acknowledged the justness of his sentence. About nine o'clock he dropped the signal, and was ushered into eternity. He was decently dressed, about five feet eight inches high, twenty-three years of age, and by trade a weaver. His body, after hanging the usual time, was cut down, and sent by an escort to Edinburgh, for dissection.

A letter from Paris states, that all the Allied Powers have sanctioned the new Portuguese charter, and have also notified to the Spanish Government not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

W. LOARING, Ilminster, Somersetshire, coach-proprietor—E. DUDENEY, Brighthelmston, builder——T. BOND, Hyde, Middlesex, dealer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. HARRISON, Manchester, cotton-spinner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. TONOR, Friday-street, calico-printer.

BANKRUPTS.

B. BALDWIN, Burley Woodhead, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner——J. LEDIARD, Cheltenham, slater——J. MERRELL, Gloucester, grocer——C. SEARS, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, ironmonger——B. BURNELL, Wakefield, woollen-cloth-manufacturer——W. and H. HART, Holborn-hill, linendrapers. ——W. HASELWOOD, Stratford, stationer——J. ALLISTONE, Waltham Abbey, Essex, shopkeeper——M. HALLETT, Devonport, earthenware-dealer. ——M. HINDE and W. DEAN, Rochdale, woollen-manufacturers——R. STANGROOM, Percival-street, Clerkenwell, plumber——G. JELF, Crown-court, Broad-street, merchant——J. BALDWIN, Chobham, Surrey, butcher. ——J. WYNNE, Stafford, shoe-manufacturer——T. HARPER, Ystradgunlais, Breconshire, dealer.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We think it due to all parties to insert this letter, received by post on Thursday last :—

"The Editor of THE AGE ought to know who are its abusers on this side of the Tweed. A Mr. H. F. SCOTT, who has lately been elected M.P. for Roxburghshire, in the room of the late Sir ALEXANDER DON, upon *all occasions abuses* THE AGE. It is necessary that THE AGE should know who this Mr. H. F. SCOTT is—He is the son of a *Berwickshire Laird* by a Miss BRUYLL (a German maid of honour to Queen CHARLOTTE). He *is brought in for the County of Roxburgh*, and NOMINATED by the Duke of BUCCLEUCH, because, it was not known that any other person would come forward on that unexpected vacancy. He is, moreover, a raw, red-haired, coarse looking personage, as is to be seen, and in fact, is a complete specimen of a bad style of SAWNEY. I hope and trust THE AGE will not fail to take an opportunity of *duly appreciating* his merits."

We are really sorry to have unintentionally incurred the "SCOT'S" *ill opinion, but we have no doubt that he will now alter it.*

E. C's *lines are inserted with pleasure.*

The Ciceronian display by Messrs. LYSTER *and* MILDMAY, *(two celebrated* swells "*by land and sea*") *at a late dinner at Hertford, came to hand too late for insertion this week.*

J. D.'s *communication respecting "Master Tommy" is received, and will be inserted, on hearing again from this correspondent; but, as it appears to us, there is some error in one part of the information, relative to which we should like to consult him—can he name any place, if he does not like to call at the office, where a letter can be safely addressed to him?*

A FRIEND *sends us word, that Mrs.* FOX LANE, *after seeing the* Death Fetch *at the Lyceum, the other evening, told Lord* CHESTERFIELD, *it had so frightened her, that she would never sleep alone again as long as she lived.*

PAUL PRY *overheard Sir* W. CURTIS *observe, as he was passing near Prince* LEOPOLD'S *park wall, and saw K. G. written after his Royal Highness's name, that he supposed it meant* "Kingston Gardner."

JUSTICUS *must furnish real names, with his own address, or his enclosure will not appear.*

AMICUS *must be aware, or ought to be, that we* have *done long ago what he requires.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The opinions we ventured to give last week upon the existing distresses, and the various consequences and proceedings arising therefrom, have been verified in a most decided manner within these few days. It is not because a gleam of hope, a prospect of better things, may shine forth in any one particular province, that we propose, by means thereof, to illumine the whole manufacturing horizon—on the contrary, it neither makes us sanguine for the future, nor desponding of the present, by a retrospect on the past; but we wish, under all circumstances, to draw the proper conclusion, and at least when there *is* a promise, on no account to damp it. One of the grossest instances of sheer humbug ever practised upon public credulity, (which assumes a more glaring appearance, from the particular period when it is practised, and from the particular circumstances to which it owes its origin) has just occurred in one of the most populous and extensively manufacturing towns in the Empire; and from the pernicious example it holds out to surrounding districts, may be the means of exciting a wilful and serious alarm, unless exposed in due season.

In THE AGE of Sunday last will be found the following passage:—

"Disappointed speculators, or puddling tradesmen, anxious to draw themselves and their concerns into some notice, invariably seize an æra, like the present, to preserve their names and fames from dull oblivion, to hoist up on high the flag of patriotism, and to render themselves generally notorious. A triumvirate of this band of heroes have presented themselves at *Fife House*, to lay before Ministers the state of distress in *Birmingham*, and to speak on that subject 'the sentiments of one hundred of the principal manufacturers'—no doubt they are all three very worthy people, but as far as the limit of their authority, in the quality of their representation goes, we imagine the embassy to be all fudge, and the whole advantage, either derived or proposed, in undertaking it, was a trip to the metropolis from their smoky workshops, and the pleasure of going back to tell their artisans they had seen HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS—remembering well the old proverb, that 'a cat may look at a king.'"

These sentiments were the result of a general knowledge of all manufacturing privations at the existing moment, of an understanding of their real nature in the town of *Birmingham*, among the rest, and of an acquaintance with the names of those who constitute the only leading manufacturers in that town (not one of whom is to be found in the "Triumvirate" referred to), and, in addition to every other circumstance, of a conviction of some quackery, from the general tone which the whole affair assumed. To our infinite delight, and to the gratification of that feeling which we all entertain on the satisfactory issue of either our actions or opinions, we find every syllable therein recorded TRUE. *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, one of the most admirably conducted journals in the kingdom, and one most influential as its circulation, at all times a very firm prop to the best interests of the Church and State, and one which may be looked upon as the organ of whatever is respectable in that place, on Monday last thus treats of this precious deputation:—

In the *Morning Chronicle* of Friday, the following paragraph was prominently set forth:—

"We learn that a Deputation from Birmingham, speaking the sentiments of above one hundred of the principal manufacturers of that town, are to meet Lord Liverpool, by appointment, this day at one o'clock. They are instructed to lay before his Lordship a statement of the distress which prevails in the district to which they belong, and the opinion entertained by the leading people in Birmingham as to the causes of it."

This article has been succeeded by the following, which we extract from the *Courier* of Saturday:—

"A deputation from the principal manufacturers of Birmingham had yesterday an audience, at Fife House, with Lord Liverpool, Mr. Secretary Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Huskisson; the object of which was, to present to his Majesty's Government a memorial of the extremely depressed state of trade in that town, and praying that some measure may be devised for its immediate and effectual relief. The following are the names of the gentlemen who composed the deputation:—Charles Jones, Esq. Benjamin Hadley, Esq. and T. C. Salt, Esq."

Though we do not profess to be much in the secret as to the proceedings of the gentlemen thus coustituted "a deputation from the principal manufacturers of Birmingham," yet it becomes necessary that we should offer a remark or two to our readers on the subject. It is true we uederstood that a memorial of the description referred to had been drawn up and handed round, by one or more of the gentleman named, amongst the manufacturers, and that it was signed by many, perhaps to the number stated; *but how, and by whom, these gentlemen were afterwards deputed to wait upon his Majesty's Ministers, we have yet to learn.* Certain, however, we are, that whatever statements their memorial may embody as to the "distress" said to prevail here, *they most assuredly have not been deputed* to lay before the Government "the opinion entertained by the leading people of Birmingham, as to the causes of that distress." Since observing the first article quoted, we have made it our business to inquire as to the precise nature and contents of the memorial itself, *but our efforts to obtain sight of a copy have failed.*' One result of our inquiries we must add—it is, that a number of the principal inhabitants, deeply interested in the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of the town, *declined countenancing the measure*, on the express ground that the allegations contained in the memorial *were not borne out by fact;* and *among those who refused were some of the most active members of our Chamber of Manufactures and Commerce*, who, independent of other circumstances, were, perhaps, on that account, well enabled to judge of the accuracy of the statement offered to them to sign. In due time we shall, of course, be informed of the result of the interview.

This very proper exposition of so barefaced a proceeding drew forth the following statement, in the Thursday's *Birmingham Chronicle*, from the three heroes, who very modestly put a paragraph, for which they subscribed three and sixpence each, in one of the London Papers, announcing to the British Nation their gracious reception by his Majesty's Ministers, and adding, of their own free will and accord, the dignified title of *Esquire* to each of their names; an addition which, we should imagine, must have made any one of their fellow-townsmen imagine them to be perfectly insane, if their conduct on the occasion had not previously established that belief:—

BIRMINGHAM, AUGUST 3.

TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE TOWN OF BIRMINGHAM, WHO SIGNED THE MEMORIAL TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, DATED JULY 13, 1826.

Gentlemen,—We think it proper to report to you, that at the instance of some of the principal manufacturers of the town, who signed the memorial, we proceeded to London for the purpose of presenting it to his Majesty's Government, and of answering any questions relative to the state of the town which ministers might think proper to ask. Upon our arrival in London we addressed a note to the Earl of Liverpool, requesting the honour of an interview, for the purpose of presenting the memorial, and his Lordship appointed Friday last, at one o'clock. We were received with great courtesy by his Lordship, in company with Mr. Secretary Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Board of Trade. These ministers perused the memorial with great attention, and made many enquiries respecting the state of trade in the town, and the causes of the general distress, which they appeared to think arose, in a great degree, from overtrading. We ventured to represent the impossibility of this, because, during the last year, to which the charge applied, all our manufactures were carried off, by absolute consumption, quite as fast as they could be produced; whereas now, in the present year, almost all our manufactures are made for stock, notwithstanding the workmen are very generally placed upon half work, or less.

We further ventured to state, in answer to some questions put to us, that in our humble opinion, and in that of many of the principal inhabitants of Birmingham, the distress proceeded chiefly from the contraction of the circulating medium, and could not be remedied without providing an ample and secure currency, adequate to meet the obligations and immense engagements of the country.

The increase of our population, the amount of our poor levies, the management of the poor, and a variety of matters relating to our workhouse, and parochial regulations, were specific objects of inquiry, with reference to the statements contained in the memorial, and upon each of them we gave the fullest information.

After an hour's conversation upon these important subjects, our interview was terminated by an expression of the strongest assurance from the Earl of Liverpool, that the facts contained in the memorial should have the most serious consideration of His Majesty's Government.

We could have wished that nothing had been made public respecting our proceedings until the publication of this report; but we find that some unjustifiable remarks have found their way into the public papers, one of which it may be proper to notice.

In *Aris's Birmingham Gazette* of yesterday, an article appears (which we are persuaded did not proceed from its respectable Editor) in which it is asserted, that "a number of the principle inhabitants, deeply interested in the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of the town, declined countenancing the measure, on the express ground that the allegations contained in the memorial were not borne out by fact." As this representation may be construed into a denial of the facts stated, we think it proper to mention, that out of upwards of one hundred of the principal manufacturers of the town to whom the memorial was presented, *not more* than eight or ten declined signing it. Of these, *not one individual denied the general correctness of the facts stated.* One or two expressed their full concurrence, but stated, that owing to some peculiar circumstances, their own trades had not fallen off to the extent represented. Two or three others concurred in the whole statement, but expressed their opinion, that the Chamber of Commerce ought to have taken up the subject; and three or four others represented that the subject ought to have been brought forward at a town meeting.

The gentlemen with whom we acted, as well as ourselves, were of opinion that the Chamber of Commerce was not the most proper body to take up the subject, because the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and many of the most influential members, are bankers, who are irritated and injured by the measures of government, and whose interests might by some be supposed to be too much compromised by those measures to allow their disinterested interference. With regard to a town's meeting also, it was thought to be advisable to make a private representation to government in the first instance, which might perhaps obviate the necessity of a public measure of that kind, during a period of so much excitement and distress. Under these impressions, the memorial has been signed by manufacturers only, who can have no other interest than that of the country at large; who have the responsibility of employing the mechanics and artisans; and who are of course better acquainted with their sufferings and privations than either merchants or bankers can be.

We cannot but regret that the sufferings and privations of these meritorious and unfortunate classes of men should have been treated rather lightly in the paper above alluded to, because nothing so soothes and consoles a distressed population, as the knowledge that their distresses are known and appreciated by their more affluent neighbours.

We think it proper to make one other remark. We have been informed, from good authority, that some individual in this town ha had the meanness to write to a member of the Administration, for the purpose of misrepresenting the statements made in the memorial, and of disparaging our humble exertions, in making known the real situation of the town, in a quarter from whence alone relief can be expected. We have, however, the satisfaction of assuring you, that this unworthy conduct has had no effect; for we had every reason to be satisfied with the reception which we experienced from his Majesty's Ministers, and with the kind and anxious attention which they paid to our representations.

We insert below a copy of the memorial, and of the signatures attached, which, with the exception of the gentlemen above alluded to, and of a few others who are absent from Birmingham, are generally those of the most respectable manufacturers of the town.

We are, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,
CHARLES JONES,
BENJAMIN HADLEY,
Birmingham, Aug. 1. THOMAS CLUTTON SALT.

We have received, in the course of the week, several private communications both from *Birmingham* and *Manchester*, on the subject of an attempt in each town to "get up" a public petition to Government, and in our letters from the former place, this "deputation from the principal manufacturers" has been laid out in its true colours. The real state of the case we believe to be this. There is in this populous town a banker by the name of THOMAS ATTWOOD, one of the most addlepated of all the King's subjects, notorious for Radicalism, pamphleteering, and shares and treasurerships of joint-stock companies; who, being behind the curtain in all crack-brained fancies about the currency, and politico-economical notions, is wisely concluded to have stimulated this. *Squire* SALT, a leering lamp-maker there, always considered the "*fidus Achates*" of TOM ATTWOOD, is consulted by him upon this trying occasion, and as being remarkable for a prodigious degree of effrontery and conceit, is deemed, and not a bad idea either, a very proper person to undertake so impudent an errand. The said *Squire!* is gifted, moreover, with a marvellous quantity of botheration, with which he infests every one who comes near him, and is therefore as regularly shunned as a man would be who is addicted, on all occasions, to catching you by the button; but then his MAJESTY'S MINISTERS could not know this till he made his appearance, and that only operates against his ever undertaking a similar excursion again, or rather against their ever receiving him again. Well, then, *Squire* SALT goes over the way to *Squire* JONES, a retailer of thimbles and *native* brass, at a large shop with the word *Pantechnetheke* over the door, put up in Greek letters, because the *Squire* does not know much of English, and, after a brief consultation, they wait upon *Squire* HADLEY, a worthy button-maker, and over a glass of ale, they settle the whole in a giffy.

"When shall we three meet again?"

was the wind up—why, in London to be sure, and accordingly, as their great county poet says, not only did they "sit by the fire, and presume to know what's done i'the capitol," but e'god they start off *to* the CAPITAL, to see that they are right, having elected themselves, previous to their departure, the bearers of some sort of petition, with the signatures attached thereto of persons, who, in signing it, were perfectly ignorant who were to present it. On their arrival in the great metropolis, they addressed the following letter to Lord LIVERPOOL—and the only wonder to us is, they did not first call and take a chop with HIS MAJESTY:—

TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

MY LORD,—The *brass* FOUNDERS of Birmingham, whom we represent, having more stock on hand than they know what to do with, and their business being therefore at a stand, begs to see your Lordship on the subject. That your Lordship, between ourselves, may form a proper idea of that article, we have brought up three specimens in

Your humble Servants to command,
CHARLES JONES, Esquire!
BENJAMIN HADLEY, Esquire!
THOMAS CHITTEN SALT, Esquire!

Pig and Whistle, Smithfield, July 25, 1826.

The courtesy of our Prime Minister is too proverbial to admit of any denial to such a modest request, besides which, the letter is really a very smart thing.—His LORDSHIP accordingly forwarded a Special Messenger to the genteel address from which their application was dated, allowing the interview, which terminated in affording every satisfaction to the *Squires*, and a vast

deal of information, we should imagine, to the Crown Officers of State.

On a perusal of the letter addressed by *Squires* JONES, HADLEY, and SALT " to the manufacturers who signed the memorial," there is one thing for which we were really not prepared, which is, that their trade last year was worse than it is *this*, for they observe, that "during the last year all their manufactures were carried off by absolute consumption," which they consider an answer to an observation of the Ministry, that " their distress arose, in a great degree, from overtrading." Now, it is nothing of the sort, for it is very evident that their manufactures last year must have been on the *decline*, because, by their own showing, they " were all *carried off*," poor things," by CONSUMPTION."

It is evident, therefore, on a review of the whole affair, that a much more impudent thing was never undertaken by any set of persons, much less by three shopkeepers, and yet as a proof how " fools thrive where wise men perish," it is currently reported, that His MAJESTY intends knighting the three Squires, for this display of their industry and genius.

Badinage apart, it must be gratifying to know that the distress of which these three persons (who as well as their stultified patron, TOM ATTWOOD, are three notorious Radicals) have so laboriously treated, is, in a great measure, fictitious; for while it is impossible to deny that *Birmingham* has, in common with all manufacturing districts, very materially suffered in the past crisis, and the present distress arising therefrom, yet, at this moment, the workmen have FOUR DAYS' EMPLOYMENT *every week*, and the poor-rates have scarcely increased a fraction!

It shall be our purpose, from time to time, to expose all the shallow pretensions which our provincial malcontents may dare to set up, particularly at a period requiring all the forbearance and moderation of the people—for, in every point of view, they are but to be looked upon as persons dangerous to the community, and who only aspire to aggrandize themselves, by the sacrifice of their fellow subjects.

In one of BALL HUGHES's love-letters to the charming MERCANDOTTI, *before marriage*, wishing to style her, "*Idol* of my *soul*" in French, he wrote as follows:—*Paresseux* de ma *sole*."

Not a day passes but an explosion takes place of some one or other of the numerous schemes to which the speculating mania of the last year gave birth. An exposure of the system adopted in the formation of the *Cornwall and Devonshire Mining Company*, with the letter of the new Member for *Sudbury*, has been already fully before the town, and the last few days have brought to light the principles upon which the affairs of another, the *Arigna Company*, have been hitherto regulated. We have all along so openly and unreservedly expressed our sentiments upon the subject of these bubbles, that it would be both unnecessary and tedious to repeat those opinions—but if we were the least involved in them, we should leave no stone unturned to arraign Mr. BROGDEN, Sir WILLIAM CONGREVE, and others, before the bar of the House of Commons, for their practices in the many schemes to which their respective names appear affixed as Directors. The least to be expected by such persons was the conduct adopted on Thursday, at a meeting of the *Arigna* Proprietors, on which half-yearly occasion the said Mr. BROGDEN officiated as Chairman. Unless a statement of facts were submitted to the reader, he could never bring his mind to believe the scene of outrage and blackguardism which presented itself, but as it is a record well worth treasuring up, we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of recording at least one very prominent part of the morning's diversion:—

Mr. Wm. Clark said, that of this he was sure, the property of the shareholders, so far from being depreciated by the efforts of the committee, would not now be worth 10 farthings, if the former directors had been permitted to remain in power.—(Applause.) The fall in those shares was the consequence of mismanagement and abuses, which it was the business of the present committee to correct; and there could be no greater proof of mismanagement than the late expulsion. In this opinion, there was not an honest man in the country who did not agree.

[Cries from a distant part of the room, " *It's a lie—a d—d lie!!!*"]

Mr. W. Clark said, no language could speak more strongly than the acts of the directors, and the determination of the shareholders to expel them.

Mr. Power (an *old* director)—" *You lie!!!*"

Mr. W. Clark assured the proprietors, without taking notice of this most respectable line of argument, that he was sure no man could be more zealous or active than those whom they were called upon to elect.

[Here some conversation took place in different parts of the room. The lie was repeatedly given, and parties strutted up to each other as if they meditated some very terrible breaches of the peace!]

Mr. Brogden—This is really horrible, gentlemen.

Shareholders—It is your business, Mr. Chairman, to put a stop to it. Why don't you do so?

Mr. Brogden—The language is so different from that which I have ever been in the habit of hearing—and I have been connected with several joint stock companies—that I do not know how to act.

A Shareholder—I am the nephew of Mr. Power, and I went to Mr. Comerford and Mr. Parker, and said, that I would not allow any one to calumniate my uncle, or Mr. Surtees. They assured me they had nothing to allege against either; and am I now to listen to those calumnies? This gave rise to further confusion, and it was asserted, that Mr. Brogden had described all the gentleman in the former direction as the most zealous men he had ever met in his life.

Mr. Brogden---Certainly I did, until I discovered what they were.

Mr. John Hinde said, that he had been grossly calumniated, in a speech made by Mr. Bent, in his absence. It was with respect to a conversation with Mr. Flattery, out of whose pocket the sum of 15,000l. that had been divided, had come, instead of out of the pockets of the shareholders.

Mr. Flattery—It never came out of my pocket, for it never got in. (Laughter.)

Some opposition was then made to Mr. Hinde's proceeding with what he called his vindication, as it had no reference to the proceedings. He, very properly, persevered, and was heard out, notwithstanding Mr. Brogden's argument, that the statement made by Mr. Bent did not go to criminate Mr. Hinde, but was merely an historical fact.

Mr. Hinde stated, that the report in *The Times* newspaper of Mr. Bent's speech, made that gentleman say that Mr. Flattery told him that Mr. Hinde said he knew that the 15,000l. was divided between the Directors, and that he (Mr. Hinde) afterwards admitted that fact to Mr. Bent. Now this was not the fact: he had said nothing of the kind to either. Here Mr. Hinde gave a very uninteresting version of what took place, and spoke in praise of the ex-directors, and in praise of the efforts of Mr. Joseph and Mr. Henry Clarke to put money in their pockets, in consideration of the trouble to which they were put, and the obloquy to which they might be exposed.

Mr. Flattery---The Clarkes get the money: they know it,—I ask you, did they not make 30,000l. by the sale of shares! If I had chosen to put money in my pockets, could I have not sold my shares?

A Shareholder---We had better join Roger Flattery, Esq., to the new directors. (A laugh.)

Mr. Flattery---Do you hold your tongue, Isaac. You are always telling such d—d lies! Go along and account for the 40,000l. you got out of the Hombush mines.

A Shareholder—You lie!

Another Shareholder---You lie, you rascal!

Mr. Flattery—You know, Isaac, you are an *ould* liar!

A Shareholder—Why, Mr. Flattery, you act with great assurance. It is not long since you were a beggar, Mr. Flattery; you are the cut of an *ould* beggar—look at him!!!

Mr. Hinde—I must say that Mr. Bent told a most impudent falsehood in saying that I made the acknowledgment to him about the 15,000l. division. I never did. He came to me, and spoke to me about the Arigna, but I never replied. I always said to Mr. Bent that he was to receive a bonus, and if the Clarkes have not made a good thing of it, I am very sorry for it.

Mr. Flattery—Oh, this is pretty humbugging. This is a nice way to be plundered.

An adjournment was moved and withdrawn, after a great deal of angry discussion, in the midst of which Mr. Brogden said he really believed that he should be obliged to call in the assistance of the police. The report was at length received, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors:—Mr. Brogden, Mr. Bent, Mr. Morgan, Capt. Cater, Mr. Moxon, Mr. R. Hitchens, Mr. Frampton, Mr. Fox, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Hills, and Mr. Herley. Auditors—Mr. Gooch and Mr. Pritchett.

Mr. Joseph Clarke entered his protest against the proceedings, as illegal; and was borne out in his opinion by Mr. Wilks, sen., who attended upon the part of the ex-directors.

Mr. Brogden must have felt greatly humiliated. Many of the shareholders treated him with the most rude scorn. His request was, upon every occasion, disregarded, and he had the charge of participation repeatedly thrown in his teeth.

We leave the thing to speak for itself, but one observation we must make. We have carefully read over the different speeches, with the names of the individual who delivered them, on this momentous occasion, particularly those of a Mr. FLATTERY—and certainly, if we had not the GENTLEMAN'S own word for it, we should say there was less *flattery* in his address than in that of any other speaker.

The following impromptu on Signor VELLUTI is said to have been made by JEKYLL, on the first arrival of that Italian importation. JEKYLL's is a good horse for any wag to ride home on; a bad joke passes, by virtue of his talismanic name—a good one becomes proverbial for ever; and this is a *very* good one: --

Quis novus hic hospes nostras successit ad oras?
Non vir—non certe fœmina, sed——*veluti!*

MEMS. OF THE LAST WEEK.---No. 6.

Went to see the new piece at the *English Opera-house*, called " *Lying made Easy*"---find that it is not written by DICKY GLENGALL, his Lordship having only furnished several excellent hints. --- London full of TOMMY GARTH and Lady ASTLEY, and they full of each other---poor dear thing! positively left, they say, without a farthing---find, by the *Morning Chronicle*, that her Ladyship, having passed Maidenhead, was traced, by Sir JACOB's solicitor, to the Black Bear, Reading.--- Consider myself shamefully treated by BALL HUGHES, who, after my repeatedly applying to him to sell me a horse I fancied, positively promised me the refusal of it. In the mean time, he receives a better offer for it than mine, and parts with it, thinking, because I am a Cit, and in trade, he may treat me as he pleases. I met him in the street, and, upbraiding him with his conduct, indignantly observed, " Did not you promise me the refusal of it?" To which he replied, " So I did, and now I give it you---*you sha'n't have the horse*"---am certainly of opinion that *is* a refusal, but not a gentlemanly one. ---JOHN LYSTER, on hearing of the transaction said, as he once did of my face---

" 'Tis true—'tis *pitty*—and pity 'tis 'tis true."

Met SEFTON looking, as JACK TALBOT says, like a comb, all *teeth and* BACK.—Understand *Drury Lane* opens, under the management of Mr. PRICE, with *Columbus*, and *Jonathan in England*—find the EX-LESSEE consoles himself with caning one of his authors; on hearing which, ELLISTON reminded me of VIRGIL, when he says, " Arma virumque *cano*"—not asked by Mrs. COUTTS to celebrate NELLY's marriage, which I set down to the influence of the widow's toad-eater, Lady DASHWOOD KING—some talk of Lady GRESLEY being very mad—don't think Sir ROGER far off the mark—CROCKY's bank broke Friday se'nnight, by a small party, LORD MILTOWN *in the Chair!*—owing to recent circumstances, had no hand in it—no gentleman can possibly fight a fishmonger, because he is sure to get a *dab* in the mouth, if he does—CROCKFORD had the insolence, on my making no reply to his low remark the other day, to say of me, " Vy, he looks as if *sugar* vou'dn't melt in his mouth"—met that pert Baronet Sir JOSEPH COPLEY reading a letter in a hurry, and walking in a greater—said, " Ah, JOE, what are you going so hastily about?" to which he replied, " about my business, and that's what you seldom do!" overtook Sir GEORGE WARRENDER and DICK MARTIN arm-in-arm—am of opinion the *Swallow* is more in Sir GEORGE's line than the *Martin* any day, particularly at dinner time—supped at CROCKFORD's the other night—desired a waiter to bring me some fresh porter; on hearing which, HENRY DE ROSS, who saw Lord NUGENT just enter, drenched with rain, said, " Here's some '*heavy* WET' *just come in*, if that will do as well, TOM"—laughed excessively, and went home, wishing

To all, and each, a fair good night,
And rosy dreams, and slumbers light.

London Wall, Saturday Night. T. R.

CHARLES SHERIDAN is canvassing the borough of *Stafford*, with the view of offering himself as a candidate for its representation.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

It is believed that *The Edinburgh Review* will no longer be published by the respectable house under whose name it has now been sent forth, for nearly a quarter of a century. Rumour says that its Editor, Mr. Jeffrey, is involved in disputes with Longman and Co. who have hitherto shared the copyright with the Edinburgh publishers—and it is added, that the present Editorship may not endure.—*Scots Times.*

Whether there is any foundation for two of the above rumours we are not prepared to decide—but we believe it is true that some differences have taken place between Mr. Jeffrey and Messrs. Longman and Co. since the failure of Constable and Co.'s house in Edinburgh. As we stated, several months back, the little Editor of the celebrated Blue and Yellow, has had for a long period a sum of 700l. for each number of the work published, half of which sum was payable every three months by Messrs. Longman and Co.—Constable and Co. accordingly, we understand, drew upon them immediately each quarterly batch of Whiggery came forth, for Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds, on Mr. Jeffrey's account, and the demand was, of course, always punctually discharged. The learned gentleman, however, believing in the perfect solvency of the Scotch Firm, had allowed these sums, as well as the similar ones, payable by the other half of the proprietors, to accumulate, at interest, in the hands of the latter; and by that means, when the establishment stopt, he stood on their books a creditor to a large amount—report affirmed for some thousands of pounds. Finding himself in this awkward predicament, it is said that he conceived of taking a legal hitch against Messrs. Longman and Co. for the moieties of his salary from them, which they had already paid to Constable and Co. for his account, and even threatened to insist upon demanding from the surviving partners in the *Review* the whole of the debt due to him from his late Edinburgh friends! Such a claim was extremely well calculated to breed a schism, and being very naturally resisted, has, we conjecture, led to the split above reported. In the number of the *Review* about to appear, there are, it seems, among others, the following articles:—" Icon Basilike," by Sir James Mackintosh; " Hamilton on Languages," and " M'Adam on Roads," by the Rev. Sydney Smith; " Commercial Revulsions," by Peter Maculloch; and " The Massacre of St. Bartholomew," a review of " Lingard's History of England," by Mr. Allen, the Principal of Dulwich College, and Private Secretary of Lord Holland.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

From these statements it would seem that a division has taken place in this precious Cabinet of Whigs, arising from that one great maxim which is the creed of these famous politicians, " taking especial care of No. 1." It seems that little JEFFREY, styled by LORD BYRON the *Alpha* of the *Edinburgh Review*, has been in the annual receipt of the enormous sum of 2,800l. for editing it, and for a considerable portion of it, payable by LONGMAN and Co. of London, he demands a second payment, because the first payment that house made, he lost in the bankruptcy of CONSTABLE and Co. to whom he lent it. JEFFREY is completely of O'KEEFE's opinion, that " there is no harm in a guinea"—that's very evident; and this opinion seems to have operated with him to so great an extent, that he has resigned the situation which has brought him so many, because he cannot be paid double for some! Poor Whig! but JEFFREY, even if he *does* retire, and his celebrated work, the *blue* leaf, should " fall into the *yellow* leaf," can never die—his duel with TOMMY MOORE, at Chalk Farm, in 1806, will always preserve his memory, and the following lines of Lord BYRON will immortalize it:—

" Health to immortal JEFFREY! once in name.
England could boast a judge almost the same;
In soul so like, so merciful, yet just,
Some think that Satan has resigned his trust,
And given the Spirit to the world again,
To sentence Letters, as he sentenced men.
With hand less mighty, but with heart as black,
With voice as willing to decree the rack;
Bred in the Courts betimes, though all that law
As yet has taught him is to find a flaw.
Since well instructed in the patriot School
To rail at party, though a party tool,
Who knows? if chance his patrons should restore
Back to the sway they forfeited before,
His scribbling toils some recompence may meet
And raise this DANIEL to the Judgment seat.
Let JEFFREY's shade indulge the pious hope,
And greeting thus, present him with a rope:
' Heir to my virtues! man of equal mi-
' Skilled to condemn as to traduce:
' This cord receive! for thee "
' To wield in judgment. "

This last apostrophe
very happy one, for
it is exemplified
the Whiggs themselves.

Our dramatic
general interest
little novelty has
affairs during the
operetta at the Lyceum
fully received, and

Thirteen to the Dozen at the *Haymarket*, with equal good fortune—a sister of a Mr. HAMBLIN, one of our emigrants to *America*, has departed this life, on board the *James Cropper*, on her voyage out to her brother, and it is not determined yet whether ELLISTON is to be sent to the Tread Mill, or Bedlam, for his outrageous assault on the gentlemanly little author of *Paul Pry*. This is the principal news.—Madame VESTRIS, we are glad to hear, is re-engaged, on a very high salary, at *Covent Garden Theatre*, previous to her appearance at which she will sing a few nights at the *Haymarket* and *Vauxhall*.—CHARLES KEMBLE, who is reported to have played so successfully throughout the provinces, has failed everywhere—MACREADY sails in three weeks for *America*; YOUNG sailed yesterday for *Rotterdam*; and Mr. CLAREMONT will return to *Covent Garden* in September.—Some blockhead has been amusing himself by inserting this paragraph in the *Gloucester Herald*, every word of which the least-informed of readers knows is false :—

"DRURY LANE THEATRE.—For the peculiar benefit of the London Newspapers, we beg leave to contradict every statement they have made of the manner in which this concern has been finally disposed of. Mr. PRICE has *not* taken Mr. BISH's bargain off his hands, *nor* is any portion of that "*lucky*" Gentleman's deposit transferred to the credit of his presumptive successor. The facts are simply these.—Mr. PRICE was a competitor for the lease when advertised to be parted with, and offered an advance of *five* pounds beyond the rental paid by Mr. ELLISTON. When Mr. BISH withdrew from his absurd and lavish contract, the Committee wisely turned their attention to Mr. PRICE's proposals, and committed the establishment they preside over to those liberal and experienced hands by which every true friend to the British drama will ultimately find reason, from what is known of the new Manager, to rejoice at having it directed."

We cannot do better than conclude this article by the insertion of a singular document, which has come into our possession in a singular way. We understand that Mr. LISTON, in the last act of *Paul Pry*, where he fishes up the papers thrown into the river by *Mrs. Subtle* to avoid detection of her practices, fished up accidentally, the other evening, the following weekly memoranda dropped in mistake by the *Mrs. Subtle* of the *Haymarket* Theatre, and of the genuineness of which, from the identity they bear to her style of language, we do not entertain the slightest doubt:—

Monday. The dear child and myself came to rehearsal in a friend's carriage—could not spare it to take us back—understand after all it was pawned t'other day—went into the manager's room for some orders—toaded him out of a new part for the dear child—saw a bottle of Madeira on the table—fainted, to get a glass.

Tuesday. Mr. DUMCOMBE behind, in the evening, talking to Mrs. HUMBY, while she was playing VESTRIS's part in *Paul Pry*—not contented with *taking away* HER CHARACTER, she seems determined to take away HER MAN also—shall write to VESTRIS, and tell her of it, for which she will play gratis for the dear child's benefit.

Wednesday. Find it is not settled who is to have *Drury* yet—wish to God they'd make haste about it, that one might know whom to be civil to—wish VESTRIS would return, that I might get some dinners out of her, not that I would allow the dear child to visit her on any account—oh dear, no.

Thursday. Watched Mr. DUNCOMBE and Miss JONES walk together into a house—peeped in, and found him giving her a cover, or frank, or whatever they call it—sent off word to dear VESTRIS—vastly glad, by the way, to see she has failed in Ireland—the dear child fined—went to MORRIS, and snivelled, to get it remitted.

Friday. Told that impudent fellow, LISTON, that I had last night a *pain* in my chest—to which he replied, "*In* it, or *on* it?" Find DUNCOMBE handed Mrs. HUMBY into a coach the other night—watched under the opposite portico to see him get in—he did'nt—however, wrote word to VESTRIS that several women had called on him in *Queen-street* in her absence, and asked her to bring over the dear child an Irish poplin.

Saturday. Had a cold letter from VESTRIS—wonder who *she* is—have seen her drink dreadfully—Captain GEORGE MILDMAY behind the scenes after the dear child—when she talked of marriage, the wretch burst out laughing—the MILDMAYS a disgraceful set.—wheedled PERCY FARREN out of a part for the dear child—impudent fellow as he is—wrote an anonymous letter to his wife—poor dear thing, she little knows—Oh, no—not she.—Shook hands with DUNCOMBE, because our benefit 's coming on—saw '*Ann*' on the corner of a pocket-handkerchief in his hand—whispered the fact in the ear of a certain lady's mother, not far from *Charles-street, Covent-garden*.—VESTRIS returns in ten days—shall speak to her, but certainly not let the dear child be seen in her society—oh, dear no!

Thursday morning the child of an industrious cabinet-maker, named Finerty, fell from a window in the third story of the house, Pill-lane, Dublin, at the instant a woman bearing a large basket of chickens on her head passed underneath; the child was fortunately received into the basket, and restored, perfectly unhurt, to its terrified parents.

SPEAKING TERMS—Met also a free-and-easy actor, who told me he had passed three festive days at the seat of the Marquis and Marchioness of ———, *without any invitation*; convinced (as proved to be the case) that my Lord and Lady, not being on *speaking terms*, would *each* suppose the *other* had asked him.—*Reynolds's Life and Times.*

It is impossible in Russia for a man of character to go out, although it be only to next door, unless in a coach drawn by six horses—a state which becomes sometimes almost ludicrously inconvenient.—"The first day on which I conformed to this practice, having a visit to pay to a lady who occupied the next house to mine, one of my postillions had already entered the gate of her dwelling, while the carriage was still under that of my own."—*Memoirs of Comte Segur.*

MR. BEAUMONT AND SIR J. SWINBURNE.

(From the *Newcastle Chronicle.*)

The following correspondence is published with the consent of the parties :—

TO T. W. BEAUMONT, ESQ.

SIR—From the report of your speech at Shields, contained in the *Tyne Mercury* of July 25, it may be inferred that you re-assert the offensive expressions, relating to my family, contained in your letter to Lord Grey, which was published in last week's *Newcastle Chronicle*; while, at the same time, you declare, in an advertisement in the same paper, "that you will not advance any thing that can wound the feelings of others."

With reference to this declaration, and to a written apology you sent to my father a short time after you left Capheaton, I have to request you will afford me some means of judging how I am to construe expressions so contradictory.

I remain, Sir, &c.

Newcastle, July 26, 1826. C. H. SWINBURNE.

TO CHARLES HENRY SWINBURNE, ESQ.

SIR—I cannot be responsible for the accuracy of the report of the speech at Shields, but I can assure you that it was not my intention to say anything which might be construed into a re-assertion of the expressions contained in my letter to Lord Grey.

I am sorry if, in the heat of a public speech, I have said any thing which might be so interpreted, for nothing is farther from my feelings than to utter any thing which can be offensive to any part of your family. I am Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Newcastle, July 26, 1826. T. W. BEAUMONT.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

LIBEL.—Mr. White, late proprietor and publisher of the *Indian Observer*, was brought up for judgment.

This was a case of imprisonment for non-payment of damages and costs, amounting to 342l., for a libel on Capt. Kinnaird Smith, of the Hon. East India Company's service. The debtor was discharged on account of his case coming under the purview, not of the present, but of the late Act, the date of his certificate being anterior to the passing of the latter.

The Chief-Commissioner in giving judgment, made some observations upon the laws by which this court had been governed since its establishment in the year 1813. The Act 53 Geo. III., made "malicious injury" an offence, but a doubt arose in the mind of his predecessors, as to whether the clause of that statute went so far as to include "libel." Mr. Serjeant Runnington, in his evidence before the committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1819, stated, that neither himself nor Mr. Serjeant Palmer, who preceded him, had so viewed it; but they viewed the clause as referable to the dilapidation of property, &c. rather than an attack upon private character. In the recent Act of Parliament (Geo. IV. cap. 51) the Legislature had made a wise alteration, because it was quite clear that libel upon private characters, or upon individuals holding public situations, was, in fact, an injury of a serious nature, and the party aggrieved had only the remedy of an action at law, which was a poor compensation for the injury sustained, if the defendant, upon judgment being obtained, thought proper to pay the damages and costs by a short imprisonment, and then come up to this Court and be absolved from all personal restraint. The law, as now altered, awarded two years' imprisonment at the suit of the aggrieved party; but the Court, notwithstanding, had a discretionary power vested in it to diminish that term, if it saw cause to do so.

An inquisition was held on Wednesday at the Nag's Head, Kentish-town, on the body of Mr. Augustus Barker, a medical gentleman of high respectability, and the son of an eminent dignitary of the church. The Rev. Robert Drought, curate of Shadwell, sworn.—I knew the deceased well before his death, which happened on Saturday last. He resided at the Northern Dispensary, near St. Pancras church, in the New-road. I saw him last about twelve o'clock on Friday morning, at the Bankrupt's-court, in Basinghall-street, and had some conversation with him at the time. The deceased went to surrender himself at a commission of bankrupt; he appeared very dejected, but spoke rationally at first. After some conversation, he suddenly appeared to labour under great excitement. Perspiration broke out all over his face, his eyes rolled in a singular and wild manner, and he gave such incoherent answers to questions which I put to him, that I should have been alarmed, had I not conceived this violent emotion was produced by the painful situation in which he was then placed, as from long intimacy and experience I knew him to be a man of great sensibility, and a highly honourable mind. The deceased felt and expressed great agony of mind at not being able to meet the full demand of his creditors. I have not the smallest doubt that circumstance caused temporary derangement. I knew him to very religiously disposed; he always spoke of suicide with the utmost abhorrence. I should also state I am a relative of the deceased. He drank tea at my house the day previous. I observed he put some liquid in his tea, but I cannot say what it was. He however told me it was to raise his spirits. Several other witnesses deposed to the same effect. Verdict—"Found dead in bed, but how or by what means the deceased came by his death, it does not appear in evidence to us jurors."

On Saturday se'nnight it was discovered that the extensive Moors, in the vicinity of Sheffield, had by some means taken fire, and they still continued to burn, with unabated fury, up to the time the last accounts reached us. Such was the progress made by the fire in a few hours, that it was supposed upwards of six acres of the Moors were burning on the evening of Saturday. During the whole of that night and Sunday the conflagration continued to spread, and, on Monday morning, it began to assume an alarming aspect. On that day a ditch was cut, with a view to stop its progress, and for a short time this expedient seemed to answer the purpose. The fire having reached one side of the ditch, it made a partial stand; but was still kept alive by the unconsumed combustible materials remaining in or upon the ground, within the limits of the space which it had already overspread. The heat was now become intense, and every thing consumable was literally burnt to ashes, light as air. This was succeeded by a brisk breeze, which blew the burning dust across the barrier, and set fire to the adjacent district. From the dryness of the ground, it was immediately in a state of ignition, and it was calculated by a gentleman, residing in the neighbourhood, that, on Monday night, there must have been fifteen hundred acres of land burnt and burning! That evening the scene was awfully grand—even terrific in its appearance. The thunder was heard in loud and continued peals, the lightning was seen in vivid and repeated flashes, darting across the firmament—the rain descended in torrents, and the ground for miles was in flame! The principal seat of the conflagration is in the immediate vicinity of Broomhead Hall, the seat of Colonel Leader, and fears have been entertained that it might possibly reach the plantation in front of that gentleman's mansion. This, however, is separated from the burning ground, by a road 30 feet wide, and every thing calculated to feed the devouring element has been cut away for the same distance, towards the fire. The inhabitants of the houses, in the neighbourhood, are in great fear and alarm for the result of this singular phenomenon, and are using every means likely to check its ravages. Some pains have been taken to find out the origin of the fire, and it has been traced to the following circumstance, as the only assignable cause. On Sunday several persons went on the moors to gather bilberries, when a man lighted his pipe with a lens. After smoking, he threw the heated refuse from his pipe on the ground, which being in such a parched state, is supposed to have ignited.

STATE OF THE COLLIERS NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

DUDLEY, AUG. 2.

(*Extract of a Private Letter.*)

I informed you of the affray that our Yeomanry had with the riotous colliers, last Thursday.

On Friday the masters had a meeting, and resolved to persist in their attempt to reduce wages to 3s. 6d. per day. This resolution was signed by nearly all the most respectable houses in the trade. The Chairman was Mr. Dowding, the Agent of Viscount Dudley and Ward, whose mines, particularly of limestone, are very extensive in this part of the country.

On Saturday the Yeomanry were not on duty. Many of them are farmers, or farmers' sons, and as they are now in the midst of their harvest, neither the men nor the horses can very well be spared.

On Monday, the Yeomanry were again on duty, and the rioters were taken, under a guard of soldiers, before the Magistrates in the Castle-yard, amid the ruins of Old Dudley Castle, that place being situated within the county in which the offence was committed. Most of them were liberated on finding bail for good behaviour.

This demonstration of force has prevented any acts of rioting on the part of the colliers. Some of them loaded a waggon with a large piece of coal, said to weigh three tons, and pulled it themselves, with the intention of visiting some of the neighbouring towns, and imploring charity. They went towards Birmingham, but I heard nothing of them since. Many of them ask alms in the neighbourhood. Strange that men, who will not degrade themselves so much as to work for 3s. 6d. a day, should feel no degradation in asking charity.

Printed placards are placed on the walls in the neighbourhood, inviting all persons disposed to work to return to their employments, and assuring them that a force is raised sufficient for their protection. This placard is signed by the Magistrates. On the other hand, *I have been told*, that written placards are issued by the colliers, declaring, that the first man who works for less than 4s. a day shall be put to death.

The conduct of these deluded men has had a considerable effect on the industry of the neighbourhood. Nothing can be done without coals. Hence, many hard working men are thrown out of employment, and their families reduced to distress. The general feeling is, that the masters have not reduced wages lower than what was necessary, in consequence of the depression of the times.

INQUEST ON THOMAS SMART, ESQ.

Yesterday evening a Coroner's Inquest was held at the John-o'-Groat, Rupert-street, on the body of Thomas R. Smart, Esq., brother to Sir George Smart.

Samuel Faxon, surgeon, sworn.—On Thursday evening, about half-past five-o'clock, I was called to attend on the deceased; on my entering the house, I beheld the deceased lying on the bed; I observed a large and deep wound in the throat, about five inches in length, and one in the chest, about two inches in depth, between the 6th and 7th ribs, into which I passed a probe, which entered about four inches; there was also a deep wound upon the left wrist, which divided the arteries, and in the right hand of the deceased was a razor, which I took from him. There were several quarts of blood laying on the bed and clothes. The wounds had been inflicted some time, as the deceased had ceased to bleed. I also observed a sort of convulsive motion, as if the deceased was attempting to speak, but could not: his lips were black. I also observed four phials, three of which, and part of the fourth, were empty; they had each contained a quantity of laudanum.

Mr. George Gregory, of No. 61, Rupert-street, sworn.—I have seen the deceased often; he has dined repeatedly at my house. On the night before last, he came and inquired whether he could have a bed, when the waiter came and told me; I went to the deceased, and asked him if he wanted a bed for one or more nights; he replied, for one night. I told him he could; he then went into the coffee-room, and called for boots, and soon after retired. On the following afternoon, the servant informed me that the gentleman was not moving, it being then four o'clock. I instantly went up stairs, and knocked at the door; but not receiving any answer, I got upon the bannisters, and put my hand through the ventilator, and pushed the bolt back, and opened the shutter; when, seeing the dreadful spectacle, I instantly ran down stairs, and gave the alarm. Upon re-entering the room, the deceased attempted to speak, and appeared to be sensible; the wounds had ceased to bleed, and he died in a few minutes after.

A Juror.—Did the deceased appear to be collected?

Mr. Gregory.—Yes, for on my inquiring how long he should want the bed, he replied, "one night will be sufficient."

The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found a verdict—That the deceased had committed suicide whilst labouring under temporary derangement.

The Emperor Nicholas has ordered the coinage of the kingdom of Poland, to retain the effigies of Alexander as the restorer of the kingdom in 1815, and to bear on the reverse a crown, with the name of the reigning Emperor.

Madame Pasta left London on Monday last, for Naples, where she is engaged for five months to sing at the theatre of San Carlos. She sailed from the River in the steam-packet Atwood, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company.

ACCIDENTS AT BILLINGSGATE.—One o'clock yesterday morning, brought into Billingsgate the annual luxury of oysters to the citizens of London and the neighbouring villages. As usual on such occasions, the number of retail dealers was very great, and consequently some severe accidents took place. It was early in the morning rumoured that seven or eight persons had, in their anxiety to get on board the boats to be first supplied, fallen overboard and were drowned. After making every inquiry in our power, we could only learn, with any certainty, that a man and a woman lost their lives in this manner, and their bodies were not found at twelve o'clock. Many serious accidents, as well as some of the ludicrous kind, occurred by persons falling overboard, and getting severe bruises and a good ducking. We saw a Mrs. Sheenan, from St. Giles's, who was dressed exactly like Liston, as *Moll Flaggon*, fall overboard; but, many thanks to her upper toggery, and a hook in the side of the boat, which caught hold of it, she only suffered a severe fright, and a dangling between heaven and water for five minutes, to the great amusement and laughter of the bystanders, which was much increased by the discovery of one part of her dress being much more applicable to her husband. She, however, was brought safe on shore without her oysters, and escaped that ablution which upwards of a score of persons met with, contrary to their wishes.

CURE FOR AN OBSTINATE JURYMAN.—Eleven of the Special Jury, in the same cause, were for the plaintiff, and the twelfth for the defendant: after consulting for some time, the Foreman told the Judge that he had no expectation of their speedily agreeing on a verdict; his Lordship said that in that case they must be locked up, upon which the eleven poured all their eloquence into the ear of the dissentient; but in a short time the Foreman announced, that from expressions which had dropped from the obstinate Juryman, he did not think they should *ever* agree. "In that case," said the Judge, "I must take you with me on the circuit; to this one of the Counsel rejoined, "I can tell you, gentlemen, for your consolation, that we have a large van on the circuit, which will hold the whole of you."—The Court enjoyed a hearty laugh, but the terror of such an alternative so operated on the mind of number twelve, that in another minute he agreed with the rest.—*Plymouth Journal.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CRIM. CON. AND ELOPEMENT.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A gentleman named Heaphy, who is a respectable member of the Stock Exchange, came, attended by Mr. Davis, the Solicitor, of the firm of Reredon and Davis, and a number of friends, to prefer a charge of assault against rather a short little man, named Taylor, who is a tailor, residing in Bear-street, Leicester-fields.

Mr. Heaphy stated, that he resided at St. John's Wood Grove, Regent's Park, and deposed that, on Sunday morning, the prisoner came to his house, and wished to see him. He went down, when the prisoner refused to come in, said he had something particular to say to him, and wished him to come out. Witness put on his hat and went out, when the prisoner began stating a long case about his wife. He said, continued Mr. Heaphy, that I'd got his wife; he said this thing and that thing about her; and said, that I knew where she was.

The Lord Mayor.—Did you know his wife, Mr. Heaphy?

Mr. Heaphy.—Yes, my Lord. I was met again by him yesterday morning at Finsbury-place, when he said he was a man in a poor way, and said he was willing to take a sum of money, when he would sign any paper or release that I liked. I made no proposition to him; and he came to the Stock Exchange, where he used very coarse language. He seized me by the collar, created a disturbance, and said he was determined to follow me up. A crowd was assembled, and I was obliged to give him into custody.

The Lord Mayor.—Pray, Mr. Heaphy, how long have you been acquainted with his wife.

Mr. Heaphy.—I really can't exactly answer.

The Lord Mayor.—Do you know where she now is?

Mr. Heaphy.—I can't say, my Lord, really, I know no more about her than a stranger.

The Lord Mayor proceeded to put some other questions; when Mr. Heaphy, who had answered with great reluctance those previously put to him, objected to answer any more. He came there, he said, to prefer a charge of assault, and he wished the case to be confined to the fact of the assault.

The Lord Mayor.—But the assault, as stated by you against the prisoner, is a very trifling one, supposing that you have given great provocation. I wish to see how that fact is.

Mr. Heaphy.—If he conceives himself injured by me in any other way, he may seek his remedy in a Court of Law; but I am not to be assaulted.

The prisoner, who listened with great impatience to the statement of the case against him, here said, "I tell you how it is, my Lord, if you will listen to me, I have no fear. It is six weeks last Monday, since my wife asked me to let her go home to her mother's. I told her she might, if she liked; but said she must be back soon, as I wanted to go to Vauxhall. She went accordingly, but she did not come home till past ten o'clock at night. Good God! (says I) where the d—l have you been till this time of night? She said she had been at her mother's; and that there were some friends there, and they had persuaded her to stay with them. The next morning, there comes a gentleman to me that I knows, who says to me, "Your wife's a bad woman; I saw her walking with a gentleman, and knowing her to be your wife, I followed her, and saw her go with him to the White House, in Soho-square; and I thought it but right to tell you of it." I then, continued the prisoner, called the servant, to ask whether there had been any body about the house. 'Tell me the truth, Sally,' said I; 'have you seen any body about the house behaving improper to your mistress?' She began to cry, and said, there was a gentleman in a white hat, who had called and talked to my wife. He was with her in the private passage when the door was open, and my wife said to the girl, 'Shut the door, madam;' and he said to her, 'Sally, why do you not do as your mistress bids you?' He then went away. I got a young man to watch her when she next went out, and she met him, and went with him to a house at No. 3, Oxendon-street; they afterwards went to a house in Tichfield street. I did not see them, but the young man saw them; and I can bring the servants from the three places, who will prove that he went with her there. He was away about a fortnight, when she met him in the New-road. He was on horseback, and shook hands with her. He then described, that he surprised his wife just as she left him, on another occasion, and had not seen any thing of her since."

The Lord Mayor.—You do not wish to see her again, do you?

The Prisoner.—Yes, my Lord, I do not mind saying it, that I should like to see her again very much. (Loud laughter.) I have tried all that I can to see her. He says he does not know where she is, but I have good information that he saw her last night.

The Lord Mayor.—How long have you been watching your wife's conduct?

The Prisoner.—More than five weeks.

The Lord Mayor.—What is your occupation?—I am a tailor.

The Lord Mayor.—Is he a customer of yours?

The tailor.—Not in that line. (Roars of laughter..)

The servant girl, in the employment of the prisoner, deposed, that she had seen Heaphy come into the house. She had seen him come last Saturday week, in the afternoon; she had seen him come and beckon her mistress out.

The tailor added, that he had been married seven years, and had had one child, which was dead; he declared he was all happy and right until this man came across the door. The neighbours had observed him shaking hands with her.

Mr. Davis, as solicitor to Mr. Heaphy, treated the whole as a conspiracy to extort money, and stated, that the defendant had proposed to take a sum of money as compensation, which proposal had been rejected.

The tailor said, he wished to be rid of the woman; he received 500l. with his wife, when he married her, and he stated, that she was to have 500l. more as soon as her mother died. Under these circumstances, he intimated that he thought himself justified in seeking compensation. He told Mr. Heaphy there must be a divorce, which he ought to pay for, as he had been the cause of it. He (said the tailor) wished me to bring an action, but it is of no use bringing an action, because he is going to sell all his property, and leave the country; so I shall lose my action. I went to my attorney, who advised me to make it up if I could.

The Lord Mayor—From the time you first made the discovery, did you give your wife no cause to suspect you knew of her conduct.

The defendant—No, no; I took care not to do that: I wanted to catch them. (Laughter.) Mr. Davis, the solicitor, said, that the defendant had been told, that it was understood he required 200l. for his wife, but he insisted upon having 500l., and declared he would follow Mr. Heaphy about until he was satisfied; he then created so great a disturbance, that it became necessary to have him taken into custody. He had, since he was in custody, made a proposal, through the medium of the officer, to take his wife back for 200l.

The Lord Mayor (to the officer who had the prisoner in custody)—Did you, Sir, make such a proposal?

The Officer—It was at his request.

The Lord Mayor—I desire, then, that you never do such a thing again; it was extremely improper. It is the duty of the officers to keep their prisoners in safe custody, and not to act as agents in such matters. His Lordship then said, that the prisoner had certainly acted in a gross and indelicate manner; and if he had acted under the impulse of ordinary feelings, and given his wife's paramour a sound drubbing, he would have been excused in the eyes of most men, though not in the eye of the law. It was singular he had so long looked on.

The defendant—I was going to fall upon him, but I was advised not.

The Lord Mayor, addressing Mr. Heaphy, said, that the defendant's want of delicacy did not exonerate him: he was most culpable, by invading his domestic peace. On these grounds, his Lordship said, he should not call upon the defendant to find bail, but should liberate him, on his promise not to repeat the disturbance at the Stock Exchange, or be guilty of any breach any where else. Mr. Heaphy had laid himself open to a civil action: his Lordship presumed that Mr. Heaphy was not, as had been stated, about to leave the country.

Mr. Heaphy said, certainly not; he was known to all the gentlemen there, and his respectability would not be questioned.

The Lord Mayor said, he had heard mention of Mr. Heaphy's name, and had no doubt he was respectable; but this action was not respectably; to be found in criminal correspondence with a married woman, was not respectable in any man.

Mr. Heaphy—I could not tell that she was married. Really, my Lord, there is no telling what women are married; and I had no more reason to know that she was married than I have with respect to any female now present.

The Lord Mayor—It is impossible, according to the testimony of the servant girl, but that you should know she was married.

The defendant—He is married himself, my Lord; he has not long married a young woman with a large fortune; you should have seen how pale he turned when I first mentioned the thing to him, for fear his wife should hear of it.

The Lord Mayor (to Mr. Heaphy, in great surprise)—What, Sir, are you really married?

Mr. Heaphy—I am, my Lord.

The Lord Mayor—Oh, shameful! shameful!

Mr. Davis—My Lord, there can be little doubt that the whole is a conspiracy between the husband and wife to extort money. This virtuous woman, my Lord, laid hold of him as he was returning home in a state of intoxication.

The Lord Mayor made no further remark, but discharged the prisoner from custody, on his promise not to interfere with Mr. Heaphy again in the same manner.

As he was leaving the bar, he exclaimed, looking at Mr Heaphy, "I'll have a turn with you in another way."

The Lord Mayor recalled him; when he explained that he meant to seek his remedy by a civil action.

The case was then dismissed.

BOW-STREET.—Thursday afternoon, as Mr. Minshull, the sitting magistrate, was about leaving the bench, a young Scotchman, who stated his name to be Robert Frazer, and that he was a police officer of the city of Edinburgh, entered the office out of breath, and begged leave to inform his worship that he had just been robbed of his watch in a very extraordinary manner. He said that he came to London a day or two since, on business connected with his office, and that morning he was standing at the corner of Castle-court, Strand, when a smartly-dressed fellow came up to him and asked him if he wanted to buy a watch, at the same time taking one almost as big as a turnip from his fob, and handing it to him for inspection.

The complainant said he was in no want of a watch, for he had a good one of his own, and had no desire to bargain for another. "Well," said the stranger, "I should like to deal with you, and since you won't buy my watch, I will, if you like, purchase yours." The applicant declined any dealing, but the stranger having requested very civilly to look at his watch, he, as a matter of courtesy, and not suspecting a trick in the middle of the day, was drawing it from his fob, when the stranger snatched it from him, and ran off. The applicant followed him, and saw him go into the shop of Mr. Harris, a pawnbroker in the Strand, whither he followed him, and saw him put his own and applicant's watch down upon the counter, and ask the loan of thirty-five shillings upon the two. The applicant immediately informed the shopman, who took up the watches, that one of them was his, and had been stolen from him; but the shopman, who seemed to be on very familiar terms with the stranger, only laughed at him, and took the watches to an inner room, where Mr. Harris, his master, was sitting, and the latter having examined them, gave him the amount required. This the shopman handed to the stranger, who immediately left the box in which he was standing, and applicant was about to follow him, when he was called by the shopman, who said, if one of the watches was his, he had better take a duplicate for it. He waited for the ticket, thinking that he had better have something to show for his watch, but in the meantime the stranger had gone entirely away. He remonstrated with the shopman and his master, Mr. Harris, but they both treated him with ridicule, and said they had nothing to do with matter, and that he must get his watch as other people did, by redeeming it, and if the stranger had done him wrong, he must seek his remedy against him.

Mr. Minshull asked the applicant, why he did not prevent the stranger from pledging his watch when in the shop?

Fraser said, the stranger got into a box where he could not well get at him, and he told the shopmen that the watch was his, and warned him not to take it in, which he thought was all he could do.

Mr. Minshull immediately despatched Conyers, a constable, to desire the attendance of Mr. Harris and his shopman, who appeared in a few minutes.

Frazer repeated his statement, and Mr. Minshull having expressed an opinion, that the case, as it stood unexplained, was a very flagrant one, asked Mr. Harris and his shopman what they had to say.

Mr. Harris, who evinced great confidence of manner, treated the matter very lightly, and said, the fact was, he was in his parlour, when his man came, showed him the watches, and mentioned the amount demanded upon them, which he (Harris) gave him as a matter of course.

The shopman, whose name is Richard Wingham, said, he advanced the money as a matter of course, and he did not know but that the watches belonged to the person who offered them, having only the assertion of the complainant, who was an utter stranger to him, to the contrary.

The shopman being sharply questioned by the magistrate, admitted that he was not unacquainted with the person who pledged the watches; and being hard pressed, said he thought he might be able to find him.

Mr. Minshull said the transaction was a very shameful one; and the shopman would do well to find the fellow who pledged the watches as speedily as possible. There was strong ground for believing that he was leagued with the stranger, and even if the latter should be caught, he (Mr. Minshull) doubted if it would not be his duty to commit him (Wingham) as an accessory. There was not sufficient at present, perhaps, to detain him, but he should require security for his future appearance.

Mr. Harris said he would be answerable for his shopman's appearance, and Mr. Minshull accepted his bail; at the same time ordering Conyers to exert himself to apprehend the fellow who pledged the watches.

George Smith and John Findlay, a corporal in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, who were charged with indecent practices, on Saturday last, and remanded for further examination, in consequence of the two women by whom they were charged, not having made their appearance, were again brought up on Monday evening.

The evidence of R. Gardiner, inspector of the night police, was taken on Saturday night, from which it appeared the girls had received a sum of money to keep out of the way, and, as he had positive information, they were seen with nine sovereigns and some silver at a public-house in St. Martin's-lane, on Saturday last. Gardiner also stated, that he could not calculate on finding them sooner than Monday or Tuesday. Owing to the activity of Robert Duke, one of the patrol, and Jones, the gaoler, who obtained some private information which induced them to keep watch in the neighbourhood of St. Martin's-lane, the two women, named Emma Campbell, and Eliza Bolton, were seen getting out of a hackney-coach about seven o'clock yesterday afternoon, and go into a house called the Bedford, in Bedfordbury. Two well-dressed men, who had been seen wandering about St. Martin's-lane, and the different courts, had left the house, after ordering some wine for the women a few minutes before their arrival.

Duke and Jones followed the women into the house, and took them into custody: one of the women told Duke they might have had 20l. each, and their expenses paid to any part of England, if they not been taken into custody.

About half-past eight o'clock the prisoners were brought, in two hackney-coaches, from the House of Correction, in custody of the two gaolers, Jones and Ford, and placed at the bar, before Rir Richard Birnie, G. R. Minshull, and Thomas Halls, Esqs.

Sir Richard Birnie noticing the reporters for the public press enter the office at the same moment, observed that it was intended the examination should be conducted privately, as it would be hard if the prisoners were exposed without sufficient evidence to justify their committal. The reporters bowed to Sir R. Birnie, and were about to retire, when he observed—"No, gentlemen, I will allow you to remain, and leave it to your own honour, good feeling, and sense of propriety, whether you will report anything that may operate against the prisoners, if we find it necessary to discharge them."

Emma Campbell was then sworn, and appeared to give her evidence with much reluctance:—I was walking in the Strand, about half-past nine on Friday night, and saw the elder prisoner (Smith) walking near Northumberland House. I was about to address him, when the soldier came up to him. I watched them into Scotland-yard, where they stopped about five minutes in a dark corner. I disturbed them; they moved towards a stable, where they remained a few minutes; they separated, and went towards the Strand, walking at different sides of the street, and turned into Northumberland-street, and remained together near Morris's stables until about half-past ten o'clock, when at my desire they were taken into custody—the soldier by a watchman named Burt, and the prisoner Smith by a gentleman, who followed and took him to St. Martin's watchhouse. The prisoner Smith appeared quite intoxicated at the watchhouse. I did not perceive him at all so in the street. I never received any money to keep out of the way.

Eliza Bolton, who was in company with the last witness, deposed to the same effect, excepting that she swore positively that Smith was drunk, and scarcely able to stand when she first saw him in the street. She did not see any thing particular in the conduct of the prisoners, only they were close together.

The night constable of St. Martin's watchouse (Sayers) said, when last witness gave charge of the prisoners, she said she had seen them commit several acts of indecency which we cannot describe. The last witness acknowledged she had said so, and forgot to give it in her deposition.

Duke, the officer, said the girls had told him they could say a great deal if they were not afraid of doing the prisoners an injury.

Mr. Minshull said the evidence before him was sufficient to oblige him to commit both prisoners for the misdemeanor, for which they might put in bail, and as he had reason to believe the prisoner Smith was in much better circumstances than the soldier, he would require from him 24 hours' notice of bail, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 200l. each.

Yesterday morning two gentlemen entered and offered themselves as bail for Smith; their names, we understand, were ——G——, Esq., barrister, from Bath, and Mr. N. S——.

The person who called at the watchhouse was Mr. Hodgson, the proprietor of the Piazza Coffee-house, with whom the prisoner had been residing for some time under the name of Gould, which is supposed to be his real name.

The *Times* of Friday says, we gave an account of the apprehension of a person calling himself George Smythe, who resided at Hodson's Hotel, Piazza, Covent-garden, and a Corporal Finlay, of the 3d Guards, charged with committing an atrocious offence on Friday night last, in Scotland-yard, Whitehall. We then stated, that we had reason to believe that George Smythe was an assumed name, and that the accused was a man of some rank in society. On Wednesday the said G. Smythe and the soldier were again brought before Mr. Minshull; and another witness, a writer to a conveyancer in Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, gave some further evidence against them. The magistrate on directing the commitment of the prisoners on Tuesday night, ordered the parties to give notice of bail. On Wednesday, two persons—a Mr. Simpson, of the South Sea House, and a Mr. Gooding, of Bath, a gentleman of the legal profession—gave in their names as bail for the person who said his name was Smythe, but whose real name and address is the Rev. Mr. G. Goold, of Dorchester. The bail being deemed sufficient, they having replied satisfactorily to the usual questions, the Rev. Gentleman was set at liberty. The Rev. Gentleman gave bail himself in 500l. and two sureties in 200l. each. The soldier, not being provided with bail, was sent to the House of Correction, to await his trial.

UNION-HALL.—A female, who gave her name Jane Smith, of Amazonian strength and stature, was placed at the bar, charged with riotous and disorderly conduct. The defendant made such a powerful resistance, that it took the utmost exertions of four constables to bring her along to the office.

The complaint against her was, that she had entered a wine-vaults in High-street, the landlord of which having refused to serve her with spirits, she threatened destruction to every thing in the bar; and when a constable was called in to take her away, she immediately attacked him, and would have eventually succeeded in overpowering and beating him severely, had not three other men come to his assistance, and released him from her clutches.

The defendant heard the charge against her with the most perfect composure, and at its conclusion, said that she was the celebrated Lady Barrymore, and claimed the privilege of having a seat next to his worship on the bench.

A Bow-street patrol, who happened to be present, said that the defendant only assumed the name of Lady Barrymore, the latter personage not possessing half her strength. The patrol added, that the defendant was brought up to Bow-street some time ago, and on entering the office, she took possession of Sir Richard Birnie's chair, which she refused to quit, until six of the stoutest constables were obliged to eject her by force.

The defendant was sentenced to one month in the House of Correction. On hearing the sentence, she exclaimed that no power should take her out of the office; then grasping the iron-railings, she held fast until four or five men managed to carry her out by main force. Handcuffs were obliged to be resorted to before this masculine lady could be put into the vehicle that conveys the prisoners from the office to Brixton.

A French translation of Burns has appeared in Paris, which contains as many mistakes as the Gallic versions of the Scotch novels. The translator calls the word *rashes* (rushes) *imprudens*.

The ladies should avail themselves, during the present extreme hot weather, of using ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, to preserve their complexions from the injurious effects of scorching heat. In all polite circles, the general exclamation of—how exceeding hot it is—is followed by the observation, "how pleasing and efficacious is Rowland's Kalydor. The fame of it is so great, that it resounds from the British shore to distant lands. Hence have arisen the flagrant and unprincipled attempts by evil disposed individuals to impose on the public a base and surreptitious imitation.

PRICE of STOCKS up to FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, 202¾	Long Ann. 19 5-16
Red. 3 per Cent. 79½	India Bonds,
3 per Cent. Cons. 78¾	Exch. Bills, (1½d.) 18
3½ per Cent. Red. 86½	Do. 500 do.
New 4 per Cent. 94½ ex. div.	Do. Small, do.
4 per Cent. 1826, 95	Cons. for Acc. 79¼ 8¾

FOREIGN.

Mexican Bonds, 1825, 53⅝	Spanish 5 per Cents. 1818, 10
Colombian do.	Brazilian do.
Greek, do.	Mexican Bonds, 1825, 53⅝
Spanish do. 1823, 7	Anglo do.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. M'Leod, Clement's-lane, London, leather seller.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

S. Lakeman, jun. Dartmouth, Devonshire, maltster.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Izod, London-road, Southwark, baker.

G. Milner, Derby, silk manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Eastgate, York, linen-manufacturer—M. Hinde, Rochdale, Lancashire, flannel-manufacturer—E. Parkinson, Whitby, Yorkshire, grocer—J. Simpson, Cushion-court, Broad-street, coal merchant—E. Biggs, Birmingham, brass-founder—T. and W. Jackson, Liverpool linen-merchants—W. Tickle and W. Roberts, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—Sir P. Baghott, Kt., Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, merchant—J. B. Galiegne, Fore-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer—H. Moore, Cross-street, Islington, grocer—W. Spurrier, Walsall, Staffordshire, wine-merchant—S. Wood, Manchester, merchant—W. Bentley, High Holborn, woollen-draper.

Trial of Mr. E. G. Wakefield.—This important criminal inquiry will, in all probability, take place on Thursday, the 10th of August, and will occupy a long space of time. We understand the Counsel for the Crown are Mr. Scarlett, Attorney-General, Sergeant Cross, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Williams.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

Yesterday a man of the name of Johnson, in the employ of Messrs. Reed and Raggett, of Brookes's wharf, Queenhithe, fell from a loft in their warehouse (four stories high) upon the pavement. He was taken up alive, and conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but with very little hopes of recovery.

On Monday morning a man arose in his sleep and walked towards his garret window, which he ascended, and went out upon the slates; when in this situation he lost his balance, and fell to the street. The poor man died shortly after the accident in the infirmary. He is a native of Ireland, and has been long afflicted with this habit during sleep, which has eventually ended in his destruction.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

The prospects of grouse-shooting this season are very unfavourable. The extreme drought has destroyed most of the game. Sportsmen are well aware that grouse is a very delicate species of bird, and cannot exist without refreshing moisture. Most of the shallow streams and rivulets being quite dry, the birds, old and young, have had to resort to the marshy ground for water, and finding it only in the "peat bogs," or pits, have in great numbers fallen in and perished, unable to extricate themselves. In some districts the sport may be pretty fair, but the above description is applicable generally.—*Perth Courier.*

A dreadful accident happened yesterday morning, at four o'clock, at Ealing. As the Birmingham waggon was on its journey to town, passing through Ealing, the axle-tree broke; the waggon upset and fell on the guard, and it was full an hour before they got it up. The guard was literally smashed to pieces, the weight that fell on him being upwards of seven tons. He was a young man, about eighteen years of age. The waggoner had not passed more than two seconds before the catastrophe occurred.

Fire.—Friday morning, between four and five o'clock, a fire, which at first appeared to threaten the most serious consequences, was discovered at a house in Pall-mall buildings, in Oxford-street, which is principally occupied by the lower class of Irish, each house containing from four to six families. The fire had commenced in the back part of the house, the lower part of which was completely enveloped in flames, and great fears were entertained for the safety of five single men (lodgers,) who slept in the attics, and who appeared to be still buried in the arms of sleep. They were at length roused, and finding their descent by the stairs impracticable, attempted their escape by the roof, but there being scarcely any parapet for fast hold, one young man, named Concannon, lost his hold, and was precipitated into the court, and taken away apparently lifeless. Some engines had by this time arrived, and fortunately having a plentiful supply of water, the ravages of the devouring element were subdued, and the injury almost entirely confined to the house in which it commenced, and of which nothing remains but the walls. Three poor families have lost their little stock of furniture, but the other rooms were furnished by the landlord, who is insured. The young man who fell from the roof is a porter at a grocer's near Bond-street; he is said to be very dreadfully bruised, but no bones are broken.

Warsaw, July 18.---We have not had, in the memory of man, such excessive heat as we have had this year. In 1821 the heat was of longer continuance, but did not rise to 27 degrees (95 degrees). The Sardinian Ambassador to the Russian Court, when he passed through this city, declared that he had never felt such heat. even in Italy. The state of the atmosphere does not alarm us, as we have rain from time to time. But the rivers are so low, that all communication by water is suspended.

Yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a workman employed on some buildings in Cannon-street, St. George's in the East, fell, owing, as is said, to the tilting of some boards on the scaffolding of which he was at work, from a height of 40 feet, and was precipitated to the pavement. The poor man was taken up in a state of insensibility, and was immediately removed to the London Hospital, where but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

On Wednesday evening, a special general Meeting of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution was held, for the purpose of considering the practicability of raising a sum of money to build a theatre, for the delivery of lectures.—W. G. Prescott, Esq. of the firm of Prescott and Co., bankers, took the chair. The report of the committee stated that, from the crowded attendance given by members to their lectures, Albion Hall, the place where they were usually delivered, was found totally inadequate to their accommodation. They considered a theatre, which would hold about 1000 persons, absolutely necessary for the purpose, and that the sum requisite for the erection of such an edifice was 3,000l. When they considered how much the cheapness and advantage of the amusement and instruction furnished to youth by the delivery of lectures was appreciated by well-informed persons at the head of families, and when their beneficial effects were known, there could be little doubt that there was sufficient public spirit in the city to carry this plan into the same complete execution that had attended other efforts of the same nature elsewhere. (Applause.) It was also proposed to provide larger class-rooms for the accommodation of classes of young men engaged in commercial or professional pursuits, who were desirous of perfecting themselves in the attainment of modern languages. They, therefore, recommend that a public subscription should be opened for these purposes, and that particular advantages should be given to those members who subscribed beyond their annual subscription of two guineas. After some discussion, in which Dr. Black, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Green, Mr. Paylar, and others, spoke at considerable length, the Report was adopted, and the resolutions founded upon it carried.

SPORTING.

Doggett's Coat and Badge.—This annual gift was on Tuesday evening vigorously contended for by six watermen, who have completed the term of their apprenticeship within the last year. The competitors on this occasion were, James Cannon, Tower; John Poet, Bankside; James Scott, Hungerford; George Saville, Limehouse; George Emans, Deptford; ——— Braden, Nine Elms, Vauxhall; who started from the Swan at London-bridge, to row to the Swan at Chelsea, (a long distance for one man to pull against tide such a warm day as Tuesday,) about a quarter past five o'clock, Poet taking the lead, closely followed by Emans, who, we think, fouled each other by Waterloo-bridge. The three first boats eventually were—1st, Poet; 2d, Emans; 3d, Cannon; who all received prizes.

On Wednesday evening a handsome wherry, value 25*l.* subscribed for by the inhabitants of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, was given, to be rowed for by six pair of oars, by the watermen plying and belonging to the stairs on the north side of the bridge only. After three well contested heats, which gave much satisfaction, the boat was won by Bennet and Gill (yellow). An accident happened, however, which threw a gloom over the scene—a boy striving to climb round one of the starlings, unfortunately fell into the water, and was drowned, notwithstanding every exertion that was made to save him. His body was dragged for, but could not be found.

On Friday morning, the Duke of Wellington arrived in town from a visit to the King at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park. His Grace afterwards transacted business at the Ordnance Office.

Dispatches were sent off on Friday from the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs to the British Minister at Paris, and also at Gottenburgh.

Mrs. Canning has been indisposed for some days past, and has been attended by Sir Matthew Tierney.

The *Bolton Chronicle* states, that "five factories in that town are to close immediately." This is the only way to bring trade round. The great error for some years has been an excess in the production of cotton goods.

The following is a *verbatim et literatim* copy of a letter received by a medical gentleman in Brighton from a female patient: "Mrs. Seusan M——A Great Deal heaser than i was my stummeck is very sore And i Spets honds of Blod So no more from Mrs. M———."

Last week, a party of five persons, sat down at a public-house in Nottingham, to a repast, consisting of seven pounds of bacon, six pecks of beans, a gallon of melted butter, and half a quartern loaf each, the whole of which they fairly devoured in the space of twenty-five minutes, adding as a libation, two quarts of ale per man. So much for the hardness of the times.

On Thursday, Mr. John Wilks, jun. resigned the solicitorship of the British Annuity Company; and on Friday the Directors of the Cornwall and Devonshire Mining Company, upon the receipt of a letter from Mr. Wilks, declared the solicitorship of that company vacant.

Yesterday, that ancient instrument of punishment, "the Stocks," belonging to St. Clement Danes, in Portugal-street, was removed from its situation and destroyed, for the purpose of improvement of the streets. It is remarkable, that these were the last remaining stocks in the streets of London.

In Cork, on Monday se'nnight, *Maurice Sullivan*, a resurrection man, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months and a fortnight, for assaulting Mr. William Lucas. The prisoner, it appears, sold the body *of his aunt* last Christmas, to a gentleman of the surgical profession for ten shillings.

An inquest was held at Maidstone, last week, on the body of a soldier belonging to the 6th Dragoon Guards. It appeared that the deceased had accidentally cut his finger, and the incision extending to the bone in a transverse direction, separated the tendons, and by some means displaced the joint. Lock jaw immediately ensued. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

The Macadamizing of Oxford-street proceeds rapidly, and the whole of that great thoroughfare will soon be restored to the very same state from which it emerged about forty years ago.

Court of Chancery.—The following is the amount in the Bank, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, at different periods during the last one hundred years:

1726	£741,590	18	6
1730	1,003,298	14	7
1740	1,295,243	8	4
1760	3,093,740	0	3
1780	7,120,537	12	2
1800	17,565,912	2	8
1805	21,635,719	11	9
1810	25,162,430	13	2
1815	32,018,209	6	7
1820	34,208,785	8	2
1825	39,174,722	8	7

[If this fraud should go on encreasing in the same ratio for the next hundred years, the sum total in 1925 would be *one thousand six hundred millions*, or double the present amount of the *National Debt!*]

His Majesty's Commissioners for building new Churches have presented their sixth annual report. The general result of the labours of this commission, and of the measures which they now have in contemplation, may be stated shortly as follows:—From the opening of the commission they have determined upon, and made provision, for the erection of 165 additional churches and chapels, and 64 of that number either have been, or are ready for consecration.—Since their last report 18 churches and chapels have been completed, capable of affording accommodation for 11,690 persons in pews, and for 15,220 poor persons in free seats. Seventeen churches and chapels are now in progress. The committee have received plans for 11 other churches and chapels, part of which have been received; but they have not yet received plans for seven other churches and chapels, which are proposed to be built at places specified. The committee have proposed to make grants in aid of building 66 new churches and chapels, and four of these are now in progress.—The committee are proceeding in that part of their duty which relates to the expediency of dividing parishes, and for obtaining additional burial-grounds for certain parishes. The Commissioners have issued Exchequer Bills to the amount of 777,200*l.*

Shocking Circumstance.—On Friday evening between eleven and twelve o'clock, a young man fashionably attired, was observed walking backwards and forwards in a very melancholy mood, opposite Islington church. Having at length retired to the church yard, he took his seat on one of the tomb stones, and with a pen knife, which he held in his hand, inflicted a desperate wound in his throat. Two gentlemen, who were passing at the time, and perceiving the unfortunate gentleman sitting in such an extraordinary situation, at that hour of the night, proceeded to the spot, when they found the blood issuing from the wound profusely, and the wounded man stooping forward as if to facilitate the flowing of the blood. A surgeon was sent for, who, without delay, dressed the wound, and had him conveyed to the work-house, at Islington, in a most dangerous condition. He refused to give his name or address, and the few words he uttered, expressed his sorrow that he had not done the act effectually, which he was determined ultimately to accomplish. Inquiries have been made, and it is ascertained that he is a Mr. Pearman of Holloway, a private individual, living on his income, and that of late, he has betrayed strong symptoms of a mind diseased, remaining from home for days together, and then returning in a melancholy condition, and refusing to account for his absence.

NEW EDITION, THE TENTH, ENLARGED,
With Observations on the Danger of trusting to Nostrums, as an Internal Remedy for the Cure of Strictures. Illustrated by Cases. Price 3s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and published and sold by Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Chapell, Royal Exchange; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell, 94, Pall Mall; Sutherland, 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; and may be had of all Booksellers.

"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN's BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN's BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN's BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

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THE following ROYAL MAILS depart from the above Inn every evening at half-past Seven, Sundays excepted. Every Sunday evening at Seven.——Bath and Exeter, through Devizes, Taunton, and Collumpton.——Birmingham (in 13 hours), through Stony Stratford, and Coventry.——Bristol, through Reading, Marlborough, and Chippenham.——Carlisle and Edinburgh through Chorley, and Garstang.——Chester through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.——Exeter, through Salisbury, Blandford, and Dorchester.——Falmouth Royal Mail.——Holyhead, through Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and Bangor.——Kidderminster, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.——Liverpool, through Dunchurch, Newcastle, and Congleton.——Manchester, through Northampton, Derby, and Macclesfield.——Milford Haven, through Cardiff, Carmarthen, and Haverfordwest.——Norwich, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.——Plymouth Royal Mail.

The following Post Coaches start regularly at the time specified.

MORNING COACHES.—Birmingham and Holyhead, the Eclipse, through Coventry, at a quarter before 8. Passengers by this Conveyance have the privilege of resting one Night at Birmingham, proceeding next Morning, without additional expense.——Brighton Light Safety Coach, through Riegate, at 9.——Derby Light Coach (in 15 hours, two Coachmen only), at half-past 6.——Holyhead Light Coach through Shrewsbury, quarter before 8.——Leicester Light Post Coach, through Northampton, at half-past 6.——Norwich New Safety Coach (in 14 hours, one Coachman only) at 5.——Nottingham, Times, every Morning at half-past 6.——Southampton Light Coach every Morning at half-past 8, Tuesdays and Fridays at half-past 7, arrives in time for the Guernsey and Jersey Steam Packets.——Weymouth and Dorchester (in 15 hours), at 5.——Windsor and Eton, at 7.

AFTERNOON COACHES.—Birmingham, the Balloon, through Stony Stratford, at half past five.——Bristol, the Regent, through Reading, a quarter before four.——Carlisle, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, through Manchester and Dumfries, a quarter before four. Passengers travelling by this conveyance have the opportunity of resting one night on the road, without additional expense.——Canterbury, the Tally-ho! half-past two (in 7 hours.)——Cambridge Tally-ho! (in 5 hours,) quarter past two.——Coventry 4-inside Coach, a quarter before six.——Derby, the Regulator, (in 18 hours) quarter before four.——Dudley and Stourbridge, 4-inside Coach, at half-past five.——Exeter, 4-inside Coach, through Basingstoke and Honiton, at two.——Edinburgh and Glasgow, through Newcastle, at half-past four.——Falmouth and Plymouth Light Coaches, at two.——Liverpool, the Royal Alliance, (in 26 hours) at half-past four.——Manchester, Royal Defiance, (in 24 hours) at four.——Manchester, the Regulator, through Dunstable, quarter before four.——Milford Haven, through Newport and Carmarthen, at four.——Nottingham, (in 18 hours) through Loughborough, at a quarter before four.——Royston and Buntingford, at half-past two.——Taunton, through Cross and Bridgewater, at four, at reduced fares.——Tenby, Merthyr, and Pembroke, at four.——Warwick and Leamington Spa, at half-past five.——Windsor and Eton, at 4.

Chester and Parkgate, every Morning at a quarter before eight, and Evening at half-past five.——Paris New Light Diligence, by way of Dover, every Morning, at seven, and at half-past six in the Evening.

N.B.—Parcels and Luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every City and manufacturing Town in the Kingdom.

W. WATERHOUSE & Co. Proprietors.

NOTICE.—No Parcel, or Passenger's Luggage, will be accounted for above the value of FIVE POUNDS, unless entered as such and paid for accordingly.

BIRTHS.—On the 30th of July, at Brighton, the lady of Charles F. Burnett, Esq. of a son.—At Teddington, on the 31st July, the lady of Lieutenant-colonel Monckton Coombs, of a son.—On Friday, the 9th of June, on her passage from Spain, the lady of Charles Chamberlain, Esq. his Majesty's Consul at Carthagena, of a son.—On Wednesday, the 2d of August, in Montague-place, the lady of W. S. Best, Esq. of a son and heir.—On the 27th ult. at Gwyrck Castle, Denbighshire, the lady Emily Hesketh, of a son and heir.—On the 31st ult. in Baker-street, the lady of Hugh Owen, Esq. M.P. of a son.—On Wednesday, the 2d inst. in Mortimer-street, of a son, the lady of Henry Baynes Ward, Esq.—On the 30th July, at Exmouth, the lady of John Sweetland, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 29th July at Downton House, near Kington, Herefordshire, the lady of W. S. R. Cockburn, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, at St. Pancras New Church, by the Rev. M. Brackenbury, Mr. Henry Woodley of Cork, to Miss Matilda Caroline Slade, of Kentish town.—On Monday, the 31st of July, at Petersham church, John Collett, Esq. eldest son of Ebenezer John Collett, Esq. M.P. Lockers House, Hemel Hampstead, to Emma, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk.—On the 29th ult. at Shiplake church, the Rev. Horace R. Pechell, to Caroline Mary, third daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Mark Kerr.—At Topsham, on Thursday, the 27th ult. Richard Bright, Esq. M.D. of Bloomsbury-square, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Benjamin Follett, of Topsham, Esq.—On Wednesday, Mr. Henry Weigall, of York-street, St. James's-square, to Silena, youngest daughter of the late Richard Smith, Esq., of Hammersmith.—At Parham Park, Sussex, August 1, George Richard Pechell, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to the Hon. Katherine Annabella Bisshopp.—On Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover square, Lieutenant-colonel Horton, second son of Thomas Horton, Esq., of Howroyde, Yorkshire, to Frances Esther, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Garnier, of Rookesbury, Hampshire.—Friday, at Belchamp-Walter, Essex, Mr. John Palmer, of Hitchin, Herts, to Lydia, second daughter of Mr. Stubbing, of Mary-hall.—On Thursday last, at St. Giles's in the Fields, Charles Frederick Cock, Esq. to Jane Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Whitchurch, of Silchester, Hampshire.—On Wednesday, the 2d inst. at Mortlake, Surrey, John Burton Philips, eldest son of John Philips, Esq. of Heath-house, Staffordshire, to Joanna Freeman Cure, daughter of the late Capel Cure, Esq. of Blake-hall, Essex.

DIED.—On Wednesday, the 2d inst., at his house in South-street, the Earl of Winchelsea, K.G. in his 74th year.—On the 2d inst. in her 66th year, Sarah Walker, wife of Jonathan Barnes, Esq. of Upper Kennington Green, Surrey.—On the 28th ult. Miss Jane Barr, King's-road, Chelsea, daughter of the late William Barr, Esq. of Symons's Wharf, Southwark; and of Camberwell, Surry; aged 48.—At Bombay, on the 1st February last, Edward Baker, Esq. Lieutenant-colonel in the Hon. Company's service, and Commissary-general of the Army.—Colonel Baker was the fifth son of the late John Baker, Esq. of the County of Kent.—On the 1st inst. Mr. John Bittleston, of the Strand.—On Friday, the 28th ult. at the house of Captain Stanley, Jane, second daughter of the late Wm. Barr, Esq. of Nightingale-hall, Shooter's-hill.—On the 31st ult. at Bath, Mr Edward Andrews, of the firm of Adams, Son, Bell, and Co. Bread-street, Cheapside.—On the 1st inst. in her 23d year, Rhoda, the wife of Samuel Richardson, of Denmark-hill.—At Highgate, the 31st ult. Elizabeth, the wife of James Kibblewhite, Esq.—On Tuesday, August 1, aged 16 years, George Gunning, only son of George Potter, Esq. of Nun Green, Peckham; and of the East India House.—At Brighton, on Saturday, the 29th of July, Hugh Merrik, second son of Henry Charles Hoare, Esq. aged 14 months.

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THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 66. SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, The Actor of All Work, with a comic drama, in two acts, called Poor Relations; or, Who's to Inherit, and Paul Pry—Tuesday, Thirteen to the Dozen, with the Opera of Clari, and other entertainments.—Wednesday, Paul Pry, with other entertainments—Thursday, Thirteen to the Dozen, with other entertainments—Friday, a popular Comedy, with other entertainments. —Saturday, Sweethearts and Wives.

Madame Vestris will commence her engagement at this Theatre on Saturday next, when she will appear in Laura, in Sweethearts and Wives.

The new grand Opera will be repeated every Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. —To-morrow, Monday, August 14th, The Oracle, with Free and Easy. —Tuesday, The Oracle, with Lying Made Easy, and Gretna Green.—Wednesday, The Oracle, with The Last Guerrilla.—Thursday, The Oracle, with Amateurs and Actors.

Last week of Le Signora Romanine's performances.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. Monday, August 14, and following Evenings, at half-past Six, exact time. Missolonghi, or The Massacre of the Greeks; in the course of the evening the new performances of Signora Rosalia and Signora Veronica Romanine upon the Flying Wire. Equestrianism in the Circle. The academical demonstration of the art of riding as relative to females, by Miss E. Ducrow. Horsemanship by Mr. Woolford. Mr. Ducrow will manage the Turkish mare Beda, and the two dwarf Lapou Horses. The entertainments to conclude with (by desire) Paul Pry on Horseback.

The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 1.

Under the Especial Patronage of His Majesty.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—The Proprietors respectfully announce the Grandest Gala of the Season, being in commemoration of his Majesty's Birth Day, the August Patron of the Royal Gardens, which will take place To-morrow Evening, Monday 14th August. On this auspicious occasion, and in consequence of the great attraction of his previous Ascent, and numerous applications for a repetition, the Proprietors have arranged with Mr. Green, who will make his Last Ascent at Night, in his magnificent BALLOON!

Which will be beautifully illuminated by a brilliant discharge of Bengal Lights. Mr. Green hopes again to have the pleasure of the company of one or two Ladies or Gentlemen; and assures them that they need not apprehend the slightest danger, Mr. G. having made Fifty-seven Ascents, and in every instance reached terra firma without the slightest accident. He will depart from the Gardens between the First and Second Acts of the Concert; and, as in the two former instances, will no doubt be enabled to return to the Royal Gardens in time to pay his respects to the company. Terms for the Voyage may be known at the Gardens.

The ILLUMINATIONS will exceed, in brilliancy those of this or any former Season; and upwards of 13,000 Extra Lamps, of variegated colours, will be displayed in numberless Trophies, Devices, Mottoes, &c.

The CONCERT will be appropriate, and will include all the celebrated talent in the metropolis, viz. Miss Travis, Miss Love, Miss Helme, Mr. Braham, Mr. Sinclair, Signor de Begnis, Messrs. Robinson, Barker, Taylor, Horncastle and Tinney. Leader of the band, Signor Spagnoletti. Conductor, Mr. Bishop.

The beautiful Moonlight Scene of

THE RUINS OF AN ITALIAN ABBEY,

Produced by the celebrated Mr. Stanfield, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane will be again exhibited.

The CAMBIA VEDUTA, a series of changeable Views, by Mr. Cooke, with the light and shade effect of the Diorama. The illuminated Grove will be open for the second time this season.

Mr. WILSON on the Tight Rope will exhibit his surprising Evolutions in a complete change of Performances, amongst which an entire novelty, called the Carnival of Venice, or a Masquerade on Two Tight Ropes, by Mr. Wilson, assisted by the Young American, introducing Polichinello and Family, with Comic Dancing, &c.

On this Evening, for the first time, will be performed a New Ballet, produced expressly for his Majesty's Birth Day, entitled Il Coronamente della Roziere, composed by Mons. B. Vestris. The music by Mr. G. H. Rodwell. The scenery by Mr. Thorne. Principal Dancers, Madame Pauline Rossignol and Monsieur B. Vestris; Mesdames Colson, Adelaide, and Bianca; Monsieur Sullivan, and the Two Ridgways; who will Dance an entirely new Grotesque Pas de Deux. During the Evening, Mr. Blackmore will exhibit his usual Evolutions on the Slack Rope. A Military Band will play at intervals, during the Evening, in the Orchestra. The celebrated Southby has had in preparation, many weeks past, the finest Exhibition of

FIRE WORKS

Ever produced in this country, and for which he is paid a large sum extra; the Public may therefore expect a great treat in the Pyrotechnic Art on the present occasion. In the last Grand Piece the Young American will make his Terrific Ascent to the Moorish Tower, and descend amidst Volumes of Fire.

Doors open at Seven.---Concert commences at Half-past Eight.---Admission 4s.

Additional Police are engaged; and the Public are requested to order their servants to attend to the instructions respecting carriages.

Orders will not be admitted, and the Free List and Complimentary Cards will be suspended on this Evening.

ELIXIR VITÆ!

Of all the genial dews that o'er
The heart their influence rain,
Its gladd'ning spring-time to restore,
Give me divine CHAMPAGNE!

Doctors! no more I cross your palms,
Here's one worth all the rest:
CHARLES WRIGHT is mine! the best of balms,
CHAMPAGNE!—PROBATUM EST.

63s. 72s. and 84s. per dozen.—Opera Colonnade.

WINES, RETAIL and WHOLESALE.—Café de L'Europe, No. 9, Hay Market, two doors above the Theatre Royal. This splendid Room, which has been fitted up in the most elegant and costly manner, is opened for the reception of the Public, for the consumption and sale of every description of European wines, both bottled and from the wood; the entire stock has been imported and selected with judgment and liberality, and no expense has been spared to render the whole worthy of patronage. The Morning, Evening, and Foreign Journals, with the popular Periodicals and Pamphlets will be provided.

☞ To LET, a capital House and Shop, enquire as above.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy; Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

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Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse

BARNETT'S MONODY on WEBER, (written by W. M'Gregor Logan, Esq.) composed as a companion to his "Not a Drum was heard," 2s. The Highlander's Bride, 2s. by ditto; Two Songs from the "Interrupted Sacrifice," each 1s. The beautiful duet sung by Miss Paton and Mr. Sapio, 2s. The Music of the same opera for the Pianoforte and Flute, ad lib. by Rimbault, 3 books, each 3s. 6d. Do. for the Flute only, by Sausts, 3s. 6d. Do. by do. for two Flutes, 5s. The Opera of do. for Voice and Piano, 22s. 6d.

London: Published by R. COCKS and Co., 20, Prince's-street, Hanover-square. Catalogues Gratis.

NEW SONGS, &c.—"O'er the Valley, o'er the Mountain," sung by Madame Vestris, the words by G. Dailey, Esq. the music by C. E. Horn. Price 2s.

"Lillies of the Valley," the words by T. H. Bayly, Esq. the music by Sir Jno. Stevenson. Price 2s.

"Oh, still where'er my feet shall stray," sung by Mr. Braham, composed by C. M. Von Weber. Price 1s. 6d.

"How sunk is her Eye," composed by J. Willis. Price 2s.

"The Blue Bells," a trio for soprano, tenor and bass, sung with the highest marks of approbation at the Nobility's Concerts, composed by E. G. H. Gibsone. Price 3s.

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Just Published, by J. WILLIS & CO. Royal Musical Repository, 55, St. James's-street, (opposite Jermyn-street,) London, and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin, where may be found, every variety of Grand, Cabinet, Cottage, Square, and Circular Pianofortes, Harps, &c. from the most eminent makers, at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published at the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTIUTION, Argyll Rooms, 216, Regent-street.

The Songs, Duets, &c. in The Oracle, or the Interrupted Sacrifice, composed by Winter, newly arranged by Wm. Hawes.

Overture		2 6
The rosy dawn hath driven	Chorus	
When battles conch is sounding	Sung by Mr. Atkins	2 0
The trumpet first is sounded	Do Mr. Thorn	2 0
We Maidens mark me	Do Miss Goward	1 6
All hail to the God of our Fathers	Chorus	
Now by love and peace invited	Sestett and Chorus	
Oh when thine eye is throwing	Duet Miss Paton and Sapio	2 6
All powerful sun	Sung by Mr. Phillips	2 0
There was a time ere sorrow	Do. Miss Paton	1 6
Between my hopes and fears suspended,	Duet, by Miss Paton and Phillips	2 6
When will peace relieve my breast	Do. Miss Hamilton	1 6
How the plaguing varlet teases	Do. Miss Goward and Thorn	2 6
We hail thee Lords of Light	Finale, 1st Act	10 0
Tho' we all can feel thy sorrow	Quartett and Chorus	
In what sad hour	Trio	
Oh heavens the thought is frightful	Duet	
Hast never mark'd the flower	Song, Miss Boden	1 6
The Maid who'd wish to slumber	Quartett	2 6
The Gloomy terrors of the grave	Scena, Mr. Sapio	2 6
Farewell, yet not for ever	Quartett	
The evening is descending	Finale	10 0

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DEATH FETCH.—The music in the admired and popular Opera, composed by C. E. Horn.

I'VE BEEN ROAMING.—Cavatina, sung by Madame Vestris, by C. E. Horn, price 2s.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.

VOCAL.

Buy a Broom, the admired air, sung by Miss Love, at Vauxhall, composed by H. R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d.

I am twining, I am twining, ballad, composed by T. Rawlings, price 2s.

Draw the Sword Scotland, sung by Mr. Braham, at Vauxhall, adapted and composed by G. H. Rodwell, price 1s. 6d.

"Blame me not, my gentle Laddie," sung by Miss Travis, composed by John Parry. Price 1s. 6d.

A Series of popular Songs by Bishop, Braham, Stevenson, Horn, &c. with Guitar Accompaniment, by C. M. Sola.

The Opera of ALADOIN, composed by H. R. Bishop, price 1l. 11s. 6d. or the Songs, Duets, &c. may be had single.

☞ This Opera contains the celebrated air, "Are you angry, Mother?" the Ballads, "The Sun is o'er the Mountain," "My Araby, my noble Steed," &c.

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Rossini's	Zelmira	3
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TURKEY COFFEE of the FINEST QUALITY, at the following reduced prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.—Roasted, 3s per lb. The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having reduced the Duty on Turkey Coffee, they may now purchase that article at the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of the finest quality, at John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee-Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

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ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE COMPLEXION.

An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in thoroughly exterminating Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; producing a delicate White Skin, and a Juvenile Bloom to the Complexion; preserving it from the heat of Summer.—In Travelling, Promenading, or enjoying Aquatic Excursions, it immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, diffusing a Pleasing Coolness truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring; warranted perfectly innoxious for the most delicate Lady or Infant.

To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s 6d. per bottle, duty included.

To Preserve the Human Hair, during Travelling, Bathing, and Violent Exercise, and to retain it in healthy vigour to the latest period of Life, is particularly recommended

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Lieutenant-General Viscount Digeon, Peer of rance and Aide-de-camp to the King, who acted as War Secreary during the journey of the Duke of Belluno to Bayonne, died sterday. He was 55 years of age.

WURTZBURG (BAVARIA), July 25.—We are informed that, in e conferences of Lembach, the King has again, and with much ergy, insisted on the execution of the treaty which secures to avaria the restitution of the Palatinate of the Rhine, on its right nk. Austria pays 100,000 florins a-year to Bavaria, until the ecution of the treaty; but the King has manifested deep regret being still separated from the ancient subjects of his house. His Majesty has refused all the demands of M. de Metternich, r alterations respecting the Liberty of the Press, and the pubity of the Sittings of the Chambers. A piquant saying of the ing is generally talked of. On the departure of a Bavarian bleman, attached to his person, for Vienna, he addressed him so to be heard by the whole Court of Austria, in these words:—When you see Prince Metternich, beg of him from me, not to tertain so much fear to the Constitution of Bavaria, and assure m that I shall never be a King of Jacobins, but that also I shall ver cease to be King of the Bavarians." It is known that . de Metternich, and his intimate adviser, M. de Gentz, give dern Constitutional Kings the nickname of Jacobin Kings.

The Lisbon papers contain a Royal Decree, dated 27th April, Rio Janeiro, granting an amnesty to all such Portuguese as may ve been imprisoned, prosecuted, or exiled, for political opinions, d pardoning, besides all crimes, for which no greater punishent than three years' condemnation to the gallies had been arded: and, likewise, all crimes, where not more than three ars of the sentence remained to be completed at the issuing of decree. Means have been adopted for giving full effect to this licious measure. An official note from Oporto, of the 22d July, tes, that from the prompt and decisive measures adopted against enemies of the state, public tranquillity remained undisturbed. most all those who had endeavoured to excite disturbance had en seized and imprisoned. Among the insurrectionists are mened Brigadier Madureira and Colonel Silva. The gathering of these enlightened few was—"Huzza for Spain, and give an absolute King!"

STATE OF TRADE.

DUBLIN.—In consequence of a resolution, which, we learn, s entered into on Saturday last, by the Relief Committee, from scantiness of the funds in their possession, to reduce the wages the unfortunate weavers who have been employed in making ds in the vicinity of Dublin, sixpence per day, many hundreds them assembled on Monday, in the neighbourhood of the Circu-road, and came in a body into the city; they made a formida-, but, at the same time, a most affecting and melancholy aparance; many of them held their squalid children by the hand, l poverty and despondency to such an extent was depicted in ir countenances, as to be sufficient to excite the commiseration any person whose heart was not callous to the sufferings of his low-creatures. In passing through Westmoreland-street, Daneeet, &c. to the Royal Exchange, where they purposed to present tition to the committee, they distributed a printed handbill to following effect:—

"Fellow Citizens—Do not be the least surprised at seeing so ny of your poor fellow-citizens rambling through your city, in er to ask whether you have given your sanction for us, poor d-makers, to be reduced from one shilling to sixpence per day? ve us bread for our children; so, of the two evils choose the st, for rely on it we will billet them where there is something eat."

"Dublin, August 7, 1826."

Between two and three o'clock they arrived at the Royal Exnge. About half past four, there being no answer given to ir memorial, they became impatient. Mr. Houghton, a rectable manufacturer, residing in Celbridge, on leaving the Exnge, was hooted by them. Mr. Houghton did not know the sc of it; he retired into Mr. Grierson's shop in Parliamentcet; from thence he was escorted by some of the police to the d-office. The reason assigned by those unfortunate people manifesting displeasure towards Mr. Houghton was, from ir understanding that Mr. Houghton was the person who ved the resolution for the reduction of their miserable daily ance. Mr. Houghton stated in the police office that they were lly mistaken on that point—that he did not move any such reution. About five o'clock they began to depart from the Exnge in different parties; some of them went up Usher's-quay, forced open a bakery; others adopted the same course to get visions in Thomas-street, Francis-street, the Coombe, Meathet, &c.; but the largest number assembled in James's-street, with stones or brick-bats attacked the bakery of Mr. Manders. ur of them were, in different places, taken into custody. Before en o'clock, however, by the activity of the police, they were dispersed, We will not attempt to be the apologists for exses committed under any circumstances, but surely the wretched ation of those unfortunate beings and their families, is enough drive them to desperation. Is there a man who has a shilling a guinea to spare, that should not come forward and render se men, in some way or other assistance? If those who possess ans be not actuated by feelings of humanity, they should be by tives of duty; for it is impossible to say in what way they y be visited by the effects of the "distress of the poor."—*blin Morning Post.*

BLACKBURN.—We are happy to observe that the favourable nptoms mentioned in our last have suffered no abatement in the rse of the week, either as it respects this town in particular, the manufacturing districts in general: here the weavers have ained rather more work, but, we believe, at no better prices. very decided improvement can, however, be said to have taken ce: yet it is cheering to find that there is some hope.—*Blackn Mail.*

t is worthy of remark, that whilst the Lancashire manufacturers said to be in extreme distress for want of employment, harvest nds are so scarce in the fens of Lincolnshire, that at Doningon Monday se'nnight shearers of wheat were hired at 8s. per , besides their ale.

STATE OF TRADE.—We have the pleasure to assure the public t trade continues gradually to improve in this part of the gdom. On Tuesday last, a more than usual portion of buess was done in our White Cloth Hall, particularly in the ecle, shawls. In the Mixed Cloth Hall, an equal degree of ditional business was not perceptible, but on the whole, the gress towards better times received no check; and a general position to extend rather than restrain confidence begins to vail. As we before stated, however, the principal improvent has taken place in coarse woollens—the manufactures which are mostly of that description of persons incapable amassing large stocks. But as a general proof of increasing siness, we may mention the fact, that one of the first houses Leeds has received such extensive orders lately, as, besides ing full employment to all their own hands, have enabled m to order six hundred pieces of cloth from another mafacturer in a neighbouring village, Bramley. At Bat, the two public mills (manufactories owned by Joint ck Companies, and which work for whoever requires it) now between five and six days per week, and at Birstal, Gorsal, Morley, and other places in that neighbourhood, a like ge is apparent. At Heckmondwike and Dewsbury, where the pet and blanket trade is chiefly carried on, and where, since winter, distress has existed to a truly painful extent, some alteration towards a revival of business has taken place. We are, nevertheless, obliged to state, that in nearly the whole of the district which these remarks embrace, a great number of people are yet, either totally or partially unemployed, and the assistance of the benevolent indispensable. The number of unemployed poor in Leeds and its immediate vicinity, is also great, and we regret to add, that for the present, the Local Committee has been obliged, from paucity of funds, to suspend its weekly allowance to them. In Bradford and Huddersfield, the persons destitute of work, and dependent on casual charity, are very numerous. But we are glad to say, that the masters in the stuff and fancy lines, appear in higher spirits than heretofore, although this is rather the effect of present prospects, than immediate experience of improvement.—*Leeds Mercury.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, AUGUST 8.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

In the case of Const v. Harris, which has been so often before the public,

Mr. HEALD presented a petition on the part of Mr. Robertson, the Receiver, the object of which was, that the Master might review his report, he having disallowed a great number of items in the Receiver's accounts, amounting altogether to a sum of 1,644l. Mr. Heald said he thought it was a very hard thing for Messrs. Const and Harris to call on the Receiver to pay into Court all the balance in his hands, when the items contained in his account, were expenses, without which, the Theatre could not have gone on, such as the payment of the Parochial and Assessed Taxes, and the payment of performers, to whom arrears were due; and, as the Receiver considered they were of great consequence, and that if the theatre was deprived of their services, the business of the drama could not go on, he thought it proper to pay them. The paper, containing the amount of the expenses of the theatre, submitted to the committee, at a meeting appointed by this Court, among other items, contained a charge of 236l. for carpenters' expenses for one week, with various other charges, after all of which had been paid, there remained only a sum of 50l.

Mr. HART, in opposing the petition, observed, it was brought on merely for the purpose of preventing his client obtaining his Lordship's judgment on a motion made some time ago.

The case not being concluded by five o'clock, his Lordship directed it to proceed to-morrow.

AUGUST 9.

CONST V. HARRIS.

In this case, which was partly heard yesterday, Mr. Sugden, on the part of Mr. Harris, contended, that the receiver had no right to have paid the charges contained in his accounts, out of money which, according to the orders of the Court, was not applicable to such disbursements.

The Lord Chancellor said he believed the first theatre which ever got into Chancery, was the Royal Circus, in Lord Thurlow's time. In consequence of that precedent, the Haymarket, Covent garden, the Royalty, and several other theatres, had followed the example of the Royal Circus, and, he had no doubt, if all the time was put together which had been spent in discussing questions relating to the different theatres, it would amount to some years.

Mr. Heald, in reply, observed, he supposed when gentlemen belonging to a theatre once got into Chancery, they liked it so well, as not to be able to get out of it. He thought, as long as Courts existed, they would have something to do with theatres, and he had no doubt they always had: but he believed theatres were of a much more ancient date, than a Court of Chancery. The items contained in the receiver's accounts were mostly small. The largest item was an oilman's bill, 169l.; poor's rates, at different times, 124l., and 111l.; in the whole, amounting to 1,800.; out of which, he believed, the parties could have distrained for above 1,000l.

The Lord Chancellor inquired, if the application to review the report, extended only to items such as he had mentioned, or generally?

Mr. Heald said, only to those items.

The Lord Chancellor said it was impossible that the theatre could go on this way from time to time. This Court had nothing to do with a theatre but as a common partnership; carry it on as long as it could; and if there was any delay on the part of any of the parties concerned to sell the theatre, he would do as Sir William Grant very properly did as to the Opera House, order it to be sold forthwith. He thought all the proprietors ought to be informed, that if these proceedings were to go on in the Master's Office, as they had done, there was no alternative but to sell the theatre. As that was what he considered would be the end of all this, he thought the sooner the Court ordered the property to be sold the better; and perhaps it would be material that it should be sold before the new season commenced. His Lordship said he would dispose of the application on Friday morning.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

MAWMAN V. TEGG.

The Solicitor-General observed, his Lordship had ordered this matter to stand over for the defendant to make an affidavit, but which affidavit had not yet been made, as there was no time limited for making it.

Mr. Horne said, he understood his client was making the necessary affidavit, but, though his clients were authors, they were not quite so quick in compiling affidavits as they were other matter.

The Solicitor-General said, as all the parties were resident in London, he thought they might be able to make the necessary affidavit by Monday.

The Lord Chancellor directed the affidavit to be made in reasonable time.

CONST *v.* HARRIS.

The Lord Chancellor having gone through the whole of the facts of this case, stated, that unless he formed a different opinion between this and Monday morning, he should order the receiver to pay the money into Court.

The Court then proceeded to hear cause petitions, which occupied the whole of the day, none of which were of any interest to the public.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE—JUDGMENT.

M'KOY V. ROBERTSON.

On the Lord Chancellor coming into Court on Friday, his Lordship observed, he had looked through the whole of this case, from beginning to end, and he was quite satisfied it was not a case in which this Court would grant an injunction in the first instance. If the parties wished him to state the reasons at length which induced him to form that opinion, he would do so at any time they liked; but he really thought, and he spoke it sincerely when he said so, that he considered both sides very little understood the situation in which they were placed, and, if they would allow him, he would desire them, between this and Monday, to consider whether they had not better call in some common friend to decide the differences between them; he was quite sure if they did not comply with that, the time would come when they would be sorry they had not taken his advice. When he said the Court would not grant an injunction in the first instance, what he meant was, that Mr. Robertson's undertaking to keep an account of the profits of the work, was the very utmost the Court would do.

Mr. Heald, counsel for the plaintiffs, said, he was sure his clients, after what his Lordship had stated, would not wish him to state any reasons for his opinion. If the parties could not settle the matter between this and Monday, he hoped his Lordship would do something which would make the offer of Mr. Robertson, to keep an account of the work, binding on that gentleman. He would, however, take care what his Lordship had stated should be mentioned to his clients.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—GLOUCESTER, AUGUST 8.

BRIMMEN V. RAYER.

This was an action for an assault.

Mr. Chilton opened the pleadings. The declaration averred that the defendant, in and upon the nose of the plaintiff, made an assault on the 22d of May, and gave unto it divers pulls, squeezes, and pinches.—(Loud laughter.)

Mr. Ludlow here remarked that he had mislaid his brief.

Mr. Justice Burrough—Well, never mind that, you can go on without it as well as with it.

Mr. Ludlow—Gentlemen, I have certainly mislaid my brief in this case, but as his Lordship truly says, I can go on as well without it as with it, for I have very little to say to you. You have heard from my learned friend (Mr. Chilton) that this is a complaint made on the part of the plaintiff, for having, among other grievances, had his nose violently squeezed and pulled. Now, though there was a laugh when my learned friend stated what this case was, I really think there is nothing laughable in it, but I dare say those who have exercised their risible muscles think it a very pleasant and agreeable operation to be performed upon any one. In point of taste, I differ with those persons, and do conceive, as I hope you will, that it is a gross outrage, which ought to be punished with exemplary damages. The learned counsel then detailed the facts of the case, as afterwards given in evidence, and concluded by calling on the jury to give such a verdict as would deter the defendant from practices of this kind.

Witnesses being examined, who proved the facts as stated by the learned counsel.

Mr. Ludlow said, that is my case, my Lord.

Mr. C. Phillips—And a pretty case it is, gentlemen, to be brought into a court of justice! A pretty case it is to defraud the Quarter Sessions of, if fit to be brought into a court of any sort. I don't know whether it will be necessary for me to call witnesses or not. That will depend upon an intimation I may perhaps receive from you, after I have mentioned to his Lordship that I cannot dispute the assault in this case. Gentlemen, I unquestionably approve of all the doctrines which my learned friend has so pathetically laid down upon the uses of noses. A nose, unquestionably, is not only an ornament to the human face, but answers several most useful purposes, and, among others, serves as a handle for correction when necessary.—(Loud laughter.) When the proprietor of the nose thinks fit to keep as a near neighbour to it, a very uncivil tongue, as it appears the plaintiff in this case does, from his own witnesses, then I admit that it is a most useful feature on his face. Now, let us see what this case is. (The learned counsel then entered into the details of the assault, and concluded in the following manner:—) I will tell you what I once heard a very learned Judge say upon this subject; and as we are in the habit of listening with reverence and admiration to all that falls from the distinguished and learned persons who fill seats upon the Bench, it made an indelible impression on my mind: the case was exactly similar to the present. The plaintiff had called the defendant a rascal, and the defendant tweaked the plaintiff's nose. When the case was brought into court, the learned Judge recollected and mentioned a similar case, in which the counsel for the defendant addressed the jury to this effect:—"Gentlemen, I cannot deny the assault, and therefore I admit you must give a verdict against my client; but I beseech you let it be only for one farthing, and then I will tell you what the plaintiff had better do with it: he had better go to the next oil-shop, buy a farthing's-worth of soap, and then, when he got into company, if he wishes to indulge in his propensity for calling people 'rascals,' he need only soap his nose well, and he will escape with only part of the punishment his own insolence draws on him."—(Laughter.) So I say, gentlemen, give but a farthing to the plaintiff in this case. I do not dispute that he deserves it; and if he goes to my learned friend, after this trial, and asks his advice what to do with the farthing, I have no doubt, as he always gives his clients the best result of his sound judgment, he will recommend him to lay it out in soap.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Burrough—Well, gentlemen, you have heard this case. You must give some damages: what is your verdict?

After a few minutes' consultation, the jury found for the plaintiff, damages one shilling.

Mr. Phillips—I hope he will lay it all out in soap.

Mr. Ludlow—And I hope your Lordship will certify.

Mr. Justice Burrough—Certainly not.

Joseph Pugh, aged 23, and Wm. Davis, aged 31, were charged with killing and slaying Josiah Dee, at Oxenhall.

Mr. Philpotts conducted the prosecution, and called

Edward Llewyllen, who stated that the prisoners and the deceased were at a public-house at Newent on Sunday night, the 23d of April last, when, in consequence of some angry words, Pugh struck the deceased. They then got up and agreed to leave the house for the purpose of having fresh air to fight in. Then having regularly chosen their seconds and bottle holders, in the presence of a number of other persons they shook hands, and having fought 14 rounds, the deceased was rendered insensible from a blow on the head.

Several persons were examined, and stated to the same effect. On cross-examination, the witnesses admitted that the fight was a fair one.

A surgeon, who examined the deceased, stated that he died almost immediately after the fight, and that he found a large quantity of blood forced into the cavity of the brain; he could not say whether it was the blow or the fall that occasioned the death.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Baron Garrow, in summing up the evidence, said this was not one of those disgraceful occurrences so common heretofore in this county—a fight arising from a love of gain, but it appeared to be an encounter arising from a provocation, which, though unhappily followed up by the death of the one, yet it might be fairly considered by the jury as the effect of accident.

The jury acquitted the prisoner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

THE IDIOT SMITH.

SMITH V. HODGETTS.

After two days consumed in the speeches of Counsel, and the evidence which had been already before the public,

Mr. Justice Burrough, in charging the Jury, said he had not felt himself equal to the task of summing up the evidence, at the late hour at which the defendant's case had been closed on the previous night. The questions for their consideration were—were the publications given in evidence in the cause, libel or not? Were the matters contained therein true? and if they were of opinion that the several matters pleaded in justification, or any of them, were proved? Many observations had been made with respect to the liberty exercised by the Editors of newspapers. He would be the last person not to acknowledge the inestimable advantages which the liberty of the press was in being a safeguard to the Constitution, but he regretted that the papers had got into a most incautious habit of publishing matters, which brought severe injury to the characters of others, and this, as too often happened, without the slightest foundation in truth. Wherever they acted so, it was the province of juries to award compensation, and that compensation they were also to measure in proportion to any aggravation which was subsequently given to the original act; and he considered placing on the record a justification, that was, that they would prove all the facts, to be the greatest aggravation of which the editor of a paper could be guilty, supposing the justification not strictly proved. The Learned Judge read the libel, which he commented upon past by

part. Upon the whole of the case, he considered that there was not a tittle of evidence to support the justification, with the exception of the part in which the Magistrate, Mr. Broughton, and Mr. Eld, went to visit the house. With respect to that visit, there was some colour for the charge; but as to the hesitation which was stated to be shewn by the family in not immediately admitting them into the presence of their brother, it was the natural feeling of persons who knew he was not then fit to be seen. The second libel, published on the 25th of February, threw some light on the first, published on the 11th of February; for, up to that period, they had been circulating slanders in the dark. In that paper it was proved to demonstration that Mr. Smith is the person on whom this atrocious conduct is charged. They commenced by saying they received a communication since they published the statement of the 11th of February. He begged it to be generally understood by newspaper editors, that no matter what communication they should receive and publish, that could be no answer to a charge of libel. It was their duty first to be convinced of the truth, before they published any matter injurious to the character of another, that they might be prepared to justify themselves if called upon to do so. If they were not bound to exercise due caution of this kind, there could be little safety to the public. He was strongly of opinion that the greater part of the facts alleged in the libel, the feeding through a hole in the wall, like a swine, &c. were not proved at all; and that the libel was of the most injurious tendency. It was particularly so, when published, as the last libel was, with a knowledge that some of these circumstances were to be made the subject of legal investigation. In the pleas put in by the defendants, he observed one in which it was stated, that the defendants had only copied the paragraph from another newspaper; whatever answer that might be in a criminal prosecution by indictment for publishing a libel, he wished it to be understood it could be none at all, where there was an action for damages. There was another most abominable plea put in, the last—that the whole matter stated was true; this was abominable, because it should be known it was the duty of the defendant, when pleading his justification, to plead severally to each and every article, specifying distinctly, in what particular instance the facts were true. He did not think from the evidence, there was the slightest foundation for some of the charges, such as the fact of the thigh being broken, and as happening after the lunatic came into the care of the plaintiff. There was no contradiction of a material nature to any of the evidence brought forward, to prove the uniform treatment which the lunatic received after the death of his father. They all stated he was treated as one of the family, and he believed it. The question then was that of damages; for as the defendant had not proved the whole of the libel, as he was bound to do, there must be a verdict against him. Damages were certainly more due when the libellous publications were such as to poison the public mind. They would exercise their judgment coolly and dispassionately, and if they thought the several matters not justified, they should give so fair a remuneration to the plaintiff as would be a compensation to his injured character; and in doing this he recommended them to act with moderation.

The jury consulted some time, when the foreman addressed his Lordship, and said they were agreed on the pleas, but not on the damages.

Mr. Justice Burrough—You had better retire, Gentlemen, and consider your verdict.

A bailiff was sworn to attend them to their room, where they remained about half an hour, and then brought in their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 400l., costs 40s.

There is a similar action commenced against the Proprietors of the *Salopian Journal*, in whose paper the libel was first inserted, and which is expected to last at least for two days longer. Some overtures, we understood, were made to have it decided by the result of this, but they were rejected by the defendants.

There is also a prosecution by indictment at the suit of the Magistrates of the county of Stafford, against the plaintiffs, for alleged cruelty to the lunatic. Both these cases must protract the business of the Assizes to the next week.

Mr. Phillips is retained for the defendants.

At the conclusion of the trial, a gentleman said to his Lordship, My Lord, the Foreman of the last Jury wishes to address you on the subject of an attack made upon him by one of the defendants.

Mr. Justice Burrough—Who is he?

The Foreman (Mr. Rayer) came forward and stated he had been grossly insulted on account of the verdict he had given.

Mr. Justice Burrough—By whom? Mr. Bird.

Mr. Justice Burrough directed Mr. Rayer to be sworn.

The witness then said—After the verdict was given, I was walking in the passages of the Court, where the defendant's attorney met me, and said, "I am much obliged to you for your verdict." I walked on, and met him in the street, where he again said, "I hope your verdict was a conscientious one; that I might expect George Smith (the lunatic) to visit my pillow that night." He then left me, and went on a few yards. He came back, and said, "I wish to ask you a question: did you not walk into Court with Mrs. Flint, the wife of the attorney for the plaintiff, this morning?" He repeated, over and over again, that I might expect George Smith on my pillow. I replied I should not, unless he brought him there. He then said, when he next came to Gloucester, he hoped he would meet an honest Jury.

Mr. Justice Burrough asked was the attorney in Court?

Mr. Bird presented himself, and said he hoped to be heard in his own defence. All he had said to Mr. Rayer was, "Let me advise you, the next time you go into a jury-box, not to play the part of an advocate;" and this without any threat, or the intention of it.

Mr. Justice Burrough—Then, Sir, you have behaved extremely indecent.

Mr. Bird—I should be sorry to act indecently, but in my own defence I must say, that being both attorney and defendant in this cause, in the warmth of the moment, having met the Foreman, I said what I did, and I must say, I never met, in a practice of twenty-five years, a Jury who put so many and such questions to the witnesses.

Mr. Justice Burrough—Sir, you are aggravating the offence; my judgment is, that you be committed. Mr. Rayer may, if he pleases, accept a proper apology from you.

Mr. Bird—I am ready to submit to any thing your Lordship pleases, and was proceeding to state further, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Justice Burrough—No words, Sir, you may apologize or not.

Mr. Bird—Then, under your Lordship's directions, I am sorry for what I have said; and I beg to say, that I said it with respect to Mrs. Flint, under an impression that the Foreman did walk into Court with Mrs. Flint.

Mr. Justice Burrough—Mr. Rayer, you have acted quite right, to bring this matter before the Court; and you, Sir, also right, to make an apology.

SMITH V. EDDOWES.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the Proprietor of the *Salopian Journal*, for printing and publishing the libel first mentioned in a previous case.

Mr. Campbell, in stating the case, thought proper to advert to the verdict, and to the circumstance of the attack made upon the Foreman of the former Jury.

Mr. C. Phillips, with some warmth, objected to this conduct, and the Court held the objection to be well founded.

The printing and publishing of the libel in question was admitted, and

Mr. Campbell then called an attorney, who formerly acted for the plaintiff, who swore that he believed the person meant in the libel was William Smith.

Mr. Campbell was then about to go into all the evidence adduced on the former trial, but it was deemed unnecessary by Mr. Justice Burrough.

Mr. C. Phillips then made a powerful appeal to the jury, justifying the libel from beginning to end, and contending, that unless clear malice could be brought home to the defendant, he ought to have a verdict in his favour.

With the assistance of Mr. Godson, the learned counsel then called all the witnesses who appeared for the defendant in the last case, and they gave similar testimony. They also proved the will of Isaac Smith, by which the idiot had 50l. a year for life.

Mr. Campbell then replied at considerable length.

Mr. Justice Burrough, we believe, summed up the evidence, but it was utterly impossible to hear or understand him in the place which our reporter occupied.

The jury found for the plaintiff—Damages 100l.

LANCASTER, TUESDAY,—WAKEFIELD'S CASE.

At no former period, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, is there upon record any instance of this city being so crowded as at present, and that, too, by the congregation of the principal gentry of the county, and indeed persons of rank from every part of England. Every lodging has been taken, and some idea of the exorbitant charges may be formed, when we state, that ten guineas are demanded for the use of two very humble rooms during the Assizes.

As the time for the trial of Wakefield approaches, the interest appears to increase, and every rumour connected with it is devoured with eager avidity. Mr. Turner, his daughter, her governess, and the family suite, arrived in carriages this evening, and have taken possession of the lodgings provided for them on the Castle Hills. Their approach was regarded with much curiosity, and an evident sympathy seemed to pervade those around the carriage for the young lady, as she alighted from it. She wore a close veil, and her features could not be seen.

Mr. Wakefield's brothers are here, and some other friends of his. The brother charged as an accessary before the fact, will surrender upon his bail in the course of the week. The witnesses for the prosecution are all here at private lodgings. They are principally the post-boys, inn-keepers, bar-maids, chamber-maids, &c., upon the line of road through which the elopement took place. Some idea may be formed of the nature of the business of this Assize, when it is computed, that at present there are above one thousand persons who will be called to give evidence in some shape or other during its continuance.

At eight o'clock this eveuing the Judges arrived in town, escorted by J. P. Machell, Esq. the High Sheriff, and an immense cavalcade of horsemen. Their Lordships crossed the Ulverston Sands. The Commission was opened and read in the Crown Court, and their Lordships adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

POSTPONEMENT OF WAKEFIELD'S CASE.

The Judges entered this town yesterday, and proceeded to the Castle, where the Royal Commission was opened in the usual form.

This morning the Judges attended divine service, after which they proceeded to the Castle, and commenced the business of the Assizes. The greatest anxiety was manifested about the trial of Wakefield, which, it was expected, would be fixed for to-morrow or Friday.

CRIMINAL SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Park.)

The Court was crowded to excess at an early hour, particularly by fashionable females.

The usual preliminary forms having been gone through, the following gentlemen were sworn upon the Grand Jury:—

Hon. Edward S. Lord Stanley, Foreman; J. Bolton, Esq.; R. F. Bradshaw, Esq.; Thomas Greene, Esq.; W. Gale, Esq.; C. Gibson, Esq.; J. Hargraves, Esq.; W. Hulton, Esq.; J. F. Hindell, Esq.; T. Legh, Esq.; A. Nowell, Esq.; H. Hornby, Esq.; R. H. Parker, Esq.; M. Sandys, jun., Esq.; Legendre N. Starkie, Esq.; E. B. Wilbraham, Esq.; G. Wilson, Esq.; R. Whalley, Esq.; P. E. Townley, Esq.; J. P. Machell, Esq.; and G. Wild, Esq.

His Lordship proceeded to address the Jury. It had been matter of congratulation to him to observe the state of the calendars in the other counties of the Northern Circuit; but he regretted to say that in the county of Lancaster, with which he was connected by so many public and private ties, that feeling was reversed. It was painful to him, as it must give the Grand Jury pain to observe the number of persons contained in that calendar, involving, as it did, almost every species of crime. But there was one species of crime calculated to inspire both concern and regret—he meant that of rioting and breaking looms, machinery, and houses, for which no less than 66 persons stood committed. The indictments against those unhappy and deluded persons amounted to 30. The annals of the country but too fully proved that extensive and severe distress existed. The contributions entered into by the wise and the good was also proof of the existence of that distress; but they must not too easily listen to their feelings; they must let those persons see that they were not with impunity to destroy those implements of machinery by which they and others could alone hope to get their bread; they must show them, that however pitiable their situation, and God knew that their distresses were great, they must be taught that they had no right to seek relief by acts of violence and rebellion. It was well remarked, by as great a man as had ever sat upon the Bench, that "when we begin to feel pity in our bosoms, we should recollect that there was some pity due also to the community at large." The Learned Judge, after adverting shortly to some cases in the calendar which required the more particular attention of the Grand Jury, proceeded to observe, that there were two cases in the calendar, one of which he should merely glance at, and no more. The Grand Jury would understand him when he said, there were certain charges which, for the sake of public decency, it were better never to enter into, unless where there were probable grounds of conviction, because it was impossible, upon such occasions, to exclude persons who ought not to be present, and details which it would be better, as far as possible, to prevent. The other case to which he alluded, and to which he begged to call their most serious attention, inasmuch as it was not a common occurrence in this country in modern times—it was that of Edward Gibbon Wakefield who stood charged with a felony, though not for a capital felony. It appeared from the calendar, that Wakefield stood charged with having, at Liverpool, feloniously taken and carried away one Ellen Turner, spinster, then a maid, and heir apparent unto her father, William Turner, Esq. for the sake of the lucre of her substance, and afterwards unlawfully and against her will did marry the said Ellen Turner. He (Wakefield) was therefore charged at present with a felony, but whether the indictment would be for a capital felony or not, he had no means of knowing. He felt it necessary to state, that in early times, by the common law of England, if a child was taken from her parents, guardians, or other persons to whom intrusted, by violence, deceit, or artifice, and if afterwards the parties should marry, even by consent, still it was held to be an offence. If the case stood thus at common law, the party might be indicted for an offence, if alone; or, if he committed the offence conjointly with others, for a conspiracy. But this was not thought sufficient for the protection of female chastity and female happiness; for so early as the reign of Henry VII. a statute was passed, which made the offence a felony, subject to relief by clergy. In the reign of Elizabeth, so important a matter was the protection of female children conceived (the crime of taking them away forcibly being then more common) that the offence was made a capital felony, the benefit of clergy being taken away. In the reign of his present Majesty, the statute of Elizabeth was removed, so that the statute of Henry VII. remained; but there were several things necessary to bring the offence under the statute of Henry VII. such as the use of force, and the continuance of force until the parties were married. And there were cases where persons had been acquitted, upon its being shown that though force was used in one county, it had ceased, and the parties had agreed, before they arrived at the place of marriage, and therefore no conviction could take place. There was also another statute, that of Philip and Mary, the preamble of which did not contemplate force, but appeared to consider the sufferings of the parents, rather than the distress of the person more immediately the object of aggression. It ran thus:—4 and 5 Philip and Mary, cap. 7. "An Act for the punishment of such as shall take away maidens that be inheritors, being within the age of sixteen years, and that marry them without consent of their parents: When maidens and women, children of noblemen and gentlemen, and others, as well such as be heirs apparent to their ancestors as others, having left unto them by their father, or other ancestors and friends, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or other great substances, in goods and chattels moveable, for, and to the intent to advance them in marriage, somewhat like according to their degrees, and as might be most for their surety and comfort, as well for themselves as of all other their friends and kinsfolks, be oftentimes unaware to their said friends and kinsfolks, by flattery, trifling gifts, and fair promises, of many unthrifty light personages, and thereto, by the intreaty of persons of lewd demeanour, and others, that for reward, buy and sell the said maidens and children secretly allured, and now to contract matrimony with the said unthrifty and light personages, and thereupon with sleight or force oftentimes betaken and conveyed away from their said parents, friends, or kinsfolks, to the high displeasure of Almighty God, disparagement of the said children, and the extreme continual heaviness of all their friends, which ungodly dealing, for lack of wholesome laws to the redress thereof, remaineth a great familiar and common mischief in this our commonwealth. 2. For remedy whereof, be it enacted that it shall not be lawful to any person or persons to take or carry away, or cause to be taken or carried away, any maid or woman child, unmarried, being under the age of sixteen years, out of or from the possession, custody, or government, against the will of the father of such maid or woman child, or of such person or persons to whom the father of such maid or woman child, by his last will and testament, or by any other act in his life-time, hath or shall appoint, assign, bequeath, give or grant the order, keeping, education, or government of such maid, or woman child, except such taking and conveying away as shall be had or done by or for such person or persons as without fraud or covin be, or then shall be, the master or mistress of such maid or woman child, or other guardian in socage, or guardian in chivalry of or to such maid or child. 3. And if any person or persons above the age of fourteen years (which his Lordship observed the Jury would find to be the age of consent), shall unlawfully take, or convey, or cause to be taken or conveyed, any maiden, or womau child unmarried, being within the age of 16 years, out of or from the possession, and against the will of the father or mother of such child, or of such person or persons as shall happen to have, by any lawful ways or means, the order, keeping, education, or government, of such maiden or woman-child, every person so offending, being thereof lawfully attainted or convicted, shall have and suffer imprisonment of his or their bodies by the space of two whole years, without bail or mainprize, or else should pay such fine for his or their said offence as shall be assessed by the queen's highness in the Star Chamber at Westminster." His lordship added, that another section gave to the judges of assize the power then vested in the Star Chamber, and also the power of extending the imprisonment to five years; but that was under circumstances, which, according to the depositions, did not appear to exist. From the talent and knowledge of the learned gentlemen engaged, there was no doubt, that the indictment would be so framed as to embrace fully the charges to be made against the prisoner. There was another crime in the calendar—a charge of murder, with intent, it appeared, to rob the house after the inmates were destroyed. But this charge, as well as that he had just spoken of (Mr. Wakefield's case), they would be so good as to postpone for the present. He could not, as one of his Majesty's judges, take upon him to try a misdemeanor, while numbers of poor persons were waiting the coming on of more serious trials. It was said, that he had fixed Wakefield's trial for Thursday, whereas he had never been applied to upon the subject, *pro* or *con.*, and no person but himself had the power to fix it.

No business of any interest occurred in either the Civil or Criminal Court.

All reasoners on Political Science agree that the least objectional Taxes are those that bear more upon luxuries than necessaries, and which are in the nature rather of voluntary than compulsory taxation. Our Excise Duties, although very productive, have more to do with articles of luxury than of necessity; and, however, some persons, who reason but superficially on subjects, may murmur against Ministers for this or that duty, it is wisdom in Government to repeal taxes of compulsion before they meddle with those of a voluntary nature; and this brings us to question the policy of Ministers in abolishing Lotteries, which we are informed, have afforded to the Revenue upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds a year, and that quite voluntary on the part of the public. In the present state of the country, surely some equivalent, but compulsory tax must be substituted for what will be lost to the Revenue on the 18th OCTOBER, when it is peremptorily ordered that all Lotteries must end for ever.

The Chronicle contradicts a statement in our paper of last week, that the correspondence between Mr. Beaumont and Lord Grey was published "without the consent or knowledge of Sir John Swinburne." We are not, however, inclined to retract this assertion. We are assured that one of the leading gentlemen of the county, and who was himself upon the Grand Jury, called Mr. Beaumont out of the Grand Jury Room, and said that he had *authority* from Sir John Swinburne to tell him, that the publication of the correspondence was made *without his knowledge or consent.*—*Tyne Mercury.*

The new work which is just now exciting so much of the public attention, under the title of "*Alla Giornata; or, To the Day;*" certainly possesses the rare merit of combining with an interesting story, much of that practical truth, which though all must feel, yet few perhaps could successfully define, as containing the essentials of human happiness; indeed, the whole work has this beneficial tendency, but the incidental remarks will often cause its pages to be resorted to for those hints which cannot prudently be disregarded, especially by the cultivated classes of society.

The largest steam-packet ever built in England arrived in the river on Saturday evening, called the United Kingdom, James Oman, master, 1,063 tons, two engines of 100-horse power each, built by Steel and Company at Greenock; Napier and Company, engineers, of Glasgow. She makes up 100 separate berths; is the most costly and elegant steamer ever built; and, we may truly say, the wonder of the age.

The magnificent portico which adorns the entrance into Carlton-house will be removed to the new palace for the King. The principal apartment in the new palace in the Park will be the picture-gallery—one hundred and ninety feet in length! This gallery will form the centre, and the whole length of the building: doors of communication will branch forth into all the apartments. Except the Vatican and the Louvre, it will excel every thing of the kind

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock,	Long Ann. 19 5-16¼⅜
Red. 3 per Cent. 79½⅜½	India Bonds, 27 29 26 pm
3 per Cent. Cons. 78⅝¾⅝⅞	Exch. Bills, 16 15 pm
3½ per Cent. Red. 86¾	Do. 500 do.
New 4 per Cent. 94½ 5 4⅝	Do. Small, 15 17 pm
4 per Cent. 1826, 95⅜	Cons. for Acc. 78¾⅞⅝¾⅝

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

J. BOEG, Adam's-place, High-street, Southwark, timber-dealer.
J. HUNTER, Great James-street, Bedford-row, wine-merchant.
M. J. SHORT, Marchmont-street, druggist.

BANKRUPTS.

W. SKINNER, Hatton-garden, apothecary——H. C. ABRAHAMS, Houndsditch, oilman——E. JARMAN, Holcombe-Rogus, Devon, tanner——J. DIXON, Walsall, Stafford, file-cutter——W. TATHAM, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer——R. KENT, Liverpool, surgeon——J. GIBBS, Chard, Somersetshire, ironmonger——P. ALLEN, and J. SMITH, Alcester, Warwick, millers——J. RUBY, Helston, Cornwall, leather-seller——R. MONK, Bispham, Lancashire, maltster——N. M. and A. GOUGH, Manchester, cotton-spinners——G. HODSON, and J. SHEPHERD, Liverpool, hide-merchants——J. CULLEN, Liverpool, boot and shoemaker——A. HOOPER, Worcester, innkeeper——T. HYDE, Portwood, Cheshire, spindle-maker——J. W. SWIFT, Liverpool, bookseller——R. BENTLEY, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, machine-maker——G. and H. POOR, Pavement, Moorfields, breeches and pantaloon-makers.

NOTICES TOCORRESPONDENTS.

L. F. *is informed that we cannot go into any detail respecling* COBBETT, *or his villanous impudence, in going to* Windsor, *under the expeclation of presenting a petition* in propria persona *to the* KING. *It would be difficult to say which smacks most of the highest order of insolence, such a fellow as* COBBETT *aspiring to address* HIS MAJESTY *personally, or three* Brummagem *tinkers presenting themselves at the house of the First Lord of the Treasury.*

We are surprised at not having heard from J. D. *in reference to our notice in last* Sunday's *paper.*

PAUL PRY JUNIOR'S *communication relative to* Miss FORDE, *and the* REAL Mrs. Carleton, *has come to hand—he is thanked for his politeness.*

A PRISONER *has been received, and in an article in this day's imprint, his wishes relating to* Mr. BROWN, *the respected Warden of the Fleet, and the vagabond who has been attempting to traduce the very excellent character he bears, are fully consulted.*

In reply to the repeated enquiries respecting the "*Obituary,*" *we beg to apprize our numerous correspondents, urging a renewal of it, that we shall shortly have the pleasure of presenting it to them.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The subjoined letter, at the present moment, appears to us of the utmost consequence, and we, therefore, most cheerfully concur in the promulgation of its contents. At a period when that particular branch of our manufactures is described as suffering so materially in itself, and, furthermore, by the recent importation of French goods, it is consolatory to turn to so important a document as this, which, to a very great extent, contradicts the various statements which have been made on this point. We do not, for an instant, wish to damp that charitable spirit which is now abroad, by virtue of which so many thousand pounds have been amassed together for the relief of the suffering artizans, but we strongly recommend to those indefatigable and praiseworthy Gentlemen, who have so deeply interested themselves in alleviating the prevailing distress in *Spitalfields*, to nominate some Committee of Enquiry, by which the actual state of every applicant's situation may be at once ascertained, and all possibility of deception anticipated and prevented.

The winter, it should be remembered, is in the prospective, when the pittance doled out to these suffering creatures will be in much more pressing requisition than even it is now, and when the necessity for its application will be much more apparent. Although we would not be thought for one moment to disparage the amiable exertions of the SPITALFIELDS' COMMITTEE, every member of which is entitled to universal admiration and gratitude, yet we may venture to impress this argument on their minds, in order that the exercise of that noble feeling, by which they are now enabled "to clothe the naked, and to feed the hungry," may not be denied them, by the diminution of funds, in an hour of more trying and extensive calamity.

The following is the letter referred to:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir,—Your paper, a few days since, contained an account of the proceedings of a large meeting of journeymen weavers, held for the purpose of 'resisting the attempts of such of the masters as were paying less than the book prices for their work, and of providing a fund to support those who might be thrown out of work for refusing to accept a reduced rate of wages.'

"Whether or not it is reasonable that the weavers should continue to have the 'book prices,' considering that the trade is in so depressed a state—that French and East India goods are brought into competition with those of English manufacture—and that, during the year and a half of brisk trade which followed the repeal of the Spitalfields' Act, they obliged the masters to pay them *more* than the 'book prices'—it is not our object particularly to inquire, but to correct an erroneous statement respecting ourselves in the account referred to.

"It appears to have been reported to the meeting, that we were 'decidedly opposed to any advance.' We beg to say, that we have never made any such declaration. To the deputation that waited upon us, we stated, that we were no advocates for very low prices; but that, however desirable it might be that all masters should pay alike, we thought they would find it difficult to accomplish it.'

"That the public may not be deceived upon this subject, allow us to add, that the *lowest* prices we are paying at this moment will enable one loom to earn 15s. or 17s. 6d. per week, without working extra hours. That in most cases a family has two or more of these looms, and that within the last six weeks we have had *many refusals* to take work at these prices.

"We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,
"WILSON, MOORE, AND ROBINSON.
"Milk-street, Cheapside, Aug. 4."

YANKEE CAUTION.

"We are inclined to believe that proprietors of newspapers would do service to the community by publishing the names of such mean-spirited men as subscribe for papers, and after receiving them one, two, or three years, as the case may be, change their residence, by running away, or otherwise leaving the printer unpaid, the paper still going on, and the post-master to inform that the subscriber had made off, bag and baggage. All flagrant cases ought at least to be published. ANSON GIBBS received the *Statesman* at Ovid, Seneca county, to the amount of eleven dollars, 94 cents. and went off without paying for it. This is the only recommendation we can give him to the confidence of others."

Mr. BALL HUGHES expressed his opinion, on perusing this article, that although 94 cents. may appear very high, as regards money, yet the said Yankee ANSON GIBBS, in his judgment, exhibited no such *high* SENSE, as regards respectability.

COBBETT.

"There is a bronze MEDAL OF ME, which has been made from a cast. It is, I believe, a very good likeness. I yielded with great reluctance to the taking of the cast. MY BEST PICTURE IS MY BOOKS!!! The price is ONE POUND."—*Reg. May* 27, 1826.

It is to be hoped that the reign of this wretched vagabond is fast drawing to a close, but as long as the exposure of a single act of his roguish life may facilitate his "*descensus Averni,*" we feel bound to afford the means.

At this particular moment, when the situation of the country requires all the assistance of its people, either by pecuniary contribution, or the dissemination of wholesome argument, to enable the more oppressed part of the community to bear with the ills inflicted upon them, and to be comforted with the gradual, though perhaps tardy, degree of amelioration which daily manifests itself, it is melancholy to see the efforts which some malcontents are making to aggravate in men's minds the real state of their privations, and to incite them to an infringement of the laws established for general security, as well as for the protection of the individuals transgressing them. But it is a gratifying reflection to find that these efforts, strenuous as they have been, have, for the most part, fallen harmless, and we feel assured it wants but a proper view of their design to blunt the direction of them all.

The greatest impostor, we should imagine, whose name ever transpired beyond the greasy hovel wherein the vagrant was begot, is WILLIAM COBBETT—an apostate to every faith he has ever preached, and an open violator of every rule he has ever had the effrontery to compound. It is to be lamented that the tenor of men's opinions, which we really believe would otherwise have assumed a proper and mild tone, should have been at times intruded upon by the hypocritical arguments of this *Machiavel* of canters—this worn out spy — this broken-down deserter; who, seizing the opportunies only when the national prosperity is momentarily shaken by those commercial influences to which all empires are subject, rushes in with the fire-brand of discontent, to consume the very vitals of a contented, though oppressed, peasantry. That the aim of this arch-fiend—arch-fool, has been that of individual aggrandizement, no matter whether in the accession of rank, influence, or money, it is absurd to deny. He has affected to serve his country, and in his affectation of service has robbed her; and when opposed to his robberies, she has persecuted him, he has fled into a rival country, and inflamed the jealous feelings of an aspiring set of savages into an open competition with the finest attainments of his countrymen. He has stood sentry over the actions of Government, and, unable to extract from its officers any subsistence for himself from their knowledge of his renegade principles, he has dogged the heels of the starving paupers, and goaded their shivering hearts into rebellion. He has attempted to bear himself on to fortune on the subscribed pittance of the foodless operative; and, foiled in that attempt, he has blinded the poor wretch whom his ambition has thus robbed of perhaps his last meal, against a knowledge of his duplicity, and inflamed him against those who had sense enough to discern it. He stands A CONFIRMED LIAR ON THE LISTS OF ALL WORLDLY DEALINGS—A PITIFUL COWARD, painting in strong but delusive colours the miseries from which he himself runs—A HEARTLESS ASSASSIN, who for an object would either virtually stab the crowned head, or those in league against its SACRED MAJESTY—AN APPARENT FILICIDE, who, to elude the judgments of his country's jury on himself, shifted it to the shoulders of HIS OWN GUILTLESS SON—in fact a perfect monster.

In times like the present it is necessary to caution every one, but more particularly the uneducated artisan, whose wants may frequently induce him to imbibe the speciousness of any pretender, when he has not the ability to read through the villain's arts. This COBBETT is now publishing, with the view of a general distribution throughout the distressed districts, a pamphlet, entitled, *The Poor Man's Friend*, or *Companion for the Working Classes*, in which he inculcates this doctrine, that the starving manufacturers may ROB, provided it is to supply the exigencies of nature—and wherein, after exciting them to a general insurrection, he advocates the necessity of *going* ARMED to all meetings. With a view to counteract the mischievous tendency which a work of this kind might effect, a very clever compilation from COBBETT's writings and actions has been put together, and published under the same specious title. From a perusal of this, and COBBETT'S own remark, "*My best picture is* MY BOOKS," the reader will be enabled to form a very proper estimate of this ruffian's character. We cannot impress too strongly on our cotemporaries the advantage and propriety of disseminating, by the circulation which their Journals enjoy, this just portrait of a man, in the very places, and amongst those very men whom his writings would at this present moment presume to edify, though in reality to deceive. We now devote as much space as we can to the object, and very seriously direct the attention of our readers to an examination of the subjoined matter. The following is the precise title of the work, extracts from which we now submit:—

THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

OR

Companion for the Working Classes;

GIVING THEM

USEFUL INFORMATION AND ADVICE:

BEING THE SYSTEM OF

MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

We shall confine ourselves, for the present, to an *exposè* of COBBETT's Code of "Moral Philosophy," which, as the writer justly says, is best taught by RULES.

"Rules are laid down, and to those Rules, by way of illustration, are subjoined Examples. I. Take the particular Rule, and study it until you have impressed it indelibly on your memory. 2. Take next the Example, and read it over at least three times. 3. Having done this, compare attentively the Rule with the Example: for, by so doing, you can alone come at a true estimate of the value of "The Cobbett System of Moral and Political Philosophy."—*Exampli gratia:*—

"OF MAN'S RELATIVE DUTIES, AND OF THE CRIMES OPPOSITE THERETO.

"I.—*Of Man's Duties to Himself.*

"There is one order or class of duties which a man owes to Himself; another to Society. The duties which he owes to himself are founded chiefly on the defensive and private passions, which prompt him to pursue whatever tends to private good or happiness, and to avoid whatever tends to private ill or misery. There are particularly two virtues which form this right temper towards ill, and which are of singular efficacy, if not totally to remove, yet wonderfully to alleviate, the calamities of life. These are, Fortitude and Humility.

2. *Of Humility, and the Crimes opposite thereto.*

RULE.—"Humility is a virtue of high rank and dignity. It denotes that modest and ingenuous temper of mind, which arises from a just and equal estimate of our own advantages, compared with those of others. Its ordinary attendants are mildness, a gentle forbearance, and an easy, unassuming humanity with regard to the imperfections and faults—of others." *Encl.*—"Seest thou a man wise in his own eyes, there is more hope of a fool than of him." *Solomon.*—"A boasting tongue is a manifest sign of a cowardly heart." *Bias.*—"Great bruit, little fruit." *Prov.*—"Those who boast most, fail most; for deeds are silent." *Plato.*—"A wise man knoweth his own ignorance; a fool thinketh he knows every thing." *Aug.*

EXAMPLES.—1. "I will allow of no living competitor: nor of any dead one, except Paine." v. 30, p. 90.—2. "I have been the Great Enlightener of the People." v. 35, p. 486.—3. "I made Wisdom to come forth out of the mouths of babes and sucklings." v. 32, p. 530.—4. "My stock of reputation and of popular confidence is exceeded by that of no man." v. 35, p. 501. 5. "There is in England no subject which excites so much public interest as the character and conduct of William Cobbett." v. 16, p. 117.—6. "Had I not written, it is hardly possible to conceive the base and dejected state in which the nation would have been." v. 35, p. 486.—7. "If there had been a man in parliament to speak my pamphlets, England would, at this day, have been free and happy." v. 33, p. 453.—8. "In what way can I be more famed than I am? How am I to add to my present stock?" v. 35, p. 220.—9. "What a figure shall I make in the history of these times!" v. 41, p. 198.—10. "In one month I should be able to suggest the means of effecting, in a comparatively short time, the complete restoration of the country. If I were in parliament, I would point out the means. Not being there, I will point out none. My beloved countrymen, think of these things!" v. 36, p. 21.

"II.—OF MAN'S DUTIES TO SOCIETY, AND THE CRIMES OPPOSITE THERETO.

"Having illustrated and exemplified the Cobbett System of Moral Philosophy, as far as it points out those Duties which man owes to himself, we next come to the Duties which he owes to Society. These divide themselves into 1. Domestic Duties, as the Parental Duty; 2. into the duties of the Social kind; as, 1. Charity, and its attendant virtues. 2. Justice, or Fair Dealing. 3. Sincerity or Veracity in our words and actions. 4. Fidelity to Promises, Contracts, and Engagements.

1. *Of the Parental Duty.*

RULE.—"A good parent's first care is to be virtuous himself; his second, to make his virtues as easy and engaging to his children as their nature will admit. The first point to be endeavoured after is, to impress upon them the idea of accountableness to God for their actions." *Paley.*—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." *Solomon.*—"The wicked example of a father is a great provocation of the son to sin." *Xenophon.*

EXAMPLE.—In the year 1820, the founder of the present system of moral philosophy had an action brought against him, in the Court of King's Bench, for writing certain false, scandalous, and malicious libels. He, at first, entered a justification on the record, and engaged to prove the truth of the libels; but, just as the trial was coming on, he withdrew the said justification, and, at the trial, put two of his own sons into the witnesses' box, to swear that *they*, and not *himself*, were the authors of the libels; though one person, who actually saw him write them in America, and another, who received the manuscript from him in his own handwriting, were both in court! Horror pervaded the court while the old man was interrogating the poor boys. The result was, a verdict of a thousand pounds against the libeller. With this brief introduction, you will be able to feel the full force of the following extract from the speech of that eminent barrister, Mr. Scarlett, who was counsel upon the occasion:—

"If," said Mr. Scarlett, "any thing can paint a man in the light of an enemy, whose malice is carried to the last extremity, and who is incapable of any generous sentiment, as well as devoid of all the feeling of a gentleman and a man of honour, it is the

conduct which Mr. Cobbett has in this cause pursued. I say, that the man who is capable of doing what Mr. Cobbett has done in these writings, is one of the most dangerous men in existence. When he is dared and challenged to support his slander by proof, the coward flinches. What has become of his great promises? How comes it, that he has begun by setting forth upon this record a justification of all the infamous charges which he has heaped upon the plaintiff, and, that, in the end of the cause, we have nothing on his part but a pitiful, dastardly attempt to prove that he is not himself, forsooth, the author of the libels? He, in fact, adds, by this conduct, to the baseness of all his calumnies; and thereby shows, in addition to his libellous disposition, a pitiful character, a cowardly weakness. So, then! it is reserved for this 'great enlightener of the people' to set the example of pulling his infant children forward, to stand between him and any danger likely to arise from his own imprudence, or his own crimes! It has been reserved for his humanity and his affection to hold out to the world his own children, not only as the objects of civil actions, that a plaintiff may get damages for injuries inflicted by his malice, not against him, but against them; but as the proprietors of a paper like this *Register*, that they may be the sole responsible persons, even in the case of an information to be filed against it—in order that *they*, and not *he*, may be sent to prison for his offences! Of the cruelty of such an idea entering into the human mind, not to say the mind of a father, have met with no similar instance. Does Mr. Cobbett think that you, the jury, cannot see through the paltry and flimsy veil which he thus attempts to spread around his case? This is a specimen of the bold, the courageous, the patriotic Mr. Cobbett! who not only libels all mankind when he can gain any thing by it, but, when he is likely to lose by it, puts forth his children between himself and the vengeance of the person libelled—his children, who have no property to answer in damages, and upon whom he perhaps thinks (it is charity to believe it of him), that the humanity of an offended prosecutor might prevent the infliction of imprisonment! Gentlemen, such a fraud deceives itself; such an iniquity works out its own undoing."—*Trial*, *p.* 69.

2. *Of Charity and Mercy, and of the Crimes the opposite of these, as Cruelty, Revenge, Slander, &c.*

RULE.—"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge, and have not charity, I am nothing. Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." *St. Paul.*—"Like as God, and the children of God, are always known to be all one in charity and mercy, wishing health and life to every man; so the Devil and his children are known to be always one in their malignity, cruelty, and revenge; being hinderers of health, and very murderers." *Plutarch.*

"3. *Of Cruelty and of Brutality.*

"EXAMPLES.—1. The English newspapers tell me, that the Princess Charlotte of Wales is dead, and that she has left no child. It is impossible for us to feel joy or sorrow at any event which affects any person of the royal family, unless such event also affect ourselves or our country. We cannot have any personal feeling upon the occasion. It is a young wife dead in childbed; and this happens in many parts of the country every twenty-four hours. All ranks and degrees have set up a general howl for the loss of the Princess Charlotte. All the mummery in the newspapers, all the black borders, all the subscriptions for statues, is merely a tub to the whale."—*v.* 33, *p.* 298.

"2. What need we to care about the cause of the death of Romilly—a man whose life was of no consequence to the country; whose talents were of no use to us; and about whom such a loud howl has been set up by the prime hypocrites of the day. The death of this unfortunate lawyer, and happening in such a way, seems to have puzzled the swarm of canters, of whom he was the great leader."—*v.* 34, *pp.* 923, 948.

"3. Amongst the mass of the people, the Assassination of Perceval has been a subject *of great joy*. Alas, how fleeting are human triumphs! He was not able to protect himself against a little bit of lead scarcely surpassing in bulk a knot in a cat-o'-nine-tails."—*v.* 21, *p.* 626.

"4. The Bank Directors have violated their charter. They have, by acts of fraud wholly without parallel, ruined hundreds of thousands of families; and they merit, not only to be made to disgorge, but to undergo the most infamous of corporal punishment. I would take from them all that they have gained by their frauds. 'I would make each of them to ride on a horse with his face to the tail, to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, and to be imprisoned for life. I would, in addition to the above, have their noses slit, and the letters B. S. (Bank Swindler) burnt in each cheek of every man of them."—*v.* 34, *p.* 1069.

4. *Of Revenge.*

"EXAMPLE.—I was sentenced to pay a fine of 1,000*l.* to the King! Aye, to the King! I have three sons, and, if any one of them ever forgets this, may he that instant be—not stricken dead; but worse than that; bereft of his senses. May he become *both rotten and mad!* May he, after having been a gabbling, slavering, half idiot, all the prime of his life, become, in his last days, *loathsome to the sight*, and STINKING IN THE NOSTRILS!"—*v.* 22, p. 90.

And "last," but very far from least,"

5. *Of Praise and of Slander.*

RULE.—"Nothing is more uncertain than the praise of hollow-hearted men; for what one day gives us, another day takes away from us." *Lactantius.*—"Slanderers in ancient time have been marked in the forehead with a hot iron."—"As rats and mice eat and gnaw upon other men's meat, so the slanderer eateth and gnaweth upon the life and flesh of other men." *Seneca.*—"The corrupt heart breaketh out by the lewd tongue; and such as speak evil of all men are monsters" *Hermes.*—"Indiscriminate praise is the opposite of slander, and commonly proceeds from a settled contempt of all moral distinctions." *Paley.*

EXAMPLES.—*Praise.*	*Slander*
1. No man doubts the integrity of Sir F. Burdett. v. 30, p. 733.	The word of Sir F. Burdett is not worth a straw. v. 34, p. 415.
2. Sir F. Burdett is the least conceited man I ever saw. v. 30, p. 783.	The conceit of Sir F. Burdett is intolerable. v. 34, p. 320.
3. Though Paine was no Christian, he was no blasphemer. v. 35, p. 725.	Paine was a cruel, treacherous, and blasphemous ruffian. v. 4, p. 150.
4. Mr. Burke was the most eloquent of orators, the profoundest of statesmen, the ornament of his country. v. 7, p. 103.	Burke was a reptile alarmist, an apostate, the worst of all mankind; the most base of men. v. 34, p. 1007.
5. The Americans are the least criminal people in the world. v. 34, p. 550.	The Americans are the most unprincipled people in the world. v. 13, p. 490.
6. Nothing short of Universal Suffrage would be just. v. 31, p. 546.	Universal Suffrage is an empty sound. v. 7, p. 389.

If opportunity should occur, in a future number, to return to this subject, or rather, if this old sinner should "go on in his sin, and proceed in his wickedness," we shall produce some similar instances of his "Political Philosophy," from a strict perusal and examination of which, we do not for a moment doubt that every reader will be convinced of the correct picture herein given of this most degenerate and degraded being.

To shew the pitch of refinement to which some persons in the world carry their notions of delicacy and proper feeling, we beg to state a remarkable coincidence. A man by the name of JAMES BENNETT, residing in Seymour-place, Bryanstone-square, some time since preferred a bill, before the Grand Jury at the *Westminster Sessions*, against the owners of two brothels in his neighbourhood, which identical fellow was bail the other day to SALISBURY the *encule*—upon which person the following smart epigram has been forwarded to us:—

For maids and men ne'er yet was shown
Such love, by CUPID'S self, or mother;
For he sets his face against the one,
And *turns his* BACK *upon the other!*

"Since the decease of the late Mr. IRONMONGER, M. P. two new candidates have circulated their advertisements in the borough of Stafford; one of them, FORTUNATUS DWARRIS, Esq. Barrister-at-law, who was, we believe, one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the West India Colonies; that gentleman has actually declared himself a candidate. The other, R. SPOONER, Esq. of Birmingham, has only desired the freemen not to promise their votes till he has waited on them to solicit their suffrages."—*Morning Herald*, *Aug.* 9.

There may be, perhaps, as much honour in representing the *independent* borough of *Stafford*, as there is in representing *Coventry* and *Preston*; and taking that for granted, we shall adopt the same feeling of precaution towards the one, as we thought proper, previous to, and during the last election, to exercise towards the others.

It cannot be denied, with whatever regret it may be admitted, that the New Parliament is very far from carrying with it, on a general view of the accession it has received, that weight of talent and respectability of character, which even its predecessor could boast of. To amend it just at present is out of our power—to avert, as much as possible, the probability of any increase to its unsoundness, shall be our aim.

Mr. RICHARD SPOONER, who has signified his intention to the worthy people of *Stafford* to offer himself a candidate for their favour at the ensuing election, to which the death of Mr. IRONMONGER has given rise, is about as fit to represent them *in* Parliament as he is to eat them *out* of it; and lest they should not exactly know the whole stock of capability contained in the person of this psalm-singing, cadaverous-looking individual, we will let them into the secret. To prove himself capable of fulfilling the duties of *High* Bailiff of the town of *Birmingham*, some years since, he attached himself to what is called, and very aptly, the *low* party, distinguishing himself at public meetings as a mob orator, and the enlightened supporter of radicalism; and before that fever had subsided, he was so flattered and cajoled by his party, that, his vanity being excited in the highest degree, and the purses of his friends open to him, he stood for *Boroughbridge* at the last election, and got into Parliament, where he only sat, till HE WAS KICKED OUT BY A COMMITTEE *on petition*. This, however, instead of curing his senatorial *cacoethes*, but the more inflamed it; and, accordingly on the demise of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT, he had the unparalleled effrontery to offer himself for the County of *Warwick*; but the sense of the freeholders was so completely against him, that after his stultified partner, Mr. THOMAS ATTWOOD (our last Sunday's patron of the petitioning *Squires!*) and other friends had exerted themselves, to the utmost, to take their 40s. votes from the town of *Birmingham*, their money was soon expended, and he was beaten with disgrace. Mr. RICHARD SPOONER, like his friend TOM, is mixed up in all the wild-goose fancies and radicalism of the present day—is a great disciple of all its slang and jargon—alternately advocating the principles of the œconomists, the anti-slavery people, the Bible Societies, and not even surpassed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in his sticklings for Parliamentary reform.

What adds, however, to DICK SPOONER'S (or as he is generally named, from his appearance, DIRTY DICK) respectability, and for which purpose he is probably so anxious to represent some place or another, is, that he has lately become a most zealous and active parliamentary canvasser in behalf of the schemes and shares promoted by his own bank, and seems to know no greater pleasure than parading the lobbies of the House of Commons, and living at the Bedford Coffee House, for the express purpose of bullying the Members of the one, and the waiters of the other, in which he succeeds with undiscriminating effrontery.

With this slight sketch, therefore, we consign DIRTY DICK to the good opinion and support of the people of *Stafford*, and leave it to their discernment, as to what account they will turn his wonderful attainments.

A paragraph appeared in several papers last week, announcing the fact of Sir JACOB ASTLEY'S solicitor having traced his LADY to the Black Bear Inn, *Reading*. There he certainly did find the fond couple; but the reader is not perhaps aware, that, as a proof to *what a* SHIFT love is sometimes driven, the copy of a writ was served on TOMMY GARTH by the chambermaid, who, on taking something into their bed-room, was followed by Sir JACOB'S footman to identify him, and found the lady and gentleman in a state very nearly allied to the "puris naturalibus."

THE MODERN DOGBERRY.

"Dost thou not suspect my place? Dost thou not suspect my years? Oh, that he were here to write me down AN ASS! but, Masters, remember that I AM AN ASS; though it be not written down, yet forget not that I AM AN ASS."—*Much Ado*, *Act* iv. *Scene* 2."

Mr. PEEL, we rest assured, will give us credit for entertaining every proper respect towards the constituted authorities of the land, and for such an implicit faith in his administration, that, wherever a grievance was detected, a remedy would be by him applied. We should neither impeach the former, or invoke the latter unnecessarily—nor, in submitting the following case, do we feel we are doing one or the other.

The present CHIEF OFFICER *of Bow Street* is, in our humble estimation, one of the veriest twaddles that ever sat in civil authority, and one to whose legal attainments we should in very few instances attach the weight of a straw. Most of our readers will remember the monstrous outrage on good manners and proper conduct committed by Sir RICHARD BIRNIE just a twelvemonth since, in his examination of a Mr. GAMBLE, in the course of which the very purposes which he is chosen to effect were completely defeated. The subjoined extract is from an examination at *Bow Street*, on Thursday last, of a Mr. BLACK, a partner in the respectable house of BLACK, YOUNG and BLACK, in *Tavistock-street*, *Covent-garden*, for an alleged assault on one of the lads in his employ, at the summons of the boy's mother. The woman having stated her charge, which she considered aggravated by the fact of Mr. YOUNG having horsewhipped her hopeful offspring on a former occasion, the following dialogue took place between Mr. BLACK and *Dogberry* on the subject:—

Sir Richard Birnie—What! horsewhip a poor weak child like this! Really, Mr. Black——

Mr. Black—If your worship will allow me to explain.

Sir Richard Birnie—Certainly, Sir, I wish you to do so.

Mr. Black—In the first place, I know nothing of the horsewhipping which the complainant mentioned. It might have happened, although I confess I doubt it very much.

Complainant—Oh, Mr. Young himself acknowledged having horsewhipped the child when I taxed him with it.

Mr. Black—With respect to the present charge, I certainly admit that I struck the boy on the cheek, in doing which, I believe, his head came in contact with the desk where I sat, but I had no intention of hurting him; *the reason why I chastised him was, because he was* REPEATING THE WORDS OF AN INDECENT SONG, *which he was in the act* OF WRITING OUT!!

Sir Richard Birnie—This is no justification of your conduct. *You have no right to lay violent hands on boys in your employment.* ENGLAND IS A LAND OF LIBERTY, *Sir, where the meanest shall find protection, and where the infliction of the whip is not to be tolerated.* You must either find bail for *the present* ASSAULT, or satisfy this poor woman for the blow you struck her son.

From this we are to infer, that whatever excess a servant commit, he is not to be amenable to wholesome chastisement, merely because *he happens to be* YOUR SERVANT. Will *Dogberry*, in the plenitude of his magisterial wisdom, inform us what redress we have against an urchin, guilty of the misdemeanour this little blackguard was engaged in; or if it had happened within ear-shot of my Lady *Dogberry*, how his wise Worship would have acted? But the best of the fun is, that *Dogberry*'s idea of justice was, that Mr. BLACK should *either* find bail for THE ASSAULT, or SATISFY the WOMAN *for the blow he gave* HER SON! This is JUSTICE with a vengeance! Thus, any vagabond parents may instigate their children to acts deserving every castigation, as an obvious means of extracting money from their employers! And justice is equally distributed, whether the assault be held to bail, or *paid for* BEFORE THE CASE IS ESTABLISHED.—"Masters, remember that I am an ass," saith the original, and of a verity it is established by this modern, *Dogberry*.

MILITARY TACTICS.

We submit the following alarming announcement, and its attendant *denouement*, as a specimen of the last edition of JOHNSTON'S *works!*—

A serious disturbance, which threatened at one time to lead to bloodshed, took place at the carriage-entrance to the Pier last night. Lord BRUDENELL, an officer in the 8th Hussars, driving furiously up to the entrance in his cabriolet, so as to endanger the lives of two or three individuals, was called out to by a Mr. Lynne, a gentleman residing at the Pavilion Hotel, and desired to be more careful. Irritated at being thus spoken to, and, perhaps, incited by too much Champagne, the officer leaped out of the cabriolet, drew his sword, and *threatened to strike the gentleman to the ground.* Mr. Lynne, however, *wrenched the sword out of his hand*, and other persons coming up at the time, the officer was glad again to ascend his cabriolet. The sword was returned, *after he had* PROMISED *that it should be immediately sheathed.* The officer's conduct excited much indignation, and he was saluted with a hearty expression of disapprobation by the mob as he drove away.—*Morn. Her.* Aug. 3.

In consequence of a paragraph which appeared in the *Morning Herald* of the 3d instant, relating to Lord BRUDENELL and Mr. LYNNE, at *Brighton*, Lord BRUDENELL immediately desired one of his friends to wait on Mr LYNNE, at *Southampton*, to inquire whether he had authorised the insertion of the said paragraph; in reply to which inquiry, Mr. LYNNE made the following statement in writing:—

"SOUTHAMPTON, August 6, 1826.

"The facts shown me in the *Morning Herald* of the 3d of August, relating to Lord BRUDENELL and myself, are quite erroneous and untrue; nor did I authorise the insertion of it; nor do I know anything about it.

(Signed) "WM. LYNNE."

Morning Herald, Aug. 9.

An advertisement in some of yesterday's morning papers, apprised us of proceedings having been instituted by Mr. BROWN, Warden of the *Fleet Prison*, against a vagabond fellow confined within its walls, for a series of gross attacks on his character, in a very obscure Sunday print. This man, who may be known to some readers by name, from a chastisement we inflicted on him in one of our publications, a few months since, styles himself "Lieutenant-Colonel FAIRMAN, late A. D. C and M. S. in the West Indies, and Captain in the 4th Ceylon Regiment," the whole of which amounts to the plain fact of his being suspended from his half-pay for a deficiency in his accounts, for which he has continually libelled our distinguished Secretary at War, Lord PALMERSTON. For a continuation of

such practices, and incurring debts, to pay which he had not an ostensible shilling on earth, this precious Colonel was lodged in the *Fleet*, from which we hear he obtained his liberty by taking advantage of an Act of Parliament *for the relief of* PAUPERS, called the Lord's Act, which entitles the pauper to his freedom, without the expensive accompaniments of fees, &c. His second and present confinement in this prison arises, we believe, from his having libelled Lord HERTFORD, after vainly attempting to extort money from His LORDSHIP, (in which he was backed by the STANHOPE family, as we shall take hereafter an opportunity of reminding that circle of) and having incurred additional debts. The miserable pauper, in consequence of this, directs all his spleen, Sunday after Sunday, against Mr. BROWN, than whom we do not think, either in his present station, or during the time he was Governor of Newgate, a more respectable man ever lived, to which opinion a very long letter from a *Fleet* Prisoner, received by us this week, fully confirms. With the view of exposing the discipline adopted by Mr. BROWN, the rogue cites some cases of prisoners now confined therein; and among the rest, the following, which is as outrageous a compilation of falsehood and knavery, as ever was put on paper:—

PRISON CASES.—No. 1.

The case referred to in your last publication, respecting the two young gentlemen, who have been confined in the Fleet Prison between nine and ten years, is as follows:—

The plaintiff is Ferdinando Smith, Esq. of the Grange, near Hales Owen, in the county of Salop, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Worcester, Lieutenant-Colonel of the city of Worcester Local Militia, a Magistrate, and reputed to be a very wealthy man; he is related by marriage to both defendants, for his own sister was married to their father. The attornies for the plaintiff are Messrs. Hayes and Hinchliffe, of Hales Owen. The defendants are brothers, and at the time of their arrest, the elder was about 24, and the younger about 22 years of age; and at their outset in life, their kinsman consigned them to the miseries and degradation of a loathsome prison. The ground of action originated in a joint guarantee given by the said Ferdinando Smith and the two brothers, for a fourth party. Default ensued, and the three sureties were called upon to discharge their united obligation. The plaintiff, Ferdinando Smith, settled the whole, and immediately after arrested the two brothers for the full amount; although Ferdinando Smith, as one of the said sureties, was responsible for *one-third part or share* of the loss. The brothers were arrested in one action, as if it were a partnership debt, and the oath was for the whole sum. How Messrs Hayes and Hinchliffe could recommend this proceeding, and how Ferdinando Smith could reconcile it to his conscience to make such an affidavit, I must leave the parties to explain. I have only to remark that upon the trial, the court reduced the extent of the demand. This action was illegal, inasmuch as the brothers were not partners in trade. It was most clearly unjust to require from them the whole amount of the loss, instead of their fair and separate proportion. Young in years, and inexperienced in legal quibbles and intricacies, they were no match for the plaintiff and his legal advisers. The defect in the action was cured by their pleading to it; and from an investigation of the general merits, they were shut out by final judgment and execution: so far their doom was fixed; and upon such trivial verbiage and frivolous points of distinction, rest the properties and liberties of Englishmen. The freedom of the subject is wholly dependant now upon the administration of a cumbrous and unintelligible code, scarcely understood by the very judges who preside; ever varying, and replete with oppression, inconsistency, and injustice.

"Every effort has been made by the defendants to obtain their discharge, but without success. The junior branches of the family are entitled to very considerable property, held by Ferdinando Smith, and the defendants have proposed that, under legal and proper authority, he should pay himself out of that fund. This humane magistrate referred them and their proposition, to his equally humane attornies. Of this these good Samaritins did not approve, and the brothers were left to waste their dawn of life, unpitied and unthought of, to drink the cup of silent misery in their prison-house. Years have elapsed, but have not brought with them any mitigation of their cruel fate; yet, Messrs. Hayes and Hinchcliffe enjoy the health-inspiring breezes of their native plains, and their client continues to enjoy his good fortune, and still performs his magisterial functions. The younger branches of his family have been driven, however reluctantly, to the forlorn hope of a Chancery suit, and the brother in law of Ferdinando Smith, and his own sister, having filed a bill against him, he has been recently compelled to pay into Court, on account nearly 18,000*l.* 3 per cent. Bank Annuities. Again the luckless brothers, conceiving that eight or nine years close incarceration would abate and appease the feelings of so near a relative, offered to obtain him an authority to take the amount of his demand out of Court, and again the cup of hope has been dashed from their lips. Ferdinando Smith is a magistrate, and the administration of law forms a portion of his functions. Had these ill-fated brothers committed felony, a smaller term of years would have satisfied the utmost rigour of the law; but this is called a civil action. I cannot discover in the books of the prison to what sect of religion the plaintiff or his attornies belong. Of one point I am certain, they do not either of them appertain to the order of mercy.

"ALFRED."

The parties upon whom the above paragraph was intended to reflect, observing with indignation the falsehoods of which it was composed, have thought it necessary to publish the subjoined justificatory statement of their conduct, and they applied, in the first instance, to this military blackguard, to insert it in his paper, where he had inserted the previous libel; but the coward refused to do so. On their application to us, we could not object for a moment—we know Colonel SMITH to be a man of unimpeached reputation, and there is not a more respectable firm in England than that of Messrs. HAYES and HINCLIFFE of *Hales Owen*; and, in addition to our own assurance to the reader of the truth of their statement, we beg to state that they have written documents in their possession to verify the same:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PALLADIUM.

Sir,—Having been favored gratuitously with the perusal of your paper of the 23d ult. in which is contained a paragraph signed "ALFRED," purporting to be a statement of the case of "the two young gentlemen, who have been confined in the Fleet Prison between nine and ten years," reflecting grossly upon the characters of Colonel Smith and ourselves, we think it incumbent upon us, in order to prevent the public from being imposed upon by that statement, to send you for insertion the following answer to it, which is a plain narrative of matters of fact, which we have written documents in our possession to prove the truth of.

The names of the defendants alluded to are George Crane Carruthers, and John Crane Carruthers, who previous to their abode in London, resided at Hales Owen, where their father, who is an attorney, now lives. He married for his second wife a sister of Col. Smith, who died shortly afterwards, and there is no issue of that marriage, and, therefore, how your correspondent ALFRED makes out that Colonel Smith is the near relation and the kinsman of these persons, or why he lays such stress upon that circumstance, when, in fact, they are not in any degree related, we cannot conceive, unless it is to give a peculiar gloss to his statement, for the purpose of raising a stronger prejudice in the public mind against Colonel Smith.

In the year 1812, a Mr. Crane, who was the maternal uncle of the defendants, died, having by his will devised considerable real property to them and their sister as tenants in common, of which will their father was appointed an executor simply, and without any power over the estates.

In the year 1813, the father of the defendants, with the assistance of his eldest son, George Crane Carruthers, fraudulently contrived to raise considerable sums of money on mortgage of these estates, by imposing upon the Mortgagees a spurious copy of the will of Mr. Crane, purporting to be an attested copy, written by his said son, George Crane Carruthers, and attested by him as true, in which copy was inserted a power to his father to raise money by sale or mortgage, although in the original will no such power was contained; and in which fraud one of the sons was an active agent, and both must have participated in the proceeds arising therefrom, as they were then living with their father.

In the beginning of the year 1815, the money so raised having been so dissipated, and the defendants having become involved with their father in pecuniary difficulties, an application was made by them to the plaintiff to join them in various securities to enable them to gain time, as they stated, to raise money upon their property to extricate them from their embarrassments, and he was prevailed upon by them to join in a note with their father and themselves to Messrs. Rufford and Biggs, the bankers, on the 3rd of February, 1815, for 240*l.* On the 24th April following, at their earnest request, he gave a note to Mr. Robinson (one of the persons who had been induced to advance money to their father on mortgage) for 228*l.* to procure their liberation from an arrest at his suit, and on the 8th May following he joined them in another note for 421*l.* to Messrs. Rufford and Biggs, in order to prevent their goods and effects from being sold under an execution. At this time they made a solemn promise that they would immediately raise the money on their property, and pay off the whole of these securities, and they actually gave a written undertaking to give the plaintiff proper security for the sum of 889*l.* being the aggregate amount of the the three notes, to the two last of which the father was no party.

The father having become a bankrupt, the plaintiff was called upon and required to pay the whole of the money for which the securities had been given; and after having paid it, he caused a written application to be made to the defendants on the 1st June, 1816, either to repay him or give him security, which application they treated with contempt and insult, and absolutely refused to do either the one or the other, and then it was, and not before, that legal proceedings were instituted against them.

After the plaintiff had been put to the expense of a trial at law to recover his money, another offer was directed by him to be made to the defendant on the 11th November, 1816, and accordingly, on that day, a written communication was made to them, whereby they were again informed, that if they would give him the best security in their power, proceedings should be stayed; but this offer was treated in the same manner as the preceding one.

The defendants then surrendered themselves into the Fleet Prison, and gave notice that they should apply to be discharged under the Insolvent Debtors' Act, having previously, by a deed, dated the 2d June, 1816, conveyed and assigned all their property, consisting of various valuable freehold and leasehold estates, to a Mrs. Woodcock, their maternal aunt, in consideration of a pretended debt of 200*l.*; and then in their schedules, filed in the Insolvent Court, they stated that they had no property of any description.

Their discharge was opposed by several creditors, and on their cross-examination they exhibited such a specimen of prevarication and fraud, as called forth a severe animadversion from the Judge, who remanded them both, under the Act 56 Geo. III. c. 102, for gross injustice towards their creditors; and these are the persons described by your correspondent, "ALFRED," as "young in years, and inexperienced in legal quibbles and intricacies, and therefore no match for the plaintiff and his legal advisers;" and having come to this conclusion, from a fallacious statement, he takes the opportunity of vilifying that law which, whatever construction he may put upon it, is sufficiently intelligible to confound and punish the attempts of those persons who, having contracted debts, seek to evade payment by resorting to fraudulent practices.

Every effort, as your correspondent states, has been made by the defendants to obtain their discharge, with the exception of the one by which they might have obtained it at any moment: viz. that of giving up their property for the benefit of their creditors; and although their liberation has, upon every application, been offered to them upon these terms, they decline to comply with such offers, and therefore it is that all their attempts have failed; and because creditors will not consent to be defrauded of their property, it seems they are to be vilified, and the laws of the country are to be branded as "cumbrous and unintelligible, scarcely understood by the very Judges who preside, ever varying, and replete with oppression, inconsistency, and injustice."

As the defendants constitute no part of the younger branches of the family of Colonel Smith, are no relatives to him, and are no parties to the suit in which he and his family are unfortunately involved, the insinuations so artfully conveyed in the latter part of the statement of ALFRED, might have been spared, because as Colonel Smith has paid his purchase-money for certain estates devised by the will of his father to the younger children, into Court, if any thing should, upon the taking of the accounts, appear to be due to the estate of the defendant's father on account of the share of his late wife (which is extremely doubtful), the same would be payable to the assignees, and, therefore, the defendant would have no power over the fund in Court, and, consequently, could not have obtained the authority stated, to take the amount of the plaintiff's demand out of that fund; but as this part of the statement is evidently made for the purpose of increasing that prejudice, which the whole paragraph is well calculated to excite in the public mind, against the parties attacked we think it is right that the attempt should not be left unexplained.

Having now gone through the whole of your Correspondent's Statement, we shall take our leave of him by suggesting that he should make himself acquainted with the whole of a case, before he again submits it to the Public, and in justice to Colonel Smith and ourselves, we presume you will have no objection to insert this narrative in your Paper, as the best means of making reparation for the injury already done by your former publication.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
HAYES and HINCHLIFFE.

Hales Owen, 3rd August, 1826.

With reference to the repeated attacks which we understand this rascallion FAIRMAN has aimed at us, but of which, from seldom being able to get a sight of his paper, we have not read one half, we can only say, we laugh. He has made a variety of assertions respecting the connection of sundry Gentlemen with the conduct of THE AGE, every word of which, like every word he utters, is A LIE; and although we know nothing of these persons, never saw or heard from them, and have no more connection with them than with FAIRMAN himself, we cannot but regret that none of the parties have thought it worth their while to prosecute him for his infamous libels. For our own parts, remembering the adage which says, "he that meddles with pitch must he defiled," we should never think of mixing ourselves with a fellow devoid of truth and common honesty—an established liar, and an equally established COWARD, with a low vagabond pauper who, palming himself on the community as a LIEUTENANT-COLONEL in the King's Service, is nothing but a disbanded defaulter, and devoid of any principle or feeling which marks the soldier and the gentleman.

Men of such high respectability as those, whom this three-feet-six of moustache and dirt has herein scandalised, do well perhaps to rebut his impudent allegations; but we can assure them that the impostor's paper is not read, out of the walls of the *Fleet* Prison, by fifty individuals on earth.

THE ARMY.

The Depot of the 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment of Foot, arrived on the 4th inst., at Devonport, from Winchester.

The Depot of the 64th (2d Stsffordshire) Regiment of Infantry embarked, on the 4th inst., at Devonport, for Jersey.

Detachments belonging to the 3d, 44th, and 54th Regiments of Foot, embarked on Thursday, at Billingsgate, for Gravesend, on route to Chatham.

Detachments belonging to the 4th and 13th Regiments of Light Dragoons, embarked on Thursday, at Billingsgate, for Gravesend, on route to Maidstone.

A Detachment belonging to the 38th Regiment of Infantry, embarked on Thursday, at Billingsgate, for Gravesend, on route to Canterbury.

A Detachment of the 36th Regiment of Foot, embarked, on Monday night, on board a canal boat, at Paddington, for Manchester.

The 69th (South Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot, which, it may be remembered, returned from India in March last, after twenty-one years of active service in that country, being now recruited to its establishment, was reviewed on Monday, by Sir H. Torrens, Adjutant-General of the Forces, at Albany Barracks, who expressed himself highly pleased with the good order, steadiness, and general appearance, of both officers and men.

THEATRICAL FRACAS.—A very genteel-looking young man, named Francis Cooke, (brother to that interesting and accomplished actress, Mrs. W. West,) was brought before Sir Richard Birnie, by Goddard the officer, charged by Mr. West, with assaulting him under the portico of Drury Lane Theatre. Complainant was accompanied by his son Mr. W. West, who is a diminutive person of very insignificant appearance. From what we could learn of the quarrel, it arose out of the violence and ill treatment of Mr. W. West towards his wife, which obliged her to appeal to the defendant, her brother, for protection. A gentleman who witnessed the assault complained of stated, that the complainant and his son followed the defendant up Brydges-street, towards the portico of the theatre, using the most insulting language, the complainant at length gave defendant a push, when he turned round and struck defendant in the face. Defendant said the conduct of Mr. W. West towards his wife was frequently so brutal that she was obliged to apply to him for protection, which, as a brother and a man, he could not refuse. Some time ago he beat her severely, within a month after her confinement. Mr. West, jun. wished to explain the cause of his conduct.—Sir R. Birnie: This is a family dispute, it ought to be settled elsewhere; I fear that interesting lady is not very well used. I do not however wish to hear any thing on that subject, nor will I hold any of the parties to bail.

The successor to the Duke of Manchester, as captain-general and governor of Jamaica, it is understood, will not be appointed for some months.

We understand that no direct account has been received of Lord Cochrane by the gentlemen of the city who have relations with the Greek government.

PIRATES.—The Agent to Lloyd's at Corunna, states, two Colombian privateers, a brig, and a schooner, cruizing from Cape Finisterre to Cape Ortegal, make daily captures, and we have here the crews of several Spanish vessels, robbed by them. A small schooner, which came with the convoy from Havannah to Ferrol, was captured the 17th instant near the Island of Sisarga. These pirates do not respect any flag. A Swedish schooner, which sailed last week for Gibraltar, was boarded in the waters of Camarmas, by a Colombian schooner, and a Spanish passenger robbed of all his property, and the master of 3,000 dollars. An English schooner and a French brig were boarded on the 17th inst. Many vessels have been plundered near Vigo and Rivaldeo.

The Agent at Gijon also states, several Spanish coasting vessels were captured off this port on the 17th inst. by a schooner privateer. The Hurrell, of Salcombe, Yabsley, remains here refitting.

SHIPWRECK.—We are informed by a letter from Peterhead, that the Jean, whaler, of that port, Capt. Minto, was lost at Greenland about the middle of April last, in a dreadful gale, after having from 30 to 40 tons of seal oil on board. The crew remained upon the wreck for six days, in a most miserable state, during which time some of them died. All their boats, except two, were destroyed, and the survivors, 47 in number, seeing no prospect of relief, took to their boats, and made for Iceland, where they fortunately arrived, after a short passage. From thence they were carried to Shetland, and have arrived there August 5th. Six of the crew have died, and others have suffered from the severity of the frost.

John Fordham, who was ordered to be executed at Newgate, on Monday last, but who was reprieved for one week, has been subsequently respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

WAKEFIELD'S TRIAL.—The briefs for the prosecution are of an enormous size, occupying more than 200 sheets. Very high fees are given to the Counsel on both sides. The Attorney-General is to have 600 guineas, and Sergeant Cross, and his other legal coadjutors, about 100 guineas each; Mr. Scarlett 200 guineas; and Mr. Tindal and his subs, from 60 to 80 guineas each. There are at least seventy witnesses subpœnaed, pro and con.

The work of excavation for the new docks at St. Katharine's is now carrying on with much activity. A great number of men are employed on that spot where formerly stood the Collegiate Church of St. Katharine. The houses situated between Iron-gate and Little Thames-street having been sold in parcel lots, the work of demolition is now carrying on, to the great denger of passengers, bricks and timber being thrown about in all directions. On Tuesday, a man, with a basket on his head, was very near being killed by a piece of timber thrown out of a two pair of stairs window, which knocked him down: he was much stunned, and lay for some time in an insensible state. The basket, in all probability, saved his life, by checking the fall of the timber.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SLAVE DEALING.

BOW-STREET.—About five weeks ago, under the head of "Slave Dealing," a Captain Thomas Young, late of the merchant ship, Malta, of Liverpool, was stated to have undergone an examination at Deptford, before Sir Richard Birnie, on a charge of having sold four women for slaves, while in the river Danger, on the African coast. That examination of course was a private one. It was then said that the accused was committed for trial, but this, it appears, was not the fact. In consequence of some arrangement between Mr. Maule, of the Treasury, and the legal adviser of the accused, he was not brought up for a final hearing until Wednesday, when he was placed at the bar of this office, before Sir Richard Birnie, and the examination was gone through *de novo*.

Mr. Maule attended for the prosecution, on behalf of the crown, and Mr. Broderick and Mr. J. Isaacs appeared as the counsel and attorney for the prisoner. The prisoner is a small thin made man, and has none of the robust and hardy appearance which generally characterise seamen. He preserved a constant smile upon his countenance, and listened with perfect composure to the testimony of the different witnesses. He was charged under the 5th Geo. IV. cap. 113, which makes the trafficking in slaves a capital felony.

Joseph Jackson was first sworn. He stated himself to be a native of London, and a mariner. He sailed from Liverpool in the Malta, commanded by the prisoner, and bound to the coast of Africa. He recollected being in the river Danger, on that coast. On the 17th of November last a person came on board the Malta, in that river, from a Spanish slave schooner. That person was an Irishman, named Roach, and witness afterwards understood that he was mate of the Spaniard; he remained on board for some time, in conversation with the mate of the Malta, and then returned to the schooner, the captain of which, afterwards came on board the Malta, and the schooner stood over from where she had been previously lying, to within pistol shot of that ship, and there came to an anchor. The captain of the schooner was for some time in the steerage bartering with captain Young for goods, viz. knives, cutlasses, bread, bars of iron, &c. Those articles were put into a boat, and witness assisted in conveying them on board the slaver. The witness at the time thought it was very wrong in the captain to trade with the slaver. Witness saw the captain of the slaver pay for the goods in dollars, and he afterwards handed over some more of the same coin; and Walker, the mate, said to the prisoner, "These are for the women." The prisoner's reply was —"Very well, Tom." The witness afterwards saw Walker hand the four women into the slaver's boat. Witness was standing on the gangway at the time, and every person on deck could see them. The prisoner afterwards went on board the slaver, and when he returned, brought a parcel with him, and the Malta's boat was sent again to the schooner with a parcel.

Daniel Pepper was steward of the Malta, on her voyage to Africa, where she traded for wax, ivory, and gum. When at Gambroon they traded with the natives, and four women were sent, as is usual in the traffic, on board the Malta, as pawns, for the trusts which captain Young had placed in the hands of certain natives who were to supply him with goods. The natives, to whom these women belonged, did perform their contract; but captain Young would not deliver them up, because the King of the place had not supplied certain goods for which trusts had been given. Witness heard Captain Young say, unless they were redeemed, he would sell them. Witness then described the visits to and from the slave schooner, and deposed, that the mate of her examined the women, and said they were very fine; and the captain said he intended to make sale of them. The captain of the slaver came on board the Malta, and had a long conversation with Captain Young, a native, called Antonio Tom, acting as interpreter. Captain Young said he would sell the women for 60 dollars each, but the Spaniard said he would give but 28; finally, 30 dollars each was agreed upon, and the money was laid upon the table in lots. Witness saw the money exchanged, and Captain Young gave him the dollars to count, and he found 120. Captain Young then ordered the women into the schooner's boat; they cried very much as they descended the gangway. Witness afterwards went on board the schooner, and saw the poor women sitting on the after hatchway, crying; he also saw about 80 men and women ironed below. The space between decks was about three feet in height. The crew told him they intended to get two hundred slaves altogether. The schooner was about 80 tons burthen.

Cross-examined—Witness often quarrelled with Captain Young, who accused him of stealing cloth, but not till after they were on board the Brazen. Young accused him, on the voyage out, of giving away the rum, and struck him, but he did not strike him again, because he was afraid of losing his wages. Remembered Young being severely beaten, and he deserved it. Witness never had a black eye.

John Walker, the mate, was examined in corroboration, and said the women were put on board as hostages, and were detained after they had been, properly speaking, redeemed by their relatives, for a debt owing to Young by the King of the place, who had given no pledge. Witness did not observe the selling; but Young afterwards told him he had sold the women.

Cross-examined—The mate of the schooner told witness she was bound, first to Gambroon, where the women came from, and afterwards to the southward.

Two apprentices on board the ship, named Hood and Rawes, were also examined, but stated no new facts of importance.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Broderick submitted to the magistrate, that this was a case in which the discretion vested in him by a late statute, of taking bail, in cases of felony, might fairly be exercised. The learned gentleman then argued at considerable length, with a view to shew that the story of the crew was full of improbabilities, and might fairly be taken as the invention of a set of disaffected men; and even (continued the learned counsel) admitting that their statements were quite true, the transaction was perfectly consistent with the innocence of the prisoner; for there was nothing at all to shew that the bargain between him and the Spaniard was not merely for the latter to take the women back to Gambroon, whither it was acknowledged the schooner was bound; and that the money paid was the amount for which the prisoner had them, and which the Spaniard would receive back on landing them.

Mr. Maule said he should be sorry to press hard against the accused, but he must say that it was more than a case of mere suspicion. He was willing, however, to leave it entirely to the magistrate.

After some conversation, Sir R. Birnie said he was always sorry to abridge the liberty of the subject, but he could not view this as a case in which he ought to take bail. The prisoner must stand committed for the capital felony.

Mr. Broderick earnestly represented the length of time which the prisoner had been in confinement, and was likely to remain so; and requested Sir R. Birnie would take time to consider the topics which he had urged.

Sir R. Birnie said he would certainly do so, and would carefully read over the depositions before he finally decided.—In the mean time the prisoner stands committed for trial.

It was stated that the Malta and her cargo have been sold for 10,000l. under condemnation.

An investigation, of an extraordinary nature, occupied the attention of the magistrates at this office during the whole of Wednesday. Mr. Harvey Price, of Middle-row, Holborn, bookseller; Mr. Deer, of Clare-market, corn-dealer; and Mr. John Deer, his brother, were respectively charged, by a girl named Mary Rooker, with an assault. The two first-named individuals were brought by Duke, on a warrant, to answer the charge; but the third was absent, it was said, in the country.

The prosecutrix appeared to be about 16 or 17 years of age, of pale complexion, and not at all well-looking; indeed, she may be said to be what is called "very plain." She was attended by her mother, and, when examined, gave her evidence with great appearance of artlessness and modesty of demeanour.

In defence it was alleged, that the charge was made for the purpose of extorting money; and Mr. Price called witnesses to prove that, on the Friday upon which she charged the offence, he was at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Duncombe, during the whole of the day.

The prosecutrix, on being minutely examined by Mr. Halls, varied occasionally in some parts of her statement, and so, it is proper to state, did the witnesses in support of the *alibi*. Mr. Duncombe's female servant admitted that the prosecutrix told her of something that Mr. Price had done to her on one Sunday, when she came to dinner.

Mrs. Deer, the mistress of the prosecutrix, a remarkably fine woman, far advanced in pregnancy, was examined, and denied that the girl had told her of the alleged conduct of Mr. Price, on the day after it was said to have taken place. Speaking in reference to the charge against her husband, the witness, turning towards the prosecutrix, and with a look of ineffable scorn and contempt, exclaimed, "a pretty object of attraction for my husband, truly!"

Mr. Halls, after a most patient investigation of the whole circumstances, which occupied him until five o'clock in the afternoon, said he felt himself authorised to exercise the discretion which a late act of parliament had vested in him, to take bail for the future appearance of the accused parties, and he should therefore order them to give sureties in the amount of 80l. each, to appear at the next sessions, leaving the accusers to adopt what course they should, in their own judgment, deem most proper.

Messrs. Deer and Price immediately found bail.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A SHOPMAN.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A short time since we gave the first examination of Henry Dunn, a shopman, in the employ of Messrs. Sewell and Cross, linen-drapers and mercers, in Old Compton-street, Soho. The prisoner's department was that of the lace and shawls, the easiest of conveyance, and the most profitable to convert into cash. The firm do not know the extent of their loss; they suppose 200l. A coachful of silks, dresses, scarfs, &c. were produced in the office. The prisoner had a kept mistress at 107, Brook-street, West-square, named Martha Smith; they passed as husband and wife. On the first examination she gave evidence against him, and was remanded to the New Prison, Clerkenwell; yesterday they were both committed for trial; he for the felony, and she for receiving them with a guilty knowledge.

TAKING SATISFACTION.—The man who gives evidence to Johnson's informations against the publicans, was brought up from St. Giles's watch-house, and placed in the dock for the felons, on the following charge:—

It is little more than a week ago that Johnson informed against half the publicans in Drury-lane, and had them fined; therefore it was something to laugh at to see the informer's man taken to where he had brought so many. What the thoughts of the publicans were can only be guessed at; what were those of the informer the sequel will tell.

Mr. Elson, of the White Hart public-house, Drury-lane, stated, that about half-past nine, on Wednesday evening, the prisoner came into his house, and asked him if he meant to stand treat. Witness told him he meant to do nothing of the kind, for he could not afford it, on which the prisoner went into the tap-room, and quarrelled with some of his customers. Witness desired he would go out, for he was always annoying him. There were about a dozen people there, some belonging to Mark Currie, the distiller and others to Coombe, the brewer. Hearing a scuffle and noise in the passage, the people collected, the watchman came in, and witness sent him to the watch-house. Witness charged him with fighting in the passage.

The patrol saw the scuffle, and took the prisoner to the watch-house, at the desire of the landlord.

The prisoner denied having asked for a treat, he went into the room, had not sat there more than three minutes, and had had nothing to drink, when the landlord kicked him out. Prisoner then told him to remember he was suffering working men to play at dominoes, on which he was sent to the watch-house.

Elson—They were playing at dominoes, your worship, but they are not labouring men; they belong to the distillery and the brewery.

Mr. Roe—You don't mean to tell me they are master manufacturers or shopkeepers—distillers' men, and brewers' servants! I shall discharge him, and he will lay an information against you for suffering gambling.

When he left the bar, the prisoner turned round as though going to the clerk's office, where informations are laid.

THE NEW STREET ACT.—Mr. Harris, the silversmith, in Edward-street, Wardour-street, appeared to an information, at the instance of the commissioners of the New Street Act, for driving his gig on the foot pavement.

The fact was clearly proved, and Mr. Harris was asked what he had to say.

Mr. Harris—My house is a freehold, at the back of which I have a stable, the only entrance to which is down the gateway in which the nuisance is stated to have occurred. I by no means deny it, for I have done it a thousand times. The area at the back of my house is of great extent; it was formerly the George Inn. Some time ago the Commissioners of Wide Streets thought proper to pave this gateway, to which I made no objection, and now they wish to deprive me of my freehold. Hearing that an information was lodged against me, I waited on the Commissioners to explain the hardship of preventing me the use of my own ground: but they declined coming to a decision, as it was before a Magistrate.

Mr. Wingfield, the Solicitor to the Commissioners, said, he saw Mr. Harris at the Board; but they came to no decision.

Mr. Harris said, he was willing to subscribe 50l. to the parochial funds, if his privilege could be continued.

Mr. Roe said, he would dismiss the present information, for informality; the act was stated to be his (Mr. Harris's), whereas Webb, the witness for the information, said the servant drove the gig. If the information was laid again, in a corrected form, he had no discretion; the Act was imperative, and he must enforce it. In the mean time, Mr. Harris could wait on the Board again.

The information was dismissed; and Mr. Harris said he would make a fresh application.

THE KING OF NAPLES' WATCH.—The watch so mysteriously abstracted from the desk of Mrs. Defries, of Castle-street East, is a large one, very heavy, and strikes the hour without touching the spring; it was formerly the property of Murat, the King of Naples.

A partial hearing was heard in the Magistrate's private room on Thursday, in the absence of the prisoner. Mrs. Defries, and Mr. Lewis, her attorney, were the only parties admitted. Mrs. Defries will advertise the watch herself, with a reward.—She wanted the watch, when found, to be sent after her, as herself and husband had paid their passage in the steam-vessel for Dieppe for Saturday, and if she said longer, it would be a serious loss to her. Mrs. Defries stated that a short man and woman came to her on Wednesday afternoon, and told her, if she would abandon the prosecution, the property should be returned.

Mr. Dyer said he could not permit a pecuniary loss or an inconvenience to be any bar to the ends of justice. The case was ordered to stand over.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

The neighbourhood of Colchester-street, Whitechapel, was thrown into great consternation last Sunday morning, at half-past one, by the falling of part of a house with a tremendous crash. The watchman, in calling the hour, had a narrow escape. At ten, the remaining part of the house fell: at the time, a number of persons were passing, and a number of children were assembled. The screams of the parents of the children were dreadful, supposing they were under the ruins; fortunately no lives were lost. The above house adjoined two which fell down about five years since. In the same street is a number of houses in a ruinous state. There must have been some neglect on the part of the local authorities of the parish of Whitechapel, or an inspection would have taken place, and prevented the danger to which the inhabitants are exposed.

About ten days ago, it may be remembered, a young woman was seen by several people who were crossing Blackfriars-bridge, to jump from the balustrade into the Thames. On that occasion, several boats put off to render her assistance; but one man, who might have possibly preserved the life of a fellow creature, he being nearer her than any other boatman, declined attempting to rescue the poor creature from the water, saying, "that there were plenty of women in the world," and rowed away. The young woman disappeared, and was drowned. Her body has been since found near the wharf by the Archbishop's Palace, Lambeth, and in consequence of an erroneous impression of a witness named Kitchener, who believed it to be a woman named Mary Ann Topman, alias Darbon, a coroner's inquest was held upon the deceased in that name, at the Crown public-house, Lambeth, on Friday last, when a verdict was returned of "Found drowned." The name of the deceased is Maria Bishop, and her father is one of the turnkeys of Newgate. The deceased was rather a fine young woman, and it is said that some disappointment which she had recently experienced respecting a situation, preyed upon her spirits, and occasioned her to commit the rash act.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Stephens, a respectable master builder, on Friday last, terminated his existence by strangulation, at his house in Warwick-lane. For some time past, particularly since the weather has set in so intensely hot, the unfortunate gentleman, had been in a bad state of health, accompanied with great nervous irritation and lowness of spirits. At the early hour of six, his son, who slept in the same room, got up for the purpose of going to superintend some workmen, but previous to leaving the house gave his father some medicines, who then appeared in a composed state. His daughter in about an hour afterwards came down stairs, and as she was passing the bed-room door called in to inquire how he had passed the night, when the melancholy sight presented itself of her father hanging from the roof of the bed, cold and inanimate. Medical assistance was procured, but all to no purpose, as the vital spark had fled. Many reasons are assigned for the rash act.

DUEL.—Friday se'nnight, a meeting took place on the sea-shore, at a place called the North Crook, in the neighbourhood of Drogheda, between Lieutenant Chesshire, R.N. and W. Huey, jun. Esq. both of Drogheda; Lieutenant C. was accompanied by L—— F——, Esq. and Mr. H. by Lieutenant B——, R.N. The gentlemen were placed at ten paces distance, and on the first fire Lieutenant Chesshire was dangerously wounded—the ball entered his right breast, and having passed through his lungs came out on his left arm. Surgeon Pentland happening to be near the ground, paid every possible attention to the wounded gentleman. He had him immediately removed to a house in the neighbourhood, where he now lies in a precarious state. The quarrel arose from a pecuniary transaction, the particulars of which Mr. Huey published, and this occasioned the message. Both parties acquitted themselves with firmness. The greatest anxiety is evinced in Drogheda for Mr. Chesshire's recovery. He is an officer who distinguished himself in the late Peninsular war—in the engagement at Bayonne, he was the first who leaped on shore, and planted the British standard on the banks of the Adour.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Yesterday se'nnight, between eight and nine o'clock, as two children, belonging to Mr. Swift, of Furnival's Inn, were looking out of the two pair window, the iron bar that went across gave way, and the youngest, Diana, a fine child, about five years old, fell out, and was unfortunately killed on the spot.

On Tuesday morning last, a servant maid at a house near the New Pier, as the readiest way of re-kindling a fire, most unguardedly took a powder flask, from which she dropped a few grains of powder on the fire, which communicating instantly with the contents of the flask, occasioned an immediate explosion. The flask was torn to pieces, and blown to the ceiling of the room, or part of it, as is believed, up the chimney, wounding the poor girl severely in the breast, while her face was completely blackened by the explosion, and her visage so much disfigured, as to leave it doubtful if she can fully recover her eye-sight. Another of the servants, who had joined in this dangerous and rash expedient, was also much scorched about the face and neck, and had her clothes at the same time set on fire: so that had not a fisherman, who happened to witness the accident, with great presence of mind, enveloped her in his jacket, which he promptly threw off for that purpose, the loss of her life would have been the melancholy but probable consequence. Both the sufferers were carried soon after to the Infirmary, and the former especially in a pitiable state, where we learn they still remain very poorly.—*Aberdeen Paper.*

The Lord Chancellor has nearly recovered from the attack of the gout in his hand, with which his Lordship was afflicted in the beginning of the present week. The Countess of Eldon was much better yesterday. Sir Matthew Tierney attends her Ladyship daily.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Owing to a favourite terrier dog, which went mad a few days ago, and died the morning after, under all the terrific symptoms of hydrophobia, the family of Lord Brudenell, on the King's Road, Brighton, have been thrown into no trifling degree of confusion. Mrs. Delhay, on the establishment of his Lordship, was severely bitten in the arm by the rabid animal, and has submitted to having the torn part removed by the knife of the surgeon.

The harvest is now in full progress, and even at this early period of the season is hastening far more rapidly to a prosperous conclusion than in almost any former year within the remembrance of man. The crop, if not superabundant, is probably at least an average, and that average affords, it has been found by the experience of seven years of non-importation, a supply very nearly if not quite sufficient for the demand. The stagnation of trade most unfortunately has lessened the consumption very materially by abridging the means of the industrious classes. The foreign corn so long in warehouse has been released and thrown upon the market very lately. All these we should say afford natural grounds for the expectation that corn must immediately flow in abundance into the market, and that the price must consequently fall.—*Norwich Mercury.*

ROMFORD BANK.—Friday, Messrs. Joyner, Surridge, and Joyner, bankrupts, attended at the Court of Commissioners, in Guildhall, to undergo their final examination. There was a very full attendance of creditors, apparently from the neighbourhood of Romford, and of the lower orders, who seemed to give the bankrupts a friendly recognition, while they, on their part, seemed to take an interest in assisting these poor people to prove their respective debts. Certain claims, to a very large amount, were made by Messrs. Turner and Nokes, for the better understanding of which the Commissioners consented to an adjournment; at the same time observing, that the Solicitors on each side ought to meet previous to the next meeting, and see, if possible, to have them arranged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The present hot weather is extremely favourable to the vintage. The vintners of Argenteuil alone expect to make 80,000 pipes of wine.

Prince Charles of Prussia having been appointed ambassador to represent the King of Prussia at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas, a difficulty arose, because, being of Royal extraction, he would take the precedence of certain ambassadors to whom that privilege belonged in the order of legation. It has been decided, therefore, that he shall attend the ceremony not as an ambassador but as a Prince of the Royal House.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Portable Gas Company was held on Tuesday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of allowing those persons who had paid only the first instalment of 1*l.* to consolidate their shares, on condition of paying a further instalment of 1*l.* The proposal being submitted to the meeting, was carried by a majority of 22 to 4. The statement of the affairs of this Company was by no means flattering.

At a meeting the same day, of the shareholders in the Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Company, it was resolved, that a call should be made for 13s. 6d. per share, to make good a deficiency in the capital of the undertaking. There was much discussion on the merits of the Company and the prospects of success, some of the proprietors being very sanguine as to the result, and others considering their money as sacrificed.

The Duke of York, it is expected, will leave Mr. Greenwood's villa, Brompton Park, in a few days, for Brighton.

On the 24th ult. at midnight, the town of Maubeuge was visited by a tremendous storm. The electric fluid struck with such force the lightening conductor of the gunpowder magazine, that a sentinel, who was near it, was knocked down, and remained senseless for nearly two hours.

The Pope has recently exercised clemency towards nearly 300 persons implicated in the conspiracy of the Carbonari of Ravenna, &c. by reducing their imprisonment to one-fourth of the term to which they had been sentenced.

It has been stated, "That Sir Herbert Taylor would shortly retire from his official situation as military secretary to the Duke of York." There is not the least foundation for this report.

Daring Robbery.—Between the hours of one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. Greenwood's villa, at Brompton, where the Duke of York is at present residing, was broken into, and a small quantity of plate was stolen. His Royal Highness was sleeping on the ground floor, within a few yards from where the chest, containing the plate, stood. It is supposed that the thieves heard some slight noise in the Royal Duke's Chamber, as they took the precaution to turn the key, which happened to be on the outside of the door, and made a prisoner of the Royal guest; and to render confinement the more secure, they placed a heavy chair against the door. Information of this robbery was sent off by express to Mr. Townshend, the chief officer of Bow-street, who, having communicated the same to Sir Richard Birnie, proceeded accompanied by that Magistrate and Mr. Stafford, to the scence of the robbery, where it was discovered, that one of the windows at the back of the premises, which opened level with the ground, had been burst open, and one of the hinges broken off. On the path leading to the window, the impressions of a person's toes are very distinct. It is conjectured, that the persons must have been disturbed in their operations, as a number of the implements used by burglars were found on the lawn, where, it is supposed, they broke open the plate chest, and make off with its contents.

Thomas Thurtell, a brother of John Thurtell, who murdered Mr. William Weare, at Elstree, in Hertfordshire, in the year 1824, was on Saturday discharged from Newgate. It will be recollected that he was apprehended with John Thurtell, William Probert, and Hunt, and was examined at Hertford and Elstree, but there appearing no evidence to implicate him in the horrid deed, he was discharged, and brought to London on a charge of having set his house on fire in Watling-street, and conspired with Snowden and others to defraud the County Fire Office of 1,600l. He was convicted in the Court of King's Bench of the conspiracy, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, which term expired on Saturday.

On Monday afternoon, at about a quarter before one, the bonded warehouse of Mr. Poole, Suffolk-street, Liverpool, fell with an awful crash, and buried in its ruins a small dwelling-house and several workmen, who were erecting a vault and shed adjoining. By the immediate assistance of a number of people, four or five persons were extricated alive, some of whom are so dreadfully bruised as to leave little hopes of their recovery; two have been found dead, and two children are missing. A number of workmen are now employed, under the direction of the Mayor and other gentlemen, who have exerted themselves on the occasion, in clearing away the rubbish. The warehouse was full of cotton, linseed, madders, &c., and the two vaults underneath contained a great deal of wine. Various reports are abroad as to the cause of the accident, but it is generally supposed, that the warehouse had not been erected so substantially as to bear the weight of the goods stored in it.

Dinner-time.—The proper hour for dinner is laid down by Thomas Cogan, a physician, in a book entitled the *Haven of Health*, printed in 1584. It is curious to observe how far we have since departed from the rule.—"When four hours be past after breakfast, a man may safely take his dinner, and the most convenient time for dinner is about eleven o'clock before noon. The usual time for dinner in the universities is about eleven, or elsewhere about noon."

A galley convict having been tried for murder at Brest, and found guilty, the execution took place on the following day, as such persons have no appeal. All the convicts were present, in chains. Whilst the executioner strapped the prisoner to the fatal board, they remained uncovered and on their knees. Cannon, with their mouths directed towards them, were loaded in their presence, and the troops charged the muskets so as to be ready to fire, if any disturbance had arisen. In the midst of these imposing preparations the criminal was put to death.

The young Iroquois Chief, who has been residing for some at Paris, has embarked at Havre on his return to America, accompanied by a missionary, and taking with him the body of St. Felix, three pieces of the real cross, some of the bones of St. Peter and St. Paul, and of several other saints, besides ten gold and silver medals, six large copper ones, and thirty small ones, with an agate crown, estimated at 6,000 francs, and a chaplet, said to be worth 2,000 francs.—*French Paper.*

On the 16th of July the commune of Prechacq was the theatre of a third scene of that brutal and barbarous superstition of which we related two instances a few days ago. Jane Farthonat was enticed into a house and threatened with death unless she cured a child that was sick, and which she was accused of keeping in that state. On her replying that God alone could make ill and cure, a rope was put round her neck, and it was resolved that the pretended witch ought to be burnt; a truss of straw and a faggot of brushwood were kindled, and the unfortunate Farthonat was placed over the fire; being severely burnt, and seeing that she would certainly be burnt to death, she promised to cure the child the same evening. After this promise they removed her from the fire, and she went home. There is reason to hope that an exemplary punishment will prevent the recurrence of similar atrocities.—*Brussels Paper.*

We have received from Maestricht a letter, giving an account of the ravages caused by a terrible storm of hail on the evening of the 3. Our correspondent says he picked up hail-stones as large as a common sized egg; they consisted of an opaque nucleus, with transparent envelope. Thousands of panes of glass are broken. The Town-hall alone has 1,500 destroyed. The whole country is laid waste. Crows, pigeons and hares are found dead in the fields. In some places the deluge of water obliged the inhabitants to take refuge in the upper stories of their houses. One farmer had 40 acres of oats and 10 of clover cut to pieces; he estimates his loss at 14,600 francs. In the commune of Heep the damage is estimated at 121,550 francs. Daron de S—— is said to have ordered 25,000 slates to repair the roofs of his chateau and the church. The details which we received of the ravages and fatal events caused by the late storms are most afflicting. A great part of the province of Lemburg, and several communes of Namur, Liege, and Hainault have had their crops cut to pieces, and their buildings damaged, by the hail-stones, which have been of extraordinary size, and it is even affirmed that in some instances pieces of ice a pound weight have fallen. Here follows the enumeration of numerous instances of fires caused by lightning. In general the unhappy sufferers were unable to save their furniture, their corn, cattle, or horses. Some persons have been killed by the lightning; the damage done by the fire at Almkerk, of which we have given an account before, is estimated at 100,000 florins.—*Brussels paper.*

A friend in Stonehaven writes to us that the farmers in the neighbourhood of that town are in a very unfortunate condition:—"The crop of oats and barley has failed; there is no grass for the cows; turnips are a dead loss; and every thing is at sixes and sevens. I have seen a field of turnips known as such only by one turnip in the middle of it; and I have lifted a stook that I could have carried home in my hat."—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Narrow Escape.—We have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in Glasgow, from his friend in Argyleshire:—"Argyleshire, July 25.—Archibald Sinclair, one of my herds in the island of Gigha, and who, having been born upon the banks of Loch Awe, is not much acquainted with seafaring; he, however, had procured a small boat for the purpose of fishing about the shore, and on Friday, the 7th of this month, he went to his boat for the purpose of mooring her in a safer creek, and having loosened the painter, he leaped on board. By the agitation produced, one of the oars went overboard; and, in an attempt to recover it, Sinclair tumbled into the sea, but contrived to lay hold of the gunwale, and by exerting himself, succeeded in getting into the boat; but, in the exertion, the second oar went overboard, and in this helpless state he was carried to sea by a strong current. It was late in the evening, and his cries for assistance were not heard, nor was the unfortunate navigator and his yawl discovered. When night closed upon him, he was considerably to the southward of Gigha, and his bark directing her course to the Irish coast. In the course of the night, by the turn of the tide, he was carried considerably to the north of the island, and on Saturday morning he was abreast of my estate of Keils upon the mainland, opposite to Jura, but which, in his alarm, he did not recognize, although he had been a herd there for three years. The boat was carried backwards and forwards in the sound of Jura all Saturday, without being discovered; Sinclair, supposing himself all day upon the Irish coast, as he had not been aware of his course being changed by the course of the tide on Friday night. On Sunday morning he was fortunately seen by the master of a Gigha vessel, returning from the Northern Isles, just as the current which sets into the very dangerous gulf of Corryvreckan, between the islands of Jura and Scarba, was carrying him and boat into that dreadful whirlpool, and where a fatal termination would, in all probability, have been put to the voyage of this fresh-water sailor, who will not, I suspect, make any further attempt at navigation. He was without food or drink from Friday afternoon when he embarked, till he was picked up on Sunday morning. Messengers had been despatched to search the coasts of Islay, Jura, and Knapdale, for Sinclair, and his wife and family had given him up for lost."—*Glasgow Courier.*

The Archbishop of Bordeaux had completed his 90th year on the evening preceding his death. He observed on the subject, "It is the last number of the lottery."

On Monday, John Purdon was executed at Cork for the robbery and murder of Thomas Stammers, at Killanane, on the 25th of September last. It appeared by the evidence on his trial that he had been assisted in the murder by his wife.

On Saturday se'nnight, Henry Moss, convicted at our Assizes of stealing two horses from Waters Upton, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law in front of the County Gaol in this town. After taking the Sacrament from the hands of the Chaplain, he ascended the platform with a firm step, and was immediately launched into eternity.

A young man, in the service of Mr. Cruikshank, in Dean-street, Soho-square, has been lately several times assailed by a wretch, having the appearance of a gentleman, as also by his man-servant, or rather (as circumstances have since proved) his companion, but happily without effect, as the young man made his master acquainted with the whole affair, from its commencement.—After many unsuccessful attemts to entrap them in their different appointments, one, at length, succeeded. The parties proposed to call on the young man on Sunday evening last, having been previously told that all the family would be out till a late hour, and no person at home but himself. Accordingly, at the time fixed, six o'clock, one of the wretches, dressed in the height of fashion, knocked at the door, which was immediately opened by Mr. Cruikshank's servant, who satisfied him that they were quite alone and all comfortable; upon which they went down into the kitchen, the visiter apparently overjoyed at such a favourable opportunity. The necessary preparations for tarring and feathering being arranged, and Mr. Cruikshank having fixed himself in a place of concealment, only awaited the appointed signal from his servant for the proper time to enter, which, after about twenty minutes had elapsed, was given, when in rushed Mr. Cruikshank, who seized the fellow by the collar with one hand, and *well* horsewhipped him with the other, after which he threw him on a chair, stripped off his coat, waistcoat, and shirt, and then tied his legs and pinioned his arms with cords, which he had previously provided himself with. Mr. Cruikshank then ordered his servant to bring in the pot of tar, a bag of feathers, and a large white-washing brush, when a scene ensued that neither pen nor pencil can do justice to. Mr. C. in a truly professional manner, began his work of tarring the miserable wretch *all over*, and suffice it to say, no artist ever touched off a subject in greater style, when by his able instructions, his servant showered on a profusion of feathers to such an extent, that the object of degradation soon lost claim or resemblance to any thing human. He had only the power of utterance left, which was employed in imploring for mercy, and begging to know what they were going to do with him; to which he was answered by the huge brush of tar being sent against his mouth, and by being told that he might be thankful the rope was round his legs instead of round his neck. The ceremony, which had lasted upwards of an hour, being completed, and his arms and legs unloosed, he was allowed to put on some of his clothes; but, as it was broad daylight, no threats could get him to go out of the house. At length, by very slow degrees, he advanced to the street-door, which was already open for him; but when he got to it, such was the sense he had of his most unaccountable and curiously unnatural appearance, that he was afraid to encounter the street till pushed by the shoulders out of doors. Mr. Cruikshank kept by him with the horse-whip in his hand, and was soon joined by a multitude of perified individuals, as also by an officer, when, just as they got into Lisle-street, the wretch suddenly disappeared. However, information has been given at Bow-street, and every effort will be made to bring the party to condign punishment. It may be necessary to state, that nothing could equal the terror of the fellow when seized upon, unless it was the abominably disgusting situation in which he was found. The guilty wretches had been living for some time past in apparent respectability in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, but they have flown.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Sir—Several defamatory and libellous paragraphs having appeared in *The Palladium* Sunday Newspaper, reflecting on my conduct and character, as Warden of his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, I have caused a notice to be served on the Proprietor, Editor, Printer, and Publisher of that Paper, a copy whereof is as follows, and which, with this, I request may be inserted in your Paper. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Office, Fleet, Aug. 11. W. R. H. BROWN.

"Fore-street, Aug. 10, 1826.

"Sir—The series of paragraphs printed and published in *The Palladium* Sunday Newspaper (of which we have been informed you are the proprietor, editor, printer, and publisher), relating to Wm. Rt. Henry Brown, Esq. Warden of his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, and calumniating him as well in such official situation as in private life, having been submitted to counsel, and deemed defamatory and libellous, we have been directed to apprize you, that an application will be made to the Court of King's Bench, on the first day of next Michaelmas Term, or so soon after as counsel can be heard, for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against you for such offences; therefore we have thought it right to give you notice thereof, that you may not aggravate the matter by a repetition of similar offences.

"We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

"JOHN PULLEN and SON.

"To Mr. Wm. Blennerassett Fairman, Fleet-prison."

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

S. L. Levin, Grace's-alley, Wellclose-square, bead-merchant—R. Thornley, Vale House, Mortram, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Crossley, Duckenfield, Cheshire, provision dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

B. Wisedill, Prospect-place, St. George-the-Martyr, jeweller——G. Ellis, Rexbrough, Yorkshire, tobacconist——J. Offer, Cambridge, bookseller——D. Pinero, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, coal merchant——J. F. Lavell, Portland-street, Walworth, cheesemonger——R. Trott, Stepney, scavenger.——P. Geronimo, Bristol, looking-glass-manufacturer——J. Harrison, Wigan, Lancashire, inn-keeper——C. and S. Harrop, Debcross, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, clothiers——B. Dryden, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common-brewer——G. Oakley, Allsop's-buildings, New-road, merchant——C. Seore, Austin-friars, scrivener——T. Gibbons, jun. Wells, Norfolk, merchant——J. Spriggs, Drury-lane, leather-seller——W. Germain, Bath, jeweller——H. Emett, Manchester, victualler——J. Belshaw and T. Burrows, Manchester, machine-makers——G. Dixon, Runcorn, Cheshire, shopkeeper——S. Campbell, Bristol, wood-factor——J. Peeling, Liverpool, druggist.

REAL FRENCH VINEGAR.—Just Imported, a few Hogsheads of very Superior Bordeaux Double Vinegar. The peculiar fine character, pale colour, and great strength of this Vinegar, gives it a decided superiority over every other now in general use.—Price per the single Imperial Gallon 6s.—May be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the Importer's, J. BLOCKEY, Foreign Wine and Spirit Merchant, 21, Duke-street, St. James's.

SPILSBURY's Drops are remarkably efficacious in relieving disorders which arise from obstructed perspiration, indigestion, or impurities of the blood:—that a small bottle of the Medicine is sufficient for a trial of its virtues in cases of scurvy, leprosy, evil, abscess, ulcers, and rheumatic gout. Sold at 15, Soho-square, in bottles, at 6s.; 10s. 6d.; and £1 2s. Likewise by Messrs. Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Newbury and Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler's, Cheapside; Barclay and Co., Fleet Market; and all respectable Venders.

DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, holden in the Vestry-room of Christ Church, Spitalfields, August 8, 1826,

The Rev. RICHARD HARVEY in the Chair:

The Committee have the pleasure of stating, that there has been a trifling decrease in the number of persons on their books in the course of the last week. They have been engaged in investigating every case with the utmost attention, and in consequence of the return of a few tickets, and the diminution of relief to winders, the money distributed during the last week amounted only to 430l. 14s. 6d.

The Committee have this week made a still further reduction in the allowance afforded to weavers; but they earnestly entreat the public to enable them to continue the relief for a short time, without any further reduction.

Amount before advertised - - £26,187 14 11

	£.	s.
C. H. Y. 2d don. - -	10	0
C. Sayer, esq. - - - -	2	2
Per the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.		
H. - - - - -	1	1
R. R. - - - -	3	0
Per Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co.		
S. T. - - - -	50	0
Per Messrs. Hankey and Co.		
Mrs. Hankey, Bedford-square	5	0
Miss Hankey, ditto - -	3	0
Lady Wigram - - -	5	0
Per Messrs. Ransom and Co.		
A. N. - - - -	5	0
Per Messrs. Praed and Co.		
John Turner, esq. - - -	5	0
Per Messrs. Hoare.		
The Hon. Eliz. Curzon -	5	0
C. H. - - - -	3	0
Per Messrs. Herries and Co.		
G. F. T. - - - -	1	0
Per Messrs. Drummond and Co.		
Mrs. Maria Trevelyan - -	20	0
Per Messrs. Coutts and Co.		
C. P. - - - -	2	0
J. F. T. - - - -	5	0

	£.	s.
Nicholas Brown, esq., 3d don.	5	0
By Messrs. Willis and Co.		
The Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by Child and Co. 3d don. - -	10	0
By Messrs. Currie and Co.		
Mrs. Smith, Portland-place -	10	0
By Messrs. Barclay and Co.		
A Lady - - - -	20	0
T. W. - - - -	5	0
Robt. Barclay, esq. Lombard-street - - - -	10	0
By Messrs. Remington and Co.		
The Rev. Peter Debary, 2d don. - - - -	5	0
B. P. Tennant, esq. - -	3	3
By Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.		
Messrs. H. and J. Johnston and Co. - - -	50	0
By Sir W. Curtis, bart. and Co.		
J. A. Droop, esq. 2d don. -	21	0
Mr. and Mrs. Caldecourt -	2	0
R. W. Hall, esq. Ilford-lodge	2	0
By Sir J. Lubbock, bart. and Co.		
R. W. Mayo, esq. 4th don. -	5	0

Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Wm. Hale, Esq. Wood-street, Spitalfields, Treasurer; and by all the Bankers.

The Committee continue to sit daily in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, at Two o'clock.

J. D. KINCAID, Sec.

NEW EDITION, THE TENTH, ENLARGED,

With Observations on the Danger of trusting to Nostrums, as an Internal Remedy for the Cure of Strictures. Illustrated by Cases. Price 3s.

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BIRTHS.—At the Batalha, Oporto, on 5th July, the Lady of William Richard Harris, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 4th inst. in Seymour-place, la Duchesse de Coigny, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst. the Lady of Dr. Holland, of Lower Brook-street, of a daughter.—On the 7th inst. at Woodhal-park, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. A. L. Melville, of a daughter.—On the 6th inst. in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Mrs. S. Page of a son.—On the 4th inst. at Glynde Place, Sussex, the seat of the Hon. General Trevor, the Lady of Sir T. H. Farquhar, Bart. of a son.—On the 4th inst. at Birtles, Chesbire, the Lady of T. Hibbert, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.—Rev. E Coleridge, Rector of Monksilver, Somersetshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Keate, Head Master of Eton School.—On the 31st ult. G. H. Ames, Esq. of Clifton Wood, to Anna, second daughter of the late Gideon Acland, Esq of Camberwell, Surrey.

DIED.—On the 11th inst. aged 12, John, the eldest son of Mr. John Aldred Twining.—On the 8th inst. in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, John Pilans, Esq. solicitor, of Swaffham, in the county of Norfolk.—On the 23d ult. at near Plymouth, George Collins, Esq. aged 64.—George, son of the Rev. Dr. Adams, Rector of Hals'tead, Essex.—At Belvidere, Kent, the Countess Gersoff, daughter of Lord Saye and Sele.—W. B. Pheue, in his 19th year.—Miss Astle, daughter of the late T. Astle, Esq. Keeper of his Majesty's Records.—At the London Assurance House, Birchin-lane, J. Laurence, Esq.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 68. SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, Paul Pry, with Poor Relations; or, Who's to Inherit, and Midas; Midas, Mr. W. Farren, Apollo Madame Vestris—Tuesday, Sweethearts and Wives; Laura, Madame Vestris, with Thirteen to the Dozen, and Midas.—Wednesday, Paul Pry, with Poor Relations, and The Epaulette; Victor, Mad Vestris.—Thursday, Sweethearts and Wives, with Thirteen to the Dozen, and Midas—Friday, Paul Pry, with Poor Relations, and Tom Thumb.—Saturday, Sweethearts and Wives with Thirteen to the Dozen, and Midas.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. —To-morrow, Monday, August 28th, The Death Fetch, with How to die for Love, and Two Words; or, Silent, not Dumb.—Tuesday, The Oracle, with The Blind Boy.—Wednesday, The Oracle, with a popular melo-drama.—Thursday will be performed, for the first time, an entirely New Musical Farce, called Before Breakfast, the characters by Mr. Mathews, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Keeley, Mr. Pearman, Mr. W. Bennett, and Miss Boden, after which The Promissory Note, and The Boarding House, Peter Fidget, Mr. Mathews.—Friday, The Oracle, with a popular melo-drama.—Mr. T. P. Cooke will very shortly return from his engagement in Paris, and perform in Presumption.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. Monday, Aug. 28, and following evenings, for the first time will be produced, an entirely new seasonable sporting, equestrian, and pedestrian burletta, called Shooter's Hill, or the First of September! by the author of Paul Pry on Horseback, and Adelphi Tom and Jerry.—Herr Cline, the celebrated German artist, is re-engaged for the remainder of the season, and will repeat his paramount evolutions on the Tight Rope. Scenes in the Circle. Mr. Ducrow as the Page Troubadour upon his rapid Courser. The grand manœuvres of the Chinese Cavalry, &c. The entertainments to commence at a quarter past Six, with the grand historical military spectacle of Bonaparte's Invasion of Russia, or the Conflagration of Moscow.

The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 4.

Under the Especial Patronage of His Majesty.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—Last Night but Two. The Proprietors respectfully acquaint the Public that the Royal Gardens will close next Friday, the 1st of September. To-morrow, Monday, 28th August, a constant succession of Amusements will be given during the whole of the Evening, commencing with

A SPLENDID CONCERT. Principal vocal Performers, Miss Travis, Miss Helme, and Miss Love; Mr. Braham, Mr. Sinclair, and Signor de Begnis, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hornecastle, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Tinney, and Master Barker. Leader of the Band, Signor Spagnoletti. Conductor, Mr. Bishop.

The beautiful Moonlight Scene of

THE RUINS OF AN ITALIAN ABBEY,

Produced by the celebrated Mr. Stanfield, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, will be again exhibited.

The celebrated Mr. WILSON, will again exhibit his elegant performances on

THE TIGHT ROPE,

A New Ballet, Entitled,

IL CORONAMENTE DELLA ROZIERE,

Composed by Mons. B. Vestris. The Music by Mr. G. H. Rodwell. The Scenery by Mr. Thorne. The two Ridgways will dance an entirely new Grotesque Pas de Deux.

During the evening, Mr. Blackmore will exhibit his usual Evolutions on the Slack Rope. To conclude with a grand display of Fire Works. In the last grand piece, the Young American will make his Terrific Ascent to the Moorish Tower, and descend amidst Volumes of Fire.

Private Boxes may be had of Mr. Andrews, Bond-street.

Doors open at Seven.---Concert commences at Half-past Eight.---Admission 4s.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The two new Views now exhibiting, are The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons Daguerre, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effect of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators.—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.

N. B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the appearance of sunshine is produced with equal effect on the most cloudy day.—Dimensions of each picture, 70 feet by 50.

Under engagement to sail first week in September,

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To sail from Gravesend on the 9th of September, and has only four cabins disengaged (under engagement with the Hon. East India Company),

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APPEAL to the PUBLIC from the LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS of the METROPOLIS.

At a time when so many Appeals are made to the Benevolence of the Public by Bodies more numerous and perhaps more important, though certainly not, individually, more distressed, great reluctance is felt by the COMMITTEE acting for the JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS of the Metropolis, in soliciting for their Unemployed and Destitute Fellow-workmen any portion of the Public sympathy. It is not the wish, neither would it be the province, of this Committee, to advert to the Causes which have led to the present Embarrassments of Trade; they will, however, take leave to state, that on no branch of industry has the pressure of the times fallen with greater severity than on the Printing Business. Every effort has been made, and is now making, by the Journeymen in Employment, both in Town and Country, to lessen the Calamity which has befallen their Brethren, by a Weekly Subscription out of their scanty Earnings; but the amount thus collected proving so very inadequate to meet the pressing and increasing Demands, they are constrained, unwillingly, to adopt this their only resource, of laying their distresses before a humane Public, and of supplicating its generous Aid, without which numbers of their most deserving Brethren must endure, it is feared, for months, all the evil which poverty can possibly inflict.

Although this Appeal is addressed to the Public at large, in the hope that some individuals, from motives of humanity, will step forward to their assistance, the Journeymen Printers are conscious of no claim on general sympathy stronger than that of urgent distress. They venture, however, to appeal to the patriotic feelings of their Countrymen—to such as consider the Press a powerful engine, not merely in the diffusion of Knowledge and advancement of Science, but also in the preservation of Public Liberty, that they will allow these feelings to operate in favour of the men, who minister in its service, and who now unfortunately are compelled to implore their succour.

To the Literary Portion of the Public they wish particularly to address themselves, with becoming humility, in this their season of adversity; most of whom are doubtless aware that for some time after the introduction of the Art, the profession of a Printer was as illustrious as it was profitable: but worthily from the inroads made by Machinery—the general diffusion of Education, which renders learning no mark of distinction—or from whatever other cause—certain it is the operative Printer is not at all superior, in point of remuneration, to that of the commonest handicraft workman. They confident y cherish the hope, however, that their claims to protection will still be recognised by the lovers of Literature, and that the humble instrumens of ushering into the world the productions of Genius and Learning will not be suffered to perish for lack of bread.

The Committee cannot omit to notice, in terms of pride and thankfulness, the liberal donation which has been sent to a Subscription, now raising in Bristol and its Neighbourhood, for the ill-dressed Printers, by a celebrated Female, an ornament to her sex and to the Literature of her Country. Most serviceable will it prove to the objects of her bounty—more valuable as an example for imitation.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Committee, who attend every Monday and Tuesday Evening for that special purpose, at the Three Herrings, Bell-yard, Temple Bar, where they will be happy to give every information, and where their Accounts and System of Management will be open to the inspection of those benevolent individuals who may feel disposed to aid their cause.

Subscriptions will also be received at the following places:—Messrs. Cowie and Strange, 6, Paternoster-row, and 24, Fetter-lane; Messrs. Shaw and Sons Printers, 17, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street; Mr. Hetherington, Popular Encyclopedia Office, 30, Kingsgate-street, Holborn; Mr. Wharton, Bookseller, Walworth-road, near the Montpelier Gardens; Mr Markhouse, Grove House Tavern, Camberwell; Mr. Thomson, 189, Fetter-lane; Mr. J. Briggs, Flageole Maker, 75, Parson-street, Ratcliffe-highway; Mr. J. Cabe, Iron Founder and Stove Grate Manufacturer, Ray-street, Clerkenwell; Mr. Hall, Iron Founder, Wych-street, Drury-lane; Horse Shoe and Star, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street; and by the Proprietors of all Country Newspapers.

Committee Room, Aug. 24, 1826.

LA, W.—This popular Comic Song, as sung by Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, is just published by CLEMENTI & CO. 26, Cheapside, price 1s. 6d. Where may be had, "Come to the Highlands with me," as sung by Mr. Braham, composed by Blewitt. Price 2s.

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Now by love and peace invited..... Sestett and Chorus		
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With any man my head,
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What else he would have said.
"Drink, drink CHAMPAGNE, Sir,"—(would he not?)
"And think CHAMPAGNE, Sir!"—Well I wot,
Could now our sight
Bright draughts like ours but chance to fall,
Wisely he'd add—and one for all,
"Sir, buy it of CHARLES WRIGHT!"

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DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, holden in the Vestry-room of Christ Church, Spitalfields, August 21, 1826,

The Rev. RICHARD HARVEY in the Chair:

The Committee regret to state, that no improvement has taken place during the past week in the affairs of the Spitalfields Weavers. Although they are husbanding their resources as much as possible, and have made such material reductions in the allowance, yet the excess of their expenditure above the contributions received is such, that they have not more than sufficient for the distribution of another fortnight.

The Committee entreat the public to bear in mind that 7,000 persons are wholly dependent for support on the small pittance they receive at the church; and that, if their funds are not speedily replenished, they will be obliged in a very short time to discontinue the relief altogether.

Amount before advertised £26,925 10 5

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Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Wm. Hale, Esq. Wood-street, Spitalfields, Treasurer; and by all the Bankers.

The Committee continue to sit in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Two o'clock.

J. D. KINCAID, Sec.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 11.

(From the Etoile, dated Wednesday, August 24.)

CONCLUSION OF THE FIRMAN DISSOLVING THE JANISSARIES.

"The name of Janissary shall no longer exist: in their stead a sufficient number of troops shall be re-organized, under the name of 'Assikiri, mansurri Muhamedie,' (victorious troops of Mahomet), who will serve the state and religion with honour, and in future will know how to meet the enemy. The actual possessor of the Landschak of Hudawendikiar (Brussa), is appointed their General-in-Chief, and shall have his residence in the Palace of the Aga of the Janissaries. This Palace shall, henceforth, be called only the Palace of the Seraskier Pacha; and the barracks and guard-houses shall be occupied only by his troops. The titles of Aga of the Janissaries, Aga of Catar, and Aga of Buloe, are entirely abolished. The latter Aga of the Janissaries is raised to the dignity of Capidgi Baschi (Chamberlain), with the rank of Emiri Abor Elvet (Chief Equerry), and the late Kul Kyavassi (Lieutenant of the Aga of the Janissaries) is adjoined to the Seraskier Pacha, with the title of Mira Miram (Pacha of Two Tails); the Zagardsche Baschi (Chief of the Keepers of the Hounds), and the Sampon Ischi Baschi (Chief of the keepers of the Bull-dogs), are appointed Capidgi Baschi. The other officers, known by the name of Bulak Agoleri (Generals of Cavalry), who have remained faithful to the Government, are raised to the dignity of Silahors (Equerries); in short, every one has received, according to his rank, marks of the Imperial munificence. Those who have hitherto occupied the place of yayabulak mutissarifii (possessors of military benefices or forms), shall be considered henceforth equal to the other Zains (holders of military fiefs), in the quality of Decolte Alle Yedeklussi (irremovable Dignitaries), and employed in other honourable offices under the Sublime Porte.

"As for the Janissaries, who have in their hands assignments for pay or daily allowances, they shall continue to enjoy them, without any diminution, for the remainder of their lives, under the shadow of the ever charitable protection of the Sublime Porte, by means of sealed *bons*, which they are to present and have registered. It may be relied upon that injustice shall be done to nobody. Thus the Musselman people, great and small, the Ulemas, and the members of the corporations—in a word, the whole Musselman nation will form, henceforward, only one body. All must consider each other as brethren in the faith; no disunion, no misunderstanding, must prevail among them. The great must look upon the little with commiseration, and the latter show respect to the great. In a word, all must be united, as long as it shall please the Almighty to accomplish the great work of the new system, which has been unanimously chosen and adopted, chiefly with a view to glorify according to the will of the Holy Law, and to diffuse the word of the protecting God, and to animate the religion and the law of the Prince of the Prophets. Beware of permitting any person whatever to dare to speak or act in a contrary manner, or to oppose the decrees of the Government. If this should happen, know that the resolution to employ, with the aid of God, the sword of the law, is already taken, and that every thing necessary will be done to carry it into execution.

"As all these measures will be announced in Rumelia and Anatolia, and in the whole empire, by particular firman, you will summon the Imans of the quarters which are under your direction; you will acquaint them with the state of things, and furnish them with authentic copies of the present firman, that each of them may read it in the mosques and places dedicated to prayer. You will signify, and will explain, to the people, that the sole cause of the dissolution of the Janissaries is the necessity and the wish to vivify religion, to fortify the Ottoman Powers, and to ameliorate Islamism: that for this reason the statutes of that corps have been changed, and put in their place exercised troops, under the denomination of "victorious troops of Mahomet;" that no reduction will be made in the pay of the late Janissaries; that their assignments will be punctually paid during the life of the possessors. You will invite all those who have the faith, and are submissive to God and to his holy book, to address thanksgivings to the Supreme Being for this happy event; to live tranquil under the protection of the most powerful Padischah, who is the shadow of God on earth, and not cease to implore, with him, the benediction of Heaven. Lastly, you will inform them that whoever shall maintain the contrary, will be punished in this world, and in the other. You will, therefore, watch with the greatest attention over this, and whatever concerns the commands of the law,

"The 11th Zekkadi, 1241."—(16th June, 1826.)

"PARIS, AUG. 28.—The *Constitutionnel* says, to-day, that the certificate of the oath taken to the Charter, by the Infant Don Miguel, has been received at Lisbon, and also a dispatch from Mr. Canning, announcing, that if the orders of the Emperor, Don Pedro, should not be executed, he would send an English army to cause them to be carried into effect. These are two new inventions of that Journal, and the note of Sir William A'Court, to threaten the Spanish Government with a declaration of war from Great Britain, if the Portuguese soldiers continue to be received in Spain, is probably as real, as the protest of the Austrian Ambassador at Lisbon, the authenticity of which the *Constitutionnel* so long maintained, and which it has at lenghth given up. The news given by the *Drapeau Blanc*, of two armies of 15,000 men formed in Spain, one by the name of Army of Observation, and the other of Army of Reserve, has no more foundation.

(From the *Journal des Debats.*)

GERMANY.

"BERLIN, August 10.—A very frequent passing of couriers between St. Petersburg and London has been noticed here for some weeks. If we can believe a rumour, which has been spread here pretty generally, their dispatches concern principally the affairs of Turkey, on which those two Courts must have perfectly agreed; and that immediately after the coronation at Moscow, a Manifesto will appear, declaratory of their resolutions on the subject. It is strongly doubted, however, whether this rumour is not founded on some misapprehension, and whether, if such a declaration is really intended to be made, it will not be made in the name of all the great powers of Europe. It is commonly reported, that after the fetes of the coronation at Warsaw, there will be an interview between our Monarch and their Imperial Majesties; they go so far as to point out Possen as the place of meeting.

(*From the Quotidienne.*)

SPAIN.

"VITTORIA, AUGUST 13.—We received this day, by express, a letter from Valladolid, of the 10th instant, from which we learn the existence, in Portugal, of a very active opposition to the establishment of the charter of Don Pedro, or rather of the English. A Junta of Royalists has assembled at Braganza—it has proclaimed the infant Don Miguel absolute King; and, until his return to the kingdom, his mother, Charlotte, Queen. All the inhabitants, and almost all the troops, are opposed to the new order of things, and demand that the Catholic religion should be the only one in honour, to the exclusion of all others. They announce, from another part, that the troops of the province of Tras-os-Montes have declared against the Constitutional Government. Matters have proceeded to a like extremity in the province between the Douro and Minho, where the infant Don Miguel has been proclaimed King. The commander of the Royal army is Viscount De Monte Legre, cousin of the General Marquis D. Chaves. All these troops have been obliged to enter Spain by the route of Zamora, stating the fact, that Portuguese forces, whose designs were unknown, have been directed on that side.

(*From the Constitutionnel.*)

PORTUGAL.

"LISBON, AUG. 5.—A packet from England entered the Tagus the day before yesterday. She brings no private letters but merely Government despatches. We are informed that these despatches contain the oath of the Constitutional Charter made by the Infant Miguel, and a despatch from the English Minister, announcing that, in the event of any refusal to execute the orders of the Emperor, he will send an English army to hasten the accomplishment of the Royal will.

"We are assured that Sir W. A'Court, the English Ambassador, has just addressed a most energetic note to the Spanish Government, informing them that if they continue to give shelter to the armed bands of the rebels, that serious act will be looked on as a declaration of war made by Spain against England, our Ally.

"Agreeably to the orders of the Princess Regent, martial law will be proclaimed immediately, and most rigidly enforced in every part of the kingdom where malevolence and perfidy shall stir up tumults. The Princess Regent shows herself a rival of the celebrated Louisa De Gusman, Duchess of Braganza, Regent in the minority of Alphonso VI. in 1656, under circumstances extremely critical, and which bear a strong analogy to those of the present day.

PARIS CORRECTIONAL POLICE, AUG. 16.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police presented to-day the melancholy spectacle of a mother of a family, surrounded by five children, and accused of being an accomplice with two of them in a robbery. A most painful sensation naturally arose in the mind of every one at seeing the two youngest of these unfortunates carried in the arms of their mother, whose eyes were bathed in tears, they gazing and smiling with all the unconsciousness of infancy at the novel spectacle of an assembled court of justice. The charge accused the young Rose Lachaux, scarcely ten years old, as being the perpetrator of numerous robberies, to a serious amount, committed by her with the help of false keys.

The woman Lachaux, her mother, was accused as having incited her to the commission of the crime, and as having been the receiver of the stolen property. The eldest of these children, Stephen Lachaux, aged 17, was accused of having stolen six francs in the shop of a fruiterer. These three are the only individuals of the number detained in consequence of any accusation, and if the three youngest share the imprisonment of their mother, it is only because their tender age renders them as yet entirely dependent on her care. The young Lachaux and her brother have confessed the facts alleged against them, but with a positive declaration that their mother was an entire stranger to their proceedings.

The President having caused the brother to be removed for the purpose of interrogating Rose Lachaux separately, a judgment may be formed of the unfortunate precocious understanding of this infant. She was observed, in her confessions of the circumstances, to avoid with astonishing sagacity every thing that could in any way compromise her mother, to answer questions, to examine the depositions of witnesses with the most inconceivable readiness and address, and lastly, to persist in affirming that she alone had conceived and executed the robberies which were laid to her charge, without the participation or connivance of any one. When the accused heard the requisition of M. the King's Advocate, who concluded by demanding that sentence of imprisonment should be pronounced upon the woman Lachaux, the heart-rending scene excited considerable sensation among the spectators, from which even the magistrates themselves were by no means free. The three culprits, throwing themselves upon their knees, were clamorous in their despair. "Pardon, pardon, for my mother," exclaimed the young girl; "I alone am guilty, my poor mother is innocent! Pardon, Messieurs the judges, pardon for my poor mother!" Stephen Lachaux joined his entreaties to those of his sister. "I am guilty," cried he, with sobs; "condemn me to ten years' imprisonment, but let my mother be acquitted—do not condemn my mother!" The three youngest children stretched their little hands towards the tribunal, and added their cries to those of their relatives.

M. Theodore Perrin offered some observations in favour of the woman Lachaux. He quoted the case of the child surnamed Le Petit Poucet (a case which we reported some months since), who alone, at the age of nine years, had conceived and executed a great number of robberies. He drew the conclusion, that the young Rose might, as well as that young thief, have acted without the instigation and co-operation of her mother.

The Court, after a long deliberation, acquitted the woman Lachaux, condemned her son to six months' imprisonment, and deciding that the young Rose had acted from ignorance (*sans discernement*), ordered that he should be commited to the Penitentiary for two years.

BUSH RANGERS.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Hobart-town, April 8:—

"On the 21st of January last I was made free of this colony, or, in other words, was robbed by that desperate and lawless banditti called Bush Rangers, of whom, probably, you may have read some accounts at home. They consist of prisoners who have effected their escape from the public works here, or the penal settlement of Macquarie Harbour, whither they are sent on being convicted of crimes after their arrival, and proceed into the bush, or woods, of this country, where they subsist by sheep-stealing, and robberies on the settlers. For some time past, this system has been carried to a very alarming extent, both as regards robbery and murder, and has frightened many from the colony entirely. They have, in fact, had their own way, and no exertions of the military or police could put a stop to it, from the circumstance of their being harboured and assisted by many from fear, and by others from the gain of the plundered property. Though some have been taken and executed, one party has continued to elude pursuit for a length of time, headed by one Brady, who is captain or chief over them.

"I cannot give you a better account of their proceedings, as regards myself, than by copying a statement of the robbery from the *Hobart-town Gazette* of the 28th of January:—

"We have again the melancholy task to add one more to the painful recitals of enormities committed by the Bush Rangers. About half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening last, six men, armed with muskets and bayonets, appeared at Mr. Hance's, River Plenty. Mr. Hance was from home, but Mr. J. W. Sampson (his partner), a master salter, and a servant named Samuel Young, were in the house. When the robbers had collected their booty, they proceeded to force Mr. Sampson and Young to drink two tumblers of raw spirits each, to enforce which they presented a cocked pistol. Mr. Sampson swallowed one tumbler of rum, but soon after vomited it up, and they did not persist in his drinking the second; but poor Young was not so fortunate,—he succeeded in drinking off both the tumblers full, and his stomach unhappily retained the liquor. They then compelled him to assist in carrying off the plunder. He was not heard of until Monday morning, when Mr. Jamieson's shepherd, while tending his flock, observed his dogs go into an uninhabited hut, and not returning to his call, he entered, and found them licking the unfortunate man's face, as he lay on his back on the floor. On his having his head raised, he complained of thirst, and water being supplied him, he was carried under a cherry-tree by the door, where he revived a little, and was put into a cart, and conveyed to his master's house. He was perfectly sensible, and every thing possible was done to save his life, but the spirits had inflamed his stomach and intestines to such a degree that mortification took place; and he lived but one hour. An inquisition was held on the body next day, and a verdict returned of wilful murder by some persons unknown. The robbers completely stripped the habitation of every valuable worth carrying off—80lb. of tea, 2 cwt. of sugar, a quantity of rum and flour, two fowling pieces, and a pistol, a large quantity of wearing apparel, plate, trinkets, and cash.

"We were taken completely by surprise; I had no idea of their approach till three men suddenly entered my room, and demanded my keys, &c. I had sent my watch to town by Mr. Hance to be repaired, and had only about 25s. each about me. I was not alarmed at the time, but continued to smoke my pipe during the time they remained. One man stood over me with a horse pistol, and held a light, which he very civilly offered to me when my pipe required it.

"They have since been taken, with the exception of two; I was the principal evidence against them, two days since, when they were found guilty, and will be executed in a few days. Eight other Bush Rangers have since been taken, and will certainly share the same fate."

AMERICAN MURDERER.

(From the Kentucky Commentator, of July 8.)

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—Beauchamp, the assassin of Colonel Sharp, has expiated his crimes.

The sentence of the law was executed upon him at the fork of the Lexington and Woodford roads, on the edge of Frankfort, at half-past one o'clock yesterday.

An idea had gone abroad that he would address the people at the gallows, but he made no attempt of the kind; he was evidently too feeble, probably rendered so by his attempts to commit suicide, by taking laudanum and by stabbing himself.

Soon after arriving at the place of execution, he observed that he wished to die, and requested the music which belonged to two independent companies, which had been called out to preserve order, should play "Buonaparte's Retreat from Moscow," which having heard, he desired the officers to perform the execution, and took his death.

DEATH OF MRS. BEAUCHAMP.—During the trial of Beauchamp, his wife was brought to this town, charged with being accessary to his crime, and committed to prison with him. She was examined and acquitted; but, at her own solicitation, and his, was permitted to return to his cell, where she remained until the day of his execution. They both constantly held out the idea that they would die together; and, on Wednesday last, apprehensions that they would make attempts upon their own lives began to be seriously entertained, and a guard was placed in the room with them, to prevent any improper conduct. They were, however, in possession of a bottle of laudanum, and, on Thursday night, took such a large dose—so large, that it operated as an emetic, and failed to produce the effect which they expected.

In the course of the forenoon yesterday, they told the guards that, as his last hour was approaching, they wished for a few moments' private conversation, and begged the guard to retire. The request seemed reasonable, and the guards retired. They presently heard some noise, and returning, found that Mrs. Beauchamp had been stabbed in the left breast, with a butcher's knife; and that Beauchamp had inflicted some wounds upon himself, not, however, either mortal or dangerous. Mrs. Beauchamp's wound was mortal—she lived but an hour or two. So perished Ann Beauchamp, one of the most unfortunate of women.

Whether she died by her own hand, or by that of her husband, we have not been able to ascertain with certainty. It is said his account was, that she herself inflicted the wound, and that when he attempted to stab himself, she caught his arm, and prevented him from doing it effectually.

Mrs. Beauchamp was removed to a room of the gaoler's house. A reverend gentleman who was present speaks of the dying scene as one of the most touching he had ever witnessed. She was anxious to see her husband. He was brought in. She had become speechless, perhaps insensible. He was placed at her side upon the bed. He placed one hand upon her forehead—with the other he held her pulse until she expired. Then "Farewell," said he, "farewell, child of sorrow! Farewell, child of persecution and misfortune! For thee I have lived, for thee I die!" Twice he embraced her, and was then removed.

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

Despatches have been received at the Colonial Office, dated June 18, from Mr. Warrington, British Consul at Tripoli. These despatches, we are delighted to state, announce the arrival of our intrepid countryman, Major Laing, at the great centre of African internal commerce, the long-sought city of Timbuctoo. The date of his arrival is not stated, but from the time he left Twat, it was probable it took place about the beginning of February. The next caravan which arrives at Tripoli from Timbuctoo will bring us further accounts from our enterprising traveller regarding his future movements. If he proceeded down the river Niger as expeditiously as he could, we may soon expect to hear of his arrival in England. The reports of the dispersion of the caravan with which he was travelling, after it had left Twat, and which had reached this country through a respectable channel, are thus, we rejoice to say, falsified. Inured to the African climate, and arriving at Timbuctoo early in the dry season, we consider every danger to Major Laing as over. The navigable current of the Niger will rapidly bear him, we think, to the Atlantic, through countries and powers deeply impressed with the majesty and fame of Great Britain. Two British travellers are at present in the heart of Northern Africa, to which they have advanced from opposite points. Thus, desirable and important objects are accomplished, when these are left to men of judgment and knowledge; and much as we differ from Mr. Barrow about the course and termination of the Niger, still it is but justice to state, that it is to him, and the alacrity with which his views are seconded by the Colonial Office, that the country is indebted for these expeditions, and whatever important geographical discoveries may be made in them. Had these matters continued to be left in the hands of the African Institution, they would have dribelled for a century about Sierra Leone, and never have ascertained even the course of the Niger, though that settlement, now settled nearly 40 years, is as near the source of that river as York is to London! No later advices have been received from Clapperton than those which announced his arrival at Sackatoo; but by the arrival of the Despatch man-of-war from the coast of Africa (the Bight of Benin) some previous despatches from that traveller have been received, which are of considerable importance, as disclosing his route and progress to Sackatoo. On the 7th of March he was at Katangah, the capital of Yarba or Yarriba, a country bordering Nyffe; from whence he was preparing to set out for Kiama, and from thence to Wauwa and Youri, (distant four days' journey from Wauwa); thus passing the places where our unfortunate countryman Park was lost. Katangah is stated to be thirty miles east of the Niger. Important information he must, of course, have obtained there; but still more important information he of course obtained, and has, no doubt, generally transmitted to this country, in his advance to Katangha, and in his further advance northwards—because in that route, and in the latter space, he must have crossed the Niger, and passed Nyffe at that point where some will have it that the Niger turns east to the Nile of Egypt, and others that it empties itself into an inland lake. There he must have received positive information whether the mighty Niger runs eastward, or continues its course, as we believe it does, southward, through that line of country, yet unexplored, through which twenty mighty rivers, which enter the sea in the Delta of Benin, descend to the Ocean. These points, we have no doubt, are in a great measure determined by the advices received from Clapperton; and probably the next *Quarterly Review* may favour us with a peep behind the curtain, which we wait with undiminished confidence to perceive drawn up.—*Glasgow Courier.*

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING AT SCARBOROUGH.

Sunday night, York was visited by a long-continued succession of flashes of lightning, but we are glad to remark, that no serious accident occurred here. Scarborough, however, was visited the same night by one of the most tremendous storms of thunder and lightning ever remembered there. The rapid succession of the vivid flame, immediately after the loud and tremendous peals of thunder, struck every heart with awe, and made pale the most firm and lively countenance. At length the Heavens seemed to open, and in the immensity of flame which enveloped every individual and every object in the place, the commission of death assumed its terrors, and the day of general dissolution seemed at hand. It, however, passed over; but, amongst many less important effects, it was soon learnt that the lightning had struck five individuals to the ground, who were sitting together in a private room; they were all dreadfully affected with the stroke. Medical assistance was instantly sent for; one of them, a respectable female, aged 25, the daughter of Mr. Barker, of York, clerk at the church of St. Maurice, and one of the choristers at the Minster, was so seriously affected that she died soon after, and her disconsolate relatives and friends were yesterday sent for. She had been advised to go to Scarborough for the benefit of her health, having had a rheumatic fever. The others were in a dreadful state, but we have not yet heard the final result. Scarborough being crowded with company at present, this melancholy occurrence has struck a damp over every countenance, and is the subject of general conversation. Whether the lightning has been felt in any other part of the east coast we have not yet heard; we sincerely hope not, for, had any similar occurrence taken place, we doubt not but some of our correspondents would have given us the requisite information.—*York Courant, Tuesday, Aug. 22.*

Sunday night last, this neighbourhood was visited by a thunder storm, accompanied by copious showers of rain. The lightning was very vivid, and the weather, which for some days previous had been very sultry, has become much more cool and agreeable.—*Tyne Mercury, Aug. 22.*

There is at this moment a person of the name of Thomas Drummond, working as a common pitman in New Painsher colliery, near Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, whom we firmly believe to be the heir at law and lineal descendant of James Drummond, who was the grandson of the fourth Earl of Perth, and who joined the Pretender at Culloden, and, after that unfortunate affair, was obliged to secrete himself to preserve his life. This poor man, now living in the humblest situation of life, is perfectly aware of his rights as the descendant of the chief of one of the most respectable clans of Scotland, and is anxious to assert them, but is without the means. His case has already engaged the attention of a professional genealogist, Mr. Fitz-Strother, of Barnard's Inn, London, who entertains no doubt of the justice of his claims. We have little hesitation in saying, that if from 100l. to 200l. were advanced to enable him to go through the preliminary formalities required, we think the proceedings would be so far forwarded, that in the very next session an act of Parliament might be passed to restore him to his rank, honours, and dignities as Earl of Perth, if not to the hereditary estates also.—*Tyne Mercury.*

State of Trade.—There is very little new to remark on this subject, as matters still remain nearly in the same state as they were a fortnight ago; if any alteration can be noted, we are happy to say it is for the better. These observations apply not only to this town (Blackburn) and its immediate vicinity, but also to the manufacturing districts generally, and it is certainly consolatory to find that the favourable symptoms we have of late had the pleasure to notice, do not disappear like the "baseless fabric of a vision." We trust that the distress of the country has at length passed its acme, and that we may now reasonably indulge a hope that better times are approaching; yet we fear the continued exercise of charity will be absolutely necessary during the dreary winter months, as the poor disposed of all that clothing which is indispensable to defend them against the inclemency of that season, to procure for themselves and their wretched families the sustenance requisite for their bodies, before they resorted to that relief which is provided by the law, but which, we rejoice to observe, we find a disposition yet exists amongst our population to avoid. —*Blackburn Mail.*

Humbug and the Rev. Alexander Fletcher.—This worthy itinerant St. Preux, who, we thought, had drowned himself in the Serpentine, or some other ditch near London, his name having apparently passed from the minds of men like vapour from a mirror, has again, it seems, honoured this city with a visitation. On Sunday evening last, he got on the top of a table on the Calton-hill, not, we believe, from the effects of inebriety (though people are seldom sober when they stand on tables), and harangued an immense mob of the idle and the curious. He was to have preached and prayed in the morning on Leith Links, but we suppose the wetness of the day cooled his piety. The evening, however, was fine, and Alexander Fletcher, on a hill that commands one of the finest prospects in the world, under the immediate eye of Heaven, in the visible presence of many of the sublimest works of the mighty Architect, lifted up his voice, and turned up his eyes, and opened the Holy Scriptures, just as if he had never been in Glasgow in the whole course of his life, and as if such a being as Miss Dick had never existed. Next Sunday we are again to have him on the Calton-hill, and the collection is "to be given for the relief of the distressed operatives."—"Fudge!" said my uncle Toby. We make it a rule, upon these occasions, always to empty our pockets before going out, lest they should be picked in the crowd; and we advise our readers to follow our example.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

The Moors.—There are rare doings on the moors. There never was a finer season. The black cocks fly about in families of 15 and 20, just asking you to shoot at them; the hares, owing to the early harvest, are so plump and fat that they can hardly run away from you; and, on the 1st of September, the partridges will drop at your feet by the dozen, if you will only take the trouble to fire your gun in the air.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

On Monday last, Alexander Maxton, from Monzie, was incarcerated in Perth gaol, under a charge of having murdered his mother, a woman above 80 years of age. It being supposed the prisoner was insane, medical gentlemen were appointed to examine him; and symptoms of insanity appearing in his manner, no judicial proceedings have been instituted. The man remains in gaol. —*Perth Courier.*

The mills in the power-loom trade in this neighbourhood have, with an exception or two, resumed longer time, not so much from any improvement which has taken place in the demand for goods, as from the impression that the prices of yarn cannot possibly be lower. The yarn for a piece of 11-4 4-4 calico, weighing 4lb. 4oz., can be purchased at about 5s. 3d. The goods are selling at 7s. and 7s. 6d. according to quality. The remuneration for weaving is too low; but if the works are managed economically, the manufacture may be accounted safe, at a time when a revival of trade is confidently looked forward to.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Riot in Kilmarnock.—The fear of the scarcity of meal has produced some mobbing and rioting at Kilmarnock; and five men, James Begbie, James Dun, George M'Connel, James Maitland, and James Humpry, have been, in consequence, committed to prison. On Wednesday night, the 9th current, between 200 and 300 persons collected in the street near the Relief Church—a notice having been circulated throughout the day to that effect—and there were harangued by one or two of their number in relation to the scarcity of meal, and the course to be taken to procure it. The harangues being closed, the mob proceeded to the Cross, and from thence to the shop of John Templeton, a meal dealer, in the Strand-street. Observing the crowd coming, and anticipating their intentions, Mr. Templeton shut up his shop, and appeared amongst the crowd, assuring them he had no meal, and that he would open the door and satisfy them on the point; but they instantly caught him by the collar and broke his window to pieces. They committed a similar outrage at the shop of George Templeton, another meal dealer in Fore-street, and from thence they proceeded to the farm-houses of Fardlehill and Greenhill, about a mile to the northward of Kilmarnock. A number of them carried in their hands staves or stobs. It was now past ten o'clock, and the servants, by whom the houses are inhabited, had retired to rest. At Fardlehill, after breaking the glass above the door, the rioters gained admittance, and searched for meal, but found none. They then proceeded to Greenhill, where they, in like manner, procured admittance. The manager of the farm shewed them his chest, which contained some pecks of meal, but with this they were not content. They proceeded to the barn, and out of the garner they took about six or seven bolls, which, after being put up into sacks, the men of the house were compelled to carry on a cart and horse towards the town. Whilst these things were going on, the magistrates of Kilmarnock collected a number of assistants, chiefly gentlemen belonging to the place, and proceeded on the road towards Greenhill, with the view of opposing their lawless conduct. The two parties met between Greenhill and Kilmarnock, and some conflict ensued. The rioters threw several stones, some of which hit two or three of the gentlemen; but the magistrates and their assistants ultimately succeeded in taking possession of the meal and cart, and in capturing four or five of the rioters. The whole were brought to Kilmarnock, and, after a precognition by the magistrates, (afterwards continued by the Sheriff of the county,) the men above-mentioned were committed for trial. Whilst the precognition was in progress at Kilmarnock on Monday, another placard or notice was put up or circulated throughout the town, calling a second meeting. This meeting was to be held in the evening; and, as the placard indicated, the proceedings were to be directed chiefly against Mr. Fulton, the proprietor of Greenhill. This induced the Sheriff-depute and Procurator-fiscal to remain in town all night; but, we are happy to add, no meeting was held, nor was the tranquillity of the place in the least disturbed. It is probable the case will come before the ensuing Circuit Court of Justiciary.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

Increase of Fever in Dublin.—We regret to state that fever still continues alarmingly on the increase, and it is apprehended that the present damp weather, anxiously as it has been desired, will give to disease a more aggravated form and fatal termination. A most deplorable scene was exhibited yesterday evening outside the Meath hospital, where several unfortunate beings of both sexes were lying imploring to be admitted, but which was quite impossible, from the crowded state of the hospital, and even the temporary sheds that have been erected in the grounds. At a late hour in the evening two marquees were pitched within the gates, as we suppose, to accommodate a few more of those poor victims to poverty and its concomitant, disease. We think, if a proper situation could be chosen, much good might be effected by pitching a sufficient number of tents to receive such fever patients as the hospitals cannot accommodate.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

Manchester, Aug. 24.—There is no alteration in this Market within the last two days, and the want of variety or change gives it an appearance of dulness. In fact, the improvement is not as progressive as was expected. There does not appear to be any tendency to a decline of prices, but circumstances which, in other times, would be considered very unimportant, have now sufficient influence to retard, in some degree, the improvement which was so perceptible within the last few weeks. The failure of two houses (in a very limited trade) here has caused as much conversation and apprehension, as the stoppage of as many banks would at another time. However, the market does not retrograde, and all dispassionate persons feel confident that prices cannot be lower. Relief is no longer given out to the poor; and, consequently, the distress appears to increase; but it is to be hoped that some relief will be shortly rendered to the poor, either through the means of money, food, or employment. It is in agitation to create employment for the adult poor upon the public roads, but there is great difficulty in getting at the means which are suggested for that purpose. It is known that meetings of the Committee of Correspondence here have been held, at which Mr. Hyett and Mr. M'Adam have attended, but the result of their deliberations has not transpired, and in the mean time the poor are destitute of occupation or food. I hope their state of destitution will not drive the sufferers to any outrages; and I know of nothing more likely to encourage such consequences, as an opinion which is circulated here, that the Committee in London have offered to contribute to relieve the poor of Manchester by advancing money in proportion to the subscription raised in the town, and to this there is an utter aversion among the wealthy inhabitants, who say that there is a sufficient force here to preserve tranquillity in any event, and who, I must add, appear little disposed to aid Government in their anxious endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the unemployed poor, whose sufferings were the result of that excessive speculation and of manufacture, which brought wealth to a few, but poverty to the multitude.

Curious Detection of a Thief.—At the Somerset Assizes, James Giborn a young man in the dress of a labouring farmer, was indicted for stealing an iron chest, two canisters, and other articles. The offence itself had nothing extraordinary in its circumstances but the after consequences were of a very serious nature to the prisoner, and probably to his companions, if he had any. The prosecutor, who was a merchant, was awoke on the night of the robbery by an explosion which shook his house. It turned out on examination, that some thieves had broken open his counting-house, and taken away his iron chest, with two canisters, which, in fact, contained several pounds of gunpowder, the thieves, no doubt, supposed they contained something more valuable; for having gotten just out of the house, they, no doubt, proceeded to examine the contents of the canisters, and being off their guard, they must have incautiously applied a light. Whatever the cause might be, the effects were obvious; the gun-powder exploded, and the chest was blown to pieces, so as to have lost all form. Its contents, chiefly deeds and papers, were scattered about, partially burnt; spots of blood were perceivable on some portions of the chest; and a button, apparently from a man's jacket, was found on one of the pieces. Suspicion fell upon the prisoner; and a constable went to his lodgings. He was found in bed, his face dreadfully scorched, his eyelids destroyed, and a shocking lacerated wound on one of his legs. For the scorching on his face he did not profess to account; but the wound on his leg he ascribed to his having fallen from a wall which he had attempted to climb, and in the fall he said a stone had come upon his leg. A surgeon examined the leg, and said that no stone, under such circumstances, could produce a wound of such severity. The prisoner having thus mentioned so inadequate a cause, increased the suspicion against him. His clothes were therefore examined. His trowsers and stockings bore marks of blood; his jacket and buttons similar to that which was found upon a particle of the iron chest; and one button was wanting in the jacket. The prisoner did not now offer to account for any of these appearances; but rested his defence on the admitted facts, that no part of the property was found upon him, and that he had not recently been seen near the premises in question. The learned Judge left the circumstances to the Jury, observing on their strength, that they all contributed to fix the guilt upon the prisoner, but giving him all the benefit of the observation, that they did not amount to positive proof.—The Jury found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to fourteen years transportation.—*Exeter Gazette.*

AN IRISH POLICE CASE.

(*From the Cork Constitution.*)

Daniel Falvey, the chimney sweep, well known by the name of "Buck the Sweep," was given in charge for breaking a pane of glass in the window of the Dublin Mail Coach Office. The fact was fully established by a witness, who deposed that he was walking down Pembroke-street, at twelve o'clock at night, when he caught the prisoner in the act of throwing a stone at the window.

On the Jury returning a verdict of Guilty,

His Worship asked the prisoner what punishment he thought he deserved.

Buck—No punishment, please your Worship's Honour, I never threw no stone at the *windy*. G—d knows I didn't.

The Recorder—Who did it, then?

Buck—I'll tell your Honour all the truth. That blackguard there (pointing to the witness that swore against him,) with another fellow who was sky-larking, and following a pack of bad girls, when I was returning from the play-house about twelve o'clock, I *see* the other fellow take up a stone and fling it at the office *windy*; they come up to me, and says—"Buck," says they, "Give us some money to buy whiskey." Then "I won't," says I. "If you don't," says they, "we'll take you to the Bridewell for breaking the glass." So then, your Honour, that's all I've to say about it; 'twas he that broke the glass—your Honour knows it was.

The Recorder—What trade do you follow, Mr. Falvey?

Buck—A sweep, your Honour.

The Recorder—Are you in business for yourself?

Here Mr. Falvey, in order to prove his importance, entered into a long detail of his adventures. He said that he had been born and bred in this city, and had *served* his lawful seven years to his father, who was a chimney-sweep by trade; that he never did no harm to nobody, only to earn his honest bread; and that his profession had procured him a genteel livelihood; thinking it to be his duty as a loyal subject, he had travelled all the way to Dublin to see his Majesty the King, that he took lodgings in Dame-street, and there became acquainted with several gentlemen; he had not the pleasure of seeing his Worship there, but met Sheriff Spearing and many other gentlemen from Cork, whom he recognised; with regard to breaking the *windy*, he never broke a *windy*, and after all his loyalty to be *served* this way, 'twas a dirty thing, and they were all blackguards to say so.

The Recorder—Well, Mr. Falvey, you see the Jury have, notwithstanding, thought proper to find you Guilty; how would you like to go to sea? I think you would make a famous cook on board a man of war.

Buck—Oh, please your Honour, your reverence, wouldn't that be a hard thing, after *me sarving* me honest seven years to say I'd come to that at last, besides your Honour doesn't know may be that I am a freeman, your Honour, and one that never did no harm to nobody, your Honour; I'll pay 'm for the pane of glass next Saturday week, and if I don't I'm satisfied to go to Bridewell again.

The Recorder—Well, you say you will pay for the broken pane?

Buck—If I have the money, your Honour; but I'm afraid I won't have it, and your Honour knows.

The Recorder—Then if you won't, I must send you on board ship.

Buck—Oh! your Honour's Reverence, I'd like to go there very well, only I supports my poor father out of my earnings; may be they'd take my honour, for the price of it, or if they don't I'm sure here's a gentleman that 'll go security for me, and I'll never break windys again: your Honour knows I won't.

The Recorder—"Well, then, on condition that you pay for the glass, for this time, I'll let you off, but remember, that if another complaint be made against you, you shall be made an example of, and depend upon it, that instead of the Bridewell, you shall be sent to the Gaol, and if that won't do, we'll see what effects the tread-mill may have."

Mr. Falvey was then dismissed.

Bank of England.—It appears that the arrangements for the establishment of a branch of the Bank of England at Manchester are so far matured, that a building is taken in King-street, in that town, for the purpose.

Rosthorice More, in Cheshire, the prettiest and most secluded sheet of water, save Grassmere, that we know of, is exquisitely described in the new Romance of *Sir John Chiverton*. We are surprised, from its adjoining to the populous town of Manchester, that it preserves its beautiful seclusion.

In consequence of information received that a private distillary was carrying on in Crown-street, Hoxton, Thomas Gater, accompanied by John Ellern and Francis Gibbs, Excise-officers—the same who made the seizure a few days back in the private distillery, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate—repaired to the premises, and found in an under-ground kitchen, a still charged with 150 gallons of molasses wash, and the several utensils made use of in the process of distilling—the whole of which they seized and conveyed to the Excise-office; and on the same day, and through the same medium, they discovered in a private house, in Three-colt-lane, Bethnal-green-road, occupied by a Mr. Buckard Holland, 300 gallons of the same material, with which a still was charged and in full work in the back parlour; Holland himself and his wife and children being present: their admission here was resisted; Mrs. Holland, on the officer knocking at the door, calling out upon perceiving them to her husband, "Fly, John, fly! the scorpions are upon you." Thus situated, the officers got through an adjoining wood-yard, and scaled the garden-wall of Holland's house, and before the party could separate, secured the still, a number of spirit-casks and wash-bags, which have been since lodged at the head office of Excise.

The Army.—The Battalions of the Guards that are in London changed, in pursuance of previous orders, their quarters yesterday morning. Detachments belonging to the 1st, 8th, and 40th Regiments of Infantry, have received orders to embark, on Sunday morning, on board a vessel in the River, for Scotland.

The meeting of the Cortes is announced for the 19th of September, but it was thought it would be postponed till the 12th of October, Don Pedro's birth-day.

A circumstance of a novel description occurred on Thursday, at the house of Mr. Hill, 17, West Smithfield. About three o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Hill was disturbed by a noise proceeding from the chimney of her bed-room, but imagining that some of her neighbours had employed the chimney-sweepers, no further notice was taken of it at the time. But about twelve o'clock in the day, however, the servant, while making the bed, perceived soot falling from the chimney of the same room; and communicating the fact to her master and mistress, search was immediately made, when the legs of a man were discovered a few yards up the chimney. On calling, "Holloa, who are you?" they received for answer, "Pray take me out, I am fast." Some of the bricks were accordingly removed, and he was taken out, and found to be a chimney sweeper of no ordinary size. The prisoner said, that on the preceding night, he had lost some pigeons, and thought that they had descended the chimney, and that, in searching for them, he had been set fast in that predicament till the present moment. When he was taken out, he appeared quite exhausted, and gasped for breath. He had been jammed fast in the chimney with one arm upwards, and the other downwards, which deprived him of all power of liberating himself. What were the prisoner's intentions may easily be imagined. It may be necessary to state, that he had reached Mr. Hill's house by means of a house nearly adjoining which was under repair. The prisoner was safely lodged in the Compter.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Red. 3 per Cent. 79¼⅜	Bank Stock, 203½
3 per Cent. Cons. 78¾⅞	India Bonds, 25 25 pm
3½ per Cent. Red. 86½⅜	Exch. Bills, 1000 18 19 pm
New 4 per Cent. 91½⅜	Do. 500 do.
4 per Cent. 1826, 95¼⅜	Do. Small, 18 20 pm
Long Ann. 19 5-16	Cons. for Acc. 78⅜ ⅞ 79

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Obituary" will be found in to-day's impress. We have had many epitaphs sent us, from which we can only extract the following:—

ON THE NOTORIOUS PUNSTER, LORD NORBURY.

Here lies (and none his soul will grudge
To Nick) the remnant of a JUDGE,
Who, had he filled his *proper* rank
In life—had been a MOUNTEBANK!

and, we flatter ourselves, a better than that, on the same Nobleman, will be found in another column.

ANTI-HUMBUG *is thanked for his favour, but we have before so completely exposed the cad, calling himself* WESTMACOTT, *that it is almost superflous to do so again. After being kicked out of all association with the London press, he has now gone and palmed himself on an inexperienced young man, owner of the* Southampton Herald, *whom he will soon bring to ruin. The youth may think both the cad, and the trull who travels with him, respectable, but every tinker in London could tell him how the case really stands. For his own sake, and for his own safety, he should at once get rid of the most shameless humbug in existence—the tirade, in his late paper, on us, is a lie from beginning to end.*

Amongst other contributions, we have received the following Impromptu, after a perusal of DE VAVASOUR:—

"Hath BLESSINGTON *written* a book?" ask'd a wight:
Said a wag, "I've been told that he never *did write*;
"Or, to keep up the paradox still with the song,
"That if he *does* WRITE, he is sure to do *wrong*."

THE AGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

We have listened, for some time past, with extreme indignation to the outcry which has been raised in behalf of the SPANISH REFUGEES now in this country, and read, with equal disgust, the daily attempts which have been made by the discontented part of the Press, to excite a general and unusual feeling of sympathy in their behalf.

The continual practices which are exercised upon the credulity and benevolence of this nation, are really almost enough in themselves to admit of a question, as to the actual soundness of mind of many persons who become the victims of such applications. The constitutional qualities of the inhabitants of most other empires produce, nearly without cessation, such scenes of tumult and discontent, as to shake the very basis of their establishment—political faction becomes blended with domestic distress, and the hypocritical practices of a false religion become mixed up with worldly avocations. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, in this jarring of the elements of national existence, that the impulse of dissatisfaction becomes general, and the revolt the natural consequence. In many of the European countries this disastrous state of things has periodically made its appearance, and no sooner has a declaration of its existence been made manifest, than every ruffian takes advantage of the crisis, and exiling himself from his natives, lands as naturally a dependent on the inhabitants of these.

With reference to the Refugees, who are in our estimation for the most part thus situated, we candidly confess we do not feel the commiseration demanded of us, and even if the feeling *did* exist, it would be blunted by a knowledge that not one in one hundred, of their own countrymen, who have been denizened in England, and who, by an intercourse with her people, have been enabled to establish themselves as wealthy merchants, is to be found in the list of subscribers towards the relief of the paupers of their own nation. It is perfectly useless to go on reproaching our own people with their imprudences, or with their own stock of belief—for the broad facts, speaking for themselves, will do more towards convincing them, than all the arguments we could bring into the field. We regret to find, that since the last remarks were made by us relative to the distress in *Spital-fields*, that the distress has much increased; and, as one great proof of it, that Messrs. WILSON, MOORE, and ROBINSON, whose letter we then published, announcing the fact of their having offered work to the weavers, by which they might gain 15s. and 17s. 6d. a-week (but which they refused), have since been compelled to discharge many of their workmen, and recommend them as applicants to a participation in the public fund. Let these persons, then, who are now directing the attention of others, and devoting their own time, to a consideration of the distress of these foreign vagrants, turn an eye of real observation for a few minutes on the misery at home, and then decide for what purpose the charity of the country should be summoned.

From all the observations that we have been enabled to make on the late and present state of the SILK TRADE, we are more than ever convinced of the unsoundness of the policy which dictated, and eventually authorised, the importation of the foreign manufactures into this country; and we have no doubt that Mr. HUSKISSON will be compelled to rescind the steps taken by him in the procuration of such authority, and acknowledge, in his disgraced and defeated theory, to what a futile and almost ruinous proceeding, his foreign principles directed him. The situation of the weavers at this present moment is alarming, and such as calls most imperatively on the support of Government, as well as of public benefaction. The starvation there, which the late stretch of ministerial power has so materially increased, is to be regarded with a deep commiseration, while the claims, as they are ridiculously miscalled, of every foroigner at present in England, are, comparatively speaking, to be sneered at.

From a consideration of the distresses of the manufacturer, let us divert the reader's attention, a moment, to the recently-disclosed wants of the Printers, one of the most valuable and important classes of all workmen, and which, as far as the uses of life go, of more real service to the community than almost all the manufacturers we have. The misfortunes which the general pressure of the times has inflicted upon them, are to be examined with a much more thoughtful eye than the common privations of an obscure labourer. In their wants are to be traced a certain decay in all that constitutes the vast distinction between the civilization and barbarism of society—in their loss of employment, is to be acknowledged the declining patronage of that great bulwark of national consequence—OUR LITERATURE—and with its decay must follow the decay of mind, and all those intellectual attributes, which have elevated us to such an enviable pitch in the eye of nations. From a reference, then, in the first place, to the calamities with which the manufacturers, and in the next place, the mechanical workmen of GREAT BRITAIN, are at this present writing visited, let us implore that part of society which has the power, as well as the heart, to give, the rather to direct the application of what bounty it may be willing and able to bestow, towards the amelioration of these internal distresses, of which we are every day the witnesses, than by a submission to the dictates of any hollow advocate for foreign pauperism or vagabondry, submit the best impulses of the mind to be preyed upon by every needy criminal, and the national pride, which, if left to itself, would glory in relieving a fellow-creature, be galled into the fantastical notions of advancing continental renegades over British freemen, the first of which is labouring under a suppositions, or self-created want, and the other, under an actual deprivation of the means of honest employment.

YANKEE PRESS.

"In 1750 there were but seven papers in the United States; in 1810 there were 359, including 25 published daily, which circulated 22,200,000 copies annually. In 1823 they had increased in number to 538, and are now about 640, and the extent of copies circulated in the year exceeds 30 millions!"—*American Paper.*

This is evidently an attempt to convince us poor devils in England of the superiority of the American press to our own, and we dare say there are thousands who are blest with credulity enough to believe it. However, it is only necessary to observe, that to the whole of this fine array of Yankee literature, there is no such appendage as a stamp—that no duty is charged on their advertisements—that the imprint is on paper only just fit to weigh out butter with—and that the price of most Journals in the United States is TWO-PENCE!

WAKEFIELD'S FLIGHT!

At this present moment, when every mouth you meet is wide open to swallow all possible information respecting the WAKEFIELDS, we really congratulate ourselves on being enabled to give some exclusive particulars relative to the flight of WILLIAM WAKEFIELD from *Lancaster*, and the general movements of the family.

The accounts from *Lancashire* have been looked forward to, day by day, with an anxiety not felt by Britons since the great events which established the tranquillity of the continent; and more so than would otherwise have been the case, from the circumstance of that judicial wit, Judge PARK, presiding in the Court where the delinquents were to be tried. PARK is always capital fun, and his inveterate humour stuck fast to him on the present occasion. As usual, wherever there is any trial for seduction or *crim con.*, every woman in the county flocks into the Assize town, in the hopes of hearing all particulars respecting so delicate an affair; and on this occasion, not only did crowds of ladies succeed in obtaining admission, but a party of fair Quakeresses, having been moved over night by the spirit, took possession of the prisoners' dock, which induced PARK, on witnessing their demure appearance, to call the place, *pro futuro*, the "*dry* dock." At the moment, however, when every eye was gazing round, in hopes of obtaining a sight even of the brother of the vile seducer—the modern PARIS, when every ear was stretched to catch any sound that might betray one syllable of the particulars, the doleful intelligence was brought into Court, that the said WILLIAM WAKEFIELD had absconded, and his recognizances were ordered to be estreated. It is almost impossible to give any description of the appearance of the Court, particularly of the women in it, who had, most of them, come many miles to glean every item of the present mode of *ab*duction in the first place, and *se*duction in the next. No one was evidently more disappointed, or more bothered, than PARK himself, for he had reckoned much on being initiated in the principles of modern intrigue—and on this sudden disappointment of his hopes, he was compelled to consult BROUGHAM on the best and most advisable mode of apprehending the flown bird. There was no end to the consternation among the fair sex, one half of whom had, beyond a doubt, already fancied themselves a second Miss TURNER, and planned a similar excursion; and, therefore, on PARK turning round to BROUGHAM, and saying, "I wish to consult you, Mr. BROUGHAM, as I have some doubt how to proceed in this business," there was an universal murmur among them, of "Who made *you* a JUDGE?"

To satisfy, however, as much as possible, the great curiosity which is now abroad in the world, we lose not a moment in furnishing all the particulars we have been enabled to collect, respecting the departure of WILLIAM WAKEFIELD from *Lancaster*; and from the respectability of our informant, who was on the spot, we have no doubt they are *verbatim* correct:—

On Sunday last, having previously made the necessary arrangements with his family, and purchased, through his servant, some female apparel, at a slopseller's in the High-street, late on Saturday night, WILLIAM WAKEFIELD habited himself in the said disguise about half-past eight, and walked leisurely, and free from all suspicion, on the *Liverpool* road, two miles out on which a post-chaise was quietly proceeding, occasionally stopping to look out for a passenger. The *lady* at length came up, when the person inside (who turned out to be a friend from London, a Mr. R—D—N, of the Stock Exchange, come down for the express purpose) jumped out, handed the supposed female in, and promising to pay the postboy handsomely, to drive two stages, instead of one, as he was running off with a pretty girl, the vehicle proceeded rapidly. This device was an excellent one, because, at this busy time the boy could easily tell his master there were no horses to be had, and by their persuading him to take them the two stages, it would be next morning ere he could return to *Lancaster*, to report any thing, if he had entertained any suspicions: but he had none. In this mode the party proceeded on to *Liverpool*, and when within a mile of that town, the lady quitted the post-chaise and journeyed on foot, having settled to meet her companion at the York Hotel, in Williamson-square, in that town, and there await his arrival. Mr. R. drove to the KING'S ARMS, in *Castle-street*, and there dismissed the post-chaise, and proceeding to the Quay, found a brig was to start that evening for *London*, in which he immediately secured a birth for himself, and another for a female servant. He then returned to join his companion at the York Hotel, where they remained till dusk, and then hastened on board the vessel, which, sailing about half an hour afterwards, enabled them to reach London on the following Thursday, three days afterwards. By this time, intelligence of WILLIAM WAKEFIELD'S flight had spread far and wide, and by his arrival in London, an officer from *Lancaster*, with the warrant, had also made his appearance. Having gained some information on Thursday night last, that induced him to believe W. WAKEFIELD was in London, and about to proceed to France, from the Tower stairs, he stationed himself there before the time of starting, on Friday morning, and seeing Mr. R—D—N (whom he thought he recollected meeting in *Lancaster*, and taking for W. WAKEFIELD), he served the warrant on him, while the real gentleman, still in female attire, rowed quietly off in the boat to the steam-packet, leaving his friend to fight his own battle; which was easily done, by a reference to several gentlemen on the Stock Exchange, at the house of one of whom they called, in the way to the Mansion-house; which prevented the necessity of proceeding there at all. W. WAKEFIELD must be ere this on the confines of *Germany*, having arranged to settle there during the present crisis.

We know nothing more of his movements beyond this, except having been favoured with the perusal of a few hasty lines written by him to the companion of his flight, which reached town by one of yesterday's afternoon coaches, from *Dover*; it runs thus:—

MY DEAR R——, Off Dover, Friday Afternoon.

So far, so good—I am all anxiety to know how you managed with the officer—Never saw such presence of mind, by G—. I never can repay your kindness. As soon as I reach *Calais*, and doff these d—d woman's rags, you shall hear fully from me, telling you where to address me. Write all particulars to NED,* and tell him if I should not return by HELEN'S confinement, to consult DAVIS—he's the best hand at that, I know. I long to know how the Lancaster lubbers looked in Court last Monday. Give my love to NED and his wife, and hey, my boy, for Helen and another Troy!

Your's, dear R——,
Ever,
W. WAKEFIELD.

* We presume this refers to his brother, EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD, the hero of the whole affair.

"You're quite out of spirits," the DUKE said, by side
Of poor Mrs. COUTTS, who was sighing and yawning:
"That she certainly is," Lady DASHWOOD replied.
"For she *finished* THE VERY LAST BOTTLE this morning!"

OBITUARY

FOR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND *forty*-SIX!

(*Continued.*)

It is so long since we "furnished," as the undertakers have it, an article under this head, that our new readers may probably not be exactly aware of its pretensions, or aim, and therefore it is merely necessary briefly to say to them, that, on the principle of Mrs. SHELLEY'S Novel of the *Last Man*, we have presumed to record, in epitaph, the virtues and qualifications of many of the present members of society, who, we imagine, in twenty

years hence, will be no more. We have been solicited from time to time, to continue a plan, which, we are told, has afforded our numerous subscribers some amusement, both in the wild dissipation of metropolitan, and the dreary monotony of country, life; and we have therefore considerable pleasure in so doing, more particularly as, at this dull period of the season, "the smallest contribution" to the entertainment of readers is sure to be "most thankfully received." The following gleanings have come to hand, and are submitted with much pleasure to public perusal:—

"That eccentric peer, JOHN TOLER, Lord NORBURY, Lord-Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, has just departed this life. He had attained the very advanced age of 101 years, and although punned upon, when a much younger Judge, as TOLER-*able*, yet he had latterly been quite incapable of doing justice to the high station he held. In the commonest, or most intricate case of legal question, Lord NORBURY would continually introduce a quibble of words upon every argument that came before him, and to such extent did he carry this propensity, that he was universally understood to be the author of the following epitaph upon himself, a copy of which was found amongst his Lordship's papers:—

At length, with those he tried, though loth to budge,
Is gone for trial, a too long tried Judge:
From the high court of Heaven a tip-staff went
To call the culprit to his punishment!
Stand to your ropes, ye pious sextons, ring,
And toll out mournfully, your ding, dong, ding;
Nor *bury* such a man without his due,
For he a *toller* was, as well as you!

That very fat old woman, Lady DASHWOOD KING, is defunct. At the time she was united to her worthy and honest husband, Sir JOHN, she was justly considered very handsome, but she latterly fell off woefully. She was for a length of time a companion to old Mrs. COUTTS, whom, for the sake of that lady's purse, she took every possible opportunity of *toading*. She adopted this course with more than usual industry in the year 1826, in the hopes of persuading the widow to purchase or her son EDWIN a troop in the *Blues*; and to obtain this object more effectually, she brow-beat her husband, Sir JOHN, into visiting Mrs. C——, and also endeavoured, but in vain, to induce her eldest son, GEORGE DASHWOOD, and his wife, to do the same. Her general qualifications and propensities are pretty faithfully summed up, we have understood, in these lines, engraven on her tomb-stone, in the mausoleum at *Wycombe*:—

Here lies one who *dash'd* wou'd,
And mak'd a great splash wou'd,
Much more than her cash wou'd
Permit her to do:
And as she so rash wou'd
Be, and Sir JOHN smash wou'd,
Why old Lady DASHWOOD
A smash made in lieu!

The late Earl of MILTOWN was in his 54th year, and died universally regretted. The Noble Lord was afflicted, from his earliest childhood, with the loss of all use in both his legs, and was always wheeled about in a chair, which induced that renowned French scholar, Mr. BALL HUGHES, to nickname him, when in Paris many years since, PERE-LA-*chaise*. He was well known in all the fashionable clubs, and equally respected in all—at one of which, CROCKFORD'S, he won at various periods, considerable sums of money. It is odd enough, that at one time, he had it in contemplation to propose marriage to that beautiful singer of the day, Miss STEPHENS, but, for many obvious reasons, the idea was eventually abandoned. On the monument lately erected to his memory, these lines are written:—

He's free at last from worldly strife,
And none knew worse than his,
For both his legs were, all his life,
Where now his body is.

About twenty years ago, we think in August, 1826, those two Noble Lords, GLENGALL and WILLIAM LENNOX (whose respective deaths we some time since recorded), fought a duel, owing to the former having charged the latter with libelling him in that popular paper called THE AGE. We very well remember reading a humourous account of the whole affair at the time, but we really thought that all recollection of the thing had long since died away. In this we find ourselves to be mistaken, for a correspondent has informed us, that he happened very lately to pass through the respective places where these Lords lie buried, and after the name of each was added that of the other, and underneath written these lines—

SHAKSPEARE, in *Julius Cæsar*, wisely saith
"Cowards die many times before their death;"
Then it like bird be right, we all well know
These Noble Lords died twenty years ago.

A very talkative old woman in fashionable life, whose name will be readily recognised in the lines below, has just gone "to that bourne from which no traveller returns." The event has created no particular sensation in the higher circles, beyond the CHESTERFIELD and FORRESTER families, some members of which were particularly attached to her. She has been deposited, amongst her ancestors, in an unostentatious manner, and the following tribute has been paid to her memory by the parties alluded to:—

From all pursuit, from every pain,
Old Reynard's now a-ground,
And never yet, in field or *lane*,
A slier *fox* was found!
But she was *chaste*—and though hard run,
Yet calumny must hush,
For being caught, why any one
Was free to use the brush.

That redoubtable old blockhead, PETER MOORE, died last week, really, we believe, without the least regret from any soul he left behind him. He was a singular instance of what a man, with no ability, can effect by impudence; for he began life in the menial capacity of a footman. He then got out to India in an official situation, wherein he amassed a good bit of money, but an estimate may be formed both of his abilities, and the value there set upon them, by an anecdote told by Mr. ARNOLD, who, many years since, so ably managed our English Opera House, in a pamphlet he wrote concerning PETER'S management of Drury Lane Theatre. MOORE offered his services, if we remember rightly, to one of our Indian Governors, in an expedition then carrying on upon the country, which the said Governor thus laconically declined—"I want elephants, and not *asses* about me." On PETER'S return from India, he had the impudence to start as a candidate for the city of *Coventry*, and had the singular fortune to represent it for nearly twenty years, until the year 1826, when he was kicked out by a tremendous majority, from the notorious adherence he had manifested to the late prostituted Queen of ENGLAND, as also to the Catholic cause. About a year before this time, he tendered his services as Chairman and Director to several of the bubbles which the mania of 1825 gave rise to, by virtue of which offices, he made, we have heard, a great deal of money. He endeavoured to establish a momentary popularity, or to redeem what he had lost, by placing a flag-stone, at his own expence, over SHERIDAN'S grave in Westminster Abbey, of which the only thing that can be said, is, he did for another what he could find no other to do for him. In the mean time, however, a friend, who knew him well, has enclosed us this epitaph, cut and dried, whenever any opportunity shall present itself for its more public and appropriate display:—

Here's one whose loss none other will deplore,
Thought little of in life, and now, *no* MORE:
One PETER keeps the keys above, we know,
So this one PETER, *more*, keeps those below!

A little blackguard was detected the other morning defacing the monument erected to the memory of the late Mr. HORACE TWISS, who had actually the impudence to scrawl these lines thereon:—

If you would know what blockhead's tombstone this is,
Think on the greatest hoard of—HORACE TWISS'S!

Really the clerk of the parish ought to set about indicting such disgraceful nuisances, and prevent any such future insult to the memory of the dead, or the feelings of the living.

Mr. WAITHMAN, facetiously styled, since his mayoralty in the year 1823, the Right Honourable Lord WAITHMAN, died yesterday. He kept for many years the large linen draper's shop at the corner of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and rendered himself principally notorious by his radicalism, his general ignorance, and universal impudence. He was returned to Parliament by public subscription in the year 1826, from which he was ousted at the following election. In that memorable year of his return, Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, at a select City dinner, wrote these lines in pencil, to be engraved on his tombstone whenever he might die, and the City, out of respect to both, has caused the same to be immediately done:—

At last is gone Bob Waithman, our M.P.
Who was an A.S.S. and L.L.D.;*
Though all his life he measures took enough,
He ne'er yet *measured* so much worthless *stuff*;
And our old proverb is complete full well,
For he who had *an inch*, now takes an *ell!*

Yesterday afternoon, at the age of eighty-two, died the most extraordinary man of his day, ROBERT WILLIAM ELLISTON, formerly Manager of the Wells, Croydon, Northampton, Leicester, Leamington, Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester, Olympic, Surrey, and Drury Lane Theatres, bookseller, tea-dealer, actor, librarian, author, boxer, and universal factotum, in half the towns of Great Britain. To enumerate the various adventures, public and private, of this notorious personage, would occupy volumes instead of lines. He was a first-rate performer, and a worst-rate manager, a perfect gentleman, and a perfect blackguard, a great wit, and a great blockhead, as the different transactions of his career demonstrate. One of the most agreeable men living, he could render himself the most disagreeable—required to be the most temperate, he was the most intemperate; and in transactions of every nature, "extreme in all things." But he was the life of the stage while he was on it, and the death of it when he left it. After his possession of *Drury Lane Theatre*, he was always distinguished by the title of the *great* LESSEE, and after he left it, by that of the *Ex*-LESSEE, to which no doubt the epitaph on him has reference:—

Here lies, from duns, distress, and trouble free,
All that now left is of the EX-LESSEE:
Though many exits, in his life now past,
His HIGHNESS made, he now has made his last;
And of his mode of death, as many doubt,
'Tis proper here to say, HIS LEASE WAS OUT.

One of the best actors left us, of the old school, is no more. Mr. CHARLES YOUNG departed this life yesterday morning, at a quarter to nine A. M., to the great regret of all the profession. He was countenanced through life by all the first nobility in the land, a peculiarity which Mr. POOLE, the popular author of *Paul Pry*, humourously hit off, by telling a friend, on his meeting Mr. YOUNG arm-in-arm with his great patron Lord ESSEX, in Paris, that he had just met Lord YOUNG and Mr. ESSEX. The principal performers of each theatre attended his funeral, and on the monument ordered to be erected to his memory will be inscribed these lines:—

That FATE'S a riddle, in this page
Read, other proofs among,
That he who lived a good old age,
Died, notwithstanding, *young!*

To every smiling LORD to bow
Through life, was all his care;
And that he may not leave them now,
He's gone—the LORD knows where!

* Alluding, we suppose, to the old joke of a LARGE LINEN DRAPER.—Ed.

THE TIMES *versus* THE AGE.

We really do not mean a play upon words, in the heading affixed to this article, but a mere statement of the position lately maintained by the Journal, under the one denomination, towards that under the other. In explanation of the late duel at *Cowes*, we mentioned, last Sunday, that an *ex-parte* account had appeared in the *Times*, which is thus rebutted by that Paper on Thursday last:—

"Understanding that a clumsy attempt has been made in a Sunday Paper (no doubt much interested in diverting the public attention from the real facts connected with a late rencontre), to distort the circumstances that occurred at Cowes, we think it right to assert, in the most positive terms, the correctness of our former statement. Had it been (as absurdly alleged) an *ex-parte* or erroneous account, no doubt Captain Gordon would have felt it his duty to his principal to set the public right, and would have called upon Colonel Anson to join him in rectifying any false or malicious statement."

The cockney is in the utmost alarm at giving us even the slightest publicity, and therefore omits the name of our Paper, and omits also any contradiction of the said statement being furnished by TOM RAIKES, for the sum of 25*l*. We can assure the City scribe, that we have neither interest nor desire "to distort the circumstances that occurred at *Cowes*," for the combatants are both as indifferent to us, as they were to each other. We pronounce it to be both an *ex-parte* and an *erroneous* statement; but if the *Times* can make any one believe to the contrary, we quite agree with its Editor, that *Lieutenant* (not CAPTAIN) GORDON, for Lord WILLIAM LENNOX, is bound to set the public right, and no doubt will.

As the *Times* is very fond of quoting our jokes and information, without acknowledgment, we subjoin them an account, about which they must feel very much interested. In consequence of every one bullying RAIKES in the manner they do—first CROCKFORD, then BERKELEY, then others, the Merchant has very wisely had a quantity of the following circular apologies printed, to save both time and trouble:—

MY DEAR* London Wall, day of 18 .

I have no hesitation in denying altogether the charge you have made against me, and at the same time of retracting any thing I have said, or whatever I may say for the future.

I am,
My dear*,
To Your's very truly,
&c. &c. &c. T. RAIKES.

Whenever, therefore, any one calls upon RAIKES for an apology, he has nothing to do, but fill up one of the above circulars, and things go on smoothly again in a minute. For this very clever contrivance, he is indebted to the ingenuity of his personal friend and crony, PUNCH GREVILLE.

* Here "Lord," or "Sir," is to be written in, according to the rank of the person whom Mr. RAIKES addresses.

MORALITY OF THE PRESS.

It will hardly be believed, that while so many of our cotemporaries have been upbraiding us with the charge of immoral writing, and other impudent groundless accusations, for no other reason than because we have ventured to call persons and things by their proper names, that the wanderings of others are passed over with impunity. In the *Morning Herald* of yesterday appeared a correspondence from *Greece*, addressed to the Editor of that paper, from which the following is an actual and *bona fide* copy; and after reading it through, one would hardly imagine it possible that so sanctified and staid a looking personage, as the said Editor is, could allow his epistolary friend to give such an exposition, and so openly convict him of what is commonly called, "going it:"—

In your last, you requested to know what kind of creatures the Grecian girls were. They are cursed scarce in this part of the world; however, I can give you an account of one of my scrapes in the island of Melo. While there, a short time since, *I fell in with a little devil, who is kept by Lord* * * *, who commands the English frigate * * *. She was left by him in that island until his return from Corfu, where he is now. SHE IS A NICE LITTLE PIECE—but quite dark. She is, in his opinion, quite *virtuous* and constant to him—but he is not aware what might be going on in his absence. Virtue, you know, * * *, of this kind, is easily bribed at times—*there are such things as crawling in at windows at mid night—and of taking creeping walks on the sea shore—and of exploring grottos, in the island of Melo, my boy, which are pleasures not to be revealed, either by you or me.* So, you see, amidst all our troubles in Greece, we can have a little sport now and then. *This little devil is living with the* * * *, and keeps the best company in the island, and is the companion of the* * * * *daughters.* O, glorious!—but enough on that subject—at any other time than this I could glory in such amusement; but now, when I look round me, and see the situation of Greece—let me be in the best spirits, I cannot help shedding tears. Yes, my dear friend, I weep like a child. Would to GOD it was

in my power to render some more essential service to Greece. If my fortune was sufficient to purchase and keep a frigate, I would give every cent of it instantly; but, at present, I can do no more than give them my best services, which is but of little use to them, until I have some knowledge of the language. O, * * * * ! the bravery of the sailors, the *brulotors* particularly, have caused me to love them more than ever. I would give my heart and soul for the liberty of Greece.

THEATRICALS.

The cockney, who "does" this department of the *Morning Chronicle*, is either out of his senses, or never yet had any to be out of. He has for some time exhibited the most violent symptoms of affection for Mrs. HUMBY, of the Haymarket Theatre, which have at last assumed that degree of stupidity which all such excitements do; and for the purpose of proving this, we cannot do better than cite some parts of the man's labours during the last week, compared to which, the late hoax on him, respecting CHARLES TAYLOR, is a mere trifle.

It is presumed that he must have received some afternoon, at the "Boarding Table," especial hints to endeavour to retain the said Mrs. HUMBY in Madame VESTRIS's *original* part of *Phœbe*, in *Paul Pry*, and accordingly, on Monday, last he popped in the following paragraph:—

"We are glad to see that Madame VESTRIS, on her return to this Theatre, is not to take the character of *Phœbe*, in *Paul Pry*, out of the hands of Mrs. HUMBY. The Manager would neglect his own interest, and, we believe, the wishes of the Public, if he did."

After reading which, the reader will scarcely expect to be told that, in another page of the same Paper, the said MADAME was advertized to perform the said part THAT VERY EVENING; but such was the case. Three days after this, by which time VESTRIS had of course played the part three times, we are favoured with this sublime touch of criticism:—

"It seems that the Manager thinks, 'variety very good, and, above all, profitable,' and for this reason Madame VESTRIS *last night* RE-TOOK the part of *Phœbe* in *Paul Pry!!* We have already said, that though her singing is better, *her acting is decidedly worse than that of Mrs.* HUMBY; and her notion of the character is defective, inasmuch as she throws too strong an air of vulgarity even over the waiting maid, who ought, on the contrary, to be tolerably well bred, in order to account for the footing of familiarity on which she is with her young mistress.

"However, (like, we believe, the majority of the male part of the audience,) we did not go so much to see her *Phœbe* as her *Apollo*, in *Midas*, which she performed, we apprehend, *for the first time at this house!!!* This is a character which, of all *others, ought to be sustained by a* MAN!!

Madame VESTRIS went through the part of *Apollo with great success;* but she is now approaching that age when, according to some, "the second crop of beauty becomes ripe for the reaper;" when a certain degree of plumpness makes up for the absence of the earlier graces. She never struck us as being so buxom and *en bon point* as last night, when her dress being necessarily tight, shewed the exact proportions of her figure. She was encored in "Pray, Goody," but SINCLAIR used invariably to be called upon to sing it three times. Madame VESTRIS sings, to be sure, sufficiently well for the part, but her claim to it *depends much more upon her legs* than upon *her voice*. Altogether, the piece was ill got up, as the Manager was aware, most likely, that *a pair of very nice silk stockings* for Madame VESTRIS was *the most important part* of the property to be employed. HUCKEL was advertised for *Damœtas*, but by some 'virtuous accident,' PYNE *took his place!!!* WE WISH HE MAY KEEP IT!!!"

We have always maintained, that, in the *soubrette*, Madame VESTRIS is the best actress on the stage, and if even a fault could be found in her portraiture of such characters, it would lie in an occasional absence of that coarseness of manner they now and then deal in. Yet, here's a fellow would really make poor VESTRIS out the vulgarest lady in christendom. But that's not half the fun. Not satisfied with announcing that she "re-took" *Phœbe* on Wednesday, (*vice* Monday), he proceeds to state that she performed *Apollo* FOR THE FIRST TIME AT THE HAYMARKET, the same evening—a character she must have played, we imagine, at least thirty times last year. He then proceeds to assert, that "this character, of all others, ought to be played by a man," and further on, says that Madame VESTRIS, though a singer, has more claim to it "on account of her legs than her voice:" and, to wind up this interesting article, we are told that "HUCKEL was advertized for *Damœtas*," but by some "virtuous accident" PYNE took "his place." Now, as HUCKEL *did* play the character of *Damœtas*, and PYNE his own character of *Sileno*, this "virtuous accident" must be the very fellow that popped VESTRIS into *Phœbe* and *Apollo*, for the first time on Wednesday.—Oh, old CRONNY, you certainly are the greatest blockhead that ever took up the trade of critic. The flourish about Madame VESTRIS's age, when Mrs. HUMBY is about two years older, comes in very funnily, but it is nevertheless of a piece with the whole affair. We are always well pleased with Mrs. HUMBY—she is a clever and very agreeable woman, though, if you analyze her pretensions, they are separately very weak—but they will will cease to receive even the approbation they do, if any dinner-table scribe, or uxorious dentist, is to be the means of throwing such a false colour over them—as far as the *Chronicle* goes, its critic appears to be absolutely guilty, like many other lunatics, of *felo de se*.

The *Oracle*, at the *Lyceum*, maintains its ground, and, as in the instance of *Der Freischutz*, has given a zest to the winter theatres, at both of which its production is in agitation. It might do some little good at Covent Garden, where they possess Miss PATON, "a pearl worth all their tribe," to fill her original character of *Myra*, but at Drury Lane it is impossible it could be half as effective, as if they were to set *Pizarro* to music, and act that. There cannot be too great praise bestowed upon the exertions of Mr. ARNOLD, for the important addition his representation of these two operas has given to the stock of our musical entertainments; for, exclusive of the general character of their performance, they have established quite a novel turn, and certainly a most fortunate one, in the musical taste of this country. We have received several communications this week, respecting our animadversions last Sunday, on the acting of Mr. PERKIN, to whom we by accident gave the un-histrionic name of GERKIN, which, we are sorry to hear, has as completely fastened on him, as if we had PICKLED HIM. Our objection was more against the introduction of tragic bombast into an opera, than against this gentleman's delivery of it—for if we had been criticizing him in a regular five-act bowl-and-dagger piece of business, we have seen enough of Mr. PERKIN to say, that we should have spoken differently of him, and we hope he will feel assured that we never contemplated the least idea of wounding his professional, or personal, feelings.

They are preparing, in a splendid manner, a compilation from the novel of *Peverel of the Peak*, at Covent Garden, which, with a Farce of KENNY's, constitutes their first novelty; and at the Haymarket a new farce called *Pong Wong*, in which Madame VESTRIS plays a part called *Ching Tou!* A Miss BROTHERS, a tragedy heroine, apprentice to Mr. WELSH, and pupil to Mr. PERKIN aforesaid, is engaged at Drury Lane, but they are still without a hero. Mr. SALTER, from *Manchester*, is talked of, but WINSTON, *who never saw him in his life*, DOES NOT THINK HIM a good performer. WINNY should stick to timber and old iron, canvass, packthread, and nails, and not trouble his head about any thing in a theatre, of which, except its scandal, he is as ignorant a man, as ever the late King pronounced to be "very bad actor, very bad actor!"

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TATTERSALL'S, AUG. 24.—The near approach of Doncaster Races has given a slight fillip to the bettings. We recently stated that the great sporting men were at a loss to compose their books, but now symptoms of a reaction begin to show themselves.

ST. LEGER.

9 to 4 agst Belzoni	13 to 1 agst Crusader
15 to 2 agst Bedlamite	30 to 1 agst Tarrare
17 to 2 agst Mulatto	35 to 1 agst The General
15 to 1 agst Paul Pry (taken)	40 to 1 agst Shortwaist
14 to 1 agst The Dragon	100 to 1 agst Fanny Dacres.

Even between the Dragon and Paul Pry (taken).
1,000 to 700—Mulatto agst The Dragon.

DISTRESSED PRINTERS.

Another excursion to the Nore will take place on Wednesday next, for the Benefit of the unemployed Printers. The sum which the last trip produced, when scattered over so great a number of individuals in want of the ordinary necessaries of life, could not alleviate much of the distress which is so deeply felt by these valuable operatives. We hope this second excursion may yield triple the amount; and that the generous zeal of those who have undertaken this work of philanthropy may prove highly successful.

The printing business at Paris is nearly as bad as in London. *M. Didot*, the greatest printer there, suspended payment last week.

LORD COCHRANE'S STEAM VESSELS.

The two steam vessels, the *Enterprise* and the *Irresistible*, in which officers of the customs have been placed, are now lying within the tiers above Deptford Creek; a situation which has evidently been selected for the purpose of avoiding observation. On approaching them they gave the spectator an impression that they are of foreign build, being totally unlike any of the steam vessels hitherto constructed. Their sharp angular appearance is one of their greatest peculiarities, especially as the stern nearly resembles the bow; the former differ only in its more shark-like appearance, and it is said that the sharp point of the bow is intended for forcing its way, if necessary, into the sides of an enemy's ship on an occasion of close quarter. They lie low in the water, and are thus calculated to come suddenly and almost unobserved on the enemy. The burthen being only 120 tons, they of course appear much smaller than could be expected from the nature of the service for which they are destined; but their smallness renders them fit for running in and out of creeks, and getting into shallow water, where they can throw with impunity shells into the sea-coast towns of the enemy. The draught of water is only nine feet, and when the guns are in it will be only ten feet.

Both vessels are calculated to carry from 14 to 16 68-pounders, and probably two or three mortars; for in each vessel there is a shell-room, and the extraordinary strength and size of the timbers seem to justify the belief that they will be much employed in bombardment. The vessels are about 150 feet in length, and twenty-five in width in the beam. Each vessel has two fifty-horse power steam-engines, and it is supposed that the rate at which they will travel will equal that of the largest steam-vessels. There are three small-sized masts for sailing, but the reliance seems to be placed almost exclusively upon their steam power.

Each vessel will carry from 50 to 60 hands, the accommodation for whom appears to be of a very limited description. The officers have very small cabins, and that intended for the Admiral on board the *Enterprise* is much smaller than the Captain's cabin in many merchant vessels. Every thing seems to have been sacrificed to the warlike and important object for which these vessels were built, but as in warm climates it is usual for the crew to sleep on deck under an awning, the want of accommodation below will be less sensibly felt.

The paddle-boxes are of a very peculiar construction. The starboard paddle-box contains a dressing-room and bath for the captain, and the larboard paddle-box is conveniently fitted up as a cook's galley, or kitchen. Taken altogether, the appearance of these vessels gives us the idea that they are likely to prove the most formidable engines of warfare which even the ingenuity of modern times has constructed.

FIRE.—Saturday night, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Simpson, a tea-dealer, Rawsthorn-street, near Sadler's Wells. At the time the accident was discovered, Mr. S. was in conversation with Mr. Jones, the landlord of the Red-lion public-house, nearly adjoining. They proceeded instantly to the scene of devastation, and with great promptness, the latter gentleman rescued the cash-box, desk, and books of account, and lodged them in his own premises. He then, at great risk, proceeded to the upper apartments, in order to ascertain whether the children were safe, as the phrenzied father was almost incapable of exertion: finding the rooms all vacated, Jones descended, and being in danger of speedy suffocation, he dragged the father from the house, which, in the course of half an hour, was reduced to a skeleton. About an hour before it happened, a Mrs. Tilkenor, who occupied part of the premises, died suddenly during her husband's absence of twenty minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The amount of the recognizances forfeited by the non-appearance of William Wakefield is four thousand pounds; it was thus apportioned:—Wakefield's own recognizance was two thousand pounds; Mr. Cuthbert was bail for 1,500l., and Dr. Davies for 500l.

The Wakefields' grandfather, Mr. Edward Wakefield, senior, of Ipswich, has just died at a very advanced age. He was the husband of the authoress, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, who survives him.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The Royal Institute of France has offered prizes for the following inquiries:—

"For 1827.—To investigate the political state of the Greek cities of Europe, of the islands, and of Asia Minor, from the commencement of the second century before our era, down to the establishment of the empire of Constantinople.

"For 1828.—To trace the commercial relations of France and of the other states of Southern Europe with Syria and Egypt, from the empire of the Franks in Palestine to the middle of the 16th century; to ascertain the nature and extent of those relations; to fix the date of the establishment of consulships in Egypt and Syria; and to point out the effects which the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, and the establishment of the Portuguese in India, produced in the commerce of France and Southern Europe with the Levant.

Extract of a letter, dated Madrid, Aug. 8:—"About two years ago, a schoolmaster, of Rusafa, a suburb of Valencia, named Ripole, was taken up as a Liberal, and a man that never heard mass. After suffering in the prison of San Narciso the greatest hardships, he was ultimately sentenced to be hung for heresy. At 11 o'clock on Monday, the 31st ult., he was taken from prison, and made to march quick time behind a cart to the gallows; on the cart was placed an empty cask, painted with flames, devils, &c., which cask served him afterwards for a coffin, in which he was buried outside the church-yard. The churches by which he passed on his way to the gallows were all closed, and the saints stuck up in the streets, covered with black; the crosses were taken down from the gallows; in short, every thing belonging to religion was put aside. The unfortunate man behaved with the greatest composure, and on the scaffold said, that he had always lived a good Christian, and that he died the same. By all accounts he was a most charitable character, giving every thing to the poor that he did not absolutely stand in need of himself. He used to go to the poor people's houses and instruct their children gratis, and by many other acts of this kind showed that he well understood the true meaning of religion, and practised it. A Junta has been appointed in Madrid, to report upon the effects the change in Portugal may produce upon the minds of the Spaniards, at the head of which is Father Cirilo."

ANTIQUITIES.—ROME, AUG. 14.—The 21st of July was a day of rejoicing for all the antiquaries and literati at Brescia, and highly interesting to the inhabitants of that city. On a neighbouring hill there has stood for time immemorial, a large marble column; and there was a tradition, that it belonged to a great temple of Hercules, which had stood there in remote antiquity. For these two years past the magistrates have caused excavations to a great extent to be made on the spot, the result of which confirmed the truth of the tradition. From time to time important monuments of ancient architecture and Roman inscriptions were brought to light, and every thing indicated a great edifice had stood there. At length the foundations of an immense temple were uncovered, with entrances to several covered passages. These were examined, and on the day above-mentioned the workmen found in one of them several niches, walled up. They were opened, and in one of them was found a colossal-winged Victoria of bronze, and of admirable workmanship. In another, six large busts, one of them representing Faustina, the consort of Marcus Aurelius, and a highly ornamented breast-plate of a horse. In a third and fourth, a richly-gilt statue, 4½ feet high, of a captive king, and a colossal arm; all these are likewise of bronze, and of fine workmanship. There are also several inscriptions in the building, one of which mentions the Brixia Romana. The eyes of the King and of the Victoria are of onyx. They are all in perfect preservation, and from the situation in which they were found, it is evident that they were concealed and walled up for security, for both the wings and arms of the Victoria were taken off and laid at her feet.—*German Paper.*

The new building now erecting for the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in the King's Palace, St. James's, is in a forward state. The front is to be covered with cement: it has already been commenced. There are three tiers of nine windows each extending along the front side. A balcony will be erected along the windows of the first floor. The entrance will be exactly in the centre of the building under a portico, sustained by six columns of the Doric order, to the height of the first floor, and six Ionic columns above. It will be surmounted by a balustrade, and that part of the attic story which will be above the portico will be ornamented by pilasters. The portico will extend over the pavement, but will leave a free passage to the public under it. The lower part of the building will be rusticated in the French style.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—But what shall we say of it? *Lachrymæ Hibernicæ!* This far famed spot, which was wont to be the scene of fun and frolic, of feasting and of fighting, presents this year so sad a picture of these mournful times, that our heart was grieved as we paced through its deserted avenues of canvass. Brown and his equestrians, the dwarfs and the giants, the majestic lions and the mimic apes, are all displaying their gaudy signs in vain, and in vain are lads and lasses invited to see such sights as were never seen before, and will never be exhibited again. Even an ourang-outang, the only animal of the kind that was ever seen alive, as we were informed by the lord-in-waiting on his ourang-outangship; even he, though he may be seen for the small charge of threepence, remains unnoticed. Not a broken head, nor a black eye, has yet graced the festivities of Donnybrook. Need we say more? Surely the times must be bad indeed—and sad indeed—when Donnybrook cannot afford a broken head. We will pursue this mournful subject no further, particularly as hopes are entertained that matters will mend when Palmerstown fair is over.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

AN AMERICAN TOAST.—*(From a Philadelphia Paper.)*—We are no friends to long toasts. We have noticed an unusual number this Jubilee. According to our ideas, the shortness and pith of a sentiment constitute its greatest beauty. As a sample of one of the longest, we select the following, given by Mr. John Widgery, at the celebration in Portland (Me), in which birth, beauty, bliss, brows, banquets, cradles, chaplets, fairness, flowers, fruits, freedom, graces, gardens, gratitude, happiness, hearts, humanity, honesty, joy, luxury, mirth, majesty, palladiums, smiles, sentiments, virture, verdure, wine, wit, and woman, dance through his toast, in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion.—By Mr. John Widgery—"The virtuous, fair, and accomplished daughters of Colombia—Born in the land of happy destiny, rocked in the cradle of liberty, educated in the unbounded freedom of intellectual inquiry; roaming in the garden of genius and the graces; she gathers from its imperishable verdure the fruits of refinement, on which she banquets in literary luxury. Culling the flowers of wit, of mirth, and of sentiment, she encircles her brow with the chaplet, and stands arrayed in all the majesty of moral beauty—that brow, arched by her smile, becomes to us the bow of heavenly promise; that smile, the palladium of present bliss; the harbinger of future joy. Preserved us by Heaven's highest behest, as the redeeming spirit of humanity, she must cause the heart, and can, of every honest man among us, to overflow with gratitude and wine."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Wednesday.

CONST V. HARRIS.

Mr. Russell observed that his Lordship had in this case ordered the receiver to pay into Court a sum of 10,000l., within a certain time, and that Messrs. Kemble, Willett, and Forbes had agreed to consent to have their names introduced into the order. Those gentlemen were now desirous that the words "without prejudice to any rights or interests of the parties consenting thereto," might be inserted in the order, as they were fearful, without such an insertion in the order, they might hereafter be prejudiced.

The Lord Chancellor thought such an application must be made the subject of a special motion, because it would so directly alter the terms of the order, that if he granted it, there would be an application to discharge the order to-morrow, on the ground of its being irregular.

His Lordship observed he should not sit again till Thursday.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

LANCASTER—August 21.

MR. WAKEFIELD AND MISS TURNER.

The trial of Mr. Wm. Wakefield having been appointed for this day, the avenues to the Court House began to fill as early as half-past six o'clock, notwithstanding it having been very generally reported during the morning that Mr. Wakefield had absconded, and that no trial would take place. The doors were opened at a few minutes after nine o'clock, and the body of the Court was immediately filled. A desk sufficient for the accommodation of the Press was erected between the dock and the seats appropriated to Counsel. The Jury-box was occupied exclusively by those who had been summoned to serve as Jurors during the Assizes, and the gallery and Grand Jury-box on the opposite side was crowded with ladies, who were admitted by tickets from the High Sheriff.

At half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Justice Park entered the Court, and the Jurors having answered to their names, were put into the Jury-box.

A message having been sent by his Lordship to inform the Counsel engaged in this case that he was in Court.

Mr. Brougham came into Court, and moved that W. Wakefield be called upon his by recognizances.

The crier called the defendant three times upon his recognizances (2,000l.) but he did not appear.

Mr. Brougham then moved that the sureties of W. Wakefield be called upon their recognizances.

David Davies, of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, Doctor of Divinity; and John Cuthbert, of Stonehouse, near Broad-stairs, in the parish of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, in the county of Kent, Esq., were then called upon their respective recognizances (Mr. Cuthbert in the sum of 1,500l. and Dr. Davies 500l.) to bring forth the body of W. Wakefield.

Mr. Justice Park—Is there any reason to suppose that the defendant is not here? Probably he is prevented by the crowd from getting into Court.

Mr. Brougham—My Lord, Mr. Denison, the Attorney for the defendant, says that he will not be forthcoming.

Mr. Denison—He will not be forthcoming at this Assizes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Park—Let all the recognizances be estreated.

Mr. Brougham—The defendant W. Wakefield having absconded, I have humbly to move your Lordship for a Bench warrant to apprehend him.

Mr. Justice Park—Let a Bench Warrant be prepared. You are, I suppose, aware, Mr. Brougham, that my warrant does not extend beyond this county, and therefore, if the defendant he not in this county, you must apply to a Judge of the Court of King's Bench for a warrant that will extend all over the kingdom. I have some doubt respecting the form in which the warrant ought to be drawn. The usual form is, that the defendant should be brought before me if he should be apprehended whilst I am in the county, and if not, before a Justice of the Peace for the county of Lancaster; and the doubt which exists in my mind is, whether or not there ought to be inserted in the warrant a power to the Magistrate to require twenty-four hours' notice of bail. Although the recognizances already entered into are forfeited by the non-appearance of the defendant, yet the offence, if he should be apprehended, is bailable; and the Magistrate is bound by law to take bail. One of my clerks, who was once clerk to one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, has told me, that in a warrant issued by him, there was inserted a power to require notice of bail, but then the defendant in that case was to be brought before one of the Judges of that Court, and my difficulty in this case is, whether or not I ought to give that power to a private Magistrate. (Mr. Hopkins here communicated something in private to his Lordship.) I am told by Mr. Hopkins, that he remembers a case at Liverpool in which notice of bail was inserted in the warrant.

Mr. Brougham—If your Lordship has any doubt about it, we will take a warrant in the usual form, and, as the offence is bailable, probably the Magistrate, in the exercise of his discretion, will require notice of bail.

Mr. Justice Park—That will be the safer course. I shall leave it to the discretion of the Magistrate to require notice of bail or not; but, if the defendant should be apprehended whilst I remain in the county, I shall certainly require notice of bail. Let the warrant be made out in the common form, "By the Court." It is not necessary that it should have my signature.

The warrant was then made out, and Mr. Justice Park said the dock (in which some Quakeresses had been accommodated with seats) must be cleared. "You, Ladies," said his Lordship, "must retire, and persons more guilty than any of you are, I am sure, must take your places."

Every entrance leading to the Castle was thronged with persons of the highest respectability, so anxious were they to be present at the trial. However, Mr. Justice Park had, on Friday, given strict and imperative orders that no person, however high in rank they might be in the County, should be admitted into the Court before he took his seat, and threatened the Keeper of the Castle with a heavy fine if he should disobey his orders. In addition to this mandate, his Lordship directed that no persons should be allowed to sit in the Court unless they were provided with a ticket, signed by the High Sheriff; and also, that the Magistrates of the County should only have the privilege of introducing one friend each.

The passage between Leith and London is now made by the steam-boats, in calm-weather, in forty-seven hours. This scarcely exceeds the time occupied in the land journey of the mail, though the distance by sea is about 100 miles greater than by land. The distance by sea is 495 miles, and of course the rate of sailing is about ten miles and a half per hour, and amidst variable tides and winds. This is two miles an hour more than the mail's rate of travelling. When the first steam-boats were creeping along at two miles an hour, fifteen years ago, who would have dreamed of such velocity being attained?—*Scotsman.*

A letter from Rio de Janeira has been received, dated the 14th of June, the postscript of which says—"I just learn that Lord Ponsonby has prevailed with the Council to acknowledge the independence of the Banda Oriental." We stated some time ago, on very good information, that one of the objects of Lord Ponsonby's mission was to detach the disputed territory of Monte-Video and the surrounding country, both from Buenos-Ayres and from Brazil, and to establish it into an independent state. This point, as regards the latter Power, would now appear to have been gained, though the more difficult part—that of prevailing on the republic of Buenos-Ayres to agree to the measure—remains still to be accomplished.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION HOUSE.—A man with a sallow complexion, an invalid countenance, and a sorrowful aspect, came before the Lord Mayor, to beg his Lordship's aid in procuring redress from the Directors of the Real del Monte Mining Company. He said his name was Henry Dobell, and that at the outset of the Company he had been engaged to go out to the mines, and give light to the concern by making candles for them. He was a chandler. It was agreed in his articles, that if he should find it necessary to leave the work, he should have 40l. for his passage home, and three months' wages. He engaged to go out for 600 dollars per annum. Neither the people nor the place agreed with him. He became ill, and returned to this country, when, on applying to Mr. Taylor, the official person at the Company's Office, for his wages, he was told they knew nothing of him, nor could he make them know, though he produced his agreement. He could do nothing with them, and he was obliged to apply to his Lordship.

The Lord Mayor asked him, whether he had really been at Real del Monte?

The workman shook his head mournfully, as much as to say, that he had indeed, to his cost.

The Lord Mayor asked him how it was getting on, and whether there was a great deal of work yet to do before they got gold?

The workman said, there was plenty of work to do; the mountain was 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. He expresssed his doubts, however, whether gold would ever be seen from it.

The Lord Mayor.—Why we were told not long since, as a commencement, that a column of gold had been found there.

The workman could not refrain from laughing outright.

The Lord Mayor—What, then, there was no column of gold found!

The workman—Not a bit of it, that I ever saw, or heard of.

The Lord Mayor asked what was the fuel they made use of at the mines?—The workmen said they were at much labour in procuring fuel. They made charcoal, and got a sort of stuff which was not exactly stone, but which looked like stone, and burned exceedingly well, like turf.

The Lord Mayor asked what progress had been made in clearing the mine?—The workman said, that all the water had not yet been got out. They did get it out once, but, just before he came, it broke in upon them again, and drowned 50 men.

The Lord Mayor.—We never heard of this before? Were they Englishmen?—No, my Lord; nine of 'em only—they were *only* natives.—(The word *only* excited much laughter.)

The Lord Mayor asked whether the natives worked well?—The workman said, they did not "buckle too" well, and that it required much trouble to keep them at it.

Mr. Hobler observed, the natives would have belied their character, if they had worked well; for it was considered that a more indolent, worthless, set was scarcely to be found.

The Lord Mayor asked what was the depth they had yet to go?—The workman said, they had got down 800 fathoms, and had to clear 30 fathoms more, before they cleared the place it was supposed the ore was in.

The Lord Mayor.—And what reason is there for believing that they will find it when they get there?—The workman said, that the mine had once before been worked. The bottom was now filled up with beams, rubbish, and water.

The Lord Mayor.—You tell me you have found no gold yet?—Not a bit; and I don't believe they will ever find any.

The Lord Mayor—This is very strange. We were told not long ago, that a column of gold had been found, and a respectable friend of mine had given as much as 1,300l. or 1,500l. for two or three of the shares.

Mr. Hobler—Which are now, I believe, considered worth as much as 80l. The concern seems to have been as bad to some as the Poyais affair.

The Lord Mayor asked the workman whether he had, whilst he was there, made any candles?—The workman replied in the negative.

The Lord Mayor—Why so?—Because, when we arrived there, we found we could get no tallow.

The Lord Mayor—No tallow! Why there is plenty of wild cattle there.—Aye, but they are so thin and lean, that there's no tallow to be got from them.

The Lord Mayor—We certainly import a considerable quantity of tallow from South America?—Yes, but not from Mexico.

The Lord Mayor—Well, I don't see how they could find gold without candles. His Lordship proceeded to ask what he had got there?—The workman said, he got a cut in the head, and he got a sickness, and at last he got away.

The Lord Mayor asked him how he got the wounds—I got it from the natives; it was one of their saints' days, and it was because I did not bow to an image that was carried along, crowned with thorns.

The Lord Mayor observed, that it was just like our workmen. The complainant should have learned to respect the belief of the people, and to behave decorously at their ceremonies.

The Workman—But they were carrying along a terrible ugly-looking image, what they called Judas, and were going to hang it; and I could not help laughing at it when they pitched in upon us.

The Lord Mayor—It was what might have been expected. I presume that the quarrels were frequent between you and the natives.

The Workman—Yes; they are a devilish set, that fight with knives. They killed as many as twenty of our people. They came behind me, in their way, with a knife, and cut me on the head. If Capt. Lyon, who was standing near me, had not stopped them, I should have had the knife through my back.

The Lord Mayor asked the workman whether the country was populous.

The workman replied, that it was at Ampico, on the river Panapa, where they landed. There were about 20,000 people. But in general there were very few inhabitants. There were none at Real Del Monte. It was quite a barren place.

The Lord Mayor asked him, how it was that he did not get his money before he left.

The workman said, that Captain Lyon told him he would be sure to get his money on his return home.

The Lord Mayor—The Captain probably was not aware how scarce a thing money had become, and what a change had taken place since you left. You have not heard, I suppose, of the breaking up of so many great concerns.

The Workman—We heard of one of 'em: Goldsmith, I think his name is, having gone.

The Lord Mayor then looked over the complainant's agreement, which, certainly, he said, appeared to be a regular and proper instrument. But there was one exception in it to the allowance which the complainant claimed. It was stipulated, that he should have the allowance in question, on being compelled to leave work, provided his doing so did not arise from any misconduct or impropriety on his part. Now the Company might plead that he received the wound on his head in consequence of his own misconduct, and that he had thereby forfeited his claim. On the whole, his Lordship said, he did not see that he could render him any assistance. He might seek a remedy by a civil action, but his Lordship recommended him to apply again to the Company, and to state that he had been desired to do so by the Lord Mayor.

House of Lords.—Thursday being the day to which Parliament had been adjourned, the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by Lord St. Helens, appeared in the House of Lords. The officers and clerks of the House of Commons attended at the bar, and the Parliament, in pursuance of the late proclamation, was prorogued to the 2d of November next, in the usual form.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Brighton, August 22.—A dreadful event occurred between two and three o'clock this afternoon. A fellow, a shoemaker, named Burt, who lived separate from his wife, owing to his brutal treatment of her, followed the poor woman, with his own infant in her arms, about four months old, into the house of an acquaintance in William-street, and where, without further provocation, he drew forth a knife, and stabbed both her and the child in divers parts of the body. The woman, grasping the child to her breast, at length escaped into the street, covered with gore; but the scene was too distressing and bloody for description. The child did not survive an hour: his bowels protruded through a wound in the abdomen. The wretched mother lies without hope of recovery.

A Coroner's Inquest has been held upon the body of the infant, and a verdict of "wilful murder" was recorded. The miscreant is secured in the Town Prison, doubly ironed.

He has been married upwards of twelve months to his present wife. About six months back he attempted to murder her with a poker, at which time he inflicted several severe wounds on her skull, for which he was committed; but the wife not being able to appear against him from ill health, he was liberated, on his brother's recognizance that he should keep the peace towards his wife. Ever since, the wife has refused to live with the prisoner, from an apprehension that he would murder her, as he had repeatedly threatened to do so. The unfortunate woman has been for some months (since the birth of her infant) in the workhouse at Dichling, to which parish she belongs. On Sunday evening last she came over to Brighton, to spend a week with her mother, an industrious widow, residing in Woburn-place. On Monday the prisoner was seen lurking about the neighbourhood by the old woman, who inquired of him if he had any thing to say to her, or her daughter, to which he made no reply, but walked away. About two o'clock yesterday the wife went out to call on a woman in the neighbourhood, and immediately after she entered her friend's room, the husband rushed in after her, and commenced putting his diabolical purpose into execution, with a shoemaker's knife, which he had concealed in the sleeve of his jacket. He stabbed his wife in both temples, in the breast, and side; he then stabbed the child in various parts of the body, inflicting seven distinct wounds, two of which were in the abdomen, through which the little innocent's bowels protruded. The last wound was in the child's thigh; the knife passing through the bone, it stuck so fast into it, that, in attempting to pull it out, the handle came off, by which means he was prevented from instantly despatching the wife, who by this time had fallen from loss of blood: there being no weapon in the room, he attempted to complete his horrid design by kicking his victim in the throat and head. At this moment the woman of the house (who was absent at the time the parties entered the room) made her appearance, and on seeing what was going on, cried out "Murder." Mrs. Butt, on hearing the voice, made a supernatural effort, got on her feet, and darted out of the room, with the child in her arms, and ran into a house nearly opposite, the door of which was open, where the poor creature fell almost lifeless; the infant was taken up by a woman who was present, in whose arms it expired in twenty minutes after. Mrs. Burt was conveyed to her mother's, when surgical aid was instantly procured, and the wounds dressed. At present she is despaired of: indeed, it is the opinion of the surgeons that she cannot recover. In the meantime several neighbours, on hearing the cry of murder, rushed into the house, and secured the murderer, who made no resistance. The poor woman, in endeavouring to ward off the blows of the knife from herself and her infant, received innumerable wounds in her hands and arms. Burt is a journeyman shoemaker, and a native of Dichling, about eight miles from this.

MURDER AT WINTON.

EXECUTION OF THE M'KEANDS.

Lancaster, August 21.—At the earliest moment of the dawn of this morning, the great roads leading to this town presented groupes of people hurrying to the place of execution at the Castle, to witness the last moments of these two wretched murderers, and it would appear as if the neighbouring townships had sent forth their entire population, from the dense mass that thronged the leading thoroughfares. By six o'clock, the hills contiguous, and the immense area behind the Castle, St. Mary's Church-yard, and every elevation that commanded a view of the gallows, were thickly occupied, and in many places by clusters of horsemen, who evidently had travelled a considerable distance to be present at the awful example. The fatal engine was erected under the ramparts of the Castle, opposite St. Mary's Church-yard, and was surrounded by the Sheriffs' javelin men bearing halberds.

At six o'clock this morning the two criminals were led to the chapel, and received the sacrament, and remained in prayer for above an hour. Alexander exclaimed, "Oh, God have mercy on me!" almost incessantly. Michael was quite sullen, and seemed scarcely able to stand or walk. A few minutes after seven o'clock they were pinioned, and the Under Sheriff and his officers entered the chapel and demanded the culprits. Mr. Thomas Higgins, the governor, caused the M'Keands to advance to the chapel door, and withdrew a few paces. The procession then proceeded from the chapel to the place of execution, at the exterior of the north-western part of the Castle. Michael walked with a hesitating step, and appeared dreadfully dismayed; Alexander was more collected, and his lips appeared as if moving in silent prayer.

At half-past seven o'clock precisely, a window, which opens on hinges like a door, and which led immediately to the scaffold, opened, and the moment of expiation arrived. No bell tolled, nor was there any other funeral rite to mark the approach of these murderers' death. All was conducted with imposing silence, and not a murmur of pity appeared to escape from the crowd. Every thing being arranged, the caps were drawn over their eyes. The chaplain read a part of the burial service, the drop fell, and the wretched men were launched into eternity. After their bodies had hung the usual time, they were cut down and delivered over to the surgeons for dissection.

A Chancery suit ended with the consent of both parties in the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Tuesday, which had lasted 50

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
THE CASE OF THE WAKEFIELDS.

The condition of the recognizance entered into by Mr. William Wakefield, was, himself in 2 000l., Mr. Cuthbert in 1,500l., and a subsequent recognizance of Dr. Davis in 500l. All recognizances forfeited at the Summer Assizes are usually returned by the Clerk of the Assize into the Court of Exchequer, in the Michaelmas Term following; and on the Second day after the next Hilary Term, a process will issue to the Sheriff to levy the amount of the recognizance on the principal and bail. If the levy is not made, and it appears so by the return of the Sheriff in the following Term, a writ, called the "strong writ," will then issue, to seize the goods and take the defendant and bail to gaol: nor can they be discharged out of custody, but on production of the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued from the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, by order of the Court of Exchequer.

In the meantime, the defendant may be retaken upon a Judge's warrant, which is bailable before a Judge or Magistrate, and it is the invariable practice (although not expressed in the Judge's warrant) to require the defendant to give the prosecutor reasonable notice of bail; and the condition of the recognizance must be, to appear and plead and try his traverse at the next Assizes, in such sum as any Judge or Magistrate may think fit, under the circumstances, to direct. In the event of the defendant not being taken, the prosecutor may proceed to ordinary against the defendant at the Assizes, or in the Court of King's Bench, if the prosecutor chooses to remove the indictment into that Court by writ of *certiorari*, which is frequently done to expedite its completion; but even in the Court of King's Bench the outlawry cannot be completed for a considerable time, as the following writs from the Crown-office must be issued—viz. a *venire* to answer, tested in Michaelmas next, and returnable in Hilary, 1827; the first *capias* tested in Hilary Term, returnable in Easter, 1827; second *capias* tested in Easter, returnable in Trinity, 1827; and third *capias* tested in Trinity, returnable in Michaelmas, 1827; and then writs of *capias cum proclamatione et exigent*; between the test and return of which two last writs, there must be five County Courts.

The Paris Papers, which have arrived in due course, contain some further intelligence, and of rather an important character, from Portugal. It will be seen, by our extracts from them, that there have been commotions of so serious a character, that three regiments, two of foot and one of horse, have been abolished by a decree of the Portuguese Cortes.

It appears by arrivals in town yesterday, that the effects of the lightning, so visible last night in town, took place within ninety miles of the metropolis nearly about the same time, accompanied with loud thunder, without rain, except in the county miles of London, Dorchester, Worcester, in ge trees were entirely stripped of their leaves, and large branches and arms of many of them were scattered on the road.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

An Inquest was taken on Friday last before Thomas Shelton, Esq., Coroner, at St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, on the body of Mr. George Black, the Chorus-master of Drury lane.

John P. Imer, constable of the night, going his rounds about two o'clock in the morning of the 27th of June, found the deceased standing at Mr. Kinnatt's door in the Vauxhall-road, in altercation with that gentleman's footman. Witness learnt he had been ringing the bells, and disturbing the family. He refused giving any reasons for so doing, but was conveyed to the watch-house, where a charge was entered against him by the footman. Being gentlemanly in his appearance, he was suffered to sit in the night constable's room. For some minutes he was very quiet; he then got up, seized the fender, and struck the constable a blow on a patrole, who was sitting by the door, exclaimed, "By God, I'll murder you." He was with difficulty secured, and placed in the lock-up cell, where, shortly after, he was discovered with his throat cut. There was no one confined with him, and no doubt, therefore remained that the deceased committed the act himself. The man that he attacked was much injured by the blows. The deceased was conveyed to this hospital. By direction of the Magistrate of Union Hall, the circumstances were advertised in the daily papers, and a verbal notice was also personally left at the watch-house, and wished to obtain possession of his keys; but as they would not give their names or residences, witness refused giving them up. All they could learn of the deceased was, that he lodged at 38, Southampton-street, Strand. The persons who called were very gentlemanly in appearance: they said they wanted the keys to get at some manuscript music.

A Surgeon of the hospital said, that for several days after he was admitted there, such was the reserve of the persons who called upon him that they could not learn his name, neither would he tell it himself. It was at last only by accident that they discovered his name to be Black, and that he was Chorus-master at Drury-lane. His language and manners showed him to be a man of considerable attainments. He had been found, while in the hospital, to sue that Mr. Thomas Cooke, the Musical Professor, as his particular friend, and to regret his absence from the country. However, no one called upon him. He was understood to have no relations in London.

This being the whole of the evidence, the Jury unanimously returned a verdict of Insanity.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

C. C. WRIGHT, Heder-row, Islington, oilman.—J. MOSELEY, Rainbow Coffee-house, King-street, Covent-garden, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. COLLINGS, and T. MAINGY, Bishopsgate-street Within, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. CRUMB, jun., Shoreham, Sussex, ironmonger.—J. HUNT & WINCH and W. HUNT, jun. Stewart's-buildings, Batter-as-rails, cu lers.—And MORGANS, late Bristol, jewellers.—Wm. Bristol, jewellers.—d. HINDS, Soodate, Lancashire, damel-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. NAYLOR and G. ELLIS, Kesborough, Yorkshire, fancy-silk-manufacturers.—T. ANDREWS and T. R. ANDREWS, Tavistock-place, St. Pancras, oil-merchants.—J. LEVY and M. JOSEPHS, Aldgate, dealers.—Goodma's nells, merchants.—J. HOLMES and F. E. EDWARDS, Derby, bookse lers.—J. MARTIN, Runcorn, Cheshire, ship-car enter.—T. SPENCER, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—J. BIRK, Bread-street, mere a t.—W. DENNY, La ender, haberdasher.—I. WILLIAMS, Sidmouth, Devonshire, wine-merchant.—Thomas

COMPLETE SET of the AGE NEWSPAPER,—To be SOLD, up to last Sunday for EIGHT GUINEAS.—Apply to CLERK SMITH, Public Circulating Library, 36, St. James's-street, corner of Jermyn-street.

BOWAY WALL-FLOWER SNUFF, to be had only of GEORGE EDLIN, Snuff-manufacturer, No. 6, Aldgate, corner of the Saracen's Head Inn.

TO SPORTSMEN.—A handsome high-bed staunch POINTER for SALE. This valuable Dog is four years old, one of the breed of the noted Colonel Thornville Pointers, was shot over about two last seasons by an old sportsman, a crack shot, warranted steady to dog and bird.—Enquire at 39, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, where the Dog may be seen.

TURKEY COFFEE of the FINEST QUALITY, at the following reduced prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.—Roasted, 3s. per lb. The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having reduced the duty on Turkey Coffee, the Proprietor has the satisfaction of offering the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of the finest quality, at John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee-Warehouse, No. 12, South-molton-street, Strand.

S. SPILSBURY'S Drops are remarkably efficacious in relieving disorders which arise from obstructed perspiration, indigestion, or impurities of the blood:—In a small bottle of the Medicine is sufficient for a trial of its virtues in cases of scurvy, leprosy, evil, abscesses, ulcers, and rheumatic gout. Sold at 15, Soho-square; in bottles, at 6s.; 11s. 6d.; and 22s. Sold likewise by Messrs. Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Newbury and Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler's, Cheapside; Barclay and Co., Fleet Market; and all respectable Druggists.

AMIO CARO AMICO.

Quell, my friend, those pinings vain;
Try the wisdom of CHAMPAGNE—
Sunny draught!—a cordial clear,
Radiant as ITHURIEL'S spear,
And, like that potential lance,
Gifted, at a touch, to chase—
From the heart's o'ercloyed ray,
To scare the DEMI-MONDE away!

BENEDETTO

CHARLES WRIGHT'S Champagne—Opera Colonnade—63s. 72s. and 84s. per dozen.

SYSTEMS, STATES, and MEN, have their RISE, their ZENITH, and DECLINE. The only System ever known to reach the Zenith of Greatness in the last hour of its existence, is the State Lottery of England; which is doomed by Parliament to expire for ever on the 5th day of January next. The only Lottery that ever attained a greater display of Sterling Capital than was ever known before, having no less than SIX magnificent Prizes of 20,000*l.* each, and the Drawing of the Lottery in the Hall of the Bank. The whole to be decided in One Day, Wednesday, 18th October, when all Lotteries end for ever.

Tickets and Shares are selling by CARROLL, Contractor, 19, Cornhill; 7, Charing-Cross; and 26, Oxford Street; who sold within a short period, Four Prizes of 20,000*l.* and upwards—and other Capitals in former Lotteries, preceding a MILLION STERLING!

WINES, RETAIL and WHOLESALE.—Cate de L'Europe, No. 9, Hay Market, two doors above the Theatre Royal. This splendid Room, which has been fitted up in the most elegant and costly manner, is opened for the reception of the Public, for the consumption and sale of every description of European wines, both bottled and from the wood; the entire stock of which, selected with the greatest judgment and liberality, and no expense has been spared to render the whole worthy of patronage. The Morning, Evening, and Foreign Journals, with the popular Periodicals and Pamphlets, are provided.

☞ To LET, a capital House and Shop, enquire as above.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale,

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48
Ditto, Crusted	24s to 28s	Ditto, Old	42s to 48
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lachrima Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, Sparkling and Creaming, of the	
Cape, from	16s to 24s	first quality	90s to 96s
Ditto, Old Ditto	30s to 36s	Hock, of the finest quality	72s to 84
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Chablis	50s to 63
Penerille, Lisbon, Vidonia,		Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84
and Mountain	20s to 36s	Moselle Sauterne, &c.	30s to 42

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices. Country Orders, Cash, or Bankers' Checks.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and cleanse the scalp, to remove all scurf, and to give the follow ng examination:—one in appearance at first sight "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many others, "JOHN BURGESS." Now BURGESS and SON having for many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to examine carefully what they require before they receive any article in their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess-New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by BURGESS and SON, and received as a most useful and convenient sauce will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Orig nal Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

TO FAMILIES TRAVELLING, PROMENADING, and ENJOYING AQUATIC EXCURSIONS, &c. &c. are respectfully recommended the following Delicate Articles, which at this season of the Year are indispensable for the preservation of the Complexion:

LOWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE COMPLEXION.

An inestimable preparation, possessing the most delightful odour, and in its thoroughly exterminating Brandons, Tan, Pimp es, Fre kles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; producing a delicate White Skin, and a Juvenile and Blooming appearance, which is so prepared by long experience as a most useful and convenient sauce will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Orig nal Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

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Promenading, or enjoying Aquatic ex-ursions, is immediately allays the smarting or painful sy mptoms, producing a delightful coolness, and a soothing sensation, leaves the Skin smooth and pleasant. Price 4 . 6d. and 8s. 6d. per ty included.

Observe the Hiroglyphic and Signature of Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-garden, on the Genuine Kalydor, without which none is genuine.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, is the first production of the age, and is Original and Genuine. It possesses the most wonderful and astonishing effects in rendering the teeth beautifully pearl white, preserves the gums from scurvy, rendering them firm and healthy, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, Have also for sale, Rowland's Macassar Oil, (neither scented; Mr. Rowland, to the end of the year, 57, Mr. Delerv x, 158, D. II gre, 35, Newstree; Bayley and Sons, 24, Cornhill; Lloyd Square; Mr. Jones, 59, Oxford-street; Mr. Low, 33d, Prust, 238, Strand; Chemist, 4, Cheapside; Barclay and Son s, 95, Fleet Market; Mr. 6, Charing-cross; Mr. Sanger, Bond-street; Mr. 46, 6, and Co. Newberry, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Burgess, in the double St. Mr. Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Evans, Long-lane; Mr. Dunn, 4 atton-Garden; and all respectable Medicine Vendors, &c.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. WM. BEACALL and Mr. ROSE, Surgeon Dentists, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence long made the Science of ART-FICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, their peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with a Set of Natural Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if required disengaged, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attendance at home from Ten till Four.

J. PERRING, of No. 413, Strand, two doors from the Adelphi Theatre, offers to the public the Choicest Teas at less than with the trade, and undersells for Sale alone, but warranted of the best materials, such as will do the same credit and give more general satisfaction than any other recommended. The Black and Scented Congous, at 3s. 4d. per lb. are of a small rough leaf Ready Money, but suits the economy of both parties. The Proprietor of this establishment has studied for many years to unite both principles, with safe fortune to him self, and a blessing to the public.

Among the many sources of trade, perhaps this is not the worst at present to the purchaser of Our Hat will not be worn, and the Hatter will not be able to do, as are respectfully solicited to favour the Proprietor with a call. The following priced Hats are confidently recommended to the notice of the Economical:

Good Fine Rich Silk Hats in a variety of shapes, at ..... 16s.

Perring's Patent Double-edged Hats, having an extra quantity of Nap on the part of the brim most exposed to wear, ... 17s.

Good Light Water Proof Beaver Hats, Drab and Black ..... 20s. 25s. 30s.

An extensive assortment of Youths' and Boys' Hats, Seal, Fur, and Cloth Caps, Velvet Riding Caps, Hats and Bonnets, Gentlemen's Dress and Travelling Caps in great variety. Hats covered with Silk and made double-edged for 12s.

NEW EDITION, THE TENTH, ENLARGED,

With Observations on the Danger of trusting to Nostrums, as an Internal Remedy for the Cure of Stricture, illustrated by Cases. Price 2s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Radical Cure, founded on the experience of numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from three to twenty years standing have been completely cured in a few weeks, and its superiority therefore fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added Observations and Practical Comments on the Nature, Seat, and Symptoms of Nervous Affections, as connected by Self Abuse, or the exercise of which a cause of, or to assist, the result of Stricture, unsuccessful practice, and at once speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and published and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Chapell, B. yal Exchange; March 11th, Oxford-street; Walker, 29 Hirh Holborn; Chapell, 91, Pall Mall; Sutherland, 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; and may be had of all Bookse lers.

☞ We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has treated of, subject of these cases having been restored to health by means of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talent and long standing.—*Age.* We cheerfully give the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases.—*Independent Whig.*

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE, GENERAL COACH OFFICE,

Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury Patent Coaches Daily Dispatch.

THE following ROYAL MAILS depart from the above Inn every evening at half-past Seven Sundays excepted: Every Sunday evening at Seven.—BATH and EXETER, through Devizes. Taunt n, and Collumpton.—BIRMINGHAM, through Uxbridge, Stony Stratford, and Coventry.—BRISTOL, through Reading, Marlborough, and Chippenham.—CARLISLE and EDINBURGH through Chorley, and Garstang.—CHESTER, through Dudley, Kidderminster, Worcester, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Ross, Blandford, and Dorchester.—FALMOUTH ROYAL MAIL.—HOLYHEAD, through Oxford, Shrewsbury, Wrexham, and Conway.—LIVERPOOL, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.—LIVERPOOL, through Dunchurch, Newcastle, and Congleton.—MANCHESTER, through Northampton, Coventry, and Macclesfield.—NORWICH, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.—PORTSMOUTH ROYAL MAIL.

The following Post Coaches start regularly at the time spe ified.

MORNING COACHES.—BIRMINGHAM and HOLYHEAD, the Eclipse, through Coventry, at a quarter before 8. Passengers by this Conveyance have the privilege of resting one night on the road, and proceeding by any Coach the next day, in addition al expense.—BRIGHTON Light Safety Coach, through Reigate, at 9.—Post 4s. Light Coach through Kingston, Guildford, and Godalming, at 8.—HOLYHEAD Light Coach through Shrewsbury, quarter before 8.—LEICESTER Light Post Coach, through Northampton, at half-past 6.—NORWICH New Safety Coach (in 11 hours) through Newmarket, at half-past 8.—OXFORD Times, every Morning at half-past 6.—SOUTHAMPTON Light Coach every Morning at half-past 8 o'clock.—Tuesday and Friday at half-past 6.—SOUTH WALES and Bristol Jersey Steam Packets.—WEYMOUTH and DORCHESTER (in 15 hours), at 5.—WINDSOR and ETON, at 7.

AFTERNOON COACHES.—BIRMINGHAM, the Balloon, through Stony Stratford, at half-past five.—BRISTOL, the Regent, through Reading, a quarter before four.—CARLISLE, GLASGOW, and EDINBURGH, through Manchester, at half-past four.—CHELTENHAM, the New Regent, at one.—This is an easy conveyance have the opportunity of resting one night on the road, without additional expense.—EXETER and PLYMOUTH, the Quick Two (in 24 hours), through Basingstoke Tally-ho! (in 5 hours,) quarter past two.—COVENTRY, Gamble Coach, a quarter before six.—DERBY the Regulator, (in 18 hours) through Loughborough, at half-past two.—HEREFORD, the Royal Mail, at one.—EXETER, 4-in-side Coach, through Basingstoke and Honiton, at two.—BIRMINGHAM and GLASGOW through Newcastle, at half-past four.—HOLYHEAD, the Mail, through Oxford, Shrewsbury, and Chester, at half-past four.—LIVERPOOL, the Royal Alfred, (in 26 hours) at half-past four.—MANCHESTER, Royal Defiance (in 27 hours) through Northampton, at half-past four.—MANCHESTER, Telegraph, through Cross and Bridgewater, at four at reduced fares.—TENBY, MILFORD, and PEMBROKE, through Gloucester, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Merthyr, and Llanelly.—WINDSOR and ETON, at 4.

CHESTER and PARKGATE, every Morning at a quarter before eight, and every Afternoon at a quarter before four, from the Golden Cross, by way of Dover, every Morning, at seven, and at half-past six in the Evening.

N. B.—Parcels and Luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every City and manufacturing Town in England.

W. WATERHOUSE & Co. Proprietors.

NOTICE.—No Parcel, or Passenger's Luggage, will be accounted for above the value of FIVE POUNDS, unless entered as such and paid for accordingly.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst. at Ladbroke, Lady Charlotte Palmer, of a son.—On the 28th inst. at Brighton, the Lady of Wm. Thomas Brande, Esq. of a daughter.—On Tuesday, at her house in South Audley-street, the Excellency Archbishopess Capella, of a daughter.—On the 24th inst. at her father's house, King's-row, Pimlico, Mrs. Chas. es Meredyth, of a daughter.—On Thursday, the 24th inst. at Rodney-house, Clifton, the Lady of John Morrill, Esq. of a da ughter.—On the 22d instant, at Hampstead, Mrs. J. C. Cameron, of a son.—On the 18th instant, in Norfolk-street, the Baroness Rolpack, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 24th inst. Mr. William Mellor, of Beaufort-terrace, King's-road, to Miss Hollins, of Great Pulteney-street, St. James's.—On the same day, Mr. J. Kellner, of Bedford-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Charlotte Meier, of Paulton-street, Havanket.—At Yeovil, on the 21st inst., Major Hall, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth Augusta, only child of Sir Thomas Ha-hin, Esq. of Newton-house.—On the 12th inst. at St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, John Augustus, only son of the Right Hon. John Sullivan, of Richings-lodge, Bucks, to Jane, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, K.C.B., of Corfield, in that county.—On the 8th inst., Mr. W. B. Boddy, surgeon, of Bedford-row, to Miss Worth, youngest son of George Boddy, Esq. of his Majesty's Dock Yard, Woolwich, to Sarah Hart Hill, only daughter of the late George Downe, Esq. of the former place.—On Tuesday, at Ashdown, Henry Capt. Macdonald (Royal Navy), of Macdonald, to Elizabeth Anne Rebecca, relict of Charles Sheldon Timins, Esq. of Oriel Lodge, Cheltenham.—On the 13th inst. Capt. Henry H. Mitchell, R.N. to Harriet Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Ralph Key, Esq.—On the 19th inst., at St. Peter's, Thanet, Edward Amory, Esq. of Thorngrton-street, to Anne, second daughter of Joseph Ashton, Esq. of Tiverton.

DIED.—August 29th, at her house in Montague-street, Portman-square, Mr. Chamber, in the 81st year of her age, only sister of the late Sir Thomas Chambers.—August 28th, at 42, Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, relict of the late Hon. Colonel George Napier, and daughter of Captain Hall, and sister of Richmond and Basil Hall, aged 53 years.—On the 22d inst. at the house of Robert Lemon, Esq. Deputy Keeper of his Majesty's State Papers.—On the 19th instant, in Hamilto -place, Kennington, David Nesbett, late of the Grove, Surrey, aged 81.—On the 18th inst. at Clapham-rise, Mr. Robert Hurfield, of Duke-street, Portland place, aged 63.—On the 21st inst. at Shooter's-hill, Kent, Elizabeth, relict of the late General Sir Thomas Bloomfield, bart., in the 1st year of her age.—On the 21st inst. at No. 14, Cannon-street, Mr. Pe er Morrison, of the firm of Messrs. Morrison and Co., Painters.—On the 21st inst., Mr. Joseph Hart, of Chatham-place, Blackfriars, aged 48.—On the 18th inst. John Lister, Esq. of Heme-hill.—At Paddington-green, on the 13th inst. aged 64, Sarah, relict of Wm. Hart, late Vicar of Hambledon, Bucks, and of Haswell, Harts.—In the 18th inst. at Clapham-rise, T. Payne, Esq. aged 87.

London: Printed & Published by H. D. RICHARDS, at 24, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 69. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, Paul Pry, with Thirteen in the Dozen, and the Epaulette; Victor, Mad. Vestris.—Tuesday, Sweethearts and Wives; Laura, Madamo Vestris; with Twixt the Cup and the Lip; and Midas; Midas, Mr. W. Farren, Apollo Madame Vestris.—Wednesday, Paul Pry, with Poor Relations, and a Roland for an Oliver.—Thursday, The Lord of the Manor, Annette, Mad. Vestris; Moll Flagon, Mr. Liston.—Friday, Paul Pry, with other entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow, Monday, Mr. Mathews will perform in the new farce, Before Breakfast, and in Jonathan in England, with How to Die for Love.—Tuesday, Mr. Mathews will perform in the New Farce, and in Hit or Miss, with Is he Jealous.—Wednesday, The Oracle; after which Mr. T. P. Cooke will make his first appearance this Season, and perform in the Brewsupstairs.—Thursday, Mr. Mathews will perform in the new farce, and in the Bashful Man, with Two Words.—Friday, The Oracle, with other entertainments.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. Monday, Sept. 4, and five following evenings, at a quarter past six precisely, the Siege of Missolonghi, or the Massacre of the Greeks. Equestrianism and Feats in the Circle. The Grand Manœuvres of the Chinese Cavalry. Madam Ducrow will go through several Equestrian Exercises on a Single Horse; and Mr. Woolford will execute a remarkable act of horsemanship without saddle or bridle. HerrCline, the celebrated German Artist, on the Elastic Cord. The Entertainments to conclude with the last new Burletta of Shooter's Hill, on the 1st of September.

The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 4.

BATTLE OF POICTIERS.—Mr. BULLOCK, respectfully announces that his PANSTEREOMACHIA ; or, Model of the celebrated Battle of Poictiers, is NOW OPEN at No. 22, Regent-street. This unique and curious Exhibition, representing the contending armies of France and England, in the year 1356, consisting of upwards of 1,500 figures, beautifully modelled, with the strictest regard to historical truth, and the most accurate attention to the chivalry, heraldry, and costume, of the period to which it relates, which, during the last fifteen years, towards the completion and improvements, present a grand and interesting display of British Military Achievement.—Admittance 1s.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The two new Pictures, exhibiting, are The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Daguerre, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effect of light and shade, producing the most striking and sublime scenes. Open daily from 11 till 4 o'clock.

N. B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the appearance of sunshine is produced with equal effect on the most cloudy day.—Dimension of each picture, 70 feet by 50.

For Measurement Goods only.

FOR the ISLE of FRANCE direct, the fine, new, first class Ship, ISABELLA, John Davison, Commander. Burthen 225 Tons. Lying at Deptford. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Clarke and Co., 72, Gracechurch-street; or to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

To follow the Tiger,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the beautiful, new first class Brig, LION, Alexander Kerr, (late of the William Shand,) Commander. Burthen 300 Tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

To sail from Gravesend on the 10th of September, has room for three Passengers only (under engagement with the Hon. East India Company),

FOR CALCUTTA, with liberty to land Passengers at MADRAS, the fine, new, first class Ship, Thetis, Thomas Lyster, Commander. Burthen 700 Tons. Lying in the City Canal. Apply to Messrs. Gazett, Farquhar, Crawford & Co., 71, Old Broad-street; to Capt. Blyth, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING, TAVERN-KEEPERS, SCHOOL-MASTERS, and the Public in general.—The cheapest feather, feather-bed, and mattress warehouse in the kingdom, is TIBBATTS'S, No. 46, High Holborn, three doors Chancery-lane, for ready cash.

Good poultry feathers only	0s. 10d.	per lb.
Best dito, not to be surpassed	1	do.
Excellent grey goose feathers, well dressed	1	do.
Very best dito, fit for any purpose	2	do.
Good white goose feathers	2	do.
Capital ditto, second quality	2	do.
Very best ditto, nearly half down	3	do.

A single bed, 40s.

Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of feathers.

Persons having their feather beds cleaned or filled at the above prices; mattresses remade, altered, or taken in exchange; feather beds cleaned and dressed.

W. T. pledges himself to effectually destroy moth or other vermin in beds and mattresses, by a method peculiar to himself.

Horse-hair, wool, and feathers, seasoned so as to remain sweet in any climate.

THE East India Company's Sale of TEAS, having just closed, WHITRIDGE & Co.'91, Cheapside, have again made extensive Purchases of the choicest that could be procured, which they are now Selling to the Public at the following Prices:

A LIST OF PRICES AS UNDER.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea	3	2	Green, from	5	6
Congou	4	8	Ditto	6	6
Good ditto	5	0	Fine ditto	7	0
Strong ditto	5	6	Finest ditto	8	0
Black leaf ditto	5	8	Good ditto	9	0
Fine ditto	6	0	Superior ditto	10	0
Superior ditto	6	4	Finest ditto	12	0
Pekoe flavour	6	8	Gunpowder	11	0
Fine Souchong	7	0	Finest ditto	14	0

PRIME MIXED TEA, 6s.

Jamaica Coffee	1	6	Fine Berbice, 2s. 4d. to 2 8
Dutch ditto	1	0	Turkey	1	4

Fine Trinidad Cocoa, 2s.

DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, holden in the Vestry-room of Christ Church, Spitalfields, August 28, 1826,

The Rev. RICHARD HARVEY in the Chair;

The Committee who have been entrusted with the distribution of the money subscribed for the relief of the distressed weavers in Spitalfields, have now the painful task of announcing to the Public, that the funds placed at their disposal are almost exhausted, and the distress, which they were intended to relieve, is now fast increasing.

In the course of the last week many persons have lost their employ, and have applied at the Office for assistance; and not a few cases have been sent by those very gentlemen, who originally promised to relieve that part of the distress in Spitalfields is imaginary.

The Committee are not able to inquire for themselves, and they will find that there are nearly 8,000 weavers out of employment, and unable, on any terms, to obtain it. They will find that in consequence of the distressed state of the trade, many more have received notice, that when the work they now have is concluded, they can receive no more at present.

Under these circumstances the Committee are aware that their funds will be speedily replenished, as, if they are not, the relief must be discontinued early in the ensuing week, and nearly 8,000 fellow-creatures lose all possible means of subsistence.

Amount distributed last week	£346 5 6
Amount received as above	270 10 0
Amount before advertised	27,168 10 5
John Scott, Esq. New Broad-street, by the Rev. R. Harvey	£20 0
By Messrs. Lees and Co.	
John Henderson, Esq. Montague-street	£10 0
By Messrs. Hoare	
M. A. C	10 0
By Messrs. Drummond & Co.	
A. B.	10 0

C. W. T. G. 10 10

Subscriptions are received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Wm. Heale Esq. Woodstreet, Spitalfields; and by all the Bankers.

The Committee continue to sit in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Two o'clock.

J. D. KINCAID, Sec.

Just published by CLEMENTI & Co. 25, Cheapside.

HOLT'S EASY RONDOS and AIRS, with Variations for the Piano-forte—second Series, Nos. 13 to 24 ; each 2s.

13. La Garde Imperiale.	19. La Masquerade.
14. Le Belvidere.	20. La Guirlande.
15. L'Amour filial.	21. Le depart pour la guerre.
16. La Reconnoissance.	22. La Societe agreeable.
17. La Dance.	23. La Fulre.
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And, as Sages old, we know,
Were naught without a Genius,
For thy School, my jolly blade,
Take, oh! take The Colonnade,
And there young men, in love with vice,
All the wisdom of Champagne;
Poets, for such gifts, will even,
Gather from their Hippocrene,
As I, Old Telan, promise thee,
Would to Jove, I were with me;
Then, at parting—for a sign
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Oh! I leave, ere yet thou bidd'st good night
Thy Sceptre-Thyrsus with CHARLES WRIGHT.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

The Paris Papers contain a report of speeches, said, by the *Drapeau Blanc*, to have been delivered hy the Spanish Ministers, when they were assembled to deliberate upon the "policy of declaring war against Portugal!" We can hardly believe that such a preposterous thought ever seriously occupied the minds either of Ferdinand or his Ministers, even at the wild suggestions of that sinister influence which is, doubtless, at work to embroil the internal affairs of Portugal. It is amusing, however, to observe, in what a fit condition Spain is to undertake a war of aggression.

The Minister of Finance opened the debate, and after pourtraying, in the most deplorable colours, the impoverished state of the country, and his utter inability to recruit its finances, concluded by saying, "he could not think of sending into Portugal, or to its frontiers, either an active army, or one of observation, because Government could not spare a *maravedi*, and he saw already that the deficit of this year would be double that of the year past."

Next came the Minister at War, and he, we are told, "drew the most melancholy picture of the state of the army." He proved that the greater part of the regiments of the line "were nothing more than shadows," which the penury of the Treasury prevented being filled up; in addition to which, no confidence, he said, could be placed even in these skeletons of regiments, because "to demand fidelity from soldiers who, without pay and covering, and almost without rations for two years, were reduced gradually to the highest degree of discontent, would be to demand miracles."

The Minister of Marine lent a few touches to heighten the general effect of this belligerent discussion. He observed, "that the ships building at Ferrol and Carthagena were lost, because those who contracted to build them despaired of being paid," and that the vessels must rot, "unless it pleased God to save them by some extraordinary means."

It being thus clearly demonstrated by the respective heads of the Treasury, the army, and navy, that Spain possessed neither money, men, nor ships, it might be supposed the question of declaring war was satisfactorily decided in the negative; but M. Colmarde endeavoured to derive some comfort from the measures which Government "*would* adopt to remedy all the evils alluded to."

A proclamation from the *Madrid Gazette*, signed by the King, seems to have some connexion with this subject. It commences with an allusion to the establishment of a representative system of Government in Portugal, which might, it is said, "have affected public tranquillity in another country, its neighbour, which, scarcely free from revolution, might not have been generally animated by the purest loyalty." With a view to reward, however, the loyalty of his "vassals," his Majesty condescendingly promises them that he will never make any alteration in the "legal form of his Government." This, we suppose, is meant to extinguish any hopes that might have been founded upon the promulgation of the Portuguese Charter.

The *Etoile* of Thursday, contains intelligence from Greece of a late date, which we subjoin. The affairs of that unhappy country appear so deplorably desperate, that nothing but the exertions of Lord Cochrane, and the liberal succours of western Europe, can be expected to retrieve them. The whole military resources of the Independent cause are limited to the islands, and a few unprovided fortresses. Athens is again in the power of the Turks, who may soon be expected to invade the Morea from the north, while the Egyptians attack it from the south. Meantime the movements of Lord Cochrane seem to be a secret, while his power of performing immediate and effective service is known to be alarmingly reduced by treachery or mismanagement. We extract from the *Constitutionel* an article on this subject, which, whatever may be thought of its facts, concludes with a useful suggestion.

The horrible execution for heresy at Valencia is now placed beyond doubt or cavil by the admissions of a French Government journal, which, had it been possible, would have denied a fact that it cannot palliate. In giving an account of this religious assassination, the *Etoile* endeavours to relieve the clergy from its odium, by laying it on the heads of the lay fanatics, who presided at the trial which the priests had provoked, and pronounced the sentence which the priests demanded. This is in fact no palliation. It is no departure even from the ancient system of the Inquisition. The tender-hearted inquisitor who handed the heretic over to the civil power, for the due execution of the laws of St. Dominic, never demanded the life of his victim. In this case it would appear that the formalities of an *auto da fe* were revived along with the judicial forms of the holy office. We believe such a spectacle has not been exhibited in Europe for the last 45 years.

PEACE WITH THE BURMESE.

The renewed war with the Burmese has been terminated by the prompt and decisive measures adopted subsequently to the treachery which rendered the former pacification nugatory. An overland despatch, dated Calcutta, April 7, via Bombay and Constantinople, was received yesterday by his Majesty's Government, announcing that a Treaty of Peace, nearly similar to the former one, was ratified, on the 24th of February, at Yandaboo, within four days' march of Ummerapoora, after some severe fighting. The first instalment had been paid, Sir Archibald Campbell had left the head-quarters of his army, and had arrived at Calcutta. He was to return hy the Enterprise, steam-vessel, to Rangoon, to superintend the re-embarkation of the troops, about the 4th of June, at which period the second instalment would become due.

The following are all the particulars that have transpired, with respect to this gratifying, though not unexpected, event. The barbarians, who fancied that their characteristic perfidy would avail them in their negotiations with Sir Archibald Campbell, as successfully as in their transactions with the Native Powers, have been taught a salutary but severe lesson. It will be long ere they again commit themselves to a struggle with the British power.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.—"Sir Archibald and Mr. Robertson, the Civil Commissioner, arrived in the Enterprise steam-vessel, with the gratifying intelligence of peace having been concluded with the Burmese. The Treaty was ratified on the 24th of February, at Yandaboo, within four days' march of the capital. The first instalment of 25 lacs of rupees had been despatched from Rangoon by his Majesty's ship Alligator, ten days before the Enterprise sailed. The main body of the force in Ava had returned to Rangoon, and several regiments had embarked for Bengal and Madras. All the troops would be ready to leave the Burmese territory by the time the second instalment of twenty-five lacs of rupees would become due, namely, the 4th of June.

"The Burmese, by virtue of the Treaty, give up all claim to Assam, Cachar, and Jyntea, and acknowledge Guuibeer Singh Rajah of Munnipore.

"The British are to retain Arracan, Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandowey. The total amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Burmese is one crore of rupees.

"A Commercial Treaty is to be entered into between both powers, stipulating for freedom of navigation, including the commerce in grain."

EAST INDIES.

(From the Bombay Courier Extraordinary.)

APRIL 24, 1826.—We publish, from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* Extraordinary, the following intelligence relative to the peace with the Government of Ava, and the latest proceedings in the Burmese territories:—

PEACE WITH AVA.

At a late hour last night, the Enterprise reached Calcutta, having on board his Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Mangles, the return of whom to Calcutta is the consequence of a conclusion of peace with the Burmese. The public dispatches announcing the ratification of the treaty were forwarded hy Colonel Tidy and Captain Snodgrass, on board the Alligator, which left Rangoon a week before the Enterprise arrived, and may be therefore hourly expected. The Araclne sailed at the same time for Madras. We have been favoured with the following particulars of this important and satisfactory event:—After leaving Pagahmchew, Sir Archibald Campbell was met by repeated messengers of the King, offering terms short of those demanded, which offers were of course rejected. At last, however, when the army was within four days' march of the capital, Mr. Price again made his appearance, bringing with him the treaty ratified by the King, and paid down the stipulated sum of twenty-five lacs, the remainder to be paid in the manner previously determined on. The prisoners were then given up, and amongst them was Mr. Gouger. In addition to the Southern Provinces of Tavai and Mergui, we are to retain Martaban, to the east of the Saaloon, or Martaban river. The ratification of the treaty took place in the end of February.

The troops commenced their return on the 5th of March, hy water, and had all arrived at Rangoon. Six European regiments had been embarked, besides the Bengal Artillery, when the Enterprise left. Some of the transports, with his Majesty's 13th, 38th, and 41st, had sailed, and it was expected that they would be withdrawn by the middle of May.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following additional details:—

The treaty was confirmed on the 24th of February. The treasure, consisting of rupees, and gold and silver bars, is on board the Alligator.

A party from the camp paid a visit to the capital, and were received by the King with every honour. Mr. Crawford had gone to Martaban in the Diana steam vessel.

A battalion, with all the elephants, and attended by two Burmese Chiefs, have proceeded from Jembewghewn to Arracan, *via* Aen: the road is now acknowledged to be a very good one. Another detachment had proceeded from Prome to Sandowey.

(*India Gazette Extraordinary, April* 5.)

An express which left Calcutta, on the 9th inst. reached Bombay early yesterday morning. The following General Order was consequently published, announcing the conclusion of Peace with Ava:

GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT, NO. 129, OF 1826.

Bombay Castle, 23d April, 1826.

This order announced the conclusion of the peace, and ordered a royal salute and three vollies to be fired at all the military stations.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

(*Extract from the Bombay Courier, of 22d of April*, 1826.)

Our readers throughout India will receive, with a universal sentiment of grief, the intelligence that the earthly career of our beloved and revered bishop terminated at Trichinopoly, on the morning of Monday, the 3d instant (April). His Lordship had reached that place on Saturday morning, and on the following day had preached, and held a confirmation in the evening; after which he delivered another discourse, concluding with a solemn and affecting farewell to the congregation.

On Monday, at an early hour, his Lordship visited a congregation of native Christians, and, on his return, went into a bath, as he had done on the two preceding days. He was there seized with an apoplectic fit, and when his servant, alarmed at the length of his stay, entered the bathing-room, he found that life was extinct. Medical aid was immediately procured, but wholly unavailing.

THE CONQUERED PROVINCES OF AVA.

(From the *Asiatic Journal* for September.)

The provinces of Ye, Tavai, and Mergui, which have been lately subjected to British authority, occupy a narrow strip of land about 300 miles long by 50 broad, and containing 15,000 square miles; it is confined between the sea on the west, and a range of mountains on the east, by which it is divided from Siam.

The most northerly province is Ye, which borders on the district of Martaban. Tavai, in which, indeed, Ye has been usually included, succeeds; and the most southerly is Mergui, which is bounded by the peninsula of Malacca. Along the whole line of coast lie a number of small islands; but they are most numerous opposite Mergui, constituting the Mergui Archipelago.

The province of Ye is of small extent; it is bounded on the north by Kyaup Kyagee; on the south by the Kaleeng Aung district of Tavai; the mountains and the sea are its eastern and western boundaries. Its inhabitants were computed at abou 5,000; but in the disorganization consequent upon the war, and the dread of the depredations of marauding parties of Siamese, who took advantage of the distracted state of affairs to carry off the natives, the latter sought refuge in Tavai, and other places, under British protection: the province is, consequently, a close jungle, broken at remote intervals by rice-fields of limited extent, and those but scantily cultivated.

The town is situated on a long hill, about a hundred feet high in some parts, above the level of the river, which washes its southern base. The soil and climate of the district are evidently favourable for cultivation. Boat timber is abundant, and of good quality, but no teak grows in the forest: the other products of Ye are much the same as those of Tavai.

The province of Tavai, Dawai, or Dawe, is bounded by Ye on the north, and Tenasserim on the south; the mountains and the sea on the east and west; the boundary line on the north is Hengha river; that on the south is a low range of hills, about four miles S. from the Pillow river. The province is divided into seventy-eight districts, of which sixteen are within the fort. The population amounts to about 20,000 souls. The cleared and cultivated part does not exceed fifty square miles; the rest is jungle and forest.

The town stands upon the east bank of the Tavai river, at about twenty-eight miles from its mouth; owing to the numerous shoals no vessels of any burthen can approach nearer than within sixteen miles of the town, but prows, junks, and small craft lie abreast of it, and the Chinese have sunk mud-docks, where vessels of this class are repaired or built. Opposite to Crab-Island, where ships anchor, at about twelve miles from the mouth of the river, docks might be constructed for vessels of any size, which could be launched at once into five fathoms water.

The province is more hilly than the other parts of the coast. It is abundantly supplied with water, being intersected by a number of streams running usually S. and W. at short intervals of two and three miles.

Although, perhaps, inferior to that of Martaban, the soil of Tavai is superior to that of Mergui, and only requires cultivation to be rendered eminently productive. The lands skirting the rivers consist of a strong clay, without much vegetable superstratum; those along the hills are loamy in some districts, and light in others. The islands are alluvial.

Tobacco, of a tolerably good quality, is grown in Tavai, but scarcely in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the province, although it might, no doubt, soon exceed that amount. The Tavayers are inveterate smokers, and their children may be seen whiffing at their segars at two or three years of age, with as much gravity as their seniors. Indigo is cultivated, but not to any extent, although the soil and climate are considered as particularly well adapted to it.

Sugar-cane grows, but not of the best sort. The pepper plant thrives, particularly in the western districts, and nutmeg trees are to be met with. The betel-vine grows wild, but is also cultivated in gardens. The areca-tree also grows here, but to a limited extent. Other vegetable products are cardemoms, myrobalans, turmeric, besides various medicinal barks and roots. Of timber-trees there is an endless variety, and many of them are employed in the construction of vessels.

The mines lie in the midst of a dense forest of bamboos and trees. The elephants frequently attack the miner's hut, and eat up all his rice, compelling him to a speedy return to Tavai. He seldom begins labour until the sun is high, about nine o'clock, for until then the air is damp and chilly: Fahrenheit's thermometer exposed to it averaging 65 deg., while the temperature of the water is from 68 deg. to 70 deg. To counteract the bad effects of damp and cold, the miners use both arrack and opium, but the latter in small quantities.

The province is well stocked with cattle, both domestic and wild; but the favourite breed of the former is the buffalo, which is here a powerful yet docile animal: horned cattle are few. The elephants completely overrun the forests, and rhinoceroses, wolves, monkies, bears, deer, and wild hogs are numerous: the flesh of the two latter is eaten by the Tavayers.

Most of the finest fruits of India and the Eastern Islands grow in Tavai. The pine apple, mango, orange, mangosteen, dorian, melon, and plantains, are found in private gardens. Neither the mangosteen nor dorian is procured north of this province; the former is rather scarce, the latter more abundant: it formed an article of export to Rangoon and Martaban, the high prices obtained at which places tempted the Tavayers to brave, in open boats, the violence of the monsoon. The dorian was highly esteemed at the court of Ava. The climate and soil of Tavai are favourable to the production of European vegetables.

The Burmans do not eat such quantities of rice at their meals as the natives of Hindoostan. They eat twice a day, early in the forenoon and in the evening, and their meals are served up in trays, in the Siamese fashion. Their meats are chopped up, and put into small cups or saucers, as are different sorts of stewed vegetables. The rice is distributed on red lacquered plates to all the members of a family, who help themselves with spoons to all the other dishes, although they generally eat with their fingers. The Tavayers have no objection to eat at the same table with an European. They will not always drink spirituous liquors. There are a few amongst them who have made a sort of vow to abstain from certain luxuries and indulgencies. They allow ther beards to grow, and are generally more sedate in their deportment than the rest of the people. They do not, however, shun society, or debar themselves from its innocent pleasures.

ASSAULTS AND ROBBERIES AT PRIDDY FAIR.

[*From the Bath Journal.*]

CHEDDAR, AUG. 23.—This fair, which is held annually in a vale surrounded hy the Mendip Hills, took place on Monday last, conformably to immemorial custom, and charter granted to the Ecclesiastical Authorities of Wells. The fair has always been held in the highest estimation—is of most extensive magnitude, and has been invariably looked up to as a criterion for the regulation of of the prices of stock of all denominations. Business has been conducted in the most regular and scientific manner for many years, and, until last year, the greatest harmony prevailed amongst all classes who were brought together for a mutual exchange of interest, and for the transaction of agricultural concerns, which could not be settled without the assemblage of large bodies of farmers, graziers, dealers, &c. Last year, however, the spot which used to be appropriated to the arena for the performance of commercial and agricultural contracts, was broken in upon hy a lawless set of organized robbers, from the neighbourhood of Bristol, who, in the most daring manner, assembled in gangs, assaulted, beat, and robbed numbers of the visiters to the fair with an impunity truly astonishing to the inhabitants of a civilized country.

With the fearful example of last year before the eyes of the civil authorities, it is a little extraordinary that no means were this year resorted to to avert or prevent the repetition of such disgraceful atrocities; particularly as it must be a notorious fact, within the compass of every one's knowledge, that it was not a fair for the encouragement of idle "pastime" or "pleasure," but literally and *bona fide* for the interchange of business upon a broad and liberal scale; and, consequently, those who visit it with that view, are ever obliged to furnish themselves with abundant supplies of ready cash to effect purchases. It is, however, a paintul task to communicate to you an account of the outrages so daringly committed, which have already come to my knowledge, observing at the same time, that it is my firm belief, that they form but a slender proportion in the scale of offences perpetrated there on Monday last, and which, if not provided against at the next anniversary, must inevitably lead to a total annihilation of every species of business on that favoured and excellently calculated spot.

The gangs consist of as many as from 20 to 30, and are what are commonly called Gipsies—importations from Kingswood, Bristol, &c. &c.; they are accompanied, in some instances, by their wives, or abandoned women, who are employed in the conduct of E. O. tables, or other low species of gambling. These women attract the attention of the credulous or unwary to their unlawful games, while the men crowd around the table, and, appearing to take a lively interest in the progress of the game, by betting small sums, empty the pockets of the by-standers of every thing valuable. When the afternoon arrived, the stratagems resorted to for the purposes of plunder, were by making sham fights, and thereby collecting vast crowds of persons; and, while two or more of the principals were engaged in pugilistic combat, the auxiliary forces were busily employed in what is technically called *conveyancing*; i. e. conveying property from the rightful owners into their own possession. As night approached, respectable persons, who had been dining in the booths, were called from them by some of the gang, upon pretence of being wanted by a friend, and immediately they got outside, were knocked down and robbed of every thing they possessed. This was repeatedly done in the presence of others, but so formidable were the gangs, (often 30 in number), that they held the honest part of the populace *in terrorem*.

About five o'clock in the evening, Mr. George Hares, the landlord of the Miners' Arms Inn, at Shipham, was knocked off his horse, and robbed of six sovereigns and some silver. Complaint was vain, as there were no legal authorities to redress the grievance. At eight o'clock, Mr. Tozer, a highly respectable currier, residing at Axbridge, was taking his gloves from his pocket, preparatory to mounting his horse and riding home; in the act, however, of mounting, a fellow struck him a violent blow on the forehead, which had the effect of stunning him, and he was immediately surrounded by at least a dozen pickpockets, who beat, pinioned, and robbed him of a pocket-book, 22l. in notes, two sovereigns, about a pound's worth of silver, a snuff-box, two silk handkerchiefs, and other articles of less value. Not contented with this, they cut the girths of his saddle, which, together with a new pair of plated stirrups, they conveyed away in triumph!! Mr. Tozer was, besides, much beaten and kicked about the body, and was afterwards removed to a farm house, two miles from the spot, and brought home to Axbridge on the following day (Tuesday). Will the reader believe, (but such was the fact) that a vast number of persons witnessed this barbarous scene, but were literally afraid to render assistance, fearful they should have been subject to the same fate! I am happy, however, to say, that one of the ruffians is known to Mr. Tozer, and in all human probability will be overtaken by the strong arm of the law. At a later period of the evening, the booths were besieged by the assailants; several respectable people prefered sitting up the whole of the night in the

booths, rather than run the risk o going out and being robbed; and many of those who encountered the risk came off without money, and, in several instances, had their clothes torn from their backs!

I have given you but a hasty and imperfect sketch of what happened: every hour, however, brings forth fresh accounts of the barbarous cruelties inflicted on n innocent and unoffending people; in vain could the sufferers call for the protection of the magistracy, or the *posse comitatis*, the former not residing within several miles of the spot, and he latter receiving no orders upon the subject. This notice will, however, I hope, bring forth the exertions of the worthy magstrates upon future occasions, and prevent, as far as possible, a useful depot of business from being turned into a "den of thieves"

MIDDLESEX COURT OF REQUESTS.—August 28.

A CIVIL DOCTOR!

Mrs. Sarah Booth, the mother of the actress, appeared to a summons issued on the complaint of a Mr. Bleek, surgeon, cupper, and accoucheur, residing somewhere in or about Hart-street, Bloomsbury, who demanded for advice and medicine the sum of 4l. 17s. 6d.

Mrs. Booth denied all knowledge of the debt, and at the same time produced a receipt of the plaintiff's, for 3l. 14s. which was the last charge he could have made for his professional services so far as she was concerned.

Mr. Bleck said, he had not summoned the lady who thought proper to appear, but one much younger, and much prettier; he meant Miss Sarah Booth (familiarly called "Sally,") the celebrated actress of all work; however, if Mrs. Booth thought proper to take her daughter's character, the business might proceed.

Mrs. Booth said, that she came there, presuming that the summons was intended for herself, her name being Sarah as well as that of her daughter. Miss Booth was at present in the country, and would not return to London for a good while, but assuredly she would not have permitted a debt of this description to remain unpaid, if it was fairly due: the fact was, that the Gentleman, though very intimate in the family, had never attended Miss Booth professionally.

Mr. Bleek—Good God! you won't say so?

Mrs. Booth—Yes, Sir, but I do say so, and will maintain what I say.

Mr. Bleek—Here's a return for all my friendship and civility.

The Commissioner—Allow me to ask you, Mrs. Booth, did this gentleman ever attend Miss Booth during any illness?

Mrs. Booth—Never professionally; nor indeed has she required his services; but, Sir, if you give me leave, I shall explain the civility to which this gentleman alludes. He has been a constant visitor at our house, always finding himself a seat at the breakfast, dinner, and supper table; in short, he made himself quite "at home," and, in return, he was always endeavouring to dose the whole family. One day, in particular, I remember, when we were at dinner, my daughter laid her hand on her bosom, so; and Mr. B., with his usual vigilance to get hold of a patient, jumped up from the table, and with the most eager solicitude entreated her to tell him what was the matter? Miss Booth replied, "Oh, nothing, only a slight pain the effect of cold, I fancy." The Doctor looked grave, felt her pulse, and dropped some serious hints, such as, "Not so slight—neglected cold; pain in the breast—may turn to cancer; poor thing—something must be done in time:" and away he went to his laboratory, where he ordered a lotion to be made up for his patient, and returned to discuss another bottle of wine with her father. In the same way, he had called in at different times subsequently, and sent some bottles, none of which Miss Booth ever had occasion to use, but for which it now seemed that he was disposed to charge her. This was the whole truth of the matter.

Mr. Bleek would admit that he was on terms of intimacy with Miss Booth's family, but declared that he considered himself as attending professionally, and of course expected to be paid for his services. But there was something more which Mrs. Booth had not thought proper to explain, but which might account for the non-payment of his bill. The fact was that a brother of Miss Booth's had taken the liberty to fall deeply in love with his (Mr. Bleek's) sister, and made a formal offer for her hand; however, as he knew that the young man had no means to support a wife, except what he derived from a rather subordinate situation in Somerset House, he (Mr. B.) had refused to give his consent to the match.

The Commissioner—Was it then that you sent in your bill to Miss Booth?

Mr. Bleek—Soon afterwards.

The Commissioner—And but for that misunderstanding, that charge never would have been made. The summons is dismissed.

Mr. Bleek—The decision is a most shameful one; but I will take it to a higher Court.

That amusing *Morceau*, "Buy a Broom," was sung by the pretty Love, with her usual naivete, the other night at Vauxhall, and followed by a very spirited and tasty duet, between her and De Begnis, called, "A, B, C,"—its comic effect is admirable.

Fire in an Ice-House!—A few days ago, about ten o'clock in the morning, a little alarm, not unaccompanied with some mirth, produced by occasional efforts at humble wit, prevailed in the neighbourhood of Grove-street, Bath, underneath part of which is the ice-house of Mr. J. Talley, of Milsom-street. An old woman, who had observed some smoke issue from the ice-house door, gravely reported that "the people had a been there wi' a lighted candle a'ter ice, and they dropped a spark and set fire to't." The former part of the report appears to have been correct; and it would seem that "the people" had dropped the candle on the straw by which the ice is surrounded for the purpose of preserving it; but there having been in the house only two cwt. of straw, and about ten tons of ice, which on every approach of its rival element assumed its original state, the odds of water against fire were too considerable to allow of the latter's making much progress. Two or three hundred weight of ice was lost; when, with the assistance of some engines, the fire was extinguished.

Execution of W. Mills and T. Gardiner.—These two victims to the offended laws of their country, terminated their mortal career upon the scaffold on Saturday, as we intimated in our last. Their behaviour, up to the fatal moment, was strictly in unison with that contrition and repentance which they had manifested from the time of condemnation, an interval which they devoted almost exclusively to the duties of religion. They made a full confession of their crimes, acknowledged the justice of the fate they were about to undergo, and, as the best proof of the proper state to which they had subdued their minds, repeatedly expressed their entire forgiveness of the accomplice whose testimony had led to their conviction. With Mills particularly, the latter feeling was predominant, and he frequently intimated a wish to have a friendly interview with his brother before he suffered. This, however, did not take place, as Thomas Mills could not be induced again to face his miserable brother and associate. On the day previous to his execution, Mills took a final leave of his wretched parents. The old man was dreadfully affected, but the mother did not manifest a similar degree of feeling. On Saturday morning both culprits attended in the chapel, where, after the usual service, the sacrament was administered to them. They afterwards again made confession of their offences, and about half-past twelve o'clock were ushered to the fatal beam, where their earthly sufferings were terminated in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. After hanging the usual time, the bodies were taken down, and delivered to their friends for interment.—*Gloucester Journal.*

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

[From the *Manchester Mercury.*]

The actions brought against the different Hundreds of this County, to recover compensation for the damages sustained by breaking power-looms, during the disturbances in the month of April last, were twenty-three in number; two of which, viz. one by Messrs. Walmsleys, of Oswaldtwistle, and one by Mr. David Ashworth, of Newchurch, were not commenced in time for these Assizes, and consequently stand over to the next. Of the remaining twenty-four actions, the great majority were undefended, and verdicts were taken by consent in the Sheriff's Court, for sums fixed on by a comparison of the valuations made for the claimants, with those made under the directions of the Magistrates. Three or four actions were, however, defended: but, in each, a verdict was obtained for the plaintiffs. The following is a summary of the different amounts recovered:—

AGAINST THE HUNDRED OF BLACKBURN.

	No. of Looms.	£.	s.	d.
Messrs. Sykes, Accrington	60	1039	17	6
Mr. Marquis, do	4	44	13	9
Mr. James Bury, do	94	1889	0	0
Messrs Eccles, Blackburn	212	3178	15	10
Mr. John Haughton, do.	25	284	11	9
Mr. James Garsden, Darwen	36	413	8	2
Messrs. Carrs.....do	16	196	13	0
Messrs. Turners, Musbury	106	1651	3	8
Messrs. Whiteheads, Lower Booths	96	1049	6	1
Mr. Kay, Coup Lench	20	273	16	6
Messrs. Ormrods, Newchurch	20	363	1	11
Messrs. Hargreaves and Co. do	28	348	9	2
Messrs. Munn .....do	51	860	19	7
Total		£11,593	16	11

AGAINST THE HUNDRED OF SALFORD.

	No. of Looms.	£.	s.	d.
Messrs. Rostron, Tottington Higher End	58	1500	0	0
Messrs. Aitkin and Lord do	46	568	0	0
Messrs. Hamer and Sons, Elton	38	253	7	0
Mr. Hutchinson, Bury	49	243	12	0
Mr. John Clegg, Crompton	28	418	1	0
Mr. Hugh Beaver, Manchester (no looms)		1474	0	0
Total		£4457	0	0

AGAINST THE HUNDRED OF LEYLAND.

	No. of Looms.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Sudell, Chorley	100	483	0	0

The total sum recovered, as above, is £16,533 17s. 5d., and the costs of the several actions will amount to about £3000l. in addition. In the two actions yet to be tried, the damages are estimated at £253 9s. 6d.

THE WORKS AT THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE.

The erection of this public fabric proceeds with great rapidity. The centres for the second arch are nearly finished, and are visible over the parapets of the old bridge. The mode by which these centres are constructed is very ingenious. The wood and iron work is formed and put together at Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks' Establishment, at the Isle of Dogs, where the sections of the centre are finished ready for placing in position at the new bridge. These gigantic pieces of wood-work, forming a semi-circle, are then floated to about fifty yards above the site of the new bridge on the Surrey side, where two barges are moored to each other. The barges are so constructed as to admit, as the tide falls, a body of water, by which they are nearly filled, and thus brought almost to a level with the surface of the river; the centres are then, by the operation of powerful machinery, first brought horizontally on to the barges, and then, by the same agency, raised perpendicularly across the middle of them, and secured in that position. As the tide rises, the water is let out of the barges, and at high water they are floated down to the works where the arch is to be turned. The state of the tide at this juncture is such, as to bring the centres, thus temporarily fixed on the barges, almost even with the piers on which they are to be based; and, by the operation of powerful mechanism, these ponderous centres (each weighing nearly forty tons), are placed in their position at the new bridge.

The celerity with which the works proceed, must be no less satisfactory to the public, than creditable to the contractors; and although the period at which the New London Bridge is stipulated to be finished embraces (we believe) four or five years from this time, there is, from appearances, every probability that it will be erected before that period, as the first arch will, we learn, be turned by the close of the present year.

Destructive Fire, and Loss of Life.—On Thursday morning, a fire broke out between twelve and one o'clock, in the house No. 4, Plummer's-row, Commercial-road, which, we regret to say, has been attended, not alone with the destruction of property, but also the loss of life. On its being perceived, the watchman on the beat sprung his rattle, which attracted the attention of Mr. Miller, the chief officer of Lambeth-street, a resident in the neighbourhood, who hastened at once to the scene of devastation. On his arrival, the miserable inmates were screaming in the most heart-rending manner for assistance, and he was induced, in consequence, to procure a ladder, and place it against the front of the house, with the intention of rescuing them from their perilous situation. In this he was unsuccessful, and, in endeavouring to aid his fellow-creatures, very nearly sacrificed his own life. Scarcely, had he however, mounted the ladder, and broken one of the windows, when the flames and smoke burst out with the greatest violence, and precipitated him from a height of 20 feet on the pavement. The injuries he received were rather severe. One of his hands is much cut, and his feet much bruised A young man of the name of Solomons, at the same moment, threw himself from the two pair window, by which his body was fractured in several places. He now lies in the London Hospital, in a very dangerous state. The landlady of the house, a rather elderly woman, was not so fortunate; she fell a victim to the devouring element, and was reduced nearly to a cinder. An inquest on Friday evening was held on her remains. The fire was got under a little after two o'clock, but not before the entire of the premises, and every vestige of property, was reduced to an indiscriminate heap of ruins. It is said to have originated from a candle, which had been left a-light, waiting the arrival of a lodger.

Destructive Fire.—About eleven o'clock Thursday night, a fire was discovered in the printing-office of Mr. Taylor, of No. 5, Lamb's Conduit Passage, Red Lion-square, which, from the nature of the property on the premises, and the closeness of the buildings adjoining the office, threatened the most serious consequences to the whole neighbourhood. Neither Mr. Taylor nor any of his family were at home at the time, and the house was left in charge of a female servant. The moment the fire was discovered, Mr. Jackson, Florist, of Lamb's Conduit Passage, and a number of other neighbours, exerted themselves, at the risk of their lives, to extinguish the flames, which burst out all at once with great fury, and in which they succeeded before the arrival of the fire engines;—but not before the whole of the printing-office (which was on the ground floor) and all the valuable materials therein, were destroyed. The dwelling-house was preserved from entire destruction by the activity of the neighbours. We regret to state that Mr. Jackson, whose conduct throughout was beyond all praise, received some serious hurts, particularly in his left side, from his great exertions on this occasion, in trying to save Mr. Taylor's house and property.

E. G. WAKEFIELD.

If Edward Gibbon Wakefield be determined to meet his prosecutor face to face, it is supposed that he will endeavour, before the Spring Assizes, to move the indictment, by certiorari, into the Court of King's Bench. In that case he will be tried, not in the criminal, but in the Civil Court at Lancaster; and, if he should be thus convicted, he will be brought up in the Court of King's Bench to receive sentence. Had he been tried and convicted before one of the Learned Judges who sat at Lancaster during the recent Assizes, we imagine that his offence would have been visited by an imprisonment of no short duration, and by a fine of no small amount.

It is not improbable, however, that we shall hear of the affair of Mr. Wakefield and Miss Turner before the next assizes. If Miss Turner be his lawful wife, is it not likely that her reputed husband will institute a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court for the restoration of conjugal rights? And if such a suit should be instigated, will it not bring the question of the legality or illegality of the marriage to an issue?

The gentlemen of the long robe are, we guess, far from being sorry at the singular turn which the case took on Monday week. A Counsel never disgorges the fees which he receives; and several very heavy ones are known to have been paid to the host of Barristers engaged on both sides. There is a chance of the case being agitated again, and then what fine pickings there will be for the lawyers.

To the Gentlemen of the Press the affair has been very expensive, without correspondent profit. We have heard of some round sums having been expended by the leading London Journals, in the hope of obtaining intelligence from Lancaster exclusively. The proprietors of one Evening Paper, we have heard, authorized their reporters to draw upon them to the extent of 200l., if by expending that sum they could convey the proceedings respecting Mr. Wakefield to town before the agents of any other Journal. The *Courier* received the account of William Wakefield's flight by express, and had the pleasure of receiving it exclusively.—*Liverpool Paper.*

CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING COMPANY.

Notice having been given, by public advertisement, that a meeting, under the sanction of the Directors of the Cornwall and Devon Mining Company, would take place at their rooms in Lombard-street, some of the shareholders and scripholders assembled at the place appointed, in the expectation of hearing some proposition of importance. In the notice which had been circulated, there was no mention of the nature of the business on which the Meeting was called; but one of the reports which gained belief among the speculators in Companies was, that the "thing" was to be given up, if the Shareholders and Scripholders would only consent to pay the debts contracted by the Management, which debts were said to amount to almost 25.000l. Although the Directors were all expected to attend, there appeared no more than two, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Teague, at two o'clock. The Shareholders moved that Lord Palmerston should take the Chair, in order to proceed to business; some of the gentlemen having been in the rooms since twelve o'clock, the hour appointed for taking the Chair. His Lordship begged to be excused. He declared that he never would, under any circumstances, take the Chair at a meeting of this Company. The Shareholders begged to be informed of the grounds of his Lordship's objection, and were told by him that he was prevented from ever again taking the Chair, by what took place at the last meeting of the Company.

The Shareholders doubted whether this determination of Lord Palmerston arose from his disapproval of the language occasionally used by Mr. Wilks, who, it will be recollected, gave the lie upon four or five occasions, during the meeting, or from his disgust at the system of fraud which had been laid open. His Lordship did not specify his reason; but suggested that Mr. Woolley, one of the Shareholders, should take the Chair.

Mr. Woolley was as firmly resolved as Lord Palmerston not to take the Chair. He considered that his agreeing to preside on an occasion of the kind would be nothing less than acknowledging that, what was called the Cornwall and Devon Mining Company, was a Company—a thing he by no means would admit, as it was founded on fraud and delusion, and of course had no existence in law or in fact.

Lord Palmerston said he had taken Counsel's opinion upon the deed which had been signed by the shareholders, and been assured that it was a valid instrument, and that of course all who had signed it were responsible for the debts of the Company.

Mr. Woolley declared, that he was firmly convinced, that instead of the shareholders being responsible for the debts of the Company, the Directors were responsible to the shareholders for the amount of their deposits.

A Shareholder observed, that he had consulted an eminent lawyer, who informed him that a court of law would compel the Directors to refund every sixpence of the deposits, and he rejoiced that there were so many men of substance in the concern, as he should not be content to lose a single shilling in such a humbug concern.

The Scripholders were shut out during this discussion.

Questions were put to Lord Palmerston as to his opinion of the Directors, and as to the view the House of Commons would be likely to take of the case, in the event of its being brought before them. He replied, that they possessed the same means that he had for judging of the Directors, and he thought the House of Commons had too much to do in the way of legislation to entertain the case at all. His Lordship then said, I should wish to know whether those questions are asked me merely for yourself, or to satisfy other parties?

Shareholder—For the satisfaction of other parties as well as myself. Your Lordship has, unfortunately, by becoming a Director, identified yourself, although wholly innocent, with men who have hatched this vile scheme of deception, and you are, in point of law, liable to be sued as well as any other of the Directors.

Lord Palmerston—I have consulted my lawyer, and he says he shall resist any demands made upon me by the Shareholders and Scripholders of the Company. We consider them bound, by the deed of settlement, to discharge the debts of the Company.

The conversation ended here. The debts are said to amount to 25,000l.

Branch Bank.—We are glad to announce, that measures have already been taken by the Bank of England for the formation of a Branch Bank in this town. The premises in Union-street, lately occupied by the banking firm of Messrs. Gibbins, Smith, and Goode, have been purchased by the Directors of the Bank of England, and are well calculated for the purpose intended.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

Dreadful Storm.—*Vienna, August* 17.—On the 6th August (says a letter from Admont, in Upper Styria), between three and four in the afternoon, dark thunder storms rose on three different sides, and at length joined the centre of the valley. It became as dark as night, and a torrent of rain gave reason to imagine that the tempest would soon pass over, when all at once the lightning struck the steeple, passed through the clock into the chancel, and struck two priests who were doing duty there: they were killed on the spot. Every means to restore animation were employed for hours, but without effect. The electric fluid discharged itself in the form of a ball of fire, and an explosion like that of a large cannon. Large pieces of the cornice and ceiling fell. Those persons who were able fled; some, struck by the lightning, lay insensible on the pavement, and others, severely wounded by the falling pieces of the wall, were carried, covered with blood, out of the chancel.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

J. LASHBROOK, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper.—J. LANCASHIRE, Southampton-street, Camberwell, livery-stable keeper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. DIXON, Walsall, Staffordshire, file-cutter.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HIRST, Manchester, spindle-maker—T. H. SKELTON, Southampton, stationer—W. SMITH, Leicester, wheelwright—M. G. NEEDLE, Wood-street, Cheapside, tea dealer—G. SCORE, Tokenhouse-yard, money-scrivener—J. YOUNG, Coleford, Gloucestershire, butcher—O. BRIDGE, Marple, Cheshire, cotton-manufacturer—T. GILL, Stourport, Worcester, corn-dealer—G. BROWN, Kidderminster, Worcester, stone-mason—J. C. NICHOLSON, Liverpool, merchant—J. FOWLER and G. M. LINTHORNE, Little Tower-street, tea-dealers—C. BISHOP, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, victualler—J. GARNETT, Liverpool, merchant—A. and J. WATSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, haberdashers—A. WATSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, draper—M. FIDLER, Norbury, Cheshire, innkeeper—J. STEPHENS, Coombe, Carmarthen, clay merchant—J. WILLEY, Manchester, innkeepers.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

H. Llewellyn, Rochester-terrace, Stoke Newington, stationer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. Sims, Portsea, grocer—J. Gething, Worcester, coal-merchant.—S. Jackson, Congleton, Cheshire, silkman.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Watson, One Swan, Bishopsgate-street, innkeeper.—J. Shakesbaft, jun. Widegate-street, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, dealer in earthenware.—G. E. Blansdale, Middleham, Yorkshire, scrivener.—G. Keating, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, linen-draper.—R. Thornley, Vale House, Mottram in Longdendale, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.—P. Buck, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker.—T. Roser, Brighthelmstone, builder.—J. Palmer, Shrewsbury, mercer.—F. and T. Sleddon, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.—T. Barlow, jun., and H. T. Barlow, Liverpool, drapers.—C. Marriott, Manchester, cotton-spinners.—F. Sleddon, Preston, Lancashire, machine maker.—A. Clarkson, Thatcham, Berkshire, innkeeper.—J. Lee, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.—J. Salket and T. Hughes, Liverpool, timber-merchants.—I. Gleed, Hawkesbury Upton, Gloucestershire, draper.—A. Phelps, Bath, milliner.—W. Monk, Bispham, Lancashire, maltster.—M. Blood, Bath, surgeon.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, 204	India Bonds, 29 27 pm.
Red. 3 per Cent. 79½⅜	Exch. Bills, 1000, 19 18 17 pm.
3 per Cent. Cons. 78⅞ 9 8	Do. 500, 19 18 17 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 86¾¼	Do. Small, 18 20 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 94⅝¾	Do. Advertised, 17 19 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826,	Cons. for Acc. 79 8⅞ 9⅛ 8⅞ 9
Long Anns. 19⅝	

Consols. opened at 79; went down to 78¾; up to 79⅛; buyers left off at 78⅞. The prevailing opinion is, that the opening of the ports to foreign corn will cause much money stock to come to market: and if so, a great fall is expected.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER *is thanked for his comment, which he will find noticed.*

We should be very happy to comply with the wish of Mr. BAGSHAW, *of the Fleet Prison, but have not room so to do in this week's impress.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from Mr. BROOKS, *auctioneer, of Southampton. We did not answer the first, because the papers he wrote for were out of print, and we could not, therefore, comply with his request. We now publish the second, as the best mode of answering the purpose he is desirous of effecting:—*

Southampton, Sept. 1st, 1826.

SIR,—I wrote to you on Monday last for two of your papers, THE AGE, of *last week*, and paid the postage of the letter, and gave a friend of mine, who went to town on Tuesday, 1s.2d. for to pay you, and am surprised at not receiving them. I read, from a copy what was inserted in your paper upon the character of C. M. WESTMACOTT, *now* of this place, and I much wish to have them, to expose him, having received from him as *infamous* and as *dishonorable* treatment, and more so than ever I experienced in my life before, in his having taken of me a furnished house for one year, now about five weeks since, this time, and to give him possession of it according to his time, in the understanding before two very respectable witnesses,—I did, for that purpose, remove a very good tenant, then in possession, at £2 per week. And now, Mr. W. will neither take possession, nor make me a reasonable remuneration, as he promised in his note to do, and in many notes since. I consider him a shifting dishonourable fellow, and one who have contradicted himself in his own notes, after having repeatedly promised what he would do; and then, in another note, positively asserts that he never said any such thing. Your sending the papers by return of post will oblige,

Sir, your most obedient Servant,

C. BROOKS, Auctioneer.

P. S. It is said here, that he horsewhipped some one in THE AGE concern. I suppose that's a swell for him, as an excuse. I also hear he intends to give you a rap in the next *Southampton Herald.* He begins to be better known every day here. C. B.

—it is only necessary to mention, upon this, that the fellow he has written about has not the common courage of a tom-tit, and who at the bare sight of a horse-whip, would run for his life. We are really sorry for Mr. BROOKS, *but we think his letter, from the circulation of* THE AGE *in Southampton, will stop the blackguard's future proceedings in the same line.*

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER *has much obliged us by his favor. The* Duke of BEDFORD *is bound in honor to pay the expences incurred, beyond the amount of subscriptions, both by the* Marquis of TAVISTOCK *and* Lord JOHN RUSSELL, *in the respective counties of* Bedford *and* Huntingdon. *Our correspondent, however, should not be surprised at his* GRACE's *backwardness, or anything else a Whig does in these days.*

AN INHABITANT *from* Sloane-square *is doing a public good [in] the complaint he makes against the Commissioners of Sewers, respecting the state of the openings made by their workmen—if a public notice of this kind has no effect, let him cite any of them before a magistrate, and send us the names and particulars—we will publish them.*

A MAN IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE *has sent us some lines on a boating excursion of my* Lords CLANWILLIAM, LOTHIAN, *and* CASTLEREAGH, *and after a perusal of them, we think the "Man in the Foreign Office" had much better attend to the Government business, than abuse any of its officers.*

The paragraph about the Gwent Eistedfod *Festival is an advertisement.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

It will be seen, by the subjoined Proclamation, from [Fri]day's Gazette, that a very important revision has [tak]en place in the hitherto existing law, respecting the [imp]ortation of corn—a law, which, till the appearance [of t]he present Order in Council, prohibited the admis[sion] of foreign oats into the home market, until the [aver]age price of the quarter should amount to 27s., [and] the admission of foreign peas, till their average [pric]e should be 53s. per quarter. From the informa[tion] obtained by HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, it seems, [that] the price of both articles exceeds the maximum hi[ther]to imposed on them, and in consequence thereof, and [in an]ticipation of probable distress, from the failure of the crops of the present year, this Order has been so wisely and promptly issued.

The effect of this Order is immediate, and having for object the grant of an immediate permission to import oats, oatmeal, rye, peas, and beans, whether warehoused or otherwise, on the parties so importing giving bond, with sufficient securities, to the satisfaction of the COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS, for a duty of 2s. per quarter on oats, 2s. 2d. per boll on oatmeal, and 3s. 6d. per quarter on the other articles herein enumerated, in the event of Parliament authorizing the levy and receipt of the same—which permission extends to the 24th of December next ensuing. It is impossible to contemplate a measure of more momentary utility in the first place, or one leading, we feel assured, to more stable ends in the next—a step commanding the concurrence of the whole nation, and upholding the established wisdom and zeal of His MAJESTY's advisers. The wholesome influence which will circulate very speedily throughout the empire, from the adoption of this proclaimed indulgence, will tend more materially than any means thus far resorted to, to tranquillize the sufferer and to remedy the suffering; for all the resources which public bounty, or private contribution might place at their command, could only produce a momentary relief—it is *from* the price of the purchase, and not so much *from* the means of making such purchase, that any *permanent* advantage is to be anticipated.

The following is a copy of the Order in Council, herein referred to, and proclaimed, as we have stated, in Friday's Gazette:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 1st of September, 1826,
Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Whereas by the laws now in force for regulating the importation of corn—oats and oatmeal may be imported into the United Kingdom, and into the Isle of Man, for home consumption, under and subject to the regulations of the several statutes in that case made and provided, whenever the average price of oats (to be ascertained in the manner therein prescribed) shall be at or above the price of twenty-seven shillings per quarter, and pease may, in like manner, be imported, whenever the price shall be at or above fifty-three shillings per quarter. And whereas by a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Importation of Corn," it is enacted, that whenever foreign corn, meal, meal, or flour, shall be admissible under the provisions of an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law now in force for regulating the Importation of Corn," or under the provisions of the said Act, passed in the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, there shall be levied and paid certain duties therein specified upon all such foreign corn, meal, or flour, when admitted for home consumption; and whereas by the weekly returns of purchases and sales of corn, made by the several Inspectors of Corn Returns in the cities and towns of England and Wales, to the Receiver of Corn Returns, it appears that the average price of oats, and also the average price of pease at the present time exceed the before mentioned prices of 27s. and 53s. per quarter: and whereas, from information which hath this day been laid before his Majesty, it appears that the price of oats, as well as that of pease, is still rising, and that the crop of oats, and also the crops of pease and beans, of the present year have failed to a considerable extent, and that a deficiency in the crop of potatoes is also apprehended in some parts of the United Kingdom, and whereas, if the importation, for home consumption, of oats and oatmeal, and of rye, pease, and beans, be not immediately permitted, there is great cause to fear that much distress may ensue to all classes of his Majesty's subjects:

And whereas, under the Acts aforesaid, no foreign grain of the above description, whatever may be the respective average prices of the same, can be admitted to entry, for home consumption, till after the 15th day of November, in the present year, when the next quarterly average, by which the admission of such grain is regulated, will be made up, according to the provisions of the said Acts. His Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Counsel, doth order, and it it is hereby accordingly ordered, that foreign oats and oatmeal, rye, pease, and beans, whether warehoused or otherwise, shall, and may, from the date hereof, be permitted to be entered in the Ports of the United Kingdom, and of the Isle of Man, for home consumption, provided the parties making entry of any such foreign oats, oatmeal, rye, pease, or beans, do give bond, with sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, for the payment of any duties, not exceeding in amount the duties hereinafter mentioned, in case Parliament shall authorise the levy and receipt thereof; that is to say:—

Oats, per quarter, 2s.

Oatmeal, per boll, 2s. 2d.

Rye, pease, and beans, per quarter, 3s. 6d.

And his Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, doth hereby further order, and it is accordingly ordered, that such permission to enter oats and oatmeal, rye, pease, and beans, for home consumption, on the conditions aforesaid, shall continue in force from the date hereof, until the expiration of forty days, to be reckoned from the day of the next meeting of Parliament, unless the Parliament shall previously to the expiration of the said forty days make provision to the contrary;

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT will assemble on the 14th of November.

It has been announced, in the course of the week, that hostilities between the British and the Burmese Governments have terminated, and that a treaty of peace, nearly similar to the former, though attended with much greater probability of its not being rescinded, was ratified on the 24th of February, at *Yandaboo*, a place situated within four days march of *Ummerapoora*, the capital. The following particulars relative thereto were received on Tuesday last, by an overland despatch from India, under date *Calcutta*, April the 7th:—

"Sir Archibald Campbell, and Mr. Robertson, the Civil Commissioner, arrived in the Enterprize steam-vessel, with the gratifying intelligence of peace having been concluded with the Burmese. The Treaty was ratified on the 24th of February, at Yandaboo, within four days march of the capital. The first instalment of 25 lacs of rupees had been despatched from Rangoon by his Majesty's ship Alligator, ten days before the Enterprise sailed. The main body of the force in Ava had returned to Rangoon, and several regiments had embarked for Bengal and Madras. All the troops would be ready to leave the Burmese territory by the time the second instalment of twenty-five lacs of rupees would become due, namely, the 4th of June.

"The Burmese, by virtue of the Treaty, give up all claim to Assam, Cachar, and Jyntea, and acknowledge Gumbeer Singh, Rajah of Munnipore.

"The British are to retain Arracan, Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandowey. The total amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Burmese is one crore of rupees.

"A Commercial Treaty is to be entered into between both powers, stipulating for freedom of navigation, including the commerce in grain."

In addition to these important positions, the following items, as forming part of the treaty, may be relied upon:—

The Burmese cede to the British the provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim.

The King of Siam and his subjects are included in the stipulations of the treaty.

An accredited British Minister, with an escort of fifty men, is to reside at the Court of Ava, and an accredited Burmese Minister, attended by a similar escort, is to reside at Calcutta.

It would be absurd to expect the consolidation of either more or less important advantages to be effected, without exciting the malice or discontent of that portion of the public press, the very existence of which depends on its distortion of every circumstance touching the public weal, and the usual quantity of nonsense has consequently appeared in some of the opposition prints—it would be equally absurd to believe a word contained in them.

We regret to find, by an advertisement in our Paper of this day, that the funds collected for the distressed weavers of Spitalfields are nearly exhausted. We trust the work of charity will not be left incomplete, but that yet, a little longer, the stream of public benevolence will continue to flow for these suffering artizans.

THE PAST WEEK.

So little has occurred, within the last seven days, to interest, or really to attract the reader's attention, that it is almost a puzzler what to enumerate, under the important heading given to this article. It is no discredit to say, of many of our contemporaries, that, within this given period, they have not written an amusing article, because they are seldom guilty to that effect: and if we are merely to depend upon them, we should have a very sorry tale to tell, for the most part. The *Times*, to be sure, has published a very cleverly composed, though villainous, tirade against the Court of Chancery, which, as usual, the *Morning Herald* copies, without acknowledgment—the *Times* is justly angry at this, but forgets that it is in the habit of doing the same by others, for there is barely a Journal in the Metropolis, save the *Courier*, which has not, in the most unblushing manner, inserted the jokes of THE AGE, in its columns, to pass for its own. Let that pass. The *Times* states it to be "written by the author of *Christobel*," being an inimitably close imitation of COLERIDGE's style—however, some fool in the *Herald* of yesterday, assures the public that it is *not* written by that sanctified rhymester; and there let the matter rest.

A few of the members of CROCKFORD's Club, then remaining in town, had a turtle dinner there a few days since, by way of winding up the season; the last display, previous to the despoliation of a part of the premises, for the purpose of adding thereto an adjoining house, which this vagabond has lately purchased, with the view of enlarging his establishment, and where, after taking in an additional room, he proposes *taking in* an additional number of subscribers. However, if men will be such simpletons as to suffer themselves to be ruined, it seems foolish for any other person to attempt to prevent it—and, indeed, our object is, chiefly to prevent the ruin of their families, with themselves, and to expose the miserable wretch who lures them on to their destruction.

A person, by the name of BUTLER, has been endeadeavouring to "raise the wind," by delivering two or three parcels at the house of Lady GLENGALL, in *Lower Grosvenor-street*, purporting to be for the Noble DICK, and charging sundry small sums for the delivery thereof. The chief part of the fun, which was deduced from the person's examination at *Marlborough-street*, consisted of a glowing description, given by one of the servants, of the Noble EARL's estates in Ireland, from one of which the parcels were supposed to come. There's no doubt the worthy Magistrate imagined the Peer to possess a stupendous property, and the thing to be a dreadful piece of business altogether; but as GLENGALL has not six-pennyworth of land on earth, we imagine his servant has taken a lesson from his Noble Master, and has been playing the part of *Caleb Balderstone*, with as much effect as his Lord does that of *Young Wilding*. The prosecution appears to us altogether a hard case upon Mr. BUTLER; for, judging from the gentleman's name, to say nothing of his conduct, we should pronounce him to be some poor relation of the family.

It really is high time for that impudent blockhead, Mr. GEORGE ROBINS, to abandon that system of humbug he is almost daily practising, by praising himself and his exertions to such an unlimited extent in the papers. In the *Morning Post*, of yesterday week, there were no less than FIVE PARAGRAPHS, descriptive of this auctioneer's sales, and if we had entertained a doubt before of his writing them all, it vanished on perusing his "special original" in last Sunday's *Bull*, wherein he quotes "French" as fluently as he did the day before in the *Post*. In one of these it is said, "of this estate Mr. ROBINS

has the disposal, *comme l'ordinaire ;*" and certainly, as BALL HUGHES said, a man, much more "ordinaire" is hardly to be found in England, but that does not entitle him to thrust either himself or his concerns so continually upon public attention. Mr. ROBINS, as an auctioneer, is a highly respectable, though unboundedly impudent, tradesman ; but, as a letter writer, or literary scribe, he is a mere log ; and it is positively sickening to read, three or four times a week, a flaming account of his being "specially retained" to sell a house, or of one of his specially-retaining "clients," as if the booby were one of the first lawyers in the kingdom. In his own way, as we have said before, this man is all well enough, but he is "neither useful nor ornamental" in any of those repeated public situations, in the conduct of which he so repeatedly exhibits his excessively plain visage.

The attractions, which the country every where now holds out, have completely depopulated London—some have run off to the *St. Leger*, others shot off to the partridges—one party of the fashionables are yachting, another racing, a third touring, and even the citizens are gone, in part, to *Margate*, per steam, and the rest retired to their suburban villas, pickling for the winter. The unfortunate individuals who are left behind can derive very little consolation, except from a participation in all these pursuits by a perusal ; and as one branch of them is, at this particular moment, of the utmost interest, we have thought it advisable to pay the subject a more especial attention than the rest. On Friday last began, legally, that annual feature, in English pastime, partridge-shooting, which will be speedily followed by the set-in of all its concomitants—the Cockney, whose sporting existence has till this day been confined to the sacrifice of some devoted cock-sparrow on a cherry-tree, or some tom-tit in a gooseberry-bush, has now the extended privilege of beating up *Brixton Hill*, across to *Camberwell*, through *Greenwich*, ferry over, touch in the *Commercial Road*, vere round the compass, and bolt off at once to *Wormwood Scrubs*, for the chance of a bit of game ; and as there are a great many of our readers who will naturally be anxious to know the issue, in some quarters, of that celebrated and sanguinary day, we cannot possibly do better than record it. We have made every inquiry in our power, and have been enabled, at considerable expense, to glean the following particulars of

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

AIR—*Bow, wow, wow.*

That ev'ry sporting character may fail not to remember
The glories, and the dangers, of the FIRST DAY of *September ;*
We publish this precise account, where he may learn to boot, Sirs,
The shortest way "to teach the young idea how to *shoot*," Sirs.
BOW, WOW, WOW.

The Duke of GLOUCESTER, *Bag-shot* armed, set out last Friday morning,
A motion of which, *entre nous*, some gave his cousin warning ;
Because a man, if once a fool, perhaps may be a dunce again,
And therefore he might hit the eye of Captain WALDEGRAVE once agaiu.
BOW, WOW, WOW.

It is not known what birds he winged, or what were sent for use home,
But one thing's pretty certain, *that at least he brought* A GOOSE *home ;*
And some whose voices in his fame are always raised much louder,
Declare, at least, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS *shot*—AWAY HIS POWDER.
BOW, WOW, WOW.

Then BALL HUGHES, who is noted for committing yearly slaughter,
Preferring, as some sportsmen do, the game upon the water ;
Reached *Dowgate-wharf* by half-past five, and perching on a ridge, Sirs,
He had the pleasure, very soon, of *shooting*—LONDON-BRIDGE, Sirs.
BOW, WOW, WOW.

In consequence of orders left by LAMBTON, 'ere he started
For *Italy*, his keepers had by day-break all departed ;
But long before 'twas twelve o'clock, we understand the whole, Sirs,
Contrived, among themselves, to *shoot*—A COLLIER FULL OF COAL, Sirs.
BOW, WOW, WOW.

Then CORNWALL, scenting *White's* betimes, with cane and pipe-clay balls, Sirs,
Winged half-a-dozen Jarvies, and brought down some womens' stalls, Sirs ;
And, having, with such sport as this, got half-way through the day, Sirs,
As soon as it was afternoon, he wisely *shot*—AWAY, Sirs.
BOW, WOW, WOW.

Lord BILLY LENNOX, who has been, we know, in practice lately,
At starting off on Friday, said to GORDON, quite sedately :
"I'll shoot some birds, or shoot myself—'twill answer just the same, Sir ;"
But GORDON said, "I'll have the first, for t'other isn't *game*, Sir."
BOW, WOW, WOW.

And DICKY GLENGALL, as he got the *blind side* of my Lord, Sirs,
Who had to take his shot, because he would n't take his word, Sirs,
Thought he could do the same with birds, wherever he might go, Sirs,
And, therefore managed all the day to *shoot*—WITH THE LONG BOW, SIRS.
BOW, WOW, WOW.

Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, like the rest, unable to refrain, Sirs,
Because all night within his head he felt a *shooting pain*, Sirs,
Rose early, and soon reached an oyster stall upon the road, Sirs,
Where he contrived himself to *shuit*—WITH NEARLY HALF A LOAD, SIRS.
BOW, WOW, WOW.

And then, besides, the autumn plants, Sir WILLIAM says, with reason,
From *shooting* very finely, keep the sport up of the season :
So what with flowers, men, and birds, you must be hard to suit, Sirs,
If you from, this, can't "teach the young idea how to *shoot*, Sirs."
BOW, WOW, WOW.

DIMENSIONS OF LADY WELLESLEY.

We copy the following odd account from the *Dublin Mail*, which must be, no doubt, very consolatory to the numerous enquirers who have made their appearance at *Dublin Castle*, since HIS EXCELLENCY'S late marriage :—

"The Messrs. Rogers have furnished us with the following dimensions of the "LADY WELLESLEY." It will be seen by these statements, that the "LADY WELLESLEY" has some inches to spare, and we give insertion to the fact with great pleasure, as it disabuses the public mind of an opinion very generally circulated :"

Breadth of passage—37 ft.
Narrowest part—35.
Extreme breadth of
"Lady Wellesley" outside,
at the broadest part—33 : 4——

Another of those scenes of infamy, which, we regret to say, are but too common in the country, was yesterday exposed at *Marlborough Street* Police Office. RICHARD ARCHDALL, a Colonel in the East India Service, has been committed, in default of bail, for practices of a most revolting nature, in which a boy named FREDERICK WITHERS (who went from the protection of the GUARDIAN SOCIETY as servant to this vagabond) has been involved. The case has been very clearly proved, and the prosecution is carrying on, we understand, by the Society in question—and the bail demanded by the Bench, is, the wretch himself in 1000*l.*, and two sureties in 500*l.* each—it should have been at least *vice versa*.

ANOTHER DOGBERRY.

Some of the administrators of justice in this metropolis appear to have as little knowledge of their worthy calling, as any set of disciplined blockheads well can. We were compelled, from a sheer sense of duty, to comment, some week or two since, on the flippant conduct of the Chief Magistrate of *Bow-street* Police-office, exemplified in some striking instances of his judicial overbearing — a step we considered ourselves called upon to take, not from the slightest notion of disrespect to the importance and responsibility of the station, but with all becoming contempt for the arrogant mode of exercising its functions.

We consider ourselves again called upon to advocate the same principles, by the singular deportment of Mr. ROE, one of the *Marlborough-street* magistracy. My Lord MARYBOROUGH, with a zeal, feeling, and good sense, which would be a credit and ornament to the mind of any man, has been espousing the case of an aged woman, named ELLEN GOODALL, who has been committed to prison for fifteen days, on the sole report of two vagabond thieftakers, who appeared against her, on a charge of beggary, at the instigation of the Mendicity Society. A greater scene of humbug than this society is altogether, cannot well be practised on the understanding of man, and Mr. ROE seems to glory in exercising its prerogatives. This wretched female, at 80 years of age, is immured for a fortnight, by the officer's own showing, for the mere crime of holding out her hand, to receive what bounty a passenger might bestow, and for refusing to surcharge, with herself, the parish workhouse, as by her own industry, she could provide for herself, and at the same time a decayed old partner of her miserable life. DOGBERRY ROE should blush at this recital ; and if my Lord MARYBOROUGH does but fulfil the threat held out by him, we well know HIS LORDSHIP HAS THE POWER of humbling the superlative arrogance and gross ignorance of this pert Judge.

Not satisfied with displaying this gross excess of stupidity, DOGBERRY ROE has enlarged upon it, by excluding from his office, one of the Reporters for the *Morning Herald*, (who had given an account of this affair,) a valuable servant, and a faithful and most amusing scribe ; by means of which the public are partly deprived of any knowledge of the proceedings over which the said ROE presides. The Editor of the *Herald*, who does not want for spirit, ought immediately to submit the whole business to Mr. PEEL, a statesman, from whose judgment, zeal, and politeness, he would receive immediate remedy ; and this inflated lawgiver would be taught to know that he is but a mere tool in the hands of a higher and proper power, and that by any infringement of duty, he would instantly become amenable to the very laws, over which he has been appointed to preside. We recommend to the especial perusal, and deepest consideration of Mr. DOGBERRY ROE, the character of *Angelo*, so beautifully drawn by SHAKSPEARE, in his fine play of *Measure for Measure* —in the traits of that Judge's deportment, he will be enabled very soon to find out a capital likeness of an intimate friend of his own—he will discover the vast difference ever to be acknowledged between the possession of power, and the dispensation of it—and above all, that although

"'Tis excellent
To have a giant's strength, that it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

We do not mean to call DOGBERRY ROE a giant, but he will easily be able to draw the conclusion.

THEATRICALS.

The following may be considered the *Drury Lane* "Diary of Puff" for the past week, which has appeared in the daily papers :—

Monday—Drury-Lane Theatre will open on the 23d, and Covent-Garden on the 25th September. They will be open alternate nights during the usual period.

Tuesday—One of the objects connected with Mr. Price's (the new lessee of Drury-lane Theatre) journey to America, was, for the purpose of renewing the engagements of Garcia, and the whole corps of Italian singers and dancers, for his American Theatre, where, during the last season, they were eminently successful.

Wednesday—Mr. PRICE will return from America by the beginning of October, in company with Mr. KEAN.

Thursday—Drury-lane Theatre re-opens on Saturday, the 23d of September, and the most active exertions are already making preparatory to that event. During the recess the interior of the house, and the avenues leading to it, have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired. An entirely new stage has been erected, and Stanfield is now occupied on a new drop-scene, a landscape with an architectural screen, in lieu of the former bordered one. Beyond these, but few alterations have been made in the house ; but to the company, which comprises nearly the whole of its former favourites, great additions have been made. In tragedy, Mr. Salter, from the Liverpool Theatre, will ascend the throne vacated by Macready ; who, as our readers know, is gone (or is going) to America, to take the place of Kean, who will commence his re-engagement at this theatre in January next. To this department Mrs. M'Gibbon, who appeared a few years ago at Covent-garden theatre, has been added ; also Miss Tree (a sister of Miss M. Tree, now Mrs. Bradshaw), who will shortly appear as *Juliet*, and Miss Brothers. In comedy, Mr. Hooper, from Liverpool, will undertake the line which Elliston's secession has left vacant. Mr. Southwell, from Dublin, in the same walk, will take to the more subordinate business. Mr. Thompson (not the one already known under that cognomen (will sustain the heavy countrymen, the *Tykes*, *Giles*, and that class, whilst the lighter parts of the same order are to be supported by Mr. Edwin, of the Nottingham Theatre, a descendant of the celebrated performer of that name ; he will make his first appearance in *Ezekiel Homespun*, in the *Heir at Law*. In the operatical department, besides Mr. Braham and Miss Stephens, a pupil of that gentleman will shortly appear as *Polly*, in the *Beggar's Opera* ; and Miss Tree, another sister of the lady above named, will make her debut as *Susanna*, in *Figaro*. Mrs. Austin, belonging to this company some two or three seasons ago, is engaged ; and also a pupil of Crevelli, a bass singer. Liston is engaged, and it is not improbable that Mathews will be. Noble and the corps de ballet are retained. Winter's *Oracle* is one of the forthcoming novelties which will be produced.

Friday.—JOHN CALCRAFT, Esq., the Chairman of the Select Committee of Drury-lane Theatre, attended by Mr. DUNN, the Treasurer, and in the absence of Mr. PRICE, the confidential manager, have recently paid a visit to the Birmingham Theatre, to witness the performances of two *Miss* TREES, sisters to the amiable and accomplished lady who is now in Italy. These young ladies, it appears, give promise of considerable theatrical talents.

Saturday—It would seem that, notwithstanding Mr. PRICE having become the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, the management is left to the Committee ; if so, so much the worse for all parties.

—all of which only prove that Mr. PRICE has suffered himself to be surrounded by a very injudicious set of officers. It has been before proved to demonstration, that the interference of a set of silly committee men has involved this theatre in one fatal ruin ; and now, at a time when its fortunes might be restored, by the accession to its administration of a wealthy and intelligent man, we find the principal to be, like his great predecessor, *half seas over*, and the engagements concluded under the *surveillance* of a Mr. CALCRAFT, who knows as much about the drama as he does about politics, notwithstanding his theatrical genealogy. We are really quite sorry to think of Mr. PRICE'S situation —nearly the whole of these engagements combined, are worth nothing, and all the stuff about what he is to do in *America*, downright rhodomontade. He should not have gone, but *being* gone, his interests should be better protected, than by the insertion of such inflated nonsense in the daily journals. We will pin our faith on Mr. PRICE doing more, in five moments of personal interference, than all which these accounts hold out, put together. We wish he was as near *England* as he is *America*.

We are unable to give our readers an account of Mr. MATHEWS'S re-appearance, or of the new piece in which he re-appeared—our scribe, who does these things, has obtained a few days furlough, on a shooting excursion, occupied with a very different kind of piece altogether, and one calculated *to make quite as good* A REPORT. If Mr. MATHEWS will pardon such a want of respect, we may hope for the reader's indulgence, till another week.

As the movements of all *Thespians* are always extremely interesting and diverting to mankind in general, it may be as well to apprize them that, in consequence of the Birmingham Treasury being robbed of 200l., half of which was the due of Mr. MACREADY, that gentleman, in pity for the manager's loss, and regardless of his own, played another night gratis, by which the sum of 179l. was realized. Mr. MACREADY then started for *Liverpool*, from which port he embarked on Friday, in the *Canada*, for *America*. Miss STEPHENS had a bumper for her benefit at the theatre in this town, on Friday se'nnight, and Miss LOVE has started to succeed her there. Mr. C. KEMBLE is playing at *Scarborough*, and Mr. SOMERTON at *Bartholomew Fair* ; and that comprises all the information we have at present been enabled to collect. We have received a tremendous puff about Miss BROTHERS, which it would be superfluous to insert—if she is a lady of half the talent the writer gives her credit for, she will not require such aid—if she is not, such aid will not be the means of inspiring her. The winter season, at least with this part of mankind, is just about to set in, and we shall then take an opportunity of enlarging upon the merits of many of these worthy people, whose pretensions have been so loudly trumpeted in the text herein referred to—it will afford us real gratification to find them entitled to all the encomiums so lavishly bestowed upon them—that we have ventured to doubt the truth of them, will be evident from a perusal of these remarks, and that we shall not fail to repeat the same, if found necessary so to do, we beg, with all due respect, very distinctly to apprize them.

DUKE OF YORK'S MANSION.

The exterior of the mansion erecting for the future residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, is almost finished, and presents a very magnificent aspect, when seen from the Parks. The form of the building is nearly a square. The front side, which faces the canal in St. James's Park, projects slightly at each end; there is also a projection in the middle, having six Corinthian columns a little in advance, supporting a pediment; the windows on the ground floor between the piers which support the columns have circular heads. At each end are Venetian windows, one on the ground floor, and one on the first floor; that on the first floor has two pilasters on each side of it, of the Corinthian Order, of the same height as the columns which support the pediment in the middle. There are eleven windows along this side of the building, both in the ground and first floors: those of the first floor are of large dimensions, and fully proportionate to the magnitude of the building. The west side, fronting the Green Park, resembles exactly the side we have first described: with these exceptions, there are no pilasters on the projections at the two ends, neither has it the Venetian windows, as they are all made of the same dimensions. The east side, which is directly opposite the Duke of Clarence's new mansion, differs from the other sides in its not having any columns in the centre projections, which contains only three windows; between each of these windows are placed two Corinthian pilasters; there are also two pilasters at each of the angles of the centre projection. There are nine windows on each tier on this side. The remaining side of the north has been chosen for the entrance, owing to the open space in the stable-yard, immediately in front of it, affording ample room for the purpose of a court-yard. In the middle of this side of the building a portico is erecting, which will very shortly be completed. It projects sufficiently far to leave a commodious carriage drive under it; it is sustained by eight Corinthian columns (six in front, and two placed behind the end ones near the building), which stand on piers, extending as high as the first floor; the height of the portico will correspond with the height of the pediments on the south and west sides. Above the columns, pilasters, &c. an entablature of the Corinthian Order runs uninterruptedly round the building; above this entablature a very elegant balustrade has been put up, to serve as a screen to the attic windows. Within the outer wall, although at a great distance from it, is an attic wall, rising several feet above the roof, which goes completely round the building; into this wall all the flues have been conducted. Nearly in the centre of the edifice, and still loftier than the attic wall, a lanthorn of considerable dimensions has been erected. It is to light the grand staircase leading from the ground floor to the state apartments on the first floor. The whole of the exterior walls have been cased with stone, which, together with the piers, &c., have been rusticated in the French style, as high as the first floor.

Oliver Cromwell being afraid of cabals from the expelled family, thought it dangerous to permit persons, particularly noblemen, to quit the kingdom without leave. A young nobleman in the interest of Charles II. came to pay his respects to the Protector, and solicit leave of absence from the country. Cromwell immediately granted the request, but said, "Well, let me see you soon again, but don't see Charles Stuart." "I will not, upon my honour," replied the peer. The nobleman soon returned, and coming to pay his duty to the Protector. Cromwell snatched his hat out of his hands, and with a penknife quickly cut open the lining, and from the inside took out several letters and papers directed to the friends of Charles. "O shame," cried Oliver, "is this the way the English nobles keep their honour? Did you not promise not to see Charles Stuart?" "I did not see him," answered the nobleman. "Then," said Cromwell, "who put out the candle, you or Charles?" Oliver had cunningly contrived to put a spy of his own into the peer's service, who discovered that at the interview the King first put out the lights.

LAUGHTER.—A witty writer says, in praise of laughter—"Laughter has even dissipated disease and preserved life, by a sudden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus laughed so heartily at the satire by Reuchlier and Von Hutten, that he broke an imposthume, and recovered his health." In a singular treatise 'on laughter,' Joubert gives two similar instances. A patient being very low, the physician, who had ordered a dose of rhubarb, countermanded the medicine, which was left on the table. A monkey in the room, jumping up, discovered the goblet, and having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting his tongue to it, he perceived some sweetness of the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboldened, he swallowed the whole, but found it such a nauseous potion, that after many strange and fantastic grimaces, he grinded his teeth in agony, and in a violent fury threw the goblet on the floor. The whole affair was so ludicrous, that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to health.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A most distressing case of hydrophobia occurred last week, in Salford. A Mr. Vaughan, who resided, we believe, in Back Coburg-street, was bitten, about two months ago, by a strange cat, which exhibited no symptoms of disease, but was, at the time, playing with a cat belonging to Mr. Vaughan. The wound, which was slight, was inflicted on the soft part, between the thumb and fore finger of the right hand. The day after receiving the bite, Mr. Vaughan went to Mr. Spencer, a surgeon, residing in the neighbourhood, who applied a common dressing to the wound: it healed in a very few days, and nothing more was thought of it until Monday week, when Mr. Spencer was once more called in to visit his patient, whom he found exhibiting symptoms of fever, as well as some other symptoms of a peculiar nature, which, after a little investigation, Mr. Spencer discovered to be those usually ascribed to hydrophobia. He immediately requested the assistance of several other medical gentlemen, who tried to administer some of the medicines usually prescribed in such cases: but the indisposition of the patient to receive any thing at their hands, in a great degree frustrated their endeavours: and such medicines as he was prevailed on to take did not appear to have the slightest effect on the disorder. He manifested the usual symptoms at the sight of a looking-glass, or of fluids: he was, however, several times prevailed on to take a little water, but swallowed it with great difficulty, and complained that it hurt him. We do not know whether he was aware of the nature of his disorder; but, from his frequently expressing a wish to get rid of the medical men who attended him, it is probable that he had, at least, a suspicion of the subject, and was infected with the vulgar and absurd notion, that the surgeons would put an end to his existence. He remained in a state of great suffering from Monday noon to midnight on Wednesday, when he expired; having been in possession of his faculties until within half an hour of his death; though, when suffering under the paroxysms of the disorder, he was occasionally so violent, as to require considerable restraint. Nothing is known of the fate of the animal which inflicted the wound, as nobody could tell to whom it belonged; but, as it exhibited no symptom of disease, it is not improbable that this is another of those cases, of which there have been several in the annals of surgery, wherein the bite of an enraged animal, not labouring under hydrophobia, has produced that disease in human beings.

A scarcity nearly approaching to famine prevailed in France in 1741, the effect of the terrible frost of 1740. The Duchess of Ventadour, who had, from her exemplary character, been appointed governess of the infant King, Louis XV., not only gave all her revenue, but borrowed besides 80,000 francs, to relieve the poor. Her steward, remonstrating that she passed all the bounds of prudence, she mildly answered, "Let us give always, and even borrow, while it is necessary, to save the poor from death; we shall never want, neither I nor my family: in my station there is no great merit in trusting to Providence."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The following matches are to take place at the ensuing Newmarket meeting, which commences on the 2d of October:—

FIRST DAY (MONDAY).—The Duke of Grafton's Paul Jones, 8st. 7lb. agst Lord Anson's Heroine, 8st. for 200, h. ft.

Mr. Molony's bl. f. by Smolensko, agst Mr. R. Wilson's Maldonia, 8st. 7lb. each, for 100 sovs h. ft.

SECOND DAY.—The Duke of Rutland's Adeliza, 8st. 9lb. agst Lord Anson's Nourredin, 7st. 11lb. for 200 sovs h. ft.

Mr. Wyndham's f. by Whalebone, agst Col. Synge's Number Nip, 8st. 4lb. each, for 100 sovs 75 ft.

The Duke of Grafton's Parapluie agst Lord Jersey's Henrica, 8st. 7lb. each, for 200 sovs.

THIRD DAY.—Lord Exeter's Tirailleur, 8st. 9lb. agst the Duke of Grafton's Saracen, 8st. 4lb. for 150, h. ft.

Mr. Greville's Elizabeth, agst Lord Jersey's Henrica, 8st. 7lb. each, for 100, h. ft.

At the Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1829, the following matches will be run:—

FIRST DAY.—Gen. Grosvenor's c. by Gustavus, 8st. 7lb. agst Mr. Poyntz's c. by Sultan, 8st. 4lb. for 200, h. ft.

FOURTH DAY.—POST MATCH.—Mr. Poyntz's c. by Sultan, agst the Duke of Grafton's c. by Tiresias; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies 8st. 4lb. to bring one to the post, R. M. 200, h. ft.

On the First Day of the First Spring Meeting, 1829.—Gen. Grosvenor's c. by Phantom (8st. 7lb.) agst Mr. Poyntz's c. by Sultan (8st. 4lb.) for 100, h. ft.

EGHAM.

We have been favoured with the following statement of the present subscriptions for the next year's races:—

The Gold Cup, value 100 sovs in specie; 3 yrs, 6st. 7lb.; 4 yrs, 8st.; 5 yrs, 8st. 10lb.; 6 yrs, and aged, 9st. 4lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lb.

Subscribers—Duke of Richmond; Lord Mountcharles; Sir John Gibbons; Colonel Wood; Captain Locke; J. Ramsbottom, Esq.; W. H. Sumner, Esq. jun.; Mr. Theobald.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, for 3 and 4 year olds.

Subscribers—Duke of Richmond; Captain Locke.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15l. ft. and only 5l. if declared, &c.

Subscribers—Duke of Richmond; Lord Mountcharles; Lord Dunwich; Sir John Gibbons; Colonel Wood; J. Ramsbottom, Esq.; Captain Locke; Mr. Theobald; Captain Leeson; W. H. Sumner, jun. Esq.; Mr. Smith; Mr. Greville; Mr. Tattersall; Mr. Gibbons; Mr. E. Gibbons.

The Magna Charta Stakes of 50 sovs each.—Lord Mountcharles.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, for horses regularly hunted with any established pack of fox-hounds, or the King's, or Berkeley stag-hounds.

Subscribers—Lord W. Lennox, Capt. Berkeley, Messrs. Brown, T. Jones, and Dr. Burgh.

EGHAM, 1830.

A Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, for mares covered in 1826, produce to be declared by Aug. 1, 1827.

Subscribers—Duke of Richmond, Lord Mountcharles, Lord Dunwich, Capt. Berkeley, Mr. Tattersall, Mr. Apperley, Mr. Smith, and Capt. Westenra.

THE ARMY.

Detachments belonging to the 1st and 8th Regiments of Infantry embarked yesterday, on board a vessel in the River, for Scotland, on route to join their Depots, at Perth, and Glasgow.

The 56th (West Essex) Regiment of Foot, which has recently arrived from the Mauritius, has received orders to proceed from Portsmouth to Hull, where the Depot of the Corps is at present stationed.

Detachments belonging to the Royal Artillery, and the 33d, 50th, 77th,, 91st, and 92d Regiments of Infantry, arrived on the 30th ult. on board the Princess Royal transport, at Portsmouth, from Jamaica.

The Detachments belonging to the 33d and 77th Regiments of Infantry, have received orders to proceed from Portsmouth, to Bristol, on route to join their respective Depots stationed in Ireland.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Colonel M. of Waterford, Waterford Militia.

Lieut.-Colonels—Bayer, h. p. 37th Foot; Ogilvy, late of 11th Foot.

Captains—Methuen, 1st Dragoons; M'Kenzie, 5th Foot; Wiltshire, 11th Foot; Barnett 54th Foot, on passage from Chittagong to Calcutta; Beurne, late Invalids, Guernsey; Keith, late 9th Veteran Battalion, Chelsea; Roland, h. p. Roll's Regiment, Ramainmotir; Tyler, Sligo Militia; Smith, 39th Foot, London.

Lieutenants—M'Carthy, (Adj.) 47th Foot, drowned on board the ship Lady Campbell, on passage to Europe; Bell, 58th Foot-Wyse, 84th Foot, Ennis; J. C. Nicholls, 2d West India Regiment, Bathurst, St. Mary, Africa; Harrison, Cape Corps; Anstice, h. p. 22d Dragoons; Creighton, h. p. Indep. Nova Scotia; Desire Dufief, h. p. Chass. Britt. Paris; Bramer, h. p. 46th Foot, Hesse Cassel; Worlledge, late 1st Veteran Battalion, Lambeth, Edwards, h. p. 96th Foot, Windsor; W. H. Harvey, Invalid Art. Eltham.

Cornet Fraser, 6th Dragoons, Dorchester.

Ensign Dodgson, h. p. Elford's Corps, Blackburne.

Adjutant Brown, Bedford Militia, Bedford.

Quarter Masters—Simson, h. p. 3d Dragoons, Litchfield; Page, h. p. 7th Dragoons; Burt, h. p. Romney Fen Cavalry, Leominster.

Surgeon Cogan, h. p. 81st Foot, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

BRAZILIAN LOAN OF £2,000,000 STERLING, NEGOTIATED BY MR. N. M. ROTHSCHILD IN LONDON, in 1825.—The half-yearly Dividend on the above Loan, which becomes due on the 1st of October next, will be paid by Mr. N. M. Rothschild on Monday, the 2d of October, and every succeeding day, between the hours of ten and two, at his Counting-house, No. 2, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane. The Dividend Warrants, with a list thereof, in numerical order, must be left one day previous for examination.

PRUSSIAN LOAN NEGOTIATED BY MR. N. M. ROTHSCHILD IN LONDON, IN 1818.—The half-yearly Dividend on the above Loan, which becomes due on the 1st of October next, will be paid by Mr. N. M. Rothschild, on Monday, the 2d of October, and every succeeding day, between the hours of ten and two, at his Counting-house, No. 2, New Court-street, St. Swithin's-lane. The Dividend Warrants, with a list thereof, in numerical order, must be left one day previous for examination.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—A LADY SHOT.—On Monday afternoon a most distressing accident occurred at the country seat of Mr. John Lang, writer, which is situated at Kirkintulloch. Mr. Lang's grandson, a little boy, had unfortunately laid his hands on a loaded pistol, which Mr. Lang thought he had deposited in a place of safety, and, with it in his possession, he came to the lobby, where his cousin was standing (the lady of Mr. Wright, an Advocate, on a visit to her grandfather, from Edinburgh), who desired him to lay it down; on which he said, "Oh! there is no danger, there is nothing in it;" and, holding it in the direction of Mrs. Wright, pulled the trigger, when, most melancholy to relate, the ball which the pistol contained went through her head, and she almost instantly expired. Mr. Wright, it is said, is still in ignorance of his calamity, he being gone with a shooting party to the moors. Some accounts say that she had her infant child in her arms at the time. She had been married only two years.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MONDAY.
MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.

M'KOY V. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Bickersteth stated to his Lordship, that Mr. Heald had applied for an injunction in this case, which his Lordship refused, and the only question remaining was as to the costs. He apprehended his client, the defendant, was entitled to his costs.

The Lord Chancellor told Mr. Bickersteth he might take the order refusing the injunction, but he could not give costs. It would have been a desirable thing if the parties had considered the situations in which they stood before they applied to this Court.

Mr. Bickersteth said, his client, the defendant, was anxious to know his Lordship's reasons for refusing the injunction, as there were some very nice points relating to the law of partnerships and copyrights, arising out of this case.

His Lordship observed, he should be very unwilling to frighten the parties with detailing those reasons.

LONDON ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

MAWMAN V. TEGG.

Mr. Ching, on the part of the defendant, submitted to his Lordship, whether it would not be better to introduce into the order made in this matter, a direction, that on the trial, the Jury should assess the damage done to the plaintiff, as such a direction would put an end to the defendant's keeping an account of the profits of the work.

The Lord Chancellor considered it impossible that a Jury could assess the damages in such a case as this. He knew of no case in which the Court had ever thought of giving the plaintiff any other satisfaction than the profits of the counter-work. If there was an action brought for damages, the probable result of it would be, to refer it to an arbitrator, to assess the amount of the damage. His Lordship thought no such direction ought to be introduced into the order, and considered he had penned the minutes as reasonable as possible.

STEAD V. KAYE AND FRESHFIELD.

This was a case in which the plaintiff applied to have a bill of costs of the defendant's taxed, on the ground that the charges were exorbitant. On the hearing of the motion, his Lordship said, that as neither himself or Counsel were judges of what were fair and reasonable charges, it would be better that the plaintiff should, if he could, obtain some affidavits from gentlemen in the profession, as to the nature of the charge complained of.

Mr. Ching this morning handed in to his Lordship, several affidavits made by very respectable solicitors, who, as Mr. Ching observed, all concurred in pronouncing the charges complained of to be extravagant and exorbitant.

The Court rose at an early hour.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

GRANT V GRANT,

This was a report from the Master, upon which the confirmation of his Lordship was prayed. It appeared that considerable property had been left by will to a grandson, who was at the time of his grandfather's decease an inmate in the workhouse. The boy was removed from the workhouse, and sent to school to be educated, for the purpose of eradicating those low habits which in his former unfortunate situation he had inevitably acquired. This object had not, however, been answered; and it was now desired to place him under private tuition until he should attain the age of 21, (being now 14 or 15), with a salary to the tutor of 300l. per annum. To this proposition his father had, fortunately for the young man, acceded, and all that was now waited for was his Lordship's decision.

The Lord Chancellor confirmed the Master's report.

EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT.

Mr. Spence wished to call his Lordship's attention to a case of great importance. In consequence of the late great drought, water had become very scarce in the country, and in Lancashire every drop of water that could be obtained had been drained off the lands by different parties. The result had been great injury to a number of works situated in that part of the country, and unless an injunction to stay waste should be issued, those works would be completely ruined. He wished to know, therefore, from his Lordship, whether it would be convenient for him to hear the cause any time next week.

The Lord Chancellor said, there was no necessity for asking leave to make such a motion. The Court of Chancery was open at all times. While travelling, he had often heard, at inns on the road, and also at his own country house, causes, from delaying which, danger might have ensued; and it was his opinion that the Chancellor or any other Judge, if come-at-able, was bound to hear such causes. This principle had always governed the Judges of that Court in hearing motions to stay waste. He had intended to sit from Tuesday to Thursday during next week, but if the business could not be got over by Thursday, something must be done with the water on Friday.

IN THE MATTER OF LADY GRESLEY.

Mr. Spence stated, that Sir Roger Gresley was extremely anxious that no vindictive motive should be thought to influence him in urging any thing against his mother. As the gentlemen who appeared for her Ladyship stated their conviction of the competency of her Ladyship to manage her concerns, Sir Roger was now willing to postpone all proceeding under the commission for three months, for the purpose of satisfying himself. No danger could result to her Ladyship or her property by the delay. If, however, in the interval Sir Roger should not feel himself satisfied, he trusted it would be open to him to take advantage of the commission.

Mr. Parker appeared on the other side. He stated, that the lady was as competent to manage herself and her affairs as any body in existence. He hoped Mr. Spence would allow him to inspect that correspondence which had been used before his Lordship.

Mr. Spence said, that Sir Roger Gresley was not in a condition to give those letters up. At all events, no proceedings would be taken immediately.

The Lord Chancellor said, that he had seen a letter written by Sir Roger to Mr. Ponsonby, and the answer to that letter, which were as proper for a son or gentleman to write, as, in his opinion, could be written. He thought it best to let the matter rest upon the proposed regulation.

Mr. Parker assented.

Dr. Soams, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, towards the close of the 16th century, deprived the college over which he presided of a handsome estate, by his whimsical perverseness:—Mary, the widow of Thomas Ramsay, Lord Mayor of London in 1577, after conferring several favours on that foundation, offered to settle 500l. per annum on the house, provided that it might be called "The College of Peter and Mary."—"No," said the capricious Master, "Peter, who has lived too long single, is too old now for a female partner." The lady, disgusted at the Doctor's scruple, turned the stream of her benevolence to other foundations.

A public vestry was held on Thusday at Frome, chiefly for the purpose of taking into consideration a prohibition of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, as to the practice of paying the poor in the vestry. The subject having excited some attention, there was a numerous and respectable attendance; and it was the opinion of the majority, that his Lordship had, in this instance, exceeded his authority. It was, therefore, after much discussion, determined, that agreeably to immemorial custom, payment of the poor should be continued in the vestry-room, until the opinions of Doctor Lushington and Mr. Nolan could be obtained.—*Bath Journal.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON TWO PERSONS.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Henry Cox, of No. 6, Homer-street, was brought before Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Broughton, at Mary-le-bonne-street Office, by Buckride, the officer, charged with having attempted to poison Sarah Cox, his wife, and Mary Anne Croker, a young lady visiting at their house.

Before any evidence was taken, Mr. Rawlinson said to Mr. Cox, have you any friend to assist or advise you?—He replied, he had no friend in London.

Mr. Rawlinson—The charge against you is of a very serious nature; it places your life in jeopardy, and I should wish you to have every opportunity to answer or repel it.

The defendant again said he had no friend who could assist him: he was innocent, and therefore ready to meet the charge.

Mr. Rawlinson assured him, he would let nothing escape his observation which might appear in his favour, and he sincerely hoped he might be found innocent of the charge.

Mrs. Cox deposed, that she was married to the defendant last January; she had known him 25 years; his brother married her sister 30 years ago; she could not exactly say she was a widow before Mr. Cox married her, for she had been married to a man who had another wife; she has a life interest in one house, until the expiration of the lease, and she has three other houses, which, at her decease, will become the property of her husband; she also possesses money and furniture; her husband, before he married her, was a plumber and glazier at Kidderminster (they now are out of business); he represented himself to be worth 1000l., but in that he deceived her; his property only amounted to 260l.; the first week after they were married, he proposed to have the leases transferred into his own name, and has owned since, that he married her for her property; he has behaved so ill to her that her health is impaired, and, under the advice of Doctor Russell, of Golden-square, she began, about a week ago, to take bark in port wine; her husband knew she took it, once a day, generally about eleven o'clock; it stood on a shelf in the kitchen. On Monday night her husband asked her to taste it, and she took it on Tuesday as usual. Yesterday morning, when at breakfast, she told him she really could not live with him, as her health was so injured by fretting, in consequence of his threats and bad language. She told him he had deceived her in the first instance, by not bringing the money he promised, but if he would leave her he should have as much as he brought. He said, if he left her, he would have more than that. He said, afterwards, he would not leave at all as long as there was a penny in the house.

Mr. Rawlinson asked her what she meant by throats and bad language.

Mrs. Cox—He said, if he had a wife like one of my lodgers, he would kill her. I said, do you know what you are speaking of; you speak as cool and deliberate as if it was nothing to take a person's life away? He replied, what he said he meant. I said, you had better leave me. He said, no, he would poison me. If I did not live with him, I should not live with any one else. Last Saturday he said he would part, but he would take pretty good care, before he did part, that he would do something first. On Thursday last I had a woman to wash; I looked in a cupboard for an empty bottle, to send for some gin; in a corner of the cupboard, where I seldom look, I found a paper parcel. I said to Mary Anne (the young lady before mentioned), here is a paper, do you know any thing of it? She said, no. We tasted its contents; she said, it was oxalic acid; her father had once desired her to taste it, that she might know it from salts, and this was the same. We took a piece, before we returned it to the cupboard, and sent it to a chemist in Crawford-street, for we suspected something wrong. After breakfast, this morning, I went up stairs into the parlour, and remained three quarters of an hour; my husband came up afterwards, and I went down; we did not speak to each other. Mary Anne asked me if I had looked into the cupboard? I said, no; I am such a bad climber I am afraid to get upon a chair. Mary Anne then examined the cupboard, and the paper parcel was gone. Mary Anne lighted a candle, but we could not find it any where. I then said, we must be careful what we take. I examined the port wine and bark: it was different. I took a little, and it made my throat smart.

Mr. Rawlinson—" is it not odd you should swallow some when you suspected poison to be in it?"

Mrs. Cox—"I took but little in my mouth." She further stated, that Mary Anne lived bar-maid with her when formerly she kept a public-house, and her husband did not like her living with her now.

Mr. Rawlinson asked if her husband would not have administered the poison in another way, and she replied, that her medicine was the only thing of which he did not himself partake. Mary Anne drank nothing but water. A jug, containing less than a quart, was always kept in the front area upon the stones to be cool; we examined the water, and that also had some of the acid in it; we took some of the wine and some of the water, in separate bottles, to a chemist in Crawford-street, to be analyzed, and he sent us to Mr. Garden, in Oxford-street; I have seen him this evening; he says he has no doubt each contained oxalic acid, and he will attend here if sent for.

Mr. Rawlinson to Mr. Cox—Have you any questions to put to your wife?"

Mr. Cox—"I do not know what to say; I am as innocent as a child in the womb."

Mr. Rawlinson—" It is easy to say you are innocent, but why not ask some questions, to throw light upon the subject; if you can only answer the charge by a mere denial, I cannot part with you; I must retain you, and have the evidence of the chemist."

Mr. Cox said, the difference between him and his wife were in consequence of her keeping the girl (Mary Anne), and when he remonstrated, his wife told him she was eating and drinking nothing of his.

Mrs. Cox—It is my property which supports her, and I keep her because I have occasion for her services.

Mr. Rawlinson to Mr. Cox—Are you prepared with any bail?

Mr. Cox—I have no friend or acquaintance in London; I do not go out to associate with any body.

Mr. Rawlinson—This is a very serious charge; if you cannot find bail, I must commit you; you shall go to the watchhouse instead of going to prison, if you prefer it.

Mr. Cox—I am obliged to you, Sir; I am innocent.

Mr. Rawlinson—It is for you to show how the parcel containing the oxalic acid came into the cupboard.

Mr. Cox—I never brought a parcel into the house in my life, nor did I say I would kill her, if I had a wife like the lodger; I only said I would give her a d—d good hiding.

Mrs. Cox again declared, that the former expression was used. The oxalic acid was screwed up in coarse sugar paper, without any mark of poison, &c.; there must have been more than an ounce.

On Friday, Mr. Henry Cox was placed at the bar for re-examination; he was assisted in his defence by Mr. Harmer.

Mrs. Cox being placed before the Magistrates,

Mr. Broughton addressed her.—I think you stated, that, when Mr. Cox married you, you were a widow?

She said, she did not state exactly so, because she was formerly married to a man who had another wife.

Mr. Harmer—Upon your oath, were you ever married to that man?

Mrs. Cox, hesitating—I will admit I was not.

Mr. Broughton—How came you on Wednesday, upon your oath, to declare you had been married to him?

Mrs. Cox—The question was put, before I was sworn. I do not recollect that it was repeated afterwards.

Mr. Broughton—Then you think it no crime to say one thing, and swear another?

Mrs. Cox—I was ashamed to acknowledge it then.

In answer to many questions from the Magistrates, and Mr. Harmer, she stated, that the house, in which she has only a life interest, produces 7 guineas a month, the other three, are not worth 200l. each. When she married Mr. Cox, he was not in debt; his money has since been parted with, to pay house expenses, and other charges: there is none of the 260l. left. After she discovered the oxalic acid, she generally, not always, took particular pains to eat and drink nothing but what her husband partook of; she had no particular fall out with him, but she wished to leave him, and offered to go into a gentleman's family as a nurse.

Mr. Harmer—Did you not tell an individual in this room, that, after Tuesday, you should have something to communicate to him?

Mrs. Cox—No, Sir, I did not.

Mr. Harmer—Do you know a person named Rutherford, and did you not tell him that you were determined to part, and if your husband did not accede to your terms by Tuesday, you would swear your life against him?

Mrs. Cox—I told Mr. Rutherford that my husband treated me so cruelly, that if he did not consent to leave me, I must swear my life against him.

Miss Croker was called for.

Mr. Griffith—Why should he wish to poison you?

Mary-Anne—To prevent, if any thing happened, my being a witness against him.

Mr. Griffith—Did you never tell any body besides Mrs. Cox that you expected to be poisoned?

Mary-Anne—I told Mrs. Child so the day before we found the oxalic acid.

Mr. Griffith—Where is Mrs. Child?

Mary-Anne—She is gone into the country.

Mr. Squire, from Mr. Garden's, in Oxford-street, had analyzed the wine and the water. The wine contained in the ratio of 56 grains to each wine-glass. The half-pint of wine contained altogether about half an ounce, and that quantity has been known to produce death in 40 minutes. The water contained the much smaller proportion of three grains to each wine-glass. He was not prepared to say what might be the result of drinking one wine-glass each day of the poisoned wine; but the whole of the water, if drank at once, would not occasion death. Mrs. Cox and Miss Croker brought the articles to be analyzed. Mrs. Cox appeared in distress, but Miss Croker did not appear at all agitated.

John Rutherford, foreman to Messrs. Williams and M'Ghie, of Conduit-street, married the sister of Mr. Humphreys, (the man called by Mrs. Cox her first husband.) Mr. Humphreys died 12 months ago, and left considerable property to different relations, but none to him, because Mrs. Rutherford died before her brother. The property now belonging to Mrs. Cox was left to her by him. He has always been on friendly terms with Mr. and Mrs. Cox; they appeared to live happily together until lately. He visited them on Wednesday week in the evening; she then complained of Mr. Cox's behaviour, and said she had no doubt there was something in the house for her destruction. On Sunday he visited them again; they mutually gave him the invitation; he went at five o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Cox were out for a walk; they returned arm in arm. Mr. Cox went out again to get some porter, and she took him into the kitchen, and shewed him the oxalic acid. She returned it again to the cupboard, and said, as soon as Mr. Cox had mixed it, she would have it analyzed, and swear her life against him, and hang the villain, for he had deceived her, and treated her very ill, and she hated him. When he left, she followed him into the garden, and said, she should make a proposition to her husband, and if he did not accede to it by Tuesday, she would swear her life against him, for then, Mr. Humphreys would have been dead a twelvemonth, and she would have the legacies to settle. He was astonished when he heard of the charge against Mr. Cox; he did not think he was the man to do so.

Several respectable persons gave him the character of a meek and well disposed man.

Mary Ann Croker was again called forward—She went, on Monday week, to Mr. Webb's, No. 14, Upper York-street, and purchased the ounce of bark for Mrs. Cox's wine.

Mr. Harmer—Did you purchase nothing but the bark?

Mary Anne—I bought an ounce of salts for Mr. Cox. I am sure they were salts; they were sealed in a paper, marked "Epsom Salts."

Mr. Harmer—Did Mr. Cox take them?

Mary Anne—They were mixed for him, but he did not like their taste, and he threw them away, excepting a little piece, which he put in paper. I told him I was sorry he had thrown them away, for I would have gone with him to the shop where I bought them.

Mr. Harmer desired Mr. Cox to tell his story respecting the salts.

Mr. Cox said, his wife mixed them while he was up stairs; they did not look like salts, they were much darker, and they tasted acid, so he threw them down the sink, excepting a little sediment, which he put in a paper; he then asked his wife for three halfpence; he fetched another ounce from a different chemist, and showed him the sediment. He said it was not salts, but an acid, which, if he had swallowed, would have done him injury. I have a piece (said Mr. Cox) now in my waistcoat pocket at home in paper.

The Magistrates immediately sent him, accompanied by Buchanan, the officer, to Homer-street, and they brought back the paper alluded to; it contained a very small piece; Mr. Squire examined it, and tasted the paper; he said decidedly, it was not salts, but acid, and it had the appearance of oxalic acid; he afterwards tasted the article itself, and was of the same opinion.

Mr. Griffith cautioned him not to taste too freely, or he would "swallow the evidence."

James Butler, assistant to Mr. Webb, remembered Miss Croker's coming for the bark, but he did not believe she purchased any salts; it was impossible there could be a mistake, as the salts are kept in a drawer, sealed up in paper, marked "Epsom Salts," and the oxalic acid is kept in a bottle, and when sold, is invariably marked "Oxalic Acid—poison."

Mr. Harmer alluded to the very extraordinary elucidation, produced by his question to Miss Croker, "Did you purchase nothing but the bark?" and Mr. Griffith told Mr. Cox, that after this most singular and perplexing inquiry, the minds of the Magistrates were materially altered; and concluded by saying:—We do not think there is sufficient evidence to commit you, nor should we feel justified in liberating you, we therefore require you to find bail for your appearance, when necessary; in the mean time, Mr. Harmer will make such further inquiry for your benefit, as may be needful.

THAMES POLICE.—A Spanish General, an expatriated patriot, accompanied by a friend, who acted as an interpreter, applied to Captain Richbell for assistance, under the following circumstances:—His friend, being sworn, stated, that the General was the occupant of a room in a house in Rosemary-lane, Wapping, where he was in the habit every evening of holding a conversatione for the unfortunate Patriots; and among his guests were many distinguished characters. The only consolation left them was to talk over the misfortunes of their unhappy country. The landlord of the house, not having the same respect for their misfortunes as they thought they were entitled to, became latterly very troublesome; in consequence of which the General had determined on removing, and was making arrangements for so doing, when he was prevented by the landlord, alleging that he owed him rent; added to that, he loaded him with the greatest abuse. The General was willing to pay him all the rent he owed him, but he did not wish to submit to imposition. The fact was, he had agreed to pay 4s. a week for the room, but when the landlord perceived he was determined on leaving the house, he insisted on 4s. 6d. a week, and the arrear of 6d. a week was no trifling consideration.

Captain Richbell asked him what the man was in whose house he lived.—His friend replied, that he was a baker.

Captain Richbell inquired, would he swear that he was in bodiy fear of him? which, on being explained to him, he said, that he was afraid of no man, but that he hoped the baker would be punished for using language offensive to his dignity and condition.

Captain Richbell ordered an officer to accompany the general to the manufacturer of flour, and get his things restored to him on his paying any rent that might be due.

The General then made a solemn obeisance, and left the Office, accompanied by his friend.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

STAGE-COACH DRIVING.

Thursday an inquest was holden at the Red Lion, in St. John's-street Road, on the body of Joseph Bennett, who came by his death under the following circumstances. The deceased, who was a porter at the New York Booking Office, Piccadilly, was employed in loading the Bath Regulator coach, when the Southampton night-coach was driving up St. James's-street, and the near hind-wheel of the Southampton coming in contact with the off-wheel of the Regulator, the latter was pulled round with such force as to throw the deceased off the roof, and his head coming against the pavement, caused a rupture of the blood-vessels at the bone of the skull, and he was taken up to all appearance dead. Being removed to a surgeon's in the neighbourhood, he was blooded, and, animation returning, he was taken home to his lodgings in St. John's-street, where he expired on Wednesday evening. It appeared from the evidence of the coachman and guard of the Regulator, that no blame could be attached to the driver of the Southampton coach, though such was the impression of the Coroner and jury, the occurrence having taken place so early as five o'clock in the evening, and the street, at this place, being sufficiently wide to allow three or four vehicles to pass abreast, if proper caution was observed; but, it seems, that when the Southampton coach got into Piccadilly, a post-chaise was furiously driven down Albemarle-street, and running against the leaders, the coachman of the Southampton was obliged to pull round on the Regulator, to save the coach from being upset. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

LAMENTABLE CALAMITY.

Thursday evening another inquiry took place at the London-hospital, before J. W. Unwin, Esq. Coroner, touching the death of William Tucker, a lamp-lighter in the Poplar district, who expired at that institution on last Wednesday morning.—The evidence was to the following effect:—

Mr. John Gundry examined—I live in Poplar, and reside next door but one to the house of the deceased; about half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday night, he crossed the street with a can of tar oil in one hand, and a lighted torch in the other. As he was stepping on the opposite pavement his foot slipped, and the torch communicating with the oil, it ignited, and he was in a moment enveloped in flames. The oil was for the purpose of supplying the lamps in the absence of gas. The occurrence was certainly accidental.

Thomas Drake examined—I am a pupil of the institution; on Tuesday last the deceased was brought in desperately burned; assistance was rendered to him, but without any beneficial effect. He died after the lapse of a few hours.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

After it was returned, Mr. Speatley, the contractor for the lighting of the district, in explanation of the melancholy event, said, that his orders to the deceased were to trim and supply the lamps with oil in the morning, and light them in the evening; had this been complied with, the deceased's life would not have been lost, as it was owing to his endeavouring to perform both offices at the same time, that the ignition took place. Even on that morning, when he was informed of another of his workmen having disobeyed his orders, so sensible did the deceased feel of its dangerous consequences, that he exclaimed, "The man must have been mad."

Mr. Gundry complained of the great want of caution evinced both as to the use and storage of such an inflammable liquid; he had himself tried an experiment on it, and found that the vapour it emitted ignited at the distance of four inches, with a terrific explosion.

Mr. S. replied, that the danger, if any, was owing to his workmen when they disobeyed his orders.

An inquest was held on Thursday night at the Spread Eagle, Limehouse, before J. W. Unwin, Esq. on the body of a seaman of the name of Crook, when the following evidence was adduced:—

John Dyer sworn.—I live at Limehouse, and let lodgings: deceased has lodged with me during the interval of his three last voyages. Last night, at a little before twelve, he called me up, and requested I would get a light, as he was very unwell: he coughed very loud; I went to the next room to get a light, and on my return (about two minutes), found deceased quite dead. I sent for a surgeon immediately, but he refused to attend. I think deceased came by his death in a natural way.

Thomas Barnet, surgeon, deposed, that he was ordered to examine the body by the parish officers. He opened the chest, which he found full of blood, occasioned by the rupture of one of the principal arteries, about three inches below the heart. This was brought on by an aneurism of the artery, which corrodes or weakens the coats of the artery, and on any violent excitation, such as coughing, or passion, or any other excitement, gives way, and the flow of blood causes immediate death. Verdict—"Natural Death."

Bartholomew Fair was proclaimed yesterday, and the Lord Mayor, in state, took his sherbet at Newgate, according to annual custom. The fair legally commences on the 3d of September, but that happening this year on a Sunday, it is nececessary to open it on Saturday for the fulfilment of the charter, the terms being "on or before the 3d of September."

AGES OF THE JUDGES.—The following is a correct statement of the ages of the present Judges:—The Lord Chancellor, 75; the Master of the Rolls, 50; the Vice Chancellor, 63; Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, 63; Mr. Justice Bayley, 66; Mr. Justice Holroyd, 69; Mr. Justice Littledale, 68; Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 57; Mr. Justice Park, 66; Mr. Justice Burrough, 76; Mr. Justice Gazelee, 62; Lord Chief Baron Alexander, 72; Baron Graham, 86; Baron Garrow, 71; Baron Hullock, 58.—*Evening Paper.*

Mr. Green made a very fine ascent in his balloon from Boston on Wednesday afternoon, and effected a safe descent at the village of Manby, six miles from Louth, at a quarter-past five o'clock. The lady who was to have ascended with Mr. Green having declined the trip, he was accompanied by Mr. Henry Brooke, jun. the editor of the *Boston Gazette*. The time of their aerial voyage was about an hour and ten minutes, and the descent was not at all dangerous or difficult. The balloon was conveyed, in its inflated state, to Louth, for the purpose of gratifying Mr. Green's friends in that neighbourhood; it was then taken through the town to Burwell, where, in consequence of the wind being excessively boisterous, it was found necessary to discharge the gas which remained, otherwise it was Mr. Green's intention to have conveyed it in a state of inflation to Boston, where Mr. Green and his companion arrived at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Green will make an ascent at Stamford on Thursday next.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, August 31.—The quantity of goods daily sold is, we apprehend, increasing, yet without any advance on the ruinous low prices at which they have been sold for so many months. —*Manchester Herald.*

Things remain here pretty much the same as we reported them last week. If any change has taken place, we are glad to say it is for the better. In Bradford, trade is obviously brightening, and the brisk demand lately experienced is now followed by its natural result---an advance in price by purchasers. There is every confidence in the progressive improvement of business generally, and no apprehension of a re-action.----*Leeds Intelligencer.*

There are at this time upwards of 5,000 persons out of regular employ in the town of Frome; and the poor-rates exceed 1,000l. a month. More than 300 persons (the greater part of whom are cloth-workers) are employed in breaking stones and widening the streets. Those are paid as follows:—single man, 5s. per week; a married man, 6s.; ditto, with one child, 6s. 6d.; ditto, with two, 7s.; with three, 8s.; with four, 9s. 6d.; such children being under nine years of age. Boys above 10 years of age are employed with their parents, and receive from 18d. to 2s. 6d. per week. "If the present stagnation in trade (says our correspondent) should continue through the winter, God alone knows what will become of the poor or the paymaster." None of the respectable clothiers had any thing to do with the late deputation from Frome. It was solely arranged by two individuals of talent in the humble walks of life.—*Devizes Paper.*

In Glasgow, since our last, there has not been much doing, and we cannot say that there is any material improvement in any species of manufactured goods. Rather more work continues to be given out than formerly, but at dreadfully depressed wages, and generally without any certainty of making sales.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

GLASGOW, AUG. 30.—The sales of sugar were small till yesterday, arising in a great measure from the holders asking high prices, from the very favourable accounts received from the foreign markets; yesterday, however, the sales exceeded 400 casks, at improving prices.—*Ibid.*

VAUXHALL.

The following address was spoken by Mr. Taylor at the close of the season on Friday evening:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The Proprietors have assigned to me the pleasing duty of offering you their most sincere thanks, for the very distinguished patronage with which you have honoured the whole of the entertainments of this season.

"It has been their strenuous endeavour to encrease the respectability as well as the attractions of these Gardens: and to render them superior, in point of amusement, to any similar establishment in the world; how far the proprietors have met the public taste throughout the season, which terminates this evening, remains with you, ladies and gentlemen, to decide.

"The proprietors feel perfectly confident that unremitting attention on their parts to your future entertainments and accommodation, will ensure a continuance of your favour, and I have the honour, for them and the whole establishment, to bid you, for this season, most respectfully—FAREWELL!"

DISTRESSED PRINTERS.—We have the gratification of stating, that the Committee for the Management of the Funds for the Relief of the Distressed Printers of the Metropolis, continue to receive the support of a charitable and humane public; and we have also the pleasure of stating that ANDREW STRAHAN, Esq. has remitted the sum of Fifty Pounds towards relieving the wants of so deserving a body, who are now suffering the greatest privations.

Miss GRADDON has been delighting the good people of *Glasgow* with her sweet notes, from thence she proceeds to Edinburgh, where she will doubtless be equally successful.

The Mexican paper, *El Sol*, to the 25th June, contains an account of the Session of the Mexican Constituent Congress, in which the project of the Constitution was discussed. It was objected to the preamble of the law, that it mentioned the functions then in the course of being exercised to have been confided to them, "under the auspices of the Supreme Being;" and it was proposed that, "in the name of the Almighty God," should be substituted. Subsequently, it was suggested, that the words, "God, three in one," should be adopted; but, after rather a sarcastic conversation, the original expressions were agreed to.

Reports, on various matters of local or internal arrangement, were received from Committees which had sat, and days were named for taking them into consideration.

The Congress were then occupied with the discussion of the question, "That the state of Mexico is an integral part of the Mexican confederation." This, we should hardly have expected, would have been denied, or required to be affirmed. It was, of course, carried in the affirmative. The Constituent Act was, at length, voted on the 21st of June, to have been sufficiently discussed and adopted.

A variety of propositions were brought before the Congress, for the regulation of the tribunals of justice, and, among other resolutions, one for the encouragement of vaccination was carried.

The Pope has recently sent to the Duke of Coethen two fine paintings in oil representing the Virgin Mary, two silver statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, and a silver cross, containing some pieces of the true cross. It will be recollected that this Prince and his consort, who is related to the King of Prussia, abjured Protestantism a short time ago.

FATAL DUEL.—The principals in the affair near Kirkaldy, were, George Morgan, jun. Esq. banker in Kirkaldy, and David Landale, Esq. tanner there. The parties met on Wednesday se'nnight, at six o'clock in the morning, in Cardon Den, on the estate of Raith, the former attended by W. Millie, Esq. and the latter by Lieutenant Milne, R.N. Two medical gentlemen were also present. Having taken their ground at the usual distance, they fired, when Mr. Morgan received his adversary's ball in the left breast, and instantly expired. His body was brought to his own house about an hour after. Mr. Landale and his second have we understand, left Kirkaldy. Precognitions were taken during the day; and as the causes which led to this melancholy rencontre will become the subject of legal investigation, we must decline giving publicity to the statements which are, in the mean time, current. We have authority from the friends of the survivor to state, that measures are taken to bring forward his trial as early as the forms of Court will admit of. Mr. Landale will most readily present himself before a Jury of his country as soon as a day shall be appointed; temporary absence being only intended to avoid unnecessary confinement.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

When Fielding had finished his novel of *Tom Jones*, being much distressed, he sold it to an obscure bookseller for 25l. on condition of being paid on a certain given day. In the mean time, he showed the manuscript to Thomson the Poet, who was immediately struck with its great merit, and advised Fielding by all means to get free from the bargain, which he did without much difficulty, as the bookseller was not capable of estimating the value of his purchase. Thomson recommended the work to Andrew Miller, and the parties met at a tavern over a beef-steak and a bottle. Miller began with saying, "Mr. Fielding, I always determine on affairs of this sort at once, and never change my offer. I will not give one farthing more than two hundred pounds."—"Two hundred pounds!" cries Fielding. "Yes," says the other, "and not one farthing more." Fielding, whose surprise arose from joy, and not disappointment, shook him by the hand, sealed the bargain, and ordered in two bottles of wine. Miller got a very large sum by the sale of the book. He at different times during his life assisted Fielding with the sum of 2,500l., which debt he cancelled in his will.

PROCLAMATION FOR THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.

Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the second day of November next; we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said second day of November next, to Tuesday the fourteenth day of November next; and we have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a writ patent for proroguing the same accordingly; and we do further hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said 14th day of November next, be held and sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs: and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Boroughs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said fourteenth day of November next.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventh year of our reign. GOD save the KING.

HOPS.—It is expected that the season for picking will commence generally on Monday next. Notices for hop-pickers are placarded in different parts of the metropolis, which will give employment to some thousands of the poor. The crops are said to be more superior, both in quantity and quality, than has been known for many years.

"The Monody on WEBER," just published by Cocks and Co., Princes-street, is a highly effective composition, and forms an admirable companion to the popular song, called "Not a Drum was heard," by the same author.

The funeral of Lady Noel took place last night by torch-light, but at so late an hour as to prevent us giving any detail of the ceremony. The body has lain in state for the three last days, and the public were admitted to a view. The funeral decorations of the hall and church were of the most magnificent description. An ante-chamber, the gallery (one hundred feet long), the dining-room, and the spacious ball-room, were hung and carpeted with black cloth, and lighted up with about 100 large sinumbra lamps. The body lay in the ball-room, under a canopy of state. The coffin was covered with rich crimson velset and gold furniture. On the plate is the following inscription:—"Harriet, the second wife of Sir Gerard Noel, Baronet, lineally descended by her father, the Reverend Joseph Gill, from the Duke of Wharton. Born 24th July, 1785; died 9th August, 1826; in the 42d year of her age." This room was lighted by two immense chandeliers, each weighing half a ton. They are the richest and most splendid things of the kind we have seen. Each contains 20 sinumbra lamps, and the massive burnished gold work of which they are composed contrasted beautifully with the still light the lamps threw around. Behind the canopy the hatchment and banners were displayed, and the whole produced much effect. The procession from the hall to the church was a walking one, the tenantry bearing 100 lighted torches. In the church another canopy was erected over the vault, and at that part of the funeral service where the clergyman consigns the dead to the earth, the coffin was gradually lowered by means of concealed machinery, to take its place amongst the ancestors of the house of Noel. The church at Exton is of itself an object of such beauty, and so rich in monuments, as to be well worthy a visit at any time. Some of the finest specimens from the chisel of Nollekens are to be seen here, and the ancient monuments are of the most finished and delicate description.—*Stamford News.*

MURDER AT COOLOCK.—The following particulars have transpired on the investigation by the Coroner of the horrid murder of his wife by a man named Long:—He returned home late on Saturday night, and shortly afterwards committed the horrid deed, by inflicting a number of wounds on his ill-fated victim. This dreadful scene took place in the kitchen of the house, after which he removed the body to the bed. He then washed himself, and changed his clothes, even to his linen; and, at an early hour on Sunday morning, he left the house. He was met by three men on his way from Coolock; they observed his extreme agitation, but, not guessing the cause of it, they did not attempt to take him into custody. A person who lodged in the house, and a boy who slept in it, proved upon the inquest, that they heard her cries calling for assistance; but, as the parties were in the habit of quarrelling, they took no particular notice of it. It is melancholy to state, shewing as it does the disinclination which pervades a certain class of society in this country to bring offenders to justice, even for the commission of the greatest crimes, that the circumstance of this murder was known to many persons before the murderer absconded; even the sister of the deceased and her husband, who were living in the immediate neighbourhood with Dr. Farran, and who were aware of the murder at four o'clock in the morning, never mentioned it to their master for several hours afterwards. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of this savage deed. On the inquest, two little girls, children of this wretched man and the deceased, were examined; the eldest was only ten years old, the other was two years younger. Their testimony fully established the fact of the murder.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The remains of St. Francois-de-Sales, which have just been deposited in a superb shrine of silver, were translated, on the 21st ult., to the church of the Visitation, at Annecy, in Savoy, and placed above the high altar, which is of marble, ornamented with rich gildings. Among the prelates present on this occasion was the Archbishop of Paris, who officiated. The King and Queen of Sardinia attended the ceremony.

THE ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER—Cleanses, Whitens, and Preserves the Teeth in a manner quite unrivalled and fastens them even if loosened by mercury. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d. each, by I. V. SIMPSON (Proprietor) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden; by Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Pearson, 31, Fleet-street; Prout, 226, and Low, 330, Strand; Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Hawkins, 11, Gattie and Pierce, 57, and Tuaner, 75, Bond-street; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street; Tosswill, Greenwich; Wright, Hammersmith; Bedell, and Ryder, Islington, and by most respectable perfumers and Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN'S BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN'S BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN'S BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Pedeu, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

NEW EDITION, THE TENTH, ENLARGED,

With Observations on the Danger of trusting to Nostrums, as an Internal Remedy for the Cure of Strictures. Illustrated by Cases. Price 3s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and published and sold by Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Chapell, Royal Exchange; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell, 94, Pall Mall; Sutherland, 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; and may be had of all Booksellers.

"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

TO FAMILIES TRAVELLING, PROMENADING, and ENJOYING AQUATIC EXCURSIONS, &c. &c. are respectfully recommended the following Genuine Articles, which at this season of the Year are indispensable for the preservation of personal attraction;—

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE COMPLEXION.

An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in thoroughly exterminating Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; producing a delicate White Skin, and a Juvenile Bloom to the Complexion; preserving it from the Heat of Summer.—In Travelling, Promenading, or enjoying Aquatic Excursions, it immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, diffusing a Pleasing Coolness truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring; warranted perfectly innoxious for the most delicate Lady or Infant.

To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

To Preserve the Human Hair, during Travelling, Bathing, and Violent Exercise, and to retain it in healthy vigour to the latest period of Life, is particularly recommended

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

The first production of the age, and the Original and Genuine.

A Vegetable Production, possessing salubrious and wonderful nutritive properties, which prevents the Hair falling off, occasioned by excessive perspiration; is pre eminently successful in nourishing the Hair; preventing its falling off or turning grey, &c. and has the unequalled property of giving a most fascinating and delectable appearance to the Hair.—Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. The distinguished sanction it has received from Royal and Illustrious Personages, in addition to the flattering testimonials transmitted of its efficacy, places this declaration above suspicion.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, Flagrant Impostors have made false statements, and counterfeited each; Copying Bills, Labels, and Bottles, which renders it indispensably necessary on purchasing, to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing that each Bottle of Rowland's Genuine Articles are enclosed in a Wrapper, Signed on the Label, in Red,

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Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury Patent Coaches Daily Morning and Evening.

THE following ROYAL MAILS depart from the above Inn every evening at half-past Seven, Sundays excepted. Every Sunday evening at Seven.——BATH and EXETER, through Devizes, Taunton, and Collumpton.——BIRMINGHAM (in 13 hours), through Stony Stratford, and Coventry.——BRISTOL, through Reading, Marlborough, and Chippenham.——CARLISLE and EDINBURGH through Chorley, and Garstang.——CHESTER through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.——EXETER, through Salisbury Blandford, and Dorchester.——FALMOUTH ROYAL MAIL.——HOLYHEAD, through Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and Bangor.——KIDDERMINSTER, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.——LIVERPOOL, through Dunchurch, Newcastle, and Congleton.——MANCHESTER, through Northampton, Derby, and Macclesfield.——MILFORD HAVEN, through Cardiff, Carmarthen, and Haverfordwest.——NORWICH, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.——PLYMOUTH ROYAL MAIL.

The following Post Coaches start regularly at the time specified.

MORNING COACHES.—BIRMINGHAM and HOLYHEAD, the Eclipse, through Coventry, at a quarter before 8. Passengers by this Conveyance have the privilege of resting one Night at Birmingham, proceeding next Morning, without additional expense.——BRIGHTON Light Safety Coach, through Riegate, at 9.——DERBY Light Coach (in 15 hours, two Coachmen only), at half-past 6.——HOLYHEAD Light Coach through Shrewsbury, quarter before 8.——LEICESTER Light Post Coach, through Northampton, at half-past 6.——NORWICH New Safety Coach (in 14 hours, one Coachman only) at 5.——NOTTINGHAM, Times, every Morning at half-past 6.——SOUTHAMPTON Light Coach every Morning at half-past 8, Tuesdays and Fridays at half-past 7, arrives in time for the Guernsey and Jersey Steam Packets.——WEYMOUTH and DORCHESTER (in 15 hours), at 5.——WINDSOR and ETON, at 7.

AFTERNOON COACHES.—BIRMINGHAM, the Balloon, through Stony Stratford, at half-past five.——BRISTOL, the Regent, through Reading, a quarter before four.——CARLISLE, GLASGOW, and EDINBURGH, through Manchester and Dumfries, a quarter before four. Passengers travelling by this conveyance have the opportunity of resting one night on the road, without additional expense.——CANTERBURY, the Tally-ho! half-past two (in 7 hours.)——CAMBRIDGE Tally-ho! (in 5 hours,) quarter past two.——COVENTRY, 4-inside Coach, a quarter before six.——DERBY, the Regulator, (in 18 hours) quarter before four.——DUDLEY and STOURBRIDGE, 4-inside Coach, at half-past five.——EXETER, 4-inside Coach, through Basingstoke and Honiton, at two.——EDINBURGH and GLASGOW, through Newcastle, at half-past four.——FALMOUTH and PLYMOUTH Light Coaches, at two.——LIVERPOOL, the Royal Alliance, (in 26 hours) at half-past four.——MANCHESTER, Royal Defiance, (in 24 hours) at four.——MANCHESTER, the Regulator, through Dunstable, quarter before four.——MILFORD HAVEN, through Newport and Carmarthen, at four.——NOTTINGHAM, (in 18 hours) through Loughborough, at a quarter before four.——ROYSTON and BUNTINGFORD, at half-past two.——TAUNTON, through Cross and Bridgewater, at four, at reduced fares.——TENBY, MERTHYR, and PEMBROKE, at four.——WARWICK and LEAMINGTON SPA, at half past five.——WINDSOR and ETON, at 4.

CHESTER and PARKGATE, every Morning at a quarter before eight, and Evening at half-past five.——PARIS New Light Diligence, by way of Dover, every Morning, at seven, and at half-past six in the Evening.

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W. WATERHOUSE & Co. Proprietors.

NOTICE.—No Parcel, or Passenger's Luggage, will be accounted for above the value of FIVE POUNDS, unless entered as such and paid for accordingly.

MARRIED.—On the 29th ult., at Egham, G. Wigg, Esq., to Elizabeth, only child of the late C. J. Stone, Esq.—On Friday, at St. Clement Danes, Howell Jones, eldest son of Stephen Howell Phillips, Esq., to Julia Ann, only daughter of the late John Marriott, Esq.—On the 24th inst., at West Ashby, the Rev. W. M. Pearce, to Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. F. Rockliffe, B.C.L.—On Thursday last, the Rev. Edmund Harden, third son of Nathaniel Harden, Esq., of Hadley, to Emma, third daughter of the late T. Winckworth, Esq.

DIED.—On the 28th ult., Mr. John Lee Sprague.—On Thursday last, George Baker, third son of Mr. C. B. Harman.—On the 24th ult. Henry Paget, Esq.—On Wednesday evening, at Hackney, Mr. Thomas Barton.—On the 31st ult., Spencer Maryon Wilson, Esq., brother of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart. of Kent.

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THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 71. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1826. Price 7d

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—The Public is respectfully informed, that this Theatre will OPEN on SATURDAY NEXT, September 23, 1826, with a favourite Comedy, a new Ballet Divertisement, and an Operatic Entertainment.

The Doors will be opened at Half-past Six o'Clock, and the Performances commence at Seven. Boxes, 7s. Second Price, 3s. 6d. Pit. 3s. 6d. Second Price, 2s. Lower Gallery, 2s. Second Price, 1s. Upper Gallery, 1s. Second Price 6d.

Boxes and Places, also Private and Family Boxes to be taken of Mr. Spring, Box Book-keeper, at the Rotunda of the Theatre, from Ten till Four. The Box-office will be open on Wednesday next.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, Fish Out of Water, with the Hypocrite, and 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip.—Tuesday, Intrigue, with Paul Pry, and Killing no Murder.—Wednesday, Paul Pry, with Quite Correct, with other entertainments.—Thursday, Paul Pry, with Of Age To-morrow, with other entertainments.—Friday, A Day after the Wedding, with the Clandestine Marriage.—Saturday, Peter Smink, with the Mountaineers, and other entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow, Monday, Before Breakfast, with The Boarding House, and Free and Easy—Tuesday, Before Breakfast, with Lying Made Easy and Jonathan in England.—Wednesday, The Oracle, with a popular entertainment.—Thursday, Before Breakfast, with Jonathan in England, and The Actress of All-Work, Maria, Miss Clara Fisher.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S,) Westminster-bridge. Positively the last night but five. For the BENEFIT of Mrs. WEST, Monday, Sept. 18, 1826.—The entertainments to commence at six o'clock, with the grand historical Spectacle of Missolonghi; or, the Massacre of the Greeks; after which, second time, grand Cavalry Manœuvres, illustrative and characteristic of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, concluding with the National Arms, and Allegorical Picture. First time, Master West will sing the favourite Ballad of the Peasant Boy, and with Miss Philips, the ductto of "My pretty Page look out afar." Mr. Ducrow, as the Chinese Enchanter, riding his three uncaparisoned coursers at one time: and by particular desire, he will leap over a 5-barred gate, while standing on the bare backs of two hunters. The horse Salamander. Herr Cline on the tight rope. The whole to conclude with the last new after-piece of Mr. Moncricife, called the Sports of the Fields; or, the 1st of September.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

FOR the BENEFIT of Mr. LISTON.—TO-MORROW, September 18, will be performed, the Farce of Fish out of Water. Sam Savoury, Mr. Liston; Charles Gayfare, Mr. Vining; Ellen Courtly, Mrs. Waylett. After which, The Hypocrite. Doctor Cantwell, Mr. W. Farren; Maw-worm, Mr. Liston; Old Lady Lambert, Mrs. Glover; Charlotte, (first time) Mrs. Waylett; the Young Lady Lambert, (first time) Mrs. Fancit. In the course of the evening, a Comic Address, entitled the Disadvantages of Popularity, will be spoken by Mr. Liston, in the character of Paul Pry. Madame Vestris will sing "Hurrah for the Bonnets so blue," "I've been Roaming," and, for this night only, "Buy a Broom," in character.—To conclude with the popular Farce called 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip. Simon Pengander, Mr. Liston.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. T. DIBDIN'S NIGHT. To-morrow, Monday, A Grand Horse Race, to be ridden by Tom, Jerry, Logic, Jemmy Green, and Dusty Bob. Mr. Grimaldi, sen. will perform, with his son, for that night only. Mr. Williams will speak an address on the back of an Elephant, and sing a lamentation in the character of Bow Church Steeple, for the loss of her Bells. Mr. Blackmore will perform on the Cord Volante, and ascend to the Gallery in a Blaze of Fire Works. The other stage performances will be Tom and Jerry, with the Caliph and Cadi. Principal characters by Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Stuart, Miss Healey, Messrs. Campbell, Foster, Walbourn, Williams, &c with a Song and Duet, for that night only, by Master Benson.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The two new Views now exhibiting, are The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Dagnere, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effect of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators.—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.

N.B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the appearance of sunshine is produced with equal effect on the most cloudy day.—Dimension of each picture, 70 feet by 50.

BATTLE OF POICTIERS.—MR. BULLOCK, respectfully announces that his PANSTEREOMACHIA; or, Model of the celebrated Battle of Poictiers, is NOW OPEN at 209, Regent-street.—This unique and curious Exhibition, representing the contending armies of France and England, in mortal combat, comprises upwards of 1,500 solid figures, beautifully modelled, with the strictest regard to historical truth, and the most accurate attention to the chivalry, heraldry, and costume, of the period to which it relates, which, with their pennons, arms, blazonry, and splendid accoutrements, present a grand and interesting display of British Military Achievement.—Admittance 1s.

MADRID IS NOW OPEN, in the large Circle PANORAMA, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—This interesting view of the City, and surrounding Country, taken by Mr. R. BURFORD in the year 1825, from the Tower of the Church of Santa Cruz, comprises the new Palace built by Philip V. The Buon Retiro, the favourite retreat of Ferdinand VI. The Prado, the long celebrated fashionable promenade of Madrid. The Plaza Mayor, or great square; and the Calle de Alcada, one of the finest streets in Europe, together with all the splendid Monasteries, Churches, &c. for which the Spanish capital is so celebrated, and a distant view of the Guardarramno Mountains, and the celebrated Monastery of the Escurial. MEXICO continues open. Admittance to each, one shilling.

THEATRES ROYAL.—DRURY LANE—A splendid PRIVATE STAGE-BOX, for Eight Persons, to be Let every Evening. Also several Admissions for this Theatre to be sold. Boxes in the best situations. Tickets, Admissions, Boxes, &c. for all Theatres, bought and sold on Commission. CHARLES WRIGHT, next the King's Theatre, Opera Colonade, who has on sale the finest Champaigne, 5s. 6d. per bottle.

BARBARY WALL-FLOWER SNUFF, to be had only of the Importer, GEORGE EDLIN, Importer of Foreign Snuffs and Segars, No. 6, Aldgate, corner of Saracen's Head Inn, and of his Agent, Mr. J. Nohill, 81, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.

To follow the Tiger,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the beautiful, new first class Brig, LION, ALEXANDER KENN, (late of the William Shand,) Commander. Burthen 275 Tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark Lane.

Under engagement to sail this week,

FOR CALCUTTA direct, the fine new ship CANDIAN, FRANCIS REED, Commander. A 1. Coppered. Burthen 250 Tons. Lying in the City Canal. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Hunter and Co. 59, Old Broad-street; or to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark Lane.

MR. GUTHRIE will commence his LECTURES on the principles and practice of SURGERY, on TUESDAY, the 3d of October, at half-past six in the evening. Medical officers of the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance will be admitted, on obtaining the recommendation of the heads of their respective departments, which must be presented to Mr. Guthrie, between the hours of half-past two and five, at his house, No. 2, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square.

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL, 58, Aldersgate-street, contiguous to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The following COURSES of LECTURES will be delivered during the ensuing Winter, and will commence on Monday, the 2d of OCTOBER:—

ANATOMY and OPERATIONS of SURGERY.—Mr. Tyrrell.
DEMONSTRATIONS and DISSECTIONS.—Mr. Quain and Mr. Coulson.
SURGERY.—Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Wardrop.
HUMAN and COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.—Dr. Roget.
THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE.—Dr. Clutterbuck and Dr. Tweedie.
MIDWIFERY and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN.—Dr. Davis
MATERIA MEDICA.—Dr. Tweedie.
CHEMISTRY.—Mr. J. T. Cooper.

For further particulars, apply either at the premises, or to Mr. Tyrrell, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, or St. Thomas's Hospital; or to Mr. Lawrence, 18, Whitehall-place, or St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

"BEFORE BREAKFAST."—The following Songs, Duets, &c. In the above popular musical entertainment, are published by J. B. CRAMER, ADDISON, and BEALE, 201, Regent-street.

"The merry flageolet," Song, sung by Miss Boden	2 0
"Banks of the Tweed," sung by Mr. Bland	1 6
"Country sports," sung by Mr. Mathews	2 0
"Hush pri'thee," trio, sung by Miss Boden, Messrs. Mathews and Bland	2 6

PIANOFORTES.—W. WALTER, (from Mr. Tomkison's) begs to recommend to those in want of a very superior Instrument, to inspect his stock of Grand, Cabinet, Cottage, and Square Pianos, which are warranted to be of the best description, at unusually low prices, and where the most decided satisfaction is not given, will be exchanged at the Manufactory, 118, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Just published, by CLEMENTI and Co., 26, Cheapside,

BEAUTIES of SACRED HARMONY, consisting of the most popular Anthems, Hymns, Odes, &c, selected from the works of Arne, Arnold, Aldrich, Blake, Broderip, Croft, Giardini, Kent, Madan, Marcello, Purcell, and other eminent Composers; by T. Purday, price, in boards, 7s. 6d. Where may be had, by the same Author, the Morning and Evening Hymns, adapted to new Music, price 1s. 6d.

"NOW ALL THE TOWN IS CHERRY-RIPE," new medley Ballad, with characteristic etchings, founded on twelve popular songs sung by Madame Vestris, viz.—"Cherry-ripe," "I've been Roaming," "Light Guitar," "Lover's Mistake," "Buy a Broom," (by Horn*) "The Knight was Brave," "The Plain Gold Ring," &c. &c. by T. Williams, published at No. 2, Strand, price 2s. Ladies in the country desiring this favourite ballad, may now obtain it of any music or bookseller in the kingdom. N. B. New editions of the three popular glees, "Hark! Italy's Music," price 3s. "No, Mother, No," price 2s. 6d. "The Horn of the Chace," price 2s. 6d. by Chas. E. Horn.

* "Buy a Broom, by Horn (now singing at all the fashionable watering-places) is published as above, price 2s.

INTERRUPTED SACRIFICE.—NEW MUSIC, for the Piano Forte, the favourite Airs in Winter's Das Unterbrochene Opferfest, arranged in 4 books, (Flute ad. lib.), by J. F. Burrowes, each.. 4 0
Ditto, in 4 books, by ditto, as Duets, each 4 0
FAUST.—The Airs, in 3 books, from Spohr's celebrated Opera, by J. F. Burrowes, each 4 0
LA DAME BLANCHE.—The Airs, in 2 books, (Flute ad. lib.), by A.C. Whitcombe, each 4 0
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The Airs, in 2 books, as Duets, each 4 0
LARGO AL FACTOTUM, as a Duet, 3 0

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NEW FLUTE MUSIC.—WINTER'S INTERRUPTED SACRIFICE, as Solos, in Three Books, by Raphael Dressler, each 3 0
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Eightfavourite Airs from Der Freischutz, with variations, by Ernst 5 0
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Three grand Concertante, dedicated to G. Rudall, Esq. (10th set), Op. 67, R. Dressler 9 0
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Flute and Piano Forte.

Va gia varcasti, from IL CROCIATO and Sara, L'alma delusa, from RICCIARDO, by C. N. Weiss 3 0

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No. 1. Grand Fantasia on two themes, from Der Freischutz, Op. 77, T. Berbiguier 4 0
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"Not a Drum was heard," the celebrated Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore	Mr. Sapio	Ditto
Love at Home, all alone	Miss Foote	J. Hart
Love's delightful Hour	Mr. Pearman	John Emdin
The Drummer Boy	Mad. Vestris	L. Devereux
The Queen of Bonnie Lasses	Mr. Braham	J. Hart
The Rose of the Desert	Mad. Vestris	John Barnett
The Joys of Liberty and Wine	Mr. Bedford	Ditto
Paul Pry. "Hope I don't Intrude," comic with the original Portrait of Mr. Liston	Mr. Liston	Pigwiggin
A wand'ring Minstrel weary came	Mrs. Humby	I. A. Wade
The "General Election," comic, written by Charles Dibdin the younger, with an illustration by Cruikshank	Mr. Mathews	John Barnett
Maiden heedful he. The Token Flowers	Mad. Vestris	Ditto
The Moorish Maiden	Mrs. Ashe	John Emdin
You ask a Song, you bid me sing	Mr. Broadhurst	G. Kiallmark
Genius of Freedom, (Grand Scena)	Miss Paton	G. Perry
I left the Bowl in Search of Love	Mr. Phillips	Mr. Phillips
England the home of the world	Mr. Braham	John Barnett

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DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.—At a Meeting of the Committee, holden in the Vestry-room of Christ Church, Spitalfields, Sept. 13, 1826;

The Rev. RICHARD HARVEY in the Chair.

The Committee feel it to be their duty to make one more appeal to the charity of the British public before they finally close the subscription for the relief of the distressed Weavers in Spitalfields. Only £200 remains in the hands of their Treasurer, and the money distributed during the last week, notwithstanding the fresh reduction in the allowance, amounted to £293 7s.

The Committee lament to say, that unless much larger contributions are afforded in the course of the ensuing week than they have lately received, all relief whatever must be immediately stopped, and all means of subsistence must be taken away from upwards of 8,000 persons.

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The Committee continue to sit in the Vestry-room, Spitalfields, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

J. D. KINCAID, Sec.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS PAPERS.

(From the *Etoile.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 11.—The Government daily follows up its system of reform; and, according to the suggestion of the Grand Vizier, a Minister of Police has been created, who, independently of the privileges of a Pacha, has been invested with the power of life and death. The organization of the new troops is pushed on with activity, and appears to give much pleasure to the young people of the capital, as they have been seen some days imitating the European exercises with sticks, in default of muskets. Even the Sultan himself partakes with enthusiasm in the new exercise. He shows himself with the Selictar Aga and Berber Baschi, and other favourites, in the court-yard of the Seraglio, and exercises himself in the manual discipline of the Franks. His favourite plan seems to be the formation of a noble troop of body guards, composed of the sons of the grandees of the empire. He will have in them, at the same time, so many hostages for the loyalty of their fathers. They have already taken into the Seraglio a hundred, who are exercised with the young heir to the throne.

PARIS, SEPT. 12.—His Majesty the King of Bavaria arrived on the 4th at Biebrich, at the residence of his Highness the Duke of Nassau. The day after, his Majesty and his Highness proceeded to Johannisberg, where they dined. The King returned at night to Biebrich. His Majesty left yesterday morning, on his way back to Aschaffenbourg.

The Holy Father, by a bull, dated 12th May last, has authorised the translation of the chapter of St. John of Jerusalem, from Catana to Ferara. A Council of State of the order has passed a decree for the execution of this bull.

In consequence of this decree, the Knights departed on the 31st July, from Catana, with their archives and property, and proceeded to their new destination by the Adriatic, with the exception of the Commander Vela, President of the Chapter, and Commander of the Order, who took the route to Naples.

After a tedious and disagreeable voyage, the convoy of the Chapter arrived on the 26th August on the side of the mouth of the Goro. The Commander, Vela, arrived early in September at Ferrara. The Bishop of Terracina died on the 17th last month, at Naples.

A Journal announces to-day that Mr. Canning was to arrive at Paris in six days. He is expected on Thursday.

The following is from the *Augsburg Gazette*:—A courier, who was despatched on the 30th July, by way of Odessa, bringing letters from Messrs. de Woronzow and Ribeaupierre, has given information to M. Minziacky, that the Turkish Commissioners were at first unwilling to submit to quarantine, as contrary to the precepts of their religion; that they afterwards declared Akermann too distant from the frontiers, and proposed in consequence to carry on the conferences on the left banks of the Pruth. M. de Minziacky went immediately to the Reis Effendi, calling on him to expedite proper orders to the Commissioners. It is hoped that, in spite of the ambiguous, evasive, and laconic answers attributed to the Reis Effendi, the Porte will interpose no more obstacles to the opening of the conferences.

We cannot pretend, like the *Augsburg Gazette*, to know every day the diplomatic relations of the two parties, but we try, in general, to give our readers nothing but certain intelligence. It is very obvious that, to relate, as recent, transactions that have occurred a long time ago, is to a certain degree to deceive the public, who require results, and not conjectures. We have already announced the opening of the conferences.

In the Frankfort Papers of the 9th instant there is an article dated Smyrna, July 28, from the *Oriental Spectator*, which represents the Greeks, according to custom, to be sordid, ungrateful, and piratical; in a word, every thing that is stupid and despicable:

"SMYRNA, JULY 28.—Captain Davis, commanding the English brig Skylark, sailed again from Napoli on the 17th of July, after having landed his cargo of cannon and military stores. The Greeks received with contempt this tribute of European enthusiasm, saying to the Captain, in a reproachful tone, 'What have we to do with cannon! It is money that we want; it is money that you should have brought us.' They suffered the cannon and their carriages to be landed on the beach; and a month afterwards, when the Skylark sailed, the sand was beginning to cover them. The inhabitants of the neighbouring houses came every morning to break up the carriages to light the fire in their kitchens.

"Captain Davis sailed from Smyrna: he had some packages on board, and furniture, to the amount of 30,000 piastres. On the 20th of July, at day-break, he was surrounded, off Capo Doro, by seven misties; resistance was vain. The deck was soon covered with 300 pirates, who stole all they could lay their hands upon; money, goods, arms, provisions, clothes, cordage, sails, every thing, in a word, was carried off; they even stripped the officers and sailers of the shirts they wore. The unfortunate crew was two days without food, but had afterwards the good fortune to meet an American corvette, which kindly gave them provisions for their support till they could reach Smyrna."

(From the *St. Petersburg Journal* of Aug. 29.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 17, (29).—Notwithstanding the importance of trade with Persia, it has been little understood up to this time in Europe. The Merchants of Constantinople know little of the market. The English is the only nation which trades direct with Persia, by the port of Benderbukhir, in the gulf of Persia, where they sell their merchandise either for ready money, or barter it against silk; and the English trade is very considerable. The festival, called Nourouz, which is celebrated at Tauris, Tcheran, and in all parts of Persia, at the end of February, is the most proper time for the sale of European merchandise. The Fair, which takes place at this time, continues a whole month. It is necessary to arrive at Sultanic, in the month of June, during the annual stay there of the Shach. This is the only town in Persia where goods are sold for cash, because there is no barter trade; at Tauris, on the contrary, the principal transactions are by barter; nevertheless, European cloth, of gold and silver, as also a small assortment of other goods, are bought for ready money. Persia receives from Constantinople, manufactured silk, cloth of gold and silver, and other French manufactures, for the purchase of which 300 merchants of Tauris make the journey annually; the Prince Abbas-Mirza ordinarily devotes 20,000 tomans in this sort of speculation. The distance from Tiflis to Tauris is about 600 versts. This journey, which is made with the convoys of merchandise in about twenty-two to thirty days, and which may be made on horseback in six to ten, is traversed by an infinity of rivulets, which must be forded, which occasions many difficulties at the time of the mountain thaw. At all times this road is free from danger, and provisions may be procured everywhere. The caravans consume ten days in going from Tauris to Sultanic, at which place a person on horseback may arrive in three.

At this present time, the Armenians send by the way of Tiflis and Ghilan, to the amount of 1,600,000 of Russian merchandise, the chief of which are glass-ware and chrystals, coarse calicoes, refined sugars, nankeens, printed calicoes, common cloths, and such like. This trade from Astracan is carried on by sea to Lenkoran, from whence the merchandise is forwarded to Tauris by horses. At Tauris there is an annual arrival by the way of Erzerum of ten to twelve caravans from Constantinople. According to the Persian custom-house registers, Persia imports, by this road, to the amount of four or five hundred thousand tomans of English and French goods, and gives in return, raw silk, Cachemere and Kerman shawls, tobacco, indigo, and pepper. Very little is brought from Smyrna, because the goods must be bought with ready money. Two or three hundred horses bring annually, from Trebizand to Tauris, glassware, pottery, porcelain, and ordinary cloths; from Benderbukhir, are brought sugar, coffee, indigo, printed cottons, coverlids, and English cotton goods, to a considerable amount. The value of the imports at Tcheran and Tauris, by this road, is reckoned at about a million of tomans. The shawls of Cachemere are also brought by the way of Benderbukhir, because the road by land is dangerous. Lastly, by the way of Bagdad, many English and French goods are brought, and by this road, at least, to the amount of 100,000 tomans, goods are brought to Tauris.

The *Hobart Town Colonial Times*, to the 15th of April, has been received. It contains no public news. There is a long discussion respecting certain opinions advanced in a letter by the Lieutenant-Governor, in which the outrages of the Bush-rangers are said to have been excited by the licentiousness of the Colonial press. There are also some alleged delinquencies on the part of the local authorities discussed; what they are, however, seems rather obscurely exemplified. The Bush-rangers were extinct, and some judicious hints are given for preventing their re-appearance. It was in contemplation, by the settlers on Macquarrie River, to erect and endow a Scots Church, and a bond for 100l. a year to a clergyman had already been entered into.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* to the 7th instant has reached us. A Captain, who arrived at Trieste on the 31st ult., in 28 days from Samos, states, that the Turkish and Greek fleets were still cruising off that island, in sight of each other. This account comes down about fourteen days later than that received through the French Papers on Tuesday. It is also said that the Turks had been defeated at Athens, contrary to what has been asserted; but the news of the defeat requires confirmation.

A Liege Journal asserts, on the authority of letters from Rio de Janeiro, that in consequence of the neglect of the etiquette of the Brazilian Court, by the Envoy of the Netherlands, there is no prospect of a commercial treaty between the two nations. It seems, that, among other delinquencies, he rode to Court in a chaise, instead of a state carriage, and when he presented the Insignia of the Order, sent by the King of the Netherlands, he forgot to pull off his glove.

The *Austrian Observer* has accounts from Constantinople, to the 11th August. These state, that the extreme rigour shown towards the Janissaries and their adherents, has in a great degree abated, and that business, which had been interrupted, was once more going on as formerly. The discontent is said to have disappeared; but the Standard of the Prophet still remained unfurled, and the camp at the Seraglio was not broken up. The most satisfactory accounts continued to be received from the provinces.

A private letter from Java, of the 24th March, announces that the war there still continued. The great mass of the population was faithful to the Dutch Government, which was thus enabled to employ one part in putting down the other. Without, however, considerable reinforcements from Europe, it was supposed that the war might continue for some years yet.

From the Paris Papers lately arrived, is an article in the *Journal des Debats*, which states that an English squadron had appeared in the Mediterrancan, for the purpose of taking possession of the Balearic Islands, (Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica,) in case of necessity; that is, it seems, in case certain alleged negociations carrying on at Madrid by Mr. Lamb should not terminate satisfactorily. It is not mentioned what these negociations are; but we wonder that the same well-informed correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, who ascertained the arrival of the English squadron, could not throw some light upon the diplomatic discussions between this country and Spain.

A curious reason is assigned by the *Courrier Francais* for the removal of the Duke de L'Infantado from the Spanish Cabinet. It is stated that several official Notes, written to him during his ministry, by Mr. Lamb, could not be found. His Excellency, we are further told, "was in the habit of receiving all sorts of papers without transmitting them to any one;" and that if any of those papers were wanted, the only way to get them was to apply to his favourite valet. This was certainly a novel and an expeditious method of transacting public business.

It is announced in letters from Akermann, that the conferences between the Turkish and Russian Plenipotentiaries were likely to stumble on the threshold; an unlucky omen. The former, it is said, are instructed to insist on the restitution of certain fortresses in Asia, which the latter are prohibited from conceding, because they had been repaired and enlarged at a great expense by Russia, when the safety of her frontiers imperiously required it. "It is known for certain," says the account, "that the Emperor Nicholas will never deliver these fortresses, and that the Russian Commissioners have instructions not to admit such a demand, even in the protocol."

Moscow, August 19.—The coronation will take place on the 5th of September for certain. Since the commencement of Lent there has been almost a total absence of balls and amusements. But strangers are tolerated in doing things which are not at all permitted to the Russians. M. de la Ferronays, the Duke of Ragusa, and the Duke of Devonshire, take a day in rotation, and their houses are well attended by company. The Russian houses most frequented are those of Prince Galitzin, Governor-General of Moscow, and of General Apraxin. The Emperor is slightly indisposed, and has not attended the parade these two days. His Majesty has for some time occupied the palace of the Countess Orloff, at one of the extremities of the city. He is better there than at the Kremlin, and this residence also agrees better with the health of her Majesty the Empress, which requires much attention. The Empress-mother resides at the Archiepiscopal palace.—*Moniteur.*

(*From the* Boston Gazette *of September* 12.)

A most dreadful fire took place at Crowland, about two o'clock on Sunday afternoon last, which raged with unabated fury until yesterday morning, when it was so far subdued as to prevent its spreading any further. It originated in a stack of fen fodder, on the premises of Mr. Joshua Fletcher, of that place, taking fire through being put together in too wet a state, which soon communicated to an oat stack adjoining, and from thence caught the neighbouring houses in South-street, notwithstanding the immediate attendance of the Crowland fire-engine, and those of Spalding, Thorney, and Peterborough. It is lamentable to add, that the scarcity of water in the neighbourhood prevented the engines being properly supplied; the flames, therefore, raged with dreadful fury, and we are sorry to say, that twelve houses, some barns, and several stacks of corn and hay, were entirely consumed. What is still more lamentable is, that most of the houses were occupied by poor labouring people, whose cries were dreadful in the extreme, as, by this accident, their little furniture was destroyed, as well as the corn they had industriously gleaned during the late harvest. The flames raged with such unbounded fury as to be distinctly seen at a distance of ten miles, at seven o'clock on Sunday evening.

Prince Charles of Prussia happened to arrive at Petersburg previous to his birth-day. On the morning of that day his Aide-de-Camp, his Secretary, and a Dr. Beck, who had accompanied the Prince in his journey, came to offer him their congratulations. He honoured them by an invitation to breakfast, and as all the guests happened to be musicinas, a quartett was proposed. The noise of the instruments kept them from hearing the roll of a carriage, and lo! the Empress, very simply dressed, entered the room, with two servants, carrying presents to the Prince, whom she also came to congratulate. The guests rose to withdraw, but the Empress insisted on their procceding with their quartett, and declared that she had come to breakfast with them. A quarter of an hour had hardly elapsed, when the Emperor arrived in his droschki, to present his felicitations to his brother-in-law; the suite of the Prince again rose to retire, but the Emperor would not allow them. "You seem all to be on such delightful terms of intimacy here," said Nicholas, "that I cannot but request you will allow me to join the party." There was, of course, no replying to this, and the whole six sat down to breakfast at the same table. The conversation was general, animated, and free from the least constraint. The visit of the Emperor continued for two hours.—*German Paper.*

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRACAS AT BRIGHTON.

A circumstance has just occurred at Brighton, which has caused a good deal of conversation in the fashionable and scandal-loving coteries of that town. Mrs. Forbes, or rather Mrs. Forrest (for that is the name she is now known by), the female friend and companion of the late Mr. Fauntleroy, has been living in a house on the New Steyne. On Saturday last, a solicitor, who occupied the house adjoining (No. 25), put up in his parlour-window the following placard:—"Beware of the * * * house, No. 24, New Steyne;" and the occupants of the latter, in their turn, displayed one as follows:—"The public are requested to suspend their opinion of the infamous placard exhibited in the window of No. 25, next door, as the writer will have to prove it in a court of justice." The New Steyne has, in consequence, been the resort of numerous gazers to-day, who are at a loss to discover the reason of the placards being continued, as it is understood that Mrs. Fauntleroy had previously removed to another residence on the first appearance of the notice, and that she will, in a day or two, leave Brighton altogether.

This affair of Mrs. Forrest has led to a fracas, and a hearing before the Magistrates. The name of the solicitor by whom the placard was put up is Barrow, and in the examination, he stated, at an early hour, Mr. Ramsden (an officer of the Guards), and two other gentlemen (also believed to be officers), all of whom are in custody, came to his house, and abused him with the most opprobrious and offensive epithets, spitting in his face, and challenging him to come out and fight. A watchman happening to pass at the moment, took them into custody; and they were bound over by the Magistrates in their own recognizances of 100l. to keep the peace, and also to appear at the sessions. Warrants were also issued for the apprehension of the two ladies, on charges of keeping a disorderly house; but as it was understood they were about to leave the town, it is not unlikely they will take their departure before the warrant can be served upon them. It appeared on the examination, that Mrs. Forrest and her companion returned on Sunday night to the house on the New Steyne, and this accounts for the exhibition of the placards, which at the time caused so much surprise. Mr. Barrow stated to the Magistrates that the house was the resort of men of all ages, from sixteen to eighty, and that seventy or eighty different gentlemen had been there; but it does not appear that previously to the bills being put up, any thing was done to annoy or disturb the neighbourhood.

Mrs. Forrest, who is a pretty woman, and of fascinating manners, has resided here some weeks, driving a barouche, and living in very good style.—*Brighton Herald.*

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS AT BRIGHTON.—The site fixed on for the erection of a new and complete suit of Assembly Rooms, which has long been a desideratum here, under the sanction of the King, and the direct patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, is on the east side of the Grand Parade, nearly facing the King and Queen Inn, a well-selected spot for it, as being almost in the centre of the many fashionable residences in that quarter, with a capital carriage-road, and plenty of space for all of the ornamental and the useful in the building that may be required. The ground has been taken on lease, at the annual rent of 250l., with a purchasing clause of 5,000l. any time within the first seven years.

On Wednesday evening last, a person had been enjoying himself at a snug public-house near Coventry; but, on the approach of night, had discovered that he had made too free with the contents of the landlord's casks, as well as his own purse. He accordingly ordered his horse to be saddled and bridled, which being promptly attended to, he mounted his Rosinante, and started for his "Sweet Home," which is not a day's march from the village of Fillongley. After many a stumble, he was met at his cottage-gate by his anxious family; he spoke not, but on a light being brought, they were struck with astonishment at the sight before them; the horse was stationary, and its rider fast asleep, with his head and arms resting on the animal's mane. The saddle and bridle were gone, they knew not where; but it is certain that some one had taken advantage of Morphens's votary on the road, and had afterwards placed him on his gentle nag, as he was there found. A reward of 5s. was offered by the bellman on Friday, in Coventry market, for the restoration of the lost property, but without success.

The bailiff of a gentleman at Worth, near Crawley, was making preparations with a friend to partake of the sports of the field, when, as they were leaving the house with the pieces loaded, his wife called him back to make arrangements for a harvest supper, which was to be held in the evening; while conversing, the trigger was accidentally touched, and the gun unfortunately went off, when the contents penetrated the calf of her leg, and drove the flesh from the bone against the door. She died in a few hours.

A person of gentlemanly figure and deportment, who subscribed his name A. G. M'Donald, attracted much attention in this town on Friday last, as he perambulated the streets playing the Scotch bagpipes, a man in the character of a servant walking behind him. He was quickly recognized as the Wandering Minstrel, of whom the papers have spoken, having undertaken, for a wager of 1,000l. to travel for six months in that character, and by voluntary contributions from the public, collect sufficient for his own subsistence, and reserve 100l. out of his receipts, clear of such expences. There is no reason to doubt but this person was the character he represented; he played the pipes through the various streets, and, as said by some, with much ability. He did not take money himself, neither did he who walked behind him *ask* any, but accepted only such as was offered, which was but trifling during our observation. Mr. M'Donald, however, was invited to several of the inns in the town, where he was very courteously received. He played much, and sung several songs with good *effect*, producing him in one house as much as fifteen, and in others ten shillings. The same person was at Ipswich on the 4th instant. Some thought they recognized in Mr. M'Donald the celebrated Captain Barclay; but we are assured such is not the case.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Mr. Brady, a very respectable and extensive dealer in pigs, residing at Woodberrow, Somersetshire, has recently received an order from Mr. Bowman, of Bristol, to furnish him with 20 of the largest and fattest hogs that can be obtained in the county. Mr. Bowman, who is, it appears, one of the most extensive merchants in Bristol in the "swine line," has received instructions from his Majesty to procure, and prepare for immediate use, forty of the largest sides of bacon that can be got, and when the order is completed, to forward them to Windsor, expressly for his Majesty. Mr. Brady, therefore, has been actively employed in the execution of this extraordinary order, and he has already succeeded in purchasing 15 out of the 20 hogs required; some of them are so fat, that when down, they can scarcely get up, their legs not being able to sustain the weight of their bodies. Each side, when rendered into bacon by the process regularly adopted, will weigh about 160lb. or 11st. 6lb.

Tuesday night, a man of the name of Alexander, residing in Leith Wynd, in a fit of passion stabbed his wife in the neck with a knife. The woman was taken to the infirmary, but the wound was of so serious a nature, that she died in a few hours. We understand that the parties had frequent jars, which arose from jealousy on the part of the wife. Alexander is in custody.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

ment to me, as I have thought much of the pleasure I should have received, in a twofold degree, being—first, with her I hold dear, above every other object ; and secondly, to have seen some of my old friends at Bexley. However, God's purposes must be accomplished, therefore let us be patient under them. I know your goodness, my dear A., will excuse this unforseen occurrence. I shall expect to see you on your return, and believe me, it will not be long before we shall take a journey, not only to the Crays, but as far as Dover, when I hope, my dear A., we shall be as happy as man and wife can wish. God bless you and yours. Make my kind respects to your mother and sister, and respectful compliments to all your friends.

I conclude, my dear Ann,
Your sincerely affectionate,
" E. JARVIS.

" N. B. I shall expect you on Wednesday, if I mistake not."

Miss Elizabeth Whitehurst stated, that she kept a grocer's shop for many years at No. 23, Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, and a few months ago was introduced to the prisoner as a respectable builder and a widower. He appeared to be a sober, steady man, and was represented to her to be doing an extensive business as a timber-merchant ; she consented to become his wife. He told her his name was Edward J. Tollast, and that he had a contract from Lord Darnley to supply building materials. She was possessed of an independent property, and the prisoner urged his suit so warmly, that, on July 3, she became his wife. In a month, or thereabouts, afterwards, he left her for three days.

Miss Finlayson—That three days he was living with my aunt, having married her on the first of these three days.

The former witness added, that she traced the prisoner, after he finally deserted her, to a house in Church-street, St. Giles's, where the officer (Ledger) apprehended him.

Ledger said, that the prisoner was courting a female at the house where he secured him, to whom he had contracted to be married in a few days.

Mr. Halls said, it was fortunate he was stopped in his career, or he might have added another unfortunate woman to the list of his victims.

Miss Finlayson stated, that the prisoner received nearly 3001. from her aunt, Mrs. Hannah Gray, of Prospect-place, Camden-town, before the marriage took place. The marriage took place on the 10th of August ; the prisoner lived only three days with her aunt, and went away, carrying with him articles of jewellery, apparel, linen, &c., of considerable value. She had been at the trouble of getting certificates of three of the prisoner's marriages, which she produced.

Mr. Halls said the prisoner should be remanded, and he had no doubt, there would be numerous other charges against him, through the aid of the Press.

Major Sweeny appeared before Sir R. Birnie, to show cause why he should not give security to the Overseers of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, that an illegitimate child, of which it was alleged he was the father, should not become chargeable to that parish.

The Major was attended by his solicitor and several officers of the army, and soon afterwards a young and handsome woman, most elegantly dressed, attended by a servant with a child in her arms, came into the office.

The Solicitor for the Major spoke to Sir Richard Birnie in a tone of voice to us inaudible, and Sir Richard replied, " Well, as the Major is so very anxious not to be shown up, I will hear the matter in the private room."

The parties went into the private room, and after hearing the statement of the mother of the child, and the answer to the charge by the Major, Sir R. recommended the latter to settle the matter with the parish by paying for the child's support.

The Major said he would rather carry the case to the Sessions, because he was positive he was not the father of the child.

Miss Ireland, the sister of the well-known swindler of that name, who was committed some time ago, stated, she was intimately acquainted with Major Sweeny in 1825. On the 11th of November in that year she was delivered of a girl, who was christened, at St. Martin's Church, " Georgiana Augusta." She had become chargeable to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The father of that child was that gentleman (pointing to the defendant, Major John Paget Sweeny.)

Miss Ireland was shortly cross-examined by the Major, and replied—I have lived with a Mr. Mountain. I became intimate with Mountain in 1819. I lived with him in Barossa-place, in Mount-street, in the Haymarket, and in Villiers-street, Strand.

Miss Ireland said that she never admitted to any person in Mount-street that the child was Mr. Mountain's, nor did she say, as she remembered, that her mother, who lived in Ireland, had the care of two other children which she had had by Mountain.

The Major said he could prove her guilty of perjury.

Mr. Halls said, that the only way he could legally do that was by producing the record of her conviction for that offence in some court of justice.

Sir R. Birnie observed, that the Major had allowed that it was possible he might be the father of the child ; her oath must be taken. Still, if the Major thought proper, he might take the case on appeal to the Sessions.

The Major said that it was a conspiracy to extort money from him, and he certainly would carry the case to the Sessions.

Sir R. Birnie said it might be very true, but he was bound to believe the woman on her oath, and ordered the Major to pay 6s. weekly, and the costs previously incurred.

The Major then produced bail to prosecute his appeal.

LONDON FRAUDS.—On Thursday evening the sitting Magistrate (Mr. HALLS) was occupied for a considerable time in the examination of three women, to one of which was appended three children, the eldest about six, the second between three and four years of age, and the youngest (as the woman who succled it said) no more than four months old. The prominent facts of the case were as follow :—A gentleman connected with the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, deposed, that he had witnessed the fraudulent behaviour of the prisoners on several previous occasions on the Surrey side of the Thames, particularly in the neighbourhood of Waterloo-road, Great Charlotte-street, &c., and on the present occasion they had chosen the door of the *Morning Chronicle-office* as the scite of their depredations on the pockets of the public.—Having seen them levy their fraudulent contributions for some time, he determined to put a stop to it, and for that purpose went to the door of the office, and asked what was the matter.—The two assistants immediately replied in the most piteous strains, that the poor woman was destitute of the slightest means of support for herself and three starving children ; that she had been obliged to sit down where she then was, or that she would have fainted with fatigue ; and a great deal more of similarly false appeals to the charitable feelings of the by-standers, nearly the whole of whom contributed from one penny to sixpence, as circumstances might dictate. The gentleman then asked one of the associates what business she had to take so warm an interest in the woman and children, who was, in his opinion, a most consummate impostor, upon which the assistant commenced abusing the gentleman in the most gross and indecent strain ; and on his retreating into the office of the *Morning Chronicle*, actually followed him twice, repeating the abusive language—however, the threat of an officer got rid of the whole, when the woman with the children showed no lack of vigour in making her escape. Shortly afterwards, the gentleman was proceeding along the Strand, when he found they had again taken up a position near the bottom of Catherine-street, and were repeating the same farce as effectually as they had previously done. The gentleman then went to the residence of Dundas, the beadle of St. Mary-le-Srand, who returned to the scene of action, and at the desire of the gentleman took the two coadjutors into custody. The whole party, including the children, were then conveyed to the Watch-house.—One of the *two* made considerable resistance, but was overpowered with the assistance of the gentleman who had brought the beadle to apprehend them. On arriving at the Watch-house, they were searched by the beadle, to which they all very strenuously objected, resisting the officer by every means in their power, at the same time using the most obsceue language, and accusing the beadle of indecent conduct in the performance of his duty.—On their persons was found several sixpences and some halfpence, and in the pockets of the two assistants, several duplicates of articles pledged.

On the Magistrate asking them severally what they had to say why he should not commit them as vagrants to the House of Correction, the most abusive of the two commenced a long harangue about the respectability of herself and husband, who, she said, had worked for a tauner in Russell-street, Bermondsey, for 14 years, earning three guineas per week, and that she herself could earn another guinea by sewing together with the morocco skins her husband dressed.

An intelligent fellow of an officer, on being asked by Mr. HALLS if he knew her, declared, that she had been as well as her husband and a son of theirs, scarcely ever out of Horsemonger-lane gaol, or Brixton House of Correction, for the last six years. The latter of which she had not been more than a week out of herself, and that her husband and son were now in confinement in the former, on a charge of felony. The other was more mildly spoken, and laid claim to far the greatest share of duplicates ; said, she knew nothing whatever of the woman and children, that she was a married woman living at Bermondsey, having a family of five children ; that she had been to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea to see an uncle who had been (or was) dangerously ill ; that the other woman had merely accompanied her in her walk from Bermondsey to Chelsea, and that being on their return home, they met with the woman and children, whom they previously had never known. The woman with the children was then called on to account for herself : she described herself as the wife of a destitute cotton-spinner, lately living in the neighbourhood of Manchester, who had enlisted into the 53d Regiment of Foot, and was now, with some other recruits at Woolwich.—A gentleman being present who had given the impostor a shilling on the previous Friday night, when she was playing off her deceptions as late as 11 o'clock, at the door of a house in St. Clement's Church-yard, informed the Magistrate of that circumstance, upon which he (the Magistrate) questioned her as to how long she had been in London.

Mr. HALLS—How long have you been in London ?

Prisoner—About five days.

Mr. HALLS—On what day did you arrive in town ?

Prisoner—I slept at Highgate last Thursday night, next door to the Mother Red Cap.

Mr. HALLS—Where were you on Friday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Prisoner—It was Highgate I left with my children on Friday morning.

The question was several times repeated, and as frequently evaded ; and on being charged with receiving the shilling, she told the gentleman he was a very wicked man, and denied ever having been in the Strand before. The children were in robust health, and looked (particularly the second in age) remarkably fine in feature, and handsome in face ; both the boys, however, seemed well tutored in the task they had to perform.

The Magistrate committed the whole of them to the House of Correction for seven days, as vagrants.

THE GREEK CAUSE.

MARYLEBONE-OFFICE.—On Friday another charge of fraud was made against the person calling himself Captain John Campbell, who, under the pretended authority of Lord Cochrane, professed himself commissioned to select a few enterprising young gentlemen, to serve as officers in the Grecian navy.

Mr. Edward William Jacques, a young gentleman of most respectable connexions, about 18 years of age, was the complainant ; he was accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. William Henry Goore, of No. 4, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. Mr. Jacques stated that he had been apprenticed to Mr. Stanton, an engraver in Gray's-inn-lane, with a premium of 200l. ; but observing on the 10th July, in the window of Mr. Unwin, of Ludgate-hill, a placard as follows—

" Wanted immediately, for a particular service, a few active and enterprising nautical officers, and two clerks, of moral conduct and good education : they will require an outfit of about 50l. each. Inquire at the printer's, G. Neale, printer, 7, Fleet-street, near Fleet-market."

He felt inspired with a determination to serve the cause of freedom in behalf of the Greeks. The necessary inquiry having been made, he was referred to Captain John Campbell, at No. 34, Shoemaker-row, Doctors' Commons, with whom he entered into an engagement to pay 10l., and to receive a sub-lieutenant's commission in the Grecian navy. He then solicited Mr. Stanton's permission to withdraw from his service, which he obtained, without stipulating with him for a return of any part of the premium. A few days afterwards he received a letter from Campbell, to say that unless he immediately paid the 10l. and signed the bond, he would lose his appointment, for the whole of his list was filled up by persons of the first distinction and character. Mr. Jacques is an orphan, and has no particular friends in London ; but he has a powerful and kind friend in a Nobleman of the highest distinction in the country, who, with great condescension, gave him his advice in a first letter, and a remittance of 30l. in a second. Thus supplied with finances, Mr. Jacques not only advanced the proposed 10l., but he consented, under different pretences, to lend Campbell 6l. in addition. He became, also, responsible to him for his board and lodging, and pledged almost every article he was possessed of for his accommodation, even his linen is now withheld as security for the charge of washing. When Mr. Jacques became an inmate of Campbell's house, he found himself the only one upon the list. After three weeks a second was added, and, after a month, a third. The list has subsequently been augmented to sixteen or seventeen.

The letters from his illustrious friend were handed to Mr. Broughton, who said, " These letters do honour to the noble writer ; in the first, he with very great judgment asks you, whether your master approves of what you are doing ; and he gives his own opinion, that you will gain but little advantage from the pursuit. You then again press your request, and he sends you what you require. You possess a very great treasure in so powerful a friend, and I am sorry the proofs of his benevolence have not been applied to a better purpose. You stand, young man, on the brink of destruction. The 200l. is gone, the 30l. is gone, your home is gone—you possess a volatile spirit to a dangerous degree, and nothing but good advice, followed by good conduct, can save you from utter ruin."

Mr. Goore, the solicitor, said, that his knowledge of the circumstance was accidental ; he had known a Mr. Aggs, who is proprietor of the house in Shoemaker-row, from his infancy, and he introduced him to Campbell about three weeks ago as a person who had taken his apartments, and who was appointed by Lord Cochrane, under his own signature, to obtain young officers for the Greek service. Campbell professes to hold rank in the British navy ; there are several of that name in the list, but the fact is not ascertained.

Mr. Broughton said, the statement you have made confirms my opinion, that this is a notorious act of swindling : it is unnecessary for me to grant you a warrant, because Campbell is already in the custody of the sheriff, and a warrant granted upon a former charge is lodged as a detainer against him.

Mr. Goore said he knew he was in custody under four arrests, and he had yesterday lodged two detainers on civil actions against him. He also passes under two names, that of Captain John Campbell, and James Pattison Stewart. He is between 60 and 70 years of age.

Mr. Broughton asked Mr. Jacques, whether he had been introduced by Campbell to Mr. Currie, the tailor, of Regent-street.

He said, Mr. Currie had altered a blue naval coat for him, by putting on Grecian buttons. (It appeared by Mr. Currie's evidence on Wednesday night, that his acquaintance with Campbell originated from an accidental order for uniforms.)

Mr. Goore stated, that finding Mr. Jacques in such circumstances of disappointment and distress, he had given him a home with his family for the last fourteen days, and he expressed a determination to do all he could to serve him for the future.

Mr. Broughton—" Nothing more can be done in the present stage of the inquiry ; but the parties shall have due notice of further proceedings."

We are informed, that last Sunday week, Campbell sent two other young men, under a similar imposition, to Gravesend, there to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board the Royal Charlotte, as she would be down the river on Wednesday, for the purpose of proceeding in a direct course to the place of her destination, and it is supposed they are still looking out for the good ship under circumstances of anxiety and distress.

The Royal Charlotte has been shown to the young sailors, by way of excitement ; she is a Gravesend sailing-boat, for which probably a small deposit only has been paid. She has been caulked, and an action against Campbell is said to be pending for 20l. expended in that operation.

When Mr. Jacques visited her, she carried a white satin ensign, with a blue anchor at her mast-head, said to be presented by a person of distinction in the cause of the Grecks—he could not recollect the exact name.

HORRID MURDER.

The neighbourhood of Great Saffron-hill was in the highest degree of horror and alarm, in consequence of the discovery, at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, of a barbarous and horrid murder, committed at No. 11, Lilly-street. The unfortunate victim is a woman named Ambrose, wife of a shoe-maker, and supposed to be sixty years of age. The circumstances under which the murder was supposed to have been committed are as follow :—

James Ambrose, husband of the deceased, came home on Saturday sennight about ten, and immediately went out again, saying to a lodger in the house, that there was no peace for him at home—the old woman was drunk again. He again returned at twelve, and nothing more was known, until, on Sunday morning, a young man named Brown, lodging in the next room, said to the landlady, that he was afraid something was the matter, as Ambrose and his wife were fighting in the night, and he heard the woman, after a violent blow had been struck, exclaim, " Lord receive my soul," after which a death-like silence ensued. In the course of Sunday, Ambrose told the landlady that his wife was gone to her sister's at Hampstead, and would not return till Monday, and in the course of Tuesday he several times came in and inquired if she had returned, and was answered in the negative. During the whole of Tuesday night he did not come home, and when Brown got up in the morning, he observed the door a-jar, but the lock shot, and without the key. He mentioned this circumstance, and Mrs. Jay, the landlady, went up stairs, knowing Ambrose had not been home, and knocked at the door, expecting to see his wife. No answer being given, she pushed the door, and saw the bonnet and shawl worn by the deceased hanging up. She became alarmed, and ran down stairs, stating her suspicions to Brown and another, who went up to ascertain the real state of the case. On first entering the room, nothing extraordinary was visible ; but on turning behind the door, a most appalling sight met their view. The wretched woman lay extended on the ground, weltering in her blood, which appeared to have proceeded from the right side of the head, where several dreadful wounds were visible. She appeared to have been dragged across the room, as the track of blood was distinctly seen on the floor. The body was evidently fast approaching a state of decomposition, and there is little doubt of the deed having been committed on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Strict search is making for Ambrose. Two chairs were placed before the body, which was covered with sacks.

On Wednesday a coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of " Wilful Murder" against Ambrose.

On Friday the body of the unfortunate Ann Perry was removed from the parish work-house, where it had been ever since the Coroner's Inquest, to the burial ground in Gray's-inn-lane, where it was interred, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The most lively interest was excited this morning, in consequence of its being reported that Ambrose had been taken into custody at the moment he was about to throw himself into the Regent's Canal, at Hackney, and that he had been taken to the Police Office, in Worship-street, for examination.

In consequence of this report, a vast number of persons proceeded from the neighbourhood of Saffron-hill to the Police-office, in order to speak to his identity, and at the opening of the office, numerous inquiries were made, but the officers were not aware of such a person being in custody.

On enquiring about Hackney, it was said that an old man, a shoemaker, had been prevented from drowning himself, but that his name was Orchard, and that he had been restored to his wife and family.

It was stated that the parish had determined on offering a handsome reward for the apprehension of the murderer, but that not yet being the case, we understand that it is the intention of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to subscribe a sum of money as a reward, for the arrest of Ambrose.

By the Sound list, it appears, that from the 30th of August to the 2d instant inclusive, twenty-six vessels, bound to Great Britain, passed the Sound, laden with grain, principally oats, besides one with linseed.

DOVER, SEPT. 14.—This morning, at eight o'clock, the Right Honourable George Canning, with his lady, and Lord Hervey and suite, embarked in the Watersprite new steam-packet, for Calais, where they arrived after a passage of little more than two hours.

A short time since a female was forcibly taken away from her home, near Listowell, in the county of Kerry, by a band of ruffians. The girl had the reputation of having some fortune. She was carried at night a considerable distance on horseback, to the mountains of Abbeyfeale, in the county of Kerry. She was detained for some days in those mountains, when happily a party of gentlemen, who went out grouse shooting, came near to the house in which she was concealed. The unfortunate female made a bold effort to escape ; she ran with all her speed to the party, and succeeded in placing herself under their protection. She was safely conveyed to the town of Castle Island, where she lodged informations against all those who were concerned in the abduction.

A correspondent, who reminds us that Lord Stowell has declared that " a marriage in a foreign country, according to the forms which are binding in that country, is a valid marriage in England," asks—Whether an Englishman, going to Constantinople, there marrying a dozen or two of Turkish girls, which he may do " according to the forms which are binding in that country," and then bringing them to England, will here be allowed to enjoy them all quietly, without danger of prosecution for bigamy, and whether the husband and wives would be entitled to consider their union as " a valid marriage in England ?" Our correspondent expresses considerable anxiety for information on the subject, as he states that he is on the eve of sailing for Constantinople himself.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

C. PETERS, East Church, Kent, farmer.——E. LOWE, Overton, Flintshire merchant. BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

S. SEARS, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, ironmonger.——W. SKINNER, Hatton-garden, apothecary.——J. G. MOOJEN, Mark-lane, merchant.——W. S. FURNIS, New Bond-street, hatter.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

M. HALLETT, Devonport, earthenware-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. SMALLWOOD, Covent-garden-chambers, auctioneer.——J. WATKINS Castle-street, Holborn, coal-merchant.——J. LOWE, Manchester, oil-merchant. J. MURROW, Liverpool, money-scrivener.——J. NATION, Bath, butcher.——T. SNOW, Worcestershire, tanner.——W. W. KETTLE, Birmingham, button-maker.——J. and R. EMLEY, Nicholas-lane, brokers.——J. H. FARRAND, Suffolk, tanner.——H. BRODRIBB and G. WEBB, Bristol, grocers.

A DOUCEUR of 500*l.* to 1,000*l.* will be given to any person procuring for the Advertiser, a Gentleman recently retired from the Army, a respectable APPOINTMENT or SITUATION.—The utmost confidence may be relied on.—Apply by letter, post-paid, to Y. E. S. Mr. Thredder's, 74, Fleet-street.

WELBECK-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Marqueterie Cabinets, Parisian Clocks, a Mangle, and other Articles. To be Sold by AUCTION, by Mr. ROBINS, (of Warwick House, Regent-street,) on the Premises, No. 31, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, on Thursday, the 8th June, 1826, at eleven o'clock. By order of the Proprietor.

THE CAPITAL FURNITURE, comprising four post, couch, tent, press, and other bedsteads, and furnitures, beds and bedding, wardrobes, chests of drawers, dressing tables, and suites of drawing and dining room window curtains, in merino, damask, chintz, cotton, and morine; sofas, couches, and chairs en-suite; handsome marqueterie cabinets; excellent well-made cabinet articles in rosewood and mahogany; sofa, loo, card, pembroke, and dining tables; pedestal sideboard, secretaire, book-case, pier and chimney glasses; capital Turkey, Brussels, and other carpets, fenders and fire irons; a mangle; kitchen requisites, and other effects.

May be viewed on Wednesday, and morning of sale; and Catalognos had on the premises; at Garraway's; and of Mr. Robins, 170, Regent-street.

ACROSTIC.

ADDRESSED TO THE BEAUTIFUL AND SPARKLING MISS C. OPERA COLONNADE,

Charming Nymph! Ah, how inviting!
Hearts of mortals thus delighting,
All our dearest joys exciting,
Matchless still, in beauty glowing,
Pleasure from thy smile bestowing,
And with radiant wit o'erflowing!
Gods! if mine—those sweets possessing,
Nought I'd seek of other blessing,
Ever grateful—still caressing! COMUS.

CHARLES WRIGHT'S Champagne, 5s. 6d. per bottle. Opera Colonnade.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Videnia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBERRY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 28, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom.—Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. WM. BEACALL, and Mr. ROSE, Surgeon Dentists, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street having with unremitting diligence long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, their peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten till Four.

THE ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER—Cleanses, Whitens, and Preserves the Teeth in a manner quite unrivalled and fastens them even if loosened by mercury. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d. each, by I. V. SIMPSON (Proprietor) 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden; by Messrs. Stradling, Royal Exchange; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Anderson, 156, Bishopsgate Without; Pearson, 31, Flect-street; Prout, 226, and Low, 330, Strand; Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Hawkins, 11, Gattie and Pierce, 57, and Tuaner, 75, Bond-street; Simpson, 21, Piccadilly; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Colley, 5, Holles-street; Tosswill, Greenwich; Wright, Hammersmith; Bedell, and Ryder, Islington, and by most respectable perfumers and Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which fire opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. Peden, 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

TO FAMILIES TRAVELLING, PROMENADING, and ENJOYING AQUATIC EXCURSIONS, &c. &c. are respectfully recommended the following Genuine Articles, which at this season of the Year are indispensable for the preservation of personal attraction;—

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE COMPLEXION.

An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in thoroughly exterminating Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; producing a delicate White Skin, and a Juvenile Bloom to the Complexion; preserving it from the Heat of Summer.—In Travelling, Promenading, or enjoying Aquatic Excursions, it immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, diffusing a Pleasing Coolness truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring; warranted perfectly innoxious for the most delicate Lady or Infant.

To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

To Preserve the Human Hair, during Travelling, Bathing, and Violent Exercise, and to retain it in healthy vigour to the latest period of Life, is particularly recommended

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

The first production of the age, and the Original and Genuine.

A Vegetable Production, possessing salubrious and wonderful nutritive properties, which prevents the Hair falling off, occasioned by excessive perspiration; is pre eminently successful in nourishing the Hair; preventing its falling off or turning grey, &c. and has the unequalled property of giving a most fascinating and delectable appearance to the Hair.—Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. The distinguished sanction it has received from Royal and Illustrious Personages, in addition to the flattering testimonials transmitted of its efficacy, places this declaration above suspicion.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, Flagrant Impostors have made false statements, and counterfeited each; Copying Bills, Labels, and Bottles, which renders it indispensably necessary on purchasing, to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing that each Bottle of Rowland's Genuine Articles are enclosed in a Wrapper, Signed on the Label, in Red,

A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN.

Sold by appointment, by Mr. Hendrie, Perfumer, Titchborne-street; Mr. Smith, Messrs. Gattie and Pelrco, 57, Mr. Delcroix, 158, D. Rigge, 35, New Bond-street; Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Berry and Lloyd, Greek-street; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Low, 330, Prout, 226, Strand; Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside; Barclay and Sons, 95, Fleet Market; Mr. Rigge, 05, Cheapside; Mr. Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Mr. Edwards, 66, and Messrs. Newberry, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Burgess, Holborn-hill; Mr. Kennahy, Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Evans, Long-lane; Messrs. Dunn and Co. Hatton-Garden; and all respectable Medicine Venders, &c.

TURKEY COFFEE of the FINEST QUALITY, at the following reduced prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.—Roasted, 3s per lb. The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having reduced the Duty on Turkey Coffee, they may now purchase that article at the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of the finest quality, at John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee-Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand

THE East India Company's Sale of TEAS, having just closed, WHITBRIDGE & Co. 91, Cheapside, have again made extensive Purchases of the choicest that could be procured, which they are now Selling to the Public exactly at Wholesale Prices.

A LIST OF PRICES AS UNDER.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea from	3	2	Green from	6	2
Congou	4	8	Ditto	6	8
Good ditto	5	0	Fine ditto	7	0
Strong ditto	5	4	Bloom Hyson	8	0
Black leaf ditto	5	8	Good ditto	9	0
Fine ditto	6	0	Superior ditto	10	0
Superior ditto	6	4	Finest ditto	12	0
Pekoe flavour	6	8	Gunpowder	11	0
Fine Souchong	7	0	Finest ditto	14	0

PRIME MIXED TEA, 6s.

Jamaica Coffee	1	6	Fine Berbice	2s. 4d. to 2	8
Dutch ditto	2	0	Turkey	4	0

Fine Trinidad Cocoa 2s.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING, TAVERN-KEEPERS, SCHOOL-MASTERS, and the Public in general.—The cheapest feather, feather-bed, and mattress warehouse in the kingdom, is TIBBATTS', No. 303, High Holborn, near Chancery-lane, for prompt cash.

Good poultry feathers only	0s.	10d.	per lb.
Best ditto, not to be equalled	1	2	do.
Excellent grey goose feathers, well dressed	1	6	do.
Very best ditto, fit for any purpose	2	0	do.
Good white goose feathers, well dressed	2	6	do.
Capital ditto, second quality	2	9	do.
Very best ditto, nearly half down	3	0	do.

A single Pound Sold.

Ticks sold at prime cost to purchasers of feathers.

Persons bringing their own ticks, may see them filled at the above prices; mattresses remade, altered, or taken in exchange; feather beds cleaned and dressed.

W. T. pledges himself to effectually destroy moth or other vermin in beds and mattresses, by a method peculiar to himself.

Horse-hair, wool, and feathers, seasoned so as to remain sweet in any climate.

CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITER. The Public may look to this most singular and unique invention with confidence, as an inestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the pen, occasioned by tremor in nervous affections, heat of climate, agitation of spirits, excess or over exertion, weakness from age or otherwise, injury of the thumb or fingers by sprain or otherwise, even to the loss of part. This happy relief exists in a little INSTRUMENT, the appearance of which, when in use, escapes observation, is capable of giving firmness, confidence, and freedom, and cannot fail to assist the declining powers of a good penman, and would materially improve the performance of a bad one. It is honoured by the patronage and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper and other highly respectable professional gentlemen. A few minutes practice will prove its efficacy, and it has this advantage over all medicine, its power increases by use, and one prescription will last for life. Made in elastic gold, price 25s. each.—Sold for the patentee, by T. Tucker, 268, west side of St. Clements's Church-yard, Strand.—Letters from any part of the country, post paid, will be promptly attended to.—Name and Number on the Front of the House.

UPTON and CO.'S RECTIFIED SPERM OIL, 5s. 6d. per Imperial Gallon, or 4s. 9d. old measure. To obtain a brilliant and innoxious light is a great desideratum. The beauty of gas is unquestionable, but its deleterious properties render it extremely injurious for in-door use. Vide "Sir H. Davy's late Experiments on Gas." Sperm Oil, if purified to a high degree, gives a flame as brilliant as gas, without its pernicious effects. To this point of excellence Upton and Co. by a process exclusively their own, have succeeded in bringing it. They warrant their rectified Sperm Oil to burn with the brilliancy of the finest gas, without smell or smoke, with the advantage that, from its extreme purity, there is no waste. On its price they will only remark, that the public are the best judges of its moderation; but as lamp oils have an ascertainable value, viz. the quantity and quality of light to be obtained from them, they submit that the term cheap is misapplied when given to second-rate oils, which, when put to the above test, are found dearer than the more luminous kinds that are charged at a higher price.

†† All Casks and Bottles are sealed "Upton & Co." and such only are genuine.

The following established articles may also be had, viz.—Refined Mineral Paint, not requiring to be heated for use, at 15s. per cask. Lithic Paint, 30s. per cwt.—The Anti-Corrosive Paints, ground in oil, of Invisible Green, and other colours, from 30s. to 46s. per cwt. Genuine White Lead, 40s. Second, do. 36s. per cwt. Olive Greens, 6d. to 9d. Patent Grass, ditto, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Varnishes, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c. &c.

Chemical Oil and Colour Warehouse, 64, Queen-street, Cheapside. Discount allowed, or credit given on satisfactory references.

A PLEASING APPEARANCE.—The Grand Characteristic of Mrs. VINCENT'S CELEBRATED LOTION is—that it is no repellant, but gently and kindly opens the Pores of the Skin, extracting and dulcifying the Morbid Virus lurking in it. The most tender Lady or Child may at all times make use of it with the greatest safety. It removes every kind of Coarseness, Eruption, and unpleasant Appearance, and renders the Skin clear smooth, and transparent. Nothing has ever yet been found to compare to its effects and excellence; but its unexampled reputation having excited various Imitations, it is particularly recommended to ask for Mrs. Vincent's Gowland's Lotion, and see M. E. Vincent on the label of the genuine. —The following is a letter from Lady Catherine Lennox to Mrs. Vincent, the Proprietor:—

"Lady Catherine Lennox has the pleasure of stating that, by the use of two quart bottles of Mrs. Vincent's Gowland's Lotion, she is perfectly cured of a violent eruption upon her face and arms. She was recommended by her Physician to make use of the Lotion, which has exceeded her most sanguine expectations. Mrs. V. is at liberty to make use of her Name, as having experienced its healing virtues; and Lady Lennox will also recommend it as much as possible within the sphere of her acquaintance."

Sold, by appointment of Mrs. Vincent, at Bacon's, 150, Oxford-street; Butler's, 4, Cheapside; Newbery and Edwards's, St. Paul's; Sutton's, Bow Church Yard; Barclay's, Fleet Market; and by all the most respectable Perfumers and Dealers in Genuine Medicines in every Town in Europe, in Quarts, 8s. 6d.; Pints, 5s. 6d.; Half-pints, 2s. 9d.—*** To prevent Counterfeits, see M. E. VINCENT on the label of the genuine.

SILK AND BEAVER HATS.

AT a time like the present, it behoves the most opulent to act Economically in the purchase of a HAT, particularly when all the vehicles of Advertisements teem with pretended Cheap Goods! a name only, for one half of the Hats offered to public notice are in the end the dearest of all others. To purchase a good article, bearing a small profit, is the safe road to economy.

PERRING'S HATS are manufactured by workmen experienced in the trade, and are made of such qualities as cannot fail to meet the wishes of the Wearer.

The DOUBLE-EDGED SILK HAT surpasses any attempt at imitation, and is really the best Hat ever invented, price 17s. Good Wearing Silk Hats in a variety of Shapes, made in the usual way, 12s. to 15s.

BEAVER HATS can be made at almost any Price, but none are worthy the attention of the Wearer under 20s. 22s. and 24s.—such are of good texture, light, and water-proof, and will in the end prove in value equal to the purchase.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING CAPS of every description, in Furs, Cloth, Oil, Silk, &c. &c. at 12s. Waterproof.

YOUTHS' and BOYS' HATS in great variety. Light Summer Hats, &c. 413, Strand, two doors west of the Adelphi Theatre, and at Hammersmith.

*** Gentlemen residing in the Country may meet with an early attention to their orders, by a remittance, or order of payment in Town. For the size, put a piece of String round the outside where the band goes. Shipping Orders expeditiously executed.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN'S BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN'S BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN'S BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

MOGUL, OR REAL CHETNA SAUCE.

C. HODGSON, ORIGINAL INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR, is induced to caution his Friends and the Public against several spurious Sauces offered for sale, under the title of "MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA."

C. H. will feel obliged if each purchaser of the above delicious Sauce will please to observe the Label: which should be signed, "C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed and impressed, "HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.

C. H. also begs to acquaint those who have not yet made a trial of this much approved Sauce, that the flavour will be found quite different, and far superior to any yet offered, for all kinds of Curries, Steaks, Stews, Chops, Hashes, Game, Grills, Broiled and Wild Fowl, Cold Meat, and for enriching Gravies, &c., and feels assured, that when tasted, it will fully justify what he has above stated. To Merchants and East and West India Captains, it is strongly recommended, being warranted to retain its full flavour in any climate.

To be had at the manufactory, No. 68, Long Lane, Borough, London, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, the Queen's Head Tavern, Holborn, and at any of the principal Oilmen and Grocers in Town and Country.

NEW EDITION, THE TENTH, ENLARGED,

With Observations on the Danger of trusting to Nostrums, as an Internal Remedy for the Cure of Strictures. Illustrated by Cases. Price 3s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and published and sold by Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Chapell, Royal Exchange; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell, 94, Pall Mall; Sutherland, 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; and may be had of all Booksellers.

"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

IMPORTANT EXPOSURE.—The frequent attempts of "MISTER [Sidney Job] VAN BUTCHELL," a Pawnbroker's Apprentice, in 1808, a Banker's Clerk, in August 1819, to pass (after 1824) for an Assistant of the late Martin Van Butchell, who died in 1814, compels the eldest son, sole executor and successor, to state he has no connection with the said "Mr. S. J. Van Butchell."

EDWIN MARTIN VAN BUTCHELL, aged forty-five, twenty years Surgeon Accoucher and Surgeon, for the Cure of Fistulæ, Piles, Strictures, &c., without Cutting, Caustic or Confinement, established eighteen years, at 24, Broad-street, very nearly Golden-square, London.—At home till Twelve daily, Sundays excepted.

☞ From Oxford-street, Poland-street, runs into Broad-street—from Piccadilly, Great Windmill-street, leads to Broad-street, Golden-square.

"It is fortunate for the rising generation, the late Martin Van Butchell (who died in 1814) not more celebrated for his eccentricities than his utility, has not departed from the world without leaving an able successor to his practice. Edwin Martin Van Butchell, (Surgeon, for the Cure of Fistulæ, Piles, Strictures, &c., without Cutting, Caustic, or Confinement, eighteen years established, at 21, Broad-street, Golden-square, London,) is now almost as well known as his late Father. Such, indeed, is the estimation of his abilities, that a large Society of Journeymen Tailors have entered [1821] into a Subscription among themselves, in order that their afflicted brethren may have the benefit of his practical knowledge and abilities.

"They have paid Two Hundred and Forty-five Sovereigns in less than Five Years, for Twenty-four Members Cured to June, 1826."—Real Life in London, vol. 2, page 667.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD-LANE, GENERAL COACH OFFICE.

Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Canterbury Patent Coaches Daily Morning and Evening.

THE following ROYAL MAILS depart from the above Inn every evening at half-past Seven, Sundays excepted. Every Sunday evening at Seven.——BATH and EXETER, through Devizes, Taunton, and Collumpton.——BIRMINGHAM (in 13 hours), through Stony Stratford, and Coventry.——BRISTOL, through Reading, Marlborough, and Chippenham.——CARLISLE and EDINBURGH through Chorley, and Garstang.——CHESTER through Salop, Ellesmere, and Wrexham.——EXETER, through Salisbury Blandford, and Dorchester.——FALMOUTH ROYAL MAIL.——HOLYHEAD, through Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and Bangor.——KIDDERMINSTER, through Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge.——LIVERPOOL, through Dunchurch, Newcastle, and Congleton.——MANCHESTER, through Northampton, Derby, and Macclesfield.——MILFORD HAVEN, through Cardiff, Carmarthen, and Haverfordwest.——NORWICH, through Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.——PLYMOUTH ROYAL MAIL.

The following Post Coaches start regularly at the time specified

MORNING COACHES.—BIRMINGHAM and HOLYHEAD, the Eclipse, through Coventry, at a quarter before 8. Passengers by this Conveyance have the privilege of resting one Night at Birmingham, proceeding next Morning, without additional expense.——BRIGHTON Light Safety Coach, through Riegate, at 9.——DERBY Light Coach (in 15 hours, two Coachmen only), at half-past 6.——HOLYHEAD Light Coach through Shrewsbury, quarter before 8.——LEICESTER Light Post Coach, through Northampton, at half-past 6.——NORWICH New Safety Coach (in 14 hours, one Coachman only) at 5.——NOTTINGHAM, Times, every Morning at half-past 6.——SOUTHAMPTON Light Coach every Morning at half-past 8, Tuesdays and Fridays at half-past 7, arrives in time for the Guernsey and Jersey Steam Packets.——WEYMOUTH and DORCHESTER (in 15 hours), at 5.——WINDSOR and ETON, at 7.

AFTERNOON COACHES.—BIRMINGHAM, the Balloon, through Stony Stratford, at half-past five.——BRISTOL, the Regent, through Reading, a quarter before four.——CARLISLE, GLASGOW, and EDINBURGH, through Manchester and Dumfries, a quarter before four. Passengers travelling by this conveyance have the opportunity of resting one night on the road, without additional expense.——CANTERBURY, the Tally-ho! half-past two (in 7 hours.)——CAMBRIDGE Tally-ho! (in 5 hours,) quarter past two.——COVENTRY 4-inside Coach, a quarter before six.——DERBY, the Regulator, (in 18 hours) quarter before four.——DUDLEY and STOURBRIDGE, 4-inside Coach, at half-past five.——EXETER, 4-inside Coach, through Basingstoke and Honiton, at two.——EDINBURGH and GLASGOW, through Newcastle, at half-past four.——FALMOUTH and PLYMOUTH Light Coaches, at two.——LIVERPOOL, the Royal Alliance, (in 26 hours) at half-past four.——MANCHESTER, Royal Defiance, (in 24 hours) at four.——MANCHESTER, the Regulator, through Dunstable, quarter before four.——MILFORD HAVEN, through Newport and Carmarthen, at four.——NOTTINGHAM, (in 18 hours) through Loughborough, at a quarter before four.——ROYSTON and BUNTINGFORD, at half-past two.——TAUNTON, through Cross and Bridgewater, at four, at reduced fares.——TENBY, MERTHYR, and PEMBROKE, at four.——WARWICK and LEAMINGTON SPA, at half past five.——WINDSOR and ETON, at 4.

CHESTER and PARKGATE, every Morning at a quarter before eight, and Evening at half-past five.——PARIS New Light Diligence, by way of Dover, every Morning, at seven, and at half-past six in the Evening.

N.B.—Parcels and Luggage conveyed daily to all parts of the North and to every City and manufacturing Town in the Kingdom.

W. WATERHOUSE & Co. Proprietors.

NOTICE.—No Parcel, or Passenger's Luggage, will be accounted for above the value of FIVE POUNDS, unless entered as such and paid for accordingly.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, at Southampton, Richard Graves, Esq. of London, to Miss Ann Dear, of Romsey.—On Friday, Lord Suffield, to Emily Harriet, youngest daughter of Evelyn Shirley, Esq. Eatington Park, Warwickshire.—On Monday, at Brailsford, Mr. R. Smith, of Camberwell, to Hannah Louisa, eldest daughter of J. Boden, Esq. of Ednaston Lodge, Derbyshire.—On Tuesday, Lieut.-Col. Lautour, C.B. and Knt. of the Guelphic Order, to Une Cameron Barclay Innes, eldest daughter of J. Innes, Esq. of Cowie, N. B.

DIED.—On the 13th inst. Catherine, wife of John Stapleton, Esq. of Thorp Lee, Surrey, late Secretary to the Barrack Department.—On Friday last, at Brighton, Wm. Dowler, Esq. one of the Deputy Commissaries of his Majesty's Forces.—On the 12th inst, Samuel Rust, Esq. of Bennet-street, Christ-church, Surrey.—On the 9th inst. at Chapel-street, Pentonville, Silas Hatherway, Esq. aged 75.—On Sunday last, at Camberwell, aged 22, Charles, youngest son of Robert Puckle, Esq.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 73. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—On Tuesday, Romeo and Juliet; Romeo, Mr. Southwell, from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, his first appearance. With Abon Hassan.—Thursday, the Belle's Stratagem. With Der Freischutz.—Saturday, the Heir at Law. After which, the White Lady, or the Spirit of Avenel.—Mr. Braham, Mr. Liston, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Bunn, Miss Kelly, and Miss Stephens, are engaged at this Theatre. Mrs. M'Gibbon and Mr. Edwin, from the Nottingham Theatre, will shortly make their appearance.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, the Belle's Stratagem. With Peter Smink, and the Children in the Wood.—Tuesday, the Rivals. With Peter Smink, and the Epaulette.—Wednesday, As You Like It, with other Entertainments.—Thursday, Rob Roy Macgregor, with other Entertainments.—Friday, the Duenna, with other Entertainments.—Saturday, the Clandestine Marriage, with other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. Monday, Before Breakfast, with Jonathan in England, and Presumption, Being positively the last night of Mr. Mathews' appearance this Season.—Tuesday, The Libertine, with The Spoil'd Child, and Presumption.—Wednesday, The Marriage of Figaro, with The Spoil'd Child, and Presumption—Thursday, The Vampire, with Gretna Green, and Presumption. Being the last night of the Company's performing this Season.

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND—Messrs. TERRY and YATES respectfully inform the Public that this Theatre will be opened for the Winter Season on Saturday Next, Oct. 7, on which occasion new entertainments will be presented. To the Old Favorites of the Theatre, several New Performers have been added, and every exertion has been used to render the Company Full and Effective. The names comprised in the following List are among those already engaged:—

Messieurs.		Mesdames.	
Brun	Kelly	Angelina	Hawthorn
Buxton	Kerr	From the King's Theatre	
Cadwell	Nixon	Boden	Henry
Camius	Paulo	Cadwell	Hughes
Chichini	Phillips	Chichini	Jefferson
T. P. Cooke	Pitt	Clair	Jorton
Corie	John Reeve	S. Clair	Kerr
East	Reynard	Curtis	Latilla
Elliott	Salter	Daly	Panormo
Foster	Sanders	E. Daly	S. Panormo
Gladstane	Shaw	Davis	Pitt
Gousio	S. Smith	Duval, Melanie	Taylor
Griffin	Terry	Fitzwilliam	Tayleur
Grove	Wrench	Frazer	Turnor
Jefferson	Yates		

Stage Manager, Mr. Terry. Composer and Director of the Music, Mr. G. H. Rodwell. Leader of the Band, Mr. Callcott. Principal Scene Painters, Messrs. Tomkins and Pitt. Ballet Master, Mr. Hulin.

Boxes, 4s. Pit, 2s. Gal. 1s. Doors open at 6, commence a quarter before 7. Half-price at half-past 8. The Box-office will be opened on Wednesday, Oct. 4, and continue so every day from 10 till 4.

To follow the Candian,

FOR CALCUTTA, the fine, new, first class Ship, St. LEONARD, JOHN RUTHERFORD, Commander. Burthen 352 Tons. Lying in the West India Dock. Has good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Hunter and Co. 59, Old Broad-street; or to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

To Sail early in October,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the remarkably fast-sailing coppered Ship TIGER, THOMAS RICHARDS, Commander. Burthen 325 Tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, both in the Cabin and Steerage, and is peculiarly adapted for the conveyance of Horses and Cattle. For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark Lane.

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Blue Bonnets are over the Border	Mr. Braham, Cianchettini
Young Mary	Mr. Phillips, Dr. Arne

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PIANOFORTE.

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"Not a Drum was heard," the celebrated Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore	Mr. Sapio	Ditto
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Love's delightful Hour	Mr. Pearman	John Emdin
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The Queen of Bonnie Lasses	Mr. Braham	J. Hart
The Rose of the Desert	Mad. Vestris	John Barnett
The Soldier's Dream. (Rec. and Aria)	Mr. Vaughan	Ditto
The Joys of Liberty and Wine	Mr. Bedford	Ditto
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A wand'ring Minstrel weary came	Mrs. Humby	I. A. Wade
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The Moorish Maiden	Mrs. Ashe	John Emdin
You ask a Song, you bid me sing	Mr. Broadhurst	G. Kiallmark
Genius of Freedom, (Grand Scena)	Miss Paton	G. Perry
I left the Bowl in Search of Love	Mr. Phillips	Mr. Phillips
England the home of the world	Mr. Braham	John Barnett

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There was a time ere sorrow, sung by Miss Paton	1	6
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In what sad hour, Trio	3	0
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Farewell, yet not for ever, Quartett	4	0
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*** The Proprietors of the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION beg most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that the only correct copies of the Opera now performing at the English Opera House, called "THE ORACLE," are published by them, and that all other copies are spurious and an Invasion of their rights.

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Just Published,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—No. CXVIII. For OCTOBER, 1826.

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I. The Irish Government—II. Four Autumnal Sonnets. By L.—III. Greece. No. I—IV. The Captive, a Dramatic Sketch—V. Horæ Hispanicæ. No. 13. El Maestro de Danzar—the Dancing-Master. By Pedro Calderon de la Barca—VI. Military Policy and Institutions of Great Britain. No. 2—VII. A Night in Duncan M'Gowan's—VIII. Anent Mungo Glen. From Mansie Wauch's Autobiography—IX. The Barber of Gottingen—X. Chapters on Churchyards. Chap. 9.—XI. Noctes Ambrosianæ. No. 28.—XII. Monthly List of New Publications.—XIII. Appointments, Promotions, &c.—XIV. Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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BHURTPORE.

(From the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of April 24.)

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Bhurtpore, Jan. 19, 1826.

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief congratulates the army under his personal command, on the brilliant achievements that have crowned its services, in the assault and capture of the fortress of Bhurtpore.

The highly creditable manner in which the previous operations connected with the siege were carried on, the cheerful endurance of fatigue and hard labour, and the vigilance displayed on all occasions by every arm of the service, were duly appreciated by his Lordship, and gave earnest of that devoted gallantry and ardour which were shown yesterday in the assault of the enemy's fortified town. The total route of his force with immense slaughter, the evacuation of the strong citadel which immediately followed, and, finally, the capture of the usurper and his family, with most of his Chiefs, form the most complete series of successful events that the most ardent expectation could have contemplated; and have shed lustre over the brilliant performances of the day, without leaving a wish connected with the glory and reputation of the army unsatisfied.

Lord Combermere, guided by the usage of the service, now proceeds to the pleasing duty of particularising those officers by name, whose situations in command gave them opportunities of more particularly distinguishing themselves; but his Lordship desires to assure the Army in general, that, in thus complying with an established custom, he feels and acknowledges the difficulty he has in rendering justice to the merits and claims of a vast many, indeed of the whole, of those immediately engaged, wherein all performed their duty so entirely to his satisfaction.

To Majors-General Reynell and Nicolls belong (independent of their indefatigable exertions during the previous operations of the siege) the peculiar merit of forming and conducting the storming columns of their respective divisions, and by their animating example, carrying the enemy's works with a rapidity and energy that will long be remembered by all who witnessed the conduct of the troops when mounting to assault.

The arrangements which fell to the share of Brigadier-General Sleigh, C.B., commanding the cavalry, not only during the assault, but from the commencement of the investment of Bhurtpore, are to be appreciated by the fact, that none of the enemy escaped from the fort, but on the conditions of surrender, and that the capture of the usurper Doorjun Sal, with his family and almost every person of rank or authority under him, has been effected through the vigilance and gallantry of the several corps employed under his command.

The services of the 1st and 8th corps of Irregular Horse, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, assisted by Major Fraser, throughout the siege, have frequently elicited the highest admiration and applause.

Nothing could exceed the devotion and bravery of this valuable class of soldiers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner and Major Fraser fully merit this acknowledgment of his Lordship's unqualified approbation of their conduct and that of their men.

To Brigadier M'Leod, C.B., in the general command of the Artillery, and Brigadiers Hetzler and Brown, commanding the Siege and Field Artillery, respectively, the Commander-in-Chief feels greatly indebted for their highly creditable exertions: as also to the whole of the officers and men of the Artillery, for the excellent display of scientific correctness in their batteries, as well as for their commendable endurance of fatigue, which the nature of the service necessarily exposed them to.

The science, the devotion, and fortitude, evinced on all occasions by the officers and men of the Engineer Corps, including the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and detachment of the Pioneer Corps, it would be difficult to appreciate fully. Many were the instances displayed by this body that proved their worth, and excited general admiration. Brigadier Anburey, C.B., principal field engineer, and all the officers under him, are particularly entitled to the approbation and thanks of the Commander-in-Chief.

To Brigadier-Generals Adams, C.B., M'Combe, and Edwards, and to Brigadiers Murray, C.B., Childers, Whitehead, Patton, C.B., and Fagan, the Commander-in-Chief offers his best thanks for their exertions at the head of their respective brigades; nor can his Lordship omit from the list of officers, to whom his thanks are due, the names of Lieutenant-Colonels S. Nation, John Delamain, T. Wilson, H. S. Peppar, W. C. Baddeley, and Bowyer, and of Majors Fuller, Everard and Bishopp, of his Majesty's service, with that of Major George Hunter, as having been particularly brought to his Lordship's notice, for their conspicuous conduct on command of regiments and detachments engaged in the storm.

His Excellency greatly laments the loss of officers and men on this important occasion; but it affords him consolation to add, that, notwithstanding the vigorous and determined resistance every where evinced by the enemy, this loss has been confined within as narrow limits as could be looked for in the achievement of such a conquest.

The wounded officers and men have his Excellency's warmest sympathy for their sufferings, and an anxious solicitude for their comfort and speedy recovery:—among this number his Excellency cannot refrain from introducing the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Faithfull, whose previous wound deprived the service of his valuable aid.

The Commander-in-Chief gives his warmest thanks to Lieut.-Col. Watson, Adjutant General of the army, and to Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Quarter Master General, for the indefatigable zeal and ability which they have displayed in carrying on the important duties of their respective departments.

To Major-General Sir S. Whittingham, Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Gregor, Acting Adjutant General of the King's troops, Lord Combermere has to return his best acknowledgments for their services.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. Finch, Military Secretary, and Captain Macan, Persian Interpreter, have merited the approbation and thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, not only for their assiduity and good judgment in carrying on the business of their respective offices, but for their zealous assistance in the field.

To Captain Dawkins, and the rest of his personal Staff, Lord Combermere, has to return his best acknowledgments for their zeal and activity upon all occasions.

Officiating Assistant-Surgeon Barber, at present attached to his Majesty's 16th Lancers, is directed to do duty with his Majesty's 14th Foot, and to join immediately.

Head-quarters, Bhurtpore, Jan. 20, 1826.

It is with feelings of deep regret, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief announces to the army the death of Brigadier-General Edwards of the wounds he received in the storming of Bhurtpore on the 18th instant. The gallantry evinced by this officer in leading his brigade during the assault, and the high character he bore, render his fall a public calamity as well as a private misfortune; but those friends who now grieve for his untimely fate, have the consolation of knowing that in life he was esteemed and respected, and in death mourned for and lamented.

Mr. Canning (says the *Courrier Francais*) has only made himself remarkable, in the few public places in which he has appeared, by the great simplicity of his costume and manners; his reputation is his only retinue; and it is quite sufficient to excite a powerful interest with regard to him wherever he is seen. Of this fact, those who were present at the Opera on Monday, and the next night at the Theatre Francais, had the means of satisfying themselves.

BOGOTA PAPERS.

SIMON BOLIVAR, LIBERATOR, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, &c.

Bogota, June 19.—Most Excellent Sir,—I congratulate myself and Colombia on the assembly of the General Congress, which the people looked forward to, to complete the improvements of their administration, and to supply their legislative wants. I feel the greatest pleasure in announcing to Congress that perfidious Pasto has again acknowledged the titulary laws of Colombia; that the departments of the south are in perfect tranquillity, and extremely attached to the sacred law which has given existence to the glorious Republic of Colombia.

The liberating army of the south presents through me to the General Congress, the glorious laurels which it has gathered in the fields of battle of Yaguachi, Bombona, Riobamba, Pichincha, and Pasto, (and more recently in Junin, Ayacucho, and Callao.) On my part, faithful to my oath to obey the fundamental law of the Republic, I reiterate a second time to the Legislature of Colombia, my first promise to die, sword in hand, at the head of the army of Colombia, before I will allow the bond of union to be trampled upon which has presented to the world a nation composed of Venezuela and New Granada. The Constitution of Colombia is sacred for 10 years; it shall not be violated with impunity so long as blood runs in my veins, and the liberators are under my command.

Your Excellency will be good enough to transmit to the General Congress these sentiments of attachment to the Constitution and to the Members of the Legislature.

I am, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's attentive, obedient servant,

BOLIVAR.

Head-quarters in Tulcan, Dec. 31, 1822—12.

Fellow-countrymen!—Unite with Bolivar in the support of the fundamental laws. The cause of disorder and anarchy shall not triumph, so long as Bolivar, the Liberating Army, and the people are for the preservation of the Government of Colombia—for the glory and reputation of our country.

Communications have been received from the Departments of Maturin, Zulia, and Orinoco, which, from the nature of their contents, are deserving of the attention of the public, at a moment when the events of the 30th of April in Valencia, and what has subsequently taken place in several towns of the provinces of Caraccas and Carabobo, keep all good patriots and friends of Colombia in a state of anxiety.

The gallant General Bermudez, Commandant-General of the Department of Maturin, informs the Secretary of State for the War Department, in a despatch from Barcelona, dated the 11th of May, of what had occurred at Valencia on the 30th of April, and in conclusion observes:—

"I promise to the Government to act in these circumstances with all the activity and prudence which such a state of things demands; to defend the Orinoco,* in case any attempts should be made on its fidelity, and to do every thing in the power of the armed force under my command, towards reducing to obedience those turbulent spirits who wish to introduce moments of sorrow at the most prosperous period of the republic.

"It is needless, although extremely gratifying for a soldier who has devoted his whole existence to the defence of his country, to protest to the Government as I now do, that I will make every kind of sacrifice and effort to secure the triumph of the Constitution, the respect due to the legitimate Authorities, the preservation of the tranquillity and integrity of the Republic."

The Commander-General of the Zulia, General-in-Chief R. Urdoneta, under date of the 2d instant, informs the Secretary of War, that in the department not the slightest disturbance had occurred; and the Commandant-General of the Orinoco, General M. Guerrero, states, under date of the 4th instant, that in that department the only event that had taken place up to that time, was that General Paez had been acknowledged in Achaguas as Commandant-General of Venezuela, and Director of War as before, and that in the province of Varinas every thing was perfectly tranquil.—*Gaceta de Colombia.*

(From the *Bogota Paper* of the 6th of July.)

Public Credit.—The Intendant-General of Guayaquil has given official notice of having remitted to Panama, in a vessel of war, 44,000 dollars, the amount of a fourth part of the revenue of customs, destined by the Executive for the payment of the interest of the foreign debt. This is the only Intendant of the Maritime departments who has hitherto punctually complied with the orders of the Government.

* At the time this was written the additional law to the one of the territorial divisions of the department had not been received.

Female Intrepidity and Male Barbarity. New Orleans, Aug. 1.—A baker who lives in the suburb Marigny, having had a quarrel with his wife last Sunday, very gallantly put a rope round her neck, *a l'Anglaise*, and led her down to St. Anthony-street, until he came to a tree, over a branch of which, having thrown the rope, he was deliberately proceeding to hoist the woman, when succour came up. The aid was not from man. Near 20 of that sex had witnessed the whole of the husband's cruel proceedings, but the sight of a naked sabre in the hand of the monster kept them at a distance. Woman, in this instance, was saved by woman. A stout female ran up to the tree, pushed the hangman aside, untied the intended victim, and led her off in safety. We forbear saying more on this act of atrocity, as it is under a course of investigation before the magistrates.—*American Paper.*

We understand that the acquittal of Armstrong, who was tried at Stirling on Thursday se'nnight, for the murder of John Boyd, near Falkirk, in April last, produced a great sensation among the inhabitants of the latter town. On Saturday, placards were posted up in the most public places, announcing that "the inhabitants of Falkirk, viewing with horror the acquittal of a murderer, a crime against which all nature cries aloud, and as no shedder of blood shall live here, notice is hereby given to the criminal, that if he does not leave this place in twenty-four hours, he shall be hanged on the spot." But their expression of indignation against the crime, and the person whom they believed to be guilty, did not stop here, for having prepared an effigy of the man, it was displayed at the Cross about six o'clock in the evening, after having been carried through the streets. It represented a murderer with a knife in his hand, a rope about his neck, and a white cap on his head. A barrel was then prepared, filled with combustibles, and a young chimney-sweep having ascended to the place where the effigy was suspended, cut it down and handed it to some of the mob, who consigned it to the flames, and afterwards displayed it upon a pole while burning. Many hundreds of all sorts of people assembled in a few minutes to witness the mock execution, and they appeared to express as much satisfaction while the ceremony went on, as if they had really believed that a murderer was punished; indeed, the loud shouting and turbulence of the crowd brought to the memory of many present the Porteus mob at Edinburgh. They dispersed, however, without committing the smallest outrage otherwise, and every one seemed pleased with this public expression of contempt. M'Nab and M'Laren, two of the four who were supposed to be implicated went about the streets during Saturday afternoon, reading the advertisements, and afterwards visited, and deliberately examined the spot where the bloody deed was done. It is remarkable that the evidence of M'Laren, which was considered the most direct, was never taken in court. We understand that, in consequence of the jury having acquitted Armstrong, several of the special constables of Falkirk have refused to act for the future in that capacity. On Monday M'Nab again appeared on the streets, but was immediately assailed by a band of women, who in a few minutes drove him out of town, with Billingsgate imprecations and showers of stones.—*Falkirk Paper.*

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester.—It is with great pleasure that we again report a steady amendment in trade. In twist, there is not yet much actual advance; prices, however, are obtained which the buyers last week refused to give, and the demand continues good. Calicoes of most descriptions, we believe, are somewhat higher; and heavy goods (fustians, &c.) cannot be purchased on as favourable terms as heretofore. The stocks in spinners' and manufacturers' hands are now generally small; but there is still much machinery standing idle, or not working full time, and too many hands unemployed to afford much hope that any material advance in wages is likely soon to take place.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Glasgow.—With us there has not been that vivacity in manufacturing that was anticipated. Manchester seems to be taking the start in the return to a larger business, but we have no doubt that Glasgow will speedily follow. The tone is healthy, and the reason why more is not done may be found in the characteristic caution of the country, which prevents masters from finishing more work than they can presently sell. There has been little done in cotton wool, notwithstanding which, prices look up, and the intelligence from Liverpool will, doubtless, make them look up still more,

Glasgow, Sept. 23.—The following are the sales of the week:—16 Sea Islands, 12¾*d.* 17 Stained do, 7⅞*d.* to 8¼*d.* 128 Boweds, 6⅞*d.* to 7¼*d.* 198 Orleans, 7¼*d* to 8*d.* 16 Demeraras, 8⅜*d.* to 9½*d.* 261 Egyptians, 7⅞*d.* to 8½*d.* 111 Surats, 5⅝*d.* to 6*d.*—In all, 747 bales.

Imports—None. Our sugar market has continued rather sluggish this week, and the sales have been confined to the immediate wants of the trade. The holders, however, are extremely firm; and the buyers, in some instances, have added the offers they made at the commencement of the present week. There is a very general opinion that sugars will not decline materially.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

Societies are forming in most of the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire, for affording clothing to the distressed poor during the approaching winter.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A regulation is about to be adopted by the bleachers, which, if countenanced by the manufacturers, may be the means of preventing a great number of thefts during the ensuing winter—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Whitehaven Bank.—The assignees of Messrs. Adamson, Johnson, and Co., late bankers, Whitehaven, attended at the Bush Inn, Carlisle, on Wednesday last, and paid a dividend of 13s. 4d. in the pound, to all creditors resident in this neighbourhood, whose debts had been previously proved. This early and ample dividend is alike creditable to the late firm and to the assignees.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

Wentworth and Co.—The sum of 50,000*l.*, the purchase-money of the Birthwaite estate, including the minerals (late the property of Mr. Rishworth, the banker), will not be paid, it is said, until the next spring, and, of course, the dividend to the creditors to be then made, will, from this cause, be considerable. —*York Herald.*

Macclesfield.—We have but little to add to our last week's report of the state of trade. Slow and almost imperceptible as the amendment is, it must be acknowledged that the prospect brightens. Many more hands find employment now than was the case lately, though great numbers are either out of work or put upon short time. It is not a little cheering to observe, that those of our manufacturers who are capitalists, evince a disposition to embrace every favourable opportunity of encouraging the silk manufacture in this district; and we have no doubt that their exertions will ultimately be crowned with success. In our immediate neighbourhood, the cotton trade is reviving, though slowly; at Bollington, some factories that were for a time stopped, now employ the hands three days in the week, and other factories at full work. Our accounts from Manchester, Blackburn, Leeds, Huddersfield, Bradford, Wakefield, and other large manufacturing towns, all concur in stating, that obvious improvement has taken place in commercial affairs, and that the improvement, though not rapid, is likely to be permanent.—*Macclesfield Herald.*

Some idea may be formed of the distress in this town, when we state, that there is at this time no less than eight hundred and fifty-three dwelling-houses uninhabited in the borough, exclusive of those in Sutton and Huddersfield.—*Macclesfield Herald.*

Oldham, Sept. 21.—The turn-out amongst the cotton-spinners here begins to assume a more serious aspect; it is calculated that about 1,500 hands are out of employ. Messrs. Collins and Lancashire have engaged a number of what are termed "nob-sticks" to work their machinery; these men, however, are in jeopardy, and have to creep to their work by stealth, and return in the same manner. No actual violence has hitherto been committed; but, from the precautions taken, it seems to be apprehended. The presence of the military has been requested once or twice, but without effect, the officer declining to act without the sanction of a magistrate. Special constables have therefore been had recourse to, and a number have begun to act in that capacity, strengthened by a body of master manufacturers.

We are gratified to observe that the standard for copper again advanced at the ticketing on Thursday.—*West Briton.*

RE-CAPTURE OF THE BRIG MONARCH.

(*From the* Liverpool Courier *of Wednesday.*)

This morning the brig Monarch, Captain Mondell, arrived here. It will be recollected, that this vessel was taken by the Brazilian squadron some time ago, for attempting to violate the blockade of Buenos Ayres. The following is an account of the manner in which Captain Mondell succeeded in regaining possession of his vessel:—it appears, that after being condemned at Monte Video, a prize-master and twenty-five men, seven of whom were soldiers, were put on board the Monarch for the purpose of navigating her to Rio. Previously, however, to sailing from Monte Video, Capt. Mondell had succeeded in secreting some arms under the bed of the mate, who, with his cook, had been left on board the brig. When within about 200 miles of Rio, Captain Mondell commenced putting in practice his plan for the recovery of the vessel, and having, with the assistance of the mate and cook, succeeded in overpowering the prize-master and the watch at that time upon deck, he, by threats, obliged him to call up the hands from below, singly; and as each man came up, he was seized by Captain Mondell and delivered to the mate and cook, who pinioned and fastened him to the bolt-rings. Thus taken by surprise, scarcely any resistance was offered, with the exception of one black, who appeared very loth to surrender without some fighting. The Brazilians being all secured, Captain Mondell was anxious to dispose of them as quickly as possible; but as their number was too great to render it safe to trust them in a boat with their hands at liberty, unless at a considerable distance from the brig, Captain Mondell took the precaution of placing the long-boat in slings, and into this, after putting on board a stock of provisions, a compass, and their clothes, he put the Brazilians, their arms being still pinioned, with the exception of one. The boat was then lowered into the water, and the remaining seaman was put on board, with his hands at liberty, and a knife, for the purpose of setting his comrades at liberty. By this means sufficient time was allowed for the Monarch to gain such a distance from the boat, as to render vain any attempt on the part of the Brazilians to re-capture her. Two of the Brazilians, one of whom is an officer, volunteered to come with Captain Mondell, and with these two, and his mate and cook, he has succeeded in bringing the vessel safe into this port.

The brig Stag, one of the British vessels seized by the Brazilians, sailed from Monte Video two days before the Monarch. Captain Mondell is of opinion that Captain Lashley would try to re-capture her.

charged with begging, at the bar, and one "smasher" (a passer of bad money) waiting to be examined.

Mr. Conant read the order, and said, "Very well, let the prisoner alluded to in this order be brought in and placed with the other prisoners at the bar."

Colonel Archdall was accordingly ushered in by an officer, and placed within the bar close by the side of one of the vagrants, where he remained until the smasher and the vagrants' cases were disposed of.

Mr. Conant then addressed him thus (Mr. Fitzpatrick having first read the order aloud)—"Mr. Archdall, there is an order from the Court of King's Bench that you shall be discharged upon entering into your own recognizances in 500l.; you will be discharged on your entering into those recognizances." Are you ready to do so?

Prisoner—I am.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then proceeded to take the prisoner's recognizances, preparatory to which he questioned him thus for his necessary information:—

Mr. Fitzpatrick—Prisoner, where did you reside when you were taken into custody? Prisoner—In South Audley-street.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—What number? Prisoner—No. 21.

Mr. Fitzpatrick.—Are you of any profession or business?

Prisoner—I am an officer on half-pay.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—What rank? Prisoner—A lieutenant.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—Of what regiment? Prisoner—The 17th Foot.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—Then, Richard Archdall, you acknowledge yourself to be indebted to our Sovereign Lord the King, in the sum of 500l.: it is upon condition that you do personally appear at the next Quarter Sessions of the peace, to be holden for the city and liberties of Westminster, then and there to answer any indictment or indictments that may be preferred against you by Frederick Withers, on the detestable charge of ———. Are you content to that?

Prisoner—I am.

The prisoner was then sent about his business.

Not the slightest alteration has taken place in the prisoner's appearance from his confinement. This person was, in the year 1809, a Major, and subsequently the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 40th regiment of foot; but while so in command was removed from the service for having a soldier of the regiment severely flogged without going through the ceremony of a court-martial. He next purchased a Cornetcy, and afterwards a Lieutenantcy in the 11th Light Dragoons, from which he exchanged to the half-pay of the 17th Foot, where he now is placed.

On Friday evening, a short time before the closing of the above office, Mr. Withers, senior, entered, accompanied by his son, Frederick Withers, who was the complainant in the charge of a detestable nature upon which Richard Archdall, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th regiment of Foot, and at present on the half-pay as Lieutenant of the 17th of the line, was held to bail at this office, but discharged by order of the Court of King's Bench on Thursday night, on his own recognizance.

Mr. Withers addressing Mr. Conant, the sitting magistrate, said, that he had that morning, with much astonishment, seen by the public papers, that Colonel Archdall had been discharged out of custody the night before, on entering into his own recognizances of 500l.; and he, Mr. Withers, was the more surprised at this, because Mr. Dyer, the committing magistrate, had told him that no alteration of the bail, or discharge of the prisoner, should take place without he (Mr. Withers) or Mr. Harmer, his solicitor, was apprised of it beforehand; and now, without the slightest intimation from any quarter, of any proceeding of the kind being in contemplation, he sees it for the first time in the newspapers, that the prisoner is set at liberty.

Mr. Conant assured Mr. Withers that neither Mr. Dyer, nor any other magistrate of this office, had any thing whatever to do with the discharge of Mr. Archdall: that person was discharged on his own recognizances, under a direct order from the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench to that effect, and which order every magistrate is bound immediately to obey, without attempting to question its propriety.

Mr. Withers said, that the discharge of the prisoner in such a sudden and extraordinary manner, without meeting with any opposition, would now, in the public mind, cast an imputation upon the characters of him (Mr. Withers) and his son, particularly as neither themselves nor their solicitor attended, either before the judge, or at this office, to oppose his liberation, or protest against his discharge upon such terms; and the public would therefore suppose that the matter was hushed up, and most probably would think that he and his son had received some pecuniary inducement to consent to let the prisoner go at large; but so far from such being the case, Mr. Withers declared that no offer of the kind had ever at any time been made from the friends of Colonel Archdall, and if there had, it would have been indignantly rejected, for that no inducement on earth should ever make him (Mr. Withers) or his son relinquish the prosecution.

Mr. Conant said that both Mr. Dyer and himself were certainly not a little surprised when they first heard of the order to discharge Archdall on his own recognizances, and their impression at the moment was that some imposition or deception had been practised on the Chief Justice of the King's Bench; they therefore considered that a communication should be made to Mr. Harmer, of the magistrate's intention to discharge the prisoner forthwith, under the Judge's order; but it has since appeared, that a person did actually attend before the Judge on the part of the prosecutor, when the order was issued, as before said; the magistrates were undoubtedly surprised at the order, because as the case against the prisoner appeared at this office, none could be more clearly made out.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, the chief clerk, said that he had received a letter from Mr. Butler, one of Mr. Harmer's clerks, stating that he had attended on the part of the prosecutor, before the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, when the application was made, and the order issued for the discharge of Colonel Archdall.

"Then," said Mr. Withers, with much surprise, "I know nothing about it; I never heard of it. Mr. Harmer never told me that such a thing was even intended, and the first I heard of it was by the newspapers this morning. I called twice to-day on Mr. Harmer about it, but could not see him, and as my character and that of my son are at stake, some friends of mine advised me to come down at once to this office and speak about it. All my son has to depend upon through life is his character, and I fear it must suffer by this business, for the world will not believe but that we connived at Mr. Archdall's discharge. Had I known of the application to the Court of King's Bench, I could, on the clearest evidence, have satisfied the Lord Chief Justice that the bail ought not to be reduced either on the score of the Colonel's property, or his general character. I have been a great deal employed in seeking out evidence, and preparing for the prosecution, and I could prove, by the young man who lived before my son in the service of Colonel Archdall, that he was obliged to quit the service in consequence of his master's abominable conduct, and that the lad was obliged, during the latter period of his servitude, actually to sleep every night with a part of his clothes on, to protect himself from a repetition of a horrid line of conduct practised towards him in an assault attempted by Colonel Archdall one night at the Bull and Mouth Inn, in the City, where they were stopping for the night to go by coach next day to the country.

Mr. Conant said, that he did not believe that Mr. Dyer, or any of the magistrates at the office, at all suspected that Mr. Withers, or his son, had in any way compromised the business; and there could not, with justice, be any prejudice of the sort against them in the public mind.

The youth, Frederick Withers, who is a remarkably fine lad, said, that he much feared the discharge of Colonel Archdall, under such mysterious circumstances, would injure him through life. Already the Governors of the National Guardian Institution, on seeing the account that morning in the papers of the prisoner's discharge, expressed their displeasure, and he was afraid they suspected that he or his father had been induced to consent; and it would be a serious thing for him to incur the displeasure of an institution like that under the care of which he was.

Mr. Conant said that there did not appear to be the slightest ground to suspect either father or son of any connivance, and they might still indict Archdall at the Sessions if they thought fit.

Mr. Withers said that he most assuredly should indict him, and he would consult directly with Mr. Harmer on the subject, but he feared the indictment would be of little avail, as in all probability the Colonel would be far enough off by that time.

Mr. Withers, and his son then withdrew to consult with their solicitor, Mr. Harmer, as to what was best to be done.

UNION-HALL.—Two women, named Jones and Madden, were placed at the bar under the following circumstances:—

Maisey, the night constable of St. George's, stated, that on the previous night, a person of respectability, who resides at Sheerness, and who arrived in London a few nights ago, ventured into the company of the girls at the bar, and was robbed of a purse containing 75l. Immediately subsequent to the robbery the gentleman in question gave information of it, which led to the apprehension of the prisoners.

Mr. Chambers—Was any of the property found in their possession?

Maisey replied in the negative, although the gentleman was convinced they were the persons who had robbed him.

Mr. Chambers—Where is the gentleman? let him come forward and give his evidence against these women.

Maisey said that the gentleman refused to appear, being a married man, and apprehensive the circumstance might reach the ears of his family.

Mr. Chambers—Then I shall not detain these women any longer. What are their characters?

Maisey—They are notorious thieves as well as prostitutes; they rob most of the men that venture into their society.

Mr. Chambers—As the person who was robbed does not think proper to appear, the prisoners are discharged.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Wednesday afternoon an Inquest was held at the Black Boy and Horse Shoe, Nicholas lane, Lombard-street, before Thomas Shelton, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Mr. Samuel Scholey, aged 45, ham and tongue merchant, late of Nicholas-lane, who hanged himself. The case excited considerable interest in the neighbourhood, and the jury-room was excessively crowded by the most opulent inhabitants, who were acquainted with the deceased.—Richard Lane deposed, that he was in the service of the deceased as shop-boy. At half-past six o'clock on Tuesday morning, on entering the shop, he found his master suspended by a small cord. He made an alarm, and Mr. Hamilton, who resides next door, came and cut him down. A surgeon was sent for, but to no purpose, the deceased being quite dead. Mr. Thomas Dudley deposed, that he was clerk to the deceased during the last five years. Latterly he observed a great alteration in the decensed's manners, which he attributed to his having lost, within the last week, 400l. in the Greek Stock, and 100l. in the Peruvian. The deceased was a man of great property; he had informed witness that he had received an injury some years ago on the back of the head, which caused temporary derangement whenever the moon changed, and he laboured under a delusion that he would one day or other die mad. He had lately purchased an estate from a person named Wilmot, but witness was not sufficiently acquainted with the transaction to elucidate it.—John Poulton, shopman to the deceased, had been with him twenty-one years. The deceased was lately much changed in his mind and manners. He used to walk about in a melancholy mood for hours together, and would bite his lips as if in great agony. He had advanced money on the purchase of an estate, with which he was not satisfied, and on Friday last he said to witness, "John, that Wilmot has broken my heart." Mr. Scholey was a very regular, abstemious, and hardworking man. A partner belonging to the firm of Hughes and Co., solicitors, of Clement's-inn, stated, that the deceased had purchased an estate by auction, and had advanced money upon it, and was ultimately to have possession of it for 3,000l. He conceived that too much money had been asked by Wilmot, whose conduct he said he did not like. He had acted for the deceased, who was a very acute man, but on Friday last, when witness was in his company, he stared wildly at him, and appeared quite absent. Mr. Cornelius Price, surgeon, was called in, but the deceased was quite dead. A friend of the deceased stated, that he had observed such a strange alteration in him, that he cautioned the servants to keep a strict watch over him, as it was his impression prior to the commission of the act, that he would perpetrate it. He said to witness, that vexation and trouble was the cause of his illness. Several of the Jury, &c. spoke as to the melancholy alteration in the deceased within the last two or three weeks, and after a moment's consultation, they returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed the act himself, being at the time in a state of temporary derangement."

An Inquest was held at the Crown and Dolphin, Cannon-street, on John Burgess Lambert, formerly a respectable plumber and glazier in that neighbourhood. It appeared that the deceased had latterly accustomed himself to excessive drinking. On Tuesday, in the early part of the forenoon, he went into the Crown and Dolphin, and appeared so lethargic and stupid, from a previous debauch, that the landlord had him conveyed into the tap-room, where, in a few minutes, he breathed his last. A surgeon, who subsequently examined the body, gave it as his opinion, that death was brought on by suffocation, caused by inebriety. Verdict, "Died from excessive drinking."

Madame Vestris introduced the new song of "*Hurrah for the Bonnets of Blue*," on Wednesday night, at the Haymarket Theatre, with the most complete success. This pleasing melody bids fair to rival in public favour, Horn's celebrated Ballad, "*Cherry Ripe*."

The Duke of Devonshire has relinquished the plan of erecting several ornamental villas on a part of his domains at Chiswick, although all the preliminaries relating to the letting of the ground were nearly completed.—*Evening Paper*,

An old author mentions the curious fact, that from the time when London was erected into a corporate city, to the year 1616, there were only two Lord Mayors who were bachelors; namely, John Mathew (mercer), in 1490, and Sir John Leman, in 1616.

A case of combination (says a letter from Dublin, dated Sept. 26), has come before the Lord Mayor, which proves the extensive nature of these societies. Mr. Carolan, a carpenter, having refused to comply with the demands of his journeymen, they left their work, and Mr. Carolan proceeded to Glasgow, and engaged others in their place. No sooner had they arrived in Dublin, than their lives were threatened, and they ultimately demanded their tools. This was refused, and they were unable to return home. They now summoned Mr. Carolan for a week's wages. It appeared, however, that they had been treated by the combinators, and supplied with necessaries. The Lord Mayor strongly advised the men to go to work, and was disposed to postpone the business, in order to enable the workmen to come to an understanding with Mr. Carolan; but being pressed for a decision, he said he would dismiss the complaint, as it was not clear to him but the men had entered into the combination of the city carpenters. The case was then dismissed, and the parties left the Mansion-house, threatening further proceedings.

A WIFE POISONED BY HER HUSBAND.

On Friday and Saturday (22d and 23d ult.) an inquest was held at Bankhouse, in Gosforth, before W. Bragg, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of Sarah Fox, wife of Robert Fox, who died on the preceding Tuesday, under circumstances which fully called for investigation, when the following evidence was adduced:—

Mary Pharaoh, sworn, said—I am mother of the deceased, who, with her husband, lived at our house. On Saturday last deponent and her husband went from home about five o'clock in the afternoon, to attend a christening at a neighbour's house, and left the deceased quite well, and in good spirits, considering her situation, being pregnant and near her confinement. About half-past seven the same evening, Robert Fox, husband of the deceased, came to the house where we were, and told me I must go home immediately, Sarah was very ill. I considered this illness to proceed from precursory labour, and made no further inquiries, but went towards home with him immediately. On the road I asked Robert how Sarah was held; he said she was very sick, and did not think she would live till morning, and that Margaret (a younger sister) was also very bad. I considered Margaret's indisposition as a trifling cold, and said to Robert that Sarah's illness was merely the beginning of labour. On arriving home I asked Sarah how she felt herself: she said she was very bad, and that Bob had warmed her some coffee which was left from morning; it had a bad taste; he had put something into it. He said she took fancies, but he would make her a better cup, by putting more sugar into it; this cup was worse than the first; she could not drink it. Little Margaret tasted it, and was also sick. The remaining part was put into the pig's meat, and the pig was the same way affected as my two daughters. I considered hyssop tea would be of service in allaying sickness, and made some and took it to my youngest daughter, who said that it had the same bad taste as the coffee. I thought the bad taste complained of arose from the water having stood in the kettle the whole of the day; I therefore washed the kettle well out, and made some more cups of tea, of which they both drank, and thought it good. I then asked the deceased if she would eat any thing; and she replied in the affirmative. I made her a posset of milk, bread, and beer, of which she ate, and said it was very good, and what was left she would take it after a bit. Robert, her husband, desired me to go to bed, and he would take care of her till the morning. I accordingly went to bed, and on Sunday morning when I arose, I asked her how she had rested, and how she was. Her answer was, that she was very bad, and that her husband had given her the remainder of the posset, and had put some more stuff into it, as it had the same bad taste which the coffee had. During the whole of Sunday she continued to retch very much, and about four o'clock on Monday morning she was delivered of a still-born child, which had a very unnatural appearance, being quite black. The sickness still continued, and I asked her if she could not eat any thing. She said she could not, her throat was so bad, and was burning. She frequently complained of the head-ache, pain in the stomach, and a burning heat in her throat, attended with great thirst, and drank large quantities of water and beer. The deceased said, in the presence of her husband, "that the stuff he put into the coffee made her bad." He said, "I put nothing into it;" but she replied, "You did, and you brought the stuff from Whitehaven on Thursday." To this he made no answer. The deceased then said, "You have poisoned me and killed my child; but killing me is nothing to killing my child. I freely forgive you, and I hope God Almighty will forgive me my sins, and I expect you will suffer as much on earth as I have done" She died the following day.

Several witnesses were also examined, who attended the deceased during her illness, whose testimonies fully corroborated that of Mrs. Pharaoh.

Fox, the husband of the deceased, positively denied having been in any druggist's shop in Whitehaven.

Mr. Saul, of Whitehaven, was sworn, and said, I am a druggist in Whitehaven, and perfectly remember Fox calling at my shop on Thursday, the 14th of September. He wanted some arsenic, he said, for killing rats. I refused to let him have it, but in consequence of a person who was in the shop at the time saying he knew him, I sold him what he asked for, and wrapped it up in three different papers, and wrote the word "Poison" upon them, to prevent any accident.

Mr. Wright, surgeon, of Gosforth, opened the body in presence of Messrs. Thompson and Dawson, of Whitehaven, and Mr. Lawson, of Egremont, who were all of opinion that the deceased came to her death by poison.

After the Coroner had read over the various evidences, the Jury retired, and on their return a verdict was given, "That Sarah Fox came to an unnatural death by poison, and likewise that Robert Fox, her husband, was guilty of procuring and administering the same to her."

Fox was instantly taken into custody, and committed to Carlisle Gaol to take his trial at the next Assizes.—*Cumberland Packet.*

[The unfortunate woman, it is said, was married at the instigation of the parish to the prisoner.]

CHANCELLORSHIP OF IRELAND.—Rumour has been busy in appointing a successor to his Lordship. The names of Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Saurin have been respectively mentioned as the individuals assigned to fill this important station.—*Dublin Correspondent.*

The father of Marshal Ney died lately at Nancy, in France. He had reached a great age, and was universally esteemed in the place where he lived for the excellence of his conduct.

A man is now applying to be made a parish watchman who is said to be the undoubted heir to a considerable landed estate, and nearly related to a Sussex Baronet.—*Morning Paper.*

It was yesterday reported in Bradford, that 8,000l. had been received there from Government, for the purpose of aiding the commissioners of the intended turnpike-road from that town to Halifax, by way of Thornton, in making the road. 2,000l. of the above sum is said to be a gift, and the other 6,000l. a loan at interest. The line of the projected road will be very commodious, and runs through a beautiful vale.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

On Saturday last, Christopher Epworth, Esq., late Major in the Royal Marines, son of the late Admiral Epworth, and brother to Captain Epworth, R. N. while in the act of signing his name to a document in the church of Totness, fell down in an apoplectic fit, and almost immediately expired. The deceased had but a few weeks since retired from the service, having sold his commission.—*Plymouth Journal.*

OSTEND, SEPT. 22.—The damage done by the late explosion is estimated, at present, at 3,000,000 of francs. It is fortunate at the moment of the explosion the gates were opened, otherwise the whole town would have shared the fate of the barracks. There are here three other powder-magazines, at which the guards are doubled. The garrison is usually performing its exercise at the hour when the explosion took place; but it happened that for some days past this had been omitted, on account of the fever now prevalent, otherwise it is likely that few of the men would have escaped. Our environs now present a most melancholy appearance. M. Wieland, commissary of the district, suffers a loss of 30,000 francs. We have seen a farm, which is unfortunately situated in one of the three directions which the explosion took. For the space of eight minutes this farm, and the fields to the distance of half a mile from the explosion, were covered with a shower of stones, some of them four to six feet long. The house and all the out-buildings are beaten in; the son of the family was killed; the mother is probably dead by this time of the wounds she received. Five cows and oxen are killed, and others are dangerously wounded. The fruit-trees in the gardens are shattered to pieces, and there is scarcely a trace of vegetation to be seen.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock,	India Stock,
Red. 3 per Cent.	India Bonds, 30 32
3 per Cent. Cons. 80⅞	Exch. Bills, 1000, 15 16 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red.	Do. 500, 15 17 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 95⅛	Do. Small, 18 19 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826,	Do. Advertised,
Long Anns.	Cons. for Acc. 80⅛ 80¼

THE BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANIES.

[We freely insert the following, in contradiction of the letter we published last Sunday, particularly as we have heard, since then, that the statements of our former correspondent, on which alone we delivered judgment, are entirely false—and therefore the writer's name is entirely at the service of the NEW GAS COMPANY.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE NEWSPAPER.

Sir,—Having inserted your correspondent's letter, who signs himself "*Amicus Justitiæ*," on the subject of the two Gas Companies here, I hope your own *amor justitiæ* will induce you to publish a few observations in reply, as it appears, that in the zeal of his advocacy of the Old Company's interests, this "Friend to Justice" has suppressed some rather important facts.

At the time the *New*, or *Staffordshire Gas Company*, was projected, it is not too much to say, that BIRMINGHAM was the worst lighted town in England. The lamps were small—the Gas impure—and the complaints loud and general. Repeated remonstrances from the Commissioners of the Birmingham Street Act, were neither met courteously, or treated with the respect they were entitled to; and there was certainly a very general feeling of dissatisfaction. In this state of things, it was not surprising that many of the inhabitants should be eagerly desirous to avail themselves of the means of supplying themselves from a better source, and the clause permitting an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, was, in consequence, inserted in the bill of the *New Company*.

But it is not therefore to be inferred, that their opponents were slumbering at their post, and that this clause was smuggled through Parliament! On the contrary, it was long and learnedly argued, and every thing advanced in favour of the *Old Company's* interests, that the ingenuity of their legal advisers could suggest. Notwithstanding which, Parliament sanctioned the *appeal*, on the very proper ground, that whatever contract the Commissioners had found it necessary to make in the first instance, the public was entitled to the advantages of free competition, and *they* (the Commissioners) were bound to protect its interests, and not to interpose vexatious restrictions.

But your Correspondent does not seem to be aware how much the tenor of his arguments are at variance with his own conclusions, or he could scarcely have pretended fear lest the success of the *New* Company should be a means of establishing the very monopoly for which he so earnestly pleads in favor of the *Old*.

The truth is, your friend "Amicus Justitiæ" has undertaken a bad cause, and though, I doubt not, *well paid* for his present advocacy, will hereafter find a more profitable avocation than that of *writing up* a Company who have played their own game so badly. The *Staffordshire Gas Company* has entitled itself to the best support of the town, by giving an infinitely better and purer light than it had before, and the feeling of the inhabitants generally, is decidedly in its favour. Whether the power of appealing to the Sessions *is*, or *is not*, right in the judgment of your Correspondent, matters but little—it is to be corporated in the Act of Parliament, and both parties must abide the issue. The Commissioners have done all they *can*, and in the judgment of many, something more than they *ought*, to protect the interest of the *Old Company*—they *might possibly* have sufficient reasons for refusing to be bound by the decision of the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, on the last *appeal*---be this however, as it may, hey have determined to try the issue of another, and the result will he, that the battle will be won, as many battles have been before, by *Young Gas*.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
AMICUS VERITATIS.

Accounts have been received from Captain Clapperton, up to the 4th March, 1826, dated Eyo, Hio, or Katungo, at which date, it appears that he was quite well, although he had had a serious attack of illness.

The stone-bridge erecting across the Serpentine -river in Hyde-park is proceeding rapidly. It consists of five arches, of about 30 feet span. It will be level on the top, without any rise towards the middle, as the arches are all of equal height. It is building from the design of Mr. Rennie, by Messrs. Jonathan and Banks, the contractors.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

T. Wilkinson, West-square, Surrey, underwriter——W. Hickman, Great Coxwell, Berkshire, butcher.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. W. Wakeford, Bolton-le-Moors, linen-draper——E. Jones, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

B. Mege, Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-street, merchant——J. Peak, New Ormond-street, Holborn, bricklayer——T. Bannister, Norwood-green, Middlesex, brewer——J. G. Foster, Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington, hill-broker——W. I. Gregory, Manchester, upholsterer——J. Stone, Manchester, lace-dealer——N. Shiers, Aldermanbury, warehouseman——T. Wigglesworth, Colne, Lancashire, rope-manufacturer——M. Wetherspoon and J. R. Walford, Liverpool, merchants——T. Gilson, Nottingham, hosier——T. Manley, Dawlish, Devonshire, builder——W. Bradshaw, Manchester, tailor——T. Thomas, Swansea, grocer.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

J. ICKLER, Upper Marylebone-street, tobacconist——J. PERRING, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, baker.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

G. KEATING, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, linendraper——J. COHEN, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, upholsterer——J. ALLKINS, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HUNT, Holywell, Flintshire, innkeeper——J. F. HOLWHEDE, Liverpool, merchant——J. DAVIES, Newport, Monmouthshire, currier——B. MOONEY, Hanover-street, Long-acre, victualler——W. MOGG, Wincanton, Somersetshire, dealer——S. WORTHINGTON and J. HODGKINSON, Manchester and Salford, calenderers——W. PICKTON, Liverpool, timber-merchant——F. DUTTON, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, stationer——S. ASH, Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey, tanner——R. CORRY, Henstridge, Somersetshire, innkeeper——J. H. GIBBS, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, oilman——C. PETERS, East-church, Kent, farmer.

SILK AND BEAVER HATS.

AT a time like the present, it behoves the most opulent to act Economically in the purchase of a HAT, particularly when all the vehicles of Advertisements teem with pretended Cheap Goods! a name only, for one half of the Hats offered to public notice are in the end the dearest of all others. To purchase a good article, bearing a small profit, is the safe road to economy.

PERRING'S HATS are manufactured by workmen experienced in the trade, and are made of such qualities as cannot fail to meet the wishes of the Wearer.

The DOUBLE-EDGED SILK HAT surpasses any attempt at imitation, and is really the best Hat ever invented, price 17s. Good Wearing Silk Hats in a variety of Shapes, made in the usual way, 12s. to 15s.

BEAVER HATS can be made at almost any Price, but none are worthy the attention of the Wearer under 20s. 22s. and 24s.—such are of good texture, light, and water-proof, and will in the end prove in value equal to the purchase.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING CAPS of every description, in Furs, Cloth, Silk, &c. &c. at 12s. Waterproof.

YOUTHS' and BOYS' HATS in great variety. Light Summer Hats, &c.

4, 3, Strand, two doors west of the Adelphi Theatre, and at Hammersmith.

*** Gentlemen residing in the Country may meet with an early attention to their orders, by a remittance, or order of payment in Town. For the size, put a piece of String round the outside where the band goes. Shipping Orders

MR. GUTHRIE will commence his LECTURES on the principles and practice of SURGERY, on TUESDAY, the 3d of October, at half-past six in the evening. Medical officers of the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance will be admitted, on obtaining the recommendation of the heads of their respective departments, which must be presented to Mr. Guthrie, between the hours of half-past two and five, at his house, No. 2, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square.

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL, 58, Aldersgate-street, contiguous to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The following COURSES of LECTURES will be delivered during the ensuing Winter, and will commence on Monday, the 2d of OCTOBER:—

ANATOMY and OPERATIONS of SURGERY.—Mr. Tyrrell.
DEMONSTRATIONS and DISSECTIONS.—Mr. Quain and Mr. Coulson.
SURGERY.—Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Wardrop.
HUMAN and COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.—Dr. Roget.
THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE.—Dr. Clutterbuck and Dr. Tweedie.
MIDWIFERY and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN.—Dr. Davis
MATERIA MEDICA.—Dr. Tweedie.
CHEMISTRY.—Mr. J. T. Cooper.

For Further particulars, apply either at the premises, or to Mr. Tyrrell, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, or St. Thomas's Hospital; or to Mr. Lawrence, 18, Whitehall-place, or St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of tno first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosb, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-sauce Warehouse.

MOGUL, OR REAL CHETNA SAUCE.

C. HODGSON, ORIGINAL INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR, is induced to caution his Friends and the Public against several spurious Sauces offered for sale, under the title of "MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA."

C. H. will feel obliged if each purchaser of the above delicious Sauce will please to observe the Label: which should be signed, "C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed, and impressed, "HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.

C. H. also begs to acquaint those who have not yet made a trial of this much approved Sauce, that the flavour will be found quite different, and far superior to any yet offered, for all kinds of Curries, Steaks, Stews, Chops, Hashes, Game, Grills, Broiled and Wild Fowl, Cold Meat, and for enriching Gravies, &c., and feels assured, that when tasted, it will fully justify what he has above stated. To Merchants and East and West India Captains, it is strongly recommended, being warranted to retain its full flavour in any climate.

To be had at the manufactory, No. 68, Long Lane, Borough, London, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, the Queen's Head Tavern, Holborn, and at any of the principal Oilmen and Grocers in Town and Country.

DISTRESSED LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS of the METROPOLIS.—The Committee grntefully thank a liberal Public for the Subscriptions received since their last Advertisement; they regret the necessity of again most urgently soliciting the assistance of the Public, the number of distressed Applicants remaining undiminished, and there being no prospect at present of the least improvement in Trade.

Committee-Room, Three Herrings, Bell-yard, Temple-bar,
September 28, 1826.

Amount before Advertised	£1,080 16s. 9½d.
Two Week's Subscription from Compositors and Pressmen (in employ) in the Metropolis	£ 72 2s. 3d.
Amount of Donations since received	£104 19s. 0d.

☞ Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Committee, at the Three Herrings, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, who attend every Monday and Tuesday Evenings. Also, by Messrs. Cowie and Strange, 60, Paternoster-row, and 24, Fetter-lane; Messrs. Shaw and Sons, Printers, 137, Fetter-lane; Mr. Hetherington, Popular Encyclopedia Office, 30, Kingsgate-street, Holborn; Mr. Monkhouse, Grove House Tavern, Camberwell; Messrs. Lowe and Harvey, Printers, Playhouse-yard, Blackfriars; Messrs. Bagster and Thoms, Printers, Bartholomew-close; Mr. Phillips, Bookseller, George-yard, Lombard-street; and by the Proprietors of all Country Newspapers.

HAZARD & Co. Contractors, most positively assure the Public, that this is the Last and Only opportunity of gaining a Fortune by the Lottery.

HAZARD & Co. having been eminently successful in selling Capitals of Thirty Thousand Pounds, feel a pleasing confidence in recommending this Last and Only Scheme to Public Notice, as it contains the unprecedented number of

SIX PRIZES OF THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS!

With every Ticket a Prize, forming the unequalled aggregate of Three Hundred and Eighty-nine Thousand Pounds!

All to be decided in One Day, WEDNESDAY, 18th Instant.

Being the Last of all Lotteries in this Kingdom.

Tickets and Shares are selling by HAZARD and Co. Contractors, Royal Exchange Gate; 26, Cornhill; and 324, Oxford-street; who sold in One Lottery, All the Prizes of £30,000! and during a short period, Nine Prizes of £30,000, £25,000, and £20,000; and in the Lottery drawn on the 1st of March last, Three Prizes of £20,000!

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 209, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN'S BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN'S BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN'S BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

TURKEY COFFEE of the FINEST QUALITY, at the following reduced prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d. per lb.—Roasted, 3s. per lb. The Public are respectfully informed, that Government having reduced the Duty on Turkey Coffee, they may now purchase that article at the above-mentioned reduced prices, warranted of the finest quality, at John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee-Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

"CHARLES WRIGHT—AT HOME."

Seek not to cross the distant main,
Among the wine-cup's sweets to gain
The cheapest and the best:
CHARLES WRIGHT, through all the vinous train,
For these—crown-wreath'd with bright champagne,
His pledge—at Home—will still maintain,
So—Put it to the Test.

Opera Colonnade. C. W.
Champagne, 63s. and 72s. per Dozen.
Depots, 13, St. James's-street, Brighton;
Parade, Margate; and
Quiet-street, Bath.

UPTON and CO.'S RECTIFIED SPERM OIL, 58. 6d. per Imperial Gallon, or 4s. 9d. old measure. To obtain a brilliant and innoxious light is a great desideratum. The beauty of gas is unquestionable, but its deleterious properties render it extremely injurious for in-door use. Vide "Sir H. Davy's late Experiments on Gas." Sperm Oil, if purified to a high degree, gives a flame as brilliant as gas, without its pernicious effects. To this point of excellence Upton and Co. by a process exclusively their own, have succeeded in bringing it. They warrant their rectified Sperm Oil to burn with the brilliancy of the finest gas, without smell or smoke, with the advantage that, from its extreme purity, there is no waste. On its price they will only remark, that the public are the best judges of its moderation; but as lamp oils have an ascertainable value, viz. the quantity and quality of light to be obtained from them, they submit that the term cheap is misapplied when given to second-rate oils, which, when put to the above test, are found dearer than the more luminous kinds that are charged at a higher price.

†† All Casks and Bottles are sealed "Upton & Co." and such only are genuine.

The following established articles may also be had, viz.—Refined Mineral Paint, not requiring to be heated for use, at 15s. per cask. Lithic Paint, 30s. per cwt.—The Anti-Corrosive Paints, ground in oil, of Invisible Green, and other colours, from 30s. to 46s. per cwt. Genuine White Lead, 40s. Second, do. 36s. per cwt. Olive Greens, 6d. to 9d. Patent Grass, ditto, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Varnishes, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c. &c.

Chemical Oil and Colour Warehouse, 64, Queen-street, Cheapside. Discount allowed, or credit given on satisfactory references.

IMPORTANT EXPOSURE.—The frequent attempts of "MISTER [Sidney Joh] Van Butchell," a Pawnbroker's Apprentice, in 1808, a Banker's Clerk, in August 1819, to pass (after 1824) for an Assistant of the late Martin Van Butchell, who died in 1814, compels the eldest son, sole executor and successor, to state he has no connection with the said "Mr. S. J. Van Butchell."

EDWIN MARTIN VAN BUTCHELL, aged forty-five, twenty years Surgeon Accoucheur and Surgeon, for the Cure of Fistulæ, Piles, Strictures, &c., without Cutting, Caustic, or Confinement, established eighteen years, at 24, Broad-street, very near Golden-square, London.—At home till Twelve daily, Sundays excepted.

☞ From Oxford-street, Poland-street, runs into Broad-street—from Piccadilly, Great Windmill-street, leads to Broad-street, Golden-square.

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BIRTHS.—On the 18th ult. the Viscountess Milton, of a son.—On the 24th ult. the Countess of Longford, of a daughter.—On the 23d ult. the Lady of Sir David Erskine, of a daughter.—On the 25th ult. tha Hon. Mrs. William Rodney, of a daughter.—The Lady Sarah Murray, of a son.

MARRIED.—On Friday, Mr. Wm. Rooke, Professor of Music, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Blagg, Esq. of Pimlico.—On the 26th ult. G. W. Tapps, Esq. M. P. to Clara, eldest daughter of Augustus Elliott Fuller, Esq. of Ashdown House, Sussex.—On the 27th ult. Sir James Fitzgerald, Bart. to Augusta Henrietta, second daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir T. F. Freemantle.—On the 27th ult. Count Demetrius de Palatiano, to Catherine Eliz. eldest daughter of James Marrie, Esq. of Great Cumberland-place.—At Copenhagen, Count Gustave Blucher, to Emily, eldest daughter of Chamberlain Ferrall.

DIED.—On the 23d ult. Miss Dalrymple, only daughter of Gen. Dalrymple.—On the 26th ult. Elizabeth Augusta, second daughter of Captain H. T. Davies, R. N.—On the 27th ult. Matilda Ottley, wife of Captain Richard Hoare, R. N.—On the 27th ult. Jane, wife of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.—On the 29th of April last, at Sattara, in the East Indies, Lieut. E. Burgess, Adjutant of the 24th Bombay Infantry.

London: Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 74. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—On Monday Next, Pizarro, Rolla, Mr. Wallack; Elvira, Mrs. M'Gibbon, her 1st appearance on this stage these five years Cora, Mrs. W. West. After which a new Musical Romance, called The White Lady; or the Spirit of Avenel.—Tuesday, Romeo and Juliet; Romeo, Mr. Southwell, Mercutio, Mr. Hooper; Juliet, Mrs. W. West—Thursday, The Belle's Stratagem; with Der Freischutz—Saturday, The Will; or the Man of Straw.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To MORROW Evening, Peeping Tom, with The Lord of the Manor, and A Rowland for an Oliver.—Tuesday, The Rivals, with A Day after the Wedding, and The Epaulet.—Wednesday, The Duenna, with Of Age To-morrow, and The Children in the Wood.—Thursday, The Heir at Law, with My Grandmother, and The Epaulet.—Friday, The Purse, with The Jealouse Wife, and Midas.—Saturday, Clandestine Marriage, and the Two Pages of Frederick the Great.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—Messrs. Terry and Yates respectfully inform the Public, that this Theatre is open for the Winter Season.—Monday, October 9, 1826, and during the Week, will be presented, The Pilot.—The Pilot, Mr. Terry. Lieutenant Barnstable, Mr. Yates. Long Tom Coffin, Mr. T. P. Cooke. Captain Burroughcliff, (a genuine Yankee riglar) Mr. J. Reeve. Miss Katherine Plowden, Mrs. Hughes.—After the Burletta, a New Ballet Divertisement, called, La Fete des Natinns!—To conclude with (for the second time) a New Comic Burletta, with entirely New Scenery, called Old Love and Young Love.—Baron Rosenberg, Mr. Terry. Frederick, Mr. Yates. Des Champs, Mr. Wrench. Amelia, Miss Boden. Julietta, Mrs. Hughes.—A Splendid Comic Burletta, in Three Acts, is in forward Preparation, with various other Novelties.—Boxes, 4s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Doors open at six, commence at a quarter before seven. Half-price at half-past eight. Box-office open from ten till four, where places may be taken, and Private Boxes had nightly, of Mr. Campbell.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The two Views now exhibiting, are The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Daguere, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effects of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators.

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SWIFT & Co. respectfully inform the Public, that the last and only remaining Day of Drawing the State Lottery is WEDNESDAY, the 18th of This MONTH, when SIX Prizes of £30,000, and all the other Capitals in the Scheme, will be determined. Every Ticket will receive £5, independent of any Sum to which it may be entitled. In the last Lottery containing £30,000 Prizes, SWIFT & Co. sold TWO out of Four of them, at their offices, 11, Poultry; 1, Strand, and 31, Aldgate High-street.

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I've been drinking, I've been drinking
Such Champagne! so brisk and rare!
And I'am hinting, and I'am hinting
'Tis the wine to banish care.

I've been drinking, I've been drinking,
'Till I fell quite fast asleep,
And I'm winking, and I'm winking,
So to bed I now will creep.

I've been drinking, I've been drinking
That prime stuff! CHARLES WRIGHT's Champagne!
And I'm thinking, and I'm thinking,
I'll "repeat the dose again!"

Opera Colonnade, 63s. and 72s. per dozen.

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Paul Pry. "Hope I don't Intrude," comic with the original Portrait of Mr. Liston	Mr. Listnn	Pigwiggin
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You ask a Song, you bid me sing	Mr. Broadhurst	G. Kiallmark
Genius of Freedom, (Grand Scena)	Miss Paton	G. Perry
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I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art!" THOS. MOORE.

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MUNGO—Vat you give me, Massa?

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NEXT WEDNESDAY WEEK.

BISH, in soliciting for the last time the favours of his best Friends, the Public, assures them that on

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The contents of the Paris and other Foreign Journals during the week are more than usually interesting. The Emperor of Austria is very ill, and Prince Metternich has arrived at Vienna to be present at a meeting of the whole of the Members of the Imperial Family, to decide upon the capacity of the Crown Prince to exercise Imperial power on the demise of the reigning Emperor. By one class of men the rumour was propaguted that the disqualification of his Imperial Highness proceeded from a difference of opinion with Prince Metternich and the Austrian Grandees on Holy Alliance politics; by unother, that the understanding of the Heir Apparent was considered below the usunl stan lard of legitimate Emperors. The suspicion implied in the latter report was no doubt the cause of the Imperial assemblage which has caused so much speculation; but we may now add, that by the general concurrence of the family, it has been decided that nothing should be done to change the order of succession.

Sunday week Paris was visited by u tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, attended with torrents of rain. The lightning fell at Versailles, and totally destroyed the farm called the Ferme du Park de Gally, situate between St. Aix and Versailles, belonging to the King.

Accounts from Spain speak of continued disturbanees in the provinces. The Royalist Volunteers of Mercia and Roa having revolted, their example has been followed by the same class of fanatics in Tarasona, in Arragon. The latter found even the clergy scarcely bigotted enough to deserve protection from their insults. At Peniscola and Valladolid disturbances have occurred, in which this licensed mob of volunteers were the prime agitators. The Canon Ostalaza, who has been called by the formidable name of the *exterminating angel*, was at the head of the troubles in Murcia.

The payment of the Haytian indemnity to France encounters some difficulty, and has already experienced an unexpected delay. French ships of war are waiting at St. Domingo to convey to France funds which are not forthcoming.

At Lisbon paeparations are on foot to assemble the Cortes under the new Constitution.

Accounts from Havre mention that the importation of raw cotton from North America into France is very large, and is rapidly increasing: last week it amounted to 7000 bags in that one port.

The rumours respecting the breaking up of the negociations between the Russian and Turkish Commissioners ut Akermann are repeated with encreased confidenee. It is said that the Russian Government, though it has reeeived recent despatches from its Georgian frontier, is not yet sufficiently informed respecting the late incursion of the Persians as to decide whether they betray a settled purpose of war, or a tumultuous movement of temporary fanaticism, which the Schah did not encourage, and could not suppress. The Russian General Yermoloff was, however, concentrating his troops, and waited only for their union to eommence aggressive operations.

The King of the Netherlands has issued a decree, declaring Curacoa a free port, to be thrown open to the navigation and trade of all nations on the 1st of January 1827, without payment of import, export, or tonnage duties, the ships remaining only subject to such charges as the safety of the ship and cargo, and the excise or consumption, required.

The Federal Republic of Central America has entered into a contract with a Company at New York, for the purpose of cutting a canal to effect a navigable communieation between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The undertakers are very sanguine as to the practieability of the scheme, as well as the nutional and commercial advantages to be derived from its execution.

Advices have been reeeived from the Gold Coast to the 20th of July, confirming the reports recently circulated of the disposition manifested by the Ashantees to act hostilely against our possessions in that quarter, and those of our Allies. In a proclamation issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Purdon, it is stated that the King of Ashantee was within three days' mareh of Accra, and it was supposed he meditated an attack on that place, and suhsequently upon the rest of the forts and sentiments on the Cold Coast. Prompt measures had been in eonsequence adopted, to arm all persons residing within the said settlement, for the purpose of repelling any aggression by those ruthless barbarians. Private letters state their force variously, from twenty to fifty thousand men. Great alarm prevailed, not so mueh from any dread of the real power of the Ashantees, as from the apprehension of the savage eruelties to whieh the residents would be exposed, should only partial and transitory success attend their ineursion.

Among the ordnance captured at Bhurtpore is a neat iron six-pounder, with the following inscription:—"Jacobus Monteith, me feeit Edinburgh, Anno Dom. 1612."

BRUSSELS, OCT. 3.—The cause of the catastrophe at Ostend is still involved in mystery. Government has not yet direeted any inquiry to be made on the spot by a military commission, as was expected. The King's Attorney at Bruges has been twice at Ostend to interrogate, but discovered nothing.—As a proof how much our Government is favourably disposed towards the Greek eause, I can apprise you of the fact, that one of the King's brigs, the Hawk, stationed in the Levant, has taken under convoy a vessel commanded by a Captain Akkermann, whieh sailed some time ago from Antwerp, with stores for the Greeks, sent by the Hellenic Committees of this country. She is bound to Smyrna, whence she will proceed to Napoli di Romania.

It appears from the Sierra Leone Gazettes to the 26th June, that the abhorred traffie in slaves is still carried on under the French, Spanish, and Portuguese flag.

Frankfort papers to the 30th ult. contains an article dated Petersburgh, Sept. 16, which repeats the aecount of some mitigation of the sentences lately passed on the Russian conspirators, having been ordered by the Emperor Niehelas, on the oecasion of his coronation. The several fixed periods of banishment are abridged, in some cases considerably, in others only nominally. Those, for instance, who were to go to Siberia for life, are now to remain there "*only* twenty years!"

From a Cuba paper of Aug. 6:—"On the 13th of July a fire broke out at St. Thomas's; a great many buildings were consumed, and amongst others the Custom-house; also the house of the Secretary of the Archives, the Danish church, and ten merchants' warehouses. It is not stated that any lives were lost."

THE POET SCHILLER.—We copy from a Frankfort Paper a most remarkable article. A more singular ceremony than that here deseribed of a son depositing the skull of his father in a public library, we do not remember to have met with.

"WEIMAR, Sept. 19.—The day before yesterday the bust of Schiller, a masterpiece of Danneiker's, was placed with great solemnity in the Grand Ducal Library. This fete, the preparations for which had long since heen made, was deferred till the arrival of M. Ernest Schiller, son of the great poet, and one of the Judges in the Court of Appeal at Cologne. On the same day, the son of the poet, in the name of the united families of Schiller Wollzogen, solemnly deposited the skull of his father in the Grand Ducal Library at Weimar. It is placed inside of the pedestal whieh bears the marble bust of Schiller, which is an admirable likeness. The ceremony was terminated by a discourse suitable to the occasion, delivered by the Chancellor M. Von Muller."

We can state, upon authority, that M. Rocafuerte, Mexican Charge-d'Affaires, has just received the offieial intelligence that 500,000 dollars were lying, all ready packed, at Vera Cruz; and also, that his Government advise him that a further remittance was preparing, and a part of which would very probably be in time to catch the firigate; at all events, not less than 500,000 would be sent by the above conveyance. We are also able to state, positively, that M. Camacho, will come passenger in the Hussar.

FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 24th ult. contains the following details of the dreadful conflagration which has devastated Constantinople, of which only a portion, and that very imperfeet, had previously reached us through the Paris Papers:—

"CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 7.—The taking down of the Standard of the Prophet, which was to have taken place on the 31st August, was necessarily delayed to the 2d of September, on account of the dreadful fire whieh broke out at Constantinople just before the hour when the several Officers of State were to assemble for this ceremony. This fire, which has destroyed nearly an eighth part of this immense capital (about 6,000 houses), continued for thirty-six hours. The violence of the wind, the want of water, and the extraordinary drought, lessened the efficacy of the succour which the public authorities directed, with indefatigable zeal, to the various parts to which the rage of the flames extended. The immense magazines, known by the name of Khans, Besestins, and and Tscharchis, the hotels of almost all the Ministers and great Officers of the Empire, the palace of the Grand Vizier, called the Sublime Porte, the palace of the Armenian Patriarch, with the Patriarchal Church, and many other public buildings, are reduced to ashes. The loss of the Government is estimated at above six millions of piastres; that of the Turkish and Armenian merchants and tradesmen above fifty millions. It has not been certainly discovered whether this great disaster is to be ascribed to accident or malice: many circumstances indicate that, if the origin was accidental, it was propagated by the discontented, for it is certain that the fire broke out all at once in very distant quarters, where neither the direetion nor the force of the wind could have carried it.

"The measures adopted by the Grand Vizier, in concert with the Seraskier, were as energetic as rapid. About 8,000 troops and four brigades of field artillery were stationed in the interior of the Seraglio, in order of battle; all the streets were occupied by soldiers, and no rioters ventured any where to show themselves.

"The Sultan has opened all the gates of his palace to receive the unfortunate families that seek an asylum; several thousands women and children are lodged in palaces belonging to the Government; others have received ample pecuniary relief. A part of the magazines will be rebuilt at the expence of the Government, and the building of the new barracks is deferred till after the erection of the public buildings, which are indispensable to commerce. The Seraskier mingled with the firemen to encourage them, and worked with all his strength for two hours; the Chiefs of the several corps vied with him in activity and exertion to preserve order.

"The great majority of the people ascribe this misfortune to the cruel vengeance of the Janissaries, who are become objects of universal execration. The Sultan, to stop one source of discontent, which might lead to a re-action, has resolved to revoke the Firman which abolished, without distinction, all the Essames issued after the war in Egypt. Partial payments have already been made to several thousand individuals, whose demands were rejected a few days before.

"The Standard of Mahomet was replaced on the 2d, with the usual ceremonies, in the apartment allotted for the preservation of the relics of the Prophet. At the same time the camp in the interior of the Seraglio was broken up, and the Grand Vizier accompanied by all the Ministers, has gone to the former palace of the Aga of the Janissaries, which, after the events of the 15th June, was assigned to the Chief Mufti. Another residence will be assigned to the latter, whieh the Sultan will seleet for him."

DETAILS OF THE EVENTS IN CHILOE.

The Serjeant-Major of the 4th battalion, Geronimo Jose Valenzuela, communicates the following intelligence:—

"On the night between the 24th and 25th of April, arrived at the port of San Carlos, in the English vessel Alexander Adams, Don Pedro Aldunate, brother to the Governor, Don Jose Santiago, coming from Callao. The said Don Pedro brought from Lima a commission to raise the troops in the garrison in favour of Don Bernardo O'Higgins, with u particular charge of treating for this purpose with Don Manuel Fuentes, Serjeant-Major of Artillery, who, on account of the absence of the Governor, Aldunate, organizing the militia of that province, held the situation of interim Governor. Fuentes and Don Pedro Aldunate, taking advantage of these circumstances, brought about an insurrection among the troops at two o'clock in the morning of the 3d of May. To accomplish this objeet on the same night, the interim Governor, Fuentes, went to the house of Valenzuela (who commanded at the time the 4th battalion), accompanied by Capt. Olivares, Lieut. Rojas, and Ensign Silva, all of the same battalion, and a party of soldiers, and without any communieation surprised him, and took him prisoner, confining him in his quarters in the same house. On the following day, Captain Aranda and Lieutenant Morlen came to visit him, and communicated to him that Captain Don Andres Olivares had taken the command of the battalion; that Captain Don Antonio Henriquez executed the duties of serjeant-major in the same battalion; that the reason for this insurrection was the arrival at these islands of Don Pedro Aldunate, commissioned by O'Higgins to effect it; that he assured them that General Bolivar had offered to O'Higgins 4,000 men to mareh upon Chile; that the latter had not reeeived the offer immediately, requiring two months to form his determination; that, for insuring his objeet, O'Higgins had sent orders to exeite a mutiny among the troops of Chile, as well as eommissioners to the towns of Conception, Santiago, and Coquimbo, to form partisans among the troops there stationed, and to have them ready to assist him when he should enter Chile.

"He knew that, without any opposition, the chiefs of the insurrection could gain over in Chiloe the 4th battalion and the company of artillery. The Goveruor Don Jose Santiago Aldunate, arrived at the city on the said 3d of May, at twelve o'clock in the morning, and at night they apprehended him and made him prisoner, along with the brother of the deponent, Adjutant-Major Don Francisco Valenzuela. The deponent knew that the intention of the mutineers was to send the Governor, Aldunate, to Valparaiso, in the brig Livonia, whieh was in the port of San Carlos, discharging her cargo to return to Valparaiso. In the night of May 4th, the deponent, his brother above-mentioned, and Lieut. Don Lorenzo Diaz, embarked on board the national brig Levante, which sailed the following day to Valparaiso. The Commandant of that brig put on shore the deponent and his brother on the coast of San Antonio on the 27th inst. at their own request, out of fear that the ship should not arrive soon enough at Valparaiso, to whieh they were destined; and they arrived on the 27th at night, Lieut. Diaz having remained on board because he had not boldness enough to leap on shore. At the moment of the deponent's arrival at Valparaiso, and after his conversation with the Governor, he proceeded to this capital, where he arrived to-day at six o'clock in the morning."

On Thursday evening, the ship William and Fanny, of Portsmouth, was brought into Southampton, seized by the officers of the preventive serviee on the Leap station, having on board upwards of 12 large cases filled with machinery for the making of lace, and intended, as it is supposed, for exportation to France. It appears the vessel had shipped her eargo at a smug place called Beaulie, about nine miles distant, and having taken in a quantity of faggots, gave out that she was bound for Weymouth with the same: the depth of the vessel in the water first excited the attention of the offieers, who, upon bringing her to, found she had no papers, and proceeding to overhaul her, discovered a shipment of machinery, amounting to some thousands in value. The whole of the cases have been landed at our Custom-house.—*Southampton Paper.*

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

On Sunday night, as a patrol of the police were on duty near Charleville, in Mullingar, they were attacked by a numerous party of Rockites, all armed, and consisted of about 50 men. Overwhelmed by numbers, the police were all knocked down, and two of them dangerously wounded. There are very little hopes of the serjeant's recovery, he having received several wounds on the head. We understand that one of the Rockites was shot, and immediately carried off by his eumrades.

On Saturday night last, the kitchen and offices adjoining the dwelling-house of Messrs. John and William Graham, of Abbeyland, near Ballinacarig, in this county, were set on fire by some incendiaries, and consumed. The dwelling-house, and the lives of the inmates were providentially saved. The house of Mr. Graham's herd was feloniously burned the same night.

A few nights ago, a party of Rockites levelled a wall, on the lands of Capt. Gamble, of Halston, in this county, and ordered the masons not to work for him.

A notice was posted on the church-door of Street, in this county, ordering Peter Nisell, who is married to a Protestant, to get his child christened by the sign of the eross, on pain of death.

A few nights since, a house in Bonavaley, near Athlone, was attacked by the Rockites, because the inmates did not comply with their mandates. The occupier, a man of the name of Norton, made his escape through the midst of them, not before he received a cut from some instrument like a seythe on a pole, by whieh he lost a finger. They then entered the house, and most savagely treated a young woman, Norton's niece, whom they left in a pitiable situation.

The neighbourhood of Westmeath, and in fact the greater part of the county, is in such a disturbed state that many respectable Protestant families are preparing to fly for refuge to towns where the military are stationed, and others are determined on setting off for England before the winter commences. The Protestants of this county are imperiously called on to form a union for their own protection. County meetings must be immediately held. Protestants can no longer submit to insult and outrage.—*Westmeath Journal.*

MANUFACTURERS IN THE WEST.

The town of Bourton, Dorsetshire, has been long celebrated for the manufacture of linen tick, and the demand has been, up to the present period, such as to afford full employment to its population. The trade, however, has lately fallen off considerably, and the stock prepared for the autumn sales, when it is generally cleared off (thereby enabling the manufacturer to keep his men on through the winter) now remains on hand. In consequenee, about twenty of the principal manufacturers of Bourton, Silton, Mere, Gillingham, and Bayfidd, employing together about two thousand hands, held a meeting last week, when it was reluctantly resolved to dismiss half their hands. The consumption of flax in the West of England, tick, sail-eloth, and dowlas manufactories, is calculated at about 50 tons per week, or 2600 tons per year, whieh would require 13,000 acres of land to raise, and give constant occupation to between 4000 and 5000 men and boys. This branch of industry, most important to the West of England, is now nearly extinguished, owing to the partial application of the free trade system. The principal manufacturer states, that he has never known any thing like the present want of demand for the articles he makes, and that this does not arise from his being undersold, or the North-country men being able to make better goods than he, but to the universal want of demand. He says that during the war he was obliged to turn off some hands in eonsequence of a deficiency of the raw material, but they found agricultural labour, and he afterwards took them on again, but he never before wanted sale for his goods. The twenty manufaeturers who met together, consume in full work about 520 tons of flax per year, and until a few years past they were principally supplied from the home grower. Since flax has been imported duty free, the supply of English flax has been wholly inadequate to the demand, and this year scarcely any has been grown. As a proof of the superiority of English flax, he states, that ut the last Yeovil market, he gave full 25 per cent. more for English dew-ripened flax than he could huy foreign, for, although the former is always paid for in eash, and the latter at eight months' credit. A very extensive manufactory for superfine eloths and kerseymeres has recently been erected on a part of the far-famed, and naturally beautiful domain of Fonthill. It is situated on the boundary of the lake towards Tisbury. There are some neat eottages built at the side of it for the work-people. The mill, which is driven by a water-fall from the lake, is said to be of immense power. The manufacture is in its infaney, but is capable of furnishing employment to at least one thousand hands. At present there are about 130 employed, many of whom came from Chippenham to found the establishment. These people are constantly employed, and earn good wages. The proprietor, Mr. Mortimer, is a nephew of the wealthy Mr. Farquhar, and having a large quantity of land, it is understood that eaeh one of the workmen in the manufactory will have a portion of land annexed to his cottage, in order that he may aceustom his family to the cultivation of the soil; so, that in the event of any failure of trade, the people may not be reduced to that misery which is too often the result of training the population to manufactures exclusively. In the neighbouring parish of Hindon, Mr. Beckford some time since appropriated twelve aeres of land for gardens to the poor, which is found to be of great use to them, and he demands no rent for it. Fonthill is in the parish of Tisbury, whieh is of great extent, and ineludes the house und farms of Mr. Benett, one of the Members for Wiltshire. This gentleman farms about 1100 aeres of land, and did some time since keep in hand nearly 5000. The farmers here eomplain greatly of the low price of wool and stock sheep. The wool whieh was worth 2s. 3d. the lb. will not sell for more than 7d. at present. The labourers here are paid about 8s. per week, and if they have large families, their wages are made up to 1s. 3d. each person per week from the parish. The grass lands and turnips were never known so fine at this season of the year.

Mr. Jaekson, a baker, in Foley-place, was convicted at Marylebonne, on an information laid by the Imperial Gas Company, in the sum of 50l. for laying on an additional pipe, and 40s. for each day on which it was used.

The most promiuent trait of beauty in either sex is a fine Head of Hair; and youth of both sexes are particularly advised to attend to that inestimable ornament, as that attended to in youth, is a sure preservative, and fixes a stamiua for a beautiful Head of Hair.—The only article that really possesses nutritious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of Hair is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which eradieates the Scurf easy and pleasant, prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens and produces beautiful flowiug eurls, and renders hair that is harsh and dry, as soft, smooth, and glossy as silk.—Ask for Rowland's Maeassar Oil, and observe the siguature "A. Rowlaud and Son."

It is known that many of the distriets of Colombia on whieh Paez relied for assistance, have declared against him, and renewed their oath of fidelity to the existing eonstitution. We have before us a narrative of what took place at Carthagena on this occasion, published in the shape of a pamphlet. It is dated the 6th July. The members of the municipality then took an oath not to deliberate about a change of the central for a federal government, till the expiration of the ten years specified in the constitutional act, and to support with their lives and fortunes the present Government. There seems to be a great deal of disenssion in the Republic whether a central or a federal Government is the best for Colombia; and a loud desire is expressed by one party to call the Grand Convention (as they call it) to decide the point.—*Times.*

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

John Taylor, a young man of respectable appearance, stood indicted for assaulting Mrs. Winifred Piles.

Mrs. Piles being called, deposed that she was returning with her husband, from a visit, along the Whitechapel-road, about 12 o'clock at night, when the defendant and another man came up to them, and the defendant, without saying a word, or receiving the slightest provocation, raised his left arm, and struck her a violent blow on the left temple, from the effects of which she reeled and fell backwards on the ground. Her husband left her to secure the prisoner, and while he was absent a female came up and supported her. The blood was flowing profusely from the temple where he struck her. On her husband's return, a coach was procured, in which she was conveyed home. A surgeon was called in, under whose care she continued some time. For three days she was confined to her bed.

Mr. Piles corroborated this evidence.

Mr. Adolphus said he was instructed by his client, that the affair was entirely accidental on his part; that himself and friend had been drinking freely, and that the latter, out of a lark, had pushed him against the lady, and thus occasioned the injury now complained of. He did not mean to justify the act of his client, for drunkenness could be no excuse for outrage; he mentioned it only in extenuation.

The Jury found him Guilty.

The Chairman said it was a most atrocious case, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

John Latham was charged with an assault upon W. Thomas. The assault being of the slightest nature, the Chairman fined the prisoner 6s. 8d.

The prosecutor left the Court, but after a short while returned, and addressing the Court, stated that he had been detained for 16s. 6d. fees.

The Chairman said that it was not on his (the Chairman's) account that he had been so detained.

Mr. Phillips said that prosecutors paid dearly for seeking the protection of the law; it was, in fact, the dearest commodity in England, He was afraid that it was a very great inducement to people to take the law in their own hands.

The Chairman said, that however he might regret it, he could not alter the law.

Prosecutor—How long can I be detained for the non-payment of the demand?

Chairman—For ever.

Prosecutor—Then I suppose the sooner I pay it the better.

Mr. Thomas then paid the fees, 12s. of which went to the Jury and the remainder to the crier and other officers.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—The Waldeck Company.—Thursday. Mr. Finch, the solicitor, of Coleman-street, applied to the Lord Mayor for summonses against the Hon. Washington Shirley, 26, Montague-street, Portman-square; Captain Page, East India Warehouse; William Hall, Esq. Crosby-square; and Thomas Emmet, Esq., Holborn. Then there were—Thomas Moore, Esq.; P. P. Goldschmidt, Esq.; Arnold Berger, Esq.; and Gottlieb Berger, Esq., whose names he (Mr. Finch) believed to be fictitious. The Surveyor and Engineer was, W. J. Hantock, Esq.; the Assay Master, P. N. Johnson, Esq., M.G.S.; Solicitors, Messrs. Tomlinson, Bennell, and Cooper; Bankers, Sir J. Perring, Barber, Shaw, and Co.; and Secretary, Mr. M. G. Mitchell. It was proposed that a capital of 500,000l. be raised in 5,000 shares of 100l. each; 1l. to be paid on the allotment, and 2l. more on the Report of a Committee at a General Meeting of the Proprietors. The prospectus went on to state, that "The possessions of his Serene Highness the Prince of Waldeck have been long considered the most valuable in Germany, in gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron mines (the latter being in quality superior to the Swedish); but, owing to a want of sufficient capital and machinery, they have been lying dormant, and now offer to British Capitalists a most advantageous opportunity for public investment.—A grant duly ratified being obtained from his Royal Highness, it is intended to form the above Association for the purpose of working them with English machinery. The peculiar advantages attending these mines are—1st. Their proximity to the manufacturing towns of Iserloon, famous for brass founderies; Solingen, famous for iron and steel; Stolberg, famous for brass; Elberfeld, the seat of the Rhenish West India Company, and many others of smaller note; and owing to the immense quantity of metal consumed by these towns, it is anticipated that nearly the whole produce will be purchased by them; at present they are compelled to obtain it at a very disadvantageous rate from Russia, Sweden, and Norway, and they are looking forward with great anxiety to the success of the present undertaking.—2. The river Weser running close to the mines, the surplus produce can, at a cheap rate, be exported to Bremen, Hamburg, and England.—3. The mountains are covered with wood, the necessaries of life cheap, consequently the price of labour is very low.—4. The shafts being only from 40 to 50 fathoms deep, little expense will be incurred in working the mines.—5. The mines being at present in work, it is expected they will in a short time produce a dividend, and that not more than one-tenth of the capital subscribed will be required for at least twelve months, and then only on complete success, and for the enlargement of the undertaking.—6. The grant being under a liberal Prince, anxious for the employment and welfare of his subjects, great advantage will be derived from his sanction and patronage.

"M. G. MITCHELL, Sec."

Mr. Finch said, he had to adduce evidence of the strongest character, namely, that of a witness who was present at the meetings of the proprietors, and who was cognizant of all their proceedings.

This witness stated, that he was now clerk to Messrs. Dickensons, of Old Broad-street, solicitors. He had formerly been in the service of the solicitors whose names had been procured for the prospectus (on an assurance of its respectability), and had, in their behalf attended the several meetings of the Directors. Believing the statements set forth in the prospectus, he had bought 50 shares.

The Lord Mayor asked the witness whether he had money of his own to make an investment to the extent of 50 shares.

The witness did not answer this question. Indeed his situation and appearance answered it for him.

The Lord Mayor asked him whether the grant from the liberal Prince was produced to the shareholders, or whether any security was shewn to them.

The witness replied, that there were some papers produced at one of the meetings by a German named Ashalt. They were in German, but no one could read them, and every one presumed that they were documents. (Laughter.)

His Lordship asked what was the number of shares which were taken in this concern?

Mr. Jellico said, that 2,000 shares were issued; 13,000 were applied for, and that 1380 were paid upon. The Directors got 1l. upon each share. The person who was most connected with this concern, was a Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary, of No. 6, Queen's-row, Walworth. In all the meetings which the witness attended, the chief and only subject of discussion was, that of the means of keeping up their shares in the market. It was at first proposed to issue 5000 shares, and to ask 3l. on each; when Mitchell said they would never get them up to a premium if they sent out so many as these, and required such a deposit. He proposed the reduced number of 2000, with the deposit of 1l. per share. This proposition was adopted. About March or April last, witness applied to Captain Page on the subject, when the latter avowed to him that they had never any intention of working the mines, and that they merely brought it forward to catch the Bears with. Only 50l. had been paid to the printer and tavern-keeper, and no satisfactory account could be got of the remainder of the money; and the witness represented that there was no indication of an intention to return the remainder of the money. It was believed that a great part of it had been spent in endeavours to get up the prices of the shares in the market. The Hon. Mr. Shirley was Equerry, or something of that kind, to the Duke of Sussex. The witness declared that he knew nothing of the real state of things until some time after he had purchased the shares.

The Lord Mayor was of opinion upon the case, as stated and proved before him, that an indictment would lie against the parties. The legitimate object of bringing them before him could only be, to hold them to bail to appear and answer the charge. They were parties who were well known, and he thought that no apprehension could be fairly entertained that they would run away. If it were intended to make use of any proceeding before him, to force an accommodation, he could not lend himself to it.

Mr. Finch said that his Lordship's aid was sought as the cheapest and most summary for the parties.

The Lord Mayor said, it could not be more cheap or summary than that of the indictment, which must be the next step after bringing the parties before him; and he, therefore dismissed the complaint, recommending the prosecutors to proceed at once to the indictment.

BOW-STREET.—Mr. Grindell, sen., accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Haddon, entered the office to prefer a charge of illegal restraint against his nephew, Mr. Charles Grindell, and Mr. Hunter.

The defendants being brought into Court, Sir Richard Birnie, the presiding Magistrate, enquired of Ledbetter, the officer, when and where he met with Mr. Grindell, sen.?—At Bolton-house, Tunbridge Wells, replied Ledbetter, in the custody of the defendants.

On his telling them the nature of his visit, they immediately stated that they relinquished all control over him.

Sir Richard Birnie, turning to Mr. Grindell, sen., said, I shall ask you but one question, sir. Was it with or without your consent that you were conveyed to Tunbridge Wells?

Mr. G. sen—Entirely without my consent.

Sir R. Birnie to the defendant—What could have induced you to take so aged a gentleman as you now see before you to a place, without his consent, and there use him in the manner you are described to have done?

Mr. Charles Grindell.—I considered change of air would have been beneficial to him, besides I have had Dr. Burrowes's opinion, and he considers that the complainant is incapable of managing his affairs, and requires a person to be in constant attendance with him, and I will prove it before the Lord Chancellor, as it is my intention to sue out a commission of lunacy.

Sir R. Birnie—Were you never confined?

Mr. G., jun.—Never, but my father was, as the complainant can prove. I am heir at law, and will throw it into Chancery.

Heir at law! exclaimed the Magistrate, what makes you heir at law? one would imagine that you were in expectation of large landed estates.

Sir Richard Birnie then enquired of Mr. Grindell, sen. whether he feared any thing from his nephew.

Mr. G. sen.—That I do; I should not at all like to be near him, nor that he should have any access to my house.

The Magistrate then desired that they should find good bail to answer the charge, and give 24 hours' notice thereof.

Mr. Hunter then stepped forward, and inquired of the Bench what amount of bail would be required.

"That," replied Sir Richard, "depends greatly upon the respectability of the parties."

Edward Cooper, another of the party against whom a warrant had been issued for an assault on Mr. Grindell and his niece, under circumstances of a strange and flagrant description, was brought before Mr. Minshull, by Ledbetter, the officer, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure the offenders. Mrs. Grindell was in attendance, and also her solicitor, Mr. Haddon.

Mrs. Grindell being sworn, repeated her former testimony, identifying the prisoner as one of the two men who were placed as keepers in the room with her uncle two days prior to the assault on herself. The prisoner, she said, was the least violent of the party; he seemed willing to act with temperance and moderation, while the rest, and particularly Cochran, the other keeper, were very different in their conduct. He came on Monday, in company with Cochran, to take charge of her uncle, and on Tuesday morning she paid him 5s, for his trouble, and he went away. He returned, however, in the evening, with the compliments of Captain Deane and Mr. Stinton, to say that in their opinion it was not safe to leave only one person in charge of Mr. Grindell, sen. She insisted, however, that the prisoner should not stop, as her uncle did not require his attendance. Mrs. Grindall added, that the prisoner admitted to her that he was one of the persons who assisted to confine her uncle in a strait waistcoat.

The prisoner, in his defence, admitted that he had done so. He was one of the porters, he said, of St. Luke's Hospital, and he went to Mr. Grindell's house by desire of Mr. Stinton, Captain Deane, and Mr. C. Grindell.

Mr. Minshull observed, that in consideration of the forbearance he displayed on the occasion, and his having acted by the direction of others, he should not require him to find bail to any great amount. Himself in 40l. and two sureties in 20l. each would answer. The prisoner found bail for the amount required, and was discharged. He is a very young man, decent in his appearance, with a simple country look.

Soon after, Mr. Charles Grindell, who was allowed, by his own desire, to remain in the watchhouse until he should procure bail, came forward in custody, to state, that in consequence of his not being enabled to procure the required sureties, he should be obliged to go to gaol, and he requested as a favour that he might be sent to the House of Correction in Cold Bath-square, in preference to another prison.

Mr. Minshull told him, if the indulgence of another day would be any object to him, he might remain in the watchhouse.

The prisoner, however, said, that as it was rather uncertain when he could obtain bail, having written to friends in the country for that purpose, whose answers might be delayed for some time, he should prefer to go to prison at once.

He was then removed to the above-named gaol.

Joseph Kent, the proprietor of the Red Lion Inn, in the Strand, appeared to answer the complaint of Johnson, the noted informer, for keeping his house open at a late hour.

Mr. Taylor, counsel for the defendant, made some preliminary objections, grounded on the informality of the proceedings; but they were overruled by Sir Richard Birnie.

John Rawlins, a hair-dresser, being examined for the prosecution, stated, that he went into the house of the defendant at half-past twelve o'clock on the night of the 29th of September, and there saw three women and two men drinking at the counter. The men were tossing for a pot of beer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor—He was paid weekly by Johnson; had no interest in the result of this prosecution, as his pay was the same whether he succeeded or not; he was about ten months in the employ of the informer, who had summoned the defendant five or six times before this for similar offences, but did not succeed in convicting him at either time.

Witness here began to manifest symptoms of rudeness, and refused to answer any more of the learned counsel's questions, because, as he stated, he did not know him to be a professional man.

Mr. Taylor appealed to the Magistrates, stating that he was a Barrister, and had a right to have his questions answered,

Sir Richard Birnie—I don't know that you are a Barrister.

Mr. Taylor—I am John Sidney Taylor, Sir, of the Middle Temple, and was the first person who defended a prosecution of a similar description as this under the late act, and succeeded in having the conviction quashed at the Quarter Sessions. I feel disposed to pay due deference to the magisterial chair, and in return I will expect to be treated as an advocate. The learned counsel then contended, that the defendant's house did not come under the purview of the Act, as it was an inn for the reception of travellers, and the defendant had not only a right to have it open at all hours, but was subject to be fined if he refused at any time to entertain such persons. He then called witnesses to prove that the defendant was in the habit of entertaining travellers, and that a Greenwich coach booked there, and occasionally called for passengers after the theatrical amusements were over. Two gentlemen gave evidence as to the respectability of the house.

Sir R. Birnie having consulted with Mr. Robinson, a country magistrate, observed, he did not imagine that the legislature contemplated that houses of this description, respectably conducted, should be subject to the restrictions contained in the Act, and dismissed the charge. The decision gave much satisfaction, and was received with applause by a numerous audience.

ARCHDALL'S CASE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Mr. Butler, the clerk of Mr. Harmer, came to this office, and stated to the sitting magistrate, Mr. Dyer, that the statement made on the previous day by Mr. Withers on the subject of Colonel Archdall's liberation was very erroneous, because the fact was, that Mr. Withers had been made acquainted with the whole of the proceedings that were going on before the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and another error was, that it had been represented that Colonel Archdall was discharged on his own recognizances; whereas the fact was, that the Lord Chief Justice only made the order for his liberation on his procuring two bail in 150l. each, besides his own recognizance in 500l.

The Magistrate said that the Lord Chief Justice's order said nothing about any bail beyond the prisoner's own recognizances, and he (the magistrate) had not heard before that there was any other bail required.

Mr. Butler said that there must then be some mistake in the copying of the order by the clerk in Court, because he was present when the Judge made the order, and it distinctly was for two bail in 150l. each.

Mr. Butler handed to the magistrate a letter from Mr. Harmer, which Mr. Dyer read, (addressed to the magistrates,) stating, that he had carefully attended to the case of the prosecutor in the application to the Court of King's Bench to reduce the bail; but that the Lord Chief Justice, upon sufficient affidavits, felt satisfied that the bail ought to be reduced; so that the insinuations thrown out by Mr. Withers, as published, were totally without foundation, as he had been informed of the whole of the proceedings, and the amount of bail was reduced by the Learned Judge only on a full investigation of the case, and a conviction that the ends of justice would be sufficiently satisfied by the prisoner being held to bail in two sureties of 150l. each, and himself in 500l.

The Magistrate said, that there could be no doubt that Mr. Harmer had properly attended to his client's interests. The only cause of any mistake as to the bail was, that no allusion was made to the Chief Justice's order to any thing further than the prisoners own recognizance, but the matter was now explained.

The young man who calls himself Charles Wilmott, and says he is the son of the renowned Princess Olive of Cumberland Poniatowski, attended again on Wednesday at this office to have his case considered by the parish officers of St. Giles's, before the magistrates.

One of the parish officers said that he had taken the information of the young man, and in consequence, had waited upon the Princess Olive in the rules of the King's Bench prison, and that that lady, in the most solemn manner declared, "so help her God, the applicant was no son of hers."

The young man again repeated that he was the son of the Princess Olive, as she called herself, and he would give his oath of it; for the Princess had told him so, and privately acknowledged him as her son, although she now thought fit to deny him, and his father was Mr. Anthony Askew. Mr. and Mrs. Bell, formerly living in Lincoln's Inn New-square, had brought him up from infancy, and for some time he went by the name of Bell, until they told him who his mother and father were, and he then applied to his mother, who acknowledged it; and besides, the doctor, who had delivered the Princess Olive of him, had since identified him, and was ready to prove that he was the same. The magistrates then ordered that the young man should supply all necessary information to the parish officers, and tell who this doctor was that had brought him into the world.

A person here came forward with a bundle of papers in his hand, to speak, he said, on behalf of her Royal Highness the Princess, but the magistrates declined hearing him.

UNION-HALL.—Wonderful Dog.—On Thursday, a middle-aged person, named Philip Vincent, dressed in a fashionable manner, residing in Lambeth-walk, summoned a strolling player, named Wood, to show cause why he (Wood) refused restitution of the wonderful dog Brain, late of Drury-lane Theatre.

Mr. Vincent stated, that he had reared the dog from a puppy, and about two years ago it had disappeared. All trace of it was lost, till it was found in the possession of the defendant.

Mr. Harmer, who attended for the defendant, stated, that the statute, under which the summons was granted, expressly mentioned that there must be a charge of theft, but in the present case no such charge was made. The dog was bought by, and had been in the possession of, the defendant for a length of time, as was proved by the play-bills (a quantity of those of Warwick, and other Theatres, was handed to the Magistrate).

The Magistrate (J. S. Caldwell, Esq.) said, that as there was no charge of felony, it did not come under his jurisdiction.—Case dismissed.

The peculiar excellencies of the female character were never, perhaps, more powerfully delineated than in the New Novel of "Alla Giornata," in which the noble authoress has evidently given much of that personal remark, which being open only to high rank, become so much the more valuable from being so seldom recorded. Written as this elegant work certainly has been, under the most inspiring recollections, it is not surprising to find it possessing a charm to rivet the attention and interest the feelings, of which but few, even of the most favoured productions of the press, can attempt to boast.

Suicide.—A most determined act of self-destruction was committed at Ashton-upon-Riddle, on Saturday week, in the house of Mr. Westmore, watchmaker, of Preston. A gentleman named Thompson, who was a confidential clerk in a respectable house at Manchester, and was formerly in a similar situation in this town, arrived at Mr. Westmore's residence, in Ashton, and was received by his sister, Mrs. Westmore. She, perceiving symptoms of mental aberration about the unfortunate gentleman, endeavoured to amuse him by drawing his attention to the garden and various objects about the place, till at length he expressed a wish to retire to his bed-room, and was accordingly shown into it. In about ten minutes, Mrs. Westmore heard a groan, and after twice calling to her brother, and after twice receiving indistinct replies, she became alarmed, and called for assistance. The unhappy man was discovered lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with his throat severed in a horrible manner, a razor lying near his right hand, and altogether in a condition which precluded all hope from human aid. He died almost immediately. An inquest has since been held before R. Palmer, Esq., and it appearing that the deceased was subject to mental disease, the Jury returned a verdict of Insanity.—*Blackburn Mail.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock,	India Stock, 241½
Red. 3 per Cent.	India Bonds, 32
3 per Cent. Cons. 80	Exch. Bills, 1000, (1½d.) 18
3½ per Cent. Red.	Do. 500,
New 4 per Cent. 95⅝	Do. Small,
4 per Cent. 18[illegible],	Do. Advertised,
Long Anns.	Cons. for Acc. 80⅛ 79⅞ 80⅛

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Extract of a private letter:—"You will regret to hear that the celebrated tragedian Talma is in a most dangerous state, and very faint hopes are now entertained of his recovery. He is lingering at the village of Enghien, about six leagues from Paris, in the beautiful valley of Montmorency, whither he some time ago repaired for the benefit of the mineral waters. The accounts received this afternoon are, I am told, still worse."

A Committee of the Congress of Mexico has proposed to set apart 200 dollars, to assist in printing the work of a native Mexican, Chimalpain, containing a history of the Conquest of the Mexican Empire by the Spaniards. Chimalpain is known to have composed his history about the year 1582.

The *Colombian* (a Caraccas Paper) to the 17th of August, arrived yesterday. Under the head of Caraccas, August 16, it is mentioned, that on the 10th of July, Colonel O'Leary, Aid-de-Camp to Bolivar, had arrived at Bogota, with important despatches for the Government and for General Paez. The contents had not transpired. It is also stated, that Bolivar declines taking any part in the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The Liberator was to have returned to Bogota by the end of November, but the circumstances which had arisen made it probable his arrival would be somewhat accelerated. At the date of his Aid-de-Camp's reaching that city, Bolivar was supposed to be at Panama.

Extract of a letter from Sweden—"Died at Stockholm, on the 16th Sept. the Dowager Viscountess Boyne, at the residence of her friend, the Baroness Oxenstierna, widow of the late Swedish Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain."

A dinner of condolence was given on Friday at Huntingdon, to the friends of Lord John Russell, in honour of his late defeat. The Noble Lord's father (the Duke of Bedford) very considerably sent a liberal supply of game on the melancholy occasion. Lord John was absent, being at present in Paris. By Easter, it is expected that he will return, and then a very splendid festival is to be got up, at which, it is to be hoped, he will be sufficiently recovered (in spirits) to attend.

The *St. Petersburgh Journal*, to the 20th September, arrived yesterday. It contains, under date of Sept. 18, lists of promotions and favours granted on the occasion of the Coronation. Among them we find a rescript addressed to Count Nesselrode, conveying to him a grant of land to be enjoyed by him and his descendants. The new titles which have been granted on this occasion are also enumerated, as well as the sentences which have been mitigated.

We have already stated that the Countess of Lieven had been raised to the rank of a Princess. The title of Count has been bestowed on Gen. Tatischeff, Lieutenant-General Czernischeff, Lieut.-General Kouroula, Baron Gregory Stroconoff, and Lieut.-General Pozzo di Borgo, his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris: these titles are hereditary.

The following is the flattering testimonial rendered by the Emperor to the services of Count Nesselrode, in the rescript abovementioned:—

"The talents which distinguish you, and the manner in which you employ them in the service of our country, had drawn on you the particular attention of the late Emperor Alexander, our beloved brother. You have had the honour to execute his wise resolutions at the most glorious periods of his reign.—You continue to justify his choice and his confidence, and have already given us proofs of your inviolable attachment to ourself. By this, and by your able management of the important department committed to your care, you have acquired a claim on our favour. To give you a proof of it, we have chosen the day of our Coronation, and by an Ukase to our Minister of Finance, dated this day (meaning that this example is not to be taken as a precedent) we have assigned a portion of land in the Government of Tamboff, which unites peculiar advantages, and which we give you in full property for ever. May this new recompence, descending from generation to generation, perpetuate among your descendants, the honourable recollection of your services, recognized by one of the greatest Sovereigns, as well as of our esteem for you. "We are, &c.

"NICHOLAS.

"Moscow, Aug. 22, (3d Sept.) 1826."

Letters have been received from Captain Franklin and Dr. Richardson; as well. They were on the Great Bear Lake, and nothing to impede the successful progress of this interesting expedition.

It is stated on unquestionable authority, that in Ireland 16 priests have recently renounced the errors of the Church of Rome, and become members of the Reformed Church.

The quantity of cyder which is expected to be made in Devon will be far beyond what was calculated, the late rains having had the effect of causing a rapid growth of the apples. From the same cause turnips are astonishingly improved.

The lowest estimate for building the London University in Gower-street, is 107,767l. and is undertaken by Mr. Lee.

It is now positively asserted that Lord Amherst has been recalled from India. The grounds of complaint against the Governor-General are said to be—1, the delay in sending home the Report of the Court of Inquiry on the mutiny and massacre at Barrackpoor; 2, that the grievances of the native troops, disclosed in evidence before that court, were not immediately redressed; and, 3, that the Council at Bengal forwarded this important Report without any comments.

We are sorry to say that the typhus fever has visited the poorer classes of society of late, in Southover, and has carried several to the grave. In one row of houses in this parish there are several attacked with this fatal disease. Two were buried last week, and several lie in a most dangerous state, no hopes being given of them by the medical attendants.—*Lewes Paper.*

Three of the persons engaged in the atrocious murder of Mr. Burne, near Athlone, have been arrested, and are now in safe custody in Roscommon Gaol.

On Saturday se'nnight a female, about thirty-three years of age, threw herself into the river, near the sluices at the entrance of Shoreham harbour: when the body was found, life was totally extinct. It appears that she was a native of Ireland, and had been in service at Brighton, but left her situation. The cause of the rash act is not discovered, but it was not owing to pecuniary difficulties, as it is known that she returned three sovereigns which a lady had sent her a day or two before. A coroner's inquest has been held on the body, and returned a verdict of "Lunacy."

SUICIDE.—Late on Thursday evening, a female of respectable appearance, apparently about thirty years of age, presented herself at the gate on the Middlesex side of Waterloo Bridge, and told the gate-keeper that she had not a penny to pay the toll, but she would leave a basket, which she carried in her hands, and redeem it by paying the penny when she returned. When she got to the second recess on the bridge, she mounted the parapet, and threw herself headlong into the Thames, and was drowned. Her basket is hanging in the gate-house for any person to view it, in he hope that it may lead to a discovery of her friends.

Letters from Havre of the 30th ult. state that an estafette had arrived there, with accounts that M. Bucket, Agent for France in Colombia, had been recognised by that Government, in consequence of which orders have been sent to the different ports of France to admit vessels under the Colombian flag.

On Thursday, Mr. Mills, the landlord of Stewart's Rents, Great Wild-street, fell down in the street in a state of insensibility, and shortly afterwards expired.

A fire broke out at Porter-street, Newport-market, in the house of a person, who sells "ready-fried flat fish;" but it was fortunately got under without doing any serious mischief.

The liberal benefactor, under the signature of *Londinensis*, who sent 500l. to the distressed workmen at Sheffield, has contributed a further sum of 500l. to the same benevolent purpose.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the family of —— Leggatt, Esq. of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, was thrown into the greatest alarm, in consequence of a young female, named Maria Goodger, in the service of the family as nursery-maid, having attempted to put a period to her existence by hanging. An unfortunate attachment is supposed to have been the cause.

On Saturday se'nnight, Daniel Taylor, a private of the 5th Dragoon Guards, stationed at Preston, was killed by his own horse, under the following circumstances. Taylor, at the time of the accident, was engaged at the New Cock stables, in that town, in trimming the animal, and it being one of vicious propensities, a comrade was placed at its head, whilst another held up one of its fore legs. With these precautions it was considered that all chance of accident was removed, but, notwithstanding, the unruly beast contrived to make a desperate effort, and, while the deceased was in the act of trimming the off hind leg, with the the other, it is supposed it struck the poor fellow in the head, and almost split it asunder. Mr. Briggs, the nearest surgeon, was in immediate attendance, and performed the necessary operations. So terrible was the concussion, that it became necessary to remove a large piece of the skull—the brains protruded, and in other parts the most shocking factures had been made. Of course his case was hopeless; he lingered, however, till Wednesday, about two o'clock in the morning, on which day he expired.—*Blackburn Mail.*

On the forenoon of Saturday se'nnight, Biggar was visited with one of the most tempestuous winds which had been experienced in that neighbourhood for many years. The whole morning was stormy, but not calculated to excite much alarm, until about ten o'clock, when the wind increased, and continued for the space of half an hour to blow a perfect hurricane. During that short time three or four roofs were completely blown up by the violent pressure of the wind admitted into the house during the momentary act of opening the door, and thereby the astonished and affrighted inmates were at once exposed to all the reckless fury of the contending elements. Scarcely a single thatched roof in the town or neighbourhood has escaped injury. The town was a scene of confusion and alarm. The wind roared with thundering majesty, signboards, slates, and chimney-cans were dashed with fury to the street, trees fell crashing to the ground, and windows were shivered to pieces. The inhabitants ran to and fro in a state of bustling anxiety, some carrying ladders, barrows, ropes, planks of wood, &c.; others, both men and women, on the tops of houses busily employed, some of whom descended with greater rapidity, and in less measured steps, than they wished, but all lending their feeble endeavours to counteract the effect of the storm; casks and tubs rolled furiously along the street; hats, nightcaps, Kilmarnock bonnets, and wigs, were equally the playthings of the capricious blast, and thereby exposed many a bald head, whose organic bumps had long been concealed from the rude examination of phrenological inspection. Fragments of thatch, foliage of trees, and black portentous clouds driven before the wind, darkened the atmosphere, which, by throwing a deep and death-like shade over the field of desolation, added greatly to the impressive grandeur of the scene. Had the storm continued for a very short while longer, every thatched house must have become unroofed, and every stack-yard a heap of confusion. But, fortunately, the wind began to abate, and nature, as if exhausted after the violent excitement, soon sunk into the silence of a breathless repose.—*The Scotsman.*

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—READING (PENNSYLVANIA, AUG. 22.—On Friday, the 11th inst., before the Court of this county, came on the trial of Lydia Karshner, for the murder, in June, 1825, of Mary Ann Thrine, a child of about two years old. The prisoner, at the time she committed the act, was proved on the trial to have been 14 years and nine months old, is small of her age, and has the appearance of being younger than she really is, which circumstances excited the sympathies of all who attended the trial, and which very likely saved her from the gallows. From the testimony, it appeared that the prisoner was in the service of Mr. Mathias Thrine, the father of the murdered child, of Long Swamp township. The day before the murder was committed, Lydia was engaged in washing some articles of clothing, one of which the child had mischievously dragged from the washing-tub over some old ground bark from the tan-yard, and stained. The mother of the child attributed it to Lydia's carelessness, and scolded or chastised her for having permitted the child to do so, which it seems, prompted her to revenge. On the following day, towards evening, some geese and goslings were going towards the tan-yard, which the child ran after, followed by Lydia. When the geese had got to an old tan-pit, filled with water, one of the goslings fell in, and the child stooping down to look at it, Lydia gave her a push, which precipitated her into the pit head foremost. Shortly after, Mrs. Thrine asked Lydia where Mary Ann was; she replied, that she had gone to her grandmother's, close by, or that she did not know where she was. The mother not finding her child at its grandmother's, went to the tan-pit, and there discovered it floating on the water, dead. An inquest was immediately summoned by Justice Albright, who sat until late in the night, and until the prisoner voluntarily confessed to the Reverend Mr. German, the pastor of a neighbouring church, that she had caused the death of the child as above mentioned. Lydia was then conveyed to the gaol of this county, where she has since remained. The jury having patiently and attentively heard a mass of testimony, and the very able and ingenious arguments of the counsel on both sides, returned at about half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday, having been engaged in the trial nearly a week. In a short time, they returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree. His Honour Judge Porter sentenced her to a servitude of five years in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, a proportionable part of which time to be in solitary confinement.—*American paper.*

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. NOAKES, Watling-street, dealer in cloth.—W. WATSON, Bishopsgate-street, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

C. COATES, New Bond-street, druggist.—S. LAKEMAN, jun. Dartmouth, maltster.

BANKRUPTS.

J. WILLIAMS, Llanllwchaiam, Montgomeryshire, flannel-manufacturer.

R. PATTENDEN, Henfield, Sussex, victualler.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

W. H. Stamp, and W. Nicholson, of Norway wharf, Millbank-street, Westminster, timber-merchants.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. Bourne, of Wyke-Regis, Dorsetshire, printer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Wallace, Liverpool and Belfast, merchant.—R. Pomeroy, jun. Brixham, Devonshire, banker.—J. Jackson, Macclesfield, silk-throwster.—J. Taylor, Ageeroft, Lancashire, calico-printer.—A. Child, jun. Walcot, Somerset hire, carpenter.—J. Wheeler, Cardiff, builder.—W. Sims, Fair-Oak, Bishops-Stoke, Hampshire, schoolmaster.—J. Nuttall Wirksworth, Derbyshire, saddler.—J. Harris, Plymouth, joiner.

TRY IT.

Fine Port and brisk Sherry—well worthy of name,
Two Shillings per Bottle—Madeira the same;
Good Cape, Fifteen-pence—and, the marvel to crown,
Champagne, Five and Sixpence—the cheapest in town!

Opera Colonnade. CHARLES WRIGHT.

Depots—65, Crawford-street, St. Mary-le-bone.
4, Sussex-place, Kent-road.
13, St. James's-street, Brighton.
Parade, Margate; and
Quiet-street, Bath.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
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BIRTHS.—At Usage House, East Barnet, Herts. The Lady of Sir Thomas Whelan, of a son.—On the 3d inst, the Lady of the Rev. R. B. Grenlaw, of Ealing, of a daughter.—On the 2nd instant, in Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the lady of Francis Swinfen, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 3d inst. at Norwood Green, Middlesex, J. P. Beavan, Esq. of Clifford-street, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late W. A. Thackthwaite, Esq.—S. Eastaugh, cordwainer, to Sarah Watling, both of Darsham, in Suffolk. The ring was purchased and the fees amounting to 9s. paid by the bridegroom all in farthings!—Oct. 2. at St. James's Church, Bristol, James Dodsley Cuff, Esq. of Stockwell, Surrey, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Barry, of Montague Parade, Bristol.—On the 3d inst. at Bishop's Stortford, Herts, Mr. J. Battyll, of Stapleford, Cambridgshire, to Miss Elizabeth Shaw, niece of the late Mrs. Sheffield, Rochester, Kent.—At Dunstable, on the 2d. inst F. Arnold, Esq. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. Piggott, Rector of Dunstable.—G. A. Crawley, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Caroline, third daughter of David Powell, Esq. of Loughton, Essex.—Major T. A. Brandreth, of the Royal Artillery, to Mary, widow of the late Major Bennet, of the Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.—John Jacob Hind, Esq. of Langham Hall, Essex, aged 72.—Mr John Boreham, of Sudbury, aged 86.—Mr. James Taylor, of Great Oakley, aged 82.—At Sudbury, Mr. Christopher Hill, of the Corn Exchange, Mark-lane.—At his seat, Denne Park, Sussex, James Eversfield, Esq. aged 31.—Oct. 3, at Newtown, St. Loe, the Rev. Geo. Hawkins.—On the 3d inst. at Peckam House, Surrey, Henry Smith, Esq. in the 85th year of his age.—On the 27th ult. at the Vicarage of Milton, the Rev. John Yates,—At Maldon, in a rapid decline, Lieut. E. Hundson, R. N. in the 34th year of his age.—September 25, Mr. T. Crafter, of the Bricklayer's Arms Inn, Kent-road, aged 55 years.—On the 30th of Sept at Hare Hatch, aged 48, the Rev. Phillip Trant Nind, Vicar of Wargrave Berks.—On Wednesday last, in Sloane-street, Ann, relict of the late Frogmere Cummins, Vicar of Cardington, Bedfordshire.—At Guilford, on Friday the 22d ult. at a very advanced age, Mrs. Tickner, relict of the late Mr. Tickner, Alderman of that Borough.

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THE AGE.

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I've wandered in dreams to the moonlight's home—Duet—sung by Mrs. Geesin and Mr. Braham.
Serenades are pleasant things—Comic duet—sung by Miss Cubitt and Mr Harley.
In what new home does love now dwell—Echo duet—sung by Mr. Horn and Miss Graddon.
Fair moon, on tow'r and tree, and stream—Duet—sung by Mrs. Geesin and Mr. Braham.
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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GERMAN PAPERS.

ODESSA, Oct. 18.—The following is the substance of the important additional convention proposed by the Russian Commissioners at Akermann, and accepted by the Turkish negotiators. The article concerning Servia will probably make a great impression on all the Greeks.

Art. 1. Confirmation of the trenty of Bucharest, which is to be considered as inserted at full length in the present Convention.

Art. 2. Determination of the frontier in Bessarabia, according to article 4 of the treaty of Bucharest. The frontiers are to be determine as fixed in the protocol of the conference of August 21, 1817, between Baron Stroganoff and the Turkish Commissioners.

Art 3. All preceding conventions relating to the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia are confirmed. The Porte engages to renew the Hatti Scheriff of 1802, within six months after the signing of the present Convention. In consideration of the present situation of those provinces, and it having been thought fit to intrust the government of them to Molldavian and Walachian Boyars, an alternative to which Russia has assented, the Porte accedes to the clauses which have been specified for this object in the convention. These clauses relate to the choice of the Princes, which, according to the ancient custom, is to be made by the two Divans, and confirmed by the Porte, which is only to give the investiture to the new Hospodars; to the re-eligibility of the Hospodars, their deposition, resignation, and the duration of their government; to regulations for the levy of the taxes and ground-rents, and the entire remission of these ground-rents for two years; to the return of the Boyars who have emigrated during the revolution; and the number of Beschlis and Bash Beschli Agas, which is fixed by the Hospodars and respective Divans, without any deviation from the proposition fixed before the year 1821.

Art. 4. As Russia, in conformity with the 3d article of the treaty of Bucharest, has restored to the Porte the conquered fortified places in Asia, the frontier between the two empires shall continue henceforth as it now is.

Art. 5. The advantages promised to the Servians by the 8th article of the treaty of Bucharest shall be given to them in the course of a year after the signing of the present convention. These advantages, as the deputies require them, are—the levying of the taxes and ground-rents once for all; the return of the districts (some villages) detached from Servia; freedom of trade, permission to travel with own passports, freedom of religion and of the administration of justice; the administration of estates situated in Servia belonging to Turkish owners, but with the obligation to give an account of the produce; the establishment of schools and printing-offices; the exclusion of the Turks from Servia, except garrisons in the fortresses, &c.—"Every other demand to be made by the Servians, which is not incompatible with the duty of good subjects to the Sultan, shall be granted by the Porte."

Art. 6. Liquidations of the concerns and claims of the subjects of both parties, including the robberies of the Barbary corsairs, and the damage done since 1821 by the violation of the existing treaties. A mixed commission shall conclude this liquidation in eight months, and the gross amount of the sums to be fixed shall be paid to the Russian legation at Constantinople.

Art. 7. This article is divided into four points:—

1. All the points contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Jassy, in regard to the Barbary Powers, are retained; and the Porte further engages, in the time of two months after the delivery of the reclamations of the Russian Legation, to make good to the Russian Legation, out of the Imperial treasury, every injury done by the Barbary States, in case the latter shall not immediately do so themselves, in compliance with the first firmans to be addressed to them for the purpose.

2. The Porte promises to fulfil all the obligations laid upon it by the commercial treaty with Russia of 1783, and especially the 21st, 31st, and 35th articles; as well as every thing that guarantees the free passage of ships under the Russian flag.

3. The Porte grants the trans-shipment of goods, and hinders every innovation.

4. The Porte accepts the good offices of Russia, with respect to the admission of all flags into the Black Sea that have hitherto been excluded from it.

Art. 8. The ratification of the present Convention shall take place within four weeks, or sooner if possible.

THE GREEKS.

The public is aware that the Greek nation has been not much better treated in America in the building and equipment of certain frigates, than in England in raising the money for paying this and other expenses resulting from the glorious struggle in which Greece is engaged. A pamphlet has been put into our hands, published at New York, on the subject of the frigates, by the Greek Deputy or Agent Contostavlos. The statement is to this effect:—That an application was made to two houses, that of Le Roy, Bayard, and Co. and that of G. G. and S. Howland, to build the frigates; that the houses in question accepted the job with gratitude; that they gave in an estimate for one frigate, amounting to 247,5000 dollars, and engaged to finish the two in six months. In the space, however, of five months, the contractors had already drawn for *and received* more by 200,000 dollars than the estimated cost of the two frigates, and neither of them were yet launched. The building of the frigates was, in truth, not announced as near its conclusion till eleven months from the commencement, instead of six; and then the expense of each, instead of 240,000 dollars, was 550,000 dollars; and the Greek Deputies were informed that they should not sail till the money was paid.

We have almost exhausted our fund of investigation and indignation on the English contractors for Greek loans; and therefore have but little left to bestow on the conduct of the American contractors. Suffice it to say, that a squabble ensued between M. Contostavlos and the two houses of Bayards and Howlands: law is had recourse to; arbitrators are appointed; their award is unsatisfactory; and to be brief, the pamphlet thus concludes:—*(Times.)*

"But, what will fill every bosom with horror, remains still to be told. I think I mentioned that the Deputies, in commissioning these two frigates, wrote to both houses not to undertake the building of them in case the laws of the United States should be opposed to their construction and departure. Messrs. Bayards and Howlands answered that there was no law to prevent it, and without any further trouble undertook their construction. It was now, during the arbitration, contended by my counsel, and must be acknowledged on all hands, that this transaction was illegal, and that the frigates were subject to seizure and confiscation at every moment, and at the instigation of any man who should choose to be an informer. Was it then generous, was it just, was it Christianlike, in these arbitrators, after having awarded to these houses a commission amounting altogether to 86,381 dollars 60 cents for the building of these two frigates, to award and order their balances to be paid, and throw upon a foreigner not only the whole responsibility of the law, but also the impossibility of sending out this last resource to his his country?—Generous reader, whoever you are, calm your anxiety. The frigate, the only frigate, which cost 155,000l. sterling to the Greek nation, is now on her way to Greece. For the same country that gave birth to these arbitrators, gave also existence to Henry D. and Robert Sedgwick; without whose intervention and assistance, the generous way in which, through their disinterested solicitations, a bond to an amount of 600,000 dollars has been signed by several individuals, and their unparalleled exertions, the frigate, with this award, could never leave these American shores! These two gentlemen, with the upright and noddle-minded John Duer and B. Robinson, constituted my counsel. The noble, the independent, the fatherly way (for friendly does not express half the feelings of my heart) in which they have defended this sacred cause, has acquired for them my gratitude and the gratitude of my country."

STATE OF TRADE.

The linen trade of Dundee still continues flat, and many are out of employment. The late rise in flax and yarns has not been followed by a corresponding rise in the manufactured article; and though a fair profit is obtained by those who were able to purchase largely at the low prices, yet it requires no great discrimination to perceive that such a trade cannot long be pursued to advantage. Either yarns must fall or cloth must rise. Of the latter, we are sorry to say, there is at present no prospect. The mill-spinners feel no necessity of reducing the price of yarns; for several very respectable manufacturing houses in the sister kingdom have found their way to the Dundee market, and purchased flax yarn to a great extent.—*Montrose Review.*

The state of the cotton trade has been worse during the last fortnight in this quarter. Fewer sales of yarn have been made, and some descriptions have been disposed of a shade lower. That the attempt of the operatives in this branch of manufacture to maintain the same prices for spinning as when yarns sold a third higher, is considered hopeless by themselves, may be inferred from the fact, that several of the staunchest adherents of the combination are now making zealous application at the mills that are not stopped, for liberty to work at the reduced prices.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The state of trade is a barren, and just now an unpleasant, subject, because we have it not in our power to announce any change for the better. Business at Manchester is dull, and consequently much depressed here also: many weavers are without employ, and if our poor committee did not contrive to employ a considerable number in improving some parts of the town, the most direful distress would be felt. By their exertions, and those of the Ladies' Clothing Charity, whose labours are most indefatigable and praiseworthy, the poor are just kept from starvation; but, nevertheless, it is heart-rending to observe the difference in the persons and cottages of the poor weavers, compared with what they were ten or even five years ago. How they are to endure the rigour of the coming winter, we really cannot imagine, and we fear that, unless a very speedy alteration take place in trade, the petty shopkeepers will be reduced to an equally destitute condition.—*Blackburn Mail.*

MURDER AT CARLISLE.

[From the *Carlisle Patriot.*]

On Monday last, John Ray, of Carlisle, labourer, was committed to Carlisle Gaol, charged on the verdict of a coroner's inquest, with the murder of Jane Myers. It appeared that on the night of Saturday, the 7th of October, the prisoner and others were in Myer's room in Ritson's-lane, drinking whiskey, when some angry words arose between Myers and Ray, in consequence of her refusal to fetch more liquor. After this, all the parties left the room, except the prisoner, the deceased, and a girl of the town named Draper. Ray recurred to the deceased's refusal to get the whiskey; and not satisfied with using threatening language, he knocked the old woman off her chair, violently kicked her in various parts of the body, and dragged her about the room by her feet, &c. The poor woman cried out that he was murdering her. At this moment the persons who had previously been in the room returned and knocked at the door. Ray looked out at the window, and said that he had done the old woman's business for her. He then left the house, and Myers with difficulty got into bed with Draper. The next day the prisoner returned. He went to Myers's bed, threw aside the curtains, and unfeelingly asked her how she was after the good licking he gave her on the preceding night; he also again indulged in language amounting to a declaration that his intention had been and was murder. The deceased kept her bed, and grew worse; but no medical man was called in till within a few days before her death, when she was visited by Mr. Graham, surgeon. He found marks of blows, and swellings on her head, breast, sides, and other parts of her body; and the patient laboured under strong fever, resulting from the injuries she had received, and this fever terminated her life. Mr. Graham expressed an opinion, however, that if medical advice had been obtained sooner, the blows would not have proved mortal. Other evidence was produced, corroborative of the prisoner's threatening language, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

Ray has before been in gaol on a charge of theft, and the whole of the parties concerned, in fact, are persons of bad character and immoral habits.

MURDERS NEAR LEATHERHEAD.

Ever since the perpetration of the murders at Fetcham, considerable suspicion has been attached to a man named William Page, alias Cobbler Will, the paramour of Mary Ayres, the granddarghter of John Akehurst, who was so inhumanely murdered on the night of the 13th of October. Although every exertion has been made since the murders to discover the retreat of the nbove individuals, no intelligence whatever was learnt respecting them until Saturday morning last, when it appears Mary Ayres went into the shop of a tobacconist at Weybridge, and having asked to be supplied with half an ounce of tobacco, commenced of her own accord to converse on the subject of the late murders to the person who served her. "Why," said she, "I have heard lately, that John Akehurst and his housekeeper Elizabeth Haynes, have been murdered at Fetcham."—"Yes," said the shopkeeper, "and a dreadful murder it has been." She replied, "Then John Akehurst was my grandfather, and the man that I live with is the person who is suspected of having committed the murders." She then said, "My name is Mary Ayres, and I am now going towards Oakshot, where my father and mother live, to show them and the world that I am innocent." The tobacconist allowed her to depart; but soon after she had left Weybridge, she was met by a constable named Watson, who, it appears, had gained previous information of the road she had taken. When the constable first saw her she was walking along the road, smoking a pipe of tobacco. Watson then said, "I am a constable, and am going over to Fetcham, have you any objection to accompany me there?" "Not the least in the world," answered Mary Ayres; "I shall go wherever you like to take me, conscious of my innocence." Watson then drove on to Fetcham, to the residence of J. Hankey, Esq., where an examination of this woman took place before that gentleman, the Rev. J. G. Bolland, and the Rev. Mr. Heberden. The examination took place at a late hour on Saturday night.

Mr. Bolland then commenced the examination, and put the following questions to her:—

Mr. Bolland—You are the grand-daughter of John Akehurst, who was murdered lately in his cottage at Fetcham?—"Yes, Sir, I am," said she.

Mr. Bolland—Where were you on the 11th of Oct. the day on which Leatherhead fair began?

Mary Ayres having taken a short time to recollect herself, said, "Oh, the 11th of October, I was at Weyhill fair, in Hampshire, along with Will Page."

How long ago is it since you saw your parents at Oakshot?—The last time I saw them was in the latter end of September.

Who was with you at the time?—Will Page was along with me.

Where did you go from thence?—We went from thence to Catherine Hill fair, which was held on the 2d of October. After the fair was over, we went to Basingstoke, from thence across to Petersfield fair; after that we proceeded to Winchester, and as it was then drawing near the time for Weyhill fair, we then began our journey in that direction, and arrived at Andover the day previous to Weyhill fair, which we entered on the 11th of October.

Mr. Bolland—Can you bring forward any persons to prove they had seen you at the fair you speak of?—Yes, Sir, there is a man named Bignold, who travelled with Will Page and myself; he is in the neighbourhood of Fetcham now, and will prove what I have stated to be correct. There were also two Irishmen in our company during the whole time we stayed at Weyhill; those men could be easily found to prove the fact.

What have you been doing since the conclusion of Weyhill fair?—Why we packed up, and came on the road towards home, and on the way called at several other minor fairs in our route.

Mr. Bolland—When did you hear the report of your grandfather and his housekeeper having been murdered?—We did not hear of them until within the last week or so.

Mr. Bolland, as well as the other Magistrates, expressed considerable surprise at the circumstance, and asked whether or not, soon after leaving Weyhill, she did not hear any persons speak on the subject of the murders that had been committed near Leatherhead?

Mary Ayres accounted for the circumstance of not hearing of the murders, by saying that neither herself nor Will Page were in the habit of having scarcely any intercourse with the people of the towns which they passed through.

Mr. Bolland asked her the name of the place where she first heard the report of the murders?—She replied that it was at a village not many miles from Weybridge. On hearing it, they hastened forward to that place; and on their arrival she went into a tobacconist's shop, and told the shopkeeper that her name was Mary Ayres, and of the suspicion that was attached to herself and Will Page, as being the perpetrators of the murders.

Mr. Hankey—Where did you leave Page? How is it that he did not come forward with you?—Mary Ayres replied that Page was now in his tent at Weybridge; that he directed her to go on to Oakshot, and promised to meet her on the following day at that place; adding, that he would carry the tent and the whole of their baggage, and be with her in the afternoon at Oakshot.

The Magistrates here sent a messenger over to the Bell public-house, where the man named Bignold before alluded to, was in waiting. Bignold (on his arrival) swore that he was in company with Mary Ayres and Wm. Page from the commencement to the conclusion of Weyhill fair; that he afterwards travelled with them to other fairs on their way back into Surrey, and added, that none of them heard of the murders of her grandfather and Elizabeth Haynes until their arrival within a short distance of Weybridge. He concluded his evidence by saying, that it was impossible for any one to assert with truth that Mary Ayres had been seen in the neighbourhood of Leatherhead during the fair at that place.

At this stage of the investigation, messengers were dispatched for the purpose of bringing forward a man named Smith, who, it will be recollected, had asserted, soon after the murders were perpetrated, that he had seen Mary Ayres at Leatherhead fair. This man, on being confronted with the woman, having closely examined her features and dress on the present occasion, and having been asked by Mr. Bolland whether he was still of the same opinion as to her identity, replied that he was still convinced that she was the person whom he had seen in the fair.

Mr. Bolland here very closely questioned Smith on the points which he had asserted, and the Magistrates all concurred in the opinion that Smith must have been mistaken with regard to the identity of the woman.

On the day following (Sunday), a constable having been sent to take Page into custody, met that individual on the road from Weybridge, coming towards town, and apprehended him. Page did not evince any agitation on apprehension; but, on the contrary, said that he was most happy to go any where, or before any persons, to vindicate his character from the imputation that now attached to it.

Mr. Bolland (to Page)—How long ago is it since you were at Leatherhead fair?

Page said that he had not been there since last October twelve months, and requested that if any persons were now present who asserted such a circumstance, that he should be most anxious to be confronted with them, in order to convince the Magistrates that there was no truth in the assertion.

Several individuals who were present at Leatherhead fair, and were in attendance on the present occasion, were now asked whether they had seen Page or Ayres in the fair? No person, however, came forward to prove that important fact, except Smith, who still adhered to his former statement respecting the identity of Mary Ayres; but he could not take upon himself to swear that he had ever seen Page until the present occasion.

The bundles belonging to Page were then ordered to be examined, but there was nothing found except some of their old clothes, their bedding, and shoemaker's tools, which he used in his business.

The Magistrates consulted together for a short time, and expressed their opinion that there was no evidence to warrant them in detaining either of the parties.

RE-APPREHENSION OF M. AYRES AND W. PAGE.

Watson having again searched the property of Will and Mary Ayres, found a gown and other articles, which he considered were important, as far as they confirmed the evidence of Smith. He therefore took Will and Mary Ayres again into custody, and had them locked up in the cage at Weybridge.

The following are the particulars of the investigation before the Rev. Mr. Bolland, which took place on Tuesday evening, at the Bell Tavern, Fetcham:—

Mr. Watson, the constable of Weybridge, was examined. He stated that he had searched the travelling baggage, apparel, &c. belonging to the prisoners, and found a considerable quantity of leather, and a variety of working tools used by Will in his business of shoemaking; he also found a velveteen jacket, a flannel jacket, and a pair of trowsers, which had spots of blood on them. He produced the articles, and the Magistrates examined them. He further stated that he found a gown, amongst other articles of wearing apparel belonging to Mary Ayres, which appeared to him to have marks of blood on it. This he produced to the Magistrate, who inspected it. Witness also produced a silver tea-spoon and two pint pots, the marks on which had been obliterated.

Cobbler Will exclaimed that it was all stuff about there being marks of blood on the clothes; so help him God, he and Mary were innocent of the murder, and the clothes had been spotted in consequence of their having been put on the sore back of a poor donkey.

The Rev. Mr. Bolland expressed much doubt if the marks on the apparel were caused by human blood.

Smith, who had previously stated that he saw Mary Ayres at Leatherhead fair, was re-examined, and he persisted in his former statement.

The Rev. Mr. Bolland did not seem to give much credit to this witness's evidence, and he observed that it was very strange, if Mary Ayres was at the fair both days, that only one individual in the town, where she was so well known, should be able to speak to that fact; and as she had surrendered herself, and confirmed her statement that she was at Weyhill fair at the time of the murder, by the testimony of Bignold, he did not think, upon such evidence as had been given against her, he should be warranted in committing her.

A question was put to the prisoner Page, alias Cobbler Will, relative to a case of highway robbery and horse-stealing. In reply, he used the most disgusting language; he told the Magistrate he might be cursed, and find them out. He was asked by what means he and Mary Ayres had obtained a subsistence for some time? He replied that sometimes he made shoes and sold them, sometimes he attended fairs, and sometimes Mary prostituted

herself to get a few shillings, and they managed as well as they could, for all must live by some means or other. He did not care a curse what they did with him, and they might hang him the next minute.

The Magistrate told Cobbler Will to discontinue the use of such abominable language; and having consulted with Grassmith, the officer of Union-hall, upon the subject of some evidence which had been obtained against the prisoner, concerning a felony which had been committed in Hampshire, he (the magistrate) said, that he had made up his mind to commit Cobbler Will to Horsemonger-lane Gaol for re-examination on a future day.

Mary Ayres was asked if she would attend the next examination. She stated her willingness to come forward at any time.

Watson, the constable, stated, that he would keep possession of a horse and donkey, and the other property which he had seized belonging to Cobbler Will.

Cobbler Will swore that Watson wanted to steal the property; but the whole of it belonged to Mary Ayres, and had been bought with money of hers, and ought, as she had been discharged, to be delivered up to her.

Watson said something about expences which he had incurred in apprehending the prisoner; and said that the horse was Cobbler Will's, and not Mary Ayres's. He knew of whom Cobbler Will had bought the horse, and he thought that he ought to keep possession of it.

The Rev. Mr. Bolland said, that from the admission of Watson, it appeared that the horse had been fairly obtained by the prisoner, and he thought it ought not to be detained.

Watson did not concur with the opinion of the magistrate, and ventured to expostulate in no very moderate or polite terms against giving up the property; but the Magistrate insisted upon the constable returning it to Mary Ayres.

A warrant of commitment was made out against Cobbler Will, and given to Grassmith, who conveyed him in a chaise to Horsemonger-lane Gaol, where he arrived at ten o'clock at night.

Grassmith was despatched into the country early on Wednesday, by order of the Magistrates, for the purpose of collecting together all the clothes, tools, and other articles belonging to Page and Mary Ayres, in order to discover, on examination, whether amongst them any thing should be found that would be likely to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the murders. The officer having executed the duty upon which he was despatched, reached town again at an early hour on Thursday morning, bringing with him a variety of property belonging to Page, consisting chiefly of clothes, and the tools with which he worked at his trade of shoemaking. Shortly after his arrival, Hall, the chief constable, and Pople, the officer, both of whom have been absent for some days collecting information on the subject of the murders, brought up Mary Ayres in custody, from Fetcham.

At 11 o'clock, on the arrival of the presiding magistrate, R. J. Chambers, Esq., he directed the chief constable to proceed to Horsemonger-lane gaol, and bring before him Page and Mary Ayres. The prisoners were accordingly conducted to the office in a coach, followed by a vast multitude of people, who were anxious to get a sight of two individuals against whom strong suspicions has been attached ever since the commission of the murders.

The crowd had increased to such a degree before the entrance into the office, that it was found necessary to place constables outside in order to prevent the confusion and inconvenience attendant upon a mob of that description. Previous to the examination of the prisoners, R. Hedger and S. Davis, Esqrs., magistrates of the county, entered the office, when a conversation took place between them and Mr. Chambers, the result of which was, that it was judged necessary for the ends of public justice that the investigation should be strictly private for the present. The prisoners were therefore taken into the private parlour and separately examined before the above-named magistrates, on suspicion of having been implicated in the murders of John Akehurst and Elizabeth Haines. In the course of the investigation, which lasted from 11 o'clock until half-past 5 in the afternoon, several witnesses were examined, whose evidence corroborated that of Smith given before the Rev. Mr. Bolland, at Fetcham, with respect to the identity of Page and Ayres, as having attended Leatherhead fair on the 11th of October, two days previous to the perpetration of the murders. The man, nicknamed "Screw," was also examined, and his depositions were taken at great length by Mr. Staples, the chief clerk. They are of the utmost importance as regards the charges against the prisoners.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the magistrates, under all the circumstances of the case, remanded the prisoners for further examination on a future day, desirous that they should be kept separate while in gaol. They were then taken back to Horsemonger lane gaol in the coach which awaited for them, followed by a concourse of spectators.

MURDER.—A horrid crime was committed at a cottage on Barnet-common, about half-past 11 o'clock on the night of Saturday se'nnight, on a labouring man named Lawford, about 23 years of age, who had for these two years past cohabited with a female named Susan Bartrup, *alias* Long Snke. The parties had quarrelled, which they had often done before, and it appears she stabbed him immediately beneath the collar bone on the right side with such desperation that he died almost instantly. The wretched woman herself gave the first intimation of the affair, by running out of the cottage, and exclaiming, "Murder!" Her next door neighbour, Daniel Jenkins, on entering her apartment, and finding Lawford lying on the ground, ran to alarm others; and two persons, named Cook and Field, were soon on the spot, when they found the wretched woman, who had now become perfectly conscious of the horrid deed she had committed, supporting the head of the victim to her passion, but he had now expired. The parties immediately sent to two surgeons of the vicinity, and also for a constable to secure Susan Bartrup. It is hardly necessary to add, that on the arrival of the medical gentlemen, their professional aid was useless. The instrument with which Bartrup perpetrated the deed was a butcher's knife; it was found on the table, covered with a cloak. From the direction of the wound, it is conjectured that Lawford was reclining in a chair when the fatal blow was struck, as it is stated to us that his cheek was slightly grazed by the knife before it entered his side. An inquest sat on Monday to investigate the murder of John Lawford. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against Susan Bartrup, and she was committed to Hertford gaol.

On Monday morning last, a deliberate and atrocious murder was committed on a man of the name of Richard Power, an industrious tenant of Lord Clancarty, resident in the neighbourhood of Loughrea. It appears that this diabolical and bloody act was committed about day-light on the morning of Monday, by three men, who tied a rope round his neck in the first instance; and having nearly strangled him, were about departing, when the unfortunate man declared his knowledge of the parties, when they returned and finished the horrid deed. There is no possible cause assignable for this savage and premeditated murder, excepting that Power suffered his children to attend the school established in the neighbourhood; and the late harangues delivered by the priests and demagogues have inflamed the people's minds to a state of the most furious excitement.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

O'Keeffe's Recollections of his Life, just published, will be found, as might naturally be expected, full of anecdote and droll scenes, detailed with the same humour which has made his "Wild Oats," his "Modern Antiques," and his other mirthful Dramas (in spite of their frequent repetition for the last thirty years) such constant favourites with theatrical audiences. His present Work is dedicated to his Majesty, who has, on more than one occasion, condescended to honour the Author with his special favour.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Thursday being the day appointed by prescriptive custom for swearing in the new Lord Mayor before the Barons of the Exchequer, and for the late Lord Mayor rendering up his accounts to them, most of the usual preparations were made for the performance of the ceremony with the customary pageantry.

Guildhall and the old Court of King's Bench were crowded with company long before five o'clock. The number of persons invited absolutely exceeded the accommodation which the spacious hall and the adjoining apartments afforded; and we observed several unfortunate wights, who could not obtain seats, eyeing, in much despair, the enviable situations which had been obtained by those gentlemen and ladies who had appeared early on the scene.

At half-past six the Lord Mayor entered the hall in grand procession, followed by the late Mayor, and a number of persons of distinction. Amongst them we observed the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Mr. Peel, Mr. Huskisson, Prince Polignac (the French Ambassador), Lord Chief Justice Best, Mr. Justice Gaselee, Mr. Justice Holroyd, Chief Baron Alexander, Mr. Baron Hullock, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Mountcharles, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir B. Martin, &c.

The dinner (of which we cannot speak in very laudatory terms, nor yet of the wines, some of which, particularly the hock and a species of champagne, that savoured strongly of home-manufacture, were exceedingly bad), having been despatched with all due diligence,

The healths of the King, the Duke of York and the Army, and the Duke of Clarence and the Navy, were proposed and drank with the accustomed honours.

The Lord Mayor then proposed, with three times three, the "Health of the late Lord Mayor, wishing him every happiness and comfort in his retirement."

The late Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, declared that he had, to the utmost of his power, while in office, watched over the tranquility and prosperity of the City of London.

The Lord Mayor next gave the "Health of Prince Polignac, the Ambassador of his Majesty the King of France, trusting that the amity which at present existed between the two kingdoms, might continue unbroken." (Cheers.)

Prince Polignac expressed the deep sense he entertained of the honour which had just been conferred on him. His Court, he could assure those whom he now addressed, was actuated by the best feelings towards this country. For himself, he felt proud to be entertained by the chief men of this ancient and wealthy city; and he heartily wished that its trade and commerce might continue to flourish with unabated prosperity. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, after a short prefatory eulogium, proposed the health of the Earl of Liverpool, with three times three, which was loudly cheered.

The Earl of Liverpool returned thanks. He felt most deeply the gratifying manner in which his health had been given, and the flattering way in which it had been received. In the discharge of his public duty, he could not be insensible to the good opinion of any respectable class of his fellow-citizens, but he must feel, most particularly, so ardent a mark of approbation, coming, as it did, from a body which represented the metropolis of this kingdom. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor proposed, with three times three, the health of the Right Hon. George Canning, on whose eloquence and general talents he pronounced a warm eulogium. (Much applause.)

Mr. Canning, in returning thanks, adverted to the period when all Europe was engaged in a war of more than ordinary magnitude. That time had gone by, and the labours of those who held high official situations were, in consequence, considerably lessened. Those labours were now comparatively light and trivial; and as they were directed towards the cultivation of peace, and the diffusion of arts and commerce throughout the world, they carried with their success reflections of the most gratifying nature. They had this day heard, in their own language, uttered by an illustrious foreigner, what were the sentiments entertained towards Great Britain, by that country, with which, for 20 years, they had struggled for the mastery of the world. Those sentiments, he was happy to say, were of the most conciliatory description; and he was sure it would be most satisfactory to the assembly, when he declared, that the feelings which had been this day expressed on the part of France, would have been re-choed, with delight, had the representatives of the other European Courts been present. Successfully to cultivate the continuance of the peace and tranquillity which now happily prevailed, would afford a sufficient reward for all the labours to which, as a public man, he must necessarily be exposed. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then proposed the health of the Right Hon. Robert Peel, to whose courteous conduct, and persevering exertions, in his situation of Secretary of State for the Home Department, he could bear, from experience, the most decisive testimony; as, in his situation of Sheriff, he was frequently obliged to hold communication with the Right Hon. Gentleman on subjects of considerable importance.—(Drank with three times three, and great applause.)

Mr. Peel returned thanks. The public approbation which his conduct had this day received was peculiarly valuable, because the situation which he had the honour to hold placed him in constant communication with the municipal body, who, therefore, had a full opportunity to judge of his proceedings. He must say that those communications had afforded him the most unmixed satisfaction. He could truly assert, that during the period of five years in which he held his present situation of Secretary of State for the Home Department, there had not, for one moment, been an interruption of the cordial understanding which subsisted between him and the authorities of the city of London, and which was so essential to the good government of the city.

The Lord Mayor next proposed, with three times three, the health of the Right Hon. W. Huskisson.—(Much applause.)

Mr. Huskisson returned thanks. If the manner in which he had hitherto discharged his duties merited their approbation, that approbation constituted his reward, and would stimulate him to further exertions. The manufacturing interests of this country had, it was well known to all, encountered great difficulties and distresses. As to the cause of those difficulties and distresses, and the best mode of removing them, various speculative opinions were afloat. He would not touch upon those opinions now; but he was prepared to say that he would be ever ready to receive advice on those momentous subjects from the citizens of London; and that he would use every effort in his power to advance the commerce and to uphold the manufacturing interests of Great Britain.—(Applause.)

The healths of the Master of the Rolls, of the new Lord Mayor, of the Judges, of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and of the City Members, were severally given; and thanks having been returned, the company retired to the Council-chamber, which had been fitted up as a ball-room, at a quarter before ten o'clock.

Mr. Sheriff Winchester was elected an Alderman on Monday, in the room of the late Mr. Magnay.

Mr. Farebrother has been elected Alderman of the Ward of Lime-street, in the room of Mr. Bridges, resigned.

Mr. Waithman intends, immediately after the meeting of the House of Commons, to give notice of a motion on the subject of the connexion of a considerable number of Members of the new Parliament with some of the Joint Stock Companies, which raged with such disastrous effects in the City some months ago. It is said that not fewer than 187 Members of Parliament were directly or incidentally connected with these speculations, and the names of some of them have been given, whose individual profits, from participation in the delusions, amounted to upwards of 100,000l.

ACCIDENT BY A STEAM-BOAT.

The following letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Hull, dated 7th inst. was received on Thursday morning:—"Arrived the United Kingdom steam-ship, from London to Leith. Left Southend, on Saturday, the 4th, at 4 p. m. and was obliged to put into the Humber on Sunday, and brought up in Grimsby roads at 5 p. m. She weighed again yesterday morning at 11; but after proceeding about eight leagues to the northward, again brought up in Grimsby roads at 2 p. m. Several of the passengers being desirous of coming up here, in order to proceed by land, the Graham, Grimsby steam-packet, this morning went alongside the United Kingdom to receive them; about 20 got on board, and when nearly ready for leaving the ship, the Graham's boiler burst, and I am truly concerned to add, that five persons are killed or drowned, and about 20 others very seriously scalded and otherwise hurt, most of whom belong to Grimsby or Hull. I believe none of the passengers belonging to the United Kingdom were hurt. The Graham was subsequently towed up by the United Kingdom at half-past 1 p. m."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

GRIMSBY, Nov. 7.—A very melancholy accident happened here this morning, the particulars of which, according to the accounts which we have received, are as follows, viz.:—The United Kingdom steam-packet, from London for Edinburgh, having put into Grimsby-roads for shelter, the Graham, steam-packet, from this port, with passengers for Hull, went alongside the former vessel to take out such passengers as might be desirous of proceeding to Hull, and thence to Edinburgh, by land. Shortly after, the engine of the Graham was stopped, the boiler burst, with a tremendous explosion, by which Mr. John Blorr, a respectable corn-dealer of this town, is said to have been literally blown to atoms, as no part of him was ever afterwards seen; he has left a wife and ten children to deplore his loss. John Potton, a labourer, was killed on the spot; two other persons are said to have been killed. A gentleman and a lady were blown a considerable height, and fell into the water; they were immediately picked up, and do not appear to be much injured. Several other persons were severely scalded. One gentleman, who was looking over the side of the United Kingdom packet, was killed on the spot, his head being literally shattered to pieces. After the accident, the Graham was towed up to Hull by the United Kingdom, and as the weather is stormy, we do not expect to hear any further particulars before to-morrow afternoon. I am extremely sorry to add, that a culpable negligence is supposed to attach to the conduct of the proprietors or their agents, who, it is said, were aware that the boiler was in a defective state.

HULL, Nov. 7.—An accident of a most fearful kind occurred at Grimsby this morning. As the Graham, steam-packet, which plies between Grimsby and this port, was just about to start, the boiler burst. Six persons are dead; many are much injured; some so much, as to leave little hopes of their recovery; and others are said to be drowned. The engineer was not in her at the time of the accident, having gone on board the United Kingdom Edinburgh steam-packet, which vessel had been forced to put into Grimsby by stress of weather. The Graham has been towed up by the United Kingdom. The matter will be fully investigated to-morrow before George Coulson, Esq.; and it is devoutly to be hoped that if culpability attaches, some means will be devised to punish it in a manner becoming so great an enormity.

Mr. Boaden's Memoirs of our great Tragic Actress, Mrs. Siddons, are expected in a few days. This Work is intended as a companion to the Author's "Life of Mr. Kemble," with which it is printed uniformly. It is dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty, and will be illustrated by a remarkably fine Portrait, engraved by Turner, from a picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The Tales of a Voyager, announced for publication, consist, we understand, of about Twelve Stories, told at sea, during a voyage to the Polar Ocean, and connected with a narrative of the actual progress of the vessel, as lately made from England to that dreary region. This is certainly an original idea, and, if well executed, cannot fail to be very attractive. That sufficient comfort to admit of a resort to the pastime of Tale-telling, should be obtained in exploring the desolation of the "icy north," is a great triumph of the skill and enterprise of civilized man. It affords, at all events, a striking contrast to the diversion of Boccaccio's Florentine Dames and Cavaliers, who related their stories in the luxurious gardens and sunny fields of Italy.—*Morning Chronicle.*

In the case of "Bligh v. Wellesley," tried on Wednesday se'nnight, the postponement of which was only granted upon the terms that, in case a verdict was given for the plaintiff, he should have judgment as of Trinity Term, we understand that such was the promptitude evinced on the part of the plaintiff, that a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* was issued on the very night of the trial, the process executed, and the money (6,000l.) paid immediately.—*Evening Paper.*

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G. Marriott, Esq., who heretofore usually officiated as Deputy Chairman at the Westminster and Middlesex Sessions, in the absence of Francis Const, Esq., has been appointed one of the Magistrates of Queen-square, and took his seat on the bench on Wednesday morning, in the room of Edward Markland, Esq., who has retired from public duty, in consequence of continued indisposition.

A work of great promise from the pen of a lady of high rank in the fashionable world, is just announced, entitled, "*Almacks.*" in which, from some particulars which have transpired, much curious anecdote and information respecting the secret history of that distinguished coalition may be expected.

Thursday afternoon, just after the return of the civic procession from Westminster by Water, as two children were crossing Great Surrey-street, from Upper Ground-street, on their return home in Green-walk, Holland-street, they were robbed of their caps, value 18s. by a fellow who got clear off, although the street was crowded at the time.

One of the bidders for the Devizes turnpike tolls, on Saturday se'nnight, very gravely entreated the commissioners to pause before they lent any further assistance towards the improvements of the turnpike-roads, by lowering the hills, &c. as the great alterations that had already been made, rendered two horses only necessary where four were formerly required. He stated that it would be the means, if not speedily checked, of so reducing the tolls as to ruin the persons who might take them.

We copy the following from the *Mail*:—"CONTINUANCE OF THE REFORMATION.—Yesterday, at Cavan, *fourteen* more persons abjured the errors of Popery in the parish church of that town, making in all, within the last month, *sixty-one!*—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The oyster season on the coast within the vicinity of Jersey, in which upwards of 400 vessels are employed, has happily terminated without any molestation on the part of French vessels.

It has been contested whether the right to bequeath be a right of nature, or dependent on arbitrary compact and positive law. In support of these theses, Leibnitz has derived a curious argument from the maxims of the immortality of the soul. He supposes the will of the soul of the testator, as declared, that this, or the other determinate person, shall thereafter become the proprietor of its goods, as continuing in this soul, and accompanied by its rightful effects. But if we consider that the goods of the testator were not so much the property of a metaphysical being, the soul—as of a physical being, the man, who, by his death, has lost all property in this world, all capacity of possessing and enjoying any thing here, and of making his will to be known, we shall find ourselves much disposed to let the validity of testaments depend upon the prescriptions of civil law, which have in view the good of living society, and not on the presumed will of a being which is transported into another system of things.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

JOHN GRIFFIN and J. MOORE ADAMS, Strand, goldsmiths.

J. HARRIS, Bristol, brickmaker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. DAVY, Norwich, ironfounder.

BANKRUPTS.

C. T. BASKETT, Poole, wine-merchant: solicitors, Messrs. Durant and Welch——J. RAMSDEN, Huddersfield, woollen-cloth manufacturer: solicitors, Messrs. Jaques and Battye——W. SMITH, Bristol, provision-merchant: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Shearman——J. FERGUSON, Newark, mercer: solicitors, Messrs. Holme, Frampton, and Loftus——T. FLOWER, Melksham, Wiltshire, timber-dealer: solicitors, Messrs. Nethersoles and Barron——M. S. SCHLESINGER, Upper Stamford-street, Waterloo-road, merchant: solicitors, Messrs. Gregson and Pemberton——R. WROTTS, Great Titchfield-street, linendraper: solicitor, Mr. Jones——W. and C. PRICE, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane, glass-manufacturers: solicitor, Mr. Lloyd——J. ALLEN, Oxford, chinaman: solicitor, Mr. Bridger——E. SHACKELL, Southampton, cabinet-maker: solicitors, Messrs. Slade and Jones——W. PENNINGTON, Crosthwaite, Westmoreland, paper-maker: solicitor, Mr. Jackson——W. BONSFIELD, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman: solicitors, Messrs. Bowden and Walters——M. JACOBS, Charles-street, Soho-square, glass-merchant: solicitor, Mr. Norton——W. LAMB, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer: solicitors, Messrs. Macdougall, Son, and Bainbrigge——J. HALL, Shrewsbury, and J. HAVOCK, Liverpool, merchants: solicitors, Messrs. Addington, Gregory, and Faulkner——H. OLDERSHAW, Bulwell, Nottinghamshire, miller: solicitors, Messrs. Macdougall, Son, and Bainbridge——J. BROMLEY, Stafford, shoe-manufacturer: solicitors, Messrs. Clowes, Orme, and Wedlake——J. AVELING, Great Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, grocer: solicitors, Messrs. Butler and Teague——C. E. HORN, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, music-seller: solicitor, Mr. M'Duff——W. SHAW and J. L. ALEXANDER, Clifton-street, Finsbury-square, merchants: solicitor, Mr. Wadeson——W. STRUTTON, Commercial-road, Lambeth, timber-merchant: solicitors, Messrs. Blacklow and Jones——J. and F. WORTHAM, Oxford-street, and Leamington, Warwickshire, linen-drapers: solicitor, Mr. Spurr——W. PARKINSON, Greek-street, Soho, carver and guilder: solicitor, Mr. Partington——J. EVANS, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent, linen-draper: solicitor, Mr. Hewitt——J. MEYER, Grace's-alley, Wellclose-square, umbrella-manufacturer: solicitor, Mr. Isaacs——R. WRIGHT, Hollinwood, Lancashire, hat-manufacturer: solicitor, Mr. Norris——S. KILE, St. Clement's, Oxfordshire, bookseller: solicitors, Messrs. Robinson and Hine.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must request the indulgence of our Correspondents until next week.

THE AGE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The betrayers of Greece have been further exposed during the week. The *patriotic* Mr. ELLICE has addressed two letters to a morning paper in exculpation of his conduct. We have subjoined the letters, that the reader may be enabled to judge how far he has succeeded in his object. *The Times*, in speaking of the second letter, says—"We are unwilling to press more heavily at present upon a man, one of whose crying and really most pitiable sins seem to us to be an utter inability to defend himself. We shall therefore touch no more upon the charges. We shall only shew him how, even in the relative matter, he cannot write without involving himself in contradictions. He calls the contract with the French contractors "*conditional*," and that with the English ones "*absolute*;" and yet, immediately a ter, he says, "that his advice to the Deputies not to *hesitate* in their *decision* (that is, in *ratifying* this latter contract) was founded on certain reasons, one of which was, that if the arrangement with the English contractors *failed*, after the *negociation had proceeded so far*," &c. Thus, after having *once* asserted the contract to be absolute, he shews twice that it was not so, and that it was not even concluded.

Again, after having said (without the slightest reason, by the way) that the Deputies "are all either guilty or innocent," he takes care to invalidate that opinion, in the next sentence, by stating that they were totally detached from each other; that they had nothing in common; and that his time "had been wasted in endeavouring to reconcile their quarrels with each other." We are sure it would be a much more hopeless task, if it were imposed on the Deputies to make them reconcile him with himself."

Messrs. J. and S. RICARDO have also published a letter addressed to M. LURIOTTIS, in which they accuse him, in direct terms, of falsehood, and call upon him *not* to run away, which they suspect he is on the point of doing, till he has answered the very grave charges which they bring against him.

They follow up their letter by a statement of the course whith he has thought proper to pursue, and state that he is possessed of as great a talent for gain, as any *English* philanthropist. They further say, that it appeared to them that he was a paragon of virtue, and was actually making a personal sacrifice, when the real effect of his operations was to saddle Greece with 14,000 bonds at 53, the market price being 23; or, in other words, to escape from a loss, or realise a profit of 30 per cent.!

The RICARDOS put forth no claim to those lofty sentiments, by which "the friends of suffering *Greece*" pretend to have been animated, but endeavour to vindicate their conduct as members of the *Stock Exchange*, whom no reasonable man would ever suspect of much disinterested or romantic feeling. *The Times* will not let off poor Mr. ELLICE upon any terms, and conclude their observations on one of his letters with the following pointed remarks:—

"But there is another part of Mr. ELLICE's letter, of which we cannot speak in terms of reprehension sufficiently strong. Mr. LURIOTTIS had stated (and the committee had published the statement), that he had refused to accept any part of the 7,500*l.* set aside for the Greek deputies. On this Mr. ELLICE says, that he *does not know* what credit is due to Mr. LURIOTTIS for this claim to disinterestedness, and *therefore* (because he does *not know*) advises the public *to suspend their judgment* upon it till they have some information respecting it from his colleagues. We do not believe that there ever took place in human affairs, or that there ever will take place in public writing, any case like this in which a man, having no accusation to bring against another, not daring to charge him with a falsehood, but simply disbelieving, or pretending to disbelieve, what he says, shall upon his own incredulity have requested the public to suspend their judgment, or, in other words, to hold an unaccused person as a suspicious character.—Mr. ELLICE, what right have you to call upon the public to suspend their judgment respecting Mr. LURIOTTIS, because YOU *do not* know what credit is due to him? Ask the public to suspend their judgment upon yourself, if you please, till you shall have published a more satisfactory explanation of your conduct. Such a request on your part would be precedented and ordinary. But let the public deal as they please with others.

"We know not, really, whether it is from incapacity or intention on the part of the writer, but the rest of the letter is written in so confused a manner, that we really cannot extract out of it, what Mr. ELLICE would wish to state, or to have believed, respecting the 10,000*l.* which was said to have been placed in the hands of his bankers, as soon as the contract was signed for building a boat, for which these 10,000*l.* were to pay. 'He has now received from town,' he says, 'the particulars of the money he received for the steam-boat.' Very well. How did he receive them? By the Threepenny Post. 'And although the money was *certainly placed at his immediate disposal*, there never was a balance of 2,000*l.* in the hands of the persons to whom the management of this part of the business was confided.' Who said there was? What is meant by this irrelevant matter? It is probable that Mr. ELLICE, as well as others, dipped in the same transaction, may talk of the discovery now making with regard to the Greek loan, 'as a nine-days' wonder.' We shall therefore explain what occurrences do, and what do not, come under that proverbial description of a nine-days' wonder. They are nine-days' wonders which have reference to people that are never heard of afterwards, that sink into obscurity for ever, when the bustle of the affair which brought them into peculiar notice has subsided. But no man who means in future to appear upon the stage of public life, can ever suffer a transaction in which his credit or honour are concerned to subside, without affording the fullest explanation of his conduct. Such a transaction will revive again and again in the general remembrance, so long as he lives and attracts notice."

TO THE EDITOR.

"SIR,—Since my contradiction of the statements respecting my conduct, a letter has appeared from Mr. Luriottis, not containing, it is true, any direct charge against me, but an evident insinuation, that the part I took, and the advice I gave the Deputies on the occasion of the last loan, was from interested motives.

"The case stands thus:—1st. I am accused of having received 14,000*l.* of Messrs. Ricardos' commission; and then, to give an appearance of plausibility to this idle falsehood, Mr. Luriottis alleges my extreme anxiety to induce his colleague and himself to conclude the contract with Messrs. Ricardo. The ridiculous nonsense about my sending a messenger to him at night, and paying him a visit at a most unusual hour in the morning, it is necessary to premise, is pure and absolute fiction. The truth is, I was anxious the Deputies should take advantage of the favourable circumstances of the moment to carry into effect the instructions of their Government; Mr. Luriottis was dispatched to Paris, to see what could be done there, and, during his absence, his colleagues, on a previous understanding with him, that they should conclude a contract if possible here, made the arrangement with Mr. Ricardo. In the mean time, Mr. Luriottis had engaged in a provisional one at Paris, at the ostensible price of 59; but, if I remember rightly the details, on much worse terms, when the commission and other deductions were considered, than in that with Messrs. Ricardo. But Mr. Luriottis might also have added, that my opinion and wish was, the loan should, if possible, have been divided between Paris and London, although Mr. Ricardo objected to it, and his objections were conclusive. I had no hesitation in advising the Deputies, rather to cancel the provisional arrangements in France, than to run the risk of Messrs. Ricardo throwing up the contract here. It is true I was very desirous that Commissioners should be named to superintend the application of the money. It is no enviable office for any person to undertake; but if commissioners had been appointed, no body, I presume, will now doubt, that part of the money would have passed as safely through their hands, as through those of these worthy deputies. I knew nothing of the allowance made out of the commission to these gentlemen, till some time after the contract for the loan, and I avoided all conversation or discussion with them on the subject. I know not, therefore, what credit is due to Mr. Luriottis for his claim of singular disinterestedness—but I would advise the public to suspend their judgment on this subject, till they have some information respecting it, from his colleagues. If he be not more correct on this point, than on some others, implicit reliance is not to be placed on his testimony, and it should always be recollected that he has now the field to himself. Mr. Orlando is on his way to Greece, and Mr. Zaimis is at Napoli; but before the contradiction or explanation of their colleagues' statement can be received, Mr. Luriottis knows perfectly well the public attention and excitement on these subjects will have passed by.

"I have now received from town the particulars of the money received for this steam vessel, and I was certain I had given directions that none should be taken till it was required for actual payments, or immediate engagements. The fact is, although the money was certainly placed at my immediate disposal, it was only taken in this manner, and there was never a balance of 2,000*l.* in the hands of the persons to whom the management of this part of the business was confided. Mr. Luriottis knows as well as I do, the causes of the delay in the outfit of the vessel, although it does not suit his purpose to state them. None of them are imputable to myself, or to Captain Hastings, who had the superintendence of her construction, and was most zealous and assiduous. Mr. Galloway was at first alone to blame; and when the larger expedition of this class of vessels was decided upon, it was considered useless, and he represented that it would interfere with his preparations, for the greater object, to press him to devote all his attention to the completion of this one boat, which it was not then intended to send out alone.

"I have thus, Sir, once for all, broken through the silence I had prescribed to myself on this subject; and nothing shall again induce me to offer further explanation, or to embark in a newspaper war with Mr. Luriottis, or some of the other worthy disputants.

"I remain, Sir, your humble Servant,

"Snettisham, Nov. 4." "EDWARD ELLICE.

TO THE EDITOR.

"Snettisham, Nov. 7.

"SIR,—I certainly did not intend to take further notice of the calumnies with which I have been assailed relative to the Greek affairs, but it is necessary to deal more specifically with the insinuations in your paper.

"Four charges, if I must so call them, have been made against me:—

"1st. That I received 10,000*l.* in March, 1825, on account of a steam-vessel, to be constructed under the directions of Captain Hastings, which I retained in my hands, deriving a profit from it for nearly two years.

"2d. That I received 14,000*l.* from Messrs. Ricardo.

"3d. That I advised the Deputies to reject a conditional contract for a loan made in Paris, by Mr. Luriottis, at the price of 59, *from interested motives.*

"And, lastly—In your Paper I am further charged with having stipulated with Messrs. Ricardo, that I should furnish all supplies of military stores, &c., required by the Greek Government, and to be paid for out of the funds of the loan.

"In respect to the second and last charges, I know not what more I can say, than that they are absolutely groundless and gratuitous falsehoods.

"With respect to the steam boat, although it is true I received an order upon Messrs. Ricardo for 10,000*l.*, I only required that order as a security, without which I did not choose to enter into personal responsibility, on the faith of indemnity from the Greek Deputies. I did not receive the money upon this order, and it was only paid to those through whom I made the necessary arrangements, as they required it for current payments, or engagements; and I have ascertained that there was at no time an advance exceeding 1700*l.*, and seldom exceeding half that sum.

"It is also true that Mr. Galloway failed in his engagements as to the stipulated period for the completion of the machinery. He was afterwards expressly directed to devote his whole time to the preparation of the other vessels, and gave this reason for the further delay that occurred. With all this I had nothing to do; and I must add, in justice to Captain Hastings, who superintended the whole process, from the laying down of the keel of the vessel, to taking the charge and command of her when she went to sea, that nothing was omitted on his part that zeal, industry, and perseverance, could supply.

"With respect to the loan, so far from desiring the Paris contract to be rejected, it was always my wish the money should be raised equally, if practicable, in France and England; but, despairing of any arrangement in Paris, an absolute contract had been made by the Deputies with Messrs. Ricardo; and M. Luriottis arrived, with his provisional agreement, the day after his colleagues had not only stipulated for the amount of the loan, but that if more money was required, it should be raised; if they thought fit to undertake it, through the agency of Messrs. Ricardo. These gentlemen did not consider it for the interest of their subscribers that the loan should be divided, and a categorical answer required whether the contract was to be ratified by all the parties or not. The especial reasons for my advice to the Deputies not to hesitate as to their decision, was, first—that the loan in Paris was only for a portion of their wants; and that, although it was negotiated at the nominal price of 59, the stipulated deductions in favour of the French agents so far exceeded Mr. Ricardo's commission, and the other reservations in the English contract, that the proceeds would have been less; and, lastly, from the conviction that if the arrangement failed with Mr. Ricardo, after the negociation had proceeded so far, it would have been impossible to raise the money in this country. And I am ready to admit, with my past experience, my sincere and deep regret, that this was not ultimately the result.

"I do not understand the principle on which, in an editorial article, you have been persuaded to add your last charge to the others that preceded it. It is impossible it could have originated in any other motive than that of pure malice on the part of your informant; for there is not the shadow of a pretence on which such a calumny could be grounded; and surely a little enquiry was due to common justice, before giving circulation to it. I never made such a stipulation, or any other, with Messrs. Ricardo. I never dealt with a shilling of this or the former loan (except for the cost of the steam-boat.) I never supplied either stores, arms, or any other material to the Deputies, or their Government; and I reject with scorn the imputation, that I could have, in any instance, looked to my connexion with them as a source of profit. I have neither myself derived, nor has any one connected with me derived, one penny of advantage in these transactions.

"If I have had any concern in the Greek loan, it has been to a very limited extent, and with other persons; and Messrs. Ricardo, at the time of the contract, were unaware that I intended to take the least interest in it. But this has been no profitable operation, although, to its vast extent, I fully expected that it would have been so, and I entered into it solely with the object of profit, which I suppose is the general principle on which persons deal in such speculations. And now, Sir, I hope I have at last satisfied you, by an explicit and categorical answer to your enquiries. What Mr. Luriottis says or does is perfectly immaterial to me, and I only hope he may return to his native country with a character and a conscience more pure than those he ascribes to his colleagues in their absence. My conviction is, they are all guilty or all innocent. I am now reaping the reward of many an anxious hour, wasted in endeavouring to reconcile their quarrels with one another, and with other people, in the hope they might devote their united exertions to the cause of their country. I have not only their faults and omissions to account for, but those of others; and I could add to this letter, forced from me solely in vindication of my own character, some remarks on the manner in which my name has been referred to by other persons, in these transactions, if I thought a continuation of these discussions likely to contribute, in the smallest degree, to any possible good.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"EDWARD ELLICE."

The following notice was lately written over the fencing round the estate of old BYNG, the M. P.:—

"All dogs found here will be shot."

To which an ill-natured wag added,

"Like that old dog, the Admiral."

The following convention for adjusting the reciprocal claims of Brazil and Portugal on each other, though concluded at the same time with the treaty of peace and alliance, more than a year ago, has never been published in this country. Its most important article is that in which Brazil engages to pay to Portugal the sum of 2,000,000*l.* sterling, in satisfaction of all admitted demands, taking upon itself the obligation of paying the last Portuguese loan in London as part of the said 2,000,000*l.*, and stipulating to make up the difference between the amount of that loan and 2,000,000*l.* in the course of a year from the ratification of the treaty. We make our version from a Portuguese copy of the treaty. It appeared in the *Lisbon Gazette* some time ago.

"In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

"Having established in Art. 9 of the treaty of peace and alliance, signed at the present date between Portugal and Brazil, that the public claims of both Governments are to be reciprocally received and decided, either by the restitution of the objects reclaimed, or by an equivalent indemnity, agreeing that, for the

adjustment of them, both of the high contracting parties will make a direct and special convention; and considering that the best means of terminating this question is to fix and adjust immediately, by a certain amount (all right of further demands on both sides being extinguished), the undersigned Sir Charles Stuart, Privy Counsellor to his Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword, Plenipotentiary of his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, and the most illustrious and most excellent Louis Jose de Carvalho e Mello, of the Council of State, Dignitary of the Imperial Order of the Crusade, Commander of the Orders of Christ and of Conception, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Most Illustrious and Excellent Baron de Santa Martha, Grandee of the Empire, Member of the Council of State, and Gentleman of the Imperial Chamber, Dignitary of the Imperial Order of the Crusade, and Commander of the Orders of Christ and of the Tower and Sword; and the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Francisco Villela Barboza, Member of the Council of State, Grand Cross of the Order of the Crusade, Knight of the Order of Christ, Colonel of the Imperial Corps of Engineers, Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Marine and Inspector General of Marine, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, under the mediation of His Britannic Majesty, have agreed, in virtue of their respective full powers, to the following articles:—

"Art. 1. His Imperial Majesty agrees, on sight of the demands presented from Government to Government, to give to that of Portugal the sum of 2,000,000l. sterling, all demands of whatever kind being extinguished between the parties by this payment, as well as all right to indemnity of this nature.

"Art. 2. For the payment of this sum, his Imperial Majesty takes on the treasury of Brazil the loan which Portugal contracted in London in the month of October, 1823, paying the remainder to make up the amount of the said 2,000,000l. in the space of a year after the ratification and publication of the present treaty.

"Art. 3. There shall be excepted from the rule established by the 1st article of this convention, the reciprocal demands made by each party for the transport of troops, and the expenses incurred for the soldiery.

"For the liquidation of these demands, a mixed commission shall be appointed in the manner established by the 8th article of the treaty above-mentioned.

"Art. 4. The present convention shall be ratified, and the mutual exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Lisbon within the space of five months, or sooner if possible.

"In testimony of this, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, and of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, in virtue of our full powers, sign the present convention, and affix to it the seals of our arms.

"Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, the 29th day of the month of August, 1825.

(Signed)
"Sir CHARLES STUART,
"LUIZ JOSE DE CARVALHO,
"Baron de SANTA MARTHA.
"FRANCISCO VILLELA BARBOZA."

COURTS OF ENQUIRY.

We have already apprized the reader that a Court of Enquiry has been instituted in the *Royal Horse Guards Blue*, for the purpose of ascertaining whether Lord WILLIAM LENNOX *writes for* THE AGE!!! and, in imitation of so laudable an example, we have pretty good reason to know that the following extra Courts will also be immediately held, on the subjoined list of individuals, and for the purposes set down against their respective names:—

On JOHN EASTHOPE, M.P. For having lent money under *cent. per cent.*, and for having induced TIL CHATTERTON to study Malthus on Population, &c. &c. &c.

On Mr. FOX LANE. For having stopped fox-hunting on his premises.

On Lord GLENGALL. To ascertain how his LORDSHIP became possessed of the 25*l.* he sent Mrs. CONNOR, and to examine the security he has given Messrs. ROWLEY, CAPRON, and WELD, for paying the costs incurred by a sweep in His LORDSHIP'S service, to prosecute one person that is connected with this paper, and some others, who are not.

On Mr. O'NEIL. For having changed his name from GEOGHAGEN to O'NEIL.

On Mr. AULDJO (facetiously termed by BALL HUGHES *Young* Jo). For having been *loo'd* to the tune of 6,000*l.*

On JOHN WILKS, Junior, M.P. For mis-spelling his own name, and writing SCOTT instead, on the back of a draft.

On Mr. HEBER. For having made an improper use of hartshorn, and to ascertain to what extent.

On the Hon. G. PETRE. For not paying up his subscription to the Steam Washing Company, and attempting to lower the price of soap in the market.

On BALL HUGHES. For having *made* away with a part of his wife's goods.

On Mr. THOMAS RAIKES. To ascertain how far he is implicated in an accident that has happened to one of the City stages, from one of the horses having shied at a very ordinary face near London Wall.

It having been announced last week, on "authority," in most of the daily papers, that legal proceedings had been adopted, at the instigation of several noblemen and gentlemen, against "a certain Sunday newspaper," the gossips of the day, in the plenitude of their conjectures, immediately fixed the imputation upon the Journal under our controul; and the occurrences of the few days past have proved that they were not altogether mistaken. It may be imagined, by the wavering and the weak, that we shall shrink from any controversy upon such a subject, from a supposed impossibility of meeting the question; but, throwing back such an absurd insinuation in their teeth, we proceed at once to enter into the circumstance, with every degree of *amour propre*.

The readers of THE AGE may remember that, early in the present year, a conspiracy, headed by the Earl of GLENGALL and Mr. RAIKES, was entered into, for the avowed purpose of prosecuting the paper, which, however, on a mention by us of its discovery, was, for the time being, abandoned—a few days preceding the late vacation, it was again taken up by the leaders of the gang, and the particulars of their movements are already before the public. From that moment to the present, every artifice that a collected purse and opinion could suggest and sanction, every trick which knavery could invent, and every attempt which impudence could conceive, and blackguardism execute, has been proceeded in by the parties, with the sole view of totally extirpating our property—an aim which has been levelled by the first-named of these personages, from the earliest moment of our Journal being established. Their efforts we have hitherto met, and shall continue to meet, with the consideration to which they are entitled—undismayed by any temporary triumph they may enjoy, and in no respect led away from a prosecution of those important objects, in the furtherance of which the principles of our paper are so deeply involved. The view which has been taken by us of society, and the exposures we have given of its enormities, which a perfect intimacy therewith has enabled us to do, has naturally enough drawn upon us the indignation of those on whom we have had to comment—persons who, aware and ashamed of the various proceedings of their life, blush deeply for the exposition of a villany, they never blushed at, while committing. To the animosity of these gentlemen has been added that of others, who, in tampering with us to cloak their misdoings, have been egregiously disappointed, of some for the invariable exclusion of their lucubrations from the columns of our paper, and of many more, through a degraded envy of the popularity with which the public has been pleased to receive it. That we should therefore incur the hostility of the splenetic, is not altogether to be wondered at—that we have done so, is herein admitted.

But the result of all this, while it may temporarily persecute us, will effect a benefit to society, and a general public good, the advantages of which are at present denied to it, and with that object in view, we pray to be pardoned for entering into this egotistical digression, in the same ratio that we shall be regarded for bringing about such an important desideratum. The several defences to be entered upon by us, in the progress of these legal fulminations, will be the means of bringing into contact numerous parties, under circumstances the most peculiar imaginable. The heads of families shall be in open array against their contingent members, for the prevention of that ruin, *pro futuro*, under the existing effects of which they are now suffering—the persons complaining of having been thus maligned, will be produced, to testify how far the complaints which they have so industriously made to their champions, are correct, or not—the participators in those daily and nightly excesses, which constitute the existence of the higher walks of life (from whose actions example must always descend to those in rank below them), will be confronted with their principals; and, by the united evidence of such people, not only will the truth, however severe it may have been expressed, of our remarks become manifest, but the establishment of such truth will produce a reformation, which has hitherto been hoped for in vain. We repeat, what we have so long and so strenuously asserted, that the land is literally groaning with the vices intermittently practised by individuals constituting that misnomer, HIGH LIFE—the events of every day declare it, unfortunately, to the world, and if some correction be not inflicted on those who are guilty of them, the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of England's nobility, whose high chivalric character has been for centuries the astonishment and admiration of mankind, will fall from its imperial state, and sink into that eternal ruin in which the luxuries and wantonness of other empires eventually overwhelmed their sons, in long-departed ages. ROME, and GREECE, and CARTHAGE! where are those countries now? The owl hoots through the roofless halls, and the ivy mantles the shattered columns, of one—the next is bondaged by the invading oppressor,—the third, a pile of stones—the dissipations of BRITAIN, in whom are concentered the wisdom and glory of the whole, with an accession of commercial consequence to which they were total strangers, may level *her* estate to *theirs*.

We fearlessly court the hour when these investigations will be exhibited to public opinion, and when we shall be enabled to lay before that tribunal a more enlarged view of those transactions, whose consequences we have been presuming to anticipate. When that moment arrives, shall be arraigned some of the many victims of those hot-beds of infamy and plunder, where the FASHION of our nation hourly assemble, to hurry on their own, and others' ruin—from their lips shall be spoken those glaring truths, whose secrets now lie buried—and, by their admissions, we may hope to see those hells on earth, in whose abyss have been absorbed so many thousands of worldly substance, swept from the very face of it. Let the contemplative eye behold the gorgeous structures built and *building* in the western part of the metropolis, and then let it be remembered to what purposes they are deveted—in their polluted chambers are planned the ruin of woman's virtue and man's pride—the pampered pauper, who has risen into nobility by the industry of his forefathers, here broods in silence over the projects he has formed for blasting his more gifted compeer; and in those recesses, which the law has not *hitherto* penetrated, is committed nightly the everlasting degradation of hundreds of high lineage. The inexperienced reader knows nothing of all this, and a recital of some of the common occurrences which take place within those prostituted walls, would—

> ——"Freeze his young blood,
> Make his two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres,
> And each particular hair to stand on end,
> Like quills upon the fretful porcupine!"

To an exposition of these continued exploits, it is, that we have directed all our best energies, and for which we have come under the protective arm of the law; but the distribution it may deal on us, for so doing, will be lost sight of, in that which it will extend to these outrages on which we have had to expatiate; and while, therefore, we can feel that, by the steps we are pursuing, we can benefit the public weal, there is no circumstance that can befal us which will ever deter us from sacrificing personal interest, on the great shrine of NATIONAL SAFETY.

THEATRICALS.

There has been such a profusion of rhodomontade circulated respecting Miss MITFORD'S play of *Foscari*, that very little appears left for us to say, at least in its favour. This lady has just capabilities enough to put together a few pleasing sentences, in somewhat harmonious language, and on this account has been held up by a class of people, in a light she is never destined to send forth—an order of admiration as dangerous to the idol, as it is absurd in the idolizers. The little work of *Our Village*, by this authoress, may be considered the standard of her literary attainments—it possesses interest without obscurity, and an easy style of composition, without pretension or ostentation; but the praise thus properly bestowed on that, must with that stop, for to talk of such a writer aiming at the lofty dignity of tragedy, is to talk completely at random. The *Julian* of Miss MITFORD was as trashy an attempt at this climacteric of the histrionic art, as ever was exhibited on the stage—the *Foscari* is only as many degrees better, as time and a trifling quantity of experience will enable any one, under similar circumstances, to produce—but upon this latter production we should certainly have felt more disposed to be charitable, if it had not been ushered into public notice under the sanction of the press and the managers, with, of course, the authoress's concurrence, as a species of competition with the work bearing the same title, from the pen of the deathless Lord BYRON. If it is supposed, for one moment, by either herself or her friends, that this lady can approach, in a whole play, any one line of this immortal poet, we can only laugh at the egregious and most presumptuous idea—she could no more write it, than we could eat it when written; and that with us would evidently be a matter of difficulty, when we cannot even now *swallow* what she has written.

The poetess has been very successful, however, in the result of her lucubrations, which is to be attributed to the admirable acting displayed in it by Messrs. YOUNG, C. KEMBLE, and WARDE, supported very agreeably by Mrs. SLOMAN. In the former of these gentlemen, the only fault we would presume to insinuate, is a little too much feebleness (of action) thrown into the *Doge's* character, and that rectified, he might write *ne plus ultra* to his proudest hopes. None ever did, or ever can, act the lover, of either reality or romance, so beautifully as C. KEMBLE, and in his delineation of the younger *Foscari* was apparent, to its fullest extent, the grace, the passion, the intenseness, and the general charm, by which he first won, and has so long held, the high tide of public approbation. It seems to us, that in *Count Erizzo*, as in his *Iago*, Mr. WARDE, with all his genius, makes the villany too apparent, or rather palpable—the discovery of the actual qualities of either part should be made manifest in a manner considerably less studied—it should appear the natural result of the man's depravity, rather than the actor's forced method of displaying it—but we should be sorry to be hypercritical with Mr. WARDE, who, for the most part, is a finished, and most gentlemanly artist. Of Mr. SERLE'S performance, it is only necessary to say, that a more sublime touch of the mountebank was seldom exhibited, out of the precincts of a fair—he has not a pretension for the avocation he has entered upon, and when he becomes most impassioned, to endeavour to convince you that he *has*, his voice is "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." Young RAYMOND, of the Haymarket, who is engaged at this theatre, will soon relieve us of this outrageous specimen of self-importance. *Foscari* may live a night or two longer: but the first wet day, or foggy night, will send it to "the tomb of all the Capulets."

We have been most agreeably, as is but too frequently the case, disappointed in our prediction of PLANCHE'S farce of *Returned "killed,"* which is quite as acceptable a bagatelle as we have for a long time met with—an eulogium particularly due to the author, who, out of slender materials, has put together some very busy scenes, and very smart dialogue. The success of the piece is, to a certain extent, attributable to the eminent talents of Mr. W. FARREN, although we would not be thought to detract, by the praise we have such pleasure in bestowing on him, from that which is proportionably due to others. The trifle is one of the most agreeable we have for some time witnessed, and one calculated to bring, what is technically called, some good half-prices.

We cannot, at this present writing, call to mind any little bits of interest, in which this glorious profession is involved, that would be of any particular amuse[illegible]

or information to an admiring public. To be sure, Mr. C. KEMBLE, who does not know even how to spell "arch-jesuit," has prevailed on a Miss JARMAN to break her engagement with Mr. HARRIS, the Dublin patentee, and she is consequently about to exhibit at Covent-garden Theatre. The object which this engagement has in view is two-fold, from all we can understand—first to annoy and injure his partner, Mr. HARRIS, because that gentleman had occasion to knock Master CHARLES down some few years since, and secondly, to dispossess Miss CHESTER; but report says, neither one point nor the other will be effected—for they say that Miss JARMAN is a very mediocral actress, and no great beauty in the bargain, while Miss CHESTER can lay claim to both attributes. After, however, reading Mr. KEMBLE's letter to Mr. SINCLAIR, exhibited by Mr. SCARLETT, in his motion on Thursday last, for a new trial, we are surprised at nothing which "My dear Mr." Manager can do, and can only say, that no pecuniary temptation would ever get us, were we mimes, under such power, and no bond induce us to believe we were safe, while we happened to be under it. Agreeably to our predictions, we find that Madame VESTRIS had a regular bumper on Monday last; boxes, private and public, pit, gallery, and slips! After this, she need be under no apprehension of scurrilous publications. Among those who have been her latest persecutors are a petty-fogging monkey, practising the law, in Water-lane, Blackfriars, whose name we will furnish her, if she should desire—one M'GREGOR LOGAN, who translated the English Opera House *Der Freischutz* (as humbugging a hodge-podge as ever was seen), and JOHN BARNETT, the *soi-disant* composer—nice boys, all three—what SHERIDAN, in his *Rivals*, calls "a puppy triumvirate." LA PORTE, who has arrived, will appear in a few days—he is the image of HARLEY, and a capital *Englishman!* The Haymarket terminates its season on Wednesday next, on which occasion an address by POOLE is to be spoken by Madame VESTRIS. We hear that MORRIS has netted 10,000*l.*! Who would not then be a manager—at least of the Haymarket Theatre?

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The following Matches have already been made for the Newmarket Craven meeting of next year:—

First Day.—Mr. Payne's Helenus, 5 yrs old, 8st. 9lb., against Lord Warncliffe's Pastime, 4 yrs old, 8st. 2lb. for 200, h. ft.

The Marquis of Exeter's Recruit, 8st. 3lb., against Mr. Greville's Rachael, 8st. for 200, h. ft.

Second Day.—Mr. Payne's Babel, against Mr. Roger's Monarch, 8st. 4lb. each, first three miles of B. C. for 300, h. ft.

Mr. Payne's Bachelor against the Duke of Grafton's Chloris, 8st. 4lb. each, for 100.

At the First Spring Meeting the following Matches will be run:—

First Day.—Mr. Greville's c. by Waterloo, against Mr. Stonehewer's Brother to Problem, 8st. 5lb. each, for 100, h. ft.

Mr. Greville's Rachel against Mr. Rush's Carthago, 8st. 5lb. each, for 5000, h. ft.

On the first day of the July Meeting,

The Duke of Grafton's Paul Jones, 8st. 6lb., against Lord Exeter's Recruit, 8st. 2lb., for 200, h. ft.

At the Houghton Meeting, first day,

Sir J. Shelley's c. Barnardo against Mr. Payne's bl. c. by Smolensko, for 200, h. ft.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—Having observed paragraphs in various newspapers, throwing blame on Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Ellice, and Mr. Ricardo, some of which impute those aspersions to me, you will confer on me a favour, and do an act of justice, if you will assure the public (as I have done those gentlemen), that to blame them, as regards Greek affairs, never entered into my mind. If the engineer has failed to execute his task, he alone, in my opinion, is answerable. As to myself, it appeared to me, at the time, that I could not personally watch over the pregress of the works in hand, owing to the unfortunate Proclamation. I have to regret that I did not then see that proclamation in the light which I now do.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Marseilles, Oct. 30. (Signed) COCHRANE.

Some expectation has been entertained among the friends of Lord Cochrane, that his Lordship was about to visit London, but by a letter received on Friday from Paris, it appears that he has left that city with M. Orlando, the Greek Deputy, for Marseilles. This change of determination is, it is said, owing to the grant of 11,000l. which Lord Cochrane has obtained from the French and Swiss Greek Committee at Paris, and he has returned to Marseilles with the intention of purchasing a frigate built in that port for the Pacha of Egypt, but which his Highness had not fulfilled his part of the engagement by paying for.—*Morning Paper.*

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up and thus stationed, viz. Warren Hastings, Captain George Mason; Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. Christopher Biden; and Minerva, Capt. George Probyn, Madras and Bengal; Marquis Wellington, Captain ——, and Thomas Grenville, Capt. Charles Shea, Bengal direct.

Another meeting of the freemen of Sudbury took place at a tavern in Whitechapel, when the usual maledictions were denounced against Mr. John Wilks, jun. It was ultimately moved and seconded, that a circular letter issued by Mr. Wilks "was as false as God was true," which was carried *unanimously*.

Despatches arrived at Calais on Thursday evening, from Lord Grenville, addressed to Mr. Secretary Canning, which were given by his Majesty's Consul at Calais, in charge to Mr. Wyld, his Secretary, who proceeded in an open boat, at 11 o'clock at night, with them, during a gale of wind, and delivered them to the agent of packets at Dover, having landed at that place at five o'clock the next morning, from a pilot boat, through a tremendous surf, which nearly swamped the boat. Mr. Wyld returned the next evening to Calais, *via* Boulogne, in which port the vessel was obliged to take shelter, the wind being too violent to allow of her attempting to enter Calais harbour.

It appears by the Fourteenth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of the Revenue, that there are 23,000,000 of newspapers published every year, and that the duties paid on advertisements on an average amount to 170,000l. annually.

It a man only place himself in the centre of the choir of Westminster Abbey and *look up*, and how low he must for ever after *look down* upon modern architects.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST THE AGE.

THE KING *v.* RICHARDS.

Mr. Scarlett moved for a rule, calling upon the defendant, the proprietor and publisher of THE AGE newspaper, to show cause why a criminal information should not issue against him for a libel upon Mr. Easthope, one of the Members lately returned to Parliament for the borough of St. Alban's. Mr. Easthope acted as agent to Messrs. Hullett and Co., contractors or agents of the Government of Chili for a loan in this country; and his present application was supported by the affidavits of Messrs. Hullet, of himself, and one or two gentlemen of the Stock-Exchange, one of whom was the Chairman of the Committee. Messrs. Hullett and Co. having received information from the agent of the Chilian Government that remittances would be made to pay the dividends tdue on the loan early in October or in September, it was expected hat they would arrive by the 28th of September. On that day the agent called on them, and stated that he had not received any of the duplicates, and could not, therefore, place any in their hands; upon which Mr. Easthope, being sent for, advised that immediate notice should be given of the circumstance, to prevent an improper traffic in the Chilian bonds. Notice was accordingly posted up, and advertisements published, to that effect. He suggested that a written notice should be put up on the Stock Exchange, but no written notice could be put up in that place without the direction of the Committee sitting there, and it was then too far advanced in the day to be able to obtain their sanction before the hour for closing the Stock Exchange. Mr. Easthope, therefore, proceeded to the Stock Exchange himself, and gave direct notice that the dividends would not be paid. He had no transaction there, either personally or through any body else, on his account, for many days; and the last transaction he had had there was the purchase of a considerable number of bonds on his own account. That was on the 16th, and the circumstances he was now detailing took place on the 28th of September. The article of which he here complained appeared in THE AGE on the 1st Oct.; the obnoxious part of which was to the following effect:—"Another instance, of a most glaring character, appeared on Thursday last. Just as the Stock Exchange was about to close, a stock-broker of the name of Easthope, returned at the last election a member for St. Alban's, brought a quantity of Chilian Bonds into the market for sale, after he had received information from Messrs. Hullett that the dividends were not likely to be paid. A much more nefarious transaction cannot be imagined. Such conduct drew on the St. Alban's member the indiguation of the whole fraternity; above the rest, that of a young Jew of the name of Solomon, between whom and Mr. Easthope there was a regular skirmish, which ended in sending a challenge. Mr. Easthope being so knocked about and kicked, has ever since gone by the name of *Bomb-proof*, and if any one deserved it, he did. We shall be open to every contradiction of this matter. The dignity of the Imperial Parliament will be quite at stake, if this transaction be allowed to pass." Mr. Scarlett added, that he had affidavits to show that the last transaction on the part of Mr. Easthope in the Stock Exchange, was a purchase, and not a sale, of these bonds.

The Court granted a rule *nisi*.

SINCLAIR *v.* KEMBLE AND OTHERS.

This was an action brought by Mr. Sinclair, the celebrated singer, against the defendants, the Manager and Proprietors of Covent Garden theatre, to recover a compensation in damages for a breach of contract, in not employing the plaintiff to sing, for fifty nights, during the season 1824-25. At the trial before the Lord Chief Justice and a special Jury, at the sittings here, after last Trinity term, a verdict was found for the plaintiff, with 400l. damages.

Mr. Scarlett now moved for a rule to shew cause why that verdict should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered, or a new trial had. The only evidence at the trial to prove any contract was a letter from Mr. Charles Kemble, one of the defendants, to the plaintiff, dated in June, 1824, in which an offer of an engagement at 20l. per night was made, and it was stipulated that Mr. Sinclair should be in London before the first week in October, in order that he might study his part in the then new opera of *Der Freischutz*. Mr. Sinclair did not arrive, however, until the 16th of October, after the new opera had been produced, and the part designed for him had been allotted to another gentleman. The defendants and the plaintiff then reciprocally declared their regret that the plaintiff had not arrived in time to take the part intended for him, and it was agreed that they should give him as much employment as they could. He was employed, however, but nine nights during the season, and then brought the action for the supposed breach of contract. The present motion was made on the ground of a misdirection of the Learned Judge. He stated truly to the jury that the supposed contract made by Mr. Charles Kemble had been put an end to by the plaintiff's not coming to time; but his Lordship went on to leave it for the consideration of the jury, whether a subsequent implied contract was not made to employ Mr. Sinclair for a reasonable number of nights during the season, and whether nine nights were a reasonable number. The Learned Counsel contended that no such question was raised by the pleadings, inasmuch as all the counts in the declaration were framed on the specific contract with Mr. Charles Kemble, which being put an end to by the plaintiff, the verdict was wrong. Rule granted.

THE KING *v.* LIEUT.-COLONEL ARCHDALL.

Before all the Judges of the Court sit every morning in "full Court," as it is called, it is usual for one of the puisne Judges to preside for the purpose of hearing and disposing of such common motions as require not the consideration of the whole Court. On Wednesday Mr. Justice Bayley sat for this purpose, when Mr. Broderick moved his Lordship for a certiorari, to remove an indictment against the above defendant (charging him with an indecent assault upon a boy) into this Court for trial. The Learned Counsel stated, that, in consequence, an indictment had been preferred against the defendant at the Westminster Sessions, charging him with this offence, and while he was in custody on the charge he was liberated on his own recognizance, by the order of the Lord Chief Justice. Another indictment had been preferred against him for the same offence, at the Middlesex Sessions, and the present motion was to move that indictment into this Court for trial, substantially on the ground that the defendant could not have a fair trial at the Sessions.

Mr. Justice Bayley—What are the facts stated, on which the certiorari is moved for?

Mr. Broderick said that Lieutenant-Colonel Archdall swore a conspiracy was formed against him, and he alleged, among other circumstances to show that was the case, that very soon after the charge was made against him, he received numerous anonymous letters, intimating to him that if an advertisement were inserted in the *Morning Herald*, stating that "300l. should be ready for A. B." at a certain place which the anonymous letter pointed out, the charge should be stopped. The defendant very properly refused to comply with these solicitations; and as he swore he was by birth, habits, and connexions a gentleman, he wish his trial should take place in this Court, because aggravated and distorted statements had gone forth in the newspapers, and had been circulated in hand-bills, calculated to excite a prejudice in that class of society likely to act as petty jurors at the sessions.

Mr. Justice Bayley upon these grounds granted the certiorari.

KING *v.* BUTTERWORTH.

This was an action of trespass brought by the plaintiff, who resides in Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street, against the parish officer of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, who had seized sundry goods and chattels belonging to the plaintiff for non-payment of poors' rate. The case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at Guildhall, during the sittings previous to the present term, and a verdict was returned for the plaintiff. The question was, whether the house situated in Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street, was part and parcel of the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. The evidence on that point was very contradictory, and it was on this ground that Mr. Serjeant Wilde now moved to obtain a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and a new trial granted.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that the evidence had clearly proved that since the reign of Queen Elizabeth the inhabitants of Sergeant's Inn had never been called on to pay rates. Persons who had purchased property in that part had given a much larger sum for it, under the idea that no rates could be demanded. He was decidedly of opinion that this property was extra-parochial, consequently was not subject to pay rates to the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West. He was perfectly satisfied with the verdict that had been returned on the trial.

The rest of the Court concurred with his Lordship, and refused to grant a rule to show cause.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Oates, the man who was charged with having passed a five pound note belonging to the Leicester Bank, knowing it to be stolen, underwent a final examination. Mr. Gates, who attended as solicitor to Messrs. Paget and Kirby, the Leicester bankers, produced evidence to show the manner in which the robbery was committed. The parcel, with 6,000l. in notes, was put in a portmanteau, which was locked up in the hind boot, as an ordinary parcel. Before the coach got to Leicester, the boot was broken open, and the parcel gone. Evidence was given to prove that the five-pound note produced was one of those stolen, and that the prisoner had uttered it. He gave three different accounts of the mode in which he became possessed of it. The last he gave was, that he had taken it at Romford fair, and could produce a witness who saw him take it. He was remanded, to give an opportunity of bringing the witness forward, but now no witness appeared, and the prisoner was ordered to find bail to appear, and answer for the offence of having the note in his possession, knowing it to be stolen.

MR. J. WILKS, JUN.

On Monday Mr. Wilks was brought before the Lord Mayor for second examination. Mr. Alley, Mr. Bolland, and Mr. Andrews, attended for Mr. Wilks.

At twelve o'clock, the hour appointed for the examination, the Lord Mayor ordered that the names of the witnesses, and other persons who had been required to attend, should be called over, and asked if Mr. Scott and Mr. Mitchell were present?

Mr. Mitchell answered, but Mr. Scott, it was said, was not to be found.

The Lord Mayor—I shall certainly issue warrants against those who do not appear. The effect of keeping back evidence on such an occasion may be extremely injurious. Individuals may be accused of crimes of which they are completely innocent, for the purpose of attaining certain ends. I cannot for a moment excuse such conduct. Let Mr. Scott be called again.

The second call was as fruitless as the first.

Nothing, observed Mr. Wilks, can be a stronger proof of my innocence than the fact of apprising Messrs. Scott and Williams of my having the money by the same post, and having stated that the post-bills were made payable to them. I kept the bills in my possession from the day I received them from Mr. Mitchell until the 9th of November, and then sent them to my banker's by my clerk, and requested to be informed whether it would be irregular to endorse the bills per procuration on behalf of Scott and Williams; and the bankers returned for answer "that it would not." I could have no motive whatever in placing them to my account, for it will appear by my banker's book, that I never drew this money out of their hands until Scott and Williams were entitled to receive it.

The Lord Mayor—What becomes of your assertion on Friday, Mr. Wilks, that you were authorised to endorse?

Mr. Wilks—That comes afterwards, and I shall prove it most satisfactorily.

The Lord Mayor—Have you a letter empowering you to sign for Messrs. Scott and Williams?

Mr. Wilks—My authority to endorse depends upon a series of correspondence.

The Lord Mayor—I have been informed privately, but I think it necessary for the ends of justice to mention it publicly, that you, Mr. Wilks, have satisfied the British Annuity Company, by giving up some valuable deeds that were of importance to them, and that therefore the proceedings upon this charge have been given up; but I will not permit this course to be pursued. It is nothing less than making one law for the rich, another for the poor—one law for the weak, another for the strong. This is, indeed, an extraordinary way of settling accounts.

Mr. Wilks—My Lord, I am not to answer private evidence or statements; I have to do with nothing but public testimony, and I am ready to confront it. With reference to your private information, I shall merely state that it is certainly wrong.

The Lord Mayor—Mr. Wilks, before I issued the warrant against you, I consulted those who were qualified to judge of the merits of the information on which I issued it. They said that I was justified, and I must persevere in probing the case until I have ascertained the facts.

Mr. Wilks—I am sure that you will do what you conceive to be proper in this affair; but, my Lord, you certainly are not justified in cross-examining a person in my situation in the manner in which you have.

Mr. Alley—I am prepared to prove what must establish Mr. Wilks's innocence, independently of the argument of authority to endorse. When he wrote to Messrs. Scott and Williams, he stated in a letter dated the 20th of December, that he would deduct his costs out of the 1,500l. Now, how was Mr. Wilks to deduct the amount of his costs without converting the bills into cash? Here is a direct proof, though not a formal one, that he acted upon authority.

Mr. Wilks—I have here the copy of the letter which I wrote to Messrs. Scott and Williams upon that subject. Where is the ground for supposing that I had any fraudulent intention? Here Mr. Wilks read the letter, from which the following is an extract:—

"I send you back your bills approved, and I send you my bill with your agency marked; and when you answer the points in this letter, and apprise me that the lives have been insured, and the rate of premium, and that our bills have been approved by Captain Fraser, I will then transmit you 1,500l. for the annuity, and the form necessary for insurance, &c. deducting first of all the amount of my proportion of our two bills of costs. [Dated Dec. 20, 1824. Addressed to Scott and Williams.]

(Signed) "JOHN WILKS, Jun."

The Lord Mayor—What is the amount of the bill of costs?

Mr. Alley—I don't know.

The Lord Mayor—My reason for asking is, because if the bill did not exceed 1000l. there was no occasion for converting both into cash.

Mr. Alley—Now, he pays those bills in at his banker's, where the 1,500l. was carefully preserved, and he had a large balance there besides.

Mr. Wilks—I had 2,000l. then.

Mr. Alley—It is the intention to practise imposition that constitutes the offence, and not the mere writing of names.

The Lord Mayor said that it certainly was not pretended that the money was not ultimately paid, but that was no argument that no forgery had been committed. There were many cases in which

money was honestly paid back, after it had been got by means as unjustifiable as those alledged against Mr. Wilks. When Mr. Wilks found that the securities were not completed by Mr. Frazer, he ought to have informed the directors of the fact, and paid back to them the 1500l. Mr. Wilks manifested a desire to get the money, because he wrote, stating that a confidential clerk of Messrs. Scott and Co. was going to Scotland, and would take it thither. This statement Mr. Wilks contradicted. The money, notwithstanding all this, instead of going to Scotland, remained in his banker's hands. Now, if Mr. Wilks would produce a letter showing that he had authority to endorse, there would be an end to the case, and he should be discharged with pleasure. The Lord Mayor, after uttering some expressions of condemnation against those who were so reluctant to come forward, said that he should call in the aid of another magistrate, in order to determine whether he should take bail under Mr. Peel's new act, for the appearance of Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Wilks—I assure you, that not one-fourth of what I have to advance in proof of my innocence has been stated. But the whole of the facts shall come out. I court investigation.

The Lord Mayor—If I take bail, I shall demand two sureties in 1,000l. each, and your own in 2000l.

Mr. Alderman Waithman, after conferring with the Lord Mayor, observed, that there were certainly wide distinctions in cases of this nature. Individuals did often rashly and improperly put their names to documents, in order to supply defects; and if this were such a case, then he, for one, would be glad to allow bail. There were, he believed, doubts upon the construction of the facts, and, under all circumstances, he thought bail might be taken.

Mr. Wilks—I thank you, my Lord, and Alderman Waithman, for the kind opinion you have given; and I beg leave to assure you and the public, that when the full circumstances of the case come to be examined, as I hope they will be, it will be seen there is no just ground whatever for the present proceeding.

Mr. Wilks, sen. then came forward, with Mr. Lawford, (Mr. Wilks, jun.'s brother-in-law), to become bail. They each justified bail to the amount of 1,000l.

Mr. Wilks, jun. entered into his own recognizances in the sum of 2,000l. to appear and answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

Mr, Wilks, sen. said, I beg, my Lord, to state, that my son has been engaged in several joint stock companies, and in various concerns, some of which have certainly not met my approbation. With them I have nothing whatever to do; but in a case like the present, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to public justice, and an obligation which I owe to my son, to render him every assistance in my power.

The Lord Mayor—Sir, you have acted very properly. I beg to ask of Dr. Mitchell, whether this proceeding was taken by himself or by the company?

Dr. Mitchell—By the company, my Lord, certainly.

The Lord Mayor—Was Mr. Scott withdrawn at the instance of the company?

Dr. Mitchell—My Lord, there has been no board since this case came before your Lordship; therefore, they cannot have interfered in the manner in which your Lordship is pleased to suppose.

The parties then retired.

HATTON-GARDEN.—As early as ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, Lee, accompanied by Wainwright, both officers to this establishment, went to Cold-bath Fields Prison, where Ambrose, the person charged with the murder of Mary Ann Perry, has been confined since his apprehension, for the purpose of bringing him to the office as privately as possible, before the crowds of persons whom curiosity and anxiety might excite, would be expected to assemble. On being summoned to the front yard, he exclaimed, "Ah, Gentlemen, you are come very early. Well, God bless you, I am glad of that, for I am quite innocent of any intentional crimes, and it is very hard to be hooted at. (Alluding to the treatment he met with on Friday last, when being removed from this office.) On the officers enquiring how he felt himself, he replied that he never felt himself better either in mind or body; that he never intended to commit any injury to the poor woman, though he certainly did wish to get rid of her. When he was informed that it had already been publicly stated that he came into London for the purpose of surrendering himself, he strongly denied the statement, and observed, that although he never in any way concealed himself, still, he never for a moment entertained the slightest idea of voluntarily surrendering himself.

The prisoner being placed at the bar, the depositions of the witnesses taken at the Coroner's Inquest were read over to him, and he was about to be removed from the bar, when a female, named Sarah Mayos, who had not attended at the inquest, entered the office, in pursuance of a summons, and stated that she had been employed to wash the body of the deceased, which was completely covered with bruises, apparently inflicted either by a rope or a stick. On the throat of the deceased were marks similar to the impression of a finger and thumb, as if she had been strangled. Under the head was placed an apron, and a thick piece of flannel, to prevent the blood soaking through the floor. The flannel was completely saturated with blood; there was also much blood on one of the pillows, and one of the sheets which were lying on the top of the bed.

Mr. Jay, the landlord of the public-house where the prisoner lodged, merely corroborated the evidence of Mr. Robertson, a fellow lodger of Ambrose's, which was given on the inquest.

The prisoner being called on for his defence, stated that he was entirely unconscious of the fate of the deceased until he rose the next morning, when he discovered her lying on the floor close to the door.

The prisoner was then fully committed to take his trial on the charge of murder, and the witnesses bound over to prosecute.

MARYLEBONE.—On Friday a respectable female, of advanced age, accompanied by two little girls, came to this office, and requested the advice of the Magistrates, under the following circumstances:—She stated that the children were motherless, and that their father, four or five months ago, went the northern circuit with the Judges, as a writer and reporter, and had not since been heard of. Before he went he left the children under the care of a person at Kentish Town, but as he had not made any remittance for their support, that person declined keeping them any longer, and therefore had brought them to her, who is their grandmother, and left them at her house. The old lady further stated, that she did not believe her son meant to desert the children, for he was too fond of them to admit of that; yet she could not account for his absence or neglect; she then added, that much as she wished to give them a home, she did not possess the means—and here her tears prevented her saying more. The little girls were of interesting appearance, and evinced great sensibility of their destitute condition. The father's name is Richard Hatt, and upon its being mentioned, a gentleman in the office said he knew him well, and had seen him lately in Westmoreland; he represented him as an eccentric character, and he believed him to be still in that part of the country, writing a poetical description of the Lake of Windermere.

Mr. Griffith lamented that he should be poetising abroad, instead of providing for his family at home. He recommended the children to the care of the parish officers of St. Pancras, for the present, and desired that proper inquiry should be made for the purpose of finding the father.

The important process of wheat sowing is nearly completed in the county of Worcestor, and a more favourable season for it, in every respect, is scarcely within the memory of the oldest cultivator of the soil. A considerable breadth of the young plant is already above the ground, and is wearing the most healthy and promising appearance.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.

[From the *Cork Constitution* of Tuesday.]

It is with the sincerest regret, that we meet the painful necessity of relating such a casualty as that which engages our attention at the present moment, and interests our feelings—even beyond the calamity itself—to which none can be more sensible. The circumstance to which we allude is simply this. On Sunday morning one of our City Sheriffs, John Wallis, Esq. a gentleman of as humane a nature and as kindly feelings as ever has filled his office, in the discharge of that part of his duty, which provides for the security of the peaceable and the innocent in their beds, while patroling Barrack-street, attended by the peace-officers of the city, arrested a man of the name of James Coghlan. A struggle ensued, which provoked Mr. Wallis to strike the man with a loaded pistol, which he held in his hand—in the act of doing so, the contents of the pistol were accidentally discharged into his head. The unfortunate victim of unpremeditated injury was taken to the North Infirmary, where he terminated his being in the course of twelve hours. A coroner's inquest was held upon his body, and conducted, with becoming rigour, when the following verdict was delivered:—"That the deceased (James Coghlan) came by his death in consequence of a shot from a pistol in the hand of John Wallis, Esq. one of the High Sheriffs of the city of Cork, which accidentally went off while in the act of making a blow at the deceased, while he, the said Sheriff, was in the execution of his duty; but we cannot separate without expressing our opinion, that striking the blow when a loaded pistol was in his hand was indiscreet and imprudent."

It has at length been found expedient that the Post-office steam-packets, with the Irish mails, should proceed direct from the port of Liverpool for Dublin.

An accident occurred on Thursday morning, which might have been attended with the most calamitous results. About half-past eight o'clock the party wall on the south side of the Guards' Club-house in St. James's, owing to the want of sufficient support, occasioned by the pulling down the adjoining houses for Mr. Crockford's new club-house, fell in with a tremendous crash, at the same time that part of the roof fell in. As soon as it was possible to do so with safety, the premises were searched, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the accident had extended with respect to the inmates, when it was found that there were only two or three servants in the house at the time, and they being in the kitchen, fortunately escaped unhurt. Had it happened but half an hour before, the consequences would have been dreadful, as there were about forty men at work, who had just left for their breakfasts. It is also a matter of congratulation that none of the officers of the Guards were in the house at the time.

For some days a new comet has made its appearance in the constellation of Bootes. The unfavourable weather not having yet permitted astronomers to observe its motion, they find it necessary to await the combination of positive observations, previous to speaking of it. It was discovered on the 22d ult. at Florence, by M. Pons; on the 24th, at Paris, by M. Bouvard; and on the 28th, at Marseilles, by M. Gambart. On the evening of the 1st instant, M. Nicollet, being occupied in examining the comet, was able to perceive across some gleams of light, that, since the first days of its appearance, it had augmented sufficiently in size and brightness to become visible to the naked eye. Its nucleus presents a thick nebulosity, accompanied by a tail several degrees in length. Its right ascension augments about a degree a-day, and its Boreal declension diminishes about one degree and a quarter in the same time. The public may easily distinguish it in the north-west region of the sky, when the evenings are fine.

A correspondent of the *Kaleidoscope*, who dates from Skibbereen, Ireland, October 29, has communicated the following tragic event:—"The wife of a peasant, residing in the neighbourhood of this town, left her home a few mornings since, to visit her father, who resides at some distance from her cottage, on the opposite side of the river. As she did not return at the usual hour, her husband concluded that she purposed remaining all night at her father's, and gave the subject no further thought, but proceeded in company with several other men, at a late hour, to draw the river for salmon. The night was clear moonlight. They arrived at the hole they purposed drawing; the net was cast; the hearts of the fishermen felt joyous as they drew the now weighty net towards the shore. They came to view the capture, and foremost was the husband of the woman above alluded to, when, to their utmost consternation, instead of a large haul of fish, the object presented to the view of the horrified peasant was the body of his wife, who had left her peaceful dwelling that morning never to return alive. Such is the uncertainty of human life! It is conjectured, that in crossing a ford near to her cottage, the unfortunate woman lost her footing, and thus met a watery grave."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A lady of high rank, who, during last winter resided in Switzerland, and frequently, even in severely cold weather, visited the celebrated *glaciers*, became subject to chilblaias, and other painful cutaneous eruptions; the skin assuming, at the same time, an unseemly redness and general course feature, alarmingly subversive of personal beauty. Immediate recourse was had to the most eminent of the faculty, but unavailingly. An *infallible specific* was, however, happily recommended by a friend, before which disease vanished, and a loveliness returned with renovated powers of fascination. The lady is now preparing to revisit the romantic *Cantons*, and, wisely surmising that PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE, has provided herself amply against the influence of climate by a supply of her faithful antidote—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

Lord Norbury, in his conduct and manner on the judgment seat, is not only influenced by his habitual cheerfulness and courteous disposition, but also perhaps by something like an indifference to public opinion. His court is remarkable for any thing but the decorum with which its business is carried on. His propensity to joke, in season and out of season, operates as a general license to all: and whether it be a civil question or a point of life and death in discussion, repeated shouts of laughter re-echo through the halls, as puns, quibbles, and quotations, are bandied about from the bench to the bar, from the bar to the bench, and from both to the jury and the witnesses; till mirth arises to uproar, and fun degenerates into downright insubordination. Of this his Lordship himself has borne testimony. On pressing a reluctant witness one day to get at his profession, and being at length told that he kept a racket court: "And a very good trade too," replied the judge—"so do I, so do I."—*Monthly Mag.*

IMPROVED METHOD OF EXPLODING FIRE ARMS.—The ingenious little instantaneous light-machine, in which, by an air-tight piston moving in a cylinder, the air contained therein becomes so much compressed as to give out its caloric in the state of sensible heat or fire, has recently been substituted for flint and steel, or detonating locks, for the purpose of exploding fire-arms, and a patent obtained accordingly: the cylinder is concealed in the stock of the piece, and the piston is moved by a powerful belical spring.—*Monthly Mag.*

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday week, as a number of boys were amusing themselves on board of the watermen's wherries, off Irongate-stairs, near the Tower, three of them, in one of the wherries, fell overboard; one of them fortunately got hold of the gunwhale of an adjacent boat, and clung fast to the side, until he was relieved from his perilous situation. The two other boys, however, sunk; and the ebb tide running very fast at the time, it is supposed they were carried down under the many tiers of shipping lying in the neighbourhood, as every exertion was promptly used in searching for the bodies, by means of the drags, which were employed the greatest part of the day; but, unfortunately, without success. They were about 13 or 14 years of age, and the children of poor parents residing in the vicinity.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, an inquest whs held in the Committee-room of Middlesex Hospital, before Thomas Stirling, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Richard Banbury, aged 26, a fine young man, who came by his death under the following melancholy circumstances:—

Mr. John Newman, painter and glazier, of No. 25, Greek-street, Soho-square, being sworn, stated, that a few days ago the deceased called at his shop, and requested him to give him a job. Witness was not in the immediate want of a workman, and at first refused him, but the deceased informing him that he had a wife and three children who were in the greatest distress, and that he had been some time out of work, he took compassion on him, and ordered him to call on him on the following day and he would send him to work. Witness having contracted with the parish of St. Ann, Soho, to paint the church, sent the deceased with his other workmen to perform the task. While at work he would place himself in the most hazardous situations, as if desirous to do more work than the other men, and was frequently cautioned by witness not to place himself in so much danger, but he still continued to do so, and avoided making those preparations which were usual when any difficult job was to be performed. On Monday last, at about half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the deceased was instructed to paint one of the pediments of the church, which was about 60 feet from the pavement, for which purpose one of the most substantial ladders belonging to the parish was procured and placed against the church; but that not being sufficiently long, another shorter ladder was affixed to it by ropes, by which means the deceased was enabled more conveniently to perform his work. Witness, shortly after the deceased got on the ladder, observed him standing with one foot on the step of the ladder and the other extended to a projection in the wall, while he was reaching with the brush to the pediment. His situation was most perilous, and witness, with several other persons, who were excessively alarmed, called to him, for God's sake to get on the ladder until witness brough him a "man-help," generally used by painters to insure their safety. The deceased got on the ladder, and was standing on that part which was fastened by the ropes, until witness arrived within a few yards of him with the man-help, which he was reaching to him, when the ladder snapped in two; the deceased was instantaneously precipitated headforemost from the ladder to the pavement, and the ladder on which witness was standing fell sideways for a considerable distance, until it came in contact with a projection in the wall, and kept stationary until some of the workmen came to his assistance, and released him from his perilous situation. Witness during this period kept tight hold of one of the steps of the ladder, while his arm was jammed between the ladder and the wall. (Here Mr. Newman, whose arm was in a sling, presented it to the view of the Jury, and it appeared to be jammed in a most dreadful manner.)

Mr. Stirling said it was rather strange that one of the parochial ladders should be the cause of the accident.

Mr. Newman attributed the accident to the two having been tied together, and the weight of himself and the deceased upon that part which was tied. It was a ladder generally used to facilitate escape in the event of fire. He did not conceive that there was any blame attached to the parish. He understood that it was the intention of the churchwardens to do every thing in their power for the assistance of the widow and family, and that a sermon was to be preached in support of them.

Mr. Stirling thought that the parish were bound to provide for the family.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Another inquest was held at the same time and place, before the same coroner, on the body of James Epelett, aged 30. It appeared in evidence that deceased was employed in the house of Mr. Williams, a fishmonger, residing in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, and on Monday last he was engaged brewing at the lower part of the house. While thus employed, he was carrying some materials necessary for the process, when on his arrival near a flap-door leading to a cellar of great depth, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated to the bottom, and dreadfully injured, his skull being fractured and one of his legs broken, &c. He was brought to this hospital, where he died of the injuries he receceived.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Friday evening a coroner's inquest was held at the African Chief, Wilsted-street, Somers-town, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. on the body of Jacob Webb, a man between 60 and 70 years of age, who destroyed himself by cutting his throat.

The deceased was by trade a bricklayer, and the owner of the house in which he lived. About three weeks since he buried his wife, to whom, it appeared, he was much attached, and her loss had since preyed much upon his mind. About half-past six on Monday morning last, a female lodger heard him knocking in his room, as if for assistance. About a quarter before seven he knocked again, and she then went into his room, and asked what he wanted. He was then on the side of the bed, and did not answer her, but made signs to her to cover up his feet. She did so, and called another female down stairs to see what was the matter with him. Having procured a light, she observed the floor covered with blood, and she imagined that he had burst a blood-vessel. A surgeon was sent for, who came immediately, and it was then discovered that his throat was cut; but he lived till eight o'clock on Wednesday night.

The evidence adduced left no doubt on the minds of the coroner and jury that the deceased had been the author of his own death, and that when he committed the fatal act he was deranged. He had long been in a melancholy, unsettled state of mind, and more particularly since the death of his wife, frequently talked very incoherently, fancying at times that his wife was present in the room with him. His wound was dressed, and the following day he was able to speak, and he then confessed to the surgeon and the nurse who attended him, that he committed the act himself, and was sorry for it, but he did not know what he was about when he did it.

Verdict—"That the deceased cut his own throat, being at the time in a state of temporary mental derangement.

An inquest has been held on the bodies of the two men who lately lost their lives in an affray with the police at Arva fair, which terminated in the following verdict.—"We find that the said James M'Cabe and Edward Donahoe came by their deaths by gun-shot wounds, on the 1st of November inst. fired by a party of police in their own defence, stationed in this town, on the said day. Signed (for self and fellows) James Armstrong." Sheridan, the person who headed the populace in the outrageous proceeding which led to the above-mentioned catastrophe, received three stabs in the back, and a ball grazed him along the back, and lodged behind the ribs. He lies dangerously ill a few miles from the town. Dr. Wiley has just returned from attending him; he seems to think his life in imminent danger. He lately returned from America, whither he fled from justice.

Tuesday an inquisition was taken before Thomas Higgs, Esq., at the Triumphant Chariot, Pembroke-mews, Upper Grosvenor-place, on the body of Michael Macarthy, a workman employed in laying water-pipes in Capel-street, Chelsea. The deceased, it appeared, was edging off a pipe, when the adze slipped, and dreadfully cut his leg below the knee cap. Mr. John Bowling, the house surgeon of St. George's Hospital, stated, that when the deceased was brought there, he had lost a great quantity of blood; the wound had divided a large artery, and with great difficulty it was picked up and made secure. The serious injury received, and an inflammation of the bowels subsequently ensuing, caused his death. Verdict Accidental Death.

It affords us great pleasure to state, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York is daily improving in health.

PRICE of STOCKS up to FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, 202½	India Stock, 247
Red. 3 per Cent. 81⅞½	India Bonds, 38 40 prem.
3 per Cent. Cons. 82⅛⅜	Exch. Bills, 1000, 21 22 pm.
3½ per Cent. 87⅞ 88⅛	Do. 500, 21 22 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 98⅛⅜	Do. Small, 21 22 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826,	Cons. for Acc. 82⅛⅜½
Long Anns. 19¼ 5-16	Scrip,

Frankfort papers to the 5th inst. arrived yesterday. The King of Bavaria has issued the following humane ordinance .—

"MUNICH, Oct. 30.—A Royal Ordinance has just been published here, of which the following is the preamble :—

"We, Louis, by the grace of God, King of Bavaria, &c. desiring to facilitate to all our subjects the means of improving their intellectual faculties, and their religious and moral sentiments, and to relieve the unfortunate, we have thought fit to establish, in our town of Freysig, an institution for the education and instruction of the blind, and we shall shortly make known the particulars. To found gratuitous places in this establishment, we have assigned to our Cabinet Treasury a sum of 50,000 florins."

We received yesterday the *Allgemeine Zeitung* to the 5th inst. It gives, from the *Oriental Spectator* of the 29th September, an article representing the cause of Greece to be in a hopeless state, and accusing the correspondents of the Greek Committee of concealing the truth, in order to protract an unavailing struggle, to the injury of all parties.

An article dated Mentz, October 30, states the vintage to have been more productive than was expected ; but complains of the depressed state of commerce.

The *St. Petersburgh Journal* to the 25th October also arrived yesterday. It contains no news from the seat of war, but furnishes the following paragraph :—

"ST. PETERSBURGH, OCT. 23.—Trade is still very active here, notwithstanding the advanced season. From the 11th to the 18th of this month inclusive, 53 ships have entered the port of Constadt, of which 24 are in ballast, and, notwithstanding this, the orders are still so considerable, that there is reason to fear they may not at all be executed before the navigation closes.

"In the month of August, 161 vessels arrived in the port of Riga ; sailed 138. The value of goods imported in the same period was 1,213,848 rubles, that of the imports 3,700,926."

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Downshire has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas White, M.A., of University College, Oxford, and Priest-Vicar of Lichfield Cathedral, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

Mr. William Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, has just published a brief history, in verse, of events which have taken place connected with an application made by him for a remuneration for his general services for the last ten years, and especially from the Members of the two Houses of Parliament. It is really distressing to find that this useful servant of the public cannot obtain the very moderate pittance which he asks.

A suite of rooms are preparing at the King's Palace, St. James's, for the reception of his Majesty.

Nearly all the Cabinet Ministers have arrived in town previous to the commencement of the new Parliament. Lord Melville, Lord Sidmouth, Earl Bathurst, Lord Eldon, Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Robinson, are either at their offices, or within a few miles of town.

The Lady Mayoress was on Wednesday safely delivered of a son, just one hour before her husband resigned the civic chair to his successor. This is the only instance of a birth happening in the family of the chief magistrate since the mayoralty of Sir Rich. Carr Glyn, in the year 1798.

One of those desperate gangs of smugglers that infest the Kent and Sussex coast, tumultuously assembled near the Tide Mills, at Bishopstone, a few miles from Lewes, on the night of Friday se'nnight, where they obstructed a Quarter-master of the Coast Blockade, struck him a violent blow on the head, and otherwise grossly assaulted him, by which he had one of the fingers of his right hand broken.

AN UNLUCKY PIECE OF GOODS.—At Bow-street, Thursday, girl of 17, named Louisa Jones, was committed for stealing a piece of handkerchiefs, from the shop of Mr. Mather, a draper, in New-street, Covent-garden. It is a singular circumstance, that two young men, named Maltby and Jones, were convicted at the last Sessions, and ordered for transportation, for stealing the very same piece of handkerchiefs, it having been restored to the prosecutor upon the trial.

A gentleman, named John Francis Hislop, son of the late Rev. Dr. Hislop, Rector of Marylebone, had been passing some days at one of the principal inns at Barnet, when the landlady pressing him for a settlement of the account, it was discovered that he had no money. He had resources in London, he said, whither the landlord consented to send him in a post chaise, accompanied by another person, who was to bring home the amount of his bill. Just as they were entering Kentish Town, his companion discovered the unfortunate gentleman in the act of cutting his throat. He wrenched the knife from him, but not until he had inflicted a deep wound. He was immediately conveyed to a surgeon's, where the wound was sown up, and is not considered as likely to prove fatal. Previous to the dreadful attempt, he conversed quite sensibly on different topics, particularly on the late murder at Barnet. We understand that he has a wife living, and is a gentleman of considerable property.—*Herts Mercury.*

Sir Walter Scott has been for several days at Paris. We have seen Sir Walter as an antiquary, a critic, novelist, and poet, and we shall soon see him as the historian of that extraordinary man, who for fifteen years exercised so mighty and terrible an influence upon the destinies of the world. The Hon. Baronet alighted within our walls, at no great distance from the Place Louis XV., the area and environs of which he has so eloquently described in his 'Paul's Letters,' a work, written in 1815, under the influence of the political feeling of the day. At present a calmer spectator, and, from the popularity of his talent, less a stranger among us, Sir Walter Scott will be better able to study our condition after so many storms the progress of Constitutional doctrines under the legitimate Monarchy, and what remains to us of the recollections of the Empire. Sir Walter Scott before putting the last finish to his history of the 'Soldier King,' has come to see once more the monuments of his military glory, those silent witnesses, of which, legitimacy upheld by the Charter, feels no terror ; and which historical impartiality may now interrogate with as much indifference as the chronicles and dusty manuscripts of the reign of Louis the Eleventh, which stand forth with such liveliness and verisimilitude in Quentin Durward. Already have some of his numerous readers been admitted to a near view of the illustrious historic novelist—have admired his modest demeanour, and smiled at the lively sallies that mingle in his conversation. With respect to his person, we have been able to verify the exceeding exactness of the portrait given of it by the author of the historical and literary Travels in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott has already been recognized in one of our theatres, and the representation of *Ivanhoe*, where, in expressing his satisfaction, as a polished stranger, he regretted that the tourney was not acted on the stage ;—a characteristic reflection on the part of a man who has re-produced in such lively colours the chivalrous games of the feudal ages. Sir Walter Scott must likewise have been surprised at the travestie which our dramatic writers have given of the Jew *Isaac*. After the performance, the Scotch poet was seen in the saloon of the Odeon, bending with respect before the statue of Corneille, and saluting, with the preference of enthusiasm, that of Moliere, who is well known to be his fovourite author.—*Journal des Debats of Wednesday.*

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The Ranger, a small schooner belonging to Kirkcudbright, M'Lean, sailed from Whitehaven on Tuesday week, at half-past five o'clock. In addition to the crew, there were 10 passengers on board (one of them a female), and the little vessel was also deeply laden with a general cargo. Before the Ranger had stood long on her course, the weather became hazy, and the gale increased to something like a hurricane, accompanied by a heavy rolling sea. About nine o'clock land was descried, and soon after the helmsman discovered that the vessel, having missed the proper tract, had got considerably to the westward of the Ross-head. The wind now blew more furiously than ever ; the rain literally fell in torrents, and the darkness of the night added not a little to the fears of the passengers. With a heavy cargo in so small a bark, to drop at anchor was out of the question ; the only chance of safety seemed to be in making for the river Dee, and after careering before the wind for the space of another half hour, the word was given, "breakers a-head." At this signal, all on board crowded together ; but before they had time to express their fears, the vessel struck against the outermost corner of the rock in Kirkandrew's Bay, known by the name of the Three Brothers. The sea, however, ran so high that she was soon thrown clear of the Three Brothers, and again drifted onwards to a ragged ridge of rocks on the main shore, against which she dashed, rebounded, and dashed again, with a degree of violence that must have sprung her timbers from deck to keel. Hope at this moment had almost fled ; a watery grave appeared to be the inevitable lot of all ; but another dash, and the Ranger was nearer the land than ever ; when the master and more active passengers improving the opportunity thus afforded, clung to the rocks, and clambered on shore as fast as their fears and the pitchy darkness of the night would let them. Their escape, in fact, was most providential ; the storm still raged with unabated fury, and before they had been many moments on shore, their frail bark was dashed to pieces, and entirely disappeared. Two farm houses lay near, and thither such as were saved repaired, with a view of obtaining shelter for the night. In the morning it was discovered that out of the twelve that had sailed from Whitehaven, (master, mate, and ten passengers), three were missing, viz. Wm. Carson, the mate, Mr. M'Gourlay, button-manufacturer, Kirkcudbright, and a person whose name and residence could not be ascertained. After a short search the body of the mate was found among the rocks, but up to Friday no trace of the others had been discovered.—By the wreck of the Ranger, property has been lost to a large amount.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

THE ARMY.—The 2d Battalion of the Grenadier Regiment of Guards has received orders to march, to-morrow, from Manchester for London.

SHOCKING CIRCUMSTANCE.—It is communicated to us on the most respectable authority, that on Sunday last, a gentleman residing on one of the Upper Terraces at Cove, hearing a cry apparently proceeding from some person in pain or distress, and which seemed to issue from the space betwen the wall of an old house immediately under him, caused some inquiries to be made, the result of which was, that into this place a family, consisting of a man, woman, and four children, had crept some days before, the two former at the time in a fever ; that there they continued, unsheltered, uncovered, and without food of any kind, until the disease and the total want of nourishment brought on their natural consequences—death ! It was the shrieking of the woman, in the agonies of death, that struck on the gentleman's ear, and when he communicated what he had heard to some of the people in the neighbourhood, none could be got to go near the miserable wretches, for fear of contagion, until the circumstances having come to the ear of a professional gentleman, an apothecary, living in Cove, he ventured to this scene of accumulated horrors, and found the man and wife dead, and the children clinging to their corpses, naked and starving, and, to all appearance, about to share a similar fate. What was done for, or what has since become of them, we have not heard ; whether the dead lie buried, or the living are still in the same place : but we should like to hear something about the terrible scene, to heighten the horrors of which we will not add a line or a word.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

T. Tucker, John's-mews, Little James-street, Bedford-row, coach-painter.
J. Lewis, High-street, St. Marylebone, licensed victualler.
R. Weaver, Plymouth, linendraper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. C. Blore, Liverpool, confectioner.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Fisher, sen. Cheltenham, carpenter.—W. Shelley, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, tanner.—R. Cox, Nottingham, warehouseman.—J. Lay, Cheltenham-place, Lambeth, stationer.—J. Wood, Lombard-street, scrivener.—J. and J. Lamb, Liverpool, saddlers.—W. Bransby and M. Court, Rochdale, Lancashire, carriers.—J. Moody, Freeschool-street, Horslydown, tin-plate-worker.—R. Williams, Liverpool, merchant.—W. Piper, Hammersmith, barge-builder.—J. Baum, Hackney-wick, victualler.—J. and J. Bladworth, Kenworthy, ironmonger-lane, warehouseman.—T. Buckland, Billiter-street, ship-insurance-broker.—C. M'Donald, Liverpool, surgeon.—T. and R. Homer, Dudley, Worcester, iron-founders.—W. F. Johnson, Bridgewater-street, Somers-town, provision-dealer.—S. Rawlins and M. Smith, Hanley, Staffordshire, tobacconists.—B. Marshall, Nottingham, stone-mason.—T. Cole, Exeter, builder.—E. Herbert, Leamington-Priors, Warwickshire, linendraper.—T. Horsfall, Halifax, drysalter.—R. Gwinnell, Cheltenham, plumber.—W. Scott, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, victualler.—W. Metcalf, Bristol, tailor.—C. Ellis, Heanor, Derbyshire, cabinet-maker.—R. B. Watson, Leeds, merchant.—P. Syms, Witheridge, Devonshire, shopkeeper.—T. Bonham, Hogston, Buckinghamshire, butcher.—G. Peace, Denby-Dale, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. Cocks, Norwich, tailor.—J. Davis, and T. Ritson, Manchester, machine-makers.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which fire opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair ; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themsetves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 209, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for £1., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat ; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN's BLACKING in general estimation ; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits ; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN's BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN's BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant ;—it excludes damp ; gives pliancy to the leather ; retains its pristine virtue in all climates ; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles. at 6d. 1d 12d. and 18d. each.

SCHLOSS JOHANNESBERG CABINET WINE.
Mr. KIEFFER, Agent to the Domain Johannesberg, begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that the Vintages 1818 and 1819, Cabinet Wine, are here in Bond, and duty paid, ready for immediate delivery, and that he continues to receive orders for the celebrated Vintage 1822.

To prevent the possibility of Imposition, since the estate Johannesberg became the property of his Highness Prince Metternich, these Wines have only been delivered in bottles, under the seal of the administration, with the impression of the vintage on the bottom of each cork.

Apply to Mr. Kieffer, 11, Panton-square, Haymarket ; or at Mr. Hermann Fehrmann's office, Old Trinity House, Tower-street, who has the Depot of the Johannesberg.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 81s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Santerne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

SCOTS! of foreign foes the dread,
Irish Lads! to conquest bred,
Cambrians bold! who never fled
The cause of liberty ;
Ye, who guard a matchless dower,
England's glory, England's power,
At whose shout the nations cower,
Britons! List to me.
Ye, who, from the battle-plain,
Or the wild and warring main,
Greet your happy homes again,—
Lords of land and sea!
Ye, whom friendship's smiles surround,
At the board with welcome crown'd,—
Joyous souls! wherever found,—
List awhile to me.
Where'er the gen'rous Wine, array'd,
Lends the social spirit aid,
Let the Opera Colonnade
Your emporium be.
For the treasures of the cask,
Cheapest, purest, case or flask,
Ready cash is all I ask.—
Come, my boys, to me.

Haymarket. CHARLES WRIGHT.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution :—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies ;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce : will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

MOGUL, OR REAL CHETNA SAUCE.

C. HODGSON, ORIGINAL INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR, is induced to caution his Friends and the Public against several spurious Sauces offered for sale, under the title of "MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA."

C. H. will feel obliged if each purchaser of the above delicious Sauce will please to observe the Label : which should be signed, "C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed and impressed, "HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.

C. H. also begs to acquaint those who have not yet made a trial of this much approved Sauce, that the flavour will be found quite different, and far superior to any yet offered, for all kinds of Curries, Steaks, Stews, Chops, Hashes, Game, Grills, Broiled and Wild Fowl, Cold Meat, and for enriching Gravies, &c., and feels assured, that when tasted, it will fully justify what he has above stated. To Merchants and East and West India Captains, it is stongly recommended, being warranted to retain its full flavour in any climate.

To be had at the manufactory, No. 68, Long Lane, Borough, London, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, the Queen's Head Tavern, Holborn, and at any of the principal Oilmen and Grocers in Town and Country.

AT SIMPSON'S MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, No. 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, London, are sold

The ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, free from mercury or antimony, inestimable as a Family Medicine for the removal of Indigestion, Bilious and Nervous Complaints, and as a mild Aperient.

The ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, in Bottles of 11s. each, strengthens the Stomach, increases the Appetite, dispels Spasms and Gout in the Stomach, and prevents all the inconveniences produced by excess at table.

The ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER, 2s. 9d. per Box, cleanses, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, and fastens them, even if loosened by mercury.

These articles are sold (by appointment) at all respectable Medicine Venders, Chemists, and Druggists, throughout the kingdom.

Superior Eau de Cologne and Swiss Eau d'Arquebusade, Mason's Convent Soap, &c. &c.

NEW EDITION, THE TENTH, ENLARGED,

With Observations on the Danger of trusting to Nostrums, as an Internal Remedy for the Cure of Strictures. Illustrated by Cases. Price 3s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure ; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.

Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi ; and published and sold by Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row ; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand ; Chapell, Royal Exchange ; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street ; Walker, 90, High Holborn ; Chappell, 94, Pall Mall ; Sutherland, 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh ; and may be had of all Booksellers.

"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

BIRTH.—On the 5th instant, at Leo, Blackheath, the Lady of the Hon. W. Cust, of a daughter.—On the 10th inst. Mrs. B. Mills, of Great Winchester-street, of a daughter.—On the 9th inst. in Finsbury-square, the wife of George Rougemont, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 4th inst. the Rev. Francis Whichcote, third son of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. of Aswarby, Lincoln, to Eliza, only daughter of Robert Bree, M.D. F.R.S. of George-street, Hanover-square.—On the 9th inst. R. Dent, Esq. to Charlotte, widow of the late J. T. Robarts, Esq. of the Hon. United East India Company's service.—On the 4th inst, Mr. J. Robson, only son of J. Robson, Esq. of South-street, Grosvenor-square, to Eliza Harriet, only daughter to S. Stoddart, Esq. late of South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.—On the 9th inst. Mr. Gabriel Couta, of St. James's-place, St. James's-street, to Ann, only daughter of the late Joseph Curtis. Esq. of Charles-street, Hatton-garden.

DIED.—On the 31st of August last, at Elmwood, in the Island of Jamaica, Doctor Panton, aged 30.—At Edinburgh, Sir Stephen Sharp, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, late his Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at St. Petersburgh.—At his house, Blackheath, J. Kempson, Esq.—At Geneva, the Hon. and Rev. R. Leslie Melville.—At Great Marlow, Bucks, W. Wales, Esq. in the 75th year of his age.—On Sunday last, Sir R. Hardinge, Bart, aged 71.—At the Manse of Rothiemay, Scotland, on the 21st of October, the Rev. Dr. J. Simmie, in the 63d year of his age.—On the 5th inst. Eliza, wife of W. B. Angell, Esq. of Benfield-cottage, Bracknall, Berks.—On the 7th inst. Sophia, relict of the late J. Stephens, Esq. of Clapham, aged 84.—On the 29th ult. aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of T. Parry, Esq. of Llydlade, near Aberystwith.—On the 7th inst, Mary, wife of J. Clements, Esq. of Finsbury-square.

London : Printed and Published by R. D. RICHARDS, at 343, Strand, corner of Catherine-street.

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 80. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday next, Cymbeline, with Der Freischutz.—Tuesday, the Dueana, with mphitryon.—Wednesday, The School for Scandal. Lady Teazle, Miss Ellen ree.—Thursday, A favourite Opera.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

MR. MATHEWS will be AT HOME To-morrow Evening, Nov. 20, with his TRIP to AMERICA.
Doors open at half-past Seven, begin at Eight.—Mr. Mathews will perform n Thursday and Saturday.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Monday, and during the Week, will be performed an entirely new splendid Comic arietta, called The Barber and his Brothers. The Barber, Mr Wrench. fter which, a new comic Burletta, in one Act, called A Card!!! 23, John-street, delphi. To conclude with To Fry Shots.
Boxes, 4s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 6, commence ½ before 7.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The two Views now exhibiting, are The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by ons. Daguere, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effects of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators.
N. B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the ppearance of sunshine is produced with equal effect on the most cloudy day. he Dimension of each picture is 70 feet by 50—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.

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To follow the TIGER,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the beautiful, new first class brig, LION, ALEXANDER KENN, ate of the William Shaud), Commander. Burthen 275 Tons. Lying in the ondon Dock. Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or assage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark Lane.

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GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. E. and M. Farina, of Cologne, a fresh supply of his celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. Hose, late innard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

REMOVAL.—Mr. CLARK, DENTIST, begs leave to acquaint his Friends, that he has REMOVED from Grosvenor-street, 35, Brutou-street, Berkeley-square.

MR. G. WAITE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, author of the "Surgeon Dentist's Manual," and a "Critical nquiry into Facts connected with the Teeth," will commence a Course of ECTURES on the TEETH, on Friday, 1st of December at ¼ past 7 o'clock, m. For further particulars apply to Mr. Waite's residence, No. 2, Old Burngton-street.

CHOCOLATE of the finest Quality, 3s. per lb.—COCOA-NUTS, the finest Grenada, 2s. per lb.—The Public are respectfully informed they may now purchase the above-mentioned Articles, warranted the finest quality, at MARSHALL and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, o. 12, Southampton-street, Strand. Also, Turkey Coffee, warranted of the est Quality, at 3s. per lb.

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BUY A BROOM QUADRILLES" for 1827, New Figures by an eminent Professor. Containing Horn's admired Air "Buy Broom," "Horn of the Chace," and "Evening Sun," "All the Town is Cherry ipe," and the elegant Quadrille "Etrick and Teviotdale," with the favourite Adelaide Waltz" by T. Cooke, arranged for the Pianoforte by G.W. Maddison. Published (only) by Williams, 2, Strand, and sold by every music-seller in e kingdom, price 3s.
Ladies desiring this celebrated set of Quadrilles, to avoid false copies, should particular in sending for the set with Horn's "Buy a Broom," of which a ird edition of the Song is just published.

THE FLUTE.—Mr. NICHOLSON begs to intimate to Amateurs, that the APPENDIX to his PRECEPTIVE LESSONS for e FLUTE has just been re-printed, and may now be had at his residence, o. 12, Caroline-street, Bedford-square; of Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and of Mr. Lindsay, No. 35, High Holborn, price One Guinea.
"That there has seldom appeared a work of more intrinsic excellence, not ly our own judgment allows, but the universal admission of flute-players oionstrates. **** No analysis of the Appendix appears to be requisite. contains, in fact, fresh and beautiful exemplifications of the author's prinples, applied to practice: and we may safely adopt and confirm his own words, assuring amateurs of the instrument, that 'they will not merely be attended th pleasure, but be found highly conducive to improvement.'"—Quarterly usical Review, No. 29.

ROSSINI'S LAST NEW OPERA.—Just published by Willis and Co. 55, St. James-street (opposite Jermyn-street), ndon, and 7, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
The Overture, Songs, Duetts, Trios, and Chorusses, with English and ench words of "Rossini's New Opera." "The Siege of Corinth," which now performing at the Academie Royale," with distinguished applause. Willis and Co. beg to acquaint the public that the Opera of "The Siege Corinth," and that of Maometto 2nds (also by Rossini) are two distinct rks, and that the "Siege of Corinth" cannot be published by any other use in this country than that of J. Willis and Co. whose exclusive prorty it is.
A few of the pieces in this Opera are selected by the Composer from his era Maometto, but with considerable alterations and additions, and which n only be published by Willis and Co.
*** In the Press, Labarre's Fantasia, and Variations for the Harp, on the vourite Greek March in Rossini's new Opera "The Siege of Corinth;" also, barre and de Beriot's Fantasia for the Harp and Violin, on the celebrated orus sung during the deposition of the Greek Flag in the above highly popular era.

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e Braes of Ballandyne	Miss Paton.	Pio Cianchettini
nny Brave Scotland	Ditto.	R. Gow
where's the harm of a little kiss	Mad. Vestris.	J. Watson
Maiden Gardez vous	Ditto.	Ditto
ue Bonnets are over the borders	Mr. Braham	Cianchettini
ung Mary	Mr. Phillips	Dr. Arne.

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Oh, young maiden hearts beware—ditto, ditto.
If love's dream be o'er—sung by Mr. Braham.
Oh, do you remember the first time I met you—ditto, ditto.
Up, comrades, up—ditto, ditto.
Away, light vows of woman's love—sung by Mr. Horn.
For love and beauty's sake—ditto, ditto.
Love has its own sweet pleasures—Duet—sung by Mrs. Geesin and Miss Graddon.
I've wandered in dreams to the moonlight's home—Duet—sung by Mrs. Geesin and Mr. Braham.
Serenades are pleasant things—Comic duet—sung by Miss Cubitt and Mr Harley.
In what new home does love now dwell—Echo duet—sung by Mr. Horn and Miss Graddon.
Fair moon, on tow'r and tree, and stream—Duet—sung by Mrs. Geesin and Mr. Braham.
With love and thee—Duet—sung by Mrs. Geesin and Mr. Braham.
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"Not a Drum was heard," the celebrated Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore	Mr. Sapio,	Ditto
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The General Election, comic, written by Charles Dibdin the younger, with an illustration by Crnikshank	Mr. Mathews,	J. Barnett
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The Moorish Maiden	Mrs. Ashe,	J. Emdin
You ask a song, you bid me sing	Mr. Broadhurst,	G. Kiallmark
I left the Bowl in search of Love	Mr. Phillips,	Mr. Phillips.

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*** The Proprietors of the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION beg most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that the only correct copies of the Opera now performing at the English Opera House, called "THE ORACLE," are published by them, and that all other copies are spurious and an Invasion of their rights.
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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 14.

This being the day on which Parliament was summoned to meet, a few of their Lordships assembled at two o'clock. Among them we noticed the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Bexley, and the Bishop of Chichester. None of their Lordships were in their Parliamentary robes.

A few minutes after two o'clock, the LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack. His Lordship then proceeded to inform their Lordships, that this being the day on which the Parliament had been summoned to meet, his Majesty had directed a writ to be issued, under the Great Seal, appointing him and other Noble Lords to be his Majesty's Commissioners to open and hold the same Parliament. Was it their Lordships' pleasure to retire and robe, that the commission might be read?

The question was put, and answered in the affirmative. Some of their Lordships immediately retired; and shortly afterwards, having robed, the Lord Chancellor. the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Bexley, took their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners. The Duke of Wellington came in almost immediately afterwards in his robes; and Lord Bexley retiring to a side bench, the Duke of Wellington took his seat as one of his Majesty's Commissioners.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then ordered the House of Commons to be summoned to their Lordships' bar.

The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod then summoned the Commons, who in a short time, preceded by the senior Clerk of the House, attended at their Lordships' bar. The members of the City of London, who are Aldermen, appeared in their civic gowns.

The LORD CHANCELLOR informed the Commons, that a commission under the Great Seal had been issued for holding the Parliament, which the Clerk should then read.

The Clerk accordingly read the commission, appointing a great number of Peers, or any five of them, to open and hold the Parliament.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then said: My Lords and Gentlemen. we have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that as soon as a sufficient number of members are sworn, his Majesty will declare to you the causes which have induced him to call this Parliament together. As it is necessary that a Speaker should be chosen for the House of Commons, it is his Majesty's pleasure, that the members of the House of Commons should retire to their place of sitting, and there proceed to choose a fit and proper person to serve as Speaker, and having chosen him, to present him in person. to-morrow, at two o'clock, at the bar of this House, to receive his Majesty's royal approbation.

The Commons then retired from their Lordships' bar. The Lord Chancellor by himself took the customary oaths. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and their Lordships heard prayers.

On the prayers being ended, strangers were admitted, and the following Peers took the customary oaths, which were administered to two or three at a time:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Camden; Earls Westmorland, Tankerville, Harrowby, Shaftsbury, Lauderdale, Liverpool, Talbot, and Morley; Lords Ardea, Bexley, Melville, Exmouth, Carrington, Pomfret, Torrington, Prudhoe, St. Helens, Walsingham, Dynevor, and Clarendon; Bishops of London, Salisbury, and Chichester.

Sir Charles Long was introduced by Lord Arden and Lord Bexley to take the oaths and his seat in Parliament, under the title of Baron Farnborough, of Bromley-hill Park, Kent. His Lordship was preceded by the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod and a Herald. The letter patent, creating him a Baron of the United Kingdom. and the writ summoning him to Parliament, were both read. His Lordship then took the customary oaths and his seat; after which he was formally introduced to the Lord Chancellor. and then retired.

Mr. Duncombe was then introduced by the same two Noble Lords; and after the same ceremonies, took the oaths and his seat as Baron Feversham, of Dudley Park, in the county of York.

No other business was done, and at four o'clock their Lordships adjourned.

There has been no alteration in the interior of their Lordships' House since the close of last session, further than that the scarlet coverings of the benches and the draperies of the doors have been renewed. The halls and passages leading to the House have all been painted.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.

Their Lordships met at two o'clock; soon after which the Commissioners. the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earls of Liverpool, Shaftesbury, and Harrowby, took their seats, fully robed, when the Chancellor directed the Usher of the Black Rod to inform the House of Commons that the Lords Commissioners were prepared to receive the Speaker elect. In a few minutes, the Usher of the Black Rod returned to the Bar, accompanied by Mr. Manners Sutton, who was supported by Mr. Sturges Bourne and Mr. Portman, and attended by several Members from the Lower House.

The SPEAKER elect then addressed the Lords Commissioners, informing them that the Commons' House of Parliament had been pleased to elect him as their Speaker, acknowledging his unfitness for the high office, and expressing his confidence, that should his Majesty not ratify their choice, his faithful Commons would have no difficulty in finding a more fit person to represent them.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then informed Mr. Sutton, that the Commissioners had it in command from his Majesty to express his satisfaction at the competency of the gentleman before him to discharge the arduous duties of his office, and that his Majesty was pleased to confirm the choice of his faithful Commons.

The re-chosen Speaker then claimed, as usual, for the Members of the House of Commons the immemorial privileges of freedom from arrest, freedom of debate, and access to the Royal Person, humbly craving that if any error should arise, it might be attributed to him, and him alone, and not to the House.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply, intimated that his Majesty was pleased to grant the foregoing requests, and to confirm them to the House of Commons in as ample a manner as any of his predecessors on the throne.

The Speaker then retired, accompanied hy the Commons, to the Lower House, where the swearing-in of new Members continued for some time.

The Duke of Montrose, Lords Stowell and Ellenborough, and several other Peers, were in their places during the ceremony of the introduction of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

It is said that Parliament will not adjourn for the Christmas holidays before the 21st of December.

THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

Their Lordships met at two o'clock. Charles Richard Sumner, late Dean of St. Paul's, took the oaths and his seat as Bishop of Llandaff. He was introduced by the Bishops of Chester and London. Several Peers took the oaths, and their Lordships adjourned at four o'clock.

FRIDAY, Nov, 17.

The Marquisses of Exeter, Queensberry, and Thomond, the Earls of Cornwallis and Verulam, and a few other Peers, having taken the oaths, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 14.

ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

At twelve o'clock, according to the usage of the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament, the Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household took his seat in the long gallery, for the purpose of administering the oaths to the Members on whom the first parliamentary duty devolves—that of electing a Speaker of the House of Commons. The Lord Steward having administered the oaths to the Members present, and having executed a commission empowering the Members specified therein to administer the oaths to others, retired from the House. Before two o'clock upwards of 100 Members had taken the oaths and their seats in the House of Commons. Among them the four representatives of the City of London were conspicuously distinguished by the gorgeousness of their costume, and by the local precedence which, according to ancient parliamentary usage, they are on this occasion entitled to take. Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Alderman Waithman, and Mr. Alderman Thompson, were arrayed in their scarlet gowns; Mr. Ward also wore a scarlet gown, which differed, however, from the robes of his colleagues, inasmuch as it had no decorations of fur. The four Members entered the House together, and took their seats at the upper end of the Treasury Bench, on the right of the Speaker's chair. Below them sat Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons in the last three parliaments. At ten minutes past two o'clock the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Peers, to hear his Majesty's commission read. Several Members proceeded to the House of Peers for that purpose, and on their return,

Mr. S. BOURNE rose, and said, that it now became the duty of the House to proceed to the discharge of a most important duty, namely, the election of a Member who might, in the ensuing parliament, fill one of the most honourable, at the same time one of the most arduous offices, that could be conferred upon an individual in this country—that of Speaker of the House of Commons. Happily, the House had not, upon the present occasion, to encounter the difficulty of selecting from their body an untried Member, who might adequately discharge the duties of that high and arduous office. They possessed a Member whom they had already elected to fill the office of Speaker in three successive parliaments, and the experience of three successive parliaments had abundantly confirmed the wisdom of their choice. (Hear.) In order to estimate the value, and to appreciate the advantages of possessing such a Member, it was necessary only to reflect on the importance and on the difficulty of the functions which the Speaker of that House was called upon to discharge. It was not talents, however great, nor acquirements, however extensive, which might be derived from the best general education, that could qualify a person for the discharge of the duties of that high office. It required an accurate acquaintance with the details of parliamentary law, a minute knowledge of the laws and usages of parliament, and of the general maxims and rules by which the proceedings of that House were governed. which could be acquired only by patient and laborious investigation, and possessed only by those who had made it the peculiar object of their researches. The task of directing the deliberations of that House, and of expressing, on particular occasions, opinions which might give effect and consistency to the form of their proceedings, required, he need not say, no ordinary share of judgment and discrimination. In all these respects, the House required not to be reminded with what distinguished ability the high office of Speaker had been filled by his Right Hon. Friend. (Hear, hear.) Besides these more ostensible duties of the office, it was often necessary to repress the extravagancies of debate, and to allay the heats which occasionally arose amidst the ardour and vehemence of public discussion. It was necessary, also, on many occasions, to give advice, assistance, and information, to Members of the House, in matters connected with its forms and proceedings; and he need not remind them of the readiness and the ability with which such advice and information had been uniformly afforded by his Right Hon. Friend. There were other subordinate qualifications, and other personal recommendations, which no man possessed in a more eminent degree than the Right Hon. Gentleman; among these, he could not but advert with gratification to the uniform courtesy of his manners, and to his dignified hospitality. (Hear, hear.) Nor were those personal qualifications, which enabled his Right Hon. Friend to support with such indefatigable zeal the labours of his office, of light moment, in estimating his claims to the honourable distinction which it conferred. Let it be recollected, that upon the unwearied personal exertions of the Speaker of the House of Commons depended the uninterrupted discharge of the most important public duties, and that the whole business of the state, however urgent, must be suspended, rather than his place should be supplied by an assistant. He could not adduce a stronger instance to show the value of his Right Hon. Friend's services, or the importance of those personal qualifications which had enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with such unremitted assiduity and zeal. He need not remind the House how anxiously his Right Hon. Friend had at all times maintained their rights and privileges—how scrupulously he had enforced the terms and regulations of that House—on which those rights and privileges, and with them the right and privileges of the people, most essentially depended. Under such circumstances, he doubted that the motion he should now make would be unanimously adopted; he doubted not, that when his Right Hon. Friend should be again placed in the chair he would discharge its duties with the same zeal and ability he had ever displayed, and that the House would give to his authority an uniform and effectual support. The recorded opinion of three successive parliaments had rendered it superfluous to bear individual testimony to the distinguished merits of his Right Hon. Friend, and he should, therefore, without trespassing further on the time of the House, move, "That the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton take the Chair of that House as Speaker."

Mr. PORTMAN, in rising to second the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, was sensible that the feeling of the House was so entirely with the Right Hon. Gent. who had just been proposed to fill the office of Speaker, that it was unnecessary for him to occupy much of the attention of the House, or to add any thing to the eulogium which had been so justly pronounced by the Right Hon. mover. He was aware indeed, that it had been the usage both for the mover and seconder, on these occasions, to make some observations on the nature and important duties of the office. It would ill become him, however, to address any observations of that kind to members who had long sat in that House; and members who had now, for the first time, taken their seats in parliament, must, as English gentlemen, be so well acquainted with the arduous nature of the Speaker's duties, and with the qualifications requisite for its efficient discharge, that it would be equally unnecessary to address any observations on the subject to that portion of the House. He might, perhaps, be allowed to say, that it was an office which required not only great talents—not only strict integrity—not only the most perfect impartiality in the person called to discharge its functions, but that the House further expected to find in that person a temper not to be ruffled, a judgment not to be shaken, and a resolution, to maintain to the best of his abilities, the rights and privileges of the Commons of England, and to preserve order and dignity in their proceedings. In an assemblage such as that which he now addressed, in which so much brilliant talent and splendid ability was to be found on all sides, it might, in any common time, or under any ordinary circumstances, be difficult to point out any one Member more qualified than another to fill the chair; and, under such circumstances, he (Mr. Portman) should he the last man in the world who would presume to press his opinion upon the House on so important an occasion. He was now, however, able to congratulate the House on a selection which met with their unanimous occurrence; for the finger of experience pointed out to them the Right Hon. Gent., who had for many successive years filled the office, and who had shown himself possessed of integrity, of impartiality, and of temper, of judgment to discern what was right, and of resolution to enforce his decisions. He felt that it would be presumptuous in him to occupy any longer the time of the House, and that he ought rather to apologize for having detained them so long from the gratification of adopting, as he was sure they would adopt with one voice of acclamation, the proposition of the Right Hon. Gent. opposite, "that the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton take the Chair of that House."

Mr. MANNERS SUTTON rose and said, that he felt his inability to express, as he ought, the thanks which he owed to his Right Hon. Friend who proposed, and to his Hon. Friend, the member for Dorsetshire (Mr. Portman), who seconded the motion; still less could he hope to be able to express the obligation and the gratitude which he owed to that House, for the cordial manner in which they had received it. To be elevated to that chair, had been the first object of his ambition, and as long as his health and strength continued, it would continue to be the object of his ambition. He could assure the House, with the strictest truth, that it had been the greatest object of all his endeavours, while in that chair, to justify their choice by faithfully discharging his duties to them and to the public. The reception which the motion of his Right Honourable Friend had met with from the House, and the testimonies of their satisfaction—as far as his abilities could produce satisfaction—at the result of his exertions, were the best and proudest rewards which any services he might have performed could receive. His Right Hon. Friend, and his Hon. Friend, the member for Dorsetshire (Mr. Portman), had both remarked upon the difficulty and importance of the duties attached to the office, and both had given him credit, in the warmth of friendship, for personal qualifications which he was conscious he did not possess. He relied not upon his own strength, but upon the cordial support of that house; and as he might hope to carry with him the same good opinion and cordial co-operation—as he might look forward to a continuance of the same favour and indulgence which had been so abundantly extended to him during three parliaments, he submitted himself, without hesitation, most respectfully to their judgment and decision. (Hear, hear.)

The motion having been carried amidst the cheers of the House,

The SPEAKER took the Chair, and said, I beg most respectfully to express my acknowledgments to the House for this renewal of their countenance. They shall find me diligent, zealous, and faithful in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon me. I have not the arrogance to presume, that unassisted, I am equal to the task, but I implore of the House to correct me when I am wrong, and to support me when I am right; and I pledge myself to make every exertion my powers can command to merit the renewal of that sanction and protection which for three parliaments I have had the good fortune to obtain.

Mr. WYNN, in rising to move the adjournment of the House, could not forbear expressing his congratulations, both to his Right Hon. Friend who had just taken the chair, and to the House. He congratulated the Right Hon. Gent. on having received the highest reward which his services could obtain in the unanimous approbation of that House, and he congratulated the House on the choice they had made, since the arduous and laborious situation to which his Right Hon. Friend had been elevated, was filled by a gentleman whose impartiality had never been questioned, even in the most stormy sessions, and whose patience, temper, and courtesy, had been equally experienced and approved by all. This was a subject on which he could dilate with great pleasure to himself, but the topics suggested by it had been so ably touched upon by the mover and seconder, that he felt it unnecessary to occupy the time of house by the expression of feeling in which he was sure every member of that House participated.

Sir JOSEPH YORKE congratulated the House on the selection they had made, and would only express his hope, that every man who took office in future, might enter upon it with as much integrity as the Right Honourable Gent. in the chair.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

At two o'clock the Speaker took the Chair, and the ceremony of swearing-in Members was resumed, and lasted until half-past four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Nov. 17.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, and the House resumed the ceremony of swearing in Members, which lasted until four o'clock, when an adjournment took place till to-morrow.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

As several proceedings usual on the opening of a new Parliament may not be generally understood, the following account, taken from "Hatsell's Precedents," may not be uninteresting:—

"Before any Member of the House of Commons can take his seat, he must, by the 5th of Elizabeth, and subsequent Acts, take the onths of supremacy, allegiance, and abjuration, before the Lord Steward of the King's Household, or a deputy appointed by him for that purpose. They must afterwards take the same oaths at the table of the House; so that every Member is doubly sworn to his allegiance and his abjuration of the Pope before he can take his seat or give his vote. The Members of the House of Peers are sworn only at their own table. On the meeting of the new Parliament, the Lord Steward, or his Deputy, attends in a room convenient for the Members of the House of Commons, to administer the oaths; the taking of which is so essential, that to enter the House without going through the ceremony, even though the neglect may be an inadvertence, subjects the Member to the loss of his seat for that Parliament. It is mentioned in the Parliamentary History, that a Sir John Lecch, about the year 1620, forfeited his place by committing this inadvertence. He entered the House, and took his seat, without thinking of the Lord Steward or his Deputies. When the duty of swearing occurred to him, he went out of his place, and requested them to administer the oaths. He was asked if he had sat in the House? He replied in the affirmative. He was then asked, had he taken the oaths in part, or none at all? He answered, that he had taken no oath. The Lord Steward's deputies, upon this, refused to proceed without acquainting the House with the fact, and taking its commands. A debate arose on the subject, and a resolution was adopted, that Sir John 'having sat in the House unsworn, must be, according to Act of Parliament, accounted as a man not elected or returned.' He was then called in to the bar, and being asked if he had committed the disqualifying error mentioned, he confessed that he had just sat 'for a quarter of an hour' in the House without thinking of the oaths. He was therefore disabled from being a Member, and a new writ was issued for another election. When a greater or smaller number of Members are sworn before the Lord Steward at the opening of the Session, after a general election, they enter St. Stephen's Chapel, where they again take the oaths before the Clerk at the table. As yet the chair is vacant, and the destined Speaker joins the other Members in the ceremony. The King cannot appoint a Speaker, nor can the Commons elect one without the King's command. His Majesty, therefore, in person, or Commissioners acting in his name, orders the Commons to be called to receive permission to form their House, by appointing their President. When elected, he is conducted to the Chair by the two Members who have moved and seconded his nomination. The mace is then placed on the table, and the House may be considered as constituted, subject only to the King's approval of the person whom it has chosen; for as his permission was necessary to sanction the election, so his confirmation is necessary to give validity to the choice. It seldom happens that any disapprobation is expressed or confirmation refused. One instance only is on record, within the last three centuries, of the King's refusing to sanction the choice of a Speaker, and that was in 1678—a precedent not likely to be followed. It is rather singular that Speakers of the House of Commons, like new-made Bishops with their *novi episcopari*, must express reluctance to undertake the office which they are so anxious to obtain.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The French papers state that at the termination of the first sitting of the Cortes, and after the Princess Regent had concluded her address to the united assembly, by ordering the members of the two chambers to repair to their respective halls of deliberation for the dispatch of business, the President of the Peers approached the throne, and presented to her Royal Highness an open missal, on which she took the prescribed oath to the Constitution with a loud voice, in the hearing of all the assembly, who stood up during the ceremony. The news from the disturbed districts of Portugal seems to be highly satisfactory. Count Alva, in his dispatches dated from Tavira, the 26th ult. states that he had entered that city on the 24th, that the chiefs of the insurrection had been arrested, and would be delivered up to the rigour of the laws. The Governor of Villa-Real had fled into Spain, after spiking the cannon of that fortress. The Minister of War, who headed the expedition against the insurgents in the Algarves, writes to inform the Government that the Portuguese refugees who fled to Ayamonte had been ordered by the Spanish authorities to Ecija, in Andalusia.

The first sitting of the Portuguese Chamber of Peers took place on the morning of the 1st instant. The President nominated as Secretaries the Marquis of Tancos and Count Mesquitella. Count Arcos demanded if the Marquis of Chaves (the insurgent) was to be considered a Peer of the Realm? It seemed to be the impression of the Chamber that he could not be so recognized; but no resolution was adopted on the subject. The members of the Chamber then took the oaths prescribed by the Constitutional charter. In the Lower Chamber Count Saint-Payo presided, as being the oldest member. On the 2d inst. the assembly was to proceed to the election of a permanent President. Lisbon seemed to enjoy the most undisturbed tranquillity,

The news from the neighbouring country of the Peninsula is of a different description. The King of Spain, instead of encouraging his subjects in the exercise of free institutions, and calling round him the higher and the wiser portion of the nation to aid him in governing his people, is occupied only with the most unworthy pursuits, and the most absurd superstitions. On the 29th ult. a procession took place of the miraculous images of St. Simon and St. Jude, and his Majesty rendered the ceremony as brilliant as possible, by joining in it with all his family. Meantime, popular insurrections are taking place at Barcelona and Tarragona, and an Algerine squadron is ravaging the coast of Grenada, capturing every Spanish vessel that puts to sea, and interrupting all intercourse between one of the Mediterranean ports of Spain and another. To crown Ferdinand's calamities, the Trappist, who made such a stand for absolute power, and plundered so bravely in the army of the Faith, is dead. He had thrown aside, on the King's restoration, the musket and military fury with which he attacked the Constitutionalists, and retired to his convent, where he renewed his attacks upon himself. On the 9th ult. he expired, we are told, with the most edifying piety, after surprising proofs of rigorous mortification.

Accounts from Constantinople come down to the 17th ult. At that time nothing new had occurred. The Capitan Pacha had arrived in that capital.

In the fire at Lyons, to which we formerly alluded, though much property was destroyed, no lives were lost.

The *Journal des Debats* of Tuesday has a long and able article on the freedom of the press, in which it expresses its apprehensions of the new projects which ministers intend to present to the Chambers at their approaching session.

The Slave Laws.—Monday a private meeting of the proprietors of estates in the Island of Demerara, and of the merchants trading with that portion of the British West India colonies, was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be thought necessary, in order to protect their property from the effects of the manumission clause in the slave laws. The meeting was attended by about 25 gentlemen of great respectability, and a series of resolutions was proposed and adopted, recommending that a petition should be presented to his Majesty in Council, stating the great injury that would be done to their property were the manumission clause put into full effect. It appears that the authorities at Demerara have, after considerable discussion, come to the resolution, not to act in accordance with the wishes of his Majesty's Government, as far as regards the manumission of slaves, and the meeting of the planters resident in London was called by circular, for the purpose of backing the authorities at Demerara in their determination. We understand that a petition is in preparation, and will be submitted for the signature of all those who are interested in this important question. The general body of planters, not only of Demarara, but also of the other West India islands, are, it is said, strongly opposed to any coercive measures; and the proprietors of estates in Demerara having as large, if not larger stake than others at issue, think it prudent to forward a petition to his Majesty's Government, laying before Ministers their particular case.

Slave Trade.—The *Sierra Leone Gazette* of the 9th of September, on the authority of a correspondent, mentions a most atrocious act of barbarity on the part of a French Slave-Captain, named Giblin. This fellow had carried off from the Gallinas, about six weeks before, 250 slaves, which he intended to introduce, surreptitiously into Guadaloupe. He succeeded in landing the whole, except 65, when, having observed a French Government cutter coming towards his vessel, he threw these 65 miserable beings overboard, in order to avoid a discovery of the traffic he had been carrying on. The Governor of Guadaloupe, it is added, gave orders to seize the murderer, when the crime he had perpetrated was discovered by the dead bodies that were drifted ashore, but he had sailed before the order could be executed. The same paper contains an account of a gallant attack of a boat belonging to the Maidstone, on a slaver, under Brazilian colours, which was captured, after a smart action of three hours.

The Deputations from Lancashire and Glasgow had an interview with the Lords of the Treasury on Wednesday, on the subject of the repeal of the Excise duties on printed cottons, the result of which was, an expression of regret on the part of their Lordships, that however desirable the measure might be, the present state of revenue did not admit of their granting the relief sought for.

Youth in Age.—A most respectable lady, residing in the country, has long passed her zenith of life, unaccompanied hitherto by the usual concomitants of decline; her health is firm, her spirits buoyant, her person pleasing, and so slightly impaired by Time, that the ravaging hand of the universal visitor is by no means in strongly palpable recognition. Neither does she show "The snowy wreaths of age, the monuments of care," for her head is adorned by Nature with glossy auburn ringlets, which, combined with expressive fine features, and fascinating vivacity of conversation, give to this very interesting lady the semblance of youth in age. The following metrical epistle, the effusion of her pen, shows, however, that she has a great reliance on the long-experienced virtues, of a celebrated specific for the preservation of her tresses :—

> How long Father Time may his ravages spare
> I know not; but yet I a fine head of hair
> Retain, and shall still, as I fondly presage,
> Secure from decay, through the winter of age.
>
> I owe not this gift to the forbearing hand
> Of Time, but specific, both potent and bland,
> My tresses that guards from tyrannical sway,
> And turns into auburn when verging on grey!
> Then pray, Messieurs Rowland, attack still to foil,
> A dozen now send of your Macassar Oil.

INCIDENTS ABRIDGED.

Sir Walter Scott landed at Dover on Friday se'nnight, from France, and is now in London.—Longman and Co. have, it is said, given Sir Walter Scott 11,000l. for his "Life of Bonaparte."—Ferdinand, King of Spain, continues seriously indisposed: he is both lethargic and gouty.—The Princess Regent of Portugal, in consequence of the absence of the Portuguese troops from Lisbon, has at her own request a body-guard at her palace of 160 British mariners from our vessels in the Tagus.—By a treaty with England, Brazil takes all responsibility of the debt due by Portugal to this country.—The Emperor of Russia has given 150,000 roubles towards erecting a Protestant school at Petersburgh.—The Pacha of Egypt has despatched 50 ships, part transports, part men of war, on a third expedition to the Morea.—Lord Cochrane has given 12,000l. for a small frigate at Marseilles.—It is again asserted that the European Powers are resolved to compel Turkey to recognise the independence of Greece.—The American Commodore Porter is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the united Mexican and Colombian navies.—A new comet has been discovered by Professor Pons, but visible only through a good glass.—The Duke of Devonshire has for some time paid between 800l. and 900l. weekly wages for workmen at Chatsworth, now undergoing improvements and additions.—The trustees of Mr. G. B. Whittaker, the bookseller, paid a first dividend of 5s. in the pound on Wednesday.—Mr. Galloway, the engineer for the Greek steam-boats, is stated in a Brussels Paper to have been condemned in the payment of damages, by the Tribunal of Commerce at Amsterdam, for failing, through alleged incapacity, in a contract for the construction of some steam-engines. He has appealed to the Tribunal at the Hague.—The colossal lion, cast in commemoration of the great battle of Waterloo, was placed on its pedestal at the scene of action the 30th ult.—The German vintage has been exceedingly good this year. Old wine is so much depressed thereby that the holders consider the abundance a calamity rather than a benefit.—The frequenters of fairs should be aware of London pickpockets, who now regularly attend them: at Blandford they were very successful in their depredations.—A fine dish of green peas was gathered last week at Titchfield, Hants.—The first Hertford ball for the season was held on Friday week at the Shire Hall, under the direction of the County Members, when the company was very numerous and highly respectable.—A town hall has been projected for Ware, to contain an assembly and card rooms. The ground for the building was given by Mr. Byde, of Ware Park.—At Ilford Sessions, on Saturday se'nnight, substitutes for the militia were freely offered at from 10s. to 40s. Five years since the demand was brisk at 10l. and upwards.—The Suffolk Shipwreck Association have been the means of preserving 47 lives since its formation; two additional life-boats were placed on Orford Beach and Sizewell Gap.—A prosperous herring season is anticipated on our South-Eastern coast. One Hastings boat brought to that port on the 5th inst. no less than 12,000.—From a register kept since 1797, November is proved to be the dampest month of the whole year.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that proceedings were some time ago taken in the Court of Chancery by Sir Roger Gresley, against his mother, Lady Gresley. These proceedings have recently been totally abandoned; Sir Roger Gresley being perfectly satisfied that no ground whatever existed for the prosecution of the matter. We are informed that it is Lady Gresley's intention to indict the various parties who have made affidavits against her for perjury, and to include many in an indictment for a conspiracy.

The Royal Speech to both Houses of Parliament will be delivered, it is said, on Tuesday. The Address in the House of Commons will be moved by the Hon. Mr. Liddell, Member for Northumberland, and seconded by the Honourable G. Wm. Member for Maldon. In the Lords, the Address will be moved by Lord Cornwallis, but it is not yet determined, we understand, what Peer will second it.

New Parliament.—The number of new Members in the new Parliament who have not as yet sat in the Honourable House will be 169: For English counties, 12; ditto boroughs, 118; Scotch counties, 9; ditto burghs, 3; Irish counties, 16; ditto boroughs, 11:

The Duke of Devonshire, on Tuesday last, received a communication from the Commissioners of the Custom-house, informing him that they had reason to suspect that trunks not belonging to his Grace, or his suite, but containing silks, had been placed by some of his servants among his luggage. In consequence of this communication, his Grace instituted a strict inquiry on the subject, and discovered that his foreign courier had contrived to place amongst the luggage some packages, containing silks and other articles, and his Grace immediately made the communication to the Commissioners of the Customs, with a request that the trunks, so improperly placed with his luggage, might be examined and detained.

Mr. Wellesley Long Pole.—(From a Correspondent).—A paragraph has appeared in several of the newspapers, stating that the 6,000l. damages awarded against the above-named gentleman in the late action tried in the Court of Common Pleas, had been paid on the very night of the day upon which the verdict was given; such, however, we know not to have been the fact, because about three o'clock in the afternoon of the following Friday, just as Mr. Wellesley Loug Pole had mounted his horse to take an afternoon's ride, and was proceeding from his own house in Hall-place, St. John's Wood, followed by his groom, two of those very vigilant personages called Sheriff's officers approached him, and respectfully touching their hats, intimated to him, that they were desirous of the pleasure of his company for a short time, at the request of Captain Bligh, who wished to settle with him a matter of 7,000l. damages and costs. Mr. Wellesley immediately accepted the invitation, and alighting from the horse gave the animal in charge to his groom to return home with it, while he, Mr. Wellesley, himself apparently in the best possible humour, and laughing heartily at the adventure, walked with the Sheriff's officers to the nearest coach-stand, when all three got into a "Jarvy," and drove to the office of Mr. Wellesley's solicitor in the City, where the necessary security was given for the payment of the demand, and before expiration of two hours, Mr. Wellesley was back again at his house in Hall-place. Mrs. Bligh might have had a full view of this interesting proceeding from her drawing-room window, as she occupies an elegant house, No. 10, St. John's Wood-road, not above 300 yards from where Mr. Wellesley resides. This lady sports daily a beautiful equipage with the arms and livery of Mr. Wellesley, and with the exception of her coachman, who does not live in the house, all the servants, male and female, are foreigners.—*Times*.

A bear, attached to one of the caravans at Blandford fair, last week, caught a sheep while passing near, and hugged the poor animal to death.

A fire, which for a time threatened the most destructive consequences, broke out in the extensive premises of Mr. Cubit, the builder, in Gray's-inn-lane-road. The sudden burst of flame for a time illuminated the horizon to a considerable distance; but the workmen being on the spot, the most effectual methods were resorted to, and its alarming appearance was in a great measure conquered; but the flames continued their ravages in the interior, and were not subdued until considerable damage was done, which, however, was confined to the loft in which it commenced, and consisted principally of tools. The engines arrived as speedily as could be expected; but their assistance was but little wanted, as the exertions of the numerous workmen in that establishment had been the means of preventing, what is very probable would have otherwise been the result, the destruction of the whole of that extensive range of workshops.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.

We noticed in our last the melancholy accident which occurred to the Graham steam-packet off Grimsby, near Hull, on the 7th instant. The following particulars have since been received:—The sufferers are, a Mr. John Blow, John Patten, and Richard Genners (fruiterer), blown away, and never afterwards seen; John Cundill was taken out of the water, quite dead; William Mellins, a sailor, was blown from the deck of the Graham to the deck of the United Kingdom, and died immediately; a child, name unknown, was much scalded, and is since dead; J. Torr, Esq., and Miss Chambers, were blown up into the air, but, falling into the water, they were soon taken up, and were not much injured; Captain John Atkinson, of the Providence Good Intent, was blown overboard, much cut and bruised, and when taken up was nearly exhausted. Ten or twelve others were dreadfully scalded, and several more received slight injuries.

An inquest was held on Thursday se'nnight on the bodies of Cundill and Mellins, when the mate, the foremast-man, the assistant engineer, the master, steward, and a passenger were severally examined. From the evidence of the assistant engineer it appeared that he never considered the boiler safe; that he repeatedly warned the owners of the danger; and that accidents of a similar description had occurred more than once in the same vessel since he had been appointed. The other witnesses could only speak of the accident as it happened.

After sitting the greatest part of two days, the Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Jacob Urwin, the engineer, and Richard Clay, jun., the acting agent and part owner.

A correspondent says, that to prevent the probability of an accident of this description, Messrs. Bolton and Watt, the Butterley Company, and some others, who make steam-packet engines, use tubes to keep the boilers supplied with water, and at the same time use a copper tube about 14 feet long (open at both ends,) from three to four inches in diameter, which is immersed from three to four feet in the water, whilst the upper end is open to the air; and as the water rises in the tube to a height corresponding with the pressure in the boiler (as mercury rises in a barometer), the water will be projected from the top of the tube, and at the same time that it relieves the boiler from its load, and prevents accident, it gives timely notice to every person on board that the safety-valve has been fastened down or overloaded. This method is said to be simple, cheap, and at all times certain.

The Opera House.—We have been present at several rehearsals of the forthcoming Opera, the *Vestale*, during the last week. The music is very beautiful, as, indeed, it ought to be, having gained its composer the utmost celebrity on the Continent. The house will positively open on Saturday next. Puzzi is at Paris, but returns in the course of the week; he is very active, and worthy his situation.

Mr. Day, through whose exertions and zeal for the Fine Arts, some of the noblest pictures which adorn our infant national establishment, and private collections have been introduced to this country, is just returned from Rome, where he has been so fortunate as to conclude a purchase with the Prince of Peace for part of his celebrated collection. This grand acquisition will, on its arrival, be added to Mr. Day's well known Gallery in Piccadilly.

A letter has been received from Messrs. Howland and Co., of New York, the house which had the agency for building the Greek frigates, stating that they are preparing for publication an explanation and answer to the charges against them in relation to that affair, which will be transmitted by the next packet.

At an adjourned public meeting in Cork, on Friday, the Mayor in the Chair, petitions were presented by ten unemployed broadcloth and worsted weavers, praying for funds to emigrate to England in search of employment. A resolution was passed to send over 39 of them, and, on landing in Liverpool, to be provided with 10s. each.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

A plan is now in progress by the London Fire-offices, to communicate to one another the names of such persons as are concerned in producing fraudulent fires and claims, which have increased of late to an alarming extent. The late Lord Mayor had before him the names of a gang of Jews, of the lowest class, who had had not less than a dozen fires, and made as many heavy claims on the fire-offices during the last two years.

Severe shocks of an earthquake were felt on the 15th ult. at Messina, in Sicily, and on the opposite coast of Calabria.

Some of the scientific journals have lately published an account of an instrument, just invented by a French surgeon, to operate for the stone, and it has been found eminently successful in several instances. By the former method the extraction of the stone is attended with such danger and pain, that death ensues in two cases out of three; but with the new instrument the patient suffers very little, and there is scarcely any danger. Instead of extracting the stone by main force, which, of course, causes the most excruciating agony, with very little effort the new instrument breaks it into pieces, and the fragments are soon taken away with forceps. The operation at present is comparatively simple, and improvements will doubtless be made when the instrument has been oftener used. An operation was performed a few mornings ago, at the Hotel Dieu, upon a man upwards of 60 years of age, and in ten minutes the patient was perfectly relieved.

Perhaps the longest period of widowhood on record is that of Lady M. Hay, relict of Robert, third Earl of Roxburgh, who was drowned in the Gloucester frigate, coming down to Scotland with the Duke of York, in 1682. This lady died in the year 1753, after having survived her husband, without any second nuptials, no less than 71 years. She was 25 years of age at the time of the Earl's death, and lived to the advanced age of 96. Had she lived two years more she would have seen her great grandson, John, the celebrated bibliomanist, in possession of the title, being the fourth in succession from her husband.

Affair of Honour.—In consequence of a misunderstanding arising out of the proceedings at the Monaghan election, a message was sent by Humphry Thompson Jackson, Esq. to Col. Westenra; accordingly these gentlemen met at the Blue Bell, on the Naas road, this morning, the former attended by Captain Hamilton, the latter by Captain Lewis, when, after an exchange of shots, by which Mr. Jackson was slightly wounded, the affair terminated. *Dublin Evening Post.*

The "Tales of a Voyager," announced for publication, are reported to be written by an "experienced hand," though the author is determined not to avow himself. We think, however, that when his work becomes known, he will have not a little difficulty in maintaining his incognito. The stories we understand are not all nautical, though a ship is the place of their narration. They embrace a great variety of subjects, and are said to be written with singular vigour.

Method of Preventing Bacon from getting Rusty.—When your bacon has been salted about a fortnight, put it into a box of the size of the pieces of bacon, covering the bottom of the box with hay; wrap up each piece of bacon in hay, and between every piece put a layer of hay. This will preserve bacon from rusting, and keep it for twelve months as good as it was on the first day of salting. Of course the box must be kept shut to prevent rats or other vermin from getting into it.

Parish Relief.—A poor wretched-looking woman complained to the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, that the parish-officers of Bishopsgate refused her relief, though she was out of work, with four children, two of them sick and helpless. The overseer said, the complainant had not asked, but demanded relief as a right, and in so insolent a manner, that he thought proper to reject the application; to which his Lordship replied, "I beg distinctly to be understood by parish officers, and all persons, when I say that the poor are not bound to beg for relief; they have as much right to it, as any of us have to the property which we may enjoy."

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

C. I. Wayland, St. Paul's, Gloucestershire, brickmaker.
S. Hopkins, Wootten-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, clothier.
S. Halls, Stowmarket, Suffolk, plumber.
John Mellor, Micklehurst, Cheshire, dealer in wood.
William Allen, Richmond, Yorkshire, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

James Hill, Manchester, provision-dealer.
Theophilus Clifford, Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, stone-mason.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Hudley, Chowbent, Lancashire, roller-maker.—G. Burrell, Wakefield, Yorkshire, cloth-merchant.—R. Boardman, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, money-scrivener.—R. A. Pullen, junior, Leeds, stuff-manufacturer.—W. and W. Coates, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine-merchants.—T. Nunn, London, merchant.—R. Ford, Sutton, Surrey, dealer.—P. Neale, Norwich, coach-maker.—W. Toghill, Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothier.—G. Noah, Pall-mall, tailor.—N. Drewett, Emsworth, Hampshire, mariner.—J. Walter, Bristol, stationer.—J. Murray and S. Brisbane, Manchester, joiners.—C. Stones, Manchester, cotton-spinner.—C. J. Smith, Great Preston, Yorkshire, dealer.—J. Marks, Bristol, tailor.—Elizabeth and J. F. Ledger, Wakefield, Yorkshire, wool-staplers.—J. Bradley, Leeds, linen-draper.—J. Hendy, Blakeny, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper.—E. Hollinworth, Stayley, Cheshire, woollen-manufacturer.—S. Wallis, Chew-Stoke, Somersetshire, dealer.—R. Clarence, Clare, Suffolk, chymist.—J. T. Gritton, Tipton, Staffordshire, iron-master.—R. Lawrence and W. A. Brown, Whitecross-street, Cripplegate, ale-brewers.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

Grant to the Army which served under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hisiop, Bart, G.C.B. in the War against the Pindarrees and certain of the Mahratta States, in the Years 1817 and 1818.

Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 25th day of November instant, a distribution will commence at this office, of such of the actual captures made by the above army, as will be particularly detailed in the Gazette of Tuesday next.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
C. G. Y. ARBUTHNOT.

Deccan Prize-office, No. 8, Regent-street, Nov. 17.

INSOLVENTS.

J. COOPER, Leeds, woolstapler.
R. DALLY, Chichester, ironmonger.
S. MARKS, Cardiff, jeweller.
E. F. ORSON, Sunbury, patent-screw manufacturer.
W. LOCK, Edward-street, Dorset-square, builder.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. B. and R. LUNT, Liverpool, soap-boilers.
J. EDMONSON, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer.
J. POWELL, Wellington-place, Waterloo-road, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

G. T. FISHER, Half-Moon-street, St. George, Hanover-square, coal-merchant.——S. S. CHRISP, Peterborough, ironmonger.——J. WOOD, Wooldale, Yorkshire, merchant.——C. ALLISTON, Oxford-street, and Holywell-street, Shoreditch, meat-salesman, and R. SMITH, Mansfield-street, Kentish-town, grocer.——T. TUCKER and T. GEARY, John's-mews, Little James-street, Bedford-row, coach-painters.——D. MACPHERSON, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, victualler.——J. DURANT, Maidstone, tailor.——G. CROASDILL, Canterbury, maltster.——J. NICHOLSON, Rochdale, bookseller.——J. EDWARDS, Halifax, dealer.——B. BUNN and W. ALLEN, Worcester, flax-dressers.——J. TAYLOR, Golcar, Yorkshire, clothier.——T. SHELLEY, Lewes, coach-maker.——E. and T. ALLISON, Leeds, mercers.——J. BEARE, Westminster, general-merchant.——D. DE PASS, King's Lynn, Norfolk, draper.——H. NICHOLSON, Chiswell-street, bill-broker.——D. ORUM, Sutton, Surrey, lime-burner.——T. GRIFFITHS, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, banker.——T. MITCHELL, Leicester, wool-stapler.——T. CRESWELL, Cross-lane, London, fish-factor.——M. RAPHALL, London-street, Fenchurch-street, and Hermes-street, Pentonville, merchant.——B. ALLEN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn, coach-plater.——P. KELLY, Finsbury-square, bookseller.——C. MANN, Battersea, victualler.——J. W. and H. WHINFIELD, Millwall, Poplar, engineers.——J. and J. A. BROWN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, house-carpenters.——E. and J. MITCHELL, High-street, Southwark, woollen-drapers.——A. POPE, Chapel-street, Stockwell, victualler.——G. CRAFTS, Wycomb-Marsh, Buckinghamshire, paper-maker.

PRICE of STOCKS up to FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock,	India Stock,
Red. 3 per Cent. 83¼ 3⅝⅜	India Bonds, 40 42 prem.
3 per Cent. Cons. 84 3⅞ 4¼½⅜¼	Exch. Bills, 1000, 22 23 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 89¼½¼	Do. 500, 22 23 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 99⅛⅝	Do. Small, 22 24 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826, 97⅝¾ 8	Cons. for Acc. 84 3⅞ 4¼½⅜⅝⅜¼
Long Anns. 19⅝ 11-16	Scrip,

FOREIGN.

Brazilian Bds. 67	Mexican, 1825, 68¾ 8 ½⅜⅝ 7⅞
Chilian Bds. 40	Do. for Acc. 68⅝ ¾ 8 ⅝½ ⅜ 8
Col. Bds. 1824, 43¼ 2⅝ 3 2½ 2	Peruvian Bds. for Acc. 36
Do. Acc. 29th Nov. 43¼ 3 2¾ 3½ 2¼ 2	Portuguese Bds. 80¾ 1
	Do. for Acc. 80¾ 1 2
Danish Bds. 62½ 3¾½	Prussian Bds. 1822, 97
Do. for Acc. 62¾ 3⅞ ⅜	Russian Bds. 88
Greek Bonds, 1825, 18½ 19½ 18¾ 19¼ 19¾ 20	Spanish Bds. 12⅝½ 13 ⅜
	Do for Acc. 12⅝ 13 ½¾
Do. for Acc. 19¾ 18¾ 19¼¾ 20	Do. Bds. 1823, 8 9
Mexican Bds. 58¼	Do. for Acc. 9 ¼

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are in receipt of a letter from the RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY ——, *which we take this first opportunity of acknowledging. The domestic occurrence, to which that Lady alludes, was only slightly mentioned to us a few days since, without going into the particulars now narrated by her; and we hesitate not to assure her, that, from the circumstance of her having addressed us, under the impression of confidence, the contents of her epistle are a secret with us for ever. We may apprise* HER LADYSHIP, *that it is not, after all, to instances such as these we would direct public attention—it is only wherein we may effect some public good, that we ever cross the threshold of private life. A friend of ours was at the party, in June last, and subsequently met* ———, *by which our fair Correspondent will know the extent of our information—but we repeat, that we are hereafter silent as the grave.*

L. L. D. *we are compelled to treat with the same ceremony as our other Correspondents, whose favours we must claim another week's indulgence for answering, owing to the great press of public matter.*

We shall next week give a CORRECT *statement of the late affair at Richmond.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT assembled for the first time, since the Election which embodied it, on Tuesday, and the proceedings attendant thereon will be found in another column—but any discussion upon them we shall reserve for "the hereafter," our present business being rather with men, than measures.

We have all along delivered our sentiments, in the strongest terms imaginable, on the constitution of the new Senate, and it is not therefore unnatural, that we should adhere to the doctrines we have previously laid down, with equal tenacity, and more force, if possible, than we have hitherto expressed. At the time when the certainty of an approaching election became apparent, the dreadful influenza of gambling and speculation, with which the country has been visited, had not then reached its height, nor any of the exposures, which have since taken place, made the slightest appearance. The perpetrators of these delusive schemes were therefore lying in comparative comfort; and in the first place, viewing, with a watchful eye, the distinction and security enjoyed by many established Senators, who had entered into their plans, and also anticipating an equal elevation, and, far beyond that, a full indemnity, through Parliamentary privilege, against any legal scrutiny, their next grand step (after the money they had amassed by this bubbling traffic) was to procure, either by purchase or pecuniary influence, the distinguished appellation of M.P. We will, for the hundredth time very nearly, ask any reader of his country's history, any chronologer of her annals, any lover of her high renown, if, through all the æras of difficulty and doubt in which she has been so deeply involved, or in all the moments of unrivalled glory and splendour in which she has been so mixed up, he can call to mind a single instance, when the dignity of her Senate has been so insulted, as it now is, by the admission of such ragamuffinry within its hallowed walls, as are many who now sit in it. The pomp of its olden days, when the oratory of its existing Members bore noble rivalry to the splendour of *Rome* and *Athens*, is passed away like a dream; and although the isolated genius of MR. CANNING and MR. PEEL still lingers round the scene, its opportunities for display are confined to the narrow limits of correcting established vulgarity, in some, and the ignorance of novitiates, in others.

We introduced the necessity, in December last, when the commercial character of Great Britain was at its crisis, of issuing a *scire facias* against the several Members of Parliament, as was the case in the celebrated *South Sea* instance, whose names appeared at all mixed up in the mania which lately visited the people. It was not done in the expiring days of the last Session—let us see what the renovated energy of the new one will effect. There is no kind of lenity that can possibly be extended to persons so implicated—for the numberless dupes who have become involved in such practices, have been, for the most part, dazzled by the apparent splendour of those high-sounding names, under whose patronage the whole has been brought about.

In too many cases, lately, repeated instances of which we could, and shall hereafter, mention, the admission to the rank of a BRITISH SENATOR has been sought after, solely *as a matter of business*, with no more intention, or idea, of fulfilling the important duties, which are necessarily attached to such a situation, than of aiming at the Popedom of *Rome*—tradesmen, and more extensive mercantile people, have entered the ancient halls of *St. Stephen*, there to barter their worldly substance, as they would on the Royal, or Stock Exchange; and the tombs, wherein the genius of our departed and immortal countrymen now lies buried, may literally be said to be converted into a public wholesale and retail receptacle. It cannot be supposed, for a moment, that such circumstance will not draw down upon us the full-charged contempt of every rival State, however strong in bonds of amity we may now be with them; and consequently, where we hitherto have created respect, we have a difficulty now even to command it. As far as the exertions of an individual Journal can go, we will never abandon this subject, until a reformation, so "devoutly to be wished for," be in some respect effected—regardless, whether we stand alone in such a measure, or if, by espousing its prerogatives, we even incur the resentment of the Senate itself. *England* must be arrived at a fine pass indeed, when her sons can submit to be legislated by a class of upstarts, in whom combined, there is not a tithe part of the abilities of any one man, now passed away, to the influence of whose mind they have had before to submit—by men, unable to comprehend any one grand principle of the CONSTITUTION, they have taken upon themselves to represent, and divested, for the most part, of those dictates of common reason, which can ever capacitate them for so doing. The best way to reduce such proceedings, if they *are* to be inflicted, to a proper level, is to let some such men, as either of the WILKS'S, setting about establishing (as will be found humourously expressed in a song, in our this day's publication) a JOINT STOCK PARLIAMENT COMPANY, and after that, set the Nation itself up to auction at once!

We may have appeared, to many readers, somewhat too prolix, in our discussion of this, to our faculties, vital subject, but to those who have at heart the solid interests of their country, we feel that we shall only appear to be advocating a cause, on the consistency of which reposes that country's safety.

The only joke we have heard, on the dinner given at Guildhall last week by Alderman BROWN (the present Lord Mayor) is this: Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, who appeared extremely chagrined the whole evening, was addressed by a person near him, who observed (referring to the dinner), "I think we have been regularly 'done,' Sir WILLIAM,"—to which the Baronet replied, "Yes, Sir, we have; and, what they commonly call, '*done* BROWN.'"

A Meeting of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of *Fermanagh*, took place on the 4th instant, in the Catholic Chapel of *Enniskillen*. Among a list of other noodle orators, was Mr. Counsellor KERNAN, the following extract from whose speech is worthy of record, as being a specimen of greater rubbish, than was ever before engendered in the brains of any man, excepting COBBETT, whom the Barrister designates "the ablest political writer in Europe!!!"

"Before I proceed to make any observations on the Resolutions now read, permit me to congratulate you and my Catholic Countrymen, here assembled, on the *unanimity* which at present subsists between us, on the question of our Emancipation. Much has lately been said on the subject of our population, and whether the Catholics, in numerical strength, amount either to six, or to seven millions, is a fact that admits of some doubt; but, Sir, our indignant feelings on the subject of our wrongs, and our united determination never to cease our constitutional exertions until those wrongs shall be redressed, is a fact quite certain. The unanimous voice of the Catholics of Ireland, as expressed in every county, in every parish, in every townland, demonstrates the truth of the assertion. In this happy union of public opinion, a measure which, even in a free country, is difficult of attainment, and which, thank God, neither corruption nor intrigue can now put down, coupled with the knowledge our Forty-Shilling Freeholders have recently acquired of their political importance, will, I trust, convince the British Government of the necessity, as well as justice, of conceding our rights.—The question whether five or seven millions of loyal subjects shall continue in a state of degradation in their native land, or shall, by a total repeal of the Penal Laws, be restored to the birth-right of a British Citizen, cannot, under the present circumstances, be much longer deferred. Let the Catholics persevere in their loyalty and attachment to their King and Constitution, and their emancipation will be accomplished at no distant period. That we are not equally loyal with every other subject in the State, no man but a fool or an incendiary asserts. We cheerfully render our services to the State; without any distinction, we are permitted to fight the enemies of our Country; the muster roll of the King's Army and Navy does not contain a separate column for Catholics, and another for Protestants. Here, at least, we are not distinguished by being placed on the back of the Book, nor are we, in the field of battle, ordered to the rear of the Line. We are permitted to pay our equal portion of the taxes that support that Government—to pay the tithes that support the Clergy of the Established Church—to bear our share in the burden of what is called (by the ablest of political writers—Cobbett) the Dead Weight; but, Sir, we are not permitted to enjoy an equal participation in the privileges of that Constitution, which was framed by our Catholic ancestors. What an anomaly in Legislation is this? In what, either free or despotic, nation in the world is its parallel to be found? Certainly not in France, or Italy, or Germany, or Russia, or even in Algiers. What answer could Mr. Canning have given to the French Minister when in Paris, had he thus addressed him (Mr. Canning):—"The Constitution of England is undoubtedly the admiration of the world; but on what principle of justice or good policy, not warranted by the Constitution, is it that your Government keeps seven millions of loyal subjects in a state of slavery?" Sir, I know not what reply our Minister could give, but I would briefly answer thus—because, Sir, one hundred and thirty-six years ago, in the glorious and immortal year 1690, the Irish Catholics fought, and died, in the service of their then legitimate Sovereign, James II. This was the "head and front of their offending." All other reasons for excluding the Catholics from the pale of the Constitution have been one hundred times refuted by the ablest Statesmen that ever sat within the walls of the Parliament House. Sir, while on this topic, in justificaton of our ancestors, allow me to put an analogous case.—Suppose, when our beloved Sovereign, George the Fourth, was graciously pleased to visit his Irish subjects, the Parliament of England in 1821 had passed a Resolution, that he, the King, had thereby abdicated the throne of these realms, and that the same Parliament usurping the Executive Power, had ordered the Commander-in-Chief to march one hundred thousand British troops to Ireland, against their lawful Sovereign, to whom they had sworn allegiance. Sir, had such an event taken place, every Catholic in Ireland able to carry arms, would have rallied round the standard of their good King, and would have fought the battle of Kingstown for George the Fourth (supposing that to have been the scene of action), with more success, but not less enthusiasm and valour than their ancestors did, at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, for their unfortunate Sovereign, James the Second. I hope I shall not offend the cowardly alarmists of the day, by asserting, on the authority of an old soldier, that the battle of Kingstown would have been very different indeed in its results, from that fought on the river Boyne. Since that period, military tactics are much simplified, and I assert, Sir, without the fear of contradiction, that out of the 100,000 British troops, backed by 100,000 of the conditional allegiance Wreckers, and commanded by the Rev. Incendiary General, Sir Harcourt Lees, not 100 rank and file of the Knight's forces, would have survived the engagement. I fancy I see poor Sir Harcourt, himself lying among the slain, with two old Orange women, bewailing his loss, and lamenting that his Reverence did not *run away faster* than the ball that overtook him and pierced him in the spine.—Alas! poor Sir Harcourt——

"*Olim Troja fuit—fuit ille!!!*"

Sir, the argument I draw from this, is, that it would be an extradinary instance of Legislation, if in 136 years to come, our descendants should be deprived of their rights, and punished by the enactment of a Code of vindictive Penal laws, for the fidelity and attachment of their ancestors to our excellent King, George the Fourth."

BALL HUGHES was talking with a gentleman, the other day, in St. James's-street, when NINNY ROBINS, the Auctioneer, passed by them. "Pray," said his friend to BALL, "what makes ROBINS look so glumpy?" To which the *Oatlands* wag replied, "Oh, bless you, it's his usual *more-bid* affection."

It is expected that HIS MAJESTY will open the Session in person on Tuesday next.

Of the probable contents of the Address it seems unnecessary to speak. Such is the confidence reposed by the country in general, in the integrity and wisdom of the present Ministry, that every one, whose opinion is of the slightest value, is satisfied that such measures will be recommended as will tend to relieve the manufacturers, without unduly pressing upon the agriculturists, and that although peace be maintained, it will not be at the expence of the country's glory, or of its mercantile interests.

An equal confidence may be said to prevail with respect to the proceedings of the *House of Commons* on all momentous questions. The *Corn Laws* will doubtless be discussed. In all probability they will be repealed, and an adequate protecting duty on foreign grain substituted in lieu of them. Mr. BROUGHAM may agitate the *Roman Catholic* claims; if so, overwhelming petitions from all parts of the country, and the division of the House itself, should the Romanists ven-

ture to try their strength, will clearly show that the chicanery practised by the Popish priests at the late election has had its due effect—that it has roused many a slumberer, and given increased vigilance to those who were previously on their guard. Again Mr. PEEL will proceed with the good work which he has so admirably commenced, the simplifying of our Criminal Laws. And, lastly, notwithstanding the hammering monotony of Mr. FOWELL BUXTON, the *West India* proprietor, will not be altogether robbed of his rightful possessions, in order to gratify the discarded STEPHEN, the lucre-loving MACAULAY, and the designing hypocritical sectarians, who seek to deprive *England* of her colonies, in addition to undermining all true piety and religion, by endeavouring to make inroads on our revered Established Church.

Thus, then, we have no fear as to the decisions which will be given on great public questions; but the House of Commons has other duties to perform. The Private Bills brought before its Committees frequently affect property in a most serious degree, and the public, therefore, inquire with anxiety for the names and characters of the Members who are likely to compose those Committees. The question is natural, and the inquiry is most just. Mr. BROGDEN may tremble at it, and WILKS, EASTHOPE, and Co., may hope in vain, by their pigmy mutterings, to stifle it.

Thank GOD! we are not under the domination of the Priesthood, a portion of which has laboured to again unfurl and render triumphant the banners of the atrocious INQUISITION; nor are we yet a prey to Atheistical Democrats, who are only loud in the mere praise of liberty, to enable them to tyrannize at home with the greater security. The Press is free! and some portion of it, at least, will proceed vigorously in the honest work which it has so effectually commenced. To whom, we would ask, is the public indebted for the exposure which has been made of the villanous trickery practised by the promoters of the numberless JOINT STOCK COMPANIES that have started into existence, and passed away as rapidly as the shadows of *Banquo*'s issue? Why, to the Press! Not, indeed, to that portion of it which disgraces its high calling, but to the few Journals who have stood boldly forward, and endangered their own personal liberty, rather than bend to baseness, and sell their honesty for the patronage of the unprincipled, or for a share of the produce of their monstrous impositions.

FITZROY STANHOPE, meeting Lord HARBOROUGH driving a swell drag the other day, observed, that *he looked like a* COACHMAN, *and drove like a* GENTLEMAN!

PARLIAMENT MEN.

A NEW SONG.

AIR.—*Paddy O'Carrol.*

Last Tuesday the day was
The Nation, they say, was
In dreadful alarm, for its honour and fame;
When, to the GREAT MEETING,
Those, who had a seat in,
With all proper greeting,
To *Westminster* came!
Yet, look at the talent
So freely by all lent,
At least by the new ones who mustered up then;
And, put them together,
I really doubt whether
We've e'er had, before, such fine PARLIAMENT MEN!

The famed list comprises,
Near all sorts and sizes,
—From Temple Bar, down to the Bar of the House—
Where your young West-End joker,
Your pert City broker,
And radical croaker,
Together carouse!
First, came to the scraper,
The old linen-draper,
Who, for a good place, had been waiting since ten;
For there's none, whose sole pleasure's
To take such good *measures*,
As WAITHMAN, among all these PARLIAMENT MEN!

By way of example,
He brought down a sample
Of goods, for all which "ready money" he pays;
With BOB then don't quarrel,
For though he's no laurel,
We're satisfied, for he'll
Have plenty of *baize!*
He first bore his mind in,
"Best red tape," for binding
Whatever long deeds they might happen to pen;
Some serge, too, at twenty-
Pence, stuff too in plenty,
To *stuff* down the throats of these PARLIAMENT MEN!

The next, in rotation,
To brighten the nation,
Came up from *St. Alban's* a regular swell,
But what they, who least hope,
Can from such a beast hope
As little JACK EASTHOPE,
I really can't tell!

Once butter he dealt in,
And then took to melting
Mould candles at *Tewkesbury*, and, would ye ken
On what scent he now bent is,
—It just "*cent.* per *cent.*" is,
At which he'll lend cash to these PARLIAMENT MEN!

Then comes to his duty,
That Methodist beauty,
Who, well as his father, for honesty's known;
Whom, of M.P. despite in,
They've just been indicting,
For others' names writing,
As well as his own!
Once seated if WILKS is,
All whom he then bilks, is
A point we're not likely to hear of again:
For he'll "privilege" talk of,
And soon after walk off,
To make "*Joint Stock Company*" PARLIAMENT MEN!

Fat GYE then comes tripping him,
All up from *Chippenham*,
Vowing what good he will do for their sake;
In many parts shining—
A dealer both wine in
And tea, which from TWYNING
No better you'll take.
Moreover, he'll give you
Such hams, while you live, you,
Except at *Vauxhall*, cannot meet with, and when
He's a little more settled,
And little less nettled,
He'll offer to print for the PARLIAMENT MEN!

Then comes, to make *them* stir,
Old ROWLAND from *Leom'ster*,
Whom out from all towns else they've managed to kick;
And swearing TOM BISH is
Unfit, he just wishes
"The loaves and the fishes"
To get by a trick!
The next gaiter'd fellow,
With cloak and umbrella,
(By side of whom STEPHENSON looks like a wren!)
Is Twiss of the thick-head,
Who's thought the most wicked,
In all love affairs, of these PARLIAMENT MEN!

O'NEIL, who from *Hull* is,
And, HUME-like, whose skull is
Employed, at present, in helping the *Greek*;
And Alderman WOOD, too,
Who'd do so much good to
The world, if he would to
The point ever speak!
There more are of talent,
Which will be by all lent,
And would, if it had been required, e'en then;
So, put them together,
I really doubt whether
We've e'er had, before, such fine PARLIAMENT MEN!

THEATRICALS.

The NEW THEATRE ROYAL, in *Westminster*, opened for the season on Tuesday last, with several additions to the established company, which has been performing there for several years past, but, with one or two exceptions, a viler set of fellows were never turned out from the provinces. As it may be a matter of curiosity hereafter, to recur to what took place, on such an important occasion, as the opening of a National Theatre is generally considered, we shall place on record the performances of the past week. The first night was pretty fully attended, but from the noise which occasionally pervaded the house, we, who sat in the gallery, could not distinctly hear the whole of the performances. The opening play was,

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Sir Giles Overreach.....Mr. EASTHOPE.
Justice Greedy .....Mr. GYE.
Marrall .....Mr. HUME.
Well-do .....Mr. J. WILKS, Jun.
Furnace .....Mr. SCARLETT.
(the other characters by the rest of the company.)

After which, a German Sketch, from the "ANTIGALLICAN."

Rogero .....Mr. EASTHOPE.

With the Song of
"Had I a heart for falsehood framed."

Matilda Potingen.....Mrs. CHATTERTON.

The whole concluded with the farce of

TOO LATE FOR DINNER.

Nicholas Twill (a haberdasher) by Ald. WAITHMAN.

Mrs. CHATTERTON does not belong to the regular company, but, as happened in the case of one or two others, was permitted to play on the occasion, in order to do every possible justice to the entertainments. It is impossible to go into any lengthened detail of the exertions on this occasion, but the reader who is acquainted with the different characters, and the representatives into whose hands they fell, will be quite able to judge of the effect produced. The second evening's performance commenced with the

BEGGAR'S OPERA.

Capt. Macheath.....Sir R. WILSON.
Filch.....Mr. J. WILKS, Jun.
Jemmy Twitcher .....Mr. BROUGHAM.
Nimming Ned .....Mr. E. ELLICE.*
Slippery Sam.....Mr. S. WHITBREAD
Waiter .....Mr. GYE.

After which the laughable Farce of the

VILLAGE LAWYER.

Sheepface .....Mr. H. TWISS.
(In which he introduced the new Song of LOVE and LAW:)

They say that LAW one day went out,
To plight young LOVE his vow,
But having something of a doubt
That she would it allow,
Too ra, loo ra, &c. &c.

To LOVE's mamma he broke the ice,
Her child's regards to win,
And she, not being over nice,
Directly let him in.
Too ra, loo ra, &c. &c.

Once in, LAW could no reason see
His offerings to recall,
Preferring in *old* LOVE to be,
Than in no love at all!
Too ra, loo ra, &c. &c.

Scout .....Mr. WILKS, Senior.*

The evening's entertainments terminated with the

CRITIC.

Puff.....Mr. BISH.
Dangle .....Sir H. COOKE.

Although, as on the preceding evening, many new performers made their appearance, it is almost unnecessary to observe, that not the slightest effect worthy of notice, was produced. We will give the third night's entertainments, which is all that our limits will admit of. They consisted of detached scenes from the following pieces:

WHO WANTS A GUINEA.

Solomon Gundy .....Mr. Alderman WOOD.
Carry-dot.....Mr. HUME.
Jonathan Oldskirt.....Mr. BYNG.
Hogmore.....Alderman WAITHMAN.

MARRIED AND SINGLE.

Beau Shatterley.....Mr. R. STEPHENSON.
Scamper.....Mr. B. WALROND.
Ferrett (an attorney) .....Mr. J. WILKS, Jun.
Mr. Cramwell .....Mr. GYE.

Footman and Servant, in attendance *out*-side, Messrs. PETER MOORE and E. ELLICE,*

ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

Hon. A. Highflyer .....Mr. T. DUNCOMBE.
Game-KEEPER .....Sir H. COOKE.

BEAUX STRATAGEM.

Boniface.....Mr. SCARLETT.
Scrub.....Mr. H. TWISS.
Gibbett.....Mr. J. WILKS, Jun.

TRIBULATION.

Sir George Faddle ..... Sir. G. WARRENDER.

(The refreshments provided by Mr. GYE, *Purveyor to Vauxhal-Gardens and Sadler's Wells Theatre.)*

RAISING THE WIND.

Plainway ..... Mr. CALVERT.
Fainwou'd ..... Mr. R. STEPHENSON.
Jeremy Didler ..... Mr. EASTHOPE.

N.B. *Printer to the Theatre*, Mr. GYE!!!

Of the occurrences of the other theatres, we have only to remark, that the new farce, yclept *A Trip to Wales*, produced at *Drury-lane*, is, if possible, worse than the author's *Trip to Exmouth*, produced some years since at this theatre. We dare say Mr. PARRY is a clever musician, but as to a farce writer—pooh, he might just as well set up for a farce actor—it is quite absurd—every season brings us an *Uncle Gabriel*, or some such nonsense, from this musical *Taffy*, and not one of them literally bearable: but a new comer-in, like Mr. PRICE, with all his talent and spirit, must expect to be humbugged a little by the old hangers-on of the property he leases.

We perceive, by the Dublin Papers, that ST. PATRICK is creating a nightly disturbance in Mr. HARRIS's theatre, because the said patentee has rejected the services of the old by-gone actor, MONTAGUE TALBOT. We are perfectly well aware that PADDY cannot exist without some excitement of this kind, but his carrying his notions so far as this, is a little too much of the *Pat*-RIOT. Some of the papers, with reference to Mrs. EDWIN, abuse poor HARRIS for engaging such *old* people—others, insist on Mr. TALBOT (old enough to be Mrs. EDWIN's father, nearly) being engaged.—What is the patentee to do?—Why, have as little to do, as possible, with such a set of savages.

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* These performers were included in the cast, having offered their services, but did not appear, owing to their services having been rejected.—Two are from the theatre, *Coventry*, and WILKS, senior, from the *Boston* Theatre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Irish Election Petitions.—Petitions from the following counties against the Returns made of Members to serve in the present Parliament are lodged, or in progress, and will be presented:—

Westmeath.—Mr. Smith, the late Member, against the return of Mr. Tuite.

Waterford.—There are two petitions from this county, upon separate grounds, and distinct from each other; one from Lord George Beresford, the late Member, against the return of Mr. Villiers Stuart; the other from the freeholders generally, against the same return.

Dublin.—From Mr. Hamilton, against the return of Colonel White.

Monaghan.—From Colonel Leslie, against the return of Mr. Westenra.

Cavan.—From Messrs. Coote and Southwell, against the return of Messrs. Maxwell and Saunderson.

The Recorder's Report of the prisoners under sentence of death will be made on Wednesday next.

The Retail Brewers of this city are about to petition the Legislature to extend the time allowed for the sale of beer, which is now limited to nine o'clock in the evening.—*Worcester Journal.*

The number of suicides was greater in Paris in 1825 than in the preceding year; they amount to 393, 25 more than in 1824. Suicides are of more frequent occurrence there in spring than at any other period of the year; and in autumn the number is, comparatively, inconsiderable. Among those who have committed self-destruction, there are 218 unmarried, and 178 married persons.

The Queen of Portugal, Maria da Gloria, is little more than seven years of age, being born in spring, 1819; her betrothed uncle-husband, Don Miguel, is just 25, being born the end of October, 1802.

The prices of corn in Sweden had fallen since the ordonnance for free importation was issued, and the landholders were afraid that the importation would prove prejudicial to their interests.

A fountain, in the form of a magnificent temple, is to be erected in the centre of the site on which Carlton Palace now stands. The Architect of Royalty states, that this temple and fountain will, when complete, exceed in beauty and effect any similar edifice now existing in either Paris or Rome; and even the Colossal Elephant, designed at the command of Napoleon Buonaparte, but which was never finished.

Great exertions are making for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act for constructing Wet Docks and Warehouses in St. Katharine's. Upwards of one-half of the site has been already purchased, and the coffee-dam, and other works connected with the entrance Lock, excavation for the Basin, &c. are in a very forward state.

It is said that the Emperor of Brazil will not listen to any recommendation, refusing to evacuate the Eastern Province without the payment of an enormous sum.

On Tuesday last an eagle was shot by a man of the name of Osborn, of North Somercoates, near the sea, the length of which from the tip of each wing, was seven feet and a half, from the beak to the tail, three feet, and weighed nine pounds.

The unfortunate scripholders in the Cornwall and Devon Mining Society are destined to undergo much more inconvenience than they expected. On Monday some of them were served with copies of writs, obliging them to pay up the recent call of 5l. per share.

The silk manufacturers at Lyons recently held a meeting, at which it was resolved, that a fund should be formed for lending to the workmen money upon effects, without interest, as at the Monte de Piete the interest is at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum.

The state of the ground allotted for the present hackney-coach stand near the King's-mews is quite deplorable. Here the poor horses stand fetlock deep in mud, in the midst of modern improvements.

The Speaker's situation at the time of his election the other day was rather singular: first, in being proposed by the gentleman (Mr. Sturges Bourne), who in the event of his secession would probably have been his successor; and secondly, on being congratulated, as is usual, on taking the chair, by the very person (Mr. Wynn), the great object of whose life it has been to fill the high office himself.

Henry Thurtell (brother of the notorious John Thurtell) was brought up on Tuesday, at the Insolvent Debtors' Court, to be heard on his petition.—Previous to his arrest, he was Master at Arms of the Warren Hastings East Indiaman, and was now brought up from the Marshalsea prison. He was unopposed, and nothing particular transpired on his examination, except some interest he had in the affairs of his late brother. The appearance of this man was that of a good-natured hardy sailor, with the most open and candid manner. He was declared entitled to the benefit of the Act, and ordered to be discharged forthwith.

Extraordinary Burglary.—Information was on Wednesday lodged at the Marylebone Police Office of a very daring burglary, effected under very particular circumstances, at the house of Miss Pattle, a lady of fortune, residing at No. 34, Montagu-street, Montagu-square. On the morning of that day, between five and six o'clock, the watchmen aroused them, and search being made, every thing in the parlours and kitchen were in confusion, and it was discovered that a valuable service of plate, worth 200 guineas, had been stolen. A chalk-mark or line was drawn across the outward door on the outside parallel with a large iron bar with which the door was fastened on the inside, and also similar lines were drawn where the bolt fastenings were. Nothing has as yet been elicited by the police.

No less than 26,533 slaves were embarked in Brazilian vessels on the African coast, between the 1st of July, 1825, and 1st of July, 826; of whom 1,540 are stated to have died on their passage to Rio de Janeiro.

A fence has been completed in front of the screen of Carlton Palace, preparatory to its demolition; and the workmen have begun to uproot the trees in the gardens, for the purpose of beginning the new square about to be erected in that quarter, which will include the ground that Warwick-house has so long occupied.

Paris morning papers of Wednesday, together with the *Etoile* dated Thursday, have arrived, but their contents are uninteresting. There are accounts from St. Petersburgh, but even in that capital there was also a total absence of news, although the war against the Persians had excited great attention, and its progress was watched with deep interest. The only notice taken of that contest is a brief statement that the Fourth Bulletin of the Army of Georgia had not been received. Some seemed disposed to infer from the delay that the bulletin might have been received, but that its nature was not so favourable as to insure its speedy publication.

The town of Folkestone during the past week presented a busy scene of activity, as is usually the case when the fishermen enjoy a good herring season. Vast quantities of herrings have been caught; a great portion of which being brought into the town, has afforded employment to many who would otherwise have been destitute of work. Saturday se'nnight proved a successful one for the boats in the herring fishery, belonging to Margate, as a great quantity were caught; the Liberty lugger alone having upwards of three lasts; should the weather prove favourable, there is reason to expect a tolerable season, as there are great shows for fish. Sprats also have begun to make their appearance, one boat having got nearly eight bushels.—*Kent Herald.*

Trade still continues without amendment in this vicinity. The spinners of a mill in Calton have found it prudent to resume work at the reduced rates; and part of the spinners of another mill that had struck work are expected to return to-day on the same terms.

The loss sustained by the turn-outs on this occasion would have covered for months the small deduction made in the prices. Owing to the severe distress prevalent, the demand for coals is less than was ever experienced at this season of the year. The proprietors of some mines have this week reduced the rate of digging coals 3d. a cart. Yesterday being new Martinmas Wednesday, a number of servants, almost exclusively women, appeared at the end of the old bridge, in expectation of being hired. Wednesday next is the great day for hiring country servants. Most of the women who appeared yesterday were poor girls, chiefly from the West and North Highlands, who had been forced from their homes by the distress of the times, and obliged to seek subsistence in the low countries.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Lord Mayor's Fool.—A poor fellow, apparently half an idiot, and who has often applied for relief, again called at the Mansion House on Thursday for the same purpose, when he was reminded that he had been often there before.—Applicant: "Why, I had nothing to do, and so I was recommended to apply to the new Lord Mayor to appoint me to the office of Lord Mayor's fool." (A loud laugh.)—The Lord Mayor (in a laugh); "My friend, no doubt you were well advised; but the office is not vacant at present."—"I was afraid so, because some others told me that your Lordship meant to perform the duties of Lord Mayor's fool yourself."—Here there was a tumultuous burst of laughter, in which the Lord Mayor most heartily joined; and eventually the applicant for the office of Lord Mayor's fool was ordered to have some money given him, and not to apply again for twelve months to come.

By the new Metropolitan Turnpike Act, powers are vested in the Commissioners, in addition to those already noticed, to assess a rate in some degree, according to their own discretion, on houses, shops, and gardens, situated within 200 yards of a road; and if the landlord does not pay it, a lodger's goods may be seized—the proceeds to merge in the general fund for repairing all the roads in Middlesex.

Last evening a cow, apparently enraged, ran up Fleet-street, and pursued a gentleman into the shop of Mr. Leftwich, a pastry-cook. Several ladies who were in the shop at the time were exceedingly terrified, and the gentleman leaped over the counter to avoid being gored. Tarts, jellies, puffs, &c. were strewed about in great profusion; and the animal, after keeping possession for some time, quietly left the shop. The gentleman was about to follow, when he was stopped by Mr. Leftwich, and asked for payment of the damage which had been done in consequence of the visit of himself and his pursuer, the cow. The gentleman insisted that he was not liable, and was making off, when Mr. Leftwich took hold of his coat-skirt; but he escaped from his grasp, and left Mr. L. to put up with the loss.

Extract from an American paper, dated September 30, 1826:—"Died, on Sunday, deeply regretted by all who knew her, the lady of Lieutenant Boldero, Royal Engineers, after a severe and painful illness, which she bore with that patience and fortitude which true Christian piety could alone inspire."

An atrocious murder was perpetrated on Sunday evening last, within eight miles of Cork, on the old Bandon-road. Two labouring men, belonging to the neighbourhoods of Skibbereen and Bantry, were proceeding to their respective homes, after having assisted in digging the potatoes in some of the lower counties, when one unfortunately hinted to the other that he had saved, as the produce of his labour, a small sum of money, supposed to be about twenty shillings. Both walked on, till having arrived at a lonesome part, near the bottom of Killady Hill, when the man to whom the communication was made, stepped behind, and with a blow of a spade, nearly severed the head from the body of his companion. The treacherous wretch was then about to rifle his pockets, when, hearing footsteps approach, he ran off. Two travellers coming up, and seeing the body, gave the alarm to some country people, and all joining, after a pursuit of an hour, they secured the murderer, who acknowledged that he was prompted to the barbarous deed for the sake of the money. He is committed. The body of the poor murdered man lies for a coroner's inquest in a cabin near the spot.

Cambridge, Nov. 17.—Destructive Fire.—Notwithstanding the recent destructive fire at Over, we regret to state that another conflagration has occurred in the same village. Saturday night, about nine o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from a barn in the occupation of Mr. Edward Hilton, which communicated to the adjoining buildings, as well as the dwelling-house, and in a short time the whole of the premises were entirely destroyed. The flames likewise extended to a barn and outbuilding belonging to Mr. Brown, which also fell a prey to the devouring element. The Willingham engine, and several engines from the town, speedily reached the village, and fortunately prevented further damage. The fire was unquestionably occasioned by an incendiary, for whose apprehension the Norwich Union and Suffolk Offices (in the latter of which the property has been insured) promptly offered a reward of 200*l.* and the Lord Lieutenant offered an additional reward of 20*l.* for the discovery of the malicious incendiary.

University of Glasgow.—The election of the Lord Rector, yesterday, was alike creditable to the students, and honourable to our illustrious townsman, Thomas Campbell, Esq., the poet. Never was there such a contested election within the walls of our ancient university! Never was genius so eminently successful against power, wealth, interest, influence, and political party! The poet of freedom was elected by the unanimous voice of the four nations! The Natio Glottiana may well be proud of this election—it does honour to native merit—it reflects honour on the city and University of Glasgow—and it will be a universal triumph to the friends of freedom throughout the country. The interest and the wishes of the professors were all in favour of Sir Thomas Brisbane, a man eminent for science and intelligence; and great exertions were made by his partizans. The whole influence of the Tory party unconnected with the professors, was enlisted in favour of Mr. Canning, and strenuous efforts were exerted in his behalf. The true feelings of independence and liberty, however, excited in the minds of the Glasgow students by the sweet strains of their native poet, and by the recollection of his gigantic undertaking, the foundation of a London university, in conjunction with the late Lord Rector, Mr. Brougham, have carried the day against a host of opponents.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Last week, the Regulator, Gloucester and Cheltenham day coach, on its return to town, at Ealing, was robbed of several parcels by some fellows who had picked the lock and opened the boot behind the coach. Being discovered by the guard in the act of taking away the parcels, he jumped down and secured one of the gang, and gave him into the custody of a patrol, although in doing so he was much beaten by the fellow's associates. All the property taken from the coach, excepting a trunk belonging to Mr. Platt, the Counsel, has been recovered. Others of the gang have since been apprehended. On Wednesday evening, when the same coach was returning to town, another attempt was made to rob the boot by a single man, which the guard prevented by belabouring him on the head and face with a large bludgeon.

Discovery of Mr. Bradley's lost Sovereigns.—John Hill late a book-keeper in the employ of Mr. Briggs, proprietor of the George Inn, Leicester, and John Mastin, a porter in the same establishment, were fully committed to Leicester Gaol on Wednesday, it being satisfactorily proved to the Magistrates that they had abstracted the parcel containing 200 sovereigns, forwarded from Lad-lane to Messrs. Bradley and Co., by the Defiance coach. Mastin took the parcel from the coach, and carried it into the coach-office, where Hill was then employed; and since their examination they have confessed the fact, stating that they divided the sovereigns equally.

We understand that *Champaigne* Wright has instituted legal proceedings against a cotemporary print for a libel on his wine. The trial is expected to come on this Term.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The Lord Chancellor was attended by the Lords Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas.

CORONER FOR STAFFORD.

Mr. Agar was heard on this matter, in deciding which the Chancellor had also required the assistance of the Chief Justices. The petition prayed that the Court would declare the election of Mr. Dent, whom the Sheriff had returned as duly appointed Coroner for Stafford, should be declared void. There were two points upon which the prayer of the petition was founded. The first was, that Mr. Dent was not possessed of such a qualification in property as was required by the Act of Parliament, which declared that no person should be eligible to the office of coroner, unless he had land within the county for which he was chosen, sufficient to satisfy all manner of persons. The second point was, that the election had not taken place within the period limited for that purpose, by the statute regulating such elections.

The Lord Chancellor requested the counsel to confine himself to the latter point.

Mr. Agar went on to say, that by the Act of the 58th Geo. III., the sheriffs were required to proceed to the election of coroner at the county court next after the receipt of the writ directed to him for that purpose, unless such county court should happen to fall within six days after receipt of the writ. In this case, the Sheriff received the writ on the 1st of April, and the next county court was appointed for the 13th of the same month, on which day he ought to have proceeded to the election. The Sheriff, however, neglected to do so, and adjourned the court to the 27th, and on that day the election was held. The counsel contended at great length, that this was in violation of the Act of Parliament, and that as the provisions of that Act were imperative, the election was therefore void.

Mr. Wheatley, for the coroner, argued that there had been no material deviation from the enactments of the statute. The Sheriff had complied with the provisions, so far as was necessary; for at the county court, held on the 13th of April, he had read the writ, and so had proceeded in the election, which was completed on the 27th of the same month, pursuant to an adjournment. The Sheriff had clearly a right to adjourn the court, and he acted not only according to the meaning, but within the letter of the Act.

Mr. Lovatt, for the Sheriff, argued on the same side.

Mr. Agar having replied,

The Lord Chancellor then requested the Chief Justices to give their opinions on the point which had been argued.

Sir W. D. Best then said, that having been called upon, he declared it to be his decided opinion that the election was void. The directions of the act of Parliament were explicit, and it was quite clear that the Sheriff ought to have proceeded with the election on the 13th. It appeared that this had not been done, and consequently that the proceedings which had been taken, being unauthorized by the Act of Parliament, were wholly void.

Sir C. Abbett expressed his opinion to the same effect.

The Lord Chancellor said that he concurred entirely in the opinion which had been expressed by the learned Judges that the election must be declared void, and this had been his strong impression from the first. As this was a question of great importance in the election of coroners, he had thought it right to give as great authority to its decision as he could borrow from the opinions which he had the honour to receive. The election, must therefore, be declared void, and a new writ issued for the election of a coroner.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

LORD GLENGALL AND "THE AGE."

Mr. Scarlett, on behalf of the Earl of Glengall, moved for a rule, calling on the plaintiff, Richard Downing Richards (who appeared, from the affidavits at the Stamp-office, to be the sole proprietor of The Age Sunday newspaper) to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for having published, in his paper of the 29th of October last, a libel on the Earl of Glengall. His Lordship, by his affidavit, denied the matters charged in the libel; and it therefore only remained for him (Mr. Searlett) to read the libel, which commenced as follows:

"It will probably have appeared somewhat extraordinary to many people, that, hitherto, no reference has been made by us to a circumstance which has, in several instances, been introduced in other journals. We allude to the Court of Inquiry which has been stated to have been held by the Officers of the Horse Guards (Blue), to ascertain the truth of a report which has affixed the authorship of this Journal on the Lord William Lennox, commanding a troop of that distinguished regiment. We have hitherto treated the matter with the same perfect contempt which we have always evinced towards the individual on whose account (or rather through the influence of whose report) this investigation was originally instigated—we mean the Earl of Glengall. With respect to this last-mentioned nobleman we feel compelled to enter into a trifling detail, which, however it may displease his Lordship, is, at this moment, something to the point. Our own assertions respecting Lord William Lennox have been published, and they will, of course, be fully borne out at the adjourned inquiry, which takes place the ensuing week. Dismissing, therefore, that part of the argument, let us come more directly to the other bearing of the subject. For some considerable time past, the Earl of Glengall, who has manifested an open hostility against The Age, from its commencement to the present moment, has been in league with a very obscure journal, in whose pages every week has appeared the very *acme* of low-life abuse against the principles of this journal."

My Lords, the Earl of Glengall swears he has no connection whatever with the journal alluded to.

"And in the course of its puny attacks upon us, have been mixed up some of the most abusive specimens of blackguardism on record against several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction. To the whole of these, Lord Glengall has been not only privy, but has acted in their circulation as a prominent auxiliary. To all these parties, then, who have been so maligned, is this Lord amenable; and if any of them feel disposed to follow his Lordship's example, and institute any kind of inquiry, we pledge ourselves to stand forward, and give ample testimony of what we have asserted. Many months since, when a private inquiry respecting this imputation on Lord William Lennox was held at a residence of a mutual friend of the parties at variance, at which Lord Glengall was present, the mention of any such assemblage was positively forbid. Yet, the following Sunday, an account of the same appeared in his Lordship's paper, contrary to all understanding, all etiquette, and all honour. But it is no matter of surprise that Lord Glengall could not be true to his friends—he cannot be so to himself—for, an offer having been made to him this last week to attend this Adjourned Court of Inquiry, and his Lordship having intimated his intention to be present, with the wish that the persons who were at the above-named private meeting should also be at this, he has shewn this correspondence to every one he meets, and from one of his particular friends we, yesterday morning, heard the whole of it. We have little doubt at this moment of writing but that some notice of this will be given in his Lordship's paper of this day; and if it should, it will operate as additional conclusive evidence. Both in London and Southampton, at the office of the *Herald* paper in that town, Lord Glengall has been in continual converse with a *rascally sweep*"—

My Lord Glengall swears positively that he has no connection with any sweep of any kind—

"Who is now getting a few shillings a week for scraping together the falsehoods of the town for this expiring periodical, and will continue to do so until he is kicked from its service, as he has been from that of every other Journal he ever stole into the secrets of."

My Lord Glengall swears, as I before said, that he has no connection with any sweep whatever. He acknowledges that he did instruct a Mr. Molloy Wesmacott to find out, if possible, who was the author of these scurrilous articles upon his Lordship contained in THE AGE, and that was the only connexion he had with Mr. Molloy Westmacott.

"Does this dirty Lord"—

That alludes to Lord Glengall, as your Lordship will presently see by the context:—

"Does this dirty Lord imagine that a man who is acknowledged to be the *greatest liar* in England, would be, for a moment, listened to among a set of distinguished military gentlemen, even if he *had* any thing to advance, or that, in the next place, the scrutiny which he had been instrumental in drawing upon another, will not be visited upon himself. As far as Lord William Lennox is concerned, it is to us a matter of perfect indifference whether he be tried, condemned, or even executed. With all Glengall's tact, we should presume that Lord William Lennox is about his equal—and, weighed together, we cannot imagine that there is a grain of difference between them, either in genius, courage, or general attainments. Whatever may be permitted to be known of this inquiry, we shall, of course, submit to the public; and if we don't, my Lord Glengall will circulate it in the few copies he has prevailed upon people to take of his paper; and that once done, we shall direct a more general attention to the presumptuous conduct of this blinking puppy, who, not satisfied with traducing every woman's character in whose presence he may once have had the happiness to be, maligns his best friends in a public paper, and when the tables are turned on his Lordship, by the persons of whom he has no knowledge, and who only sit in judgment on his public deportment, he has the unparalelled assurance to bully one person, beg another's pardon, fight a third, and wind up by making the whole affair the subject of a regimental court of inquiry."

The Chief Justice—You have read quite enough, Mr. Scarlett Take a rule to show cause.

Rule granted.

FRIDAY, Nov. 17.

BUCKINGHAM *v.* BANKES, ESQ.

This was an action of libel, tried at the adjourned sittings in London, before the present term, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff.

Mr Park now moved, on the part of the defendant, for a rule, calling on the plaintiff to show cause why the Master should not be allowed to tax the defendant's costs of keeping two foreign witnesses in London, from the 22d of February to the day of trial in October last. It appeared that the plaintiff had originally set down the cause for trial, but afterwards withdrew the record and paid the defendant the costs of the day, including the costs of two witnesses from abroad, whom the defendant had caused to be subpœnaed, and kept in London to give evidence on the trial.—Subsequently the defendant, fearing that a further postponement on the part of the plaintiff would take place, entered the cause for trial by proviso. An application was afterwards made by the plaintiff, to put off the trial by proviso, which was granted on certain terms. The plaintiff then obtained a Judge's summons, for a commission to examine witnesses abroad, which was resisted on the part of the defendant, on the ground that the terms imposed by the Court, on the application for the postponement, had not been complied with. An order was made by Mr. Justice Littledale, directing that a commission should issue on the plaintiff's depositing a sufficient sum of money to pay the costs of the defendant's two foreign witnesses, from the 22d of February to the time of granting of the order. In Trinity term, 1826, the plaintiff again applied to postpone the trial, which was then entered to be tried by proviso, and an order was made on the terms of his paying certain costs to the defendant. The Master, on being applied to to tax the costs of both parties, had entertained some doubts on the construction of the order of Mr. Justice Littledale, and the last rule of Court, as to the costs to be allowed to the defendant, and therefore the present application was made.

The Lord Chief Justice—You may take a rule to show cause.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A young woman of respectable appearance and good address, drove up here in a hackney-coach, on Monday last, before the public business commenced, and requested to be allowed to make a communication of great importance to the Lord Mayor.

Fogg, the marshalman, who happened to be in attendance, was struck with the appearance of the lady, who was dressed in white muslin, very low, as the milliners call it, had a pearl necklace round her neck, white satin shoes, and a large plume of feathers fastened to her head by a gold band. The driver of the hackney-coach was decorated with white favours, and several persons gathered about the gates of the Mansion-house, attracted by so extraordinary an exhibition. The Marshalman believed that his applicant was insane, until he was informed that she expected to be united to a gentleman who had paid his addresses to her for some time. He immediately introduced her to Mr. Hobler, without, however mentioning that gentleman's name to her.

Mr. Hobler, judging from her address, that the lady was a French woman, addressed her in that language, and he was not undeceived until she had concluded her story, which was as follows:—

About two years ago she became acquainted with a gentleman of respectable connexions. He resided in a house in which she used to give lessons to a young lady in music and French, and was extremely attentive to her. The sincerity of his intentions she, however, doubted; but he persevered in soliciting her hand in marriage so obstinately, and for so long a time, that her friends thought it imprudent, as well as cruel in her, for he appeared to be a good match for a woman who was not altogether independent, to persist in her refusal. She therefore listened to his proposals, and they associated together as persons destined for one another. On the day before the Lord Mayor's feast, he told her that he would procure a card for her, and introduce her to his Lordship, with whom he was on terms of great intimacy, as his intended. He, however, afterwards said, that he had failed in his attempt to obtain the card, but that he was himself to dine with his Lordship, and he would make arrangements for the ceremony, which should be performed in his Lordship's presence. On the day following that of the civic entertainment, he was punctual in his appointment with her, and he then assured her that he had spoken to the Chief Magistrate at the dinner, and that the marriage should take place at the Mansion-house on Monday, between ten and eleven o'clock. Convinced that this communication was a candid one, she consented to accompany her lover to the house of his friend, the Lord Mayor, at the time stated. She, however, soon after the appointment, received a message from him, and requesting that she would appear there in wedding garments, suitable to her condition, and that she should not bring any money with her. "I have," said she, "obeyed him in all those particulars; but I have waited in vain for him, and I fear that his object, after all, was nothing but to hold me up to ridicule. I have, therefore, taken the liberty to speak to your Lordship on the subject."

When Mr. Hobler told the poor girl that he was no more than the Lord Mayor's clerk, she was greatly embarrassed, but her confusion did not continue long, for he very feelingly mentioned his regret that she had been imposed upon. It was, he said, well for her that she had not thrown herself away upon so heartless a scoundrel, who deserved for his scandalous conduct upon the occasion, to be whipped at the cart's tail. He then introduced the poor young woman to the Lord Mayor in his Lordship's private parlour, and mentioned the leading particulars of the above account to his Lordship, who, in the strongest manner, expressed his indignation at the cruel trick that had been played off upon the ill-treated girl, and lamented that it was not in his power to interfere. He added, that he would most strongly advise her to go home, and not to throw away a thought upon so heartless and contemptible a fellow.

The lady, who was deeply impressed with the compassionate treatment she received from the Lord Mayor, said, she certainly would act as she had been so paternally advised, but she departed from his Lordship's presence evidently much wounded in her feelings at the base conduct of the fellow who had taken such pains to make her unhappy.

We could not procure the name of the man. Mr. Hobler learned from the lady that she had been in France from her infancy, but that she had been born in England. Her long stay in France may account for her belief that her marriage would take place before a magistrate, and it is obvious from the direction which she received from the paltry fellow who had deceived her, not to put any money in her pocket, that it was his intention to involve her in a dispute with some brute of a hackney-coachman.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Friday a gentlemanly-looking man, named Parry, was brought before Mr. Rogers, the sitting magistrate, under the following charge:—

Mr. Gunnell, of 6, Claremont-place, stated, that on Thursday evening last he had a party of friends at his house, and amongst others were Mr. Parry's wife and sister. About 12 o'clock Mr. Parry knocked at the door, and inquired if Mrs. Parry was there. On being informed that she was, he walked up stairs, dashed into the drawing-room, more like an insane than a rational man, and conducted himself in so violent and ungentlemanly a manner, that Mr. Gunnell had to insist upon his quitting the house; this Mr. Parry absolutely refused to do, and struck Mr. Gunnell several times, and this was the assault complained of.

Mr. Rogers asked if Mr. Parry had been invited to the party?

Mr. Gunnell said, he believed not, as the invitations were given by Mrs. Gunnell.

Mr. Parry was now asked what could induce him to act after such a manner?

He replied, evidently much affected, that he hoped the Magistrate would allow him to explain the cause:—The fact was, he said, that an individual with whom he had formerly been on terms of intimacy, but whom be had latterly been obliged to forbid his house, in consequence of his pointed attention to Mrs. Parry, now resided in the house of Mr. Gunnell, and he had had made it a request of Mrs. Parry not to visit there. On Thursday afternoon he had business from home, which he expected would detain him late, and previous to his going out, Mrs. Parry signified her intention to take tea at her sister's, to which he had no objection. However, on his return home, between eleven and twelve o'clock, he learned that Mrs. Parry had not gone to her sister's, but had been spending the evening at Mr. Gunnell's, where the individual he alluded to was an inmate.—He regretted to say, that in a moment of great irritation, he went to the house, and insisted on Mrs. Parry leaving it, and accompanying him home, which she positively refused to do, and in which refusal she was sanctioned by most of the individuals composing the party. Mr. Gunnell then insisted upon his leaving the house, which he admitted he refused to do without being accompanied by his wife, and upon which Mr. Gunnell attempted to force him out. In the scuffle which ensued, the assault complained of, if any occurred, took place.

Mr. Rogers said, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case he should dismiss it, but that he would advise Mr. Parry not to go to the house again. He would also advise Mr. Gunnell to adopt a different line of conduct, and not sanction in any way the visits of Mrs. Parry, when he could not but see the consequences to which it might lead.

The parties then left the office.

A young man, named George Piggott, was remanded on Wednesday last from Queen-square Police Office for further examination, charged with embezzling upwards of 400l. from his employers, Messrs. Lyall and Son, of the Swan Brewery, Chelsea.

NATIVE FOREIGNERS.—Mrs. Sanger, the helpmate of a person of that name now under confinement at Plymouth, on suspicion of stealing two children, which he had been exhibiting in that town as two genuine Esquimaux, "neat as imported" by Captain Parry—eating raw flesh, drinking oil, and displaying in their gestures and actions a degree of savage ferocity altogether unnatural—applied on Thursday at Lambeth-street Police-office in order that her husband might be liberated from custody, as she could satisfy the Magistrate that the children were not stolen. She had hired them from a man named Thomas, then living in Slater's-court, Rosemary-lane, had stained their faces, "a genuine brown," and dressed them up in furs to represent foreigners—a practice by no means uncommon with "show-folks." She assured the Magistrate that the children had always been well fed, and treated with the greatest kindness, and their voracity for raw flesh came "naturally." In one instance, it appeared, that the little cannibles had actually devoured a rabbit *alive!* Mrs. Sanger's statement as to the "hiring and service" being corroborated by a respectable witness, the Magistrate said, if she could get an affidavit properly drawn up, stating all the circumstances which she had detailed, he would take it, when Mrs. Sanger made her *exit* to have it prepared.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

THREE CHILDREN KILLED.—A distressing accident occurred on Saturday se'nnight, about two miles from Romsey. Two children of the name of Kelscy, and another named Bowles, the eldest about ten years of age, went to a sand-pit, for the purpose of filling their bags from an excavation in the pit, when the top foundered in, and killed all three. They were not discovered for upwards of two hours, when their parents, being alarmed at their not coming home, went in search of them, and found them quite dead. A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday, when the Jury returned a verdict of—Accidental Death.

An inquisition was taken on Tuesday at Romsey, on the body of Aaron Thompson, a labourer in the employment of the Rev. Samuel Heathcote, of Penn Farm, in the New Forest, who was run over by a four-wheeled loaded waggon he was driving, his leg having accidentally been caught by the wheel, which passed over his thigh, and so dreadfully shattered the bone that amputation was deemed necessary. He did not survive the operation more than ten minutes. The Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death; and immediateiy subscribed two guineas for the relief of the distressed widow and eight children, which has since been increased to 30l.

An inquest was held at the sign of the Red Lion, at Westbourne-green, Middlesex, on Tuesday, before Thomas Stirling, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Ann Owen, who was discovered in the Paddington Canal on Friday evening, by a man named Wellsted, who was passing over the bridge there. He heard the woman plunge into the water, and called for assistance: a young man named Messinger, who was passing near the spot, came up, and immediately got into the water with his clothes on, and after several attempts, succeeded in getting her out. The men immediately carried her to the Red Lion; she was apparently lifeless, but every attention being afforded her, she so far recovered as to be able to speak, and complain of being cold. Mr. Girdwood, of Devonshire-place, Edgeware-road, surgeon, was sent for, and he attended her, and by skilful treatment the first effects of the drowning were overcome, and he left her for the night. Next morning, finding her much better, he questioned her as to her late and present condition, and the unhappy creature give him the following account of herself:—She said, that she had been married, and that her husband and children were dead. That she had come out of Kent to London in great distress; and having lately been refused assistance by her friends, the poverty and wretchedness of her situation had driven her to prostitution, and in a state of despair she got drunk, and came to the resolution of destroying herself, and had cast herself into the canal for that purpose.

Mr. Grinwood found that she had been taking a great quantity of mercury, and that her lungs were dreadfully diseased; the means he took to restore her to health failed, and she died the next day.

The several witnesses having deposed to the above facts, and the Jury having viewed the body of the deseased, received the opinion of the surgeon, that she died of inflammation of the lungs, and they returned their verdict accordingly.

Monday evening an inquisition was taken at the Light Horseman, in Orange-court, near Leicester-square, on the body of a male infant, found drowned in the basin in the Green Park.

It appeared from the evidence of a boy named Mittingly, that on Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, he was walking by the side of the basin, when he perceived something in the water resembling an image; he pulled it out, when it proved to be a male child, and wrapped in brown paper. The nose of the infant began to bleed, and it seemed to have been recently thrown in. The evidence of Mr. Gosnell, the surgeon, went to prove that he had no doubt the infant was born alive; it had a wound on the head and another over the eye; he had every reason to believe that the child's death was caused by the wounds and contusions on its head.

The Jury, after some consultation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

On Monday last a young man of the name of Fresh, and of very respectable appearance and connexions, was examined before Thomas Charles and John Bradley, Esqrs., the Bailiffs of the borough of Cardiff, on a charge of having forged the names of Messrs. R. I. and A. Hill, ironmasters, at that place, to a bill for 410l. 8s. 6d. It appears that this young man had supplied the ironmongers at Cardiff and Newport with several cargoes of ore from Whitehaven, and having received large sums in payment, it is supposed that the knowledge he acquired of the signature of these gentlemen induced him to make the attempt for which he is now imprisoned. On Monday, the 6th instant, he took the bill in question to the banking establishment of Messrs. Guest, Lewis, and Co., at Cardiff, and the signature was so well imitated, that the junior clerk, the only one then present, did not hesitate to discount it. In the course of the evening the cashier observing something suspicious about the bill, determined upon showing it to the parties whose names it bore, and upon being shown to those gentlemen, they immediately pronounced it a forgery. A pursuit was then commenced, and on Wednesday evening the prisoner was apprehended at the Dowlass-inn, near Merthyr. On being taken, he begged to know if it was impossible to compromise; said he would give up all the money he had received for the bill, if his escape was permitted; that ambition and good-nature had been his ruin; and that if the charge was pressed, he was a dead man. At his very earnest solicitation, the cashier, accompanied by another clerk of Messrs. Guest, Lewis, and Co., crossed the country with him to Swansea, and upon his arrival there he requested that the object of their visit should not be mentioned to the gentlemen he had sent for (a Mr. Jones, a respectable solicitor of that place). When he came, the prisoner told him he had overdrawn his banking account at Cardiff, and was then under arrest for it, and requested he would immediately let him have what remained of the money* he had sent him on Monday. Mr. Jones told him it had been applied in the way he had directed—part of it had been sent to pay the workmen at a colliery at Lougher, and the remainder, a bill for 200l., had been paid into the banking-house of Messrs. Walters and Co. as a cover for a bill purporting to be drawn at Birmingham, which they had discounted for him, and which they afterwards doubted the genuineness of. The prisoner was then brought on to Cardiff, and on the Friday and Saturday his mind was so agitated, that the painful examination was spared him till the Monday morning, at which time the charge was regularly entered into, and the most corroborating proofs adduced of his having been the actual forger. During the investigation, it came out that this was not the only instance in which he had made use of the names of those gentlemen. On the day following the one on which he had discounted the bill at Cardiff, he got another for 548l. 10s. 6d. cashed at Merthyr; and it is very generally supposed, that bills of the same sort, altogether amounting to about 3,000l. are in circulation. Since his apprehension, a bill dated Birmingham, purporting to be drawn by Samuel Walker and Co. for 300l. has been declared a forgery by that firm. The facts being clearly proved, the magistrates immediately committed him to the county gaol till next Monday, on which day further charges will be brought forward.

* It may be necessary here to state, that on receiving the money at the Bank at Cardiff, he immediately forwarded it to Swansea, which accounts for his desire to go there.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE, AND SUPPOSED MURDER.—Between eight and nine o'clock Thursday morning a day patrol named Aldred, perceived tracks of footsteps of blood near the pump in the Chequer-yard, Dowgate. He followed them down a narrow paved court leading to Thames-street, then down a passage leading to Allhallows-wharf. The mark of a right foot going towards the river, over which blood must have flowed plentifully, was clearly seen down the steps, and at the bottom of a large unloaded barge close to the wharf, in a corner at the aft part, he saw a great quantity of blood, at least two or three pounds, as well as on a tarpaulin and two oars, which lay at the bottom. He examined the cabins carefully, but there was no one on board, though it was evident, from the quantity of blood, that the wounded person had remained there some time. The most active inquiry produced no information, though it appears that a watchman noticed the tracks of blood as early as nine o'clock the night before, but took no trouble about the matter. As the barge did not arrive till six o'clock in the evening, this mysterious and apparently fatal occurrence, must have taken place between that period and nine o'clock. The only evidence yet obtained is that of a person who says, at one o'clock the preceding morning, he heard the cry of murder, attended by screams, near the passage leading to Allhallows wharf, but was afraid to go out.

CONFESSION OF A MURDER.—A man named Thorpe, one of a very extensive gang of depredators, recently sentenced to transportation at Salford, for felony, has made the following disclosure. He states, that himself and another man named Hinton were returning about twelve months ago from a public house at Bedford, where they had been stealing a pig, which they had in their possession, when they met a poor man named Benjamin Partington, on a bridge in Bedford, over the Duke's canal, and being afraid lest he would inform of them, they strangled him, and then threw him into the canal, where he was found. Accident was considered at that time to be the cause before the Jury at the inquest. Hilton has made his escape out of Astley, and no clue has yet been obtained of him. Thorpe declares that it has lain so heavy on his mind since he committed the murder, that he has had no comfort since.

The dress of the male peasantry in Sweden has always great uniformity; because the inhabitants of the same district always wear suits of one colour; and being restricted to the use of only three colours, blue, grey, and black, there is not the smallest diversity in their appearance. In some of the provinces where they all wear black clothes, their appearance is sombre in the extreme.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, YESTERDAY.

Mr. Scarlett obtained a rule against the proprietor of *The John Bull* newspaper, for a libel on Mr. C. H. Hartshorn, of St. John's College, Cambridge. The Learned Counsel stated, that the name of Mr. Hartshorn had been coupled with that of a gentleman named Heber at the Baths of Lucca, in a manner which could not be misunderstood. A letter had been forwarded to Mr. Heber, by a gentleman, informing him of the gross insinuations which appeared in that paper, and requesting his immediate return to England, to refute the calumny. This Mr. H. was not enabled, from some cause, to do; which drew from the *John Bull* the following sarcasms:—"Mr. Heber, the late Member for Oxford University, will not return to England this season;"—adding, "Mr. Heber's complaint, for which he remains on the continent, is stated to be occasioned by an over addiction to *Hartshorn*."

BLIGH v. BLIGH.—In the Consistory Court, on Saturday, a divorce was sought by the husband of Mrs. Bligh, for adultery committed by her with William Loug Tilney Wellesley. An objection was offered on the ground that the letters of Mr. Wellesley could not be admitted as evidence of the adulterous intercourse, their not having been distinctly proved to have been in the possession of the lady. Sir C. Robinson admitted the libel, observing there was sufficient proof of the adultery, independent of the objection. The specification was as satisfactory as it well could be—for the parties had been living together without the least reserve, and Mrs. B. had shaped the course of her travels invariably to meet her paramour. The letters were certainly most indelicate, but that could not be a ground for their being rejected as evidence.

We received yesterday the *Allgemeine Zeitung* to the 12th inst. It contains an article, dated Saxony, Oct. 28, which states that the question respecting the territory of Saxe Gotha and Altenburg, between the three Houses of Coburg, Meinengen, and Hildburghausen, is not yet decided; but adds, "there is every reason to believe that the Princes interested, all equally distinguished by their love of justice and moderation, will readily co-operate in putting an end to a difference, the continuation of which can produce no advantage, but rather loss and animosity.. A recent private letter holds out the most agreeable hopes of such a result."

According to the *Oriental Spectator*, not the best authority in the world, states, the Marquis Paluzzi, an Austrian Admiral, has paid Naxos a visit, and compelled the Authorities there to beg pardon for the insult offered, in April last, to the Imperial flag, on pain of seeing their town destroyed. This was refused by some of the inhabitants. Hostilities were in consequence commenced, by troops previously landed from the Austrian squadron, and the reparation demanded was at length made. The Austrian flag was re-hoisted—the Austrian Vice-Consul, who was formerly reported to have been murdered, was conducted to his house in form, and the Imperial troops re-embarked on the 30th August.

The unexpected arrival in Portugal of Lord Beresford, in an English Frigate, has already operated powerfully upon the minds of the people: his reception, when he landed, was most enthusiastic, and will no doubt tend greatly to the satisfaction of all the inhabitants, and again establish confidence in the brave troops who have so frequently distinguished themselves in the glorious battles fought under the Duke of Wellington, and his Lordship's banners.

An investigation having been instituted into the affair of contraband packages, placed among Mr. Secretary Canning's baggage on his return from France, it has been ascertained that the packages were placed on board at Boulogne, not without the concurrence of one of the suite of the Right Hon. Gentleman. Though without any address on the outside, one of them, on being opened, was found to contain a direction to a waiter at the Ship Tavern, at Dover. The servant and the waiter have been dismissed from their respective situations.—*Courier*.

A letter has been received at Plymouth from an officer of his Majesty's ship Aurora, Captain Austen, giving an account of the capture of a Spanish slave schooner, under Dutch colours, attended with most horrible circumstances. It appears that two officers, with a boat's crew, were sent on board the vessel to examine her papers. The captain represented her as a Dutch schooner, laden with sugar, and after searching a considerable time, nothing to the contrary was discovered. Something, however, having occurred to raise their suspicion, one of the officers descended into the hold, and, after some search, accidentally perceived the leg of a black man under a curtain, and, on pulling the curtain aside, more than 220 slaves were found in a dreadful state of starvation! They had been at sea, from the coast of Guinea, 47 days; and 60, out of 300 and odd, had died on the passage, together with three others the day after the capture. Only one day's provision was left in the schooner; and, on throwing a yam amongst them, they fought for it like hungry dogs!

MADRID, OCT. 31.—The famous monk of La Trappe, known under the name of the Trappist, a Guerilla Chief, who, during the campaign of 1823, commanded in Catalonia and Castile a corps of 1,000 or 1,500 men, died in his convent on the 9th of this month, whither he returned in 1824. Brother Anthony, which was the name of the Trappist, died in the most edifying manner. On the 8th current, in spite of the violence of his malady, he rose from his bed, and was carried to church, supported by two of his brethren; he there received the sacraments with pious fervour, and returning to his cell, and being laid upon his wooden bed (for the Trappists sleep only upon planks), he disposed himself for death. On the morning of the 9th, while they were about to place him upon a cross of ashes, according to the form in which the Trappists are laid, when dying he raised himself up, although he had then lost the use of speech, and was almost insensible, in a last effort to throw himself upon the cross, which had been traced for that purpose. About an hour and a half after making this effort, he expired.

ATROCIOUS INFANTICIDE.—A Bath paper states, that a frightful case of infanticide has just been perpetrated at the village of Bassilig, near Newport (Wales) by the aged father and mother of an infatuated daughter, victim of debauchery, who, about a fortnight since, after all her family had for some time past concealed her real state, under the presumption of dropsy, was delivered of a child at the cottage of her parents, and who, in concert with this wretched young mother, immediately, and with horrid barbarity, destroyed the child by various lacerations of the throat—keeping its mangled remains three days in the house, tied up in a bundle, till an opportunity occurred of passing it out of the window to the miserable paramour of the girl, a young married man with two children of his own, and who was employed as an under keeper on the contiguous estate of a gentleman of rank and property at Tredegar. This man was to have buried his dreadful burden; but, palsied with horror, and oppressed, as he afterwards averred, with an indecision which deprived him of all energy, he delayed the wretched task, and deposited the bundle in the carrion cart, among the provisions there collected for the dogs, under a shed near the kennel! An unusual motive happening to take one of the upper bailiffs into this shed on the ensuing morning, he was struck by the singularity of a coloured cotton appearing among the carrion, and horrified when a further search disclosed its contents. His inquiry respecting it of this man, produced such immediate and equivocating agitation, as led to the apprehension of all the wretched parties, and their committal, after a Coroner's verdict of "Wilful Murder" had been pronounced, to Monmouth gaol, for trial at the next Assizes: a surgeon having declared, after opening the little victim's body, and immersing the lungs in water, that it was born alive—the wounds in its throat sufficiently indicating the atrocious mode of its death.

THE PANTHERMANTICAN.—An Apparatus for Cookery in all its varieties; Brewing, Steaming, Washing, Hot Tepid and Vapour Baths, Hot Closets, Airing-rooms, Drying Clothes, Steaming Food for Cattle, Distillery Waters, Warming Clothes, Presses, and giving a constant supply of hot water, with every safe, economical, and comfortable accommodation that can be afforded by the transmission of heat in any direction required. These several purposes are effected by one small fire, without smoke, and with perfect cleanliness. The Panthermantican is daily exhibited in full operation at the Manufacturers and Patentees, Paynter and Hawke, 283, Strand, opposite Norfolk-street.

WORM and CONDITION BALLS for HORSES. They will effectually destroy every species of Worm to which Horses are subject, without requiring any alteration in Food or intermission of Labour. If these Balls be given two or three times a year, they supersede the use of other Medicines, as they not only improve the health and vigour of the Animal, but also purify the blood and materially add to the glossy appearance of the coat. The Proprietor, who is known as having himself kept a numerous Stud, has used them for Thirty Years with the most satisfactory results. They only require a trial to prove their efficacy. References can be given.—Sold in Packets at 9s. containing Nine Balls, with Directions for Use, by Courtney, Regent Circus, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Smith, 29, Haymarket; Prout, 226, Strand; Rogers and Co. 93, Cheapside; Butler, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; and Wilmott, 83, St. Margaret's Hill, Borough.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. WM. BEACALL, and Mr. ROSE, Surgeon Dentists, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street having with unremitting diligence long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, their peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten till Four.

THE IMPROVED SILK HAT ON BEAVER.—For Cash only.
They are made to suit the natural form of the Head.
The Colour is permanent. For durability, shape, and quality, they are unrivalled..... } 15s.
HUGH FRANKS & Co.
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Corner of Queen Street 70, CHEAPSIDE.

BEAVER-HATS at 17s. to 21s.; the latter of which are better worth the price than any ever offered to the Public, possessing lightness and durability, a short rich nap, warranted water-proof, and to keep their shape and colour in any climate. These are advantages commonly held out by the trade generally, few of which are found to exist on trial: the reason is obvious; one-half of the persons in the Hatting Business have never served their apprenticeship to it, consequently they know little or nothing about the manufacturing of a Hat. The above Hats are made upon the best principles, by workmen experienced in the trade, and do, in reality, possess what is necessary to constitute a good wearing Hat.

Silk Hats from 10s. to 15s. Perring Patent double-edged ditto, in a variety of shapes, wearing, at least twice as long as those made in the usual way, 17s. Gentlemen's Travelling and Forage Caps of every description, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. Ladies' and Children's Hats, Youths' and Boys' Hats, Fur-cloth, and Seal Caps, in the most extensive variety, at prices that cannot fail to meet the wishes of the ready-money purchaser, at PERRING'S, 113, Strand, observe, two doors west of the Adelphi Theatre.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bacellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 21s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Santerne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

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AT SIMPSON'S MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, No. 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, London, are sold
The ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, free from mercury or antimony, inestimable as a Family Medicine for the removal of Indigestion, Bilious and Nervous Complaints, and as a mild Aperient.
The ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, in Bottles of 11s. each, strengthens the Stomach, increases the Appetite, dispels Spasms and Gout in the Stomach, and prevents all the inconveniences produced by excess at table.
The ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER, 2s. 9d. per Box, cleanses, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, and fastens them, even if loosened by mercury.
These articles are sold (by appointment) at all respectable Medicine Venders, Chemists, and Druggists, throughout the kingdom.
Superior Eau de Cologne and Swiss Eau d'Arquebusade, Mason's Convent Soap, &c. &c.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.
Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.
Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-sauce Warehouse.

MOGUL, OR REAL CHETNA SAUCE.

C. HODGSON, ORIGINAL INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR, is induced to caution his Friends and the Public against several spurious Sauces offered for sale, under the title of "MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA."
C. H. will feel obliged if each purchaser of the above delicious Sauce will please to observe the Label; which should be signed, "C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed, and impressed, "HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.
C. H. also begs to acquaint those who have not yet made a trial of this much approved Sauce, that the flavour will be found quite different, and far superior to any yet offered, for all kinds of Curries, Steaks, Stews, Chops, Hashes, Game, Grills, Broiled and Will Fowl, Cold Meat, and for enriching Gravies, &c., and feels assured, that when tasted, it will fully justify what he has above stated. To Merchants and East and West India Captains, it is stongly recommended, being warranted to retain its full flavour in any climate.
To be had at the manufactory, No. 68, Long Lane, Borough, London, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, the Queen's Head Tavern, Holborn, and at any of the principal Oilmen and Grocers in Town and Country.

A PLEASING APPEARANCE—The Grand Characteristic of Mrs. VINCENT'S CELEBRATED LOTION is—that it is no repellant, but gently and kindly opens the Pores of the Skin, extracting and dulcifying the Morbid Virus lurking in it. The most tender Lady or Child may at all times make use of it with the greatest safety. It removes every kind of Coarseness, Eruption, and unpleasant Appearance, and renders the Skin clear smooth, and transparent. Nothing has ever yet been found to compare to its effects and excellence; but its unexampled reputation having excited various Imitations, it is particularly recommended to ask for Mrs. Vincent's Gowland's Lotion, and see M. E. Vincent on the label of the genuine.—The following is a letter from Lady Catherine Lennox to Mrs. Vincent, the Proprietor:—
"Lady Catherine Lennox has the pleasure of stating that, by the use of two quart bottles of Mrs. Vincent's Gowland's Lotion, she is perfectly cured of a violent eruption upon her face and arms. She was recommended by her Physician to make use of the Lotion, which has exceeded her most sanguine expectations. Mrs. V. is at liberty to make use of her Name, as having experienced its healing virtues; and Lady Lennox will also recommend it as much as possible within the sphere of her acquaintance."
Sold, by appointment of Mrs. Vincent, at Bacon's, 150, Oxford-street; Butler's, 4, Cheapside; Newbery and Edwards's, St. Paul's; Sutton's, Bow Church Yard; Barclay's, Fleet Market; and by all the most respectable Perfumers and Dealers in Genuine Medicines in every Town in Europe, in Quarts, 8s. 6d.; Pints, 5s. 6d.; Half-pints, 2s. 9d.—*** To prevent Counterfeits, see M. E. VINCENT on the label of the genuine.

SCOTS! of foreign foes the dread,
Irish Lads! to conquest bred,
Cambrians bold! who never fled
The cause of liberty;
Ye, who guard a matchless dower,
England's glory, England's power,
At whose shout the nations cower,
Britons! List to me.
Ye, who, from the battle-plain,
Or the wild and warring main,
Greet your happy homes again,—
Lords of land and sea!
Ye, whom friendship's smiles surround,
At the board with welcome crown'd,—
Joyous souls! wherever found,—
List a while to me.
Where'er the gen'rous Wine, array'd,
Lends the social spirit aid,
Let the Opera Colonnade
Your emporium be.
For the treasures of the cask,
Cheapest, purest, ease or flask,
Ready cash is all I ask,—
Come, my boys, to me.
Haymarket. CHARLES WRIGHT.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which fire opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 209, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 11., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN'S BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature
ROBERT WARREN
All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN'S BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.
WARREN'S BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 1s 12d. and 18d. each.

NEW EDITION, THE TENTH, ENLARGED,
With Observations on the Danger of trusting to Nostrums, as an Internal Remedy for the Cure of Strictures. Illustrated by Cases. Price 3s.
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.
Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and published and sold by Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Chapell, Royal Exchange; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell, 94, Pall Mall; Sutherland, 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; and may be had of all Booksellers.
"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

TO FAMILIES TRAVELLING, PROMENADING, and ENJOYING AQUATIC EXCURSIONS, &c. &c. are respectfully recommended the following Genuine Articles, which at this season of the Year are indispensable for the preservation of personal attraction;—
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE COMPLEXION.
An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in thoroughly exterminating Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; producing a delicate White Skin, and a Juvenile Bloom to the Complexion; preserving it from the Heat of Summer.—In Travelling, Promenading, or enjoying Aquatic Excursions, it immediately allays the smarting irritability of the Skin, diffusing a Pleasing Coolness truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring; warranted perfectly innoxious for the most delicate Lady or Infant.
To Gentlemen after Shaving, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the Skin smooth and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.
To Preserve the Human Hair, during Travelling, Bathing, and Violent Exercise, and to retain it in healthy vigour to the latest period of Life, is particularly recommended
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,
The first production of the age, and the Original and Genuine.
A Vegetable Production, possessing salubrious and wonderful nutritive properties, which prevents the Hair falling off, occasioned by excessive perspiration; is pre eminently successful in nourishing the Hair; preventing its falling off or turning grey, &c. and has the unequalled property of giving a most fascinating and delectable appearance to the Hair.—Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. The distinguished sanction it has received from Royal and Illustrious Personages, in addition to the flattering testimonials transmitted of its efficacy, places this declaration above suspicion.
CAUTION.—In consequence of the high popularity of the above articles, Flagrant Impostors have made false statements, and counterfeited each; Copying Bills, Labels, and Bottles, which renders it indispensably necessary on purchasing, to ask for "ROWLAND'S," strictly observing that each Bottle of Rowland's Genuine Articles are enclosed in a Wrapper, Signed on the Label, in Red,
A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN.
Sold by appointment, by Mr. Hendrie, Perfumer, Titchborne-street; Mr Smith, Messrs. Gattie and Peirce, 57, Mr. Deleroix, 158, D. Rigge, 35, New Bond-street; Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Berry and Lloyd, Greek-street; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Low, 330, Prout, 226, Strand; Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside; Barclay and Sons, 95, Fleet Market; Mr. Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Mr. Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Mr. Edwards, 66, and Messrs. Newberry, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Burgess, Holborn-hill; Mr. Kennaby, Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Evans, Long-lane; Messrs. Dunn and Co. Hatton-Garden; and all respectable Medicine Venders, &c.

BIRTHS.—At Roehampton, the Right Hon. Lady Gifford, of a son.—On the 15th instant, at his house in James-street, Buckingham-gate, the Lady of Captain William Henry Smyth, R.N., of a daughter.—On the 16th inst. Mrs. Fitzwilliam of a daughter.

MARRIED.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. James Tod, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Julia Clutterbuck, of New Bridge-street.—At Great Yeldham, Essex, Capt. Dickens, 95th regiment, to Emily Charlotte Brackenbury.

DIED.—On the 7th September last, at Government-house, Dominica, aged 13, Wm. F. S. Nicolay, eldest son of his Excellency Major General Nicolay, Governor of that Colony.—At the same place, on the 1st of October last, Lieut. John Ker, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, aged 31.—At Newmarket, Mrs. Sarah Isaacson, daughter of J. Chitty, Esq. of the Middle Temple.—At Petersham, Surrey, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Dr. Sampson.—John Trotter, Esq. in his 69th year.—In Kensington-square, Colonel Harnage, in his 83th year.—At Friary, in Newark-upon-Trent, aged 73, the Rev. Wm. Rastall, A.M., Rector of Thorpe, Nottinghamshire.—On the 9th instant, aged 62, Mr. A. Adey, of Rawreth, Essex,—At Woodford-bridge, Mrs. Mary Moxon, widow of John Moxon, Esq.—At Hildersham Hall, Essex, aged 71, J. C. Middleton, Esq.—At Hickling, Nottinghamshire, Mrs. Jordan, relict of the late Rev. J. T. Jordan, many years Rector of that parish.

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THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 81. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday next, the Tragedy of Douglas, with (7th time) Amphitryon; or, the Two Sosias: and (118th time) Der Freischutz.—Tuesday, The School for Scandal, and The White Lady.—Wednesday, The Castle of Andalusia, with The Knights of the Cross.—Thursday, John Buzby, with (51st time) The Drama of Faustus.—Friday, A favourite Comedy.—Saturday, will be revived, the popular Opera of Malvina, in which Miss Stephens will make her first appearance this season, as Malvina, and Mr. Braham, for the first time, as Oscar, after which will be presented, a new Farce called, White Lies; or, The Major and the Minor.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

MR. MATHEWS will be AT HOME To-morrow Evening, Nov. 27, with his TRIP to AMERICA.
On Thursday Mr. Mathews will give his TRIP to PARIS.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Monday, and during the Week, will be presented an entirely new Burletta, called Luke the Labourer! After which, a new comic Burletta, in one Act, called 23, John-street, Adelphi. After which, Zulima and Zamourine! To conclude with To Fry Shots.—Doors open at 6, commence ½ before 7.

ARGYLL ROOMS.—Mr. P. H. D'EGVILLE has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that his Academy has commenced for the Season.—Further particulars to be had of Mr. D'Egville, at his residence No. 4, Percy-street, Bedford-square, and at the Music Saloon, at the above Rooms.

KING'S THEATRE, Tuesday, December 5th.
ANNUNCIATION.

Bond-street men! of order high,
Brummel who in taste outvie,
Flow'r of western chivalry!
Seek the Masquerade.

Templers! quit your ancient nooks,
Leave your undigested books,
To report fair maiden's looks,
At the Masquerade!

Ladies bright! from bow'r and hall,
Ye, who hold all hearts in thrall,
List to love and pleasure's call,
Seek the Masquerade!

Mirth and wit, in happiest vein,
'Mid the flow of proud Champagne,
There, our master-spirits, reign:
Join the Masquerade!

The Wines (of the first quality) to be supplied by Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, of the Opera Colonnade. Tickets may be had, and Boxes engaged for the occasion, as heretofore, of Mr. Ebers, 27, Old Bond-street.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—The two Views now exhibiting, are The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Daguere, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effects of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators.

N.B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the appearance of sunshine is produced with equal effect on the most cloudy day. The Dimension of each picture is 70 feet by 50—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.

THEATRES ROYAL DRURY LANE and COVENT-GARDEN.—Private Boxes left by the night in the very best situations, at SAMS'S, opposite St. James's Palace.—A Free Admission for the Season to Covent Garden £5 15s. and Drury-lane.

DRURY-LANE, COVENT-GARDEN, ADELPHI.
Private Boxes at the Theatres, per Season or per Night,
In the choicest situations, both for hearing and for sight;
Inviolable Sanctums—Terms, the lowest ever made,
Enquire of CHARLES WRIGHT,—via, Opera Colonnade.
N. B. Champagne Imperial, the Cheapest in the Trade.

Has room for Measurement Goods only.

FOR CALCUTTA, the fine, new, first class Ship, St. LEONARD, JOHN RUTHERFORD, Commander. Burthen 352 Tons. Lying in the West India Export Dock. Has good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Hunter and Co. 59, Old Broad-street; or to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

BARBARY WALL-FLOWER SNUFF, to be had only of the Importer, GEORGE EDLIN, Importer of Foreign Snuffs and Segars, No. 6, Aldgate, corner of Saracen's Head Inn, and of his Agent, Mr. J. Nohil, 81, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. E. and M. Farina, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. Hose, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

REMOVAL.—Mr. CLARK, DENTIST, begs leave to acquaint his Friends, that he has REMOVED from Grosvenor-street, to 35, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

A CHOICE of 390 Satin, Turc, Tobine, Lavantine, and Gros de Naple CLOAKS, trimmed and lined with various descriptions of Fur, at CARDEN and CO. 118, Oxford-street. Also 14,000 yards of rich Gros de Naples, Duceapes, &c. from 2s. 4d to 3s. 2d. per yard.

CHOCOLATE of the finest Quality, 3s. per lb.—COCOA-NUTS, the finest Grenada, 2s. per lb.—The Public are respectfully informed they may now purchase the above-mentioned Articles, warranted of the finest quality, at MARSHALL and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand. Also, Turkey Coffee, warranted of the finest Quality, at 3s. per lb.

THE IMPROVED SILK HAT ON BEAVER.—
For Cash only.
They are made to suit the natural form of the Head.
The Colour is permanent. For durability, shape, and quality, they are unrivalled..... } 15s.
HUGH FRANKS & Co.
Patentees of Improved Waterproof Hats,
Corner of Queen Street 70, CHEAPSIDE.

BEAVER HATS, of superior Qualities at One Pound, a good wearing one, ditto, for 17s. Waterproof.
Good SILK HATS from 10s. to 15s, Patent Double-edged ditto, 17s.
Gentlemen's Travelling and Forage CAPS, all sorts, from 5s. to 10s. 6d.
The whole of the above, on trial, will speak for themselves.
Ladies', Girls', and Boys' HATS and CAPS in great variety, at PERRING'S, Observer 1 413, Strand, two doors west of the Adelphi Theatre.

WORM and CONDITION BALLS for HORSES. They will effectually destroy every species of Worm to which Horses are subject, without requiring any alteration in Food or intermission of Labour. If these Balls be given two or three times a year, they supersede the use of other Medicines, as they not only improve the health and vigour of the Animal, but also purify the blood and materially add to the glossy appearance of the coat. The Proprietor, who is known as having himself kept a numerous Stud, has used them for Thirty Years with the most satisfactory results. They only require a trial to prove their efficacy. References can be given.—Sold in Packets at 9s, containing Nine Balls, with Directions for Use, by Courtney, Regent Circus, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Smith, 29, Haymarket; Pront, 226, Strand; Rogers and Co. 93, Cheapside; Butler, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; and Wilmott, 83, St. Margaret's Hill, Borough.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBERRY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 28, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom.—Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

"LA VESTALE."—On Monday, December 4, will be published, the Songs, Duets, Trios, &c. &c. in SPONTINI'S "LA VESTALE," with the Poetry by Signor Pistrucci, as sung at the King's Theatre; and the Nobility and Gentry, subscribers to the Opera, are respectfully acquainted that this is the only correct edition of the Opera.
GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.

PIANOFORTES.—W. WALTER, (from Mr. Tomkison's) begs to recommend to those in want of a very superior Instrument, to inspect his stock of Grand, Cabinet, Cottage, and Square Pianos, which are warranted to be of the best description, at unusually low prices, and where the most decided satisfaction is not given, will be exchanged at the Manufactory, 118, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

"BUY A BROOM QUADRILLES" for 1827, New Figures by an eminent Professor. Containing Horn's admired Air "Buy a Broom," "Horn of the Chace," and "Evening Sun," "All the Town is Cherry Ripe," and the elegant Quadrille "Etrick and Teviotdale," with the favourite "Adelaide Waltz" by T. Cooke, arranged for the Pianoforte by G.W. Maddison.
Published (only) by Williams, 2, Strand, and sold by every music-seller in the kingdom, price 3s.
Ladies desiring this celebrated set of Quadrilles, to avoid false copies, should be particular in sending for the set, with Horn's "Buy a Broom," of which a third edition of the Song is just published.

ROSSINI'S LAST NEW OPERA.—Just published by Willis and Co. 55, St. James-street (opposite Jermyn-street), London, and 7, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
The Overture, Songs, Duets, Trios, and Chorusses, with English and French words of "Rossini's New Opera." "The Siege of Corinth," which is now performing at the 'Academie Royale," with distinguished applause.
Willis and Co. beg to acquaint the public that the Opera of "The Siege of Corinth," and that of Maometto 2nds (also by Rossini) are two distinct works, and that the "Siege of Corinth" cannot be published by any other house in this country than that of J. Willis and Co. whose exclusive property it is.
A few of the pieces in this Opera are selected by the Composer from his Opera Maometto, but with considerable alterations and additions, and which can only be published by Willis and Co.
*** In the Press, Labarre's Fantasia, and Variations for the Harp, on the favourite Greek March in Rossini's new Opera "The Siege of Corinth;" also, Labarre and de Beriot's Fantasia for the Harp and Violin, on the celebrated Chorus sung during the deposition of the Greek Flag in the above highly popular Opera.

THE BROOM GIRL'S SONG.—A great assortment of Guitars by the most approved Makers, for sale or on hire MORI & LAVENU, 28, New Bond-street.
Gentle Ladies fare ye well, arranged as a Song, Duet, or Trio, set to one of their national Melodies, sung by them in the streets of London, the poetry by Wm. Balls, price 2s.
Buona Sera Mio Signore, from Rossini's Opera of Il Barbiere di Seviglia, arranged for the Pianoforte by Augs. Meves, price 3s.
The Beauties of Winter's Opera of the Oracle, arranged for the Pianoforte; with flute and violoncello accompaniments ad lib. by Pio Cianchettini, price 4s.
The White Lady Quadrilles, taken from Boildieu's Opera, La Dame Blanche, arranged for the Pianoforte, by M. Duuvis, price 3s.
Weber's two Grand Overtures, the Jubilee, and Ruler of the Spirits, arranged as Quintetts by Masi, price 12s.

The Braes of Ballandyne	Miss Paton.	Pio Cianchettini
Bonny Brave Scotland	Ditto.	R. Gow
O where's the harm of a little kiss	Mad. Vestris.	J. Watson
Ah Maiden Gardez vous	Ditto.	Ditto
Blue Bonnets are over the borders	Mr. Braham	Cianchettini
Young Mary	Mr. Phillips	Dr. Arne.

NEW MUSIC.—HARP AND PIANO-FORTE.
MEYER'S "MEDEA in CORINTO," with Flute and Violoncello (ad lib.) by N. C. Bochsa, in Books..... 10 6
——— Overture to ditto, ditto, ditto..... 6 0
Overture to "Caliph of Bagdad" ditto, ditto..... 5 0
Airs from "Il Crociato in Egitto," by W. H. Steil, in two Books (each) 7 6
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The cause of liberty;

Ye, who guard a matchless dower,
England's glory, England's power,
At whose shout the nations cower,
Britons! List to me.

Ye, who, from the battle-plain,
Or the wild and warring main,
Greet your happy homes again,—
Lords of land and sea!

Ye, whom friendship's smiles surround,
At the board with welcome crown'd,—
Joyous souls! wherever found.—
List a while to me.

Where'er the gen'rous Wine, array'd,
Lends the social spirit aid,
Let the Opera Colonnade
Your emporium be.

For the treasures of the cask,
Cheapest, purest, ease or flask,
Ready cash is all I ask,—
Come, my boys, to me.

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THE KING'S VISIT TO PARLIAMENT.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, Parliament-street, and all the avenues leading to the House of Lords, were filled with persons anxious to obtain a view of his Majesty, or at least of the procession in which he was to be so important a personage. On no former occasion do we recollect greater anxiety having been manifested. In the House of Lords itself, the portion appropriated for the use of the public was crowded to excess, and the heat was very oppressive; considering that up to a late hour none of the tickets of admission were issued, such a crowd could hardly have been expected. The preparations for the reception of his Majesty were not commenced until Monday night, and at a late hour on Tuesday morning they were still incomplete. The delay in commencing them seems to have been occasioned by the uncertainty as to whether the King, from the state of his health, would, or would not, open the Parliament in person. At a few minutes before two o'clock, the firing of the guns announced the arrival of the King at the House of Lords, and at about five minutes before two his Majesty took his seat upon the Throne. The cheering from the outside, when his Majesty alighted from his carriage, was quite enthusiastic. The reception which he experienced must be very gratifying to his feelings—certainly if any thing had been wanting to prove that the popularity of his Majesty had in no degree abated, it would be found in the welcome which he obtained from the numerous, and, generally speaking, respectable crowd assembled to witness his visit to Parliament.

The King being seated, and the buz which his entrance had occasioned having subsided, his Majesty commenced his speech.

[For which see our fourth page.]

During and previous to the delivery of the Speech, great efforts were made by persons below the bar to obtain a full view of his Majesty, in order to judge from his looks of the state of his health. He looked paler and thinner than he was a few months ago; but, making due allowance for the colours of his robes, which would have the natural effect of giving an appearance of paleness to his countenance, it may perhaps be fairly said, that he neither looks better nor worse than he did on his last visit to Parliament.

On leaving the House, his Majesty was again welcomed with enthusiastic shouts, and with the strongest demonstrations of respect from the persons immediately near the Royal carriage. His Majesty acknowledged them with his usual urbanity.

The greatest order was maintained both on the visit and return of his Majesty.

Amendments were moved in both Houses; that in the House of Peers by Lord King, and that in the House of Commons by Mr. J. Hume.

It had been very industriously circulated, that Ministers did not intend originating any measure on the subject of the Corn Laws. This has been met by an unequivocal declaration on the part of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning, that, shortly after the Christmas recess, they will submit their opinions to the House as to the ultimate arrangement of the Corn Laws, and propose such measures with regard to the Corn Laws, as, in their opinion, will be beneficial to the country, and conciliatory towards all the great interests involved in the determination of the question.

The pledge, thus publicly given, will, we know, be faithfully redeemed at the proper time; and, till that period shall arrive, we hope the question will not be unnecessarily discussed.

Mr. Brougham, as usual, indulged in a most dismal picture of the state of the country, and threw out some mysterious hints on the subject of certain extravagant votes shortly to be called for. What he alluded to he did not think it necessary to specify; but, from part of his argument, it would seem, that *his* plan for providing employment for the poor, would be at once to suspend all public works now in progress. Unfinished churches, and palaces without roofs, he supposes, would be deemed by persons of taste like himself, the finest ornaments which could be furnished, under existing circumstances, to the capital of the British empire. There may be many, for aught we know, of his way of thinking; but the overseers of the parishes, to whom his notable scheme for relieving distress would send hundreds of industrious artisans with their wives and families for bread, cannot be of the number.

Mr. Canning replied to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman by declaring that he was not aware of the extravagant grants which the Honourable Gentleman anticipated were about to be submitted to Parliament. He could not see that by arresting public works now in progress, and throwing a multitude of persons engaged on them out of bread, would materially diminish the evil now but too generally felt—want of employment. He, however, admitted, in its fullest extent, the importance of economy, not that economy which, by saving a few thousands this year, will occasion the loss of millions in the next; but an economy founded on that wise policy, which, assuming "prevention to be better than cure," ensures the continuance of peace, by letting it be seen, wherever it may be necessary, such a hint should be conveyed, that we are not unprepared for war. He shewed, that by acting on this principle, we had contributed to save Portugal from aggression on the part of Spain; and, while on this subject, he gave a frank explanation of the nature of our engagements with the former country. These bind us to defend Portugal in the event of her territory being entered by any invading army, but do not require us to interfere between any parties among the Portuguese themselves who may struggle for ascendancy. Into the details of those estimates which will shortly come before the House, Mr. Canning declared himself willing to enter, point by point, anxious that every expense may be saved, which is not inseparable from the high and commanding station which we now hold among nations, and which the interests, not less than the dignity, of the country, make it imperative to Ministers to maintain.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, Nov. 22.

The Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Conyngham, and Lords Redesdale, Lake, and Clinton, were sworn.

There being no business before the House, their Lordships adjourned at four o'clock.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the House, represented by the Lord Chancellor, the mover and seconder of the Address, and other Noble Lords, proceeded to present the Address voted on Tuesday to his Majesty. The House previously adjourned till the following day.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24.

ANTI-ROMAN CATHOLIC PETITIONS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he held a petition signed by the inhabitants of Wootten, in the county of Kent. They prayed the Lords in their wisdom would adopt measures to support the Church and the Protestant Constitution, so happily established at the Reformation. "I tender this petition," said the Lord Chancellor, "It is respectful to the House. I make no speech on the subject. I think it is strictly consistent with Parliamentary usage to present petitions without speeches. Without a speech, it is known to be the petition of the individuals who sign it, and not the petition of the individual who presents it."

The petition was read, and laid on the table.

Lord KING presented a petition from a parish in Devon against the Roman Catholic claims. The Noble Lord observed on the occasion, that he was surprised it had not been put into the hands of a Right Rev. Prelate then present, or the Noble and Learned Lord. He generally presented petitions in favour of the Catholics. The Rev. Gentleman who had signed the petition was a great Controvertist, no douht, and it appeared he had been hard run for signatures. Twenty-seven persons had been applied to for signatures, and it was remarkable that no less than thirteen out of that number could not write.

The Bishop of EXETER said, the House might suppose, from the observations of the Noble Lord, that the petition had proceeded from the Reverend Gentleman alluded to, but the fact was, it came from the parish. They made application to the gentleman, who was the minister of the parish, to draw up their petition, and all he did was to put it in terms respectful to the House. With respect to the signatures, the Right Reverend Prelate said he did not feel that contempt for the unlettered labouring classes which the Noble Lord seemed to express. He thought their crosses entitled to respect in a petition supporting their civil and religious rights. The Rev. Gentleman, he could assure their Lordships, was not a great Controvertist; he was not a disputant, but a most respectable person.

The petition was then read, and laid on the table.

Lord KING then said he had many petitions from Manchester, and other parts of the kingdom, on the subject of the Corn Laws, but as he did not see any but opposers of those laws, he could not then read the petitions.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, Nov. 22.

Several Petitions on private bills were presented and read.

Mr. Alderman WOOD moved for a return of the number of acres of land in Great Britain which had been occupied in the culture of hops between July, 1825, and July, 1826; also for returns of the duty paid on hops, of the quantities of hops exported from Great Britain to Ireland, of the number of retail brewers and licensed victuallers, of the quantities of beer brewed on which duty had been paid, and for other returns relative to the sale of beer within the same period.—Ordered.

Lord FOLKESTONE presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bristol, praying for the abolition of tithes in the district in which they resided, and also for the abolition of tithes generally.

Sir JOHN BRYDGES presented a petition from Wotton, in Kent, praying that no further concessions might be made to the Roman Catholics.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from the inhabitants of Abdey, Burderop, and Ilminster, in the county of Somerset, praying that the House would not permit any alteration in the existing corn laws, without the fullest investigation into all the circumstances connected with them. He had, he said, in his possession many petitions on this subject, but from what had been said last night by the Right Hon. Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, who had intimated the intention of his Majesty's Government to bring the subject before the House shortly after the adjournment, he should, for the present, withhold them. For the same reason, and as the Right Hon. Gentleman had said that he would not be drawn into any discussion at present, he would forbear from making any of the observations which forced themselves upon his mind at this moment. He did not ask the members of his Majesty's Government to state what was their intention on any part of it; but feeling, as he did, the importance of the subject, he could not help insisting upon the necessity (although he believed that his Majesty's Ministers were as much convinced of that necessity as he was himself) of obtaining all the information that could be come at respecting the operation of the corn laws as they at present existed. If any inconvenience had been experienced, which, however, he very much doubted, because the laws which existed had not been put into execution, it could only be satisfactorily ascertained by means of the inquiry to which he now alluded.

Lord ALTHORP thought it was too much for Ministers to call a Parliament in November, and to tell them that they had a plan to propose, but which they did not intend to bring forward until February. He was aware that it might be inconvenient to them to disclose that plan at present; but, however inconvenient it might be, their duty left them no alternative but to do so. It was disagreeable to him, and he had no doubt it was equally so to many other Honourable Members, to be in town at this season; but, being here, he should think he failed in his duty if he neglected to press upon the Government the necessity of their speedily expressing their opinion on the subject of the Corn Laws.

The petition was then brought up and read, and ordered to be printed.

Lord ALTHORP rose, in pursuance of a motion which he last night submitted to the House, to renew the resolutions passed on the 26th of May last, relating to bribery and corruption in returning Members to serve in Parliament. The Noble Lord said that it might be necessary for him, before he moved the resolutions referred to, to explain to the House, for the information of those new Members who were not in Parliament when those resolutions were adopted, the nature of the measure which he meant to submit to their notice. The opponents of those resolutions had conceded to their supporters the necessity of examining into every case where gross corruption had been proved to have prevailed, and they even went so far as to declare that where a case of gross and scandalous corruption had been proved against any particular borough, they would be prepared to disfranchise such borough.—(Hear, hear.) Yet, notwithstanding such a declaration, it was quite notorious that many boroughs wherein gross and open corruption was practised, were, not as yet, disfranchised. Hence the necessity for the introduction of those resolutions which were proposed at the close of the last Session of Parliament, and which he (Lord Althorp) had now the honour to call upon this House to sanction by its vote. Very few cases of corruption, comparatively speaking, had been brought before the House, although every one seemed to agree in the necessity of putting a stop to a system which was admitted on all hands to be a very great grievance. Cases of individual corruption were so general, that proofs were difficult to be brought forward to establish particular facts. From the arrangements of the House, and the present law relating to bribery and corruption, the facilities to prosecute inquiry were not sufficiently open, owing to the expense attending on such inquiries, and other considerations, which combined to produce that effect. The chief object, therefore, of those resolutions was to point out a proper tribunal, where petitions complaining of acts of bribery and corruption in the return of members to serve in Parliament should be fully examined. There were no new powers proposed by those resolutions; it was only sought to point out a mode by which old powers should be acted on. It was perfectly competent to him as a member of that House, to present a petition against a particular case of bribery and corruption, but he wished the House to adopt some mode by which that petition should undergo impartial examination. He believed that the adoption of the resolutions of last session had produced a beneficial effect during the late elections, and he felt perfectly convinced that if those resolutions were adopted by the present Parliament, many peculiar cases of corruption that most required reform would be brought to light, and considerable good would thereby be effected. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, if the measure should be rejected by those whom he had now the honour to address, after having been agreed to last Session, he should say it would be a most extraordinary thing, and he could not bring himself to believe that such could be the fact. The Noble Lord then sat down amid the applause of his friends, having first read the following resolutions:—

"That whenever a petition shall be presented to this house, after the expiration of the time allowed for presenting petitions against the validity of the return of any member of this house, by any person or persons affirming that at any time, within 18 calendar months previous to presenting the said petition, general bribery and corruption has been practised, for the purpose of procuring the election or return of any member or members to serve in Parliament for any borough, cinque port, or place, and it shall appear to this House that such petitions contain allegations sufficiently specific to require further investigation, this House will appoint a day and hour for taking the said petition into consideration, so that the space of 20 days shall intervene between the day on which the said petition shall have been presented and the day appointed by this House for taking the same into consideration; and notice of such day and hour shall be inserted, by order of the Speaker, in one of the two next *London Gazettes*, and shall also be sent by him to the returning officer of the borough, cinque port, or place, to which such petition shall relate; and a true copy of such notice shall by such returning officer be affixed to the door of the town-hall or parish-church nearest to the place where the election of members to serve in Parliament for such borough, cinque-port, or place, has been usually held.

"That at the hour appointed by the House for taking such petition into consideration, this House will proceed to appoint a select committee to inquire into the truth of the matters contained in the said petition, and report the result of their inquiry to this House; and such select committee shall consist of 13 members, to be chosen by lot, according to the directions, provisions, rules, and regulations, and subject to the exemptions for choosing 49 members by lot, contained in the various acts to regulate the trials of controverted elections or returns of members to serve in Parliament, so far as they are applicable thereto, and of two other members to be appointed by this House, out of the members then present in this House; and the 13 members so chosen by lot, together with the two members to be so appointed by this House, shall be a select committee, and shall inquire into and try the matter of such petition, and shall report their opinion thereof, together with the evidence given before them, to this House.

"That this House will not appoint such select committee so long as any trial is pending before a select committee of this House to try the validity of the return, or so long as a day is named in the orders of this House for appointing a select committee to try the validity of the return, for the borough, cinque-port, or place, to which the petition refers."

On the first resolution being put by the Speaker,

Mr. C. W. WYNN rose and said, that he certainly did not mean to differ on general principles from the Noble Lord who had just sat down, although he should feel it his duty to object to the mode which he proposed to carry his resolutions into effect. By the first resolution it was proposed, that at any time, within 18 calendar months, (hear, hear,) any person was at liberty, without incurring the slightest expense, and without risking the least responsibility (hear, hear,) to advance charges of bribery and corruption that perhaps were totally unfounded and unjust, while the members against whom they were directed must defend themselves at their own expense. (Hear, hear.) Now he would ask, was that just or reasonable? Was it fair that the accusing party should be relieved from all expense attending proceedings, and from all the consequences of the responsibility which he himself incurred, while the accused was thrown on his defence, which he must conduct at his own expense? These were amongst the principal objections to the resolutions of the Noble Lord that occurred to him (Mr. Wynn) at that moment. If the resolutions passed, he would certainly object to that part of them which took from the petitioner any responsibility which his own acts might draw upon him, and he should also object to the expenses incurred in the prosecution of petitions being paid by the public. For himself and his right hon. colleagues he begged to say, that His Majesty's ministers had no other feeling in the present discussion than that the House should act according to its wisdom and discretion.

Mr. BATLEY, the member for Beverley, said that he quite agreed with what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gent. who last addressed the House, and he conceived that the statute law afforded a sufficient provision against bribery and corruption in Parliament, without having recourse to the resolutions proposed by the Noble Lord.

Colonel DAVIES regretted that the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Wynn) had placed himself in opposition to the motion, because it showed what would be the fate of it; but if ever there was a time when it became the House to endeavour to infuse a spirit into the representation, it was the present.

Mr. Secretary PEEL observed, that the House was called upon to affirm or to reject resolutions which went to create a new offence, and a new mode of trial. The end might be a very proper one; but it would be infinitely better that this new jurisdiction should be sanctioned by a bill, rather than by a resolution of the House of Commons. (Hear.) Such a mode of proceeding would admit of consideration and discussion in the different stages, whereby errors might be corrected, and improvements introduced. But the House were called upon to-night by the Noble Lord to adopt at once resolutions upon a subject of infinite importance. Did not the Noble Lord think it a serious matter that a committee of the House should be empowered to administer an oath? (Hear.) Was it not a serious matter that a common informer might keep in his pocket for seventeen months and twenty-eight days, a petition affecting the interests of individuals and of corporate bodies? (hear, hear)—that at the end of seventeen months he might, if he pleased, prefer his charge against a corporation or an individual to the House, without expense to himself, and without one word being inserted in the resolutions as to a penalty in case of vexatious or malicious charges? (Hear, hear.) He must, therefore, oppose not the principle, but the expediency, of the resolutions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SCALLETT doubted whether the resolutions of the Noble Lord would meet all the objects he had in view, and felt that there was some weight in the arguments urged on the other side of the House; though the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel) had taken rather a partial view of the question. He felt that there was some force in the objections urged against the resolutions; but, if his Noble Friend would withdraw them (hear, hear), they might be modified so as to meet with general concurrence. (Hear, hear.) But if he persisted in pressing them, he (Mr. Scarlett) would feel some difficulty in opposing them, not because he entirely approved of them, but because he considered them as a step towards a very desirable object. (Hear, hear.) (Cries of "Withdraw, withdraw.")

Mr. PALLMER (Member for Surrey) could not but express his gratitude to the Noble Lord with whom these resolutions originated last Session, as well as to the Noble Lord who now brought them forward. He rejoiced to see the aristocracy of the country stepping forth to advocate the rights and privileges of the people; but much as he felt indebted to the Noble Lords, his humble opinion was, that the real, effective, and complete removal of the obstructions which impeded the free exercise of the elective franchise, could only be effected by the interference of a wise and liberal administration; and he hoped to see the day when, instead of objections being brought forward, as on the present occasion, to such measures, his Majesty's Ministers would take into consideration the inconveniences that do obstruct the exercise of the elective franchise, and give to such a measure the weight that an administration alone could give. Whilst employed on measures giving freedom to conscience and to commerce, it was not beneath them to give freedom to the constitution. The Hon. Member sat down amidst loud cheers.

Lord ALTHORP observed, that as it seemed to be the general wish of the House that the resolutions, in their present state, should be withdrawn, he would, with the consent of the House, withdraw them.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

ELECTION OF DR. SOUTHEY.

The SPEAKER informed the House, that he had received a letter from Dr. R. Southey, one of the members returned to serve in the present Parliament, which he would read to the House.

"Sir,—I take the earliest opportunity of informing you, that while absent on the continent I have been without my knowledge elected to serve in Parliament for the borough of Downton. It now becomes my duty to say that I am not qualified to take a seat

there, inasmuch as I am not possessed of the estate required by the statute of the 9th of Queen Anne.

(Signed) "R. SOUTHEY."

[The course pursued with regard to this letter was rendered inaudible, by a number of Members leaving the House at the same time. An order, however, is thought to have been given to record it in the Journals.]

REPORT OF THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Liddell, Mr. Win, and two other Members, appeared at the bar with the report of the address. It was brought up and read a first and second time.

On the question that it be agreed to,

Mr. WESTERN rose for the purpose of submitting an amendment by way of addition. This he felt necessary, not that he was hostile to any part of the address, but that he might fill up an omission on a question most important to the country. The address adverted to the distressed situation of the manufacturing districts, but it omitted to state in any manner the condition of the agriculturists, which he must say, though not as depressed as the manufacturers, were still labouring under severe pressure, arising from the burdens to which they were subject.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons feel it their duty to represent to your Majesty, and at the same time to express their deep regret, that the agricultural classes, though not suffering in the degree they did a few years ago, particularly in the year 1822, are yet in a state of severe pressure, from the heavy burdens to which they are exposed. They will endeavour to trace the causes which have led to the dreadful alternations of prosperity and prosperity and adversity which all the industrious classes have experienced since the termination of the war in the year 1815, and they trust they shall discover the means of restoring the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of the country to the same condition of progressive improvement in which they were steadily advancing antecedent to that period."

Mr. LEYCESTER rose to second the amendment. He could not but regret that the subject of the corn laws had not formed a part of the speech, the more particularly on account of the strange delusion and fallacious hope which filled the public mind on that subject.

Sir J. SEBRIGHT opposed the amendment, not because he was indifferent to the interests of the landlords, but because he was convinced that the introduction of the subject at the present moment was extremely ill-timed.

Mr. WESTERN said that he would not take the sense of the House on the addition, but he would allow it to be put, as he was anxious to have it placed on record.

The question was then put, and the addition was negatived; after which, the original address was put and carried. It was then ordered that the address be presented to His Majesty by the whole House, and that such members as were of the Privy Council do wait on His Majesty to know when His Majesty may be graciously pleased to receive it.

Mr. HUSKISSON presented copies of the order of Council of the 1st of September, 1826, for the admission of certain species of foreign grain into the ports of the United Kingdom. He then gave notice, that he would on Friday next move that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to consider of the same.

The House then adjourned at half-past Seven o'Clock.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

The House met at half-past two o'clock; soon after which, the Speaker, accompanied by a considerable number of members, proceeded to present to His Majesty the Address in answer to his gracious Speech from the throne. The House then adjourned until Friday.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

The SPEAKER took the Chair a quarter before four o'clock, and immediately proceeded to inform the House, that the House had presented to his Majesty the Address agreed to by that House, to which his Majesty had been pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address, and rely with the utmost confidence upon your affectionate support in my endeavours to uphold the honour and interest of this country, to cultivate the blessings of peace abroad, and to promote the happiness of all classes of my people."

On the motion of Mr. Huskisson, the House resoved itself into a Committee on the Orders in Council for the admission of foreign grain.

Mr. HUSKISSON said it became his duty, on the part of his Majesty's Government, to explain the causes which induced Government to act without the authority of law, by advising his Majesty to issue the order in Council, dated the 1st Sept. for the admission of foreign corn, and to claim from Parliament an indemnity for their conduct on that occasion. At the time the order in Council was issued, there never was a harvest in which the crop of barley, oats, beans, and peas was more deficient. The prices, instead of falling at the approach of the new crops, was rising in every market in the kingdom. On the 17th of July, the average price of oats was 24s. 11d., and on the 4th of August it was 27s. 2d., giving an average exceeding the importation price. Government waited till the 1st of September, when the return for oats was above 30s., and on the 7th of September it was 30s. 7d.; and in some parts of the country, where oatmeal forms the food of the people, the price was above 40s. From this great advance, and the scarcity of food for cattle, and still more from the accounts of Lancashire and Ireland, which spoke almost in terms of despair of the potato crop, it did appear indispensably necessary that the ports should be opened for the admission of the greatest possible quantity of oats, and beans, and peas. Had he waited till the law would open the ports on the 15th of November, we should have exposed the country to a most alarming rise of prices in the food of the people. The Ministers that, in such a state of things, could hesitate between the breaking a law and the wants of the people, would have been unworthy of the confidence of Parliament or the country. Ministers, in breaking the law, endeavoured to preserve its spirit; they had, therefore, advised that the parties importing corn under the order in Council, should enter into engagements to pay the duties therein mentioned, or any other duties Parliament should impose; and this would be necessary to be provided for by the Act now to be passed. There might be some difference of opinion on the amount of those duties. But the case was one which called on us to give every encouragement to importation, the oat crop being not more than half an average crop. It was evident that the price would have gone on increasing, and that on the 15th of November the average would be above thirty shillings, at which the importing parties would be enabled to take them out of bond at the duty of 4d.; if, therefore, the duty had been placed above 2s. very little oats would have been brought into the market; even at that duty a considerable quantity had been bonded, in the expectation of being taken out in November at the nominal duty of fourpence; and he hoped Parliament would continue the low duty till the 15th day of February, which he was confident would not cause an importation more than was necessary for the wants of the people. (Hear, hear!) The Hon. Gentleman moved his first resolutions, to indemnify those who advised the issuing the Order in Council, dated the 1st September, for the admission of foreign grain; and a second resolution, that the same rate of duties should be continued till the 15th of February next.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL said, he thought a case had been made out fully sufficient to justify the act of his Majesty's Government, for which he thought the whole country were indebted to them; and he hoped the ready acquiescence of the agricultural interests in the measure would vindicate them from the unkind imputation of seeking their own private interests at the expence of those of the other classes of the people. Whatever they might feel for themselves, they must know and feel that every thing must give way to the necessity of providing food for the people; and when the great question came before the House, he hoped their conduct would prove that they did not seek their own interests in opposition to those of the rest of the community. He thought the Government were wise, in abstaining from the discussion of that question till it was regularly brought before the House, and he thought the country gentlemen would act prudently in following their example.

WOOLRIDGE WHITMORE said, he should not violate the rule of prudence pointed out by Government, and recommended by the Hon. Baronet, by discussing the general question; but he would call on the house to consider what that law must be which it was admitted to be wise and necessary to violate three times in three years, and to ask them whether such a law should be allowed to disgrace the Statute Book. (Hear.) The conduct of Government was certainly forced on them by the circumstances in which they were placed, and were fully entitled to indemnification for what they had done.

Colonel WOOD was willing to forbear discussion on the great corn question, if it was forborne by all others; but if the country Gentlemen were deprived of the means of defending themselves, he thought that they should not be held up as the oppressors of the people of this country.

Mr. WARBURTON hoped all discussion on the general question would be delayed till the subject was brought regularly before the House; but in the mean time he hoped the House of Commons would not be used as the place for insulting the landed Gentlemen of England. All must approve of the conduct of Ministers in opening the ports.

Colonel TORRENS said, there could be but one opinion on the necessity of the conduct of Ministers. In reply to the observations of the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, he must say, that he had heard it said that manufacturers were endeavouring to become Lords and Gentlemen, by pulling down the Lords and Gentlemen who were in possession of the soil of the country. He was confident that all the interests of the State were bound up together, and none could long continue to prosper at the expence of the others. Such an attempt would be the last act of desperate strength pulling down the pillars of the temple to its own destruction.

Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Western, and Mr. Calcraft, expressed their concurrence in the necessity for issuing the Order in Council, and would forbear discussing the general question till it was brought before the House after the Christmas recess.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN thought it was the duty of every Member of Parliament to consider himself the representative of the whole country, and with this feeling he should come to the discussion of the Corn Question. He was glad to see the perfect unanimity that prevailed in approving the conduct of Ministers in opening the ports.

Mr. HUME said the whole country wished to have the Corn question decided immediately, and unless Ministers had some reason for the postponement, he thought they should not delay the consideration of the question. Much had been said of the agricultural interest and the manufacturing interest, but not one word of the interest of the people; that was the interest he wished to see considered.

The Resolutions being put from the Chair, were agreed to.—The House resumed.

Sir George Clerk brought up the Report, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Mr. CANNING moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. BROGDEN said, he wished to address a few words on the peculiar situation in which he was placed. He was made the victim of unfounded calumnies, propagated by anonymous calumniators. By those who had investigated his conduct, he had been not only acquitted, but applauded. He offered himself for the strictest examination, and was confident that the result must satisfy every honourable mind that the charges made against him were wholly unfounded. Till that examination took place, however, he could not reconcile it to his own feelings, nor to the respect he owed the House, to undertake the honourable duties they had so often called him to fulfil.

Mr. CANNING said there could be but one feeling in the House on the delicacy of feeling, and propriety of conduct of the Hon. Gentleman. All must regret that there should be any cause to deprive them of the services of the Hon. Gentleman, and he thought the Hon. Alderman, who had expressed his intention of bringing forward a charge against the Hon. Gentleman, should not delay affording him the opportunity of vindication; and when he should be freed from all moral taint, he was confident the House would feel great pleasure in restoring him to the situation which he had so long filled to their perfect satisfaction. In the mean time, he should propose a gentleman to the situation who would feel more satisfaction in resigning it to his predecessor, than in his own appointment. The Right Hon. Gent. moved, that Sir Alexander Grant do take the Chair.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said he was placed in a most painful situation. He was not the Hon. Gentleman's accuser. He had no personal feeling against him. He had seen more of the bubble speculations of the City than many others, and had watched them more narrowly. During the year he was Chief Magistrate of London, applications were made to him to allow his name to be used in bubble schemes of every description, and had he consented, be might have put thousands in his pocket. He thought it suspicious for any Member of the House to have his name connected with so many of them as the Hon. Member's had been; and, had it been the Speaker's, he should have opposed his election. He should bring the subject before the House, and hoped it would be fully investigated.

The Motion was then agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, and

Sir A. GRANT took the Chair, and said, the Right Hon. Secretary had done him justice in saying that he should feel more pleasure in resigning the Chair to his predecessor than even in the honour of being appointed to fill it.

The House resumed, and adjourned at eight o'clock to Monday.

NEW WRITS FOR ELECTIONS.—Within 15 days after the first sitting of Parliament, the time legally required, new writs will be issued by the Speaker for the following places:—The University of Cambridge, in the room of Sir John Copley, appointed Master of the Rolls; for Harwich, in the room of N. Tindal, Esq., appointed Solicitor-General; for Bandon, in the room of Lord Duncannon, elected for another place, Kilkenny county; for Cork city, in the room of the late member, C. H. Hutchinson, Esq., deceased.

Mrs. Liddell, the wife of the mover of the Address, Mrs. Wilmot Horton, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, and other ladies, were in the roof over the House of Commons, to listen to the debates on Tuesday night.

The House of Commons has resolved, for the regulation of its private business during the present session of Parliament, that it will not receive any petition for a private bill after Friday, the 23d of February, 1827; that no first reading of a private bill shall take place after the 1st of March; and that it will not receive any report of committees on such private bills after the 14th of May, 1827.

The new Satirical Novel, to be called "Truckleborough Hall," is said to be a sort of political "Tremaine." The vacillations, conversions, &c. of a Parliament "Man of Refinement," will no doubt afford to an able novelist, abundant opportunities for the display of his talents.—*Morning Chronicle.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREECE.

Sir Frederick Adam, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, arrived at Geneva the beginning of this month on his way to Milan. While at Geneva he declared, that the number of Greek women and children who sought refuge in the Islands was so great that it became impossible to provide for their wants, unless the British Parliament voted a subsidy for that purpose. A Roman Journal contains some interesting intelligence from Greece. It states that the National Assembly continues its sittings. It also asserts that Ibrahim Pacha was shut up in Tripolizza, and was so distrustful of the Ottoman Government, that he had refused an interview with the Captain Pacha to consult on the plan of a new campaign. The advantages stated to have been obtained by Colonel Fabvier and Karaiskaki, and the raising of the siege of Athens, are said to be confirmed, and the Egyptian troops, who garrison Modon and Navarino, are represented to be nearly starving for want of provisions. If these accounts are correct, the Greek cause is by no means as bad as the *Oriental Spectator* insinuates. The state of Constantinople is such as to occupy the whole attention of the Sultan and his Ministers, which is a favourable circumstance for the Greeks, whose affairs are improving.

The contents of the French Papers to the 22d instant are very unimportant. The only article of interest among them is a communication from the Governor of Old Castile to the Regent of Royal Audiences in Spain, in which a complaint is made, in the name of the King, that he had been represented as having recognized the Constitutional Government of Lisbon. He repels this charge with great indignation, and proclaims himself pure of the offence, declaring, in the most explicit terms, "that he has not recognized the said Constitutional Government, and that it is with surprise he had learned the official announcement of a recognition which had never taken place, and was, consequently, false." His Catholic Majesty does not say positively that he will not recognize the Portuguese Charter; but it is evident that he will use every means of intrigue and chicanery to delay that recognition, in the hope that something may arise meantime to obviate the necessity of taking a step so mortifying and contrary to his feelings.

Advices to the 29th of July were received yesterday from Valparaiso. They announce the meeting of the Congress of Chile, which had declared itself in favour of a federal system of Government, in consequence of which General Freire had resigned his functions as Supreme Director. A Constitution was to be framed, and an Executive Chief nominated as President of the Republic The finances of Chile are said to be in a state of great exhaustion The Chilian squadron, which was purchased for the service of Buenos Ayres, was at Valparaiso, waiting only for a fair wind to proceed to destination. Bullion was very scarce at Valparaiso, in consequence of the number of bills returned from England.

THE KING'S COURT.

On Thursday his Majesty held a Court at St. James's Palace, which was very numerously attended. At one o'clock the Lord Chancellor, in his state robes, together with Earl Cornwallis and Lord Colville, mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Peers; Viscount Melville, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Westmorland, Earl Shaftesbury, &c., were introduced to his Majesty, who was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, on the new throne in the drawing room. The Duke of Clarence, in his full naval uniform, stood on the right of the King on the throne.

The new Spanish Minister delivered his credentials as Ambassador from the King of Spain. The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex were introduced to present a petition from the City of London, praying for an improvement of the Tower stairs, which the King was graciously pleased to direct Mr. Secretary Peel to refer to his Attorney and Solicitor-Generals. The Duke of Devonshire was presented to his Majesty on his return from his special mission o the Court of Petersburgh; Prince Lieven, to deliver the insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by the late Emperor Alexander; Sir Charles Stuart, on his return from his embassy to the Emperor of the Brazils; the Earl of Winchilsea, to deliver the insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by the late Earl, his uncle; Viscount Strangford, upon his return from St. Petersburgh; and Earl Clanwilliam, upon his return from his embassy to the King of Prussia. His Majesty then held a Council, for the purpose of receiving the Recorder of London's report of the convicts capitally convicted at the Old Bailey at the September Sessions, when the whole of them were reported to the King in Council, with the exception of one, whose case is referred to the report of the October Sessions. After the Council, his Majesty gave audiences to the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Peel.

We understand that a most important change is about to take place in the mode of supplying provisions for the navy, and that, instead of making contracts, as heretofore, with individuals, for that purpose, the whole business is in future to be undertaken by the Government itself, *i. e.* by the Commissioners of the Navy Board. There is good reason to infer, notwithstanding the above, that the making up of salted beef will be discontinued at Deptford, as it is considered it may be had cheaper and better in Ireland.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

By the arrivals here from India this week, we do not hear of the payment of the second instalment of the Burmese war tribute money; nor had any more of the troops arrived at either of the Presidencies, from Rangoon. The King of Ava holds himself in high tone before his subjects, assuring them, with perfect complaisance, that out of his elemency he has suffered the war to be stopped, and has allowed the strangers to depart; and knowing them to be exceedingly poor, he has graciously given them a few lacs of rupees, to prevent them from doing further acts of rapacity and violence.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

A WIFE SELLING HER HUSBAND'S BODY.—The neighbourhood of Gulston-street, Brick-lane, has been for some days past in a state of extreme ferment and excitation, by the surreptitious removal of the remains of Mr. Pusford, a tobacconist, and old inhabitant of that spot, and a report, which was but too well founded, that the widow had disposed of it to some surgeons for dissection. Her house was immediately beset, the windows broken, and no doubt the threats of the indignant multitude would have been carried into effect, but for the interference of the police, when the heartless wretch was taken under their protection, and carried to Lambeth-street Office, where the circumstances underwent investigation on Thursday last. She stated, that her husband died on Monday, and two Gentlemen called requesting permission to open the body, which she refused till she had consulted her son; they came again in the evening, when she still refused; that they sent for some gin, and shortly after their departure she was informed that a coach had driven from her door, after a large parcel had been put into it from her house, and she then suspected that the corpse had been removed; she called one of the lodgers, and on examining the coffin, she found her fears verified, and that the body was stolen. She persisted in her innocence; but one of the officers assured the Magistrates that it was impossible to have moved the body without her knowledge, and his opinion was confirmed by the difference in Mrs. Pusford's story, and that of an old woman in the house, her confidante, which left no doubt in the minds of all who heard the statement of the body having been disposed of with the knowledge of the wife. The Magistrate, however, having no jurisdiction discharged her; and on leaving the office, she was saluted with the yells of thousands, from whose violence it required the united strength of the establishment to protect her. She was subsequently removed in a carriage.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Nov. 21.—Notice is hereby given, that his Majesty will hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on Monday next, the 27th inst. at two o'clock.

INSOLVENTS.

J. STOKES, Peckham printer.
R. ROWE, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. EVELEIGH, Manchester, hat-lining cutter.

BANKRUPTS.

W. GWATKIN, Chepstow, carpenter.——G. HAWES and J. B. MOORE, Bridge House-place, Southwark, hardwaremen.——J. DRAKE, Havell-street, Camberwell, merchant.——J. WHITE, Newport Market, vintner.——J. S. BLAND, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, haberdasher.——T. CROSS, Southampton-street, Covent-garden, coach-master.——R. STRACHAN, Lime-street, ship-broker.——R. WEAVER, Plymouth, linen-draper.——R. RAGG, Liverpool, lace-manufacturer.——H. SMITH, Bristol, scrivener.——WILLIAM WOOD, Salford, Lancashire, innkeeper.——S. SHAW, Newcastle-under-Lyme, maltster.——J. MATTHEWS, Bristol, collar-maker.——G. SHEPHERD, J. PANTRY, and W. MASSEY, Barnesley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturers.——J. EVELEIGH, Manchester, merchant.——G. KERRIDGE, Beccles, Suffolk, grocer.——J. DENTITH, Liverpool, silversmith.——ISAAC THOMPSON, Bliston, Staffordshire, japanner.——J. COOKE, Northumberland-place, Commercial-road, furnishing ironmonger.——R. DAWES, Abingdon, carpet-manufacturer.——R. WRIGHT, Howland-street, St. Pancras, apothecary.——J. MACKENZIE and J. MURHIE, Oxford, tea-dealers.——T. CROSSLEY, Aldermanbury, trimming-manufacturer.——H. PITT, Cuckfield, Sussex, victualler.——R. TREVETT, Finsbury-place South, boot-maker.——J. NATHANSON and M. W. DRUDINGER, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, wholesale toy-merchants.——J. R. M'BURNIE, Coleman-street buildings, merchant.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

W. BAILEY, Belper, Derbyshire, haberdasher,
J. L. SHEPHERD, and H. FRICKER, Southampton, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. HOPKINSON, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire, oil-merchant.
N. FRENCH, jun. Cardiff, Glamorgan, linen-draper.
J. and H. BARTER, Poole, timber-merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

R. GOOCH, Southampton, merchant——J. T. WATSON, White Horse-street, Stepney, master-mariner——R. GARBETT, Wellington, Salop, builder——T. JONES, Shrewsbury, victualler——G. L. DEAN, Peel Place, Kensington, boot and shoe-maker——J. BILLINGE, Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, dealer——S. MUNDY, jun. Bradford, Wiltshire, fuller——J. ROGERS, Shrewsbury, grocer——G. M. EVELYN, Skinner-street, Snowhill, hat-manufacturer——J. ROBERTSON, Tottenham, surgeon——J. GRIFFIN, and J. M. ADAMS, Strand, goldsmiths——J. ROSS, Wyrardsbury Mills, Wyrardsbury, Bucks, flock-manufacturer——L. BLANCHENAY, Pall Mall, wine-merchant——J. COATES, Long-lane, Bermondsey, Surrey, fellmonger——J. HILL, Paternoster-row, printer——T. TILL, Minster, Isle of Sheppy, Kent, farmer——R. FERNS, Mellor, Derbyshire, J. LANGFORD, Manchester, and J. HADFIELD, Rowerth, Derbyshire, merchants——F. CROSS, jun. Birtsmerton, Worcestershire, coppice wood-dealer——J. MOSS, Tothill-street, Westminster, shoemaker——R. HILL, High-street, Southwark, stationer——H. S. POTTER, Bridge-street, Southwark, cabinet-maker——S. HOPKINS, Wootten-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, clothier——W. CLARK, Paternoster-row, bookseller——J. MARTIN, sen., Bath, carrier——A. W. LARMUTH, Exmouth-street, Spa-fields, linen-draper——J. DILLON, Hereford, brazier.——W. ROEBUCK, Huddersfield, cloth-dresser——A. RUSSELL, March, Isle of Ely, grocer——J. MUSGRAVE, Bramley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer——G. HOOPER, Eldon-street, Finsbury, builder——C. COPE, Birmingham, wine-merchant——J. SIBSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.

THE AGE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

His Most Gracious MAJESTY, who arrived in town on Monday last, and, thank God, in the best possible health, opened the Session of Parliament in person, the ceremony attendant on which was received by the assembled populace with every degree of high enthusiasm.—We subjoin the speech, on the contents of which, it would be affectation not to congratulate the nation generally. Leaving the speech to answer for itself, in a much more forcible and impressive manner, than any illustration of ours could do, we may be permitted to revert to the SPEAKER; and it is with unfeigned delight we record, that for years past we have not seen the KING in a more apparent enjoyment of health, than he is at present. The circumstances under which his MAJESTY has recently, in repeated instances, endeared himself to his subjects, are never by them to be forgotten; and even in the transit of common events, the MONARCH would be entitled to, as he would receive the established homage of his people: but, when thereunto are added, the idolatry and gratitude of THOUSANDS OF FAMISHED, AND HALF-EXPIRING SUBJECTS, relieved by the ROYAL BOUNTY, the feeling leaps from respect into enthusiasm, and becomes at once universal—it is useless further to expatiate thereon. The following is a transcript of the ROYAL SPEECH:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have called you together at this time, for the special purpose of communicating to you the measure which I judged it necessary to take in the month of September, for the admission into the Ports of the United Kingdom of certain sorts of Foreign Grain not then admissible by Law.

"I have directed a Copy of the Order in Council, issued on that occasion, to be laid before you, and I confidently trust that you will see sufficient reason for giving your sanction to the provisions of that Order, and for carrying them into effect.

"I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you that the hopes entertained at the close of the last Session of Parliament respecting the termination of the war in the Burmese territories have been fulfilled, and that a peace has been concluded in that quarter highly honourable to the British arms and the Councils of the British Government in India.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace and friendly understanding with me.

"I am exerting myself with unremitting anxiety, either singly, or in conjunction with my Allies, as well to arrest the progress of existing hostilities, as to prevent the interruption of peace in different parts of the world.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have directed the Estimates of the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before you.

"I will take care that they shall be formed with as much attention to economy as the exigencies of the Public service will permit.

"The distress which has pervaded the Commercial and Manufacturing Classes of my Subjects during the last twelve months, has affected some important Branches of the Revenue; but I have the satisfaction of informing you, that there has been no such diminution in the internal consumption of the Country, as to excite any apprehensions that the great sources of our wealth and prosperity have been impaired.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have deeply sympathised with the sufferings which have been for some time past so severely felt in the Manufacturing Districts of the Country.

"I have contemplated with satisfaction, the exemplary patience with which those sufferings have been generally borne.

"The depression under which the Trade and Manufactures of the Country have been labouring, has abated more slowly than I [illegible] myself warranted in anticipating; but I retain a firm [illegible] that the time is not far distant, when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the Commerce and Industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity."

To describe the effect produced by the delivery of this SPEECH, and by the personal appearance of the SPEAKER, in some of the buttermen, brokers, butchers, and other traders, (comprising the New Parliament,) who were present on the occasion, would require the pencil of HOGARTH, and the pen of GYFFORD.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. HUSKISSON brought forward two resolutions. One to indemnify Ministers for issuing the Order in Council of the 1st of September last, and a second to the effect that the same rate of duties should be continued until the 15th of next February. The Right Hon. Member made out an incontrovertible case; for if Ministers had not advised the measure, they would have incurred a heavy responsibility, when, from the state of the harvest, and its failure, particularly in barley and oats, it was necessary to obtain a speedy supply from abroad. Mr. HUSKISSON, in the course of his speech, observed, that at present there was not a half crop of oats in the country. In the course of the discussion, the necessity of the measure adopted to procure a supply was admitted on all sides; but every Member who spoke carefully abstained from giving any opinion on the Corn Laws.

It will be evident, by a perusal of this interesting debate, that his MAJESTY'S Ministers, in framing the order in Council, did not lose sight of the interests of the cultivators of the soil. It was stated, by the Right Honourable Gentleman, that "the advisers of the Crown, on this occasion, had departed as little as possible from the spirit of the existing Corn Laws: they required the parties importing to pay certain duties—that is, the Order in Council imposed upon the importers the necessity of entering into an engagement to pay a specified duty, provided that duty should be sanctioned by Parliament; and, in pursuance thereof, bonds had been entered into; therefore, the Act necessary to be passed on the present occasion, should not merely indemnify the parties who incurred this responsibility, but should, if Parliament took the view of the subject which he did, give power to the Crown to recover those duties."

The law for the admission of Canada corn, on payment of 5s. per quarter duty on wheat, which is now in force, deserves particular attention; for in consequence of this law, corn can *now* be imported from the United States. Corn from nearly all that part of America which can furnish a supply to this country can be brought into Canada, by the Erie canal and the lakes, and exported to this country as Canada wheat; or, if the Custom-house officers here or in Canada be willing and able to make a distinction between the growth of Canada and that of the United States—the population of Canada can *eat* American flour, and export their own wheat. The fact of the possibility and facility of exporting United States' wheat through Canada, appears in the evidence taken before the Emigration Committee; and if indeed any confirmation be needed by those who look at the geography of North America, the testimony on the subject is less open to suspicion, because it is given incidentally, and for no purpose connected with the Corn Laws. Indeed, from a variety of causes, the quantity of corn and flour which has been ever imported into this country from the United States has been inconsiderable, and is not likely to be increased now that other markets are opened, especially for flour, in Mexico and South America.

The statement of Ministers having met the universal praise of the House—for even HUME and WAITHMAN were laudatory—the resolutions proposed by Mr. CANNING were carried unanimously, and were ordered to be reported to-morrow.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION.

We submit the following important article from the *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday week, the contents of which, at this present moment of duplicity, and politico-religious controversy, on the particular object to which it refers, will be read with considerable satisfaction:—

"Eight more Roman Catholics abjured the errors of Popery in the parish church of Cavan, on Sunday last. All those (amounting now to sixty-nine in number) who have conformed to the Established Church within the last six weeks in the county of Cavan, are, without a single exception, persons of decent, orderly, and sober habits; easy in their circumstances, and of the most respectable and irreproachable characters. The revolution wrought in their minds, and the consequent abandonment of those errors in which they had been educated, was the result of pure and unbiassed conviction, unswayed by undue influence, and unaided by motives of interest. The conduct of the Priests at the late elections, and the anathemas they denounced against all those who dared to adhere to their landlords in the contest, led these people to reflect whether such proceedings suited the character of Spiritual Pastors, or the infuriate zeal of political partizans. Reflection induced a consideration into the nature of those powers claimed by the Priests, and the source from whence they were derived. A perusal of the Sacred Volume, which is the admitted source of all religion, suggested itself to the minds of these people. They read, and found no warrantry therein for that which they were falsely led to believe. The consequence was obvious—they became Protestants. There is not one of those persons who will not be now able to represent to his relatives, friends, and neighbours, the delusion in which they have been all kept, and the most salutary consequences to religion and society must be the result."—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

CONTINUANCE OF THE REFORMATION.

But the "good work" is not altogether complete, as will be seen by the following extract from a later paper, viz. the *Dublin Evening Mail* of last Monday, the most satisfactory testimony that can possibly be adduced, of the influence of good example:

"Yesterday (Sunday) after an Ordination held in the Parish Church of Cavan, twenty persons abjured the errors of Popery, and conformed to the Established Church. A most admirable and appropriate Sermon, bearing upon both the ceremonies which had taken place, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Collins. An Evening Cotemporary states, that within the last few days ten persons recanted in the town of Kells!!!"

"The Earl of Glengall has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the Tipperary Militia, vacant by the decease of the late Right Hon. Colonel Bagwell."—*Daily Papers.*

Every person remembers the old nursery riddle, and solution, "Why is a basket of apples like the army?—Because every *core* has a *kernel!*" We presume it must be on the strength of this early association, that DICKY GLENGALL has become A MAN OF WAR!

The Irish "Fourteen Days'" Parliament is continuing the grand course of its debates, without intermission, and, above all, without suffering its dignity to be intruded upon by any of those trifling political skirmishes to which all such national "conventicles" are subject. It is impossible to adduce any thing, in an anti-Catholic shape, more distressing and fatal to the cause which it would presume to advocate, than this assemblage of Hibernia noratory, in which is concentered all the violence, and, naturally, all the weakness, of party. Respecting a late particular feature of their movements, we beg leave to call the especial attention of our readers to the subjoined document, wherein they will see the object avowedly held in view by these partisans of combined religion and politics. At this moment, when the eyes of all followers of this wild faction are directed to whatever steps they may pursue for the furtherance, through Parliamentary process, of their wild schemes, it is not, in any respect, inappropriate to call public attention to whatever display may, in itself, speak more than all the lengthened controversy into which we might enter. *Ecce signum:*—

"The meeting of this day was not attended by more *than a dozen of persons*, exclusive of the members of the press, in consequence, as we were given to understand, of an opposition to the demand of one pound for admittance.

"The Hon. Gonville French was called to the Chair.

"Mr. O'Gorman read the proceeding of the first day.

"Mr. Lawless gave notice, that on the next day he would propose that the charge for admission be only one shilling each day. He did this on the principle that no bar should be placed between that room and public opinion. He knew many individuals who did not attend this day, because they objected to the principle of paying a pound for admission.

"Mr. O'Connell would decidedly oppose the motion of Mr. Lawless. He had heard out of this room, objections made to the payment of a pound, by individuals whose names he did not see to the list of Catholic Rent, nor to any other fund. *He lamented the exhibition this day, as a fatal symptom of their degraded state.* Were there not 5,000 Catholics in Dublin, who could pay a pound to defray the expences of the Association? Their annual expenses amounted to 1,500l. and yet he (Mr. O'Connell) cannot be three weeks out of town, but he hears of an attack upon the old Catholic Rent. They could not continue their sittings if the old rent were dispersed, unless, indeed, private individuals would defray the expenses of their proceedings. He had himself done so for three years, and during that time he only received 72l. in subscriptions from other individuals. But if he could only get a few gentlemen to attend here, the public business shall be done. It was a maxim of Suwarrow's to fight with whatever complement of soldiers came up. Mr. O'Connell then brought forward the draft of the general petition. There were two leading facts regarding the present condition of the Catholics of Ireland, which it was not necessary to state in this petition. First, they had no share in framing the laws by which they were governed. It was the principle of freedom that every man should share in making the laws under which he lived. Yet that was denied to the Catholics of Ireland. Secondly, they have no share in administering the laws. The Chancellor, Judges, Masters in Chancery, &c. must be all Protestants. There was another office of singular importance, from which they were excluded. The Judges have only to declare the laws, but the juries have to decide on the matters of fact which generally form the subject of litigation. No Catholic can be the officer who selects those juries. He arraigned the system which declared that a sheriff must be a Protestant. After stating the grievances which the Catholics suffer in being excluded from all corporations and other offices, and from sitting in Parliament, Mr. O'Connell read the draft of the petition. It was laid on the table, and ordered to be reported next day.

"Mr. Lawless thought they were under great obligations to Mr. O'Connell for this excellent petition. He was sorry that it did not contain a protest against the Wings. With respect to juries, he conceived they should petition to have Mr. Peel's law on the selection of juries extended to Ireland.

"Mr. Forde said, in their petition it would be absurd to call for the repeal of acts which did not exist.

Mr. O'Connell was favourable to having a petition for the extension of Mr. Peel's Jury Bill to Ireland. Though they differed from Mr. Peel on other matters, they would be ready to give him every credit for this admirable law. It had only one fault—it did not extend the principle of selection by ballot to special Juries. This was still left to the selection of officers. This Bill was not extended to Ireland, because the Law Officers of the Crown had not time to prepare the parochial machinery for it in this country. A gentleman had been the other day appointed Advising Counsel to the Crown—he meant Mr. Greene, son of the Recorder. It was the best appointment he (Mr. O'Connell) ever heard of. Oh! *si sic omnia.* This gentleman was extremely well fitted to prepare the parochial machinery necessary for the introduction of Mr. Peel's Bill into this country.

"The Rev. Mr. Barry strongly deprecated any attempt to introduce the discussion of the Wings again, after they had been long since disposed of.

"The Resolution for referring the petition to a Committee to report the next day, was then put and carried.

Mr. O'Connell remarked on the arts which had been practised by that basest of all base things, the London Press, to deceive them. It had put forth a statement that Parliament would only sit for a few days; this was to prevent their urging an immediate discussion of their claims. It now appeared that Parliament would sit until Christmas. He hoped they would be able to have the general petition presented in the course of a fortnight. He understood that Sir F. Burdett was expected in London this week.

O'CONNELL is one of those unfortunate malcontents, never to be disposed of—old enough to be protected against repeated insult, but impudent enough to come under its continual lash—violent enough to call down unceasing resentment, and cowardly enough never to answer the resentment he calls down. There is a circumstance connected with O'CONNELL highly deserving

stanees, we have particular pleasure in referring. Some years sinee, O'Connell, from some offensive language he had used, was "called out" by the person on whom he had reflected, and in declining to appear, Mr. O'Connell pleaded that *he had* A WIFE. Shortly after this, Mr. Lidwell, a Gentleman of the county of *Tipperary*, happened to be similarly circumstanced, and pleaded that *he had* A DAUGHTER—and again, shortly after this, O'Connell and Lidwell got into a belligerent controversy, which ended in "no fight," as usual with the parties. On these points, the present Lord Chief Justice *of Ireland* wrote the following epigram, which we have no hesitation in pronouncing to be of the highest order of that species of wit, that ever came under our *surveillance*:—

The heroes of *Erin*, objecting to slaughter,
Improve on the Hebrew command:
For one "honours his" wife, and the other his daughter,
"*That their days may be* LONG *in the land!*"

COURT OF ENQUIRY
ON
THE LORD WILLIAM LENNOX.

The following items, connected with this subject, have gone, during the last week, the established round of the Press:—

"It is well known that a Court of Inquiry has been for some-time past sitting in this distinguished Regiment, in order to decide on the truth or falsehood of an imputation made upon Lord William Lennox, a Captain in the corps, of having been the author of a series of offensive personalities against the Earl of Glengall, which have appeared in The Age Sunday Paper. A second subject of the investigation appears to have been, whether the Noble Officer in question did at any time, while on duty with his regiment, submit his conduct to be canvassed by any person or set of persons whatever—a circumstance which, we presume, would involve a point of military *etiquette*. The Court, which is understood to have been originally convened at the instance of Lord William himself, (who, as will be seen, manifested throughout the business the strongest desire that the whole of his conduct connected with the transaction should be fully investigated,) sat more than once. The Noble Earl alluded to, aeeeded to a request made him to attend and give his testimony before it, as did also several other Gentlemen connected more or less with the proceedings, and after the fullest and most patient investigation, the Court returned their written opinion to their Colonel, the Duke of Wellington, who has since expressed his full concurrence in, and satisfaction at, the conclusion to which it has come—a conclusion, we are glad to find, as completely exculpatory of the honour of the Noble Lord whose conduct was the subject of investigation, as the manner in which the whole inquiry has been conducted, and its result, must have been gratifying to his feelings. Military etiquette will of course prevent the official promulgation of the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry of this description: but the substance of them we are enabled to lay before the public, and the correctness of the account may be depended on. Its report is to the following effect: that 'the Court having duly considered the statement of Lord William Lennox, and the evidence given by the Earl of Glengall and other gentlemen, present at meetings held in London on the subject, are of opinion that there is no ground whatever for the report which has been in circulation, and that it appears to the Court that Lord William Lennox has throughout acted with judgment and candour, that he has always shown every inclination to have his conduct thoroughly examined, and that he has afforded every facility to the investigation.—On weighing further all the evidence and circumstances of the case, the Court are finally of opinion, that Lord William's statement has not been contradicted, and that no reason whatever exists for supposing that his Lordship either ever has written for, or been at all connected with The Age Newspaper.

"With respect to the question of Lord William Lennox having submitted his conduct to be scrutinized by certain gentlemen, at the time he was engaged in doing military duty with his regiment in London, the Court are of opinion that certain meetings, which did take place, were not considered by Lord William Lennox to be held for the purpose of any investigation, but in order to promote an explanation of a misunderstanding which existed between the Earl of Glengall and himself; but that Lord William would willingly at all times have submitted to, and was earnestly desirous to promote, any inquiry, by any means, which his regiment might think proper to institute, in order to rescue his character from a charge so prejudicial to his honour as an officer and a gentleman.

"The Report of the Court of Inquiry, of which we have thus given the tenor, is understood to have been presented early in the week to the Duke of Wellington, who had since signified his formal approbation of its contents; and the result has been for some days privately, but pretty generally, circulated at the west end of the town, where it has given universal satisfaction."

It is but natural to suppose that we should enter upon a subject so nearly affecting ourselves, particularly now the proceedings, with which it has been wrought up, have finally terminated; and we do so accordingly. We should presume that this circumstance is quite without a precedent in all the annals of time, military or civil, and is therefore entitled to more consideration than the reader would at first be disposed to bestow upon it. It will be remembered, that the very first moment the rumour became prevalent, which subsequently settled so permanently on the Lord William Lennox, we stepped forward, out of a feeling of common courtesy to a gentleman of his Lordship's rank in society, and, in the most unequivocal terms, contradicted the assertion, which either the spleen, the curiosity, or the ignorance, of a few individuals, had so ridiculously made—we did this as a matter of justice to the nobleman in question; and then, as a matter of satisfaction, on our own part, to find that the impertinent scrutiny of a few hirelings had failed in its attempt to penetrate beyond the prescribed limits of any such literary establishment.

Let us now then examine the pretensions of the present enquiry, and the grounds on which it has proceeded. From an intimacy, which is understood to have subsisted for some considerable time, between Lord William Lennox and a gentleman, who has been also falsely accused of writing for this journal, it became, many months ago, a current report in the clubs, and other general *rendezvous* of our metropolitan fashionables, that Lord William contributed the information respecting HIGH LIFE, which has appeared with so much accuracy in our columns at various periods. A more absurd conclusion could not be drawn, in any point of view. By this process of argument, (supposing the gentleman referred to *were* connected with us) any person knowing the established editor of any paper, might, with equal propriety, be held answerable for whatever matter appeared in that journal—a conclusion, we need hardly say, which every civilized mortal would heartily scout—if, then, such an impression, under such a supposition, be so received, how *must* it be received, when we repeat, what we have before asserted, more than once, that this gentleman of his Lordship's acquaintance, has no more to do with our paper than we have with the command of his Lordship's regiment. But, examine still further the manner in which this persecution has been carried on towards his Lordship—a private meeting took place more than once, we believe, and at one of such self-elected conventions, this Nobleman was asked, by a quorum of Lord Glengall's personal friends, to submit to *a common French Police* Trap!! to prove to them whether he really was in communication with the party, after every possible opportunity had been, by him, afforded to them, through the very means which themselves had selected, as a grand foundation of accusation. Lord William Lennox objected, we have heard, to lend himself to such design, on the very proper ground that his friend, who was to represent him in the transaction (one of His Majesty's Household) was not present—a remonstrance which, we hear, the Court of Enquiry has considered perfectly correct; and it has gone even further, by stating, that if his Lordship has lent himself to any such mean proceeding, he would have compromised the character of a British Officer!—leaving his Lordship to decide how far he would have compromised the character of a British Nobleman. From this stage of the proceedings, an abridged and imperfect account of which obtained a partial notice in some of the daily journals, we come to the grand climacteric, the Court of Enquiry, which, owing to these rumours, the Duke of Wellington ordered to be held in *Windsor Barracks*, amongst the officers of the *Royal Horse Guards Blue*.

It may be a question of some nicety, to ask, on what grounds this said Court of Enquiry was convened? Supposing William Lennox to have been guilty, does his guilt involve any question respecting regimental character? Has he been absent from any fulfilment of regimental duty, either on the 10th, the 24th, or any intervening period? Is there any one point, connected with the conduct of an officer in such rank, that can be condemned? Even if he *was* guilty of what has been alleged against him, we unanswerably say, HE HAS NOT! If his Lordship had possessed ability sufficient ("God help the mark!") to aid the circulation of any periodical work, and his particular inclination "lay that way bent," we cannot see by what process of military argument he can be called to account for so doing, any more than other officers of his regiment can be, for those amatory and different sundry worldly pursuits, in which, WE COULD TELL THEM, the best part of their life is past. An absurder notion never yet got possession of men's faculties, and this is perhaps the only instance in which we have ever felt disposed to call in question the high military discipline of "England's great Captain," who has no doubt been inveigled into the business, by some of the lickspits, who ever surround great men.

Thus much, then, for that side of the question, which may be said to involve the particular subject of animadversion; and, having placed the matter in this light, with a conscientious and respectful feeling towards a man of such rank, more particularly as we have been the cause of all the evil which has thus visited him, we may be permitted to revert, for one moment, to the individual himself. Without vaunting, in any particular manner, of ourselves, we nevertheless do not hesitate to say, that Lord William Lennox, from all we know, or have ever heard of him, has not one solitary pretension to that claim of authorship, to which the writers of this paper have been permitted to arrive; and in the cases of those fashionable movements which this young Lord is said to have reported, we can tell him and his accusers beside, that in five instances out of ten, he has not even been present, and, moreover, if he had been, was not on a sufficient footing, even to know the points that we have recorded.

We have thought it a duty to deliver these sentiments solely from a feeling of pure justice; but if we were to examine the subject in another point of view, we should exclaim against the laughable impression of an uneducated raw youth, merely from that *entrée* in society, which his high family connections must have given him, being supposed capable of furnishing, or *even knowing* those subjects, in which we have so repeatedly had to dilate. Among the self-important waglings of a troop of horse, such a nobleman may pass muster—beyond that, with all the feelings of rendering justice, which we have herein manifested, the idea is contemptible. Of the persons who have been instrumental in bringing about this fine touch of military humbug, we shall say no more, than that Lord Glengall was the principal evidence *con.*: and when we refer to the decision of this notable tribunal, we are bound to congratulate his Lordship on the "usual" truth of his testimony. Throughout the whole of this affair, we cannot fancy a man, more to be condoled with, than the Lord William Lennox—he becomes, *pro momento*, exiled from some part of the society in which he was born to move—he then gets into a duel, and finally a regimental Court of Enquiry—if he had been a common criminal, he could not have been much more scurvily treated.

But the result of this investigation is now before the public, and the decision it has came to, is AS SOLEMNLY TRUE, "as proofs of holy writ:" we rejoice in it, as far as this oppressed young man is concerned, but we doubly rejoice in it, as conveying to those bloated puppies who would interfere with our prerogatives, and have been repeatedly attempting to undermine our property, that we are as far beyond the reach of their scrutiny, as they are beneath the condescension of our contempt.

THEATRICALS.

We should imagine that our *Gallic* neighbours will easily distinguish, in the reception which La Porte has experienced, the wide difference between the incivility of Parisian discernment and the hospitality of Englishmen. Some years since, when a set of players (bad enough, God knows,) presumed to exhibit their lovely and sublime features in the French capital, they were, willy-nilly, completely kicked out, *vi et armis*—but *John Bull*, who is decidedly the most accommodating and good-tempered fellow in existence, and one who swallows more than most men, who have even as large a mouth, has naturally seen no just cause why "he and France" should be at issue on this point, and La Porte is therefore triumphant. We think him deservedly so; for a man possessed of much more really comic talent, we have seldom seen on the stage. The condemnation which has been passed on *Amphytrion* (the organ of La Porte's applause) is not altogether to be wondered at, particularly when we find that the piece was deprived (why, remains to be explained,) of all its musical attraction, by means of which the situations were rendered precarious instead of certain, and the effect consequently negative. That fault, however, once committed, the manager must rely on his performer, and not his performance; and we have therefore a full persuasion, that La Porte, otherwise employed, will bring a great deal of money to Price's treasury.

The mimes have been busy, of late, in every direction—for in *America* we find that the tragic mountebank, Mr. Kean, has enrolled himself under the banners of some miserable "niggers" he happened to fall in with, and is now called *Adani Conidet!!*—there is no end to the man's tomfooleries—and for this savage distinction, he appears to have paid about 5*s.* 6*d.*—then *England*, Jones has has been coquetting with the managers of both theatres, and, from asking the *Coventgarden* proprietors 20*l.* per week, when he had 15*l.* before, he has prevailed on them to give Wrench 18*l.* for three years—they, through a fear that Jones would get to *Drury-lane*, and yet not liking to give the terms he asked, have tacked 3*l.* per week more to their salary list on Wrench, *vice* Jones, and the latter is likely to be out of a situation, unless he takes the reduced terms that Mr. Price will, of course, *now* offer him—"*Serve him right!!!*" Then, the closing of the *Haymarket* theatre has dispersed Mr. Vining, Miss A. Jones, and Mrs. Waylett to *Dublin*, where we find, by the subjoined extract from the *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday, that the latter has made a very considerable sensation:—

"The drama, to use a mercantile phrase, is 'looking up.' The 'indignant Public' (save the mark) and the ill-used Patentee have not only entered into preliminary articles for the ratification of perpetual peace, but the measure itself has been actually effected, no body knows how, and God forbid we should ask why? So it is, and we rejoice at it. A most excellent permanent Company is in progress of collection—every day adds to its strength by some new arrival; and the houses every night bear testimony to the exertions, as well as discrimination of Mr. Harris.

"Amongst the strangers announced, and for whose appearance the greatest anxiety was excited, was that of Mrs. Waylett. And in justice to her personal charms as a woman, her fascinations as an actress, her evident knowledge of the stage, and of the effect which is capable of being produced, we regret that she did not select some character for her *debut* capable of giving greater scope to those powers which she evidently possesses, than that of *Phœbe* in *Paul Pry*. Mrs. Waylett's figure is small, but is a model of symmetry. Her manners are easy, graceful, and ladylike; her acting is arch and *piquant*, with a sufficient portion of *naive* to render it natural and ingenuous, and withal, an observance of that due attention to modesty which is essential to good acting. Her voice—we mean her singing voice—is not of very great compass; but it is clear, distinct, and flexible; and although her notes do not astonish the ear, her tones possess a much more exquisite quality—they reach the heart. We do not on the whole recollect a more decidedly successful "first appearance" in Dublin, nor have we seen an actress more likely to become a great and permanent favourite with the public, than Mrs. Waylett. Between the play and farce she sung '*Buy a Broom*,' dressed in the costume of a Bavarian girl. Her appearance and manner of giving the little song (which by the way poss sses no merit whatever of itself) called forth not only loud plaudits, but an unanimous encore; and we very much fear from the sounds of '*Buy a Broom*' that assailed our ears on our departure from the theatre, that the air will become 'popular,' and we shall have to encounter the same miseries which the whistling of the *Der Freyschutz* chorus has often inflicted on our auricular.

"Last evening the entertainments were the comedy of *Wild Oats*, and the afterpiece of *Clari*. In the latter, Mrs. Waylett sustained the part of the heroine; and gave the exquisite melody of '*Home, sweet Home*,' with a degree of pathos and feeling which reminded us strongly of her charming predecessor, Miss Tree."

Then Mr. Neville, at the Sheffield theatre, has blown off his right hand, and the Lord Farnborough is talked of, as a successor to the Duke of Montrose, as Lord Chamberlain—we wish them both success.

It has been asserted that his Majesty will visit the theatres during his present stay in town—we hope he may, if it be only to convince the King, auricularly, how deeply he is twined round the hearts of his people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contained a renewal of the Order in Council, prohibiting the exportation of arms, and ammunition, and naval stores.

There was a numerous public meeting at Manchester on Wednesday, to establish a Society for the preservation of Ancient Public Foot-paths. The Society was established.

Saturday se'nnight Captain Parry commissioned the Hecla, at Deptford, the fitting out of which commences directly, for the voyage to Spitzbergen. Lieutenants Ross, Foster, and Crozier, are appointed to her, and Mr. Halse, as purser; the former proceeds with Captain Parry in command of one of the boats over the ice, in the drawing of which Shetland ponies are to be employed, which will be taken on board at the Orkneys.

Major Hook.—This singular character died on Monday se'nnight, at his house, Ham-street, Ham-common. He was a major in the East India Company's service, and had attained his 75th year. His residence was a marked spot by its gloomy and neglected appearance. By the will of a relation, he was entitled to an annuity "whilst his wife was above ground." To fulfil the tenor of this important document, after her death he caused her to be placed in a chamber, her body to be preserved, and a glass case to be put over it. In this situation it has remained upwards of 30 years. It is said that he never permitted any person to enter the room but himself. Major Hook's habits were well-known in the neighbourhood, and he was considered to be a man of large property.—*Worcester Herald.*

The *Etoile*, a few days ago, in the course of a long article in favour of the political and civil institutions of France, gave what it appeared to consider a triumphant statement of the superiority of the French over the English police. The account of recent street robberies in Paris, from the *Constitutionnel*, does not go far to support the assertions of the French Treasury Journal.

On Monday last the brig Tuskett, of Greenock, burden about 300 tons, James Brown master, sailed from the Samphire Island, laden with corn and butter, for Liverpool. On the night of that day, or early on the morning of Tuesday, the brig, cargo, and all hands, eleven in number, were totally lost on that dangerous iron-bound coast, between Brandon Head and Smerwick Bay, at a place called Conshavodig, a short distance to the southward of the entrance of Brandon Bay.

Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the shell-fish warehouse of Mr. Evans, No. 3, Cornhill. For some time the flames burst so furiously from the chimney, that the lottery offices of Bish and Pidding, on either side, had very little *chance* of escape. The parish engines arrived, but, by the exertions of Mr. Evans and his friends, the fire was effectually subdued without their assistance.

As the Lord Chief Justice was quitting the Bench on Thursday, at one o'clock to enter his private room, his foot slipped, and he sustained a violent shock on his knee. His Lordship expressed a sense of pain, and the officers ran to his assistance. He was supported to his room, and a medical gentleman, who happened to be in Court, went to ascertain the extent of the accident. Mr. Justice Bayley, some time after, said it might be satisfactory to the Gentlemen of the Bar to hear that the Lord Chief Justice had only received a slight hurt on his knees. His Lordship, however, was, in consequence of the accident, prevented from attending the King's Court.

Died lately, at Barham, aged 93, John Jennings: he was postman from Ipswich to Needham and Stowmarket 52 years; and then for the 13 following years he was postman to Barham and Coddenham: for the last 17 years he had not pursued his occupation. For 52 years, he walked 168 miles every week, making a total of above 440,000 miles, or seventeen times the circuit of the globe.

Custom-House.—On Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock, the workmen employed in repairing the Custom-House were engaged in raising a block of stone, intended as a part of the coping at the top of the edifice facing the river, weighing between three and four tons, seven feet in length, five feet in breadth, and one foot seven inches in depth, by means of double and treble blocks and fall. One of the mason's labourers, named John M'Donald, was directed to ascend with it, to prevent the ropes from getting entangled, and had nearly reached the top of the building, when unfortunately the fall or rope, from long use, suddenly broke from the immense weight, and it fell to the ground, burying itself nearly one-third in the earth. The poor fellow, who had hold of a rope, was for a moment suspended, but loosing his hold, he fell a depth of nearly 100 feet, and in his descent struck against several parts of the scaffolding, and when taken up he was lifeless. The left side of the body was completely stoved in, having fallen upon a stone, and being otherwise dreadfully mutilated.

The tower, and building adjoining it, now being erected by Mr. Beckford on Lansdown, the commencement of which we noticed a few weeks since, has already attained great forwardness. The tower from the foundation is nearly 70 feet high; but is, in consequence of the setting in of the frosts, now covered over with a temporary roof, and no further progress will be made until the spring. A considerable number of hands are still occupied on the other part of the building, and we have every reason to believe that the whole of that will be completed forthwith.—*Bath Journal.*

The neighbourhood of South-street, in Durham, has been thrown into a state of alarm through the mysterious disappearance of a woman of the name of Mrs. Blow, since about six o'clock on the night of Saturday se'nnight. She had been observed to be in a state of despondency, through some unknown cause, for some time; and, in consequence, an old woman, a relation, was appointed to watch over her, but she succeeded at the time above-mentioned to escape from the house, and an uncommon shriek being heard soon after, apparently from the water-side, near the Abbey-mill, the neighbours were generally induced to believe that the unfortunate woman had drowned herself. A search was, therefore, commenced, and a handkerchief, which was identified to be hers, was found, though at the opposite side of the water to that where she was supposed to have thrown herself in, but up to Sunday night her body had not been found. She is about 50 years of age, and possessed of independent property.

On Sunday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the Dove, Yarmouth trader, lying close alongside Mr. Mashiter's premises, Iron-gate Wharf, St. Catherine's. The flames, which first appeared in the fore-part of the vessel, soon gained such an alarming ascendancy, that its destruction, and likewise the extensive premises of Mr. Mashiter, seemed inevitable to every one present. At this most critical period the London Assurance Floating Engine fortunately arrived, and by the active exertions of the firemen on board, it was speedily brought into play, and a tremendous body of water was thrown upon the devouring element, which ultimately had the effect of subduing it. The cargo and vessel were considerably damaged, but had not the floating engine arrived at the moment it did, the flames would certainly have communicated to Mr. Mashiter's wharf, which is chiefly composed of wood, and consequently must have been consumed. We regret that there are not more floating engines kept on the river to protect the vessels lying below London-bridge.

On Monday a meeting of the artisans of Sheffield was held on the subject of the corn-laws, when resolutions and a petition against them were agreed to. One of the speakers, Mr. Sheldon, in illustration of his argument that the corn-laws in this country are operating in favour of foreign manufacturers, by enabling them to produce goods at a cheaper rate, and also exciting a spirit of rivalry, exhibited, as a specimen of continental ingenuity, two or three pairs of fine scissors, of French manufacture, which he declared no Sheffield workmen need be ashamed of, and that the men who made these would soon be able to help themselves by manufacturing other articles.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

MR. WELLESLEY AND HIS CHILDREN.

The Court was crowded at an early hour on Tuesday, in the expectation that judgment would be given in this case. Mr. Wellesley took his seat among the Counsel within the bar. The father of Mrs. Bligh also stood among the crowd. Mr. Shadwell, without any prefatory observations, proceeded to read a great mass of fresh affidavits, detailing a number of circumstances confirmatory of former affidavits, and contradictory of many circumstances stated in those of Mr. Wellesley. During the reading of the affidavits, Mr. Wellesley repeatedly attempted to address his Lordship, begging to be allowed to answer the charge upon the spot, in public Court.

The Lord Chancellor—You may swear what you please, Mr. Wellesley, but you must do it out of Court, and without any intercourse with me on the subject. I will give you an opportunity of answering any thing that you please, and that most fully; but I will not have any thing stated but by affidavit.

The father of Mrs. Bligh also addressed his Lordship, and said his unfortunate daughter was grossly calumniated: charges were made against her, to which she had no opportunity to reply.

The Lord Chancellor—Yes, she shall have every opportunity of making a reply. Affidavit shall be met by affidavit.

Monday next was fixed by Mr. Hart for the putting in of counter-affidavits, to which his Lordship assented.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Monday.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—THE AGE.

Mr. Brougham applied for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Richard Downing Richards, registered proprietor of *The Age*, for having published a libel on Lord Bingham, the eldest son of the Earl of Lucan, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Lancers. Application had been made for this rule in the last term, but the Court declined granting it, unless an affidavit were produced, averring that the publication complained of imputed cowardice to Lord Bingham. He (Mr. Brougham) now produced the affidavit of his Lordship, stating that the publication was a gross and false libel throughout, and contained an imputation of cowardice against him.

Mr. Brougham then read the libel, which was in verse, and alluded to Lord Bingham having been bound over in the sum of 6 000l. to keep the peace towards a gentleman in Ireland, with whom he had had some difference. It concluded with the following lines:—

"If the Judges when they called for the bonds,
"Had known Lucan's next heir was not to fighting prone,
"Their Lordships no doubt would have let him alone."

The affidavit stated, that Lord Bingham was the eldest son of the Earl of Lucan, and had served ten years in the army, and that if he should submit to such imputations with impunity, he should incur the contempt of his brother officers.—Rule granted.

THE KING V. SHACKELL.

The defendant in this case, who had been convicted of having published a libel in the *John Bull* newspaper, on Lord Arundel, was this day brought up for judgment; he declined advancing any thing in mitigation of punishment.

Mr. Scarlett, for the prosecution, produced the affidavit of Lord Arundel, denying all the matter contained in the libel. He was not instructed to press hard on the individual now brought up, who, perhaps, was no further guilty than that he had made himself instrumental to the publicity of the libel. He could not, however, omit to state, that the defendant at first represented having received the information from highly respectable authority. At a subsequent time he stated, that he had it from a correspondent of apparent respectability; and a third time, from an anonymous correspondent. It was evident that he had lent himself to the malice of some writer who gains his livelihood by trafficking in calumny.

Mr. Brougham was on the same side, but declined saying any thing in aggravation of punishment.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in delivering the judgment of the Court, observed, that the libel of which the prisoner was convicted, imputed to Lord Arundel improper and unjustifiable conduct and harsh feelings towards an old man, who had lived in the capacity of a servant for a long time in the family. It imputed to the Noble Lord, that when this old man had been on the bed of sickness, he was solicited by him to become a convert to his Lordship's religious persuasion; and on declining to do so, he was discharged and thrown out on the world at that period of life when he was unable to do any thing for himself, and ought to have support on account of his past services. No person who had heard such an insinuation could believe it, respecting any man, however humble his condition in life might be, without thinking lower of him than before; yet this charge was made against a peer of the realm. When asked by the prosecutor's attorney for the authority of the information, the prisoner published a second qualification, different from the first, by stating that he had it from a correspondent of apparent respectability, and that it would be unjust to punish him for publishing it. When again urged to give up the name of that correspondent, it came out that he was an anonymous correspondent. The conductors of newspapers should consider the impression that such charges are capable of making on the feelings of honourable minds, and if the prisoner had any feelings himself, he ought to know the impropriety of giving publicity to such a charge on the faith of an anonymous correspondent, to accompany it with the assertion, that it came from respectable authority. The Court taking all circumstances into consideration, do adjudge that he pay to the King a fine of 150l. and be imprisoned until the same be paid.

THURSDAY.

THE KING V. WM. BLENNERHASSET FAIRMAN.

The Common-Sergeant stated, that in behalf of Lord William Lennox, a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, he had to move their Lordships for a criminal information against the defendant, who, by the usual affidavits at the Stamp-office, appeared to be the proprietor and editor of a Sunday newspaper, styled the *Palladium*. Lord Wm. Lennox stated in his affidavit, that for a long time past he had been assailed in the defendant's newspaper by paragraphs imputing to him that he was the author of scurrilous attacks upon Lord Glengall, which had appeared in *The Age* Sunday newspaper. The *Palladium*, containing these paragraphs, had been sent to officers of his regiment. In consequence of these reports, a Court of Inquiry had been held on his conduct, the result of which was Lord William Lennox's honourable acquittal. Notwithstanding this, however, in the *Palladium* of Sunday last, a ridiculous song was published, entitled the "*Downfall of the Age*," dedicated, without permission, to Lord William Lennox; and in what was termed the second edition of that paper, in the leading article, the following report of the military inquiry appeared:—

"The Court of Inquiry, we are assured, have acquitted Lord Wm. Lennox; and the hero of Waterloo, it is confidently stated, has signified his approval of their opinion. At this we are not surprised; and, for the honour of a noble race, we are rejoiced at the result. The opinion of the Court was read, we understand, at a subscription-house in St. James's-street, last night. Colonels Hill, Hanmer, and Bouverie were the members. In our next number, the full particulars of the investigation shall be laid before our readers. For the present, we must refer them to a short paragraph in another part of this day's impression, not having room for more upon this subject. Lord William will publish, in all probability, his own statement of the circumstances."

The following is another of the paragraphs alluded to:—

"Court of Inquiry, Royal House-Guards (Blue), on Lord W. P. Lennox.—The Court have finished their proceedings, and have given his Lordship a qualified acquittal; but from there being no authentic statement published which his Lordship might have claimed, we do not see that the bare fact of not proving him guilty can remove the slighest stigma from his Lordship's character, more especially when we inform our readers, that the officers of the Blues, to their praise be it spoken, have intimated to his Lordship their request that he will leave a corps which has hitherto been unsullied, and have for the last month placed his Lordship in 'Coventry.' Colonel Hill, brother of the gallant Lord Hill, has also been compelled to drop the acquaintance of an officer who has given an indelible stain to a corps hitherto unspotted. His Lordship has, through private family interest, obtained six months' leave of absence, in the hope that in time the storm may blow over."

His Lordship denied, in his affidavit, the facts stated in this paragraph, and stated that he is on terms of intimacy with Col. Hill and his brother officers, and that he never inserted, or caused to be inserted, in *The Age*, any paragraph reflecting on the character of any person whatsoever, and that he never had any connexion with that paper.—Rule granted.

JUDGMENT AGAINST SMUGGLERS.

Thursday Wm. Snow, W. Herrington, and W. Hone, were brought up for judgment, having pleaded guilty to an indictment chargiug them with attempting to bribe Thomas Small, a seaman of the Hyperion, to allow them to land contraband spirits at Little Hampton. The prisoners had since put in affidavits, imputing to Small, that he first endeavoured to seduce them to offer him a bribe, and that he was a worthless and degraded person in the estimation of his officers, and wholly unworthy to be believed on his oath. In answer to this the affidavit of Lieutenant George Drew, R. N., was put in, stating that throughout the whole affair Small had acted by his orders; and several testimonials of Small's good conduct during a service of 20 years, having been read, the Court, after commenting on the nature of this offence, and the aggravation offered by endeavouring to implicate an innocent man, pronouced the judgment of the Court, that Wm. Hone and Wm. Snow should be imprisoned in Horsham gaol for the period of 18 months, and Wm. Herrington for 15 months; and at the expiration of the terms of their imprisonment, they should each of them enter into his own recognizance in the sum of 40l. with two sureties of 20l each, to answer for their good behaviour for three years.

JUDGMENT.

PERJURY.—THE KING V. CALLANHAN.

On this defendant being brought into Court,

Mr. Justice Bayley thus addressed him:—"Cornelius Callanhan, you are brought up to receive the sentence of the Court, after having been found guilty of the awful crime of wilful perjury."

Defendant—My Lord, will your Lordship allow me to speak a few words before you proceed to pass your judgment upon me? I make this request, not with a view to insult the dignity of this Honourable Court, but rather, if possible, to exculpate myself from the dreadful crime with which I am charged.

Mr. Justice Bayley—You may proceed.

Defendant—Your Lordship will then allow me to hand over certain affidavits for the perusal of the Court. I believe these Affidavits will decide my fate, and I am sure your Lordship would rather be made certain of my innocence than proceed to pass sentence upon me. I beg humbly to state to your Lordship, that this very day completes ten months of imprisonment, which has been inflicted upon me, by an arbitrary prosecution. I have also suffered from arrest, and much from bodily illness.

Mr. Justice Bayley—If you have affidavits, all these matters should be set forth in them. I have already said that the Court will listen to them.

Defendant—I think, my Lord, I can convince you, that your mind has been wrongfully impressed by my enemies. I was brought up to this Court for Judgment before, but the solicitors, Messrs. Broderick and Co., were at that time in the country, and through some technical irregularity in my affidavits, they were not read, and consequently judgment was suspended.

Mr. Scarlett—I beg to state to your Lordship, that these affidavits were of such a nature, that precluded the possibility of their being admitted by this Court. Matters totally irrelevant to the present case were blended with other matter, which went to imply ground for the granting a new trial; therefore being aware of their inadmissibility, we advised the prisoner to suppress them.

Mr. Justice Bayley (to the defendant)—"All the complaints you now wish to urge upon the attention of the Court, were referred to in these documents, I suppose?"

Mr. Scarlett—"I beg to apologise to your Lordship for this interruption of the Court. I have not made these remarks as Counsel for the defendant, and therefore hope they may not have a tendency to prejudice his case."

Defendant—Will your Lordship allow me to proceed with my affidavits? And the Court may suppress those parts of them, which, in their wisdom, they may deem inadmissible.

Mr. Justice Bayley—No, I certainly cannot do that. This is tatally in opposition to the established rules of the Court; but as it appears your affidavits contain irregularities, and you have the advice of Counsel, you may be remanded until Monday next, to allow you an opportunity of amending them. On Monday morning sentence will be passed on you.

The prisoner was accordingly removed from the Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Westminsten, Nov. 23.

The Lord Chief Justice sat for a short time this morning at Guildhall, and disposed of several undefended causes, when he proceeded to Westminster, and joined the other Judges sitting in Banco.

In the case of Lieutenant William Blennerhassett Fairman, sole proprietor of the *Palladium* newspaper, Mr. Sergeant Wilde moved to charge him in execution upon a judgment which had been entered upon against him.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan showed cause against the commitment of Mr. Fairman, upon an affidavit which stated that he (Mr. Fairman) was prepared with a good defence, and that judgment had gone against him in consequence of the negligence of an attorney, named Ragg, who had informed him that the action was become supersedable, upon which Mr. Fairman advanced him 10l. for the purpose of superseding the action. This Ragg had altogether neglected to do, and refused to attend in Court without a special order from the Judges.

The Court decided that Mr. Sergeant Vaughan should take a rule to show cause why the proceedings should not be laid open, and why Ragg should not appear to answer the allegations which had been made against him.

COURT OF CONDELEGATES, Friday.

Dr. Lee, one of their Lordships, moved the the Commission to order, in the case of Sir Wastell Brisco, Bart. v. Lady Brisco, the production of the various bills of costs in the Consistory Court of London, and Arches Court of Canterbury, incurred in this protracted suit from its commencement about twelve years ago.

Dr. Lee required that these should be produced and forwarded to the High Commission, to sit on this matter at Sergeant's Inn, Lord Chief Justice Best, and two others of the Judges, presiding, assisted by about six of the Advocates of the College of Arches.

The motion was agreed to by their Lordships; and the Registrar was directed to issue the necessary orders.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION HOUSE.—Samuel Morrey, an officer of the Customs, was brought before the Lord Mayor, on a charge of having committed an outrageous assault on Monsieur Moreau, a French silk mercer.

Mr. Butler (the late managing clerk of Mr. Harmer) conducted the case as clerk to Mr. Hobler, jun. It was one which, for the sake of the personal protection of those foreign tradesmen who came to London for the purposes of trade, demanded peculiar protection. Some time since, when the introduction of foreign goods was encouraged by the favourable opinion expressed towards them by Government, Mr. Moreau brought over a quantity, which were seized by the defendant. Some treaty was entered into respecting them with him, but it was ultimately broken, and the Board itself petitioned. Through the liberal interference of the Hon. Mr. Villiers, one of the Commissioners, the suit in the Exchequer was mitigated to a fine of 100l. The defendant appeared to be much disappointed at the application to a higher quarter, and still more at the non-payment by Moreau of a bill of costs which was charged against him, but which he did not consider himself called upon to pay. The defendant, consequently finding Messrs. Cross and Sewell, of Great Newport-street, Soho, haberdashers, as Mr. Moreau's bail, he went thither, and seized a quantity of silk goods as foreign, which were afterwards proved to be British, and were ordered to be returned. Pursuing the same system, he followed the complainant a few days since in Cheapside, declaring that he was determined to see where his new warehouse was, and, in fact, stuck to him till he got there, in the Old Jewry. The defendant was forcing himself in, when the complainant refused to let him in until he produced a warrant. The defendant avowed that he had no warrant, but he lifted up his stick, and levelled a blow at the head of the complainant, who was holding the door against his admission, and obliged him to fly. The defendant then went in, rummaged over the drawers, scattered the goods about, and finding nothing he could safely take, left the premises. Was this conduct to be tolerated?

These facts were substantially proved in evidence.

The officer's defence was, that the complainant had invited him in.—"My Lord," said the defendant, "He's a spite against me, because he knows I hunts him up."

The Lord Mayor ordered the defendant to find bail to answer for the assault.

GUILDHALL.—An important discussion arose at this office on Tuesday, upon the right of overseers to interfere when the father and mother of an illegitimate child or children, are living together and supporting their offspring, without requiring any parochial aid.

In the case before the magistrates, Sir John Perring and Sir P. Laurie, one Mary Puddington, a middle-aged widow, was brought up last week, to make oath as to the father of a natural child she had borne, so that an order of affiliation might be made upon him; but as the said father had supported her kindly during and ever since her confinement, she refused to be sworn, denying the right of the overseer to trouble himself about her or her child, so long as she avoided asking relief from him. Upon this refusal, the churchwarden of St. Bartholomew the Great prayed her commitment as a lewd woman: and to justify this, it was not necessary to shew that she was lewd in the common acceptation of the word, that she had bestowed her favours upon more than one individual, or borne more than one natural child, for the 50th of Geo. III. cap. 51, enacts that where a woman shall have any bastard child, "which may be chargeable to the parish," any two justices may send her to the house of correction, and there set her on work for not exceeding twelve months, nor less than six weeks; and, by another statute, magistrates are left to exercise their discretion as to the manner and extent of punishment; the 18th of Elizabeth, cap. 3, directing in such cases, "that the two next justices shall take order therein as well for the punishment of the mother and reputed father, as for the relief of the porish," without prescribing the mode of punishment; and this act is held to extend to other illegitimate children than those actually chargeable to any parish. (See 4 Maule and Selwyn, 559.)

Mary Puddington was committed for twelve months; but a few hours' imprisonment induced her to repent of her obstinacy, and she was brought up again, having signified her readiness to swear all that was required. The oath was administered, but Mr. Payne, the clerk, observing that this was an unusual case, the child never having been really chargeable to the parish, but that so long as it continued not to be burdensome, the operation of the order of affiliation would be suspended,

Sir John Perring said he had been a magistrate a great number of years, and had never been called on to do such an act as this. He never would sign his name to such a conditional order as this. It was allowed that the parish had not been damnified, and it might not be damnified. Then, why should the churchwarden have the power over a man which the order gave him? Ought he to be in possession of it?

Mr. Payne said the magistrates had certainly a right to make the order.

Sir Peter Laurie thought the parish-officers might fairly ask for this order, because they were afraid the man would escape if they waited till the mother applied for relief.

Sir John—But she may never apply, for relief, and the parish officers, having the order for the payment of some three or four shillings a week, will not prevent the man from escaping. It is time enough to stir when he does run.

The order was then withdrawn unsigned, and Mr. Payne suggested that the question might be more deliberately discussed by applying to the sessions itself to make the order, which it possessed the power of doing.

A release had been promised to Mary, to induce her to take the required oath; but when she now applied to be dismissed, the beadle told her, as the order had not been made, his bargain with her was void. The magistrates finding their power to release her before the expiration of six weeks doubtful, although disposed to discharge her at once, ordered her to be remanded until the opinion of the City Solicitor should be taken. The churchwarden signified he should not oppose her liberation.

BOW-STREET.—SMUGGLING AND MURDER.—On Thursday four men, named Richard Higgins, Paul Pearce, John Bailey, and Edward Bantry, were brought before Sir R. Birnie, charged with having been concerned in the murder of William Morgan, quartermaster of the Preventive Service, on Dover-beach, on the night of the 30th of July. They were also charged with several offences against the Revenue Laws, independently of the murder in question.

It will be recollected that about a month ago eight men were committed from this office on the same charges, principally upon the testimony of an accomplice named Horne. The approver had given in the names of others as being concerned, and upon his information Smith, a principal officer, went into Kent on Monday se'nnight, and apprehended the four men above named, with the assistance of the Preventive Service men.

Previous to the examination being gone into, Bantry humbly begged to be admitted an evidence for the Crown; and, after much consideration, his request was complied with.

The case of the murder of Morgan was first gone into, and Higgins and Pearce were sworn to, as being present with arms upon that occasion. Horne, the accomplice, gave precisely the same evidence as upon the former occasion. Bantry gave evidence in corroboration, and the testimony of each tallied almost exactly. The Preventive Service men who were present on the occasion repeated their former statements.

A charge applying to all the three prisoners was next gone into, namely, for assembling with arms at Hythe on the night of the 4th of August, to assist in the running of contraband goods. The approvers swore to the three prisoners as being present on that night, when a cargo of tubs of spirits was run, and fire arms were used.

The prisoners were fully committed for trial at the next Maidstone Assizes.

QUEEN-SQUARE—Two countrymen were examined on Wednesday charged with stealing seven sheep. One of the prisoners was met by the patrol, at two o'clock in the morning, coming from Barnes Common. He said they got the sheep at Windsor, and that they belonged to a Mr. Mills, Vauxhall-bridge.—Mr. Mills denied that he knew any thing about them.—The prisoner, first met with the sheep, said, he had left his brother, who had been driving the sheep with him, at the Castle, in Brentford. One of the prisoners afterwards confessed they had found the sheep near Brentford-bridge, on the road-side. They were remanded, and ordered to be kept apart until some one came forward to own the property.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

(From the *Brighton Gazette.*)

The case of Thomas Davey was called on, and Miss Mary Anne Hartwell was sworn, but being so much agitated as to be unable to give her evidence, Mr. Colbatch took her deposition out of Court. She was afterwards led in, and placed in a chair. The prisoner on seeing her burst into tears, and was obliged to lean on a person at his side for support. Mr. Colbath then proceeded to read the deposition of Miss Hartwell, which ran thus:—She had been on terms of intimacy with the prisoner about six months, who had paid his addresses to her, and it was agreed that the wedding should take place on Tuesday last. Miss Hartwell, however, changing her mind, and wishing it to be put off, but still to be on a friendly footing with the prisoner, sent a letter to Cosham, where he resided, to that effect. The prisoner immediately came to Brighton, and insisted upon being married on Tuesday, as previously arranged, but she still refused. On that day he came to her father's house, and asked her to go up stairs, desiring to speak with her, but she said she could not till her mother, who was below, came up. Seeing his countenance look wild and ghastly, she became alarmed, and called to the manservant, who was going out with some beer, to secure the prisoner; and in endeavouring to get from him to go down stairs, a pistol, which the prisoner had, went off. Being asked if the prisoner said that he would shoot her, she replied, "No, not to her knowledge." The prisoner at this moment became violently agitated, and said, in a voice scarcely audible, "It was pointed to myself, not to her."

James Coates being sworn, stated that on Tuesday morning between nine and ten o'clock, he was at the Thurlow Arms, where he saw the prisoner in a parlour; he shewed witness a pair of pistols, for which he said he had given two guineas, and he was going upon the hills to try them for a friend for whom he had purchased them. Witness cut the lead off to make some bullets, and the prisoner gave the pot-boy some halfpence to procure some powder; he then loaded both pistols, and went away. The prisoner appeared agitated.

John Crosweller, a waiter in the employ of Mr. Hartwell, stated, that on Tuesday morning he was going out with some beer; he was on the steps, when Miss Hartwell told him to call her mother. Witness thought they were playing, but in a moment after she called out, "For God's sake, John, take him away." He immediately seized the prisoner, and in the scuffle the pistol went off.

The prisoner was asked if he wished to put any questions to the witnesses, but he said nothing, and appeared to be on his guard not to say any thing to commit himself. Being asked if his father and mother were living, he said he had a mother who resided at Cosham; and two or three persons stepped forward, who said they knew the family, and that they were always considered respectable.

During the examination the prisoner appeared scarcely able to stand. His eyes rolled wildly, and his countenance exhibited various changes, more particularly while Miss Hartwell was present.

The Magistrates said that, under all the circumstances, they should content themselves with binding over the prisoner to keep the peace for two years towards Mary Ann Hartwell, himself in 200l. and two sureties in 150l. each, and to give 48 hours' notice of bail.

Before Miss Hartwell left the Court, Sir David Scott observed that it was his opinion that, out of kindness to the prisoner, she had not told the whole truth.

Prisoner.—No, she has not told you enough of the truth.

The Court was crowded to excess during the examination.

We understand that the cause which induced Miss Hartwell to break off the match with Davey, the above young man, on the charge of attempting to shoot her, was the influence which a notorious quack doctor of this town had unfortunately acquired over her. This man, who is well known by the title which he assumes of "Dr. Hallett," went, we understand, to Miss Hartwell, and assured her, that if she married her lover before Christmas, she would be wretched to the end of her life. The infatuated girl listened, and was induced to put off the wedding as already stated. On this followed the attempt, as it was then represented, although it has been now in a great measure explained away, to shoot her. Davey was taken to the Thurlow Arms, where Hallett sought and found him. Hallett proceeded, as it is stated to us, to exhort Davey, when he went before the magistrates, not to be induced to give bail, but to go to prison, assuring him that he would be liberated at Christmas, when he would marry the girl and lead a happy life. It appears by the result, that he failed to acquire over the mind of the man the same influence which he had obtained over the girl's.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The sum of 500,000l. was lodged on Thursday last at the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co., to be applied to the payment of the claims on the Deccan prize money, which commenced yesterday.

We are sorry to hear that the Marquis of Hastings has had an accident, which has occasioned serious alarm to his family. It appears, however, by the latest accounts, that danger was over, and that his Lordship was gradually recovering from the effects of the accident, although he was still confined to his couch.—*Evening Paper.*

At the last meeting of the trustees of the turnpike-road leading from Warminster and Frome to Bath, a Committee was appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament for a reduction of the present enormous expences in procuring local Turnpike Acts. Upwards of 450l. were paid to one of the clerks of the House of Commons upon passing the last Act for the roads of this Trust, exclusive of the solicitor's bill and other expences. It is hoped that the Trustees of other roads will give their aid in enforcing the reform of so gross an abuse, and adopt similar petitions.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—An inquest was held at Rotherhithe on the bodies of Ruben and Susan Smith. Ruben was cook on board the Mangle free trader, then lying in Lavender Dock, and his wife was on board that ship with him. At nine o'clock on Saturday night, the wife was seen in bed in the cabin, and her husband eating his supper. At that time there was a hanging stove in the cabin, and a quantity of charcoal burning in the stove. On the Sunday morning the boatswain called to the deceased, and not receiving an answer, he imagined Smith and his wife were gone on shore, the cabin door being locked. Nothing more was heard of them until the Monday morning, when a man on board got into the cabin through the window, and found the woman in bed and the man lying on his side, both dead. It was the opinion of the witnesses and the Jury, that suffocation was the cause of their death, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

STANNARY AND BRITISH MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held in Batson's, on Friday, Mr. Robertson in the Chair. There were only fourteen gentlemen in the room. Mr. Robertson said, although in point of numbers the meeting was small, it represented a large majority of the Shareholders of the Company. He, of himself, and by proxy, held 600 shares, and altogether in the room, there were the representatives of 1,200 out of a total of about 1,600 shares sold. He added, that the case in the Vice-Chancellor's Court had been dismissed, solely on account of an informality. The bill against the Directors was filed by five persons, as trustees for the rest, and the Vice-Chancellor held that they could not file a bill as trustees, but that in any bill to be filed every party to it could represent no one but himself. It was the opinion of the Attorney-General, and of Mr. Knight, whom the trustees had consulted, that if this informality was removed, not only was there an almost positive certainty of the bill's passing, but, on the merits of the question, there was a probability of success.

A Shareholder asked the state of the funds subscribed for carrying on the suit?

Chairman—There are none—in point of fact, less than none—for the half-crowns a share subscribed by the proprietors are not only expended, but our Solicitor has an account of 80*l.* against us not yet paid.

A long conversation ensued, in which the principal speakers were Mr. W. Clarke, the Chairman, and Mr. Knight, the Solicitor of the Shareholders. It was at length unanimously agreed to go on with the suit, by filing an amended bill, as advised by Counsel; and to defray the expenses of this proceeding, another half-crown per share was entered into.

In the course of the day, it was distinctly stated that there was no distinction in respect of the validity of their claims on the Directors between the original shareholders and the scripholders.

The Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Jersey, Lord Cole, Lord Bingham, Lord W. Lennox, Lord Weymouth, Lord Belfast, Lord Alvanley, and Lord Mount Charles; Baron Hachfield, Baron Frieland, Marquis Palmella, and the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope; Countess of Stanhope, Countess of Jersy, Hon. Mrs. Lamb, and several other families of distinction, visited the Adelphi Theatre during the week.

Lord Cochrane, we understand, has left Marseilles for Leghorn. We have also reason to believe that his Lordship, though distressed and irritated by the delays in the construction and equipment of the steam boats, and all the fraudulent proceedings of individuals in this country with respect to the Greek loans, is still far from despairing of the Greek cause, or thinking that he cannot effectually serve it.—*Times.*

THE CORN LAWS.—A Requisition to the High Sheriff is now in progress of signature, for calling a Meeting of the Landed Proprietors and others of the County Tipperary, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament against any alteration in the Corn Laws.—*Dublin Patriot.*

His Majesty's stag-hounds meet to-morrow at Farnham Common, and on Friday at Langley Broom, at half-past ten o'clock each day.

It is rumoured that some improvement is in contemplation in the Police establishment, by increasing the number of the night patrole particularly, in consequence of the increase and audacity of housebreakers and thieves of every description. It is astonishing that some plan cannot be devised for the discovery of common receivers of stolen goods, who abound in every part of the metropolis, several of whom exhibit signals at their doors, well known to the thieves, that they will purchase stolen property.

On Friday week, Mrs. Medcalf, wife of Mr. Townley Medcalf, who lives in Gerard-street, with her child, about 16 months old, called at his mother's, in Upper Dawson-street, and he called there in the evening. After remaining some time the child having fallen asleep upon his knee, he took it up stairs, the servant carrying the candle, and with her assistance put it comfortably into a folding bed, leaving its head uncovered. Some time afterwards, the servant, a girl of fifteen, having occasion to make room for some additional company (it being a public-house), went into the room where the child lay, and forgetting the child, turned up the bed, and left the company in the room. Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Medcalf inquired where the child was, went up stairs, and to her inexpressible grief and agony, found the bed turned up, and the little innocent smothered."—*Liverpool paper.*

Captain Chaworth, of the 10th Royal Hussars, we regret to learn, has met with an accident, which had nearly been attended with a fatal result. On the morning of Friday week, Captain Chaworth went at an early hour to his father's estate at Annesley, in this county, intending to enjoy the diversion of shooting. Upon enquiring for the gamekeeper, he found that that person was absent; he, however, took his gun and proceeded to the woods, and, being unaccompanied by any one who could point out to him where the spring-guns were set, he unfortunately trod upon one of the wires; the shot from the gun struck him in the thigh, but the wound, we are happy to learn, is of a slight nature.—*Nottingham Herald.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday last, an inquest was held at the Half Moon Tavern, Croydon, Surrey, before Richard Carter Esq. Coroner, and a respectable Jury of Gentlemen, on view of the body of Thomas Mackinder, Esq. 56 years of age, who died suddenly on the Sunday evening preceding. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased dined at his usual hour on Sunday in perfect health, and left his house shortly after to visit his sister, who was at that time ill in the neighbourhood. On his return home, about eight in the evening, one of the servants let him in, and he went into the parlour, where Mrs. Mackinder was sitting, and in less than five minutes after the servant heard something fall in the parlour, and Mrs. Mackinder screaming at the same instant. The servant ran into the parlour, and found the deceased gentleman lying dead on the floor. Verdict—"Died by the Visitation of God."

THE RECORDER'S REPORT.—On Thursday the Recorder made his report to the King in Council of the prisoners in Newgate, who received judgment of death at the September Old Bailey Sessions, viz.:—

John Shales, 34, and John Williams, 26, for returning from transportation; James Field, 21, William Johnson alias Hawkes, 19, Joseph Frost, 19, and Samuel Merrett, 21, for horse-stealing; James Spencer, 20, George Morgan, 22, and Charles Haycraft, 16, for burglary; John Luckhurst, 19, William Johnson, 17, George Mullens, 15, William Arthur, 16, John William Wilson, 24, Thomas Walker, 32, William Johnson, 20, Elizabeth Allender, 30, Ann Allender, 50, Thomas Powell, 21, Samuel Percival, 21, and Edward Elliott, 33, for housebreaking; Benjamin Robinson, 23, William Thomas, 34, John Hayes, 25, Samuel Mappen, 53, Caroline Fitzallen, 23, Mary Hastings, 42, Caroline Hopper, 30, Charles Currie, 19, John Williams, 14, Thomas Slark, 15, Joseph Cane, 14, Daniel Lynch, 18, and William James, 17, for stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 40s. and upwards; William Waters, 17, William Andrews, 17, John King, 50, Catherine Parmenter, 18, Sarah Jarvis, 19, James Boyce, 25, Robert King, 21, John Robinson, 19, George Nicholls, 24, James Goulby, 18, and John Pleydell, 15, for highway robbery. His Majesty was graciously pleased to order that all the above-named prisoners should be respited during his Royal pleasure, excepting John Hayes, J. Boyce, R. King, J. Robinson, G. Nicholls, and James Goulby (part of the Bethnal Green gang), upon whom the law is left to take its course, and they are appointed for execution on Wednesday next, the 29th inst. The case of George Houghton (also one of the gang) is deferred, in order to be reported with the case of James Bishop, who was convicted in the last October Sessions.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, 202¾	India Stock,
Red. 3 per Cent. 82⅝¾⅞½	India Bonds, 38 36 prem.
3 per Cent. Cons. 83¼½⅜⅝	Exch. Bills, 1000, 20 18 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 88⅜½	Do. 500, 20 19 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 98¼ 7¾ 8¼	Do. Small, 19 23 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826, 96¾ 7¼	Cons. for Acc. 83¼½⅜¾½
Long Anns. 19⅝¼ 7-16	Scrip,

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—(YESTERDAY.)

The Lord Chief Justice being still confined to his house by the injury he received on Thursday last, Mr. Justice Bayley this morning sat at Nisi Prius, and disposed of several undefended causes.

THE KING V. WM. H. ELLIS.

The prisoner, who had been convicted at the last Assizes for the County of Deven, of stealing from the till of the shop in which he was employed, the sum of 6s. the property of his employer, was this day brought up to receive the judgment of the Court. A motion had been made on a former day in arrest of judgment, by Mr. Chitty, who was heard on Friday in support of his motion, and Mr. Praed was heard on the same side yesterday. Mr. C. F. Williams and Mr. Colridge having shortly addressed the Court in reply,

Mr. Justice Bayley, in pronouncing the judgment of the Court, said: W. H. Ellis, you have been convicted on an indictment, charging you with stealing from Susan Newman, widow, the sum of six shillings. On a review of the evidence, there is no doubt you were properly convicted. You had been in the service of the husband during his life; you had acquired the good opinion of the widow and her friends, and were in a situation where you might have continued to obtain honestly a remuneration for your services. It was your duty, from the situation in which you were placed, and from gratitude, to have taken care of her property. It is impossible for people in trade, although there is no extravagance on their own part, to provide for their families, and avoid pecuniary difficulties, when they have about them a person in your situation preying on their vitals. Your case is of a very aggravated description, a case of which an example should be held out. The Court cannot but feel that this offence may be practised to a very considerable extent in every shop in the kingdom, and on a satisfactory conviction, like the present, they are bound to pass such a sentence as will deter such practices for the future. It has been stated on your behalf that you have been fourteen months in confinement, and that in consequence thereof you have received the recommendation of the jury to the merciful consideration of the Court. The Court were always disposed to attend to such recommendations, and you have received the benefit of it. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported for the term of seven years to such place as his Majesty, by the advice of his Privy Council, may be pleased to direct, and that in the mean time you be committed to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate.

THE KING ON THE PROSECUTION OF MADAME VESTRIS V. DUNCOMBE.

Mr. Scarlett moved for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be granted against John Duncombe, pamphlet-seller, of Queen-street, Holborn, for a false and scandalous libel on Madame Vestris, the celebrated actress—Mr. Scarlett read the affidavit of the lady, which, after enumerating the libels complained of, positively contradicted the statements put forth in the pamphlet published by the defendant, purporting to be a "Life of Madame Vestris."

The Court immediately granted a rule.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—(YESTERDAY.)

SWENY V. SHARP.

In this case the defendant (a schoolmaster) took the benefit of the Insolvent Act, subsequently to which he applied to the plaintiff (a tailor) to let him have a suit of clothes, to enable him to appear with decency in his profession; if he would do so, he would give him a *cognovit* for the payment of the *original debt and costs*; this arrangement was entored into, and eventually a judgment obtained against the defendant.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde obtained a rule to set aside this judgment, on the ground that it was giving a preference to one creditor to the disadvantage of the other creditors named in the schedule of the insolvent, and contrary to a clause in the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan shewed cause against the rule.

The Court held that it was a new agreement entered into, by which he was bound, and was not a case within the clause in the act stated, which prohibited any judgment upon an action pending or instituted for any debt contracted before the discharge, but this was a subsequent right created. As it was a new question under a recent act of Parliament, the rule must be discharged without costs.

A King's Messenger was sent on Friday evening from the office of the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, with dispatches from Earl Bathurst to Sir F. Adam, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, at Milan.

The King of Saxony has bestowed a pension of 2,000 francs on the widow of the late Carl Maria Von Weber. A benefit is also to be given next week ht the Theatre Odeon, in Paris, the profits of which are to be appropriated to her use. The piece selected for the occasion is a revival of one of the distinguished composer's earlest comporitions, *Robin des Bois*.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that Mr. Cuthbert, of Broadstairs, Thanet, became one of the bail, in the sum of 1,500l., for the appearance of Mr. Wakefield, to take his trial for the abduction of Miss Turner. Mr. Wakefield absconded; and on Monday the Bodar of Dover Castle (sheriff's officer) took possession of the property of Mr. Cuthbert, at Broadstairs, to pay the forfeited recognizances of that gentleman.—*Kent Herald.*

The departure of a king's messenger for the United States of America (a circumstance quite unusual, as the services of these officers are generally confined to Europe), is said to have been occasioned by a misunderstanding with the American Government, on a subject to which we not long ago drew public attention, viz. The claim set up by the Americans, and particularly by the State of Maine, to a tract of land always heretofore considered as a part of our province of New Brunswick, and inhabited by people who have always acknowledged the British Sovereignty, and been actually enrolled in the New Brunswick Militia. This territory, only important to the Americans as a means of aggression, is important to us as a means of defence, and to preserve a winter communication with Canada. In what state the negociation concerning it now is we are not able to say; but importance seems to be attached to it by the Government, and certainly, as far as the eventual preservation of Canada is concerned, is of great consequence.—*Globe.*

A fine girl, the daughter of an innkeeper at Marlborough, in the early part of last weeek, went to a druggist's shop, and asked for some arsenic for the purpose of poisoning rats, in a situation where a trap could not be placed. Being well known at the shop, the quantity she asked for (two ounces) was given to her, labelled "poison." She then went home, and swallowed the whole of it in a glass of gin and water; immediately acknowledged what she had done, and thanking God that she had had the resolution. In less than an hour from the time she swallowed the poison, she was a corpse. An inquest was held on the body on the following morning. The verdict of the Jury was—"That she poisoned herself while under the influence of temporary derangement." It is rumoured that she had formed an intimacy with a young man, of which her father disapproved; and this preying on her mind, led to the rash act.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

Accounts from St. Jago de Cuba state, that the most awful earthquake experienced for fifty years took place on the 18th of September, between three and four o'clock A.M. by which one half of the town was destroyed. There were two shocks, the second more severe than the first; the duration of each about one minute. The shock began by a noise resembling the rumbling of heavy-loaded waggons dragged over a paved archway, and finished with a tremendous explosion, like the simultaneous discharge of an immense number of cannon. Men, women, and children left their beds and fled to the cathedral, amidst the most heart-breaking cries and shrieks, crossing themselves, and craving protection of the priests, who are stated to have been most active on the occasion, blessing the waters of the baths, into which the naked and distracted inhabitants plunged themselves, and remained for hours immersed to the neck. The clergy have claimed the honour of preserving the whole island from destruction by the efficacy of their prayers.—This earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the same day and hour.

A meeting of the Committee of the Lords of the King's Privy Council, was held Friday at one o'clock, at the Council Office, which was attended by the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Bexley, the Master of the Rolls, the Right Honourable Sir John Nichol, Sir John Becket, and Mr. Wynn. Their Lordships separated soon after three o'clock.

A number of the Cabinet Ministers assembled Friday afternoon about three o'clock, at the Foreign Office. Among those present were Earl Harrowby, the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Bexley, Mr. Secretary Canning, &c. The Ministers continued in deliberation till five o'clock.

Friday afternoon, about five o'clock, the King went to visit his Royal Brother, the Duke of York, at the house of the Duke of Rutland, in Arlington-street, and remained with his Royal Brother about an hour.

Earl Pembroke has generously intimated to his numerous tenantry, his intention of deducting twenty-five per cent. on their respective rents, in consequence of the depressed state of agriculture.

Mr. Willock arrived yesterday morning at the East India House, with dispatches, dated the 19th of September, from the Persian Government. They announce, that the Persian Government was compelled, in consequence of the repeated aggressions of the Russians, to take up arms, and that, down to the above period, the Persian troops had not experienced any reverses. The Persian Government solicits the friendly mediation of England between the Belligerents.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLAIMS—PROTESTANT PETITION.—We are requested to state, that a Petition to both Houses of Parliament, from the Protestant inhabitants of Waterford (whose names shall be thereunto affixed), upon the demands of the Roman Catholics, is in the course of preparation, and will be left at the office of this paper, in a day or two, to receive signatures.—*Waterford Mail.*

CAST METAL PIANOS.—Every day the use of cast-iron is becoming more general. In England it is now used in the erection of bridges and churches, in building steam-boats and in improving roads. Here, in Paris, we have lately got Pianos, the frame-work of which is formed of cast-iron. These instruments have been brought to such perfection by MM. Pleyel and Co. that not only do they rival, but, in many particulars, surpass the best English instruments. The solidity of the frame-work is so great, that they seldom get out of tune, and the sound-board, relieved from those enormous pieces of wood with which it was formerly cumbered, in order to resist the strain, possesses much more elasticity, and seconds the vibration of the strings much better. The tone of these instruments is wonderful, both in power and mellowness, and the mechanism is so perfect, that it admits of the most delicate, as well as of the strongest touch. Indeed, we have no doubt that, when they are known they will put an end to the importation of foreign pianos. MM. Pleyel have also obtained a patent for square pianos with single strings.—*French paper.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT OLDHAM.—Tuesday night, about a quarter before ten o'clock, a fire was observed in the fourth story of a large mill belonging to Messrs. Cussons, Bradley, and Wilde, at Oldham. How, or by what means, this destructive fire originated, has not been ascertained; but from the statement of the manager of the male department, who went through every room between eight and nine o'clock, and who left his lanthorn as usual on the staircase, it appeared at that time to have been perfectly safe, and free from smell of fire. The fire was first discovered in the carding-room, and so rapidly did it communicate from engine to engine, that notwithstanding a plentiful supply of water, all hopes of arresting its progress were soon abandoned, and the whole of that extensive building, with all its valuable machinery, soon fell a prey to the flames. We are happy to add, that no lives were lost, and that the proprietors were insured to the amount of 26,000l. though it is supposed the property destroyed will amount to 30,000l. Four hundred persons, we are sorry to hear, will be thrown out of employment by this catastrophe. Mr. Cussons had nearly fallen a victim to his endeavours to extinguish the fire. His perilous situation attracting the notice of some of the workmen, he was carried away dreadfully scorched, and is now confined to his bed.—*Manchester Herald.*

At the meeting of the Royal Society, on Friday evening, Chas. Bell, Esq. Surgeon, and author of several highly valuable works on anatomy and surgery, was admitted a member. A paper was read from Col. Miller relative to percussion shells.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—One of those fatal and frightful accidents, solely caused by the inattention and carelessness of nurses leaving children alone in rooms where fires are lighted, has thrown the family of Mr. Turner, farrier, of Little Marlborough-street, into very great affiiction, by the loss of a fine little boy, aged only four years, who died from the dreadful injuries he received by his clothes having caught fire, while playing near a grate in an up-stairs room of his father's house. The poor child was left playing in the room, and was reaching something from the mantel-shelf when his clothes caught fire, and he was in an instant, from the slight texture of his dress, completely enveloped in flames. In this state he ran screaming into the street, and some passengers soon tore the clothes from the child's back. The child was taken to the hospital, where he expired in great pain. An inquest was held on Thursday evening at the Middlesex Hospital, and a verdict of "Accidentally burnt to Death," was returned. The Coroner and Jury censured the too prevalent practice of leaving children alone, and observed, that if woollen clothes were more generally placed on children, the probability was, that the danger of fire would be much diminished, as woollen clothes would not burn so quickly.

POOR BARNARD, THE COMEDIAN.—A night or two ago, this once favourite comedian, of the Drury-lane establishment, was sitting, with scarcely a rag to cover him, at the Harp Theatrical-house, in Russell-street, when some person present, observing him faint and hungry, gave him some boiled beef, of which he ate so voraciously that he was all of a sudden seized with a stupor, and appeared like a man much intoxicated.—The waiter spoke to him, but he could make no answer; his legs had ceased to do their office, and he was placed on a man's back, and carried home to his lodgings, No. 10, Russell-court, and he has, we believe, never spoke since, he having been deprived of the organs of speech, and the use of his right side, baralytic stroke. A gentleman named Hill, connected with the profession, waited on Mr. Dowton, and explained poor Barnard's situstion, and Mr. Hughes, of Drury-lane Theatre, visited him directly, and humanely ordered him to be taken the greatest care of, and has engaged a nurse to attend him night and day.

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Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

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BIRTHS.—On the 19th inst. at Thorney, Bucks, the lady of Captain George Tyler, R.N. of a son.—On the 21th inst. at Clapham Common, Mrs. J. Shewell, of a son.—On the 24th inst. the lady of Mr. T. J. Mawe, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 21st inst. at Bristol, Cornelius Hanbury, of Plough-court, Lombard-street, to Elizabeth Sanderson.

DIED.—On the 22d inst. in Harley-street, aged 17, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Dixon, Esq. of Cecil Lodge, Herts.—On the 22d inst. Thomas Harold, infant son of Mr. Thomas Cotsworth, of Camberwell, aged eight months.—At Leamington, Edward Chippendale, Esq. Solicitor to the Mint.—At Malta, in October, of a fever, aged 22, Lieut. George Windham, of his Majesty's ship Raleigh, second son of Admiral Windham, of Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk.—On the 21st inst. at his house, at the Brewery, West Ham, Mr. John Gray, aged 36.—On the 22d inst. John Armstrong, Esq. of Great Cumberland-street and Kent'sh-town.—On the 21st inst. at Richmond-green, Dorothy, relict of James Woodbridge, Esq. aged 67.—At East Barnet, Rear-Admiral Henry Warre, in his 71th year.—On the 23d inst. in Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 25, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. Lewthwaite, Rector of Hutton, in Cumberland.

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THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 82. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday next, the Tragedy of Pizarro.—On Tuesday, Der Freischutz, with Amphitryon; or, the Two Sosias. And a favourite Farce.

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By permission of the Right Hon. the Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music,

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Subscribers to the Royal Academy of Music are respectfully informed, that a CONCERT will be given for the BENEFIT of the INSTITUTION, on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant. The Orchestra will be composed solely of the Pupils of the Academy.

SCHEME.—Part 1. Sinfonia, Mozart. Song, " Rolling in foaming Billows." (Creation) Haydn. Recitative, acc. " Me, when the Sun begins to fling;" and Air, " Hide me from day's garish Eye." (L'Allegro ed il Pensieroso,) Handel. Quartetto, " Over the dark-blue Waters," (Oberon) Weber. Concerto, Violin, Mayseder. Scena, from the Oratorio of Abramo, " Ah parlate," Cimarosa. Selection from the Creation of Haydn.

Part 2. Overture (Idomeneo), Mozart. Song, Clarionet Obligato, " Parto ma tu ben mio" (La Clemenza di Tito), Mozart. Concerto, Pianoforte, Hummel. Duo, Solo, and Coro, " Si tu m'ami" (L'Aureliano in Palmira), Rossini. Song, " Ah che forse," Rossini, Finale to the first Act of Il Matrimonio Segreto, Cimarosa.

The Concert will commence at Eight o'Clock. As this Concert is intended for the Benefit of the Institution, the Subscribers are requested to observe, that they will be entitled to personal Admission only, and that Tickets for them are now ready for delivery at the Academy. Non-Subscribers' Tickets (at 10s. 6d. each,) may be had at the Academy, and at the principal Music Shops.

By Order of the Committee,
HENRY WATTS, Secretary, Royal Academy of Music,
Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, Dec. 2, 1826.

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DANCING.—Miss Byron has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that her Academy will commence the 13th of December, at her residence, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, where particulars may be known.

"LA VESTALE."—The following Songs, &c., in Spontini's "La Vestale," as performed at the King's Theatre, are published, and the rest of the Music will be ready in a few days:—

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Mungo—Yat you give me, Massa?

7. The HON. GEORGE KEPPEL'S NARRATIVE of a JOURNEY from INDIA to ENGLAND, by Bussorah, Bagdad, the Ruins of Babylon, Curdistan, the Court of Persia, the Western Shore of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan, Nishney Novogorod, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, in the year 1824. In 1 vol. 4to. with coloured plates, &c.

8. The NATCHEZ; an Indian Tale. By the Viscount Chateaubriand, Author of "Atale," &c. Editions in French and English, in small octavo.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, Nov. 29.

CORN LAWS.

Lord KING said he had another petition to present on the subject of Corn. Some thought the least said the better upon the Corn Laws at this time, yet he could not abstain from offering a few observations. Parliament had been made to understand, and he was sorry for it, that no alteration would be made in the Corn Laws till after Christmas. An alteration was intended to be made, but what that alteration was, God only knew. He really thought his Majesty's Ministers did not know themselves. He suspected that when it came to be known, it would turn out to be the minimum of improvement. It was reported that 17s. was to be the importation duty, instead of 35s. It was also said, there was a malignant party who never did justice to good intentions—a spirit something like the good and evil principle known in the East. He was afraid, that as far as regarded the Corn Question, the bad spirit would predominate over the good. The petition he had to present was from Manchester, signed at a numerous meeting held on the 25th of October. It stated that now, in the 12th year of peace, they were suffering from the means taken to prevent a free importation of corn, which circumstances deprived them of the advantage of exporting their own manufactures, and kept them destitute of the common necessaries of life.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, before he made any observations on what the Noble Lord had stated on his presenting the petition, he wished to say a few words on what passed yesterday. He came down to the House yesterday and the preceding day, and found it had adjourned. He came down at five o'clock, the usual time for commencing business. He saw no reason why it should not begin at an earlier heur; but if it did, it ought to be announced. He certainly did not mean to be influenced to enter into a discussion of the Corn Laws by any thing the Noble Lord had said, but he must say the Noble Lord was wrong if he thought his Majesty's Government had not come to a determination on this question. His Majesty's Ministers had come to a decision, and nothing prevented them bringing it forward before the holidays but a feeling that they should not be dealing fairly with Parliament, if they brought it under discussion at this season of the year. The only purpose for which Parliament had met was to grant an indemnity. At this time they might not be able to obtain a sufficient attendance of the House to discuss a question of such magnitude; and if it were not for that, there were many other circumstances which rendered it expedient that Government should not make known their measures, unless they could be surc of a full attendance of Members. Having proposed to discuss this matter after the recess, he would not be led to disclose what were the measures Government intended to adopt, as he thought a partial statement would tend to great public inconvenience. He would certainly mention the subject soon after Christmas, it being his wish that the House should be aware of the sentiments of the Government on this matter without delay.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE did not see anything objectionable in the plan of the Noble Lord. It might be very reasonable for him to say there were reasons why the country should not at present know the measures in contemplation, and all he wished was, that those measures might be made public in such time as that all parties might have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. It had been said, that the table would be loaded with petitions from the agricultural interests, but there could be no departure from the interests of the community at large. The agriculturists had no wish to come to the House with petitions complaining of the corn laws, mixed up with Parliamentary Reform, and so on. Their only wish was, that Parliament would legislate for the protection of the agriculture of the country.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said there could be no wish to defer the discussion of the question on the Corn Laws beyond the proper time, or to conceal the object of the measures intended to be proposed to the House. At the first sitting of the House he had given notice of his intention to make a general exposition of the measures he intended to lay before the House, with a view to settling the question. There was but one interest with the landholder, as well as the commercial part of the community; and when the question was discussed such would appear to be the case: but it was also important that a determination on the subject should be come to as speedily as possible. Having made these observations, for the purpose of meeting the plea of dilatoriness which might be urged on the discussion of the question, the Noble Earl hoped it would satisfy the House, and meet the view of the interests of the country.

The Marquis of SALISBURY wished to see seme alteration in the Corn Laws, as he considered a change necessary.

The petition was received.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE then moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying orders might be sent to his Ambassadors to return with convenient speed an account of the laws in force respecting the exportation of corn and the country during the last twenty years.

THURSDAY, Nov. 30.

The Duke of WELLINGTON presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation of Dublin, praying that no more concessions may be made to the Roman Catholics. The petition was read, and laid on the table.

Lord KING said he had more petitions on the subject of the Corn Laws. If he was asked what constituted the greatest waste of labour, he should say the Corn Laws. Building a palace at Pimlico, and the erection of the Egyptian Pyramids, were ancient and modern instances of a waste of human labour; but the Corn Laws occasioned a greater waste. Man was doomed to live by the sweat of his brow, in labour and pain, and the Corn Laws, no doubt, increased all his sufferings. The country would never be quiet until the Corn Trade was placed upon a footing with other trades. The Noble Lord concluded his observations, by presenting petitions from six incorporated trades in the town of Arbroath. The petitions were read, and laid on the table.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1.

Lord Maynard and the Earl of Lucan took the oath and their seats.

Mr. Crafur, from the Treasury, presented at the bar an account of the price of wheat from 1546 down to the latest time, pursuant to an order of the House.—Laid on the table.

On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the House adjourned at a quarter past Four o'clock to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 27.

Sir A. GRANT, as Chairman of Committees, *pro tem.* brought up the report of the Committee on the motion of supply.

On the question that it be read a second time,

Mr. HUME did not wish to offer any opposition to the present motion, which he was aware was one of course; but he felt anxious to know whether it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to vote, at the present time, the usual estimates in a committee of supply.

Mr. HERRIES begged to state, in reply to the question of the Hon. Gentleman, that with the exception of the usual vote for Exchequer Bills, it was not intended to propose the estimates until the next meeting of Parliament, when the appropriation of last year's estimates would also be voted.

Sir A. GRANT brought up the report of the Corn Indemnity Committee, and a Bill was ordered to be prepared, and brought in.

Mr. C. W. WYNN gave notice, that on an early day after the recess, it was his intention to move, that the thanks of the House should be given to the officers and men who contributed to the glorious success of our arms in India. (Hear, hear.)

TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

Mr. Littleton moved certain resolutions for the improvement of Committees on Private Bills, which met with the approbation of Mr. Peel. After some discussion on particular resolutions, the principle part were agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29.

REV. R. TAYLOR, THE DEIST.

Mr. HUME presented a Petition from the Rev. R. Taylor, praying for religious toleration—he, after the maturest consideration, being against the Church doctrines, having become a Deist. He said he had not the benefit of law; his oath, for instance, could not be taken in a Court of Justice. Lately a Magistrate would not receive his oath in the case of one of Carlile's shopmen, who had been robbed of his watch. He (Mr. H.) submitted that the petitioner was persecuted, and therefore properly approached the House. The evidence of Infidels had been received in Courts of Justice—therefore was the petitioner hardly treated. He considered the petition a reasonable one, and it was respectfully worded. He submitted, that the time was come when redress ought to be forwarded.

Mr. Sergeant ONSLOW said he had not expected to hear such an address to the House of Commons. The Hon. Member could not have read the Toleration Act; but he had himself adduced proof of toleration, in stating, that Infidels were sworn according to the forms of their own country. What were the petitioner's sentiments? Did he believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?—(Hear.)—If not, what reliance could the community have on the oath of such a person?—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. BADDELEY was astonished that a British House of Commons should have endured such a petition—from a man educated at Cambridge, and who openly professed a disbelief in our Saviour? Such statements ought not to have been tolerated.

Sir E. CARRINGTON thought this was not a petition that ought to be received. Was it to be endured that the petitioner was to set up "Nature" for his "Deity."

Mr. Secretary PEEL observed that discussion was very unnecessarily raised. If a Bill were introduced, he should be prepared to defend the rights of society against those of the petitioner. He thought the House would do well to abstain from further remark, and not to make this petition of too much importance.

Mr. W. SMITH wished that others had displayed like temper with the Right Hon. Secretary. He contended that a Deist's oath might be received, whatever might be said respecting an Atheist's.

Mr. HUME said that the Learned Sergeant had not correctly represented the petitioner—he, therefore, wished the petition to be read.

It was read, in the course of which the petitioner said he believed in a future state, and impressed such belief on his hearers—(Hear, from Mr. Hume.)

Mr. HUME repeated what he had often said, that no person ought to suffer civil disabilities on account of religious opinions. According to the petition, the Learned Address fell to the ground. The statement that a Deist could not take an oath, was illiberal and unjust. He did not intend to bring in a bill on the subject—at the same time he thought some one ought to be introduced.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow and Mr. W. Smith explained.

Mr. HUME moved that the petition be printed—(Some cries of No, no.)

A Member said this would be to establish a mischievous precedent. As to the religion of Nature, it was no religion at all.

Mr. HUME had only desired it to be printed, in order that the light might be let into some minds; but he would not press that motion.

Petition ordered to lie on the table, but not to be printed.

THURSDAY, Nov. 30.

HALF-PAY.

Mr. Hume moved for a list of persons in the army who had sold out on half-pay since the last returns, which gave rise to an interesting discussion, and produced some important information on the subject. The papers were ordered in pursuance of the motion. It was agreed on all sides that the manner in which his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief exercised his patronage was perfectly impartial and unexceptionable.

MR. BROGDEN.

Mr. BROGDEN wished to know what course the Hon. Alderman intended to pursue respecting the proposed inquiries.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said he should not limit the inquiry to Mr. Brogden, but made it general, embracing the Arigna Mining Company, &c.—He should submit his motion after the recess, but he was ready to go on—he mentioned after the recess for the accommodation of others.

Mr. MABERLY contended that inquiry ought to be gone into immediately, especially as Members generally were now to be charged. Why not to-morrow? But what had the House to do with the conduct of Members engaged in companies that had the sanction of Parliament? He was not engaged in them, and therefore might speak.

Mr. BROGDEN observed, that this was cruel conduct towards him—he was charged personally; and he trusted that the House would press enquiry.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said he had preferred enquiry generally, and only promised enquiry about Mr. Brogden, should that gentleman be named for the Chair. He was induced to postpone his intentions, at the request of a Right Honourable Gentleman over the way. Whether he was supported or not, he should persevere, because he considered the honour of the House was concerned.

Mr. C. W. WYNN said this conversation ought not to be continued; the Hon. Alderman must determine what course he would pursue, and when he would bring it forward.

The conversation here dropped.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1.

Dr. Lushington and Mr. J. Brougham, Members for Tregoney, took the oaths and their seats.

ARIGNA COMPANY.

Mr. WAITHMAN gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move for a Committee of Inquiry into the conduct of Members of that House in the Arigna Company. He had contemplated postponement for the accommodation of others; henceforth he would follow his own judgment.

Lord MILTON presented petitions from Bradford, &c. against the Corn Laws.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Manchester for an inquiry into the Corn Laws, agreed to at a peaceable and properly conducted meeting. He contended that the subject ought to discussed without delay. Upwards of 450 Members had now taken the oaths, and surely there were Members enough to discuss the question forthwith.

Sir R. FERGUSON supported the petition, and said that he protested against the postponement of the question.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said that the time had now arrived for petitioning the House, so that the time of delay might be usefully employed in making known the real sense of the country.

Mr. HUME said he had omitted the most important part of the petition; it prayed that the expenditure might be reduced as low as possible, that the Crown and Church lands might be sold for the benefit of the public, and that there might be Parliamentary Reform. The last was the most important. With a reformed House he should have no fear; every thing would then go on "smooth and easy."—Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHICHESTER presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of Wexford.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY moved for returns of Crown Debtors now confined; and of petitions to the Excise for returns of auction duty.—Ordered.

Lord FOLKSTONE wished to be informed when Ministers intended to renew the Committee of Inquiry of last session regarding the currency and small notes.

Mr. HUSKISSON said he was not prepared to give an answer.

After some further observations of his Lordship, on postponing the question of the Corn Laws when the country was so much excited, and disposing of the Orders of the Day, the House adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Accounts which extend down to the 26th ult. still speak of the exeesses and anarchy which prevail in that capital. On the 11th a fire had broken out in a tower newly built at Eski-Serai, and new disorders were apprehended. The Government of the Sultan was, however, satisfied with ordering the guardians of that tower to be executed, and no further cruelties were then perpetrated. Suspicion was soon afterwards excited against a body of Janissaries, who had formerly belonged to the Imperial Household. About 1,590 of them were executed, and the rest were exiled to Asia. On a report that a body of disaffected troops had assembled on the Asiatic shore, a Pacha was sent to exterminate them, or to prevent their embarkation. The Government seems to make light of all these acts of rigour or vengeance. During the execution of one part of his disaffected troops the Sultan reviews another. Since accounts have reached Constantinople of the successes obtained by the Russian arms over the troops of Persia, the Porte has seen reason to congratulate itself on its prudence in having accepted the Russian *ultimatum*, and terminated the conferences of Ackerman without a war.

PORTUGAL.

The Times of yesterday contains the following remarks relative to Lisbon:—"Since yesterday, the tidings of some affairs of considerable importance have reached us from Lisbon. The fugitives from the Portuguese constitution, rebels, have actually entered their native country in the province of Tras os Montes, in hostile array. As this invasion can only have been effected by the connivance and ministration of Spain, notwithstanding the diplomatic arrangements existing between the two Governments, it may be judged what are the feelings of that of Portugal. The matter also appears to have created a proper sensation in another quarter; for, having been rapidly communicated by a telegraphic despatch to Paris, orders are said to have been there issued for the immediate recall of the French Ambassador from Madrid, in order to show, in the most formal manner, the disapprobation of his Court of the treacherous proceeding on the part of Spain. We must add, that we wish France would recall her army instead of her Ambassador, and then let Ferdiuand invade his neighbour if he pleases. The only security for peace between the great Powers of Europe, is the removal of both French and English forces, military and naval, from the Peninsula: our respective clients may otherwise force their principals into broils that may terminate in greater mischief.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The mail from Jamaica puts us in possession of a great mass of South American intelligence, the greater part of which is of the most important character. No less than seven departments of Colombia have declared against the existing system by which that republic is governed. The names of the departments are as follows:—Venezuela (known before), Apure, Guayaquil, Asuay, the Isthmus, Zulia, Magdalena. The sentiments of all are declared, more or less, to be in favour of the federal form of Government; some of them invoke in strong terms the return of Bolivar, as the only event which can save the Republic, and invest him with dictatorial powers for that purpose. By the latest accounts from Lima, which are to the middle of August, the Liberator still remained there, and nothing was positively known respecting the period of his intended departure for Colombia. The officer who, had circulated the false reports of the President's arrival at Truxillo, on his way to Bogota, had been taken into custody, and was to be punished for the deception practised on the people in an affair of so great importance. Some letters state that Bolivar had written to Paez, to appoint a meeting at Bogota in November; but in the correspondence from Lima, the opinion that he would decline visiting Colombia at all, and that he intended to fix his residence permanently in Peru, is very unhesitatingly expressed. He is said to be by no means unhesitatingly expressed. He is said to be by no means popular in Lima, and to have given much offence by marching the Peruvian troops out of Callao, and supplying their places by Colombians. Even his own officers are said to have formed a conspiracy against him; and twelve of them, among whom was Admiral Guise, the commander of the fleet, had been placed under arrest. Bolivar had further issued an order, requiring all Buenos-Ayres merchants to quit Lima in 15 days—a most extraordinary proceeding, for which no explanation has been given. These circumstances, and close observation on the whole of Bolivar's recent conduct, had given rise to the suspicion that, forgetting the patriotic views with which he had entered into the contest, and the medel he had proposed to himself in the character of Washington, his mind had become tainted with ambitious views, ending in the acquisition of the supreme power in his own person, over the fairest portion of South America, with the title of King or Emperor. Such a conclusion ought not, we admit, to be adopted, except on the clearest evidence; and the actual accomplishment of such views ought to be waited for before any comment is offered upon them; but the suspicion at least, that they are entertained by the Colombian President, is not confined to Peru, but has been current for some time past among the diplomatic circles of Europe.

In the Bogota *Constitutional* of the 24th of August, is a long letter addressed to Bolivar by Santander, the Vice-President, but it is not worth publication, and is only remarkable for evincing implicit confidence in the adherence of the Colombian provinces, almost at the moment that the majority, and by far the richest portion of them, were protesting, by a solemn act, against any further dependence on the Government of which Santander was the head.

Almack's.—Nearly the entire edition of the new novel of "*Almack's*" was, we understand, sold to the booksellers on the day of publication.

Crowded State of the Prisons.—Master Le Blanc, on Tuesday, read a rule of Court, stating, that according to a rule made during the 57th Geo. III., it was ordered that not more than three prisoners should sleep in one room in the King's Bench Prison when the number did not exceed 540, and not more than four when the number did not exceed 700. It is now ordered that not more than *five* be lodged in one room till the numbers exceed 900.

The *Enniskillen Reporter* of Thursday se'nnight announces that, on Sunday (this day) one hundred additional converts will renounce the errors of Popery in Arkeston.

It is now pretty evident, that the Silk Manufactures of France will be unable to compete with those of our own country. Several quantities of silk ribbons, figured satins, gauze, &c., have already been returned, the importers having found it impossible to realize a profit on them here.

Distress in Ireland.—The *Freeman's Journal* states, that the Dublin Mendicity Association, is so badly supported that it is likely to fail altogether. This paper sets forth feelingly the misery which must result from the doors of the asylum being closed to those whom the association were accustomed to relieve, and also the consequent mischief to the public. It is melancholy to see a truly humane institution about to break up, at the moment that Mr. O'Connel exults that fifty guineas a day are paid to the Catholic Rent!!

BATTLE WITH THE ASHANTEES.

GOLD COAST, AUG. 12, 1826.

The place where the battle was fought is a plain, with small clumps of trees, and underwood at intervals, about 20 or 24 miles north-east of British Accra, and nearly four miles south from a village called "Dodowah," by which name the natives distinguish the fight, the King of Ashantee having had his tent there that morning. It was expected by every person who knew any thing of the Ashantee customs, that they would attack our lines on Monday, that being their propitious day; accordingly, some scouts brought intelligence about eight o'clock, a. m. that the enemy were in motion, and the King's drum was distinctly heard beeting the war march. Our line was formed with all expedition, extending about four miles east and west, which had a very picturesque appearance, from the varied dresses and numerous flags British, Danish, and Dutch—that moved around. Our men were decorated with large sea-shells, suspended from their necks before and behind, or had a stripe of white calico, to distinguish them from the foe. Many of them fought with the cloth hanging from the barrel of their muskets, which added to the novelty of the scene. A squabbling had taken place for several days among the Kings of Akimboo and Dinkara and the Queen of Akim, who would attack the King of Ashantee's own band. It was at last agreed that the former should form our extreme right, and the two latter our extreme left; but they were (perhaps fortunately) disappointed, as it was afterwards known that the King had received intelligence that there were white men in the camp and in the centre; he therefore chose that place to gain more honour. When the attack commenced from right to left, about half-past nine o'clock, several of the natives came insulting and abusing the centre for cowards, on which representation to the commanding officer, he directed them to advance, which they did, about 400 yards, when a heavy and effective fire on our part took place; they went steadily forward amid the work of death, the enemy slowly and sulkily giving way. No prisoners were taken, but as they fell they were put to death. Happy those whose sufferings were short; in vain the gentlemen implored them to hold their hand, or, at least, kill them right out. Some were ripped up across the belly, and plunging their hands in, they took the heart from its seat, pouring the blood on the ground as a libation to the good fortune of the English; others, when they saw their own friends weltering in their blood, would give them a blow on the breast or head to end their misery. In many instances they dragged each other from the opposite ranks, and wrestled and cut in pairs. Fortunate he whose knife first found out the vital part in his foe during the deadly grapple, perhaps in his turn to be laid low by the same means. So hard were the enemy pressed at this moment, that a Captain of consequence blew himself up, nearly involving some of the Europeans in ruin. The number of guns, and various other articles, taken from the enemy, was very great; but as none were allowed to leave the field, and they had not spare hands, like the people of the native Chiefs, to collect such spoils, they were thrown aside for the present. When a cry arose that the Ashantees were getting between the centre and the right, which, in fact, was the case, as one party from the Dutch town, who supported the right of the Cape Coast people, had given way, and the enemy had walked into their place. Besides this, the whole of the Dutch natives, with their Cabboceer at their head, had fled early in the action, and the

Swallow-tailed banners of Danemaurk

were seen safely flying in the rear. The centre were now obliged to fall back, and relinquish every advantage, sustaining a galling fire in flank, and closely pressed with the mass of the enemy, who evidently were making a bold push to seize or bring down the whites. Captain Rogers, who was advancing with a small piece of artillery, would have been taken, had he not very promptly distinguished them as the enemy. This was the crisis of the battle. Colonel Purden advanced with the reserve and the rockets, a few of which thrown among the Ashantees occasioned the most dire terror and confusion; the hissing sound when thrown, the train of fire, the explosion and ghastly wounds they made, caused them to suppose they were thunder (*snawman*, in Fantee), by which name they are now known. Another party of Ashantees had attacked the left of King Chebbo, of Dinkara, the Winneboks having fled at the first fire, and never stopped till they reached Accra. But a few rounds of grape, thrown over the heads of our people, restored the battle there also, Chebbo being already in advance with part of his people, driving back his opponents. On the right, the battle was not for a moment doubtful. The King of Akimboo drove all before him, and penetrating to the King of Ashantee's camp, he took them in flank, and his path was marked by the column of smoke that rose in front. The short grass being dry, from our forces bivouacking at the roots of the trees for two nights, and extreme heat, caused it to take fire; the explosions of some Ashantee captains, who at intervals blew themselves up in despair, and was known by the smouldering smoke that curled over the trees; the shouts and groans of the combatants, the unmusical clamour of barbarous instruments, and the grass on fire, with the battle raging all around, formed no bad idea of the infernal regions. Fancy may paint, but it cannot be described, being like the wild fiction of an Oriental tale. The Danish natives seeing the enemy driven back by the rockets and grape, now advanced, and took possession of the plunder, which was immense, and deliberately walked off the field with it. They sent to request more ammunition, saying, they had only received twenty rounds each from their own Government; and when upbraided with their conduct, said, "it was against their *Fetiche* to fire on a Monday!" It was justly said, at Accra afterwards, that one part of the army fought and the other part got the plunder. About one o'clock the heads of the Ashantee chiefs began to be brought in. Several of the blood-royal and principal captains were known by the residents. When the death of any of them was reported to the King, he performed human sacrifices to their manes in the heat of battle. Among the sad trophies of the day, is the head of Sir Charles M'Carthy, which was taken by the Aquapim chief. The King carried it always with him as a powerful charm, and on the morning of the battle, he poured a libation of rum on it, and invoked the manes of Sir Charles to cause all the heads of the whites on the field to lie beside it. The skull is enveloped in paper, covered with Arabic, and a silk handkerchief; over all is tiger-skin, the emblem of royalty, which shows the estimation in which he was held by them. The whole of the Ashantee camp is taken, with their baggage and gold, the latter is said to be very considerable, but the Whites will never know what they got. Towards the end of the day, a great many slaves or prisoners were taken, being satiated with what they had killed in the early part of the fight, and, until it was dark, parties were coming in with plunder from every quarter. The troops lay on their arms all night, as it was not known but that the king, with his surviving friends, might make an attack, in despair, on us, as he was seen in front, wandering over the scene of his fallen ambition. Through the night, some of our chiefs struck their drums to some recitation, which was repeated along the line, and, as it died away, had a pleasing effect; but was generally succeeded by deep wailings from the glades in front of us, apparently from some unhappy Ashantee women, looking for their friends among the fallen.

The notorious Victor Hughes, called a Robespierre of the Colonies (because, being sent on different missions to the West India possessions of France, he perpetrated, or authorized, as many cruelties in that quarter as Robespierre did at home), died lately at Bourdeaux.

Both at Copenhagen and Stockholm a watchman is stationed every night on the top of the principal cathedral, who sounds a trumpet, and sings the time every quarter of an hour, proclaiming peace and security to the inhabitants.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

(From the *Greenock Advertiser*.)

In addition to the loss of the Tuskett, of this port, with all her crew, off the coast of Ireland, we deeply regret to announce, that the same disastrous fate has befallen to the brig trader Castles, on her voyage hither from Limerick. The following letter to her owners, with the use of which we have been favoured, contains the afflicting particulars:—

"COLERAINE, NOV. 26, 1826.

"Messrs. D. Ferguson and Co.—Finding by the papers of the schooner or brig trader, that you are her owners, it falls to my lot to inform you of her hard fate, and that of her crew. At nightfall last evening, a brig was observed embayed, and trying to work to the eastward, after having in vain endeavoured to get into Derry Lough; at this time she was about two miles of the Bar of this place, when the wind checked a little to the eastward, it having blown from north to north-west all the day; and, about five o'clock, she struck on the sands, about half-a-mile to the westward of the Bar. This being perceived by some people on shore, a fire was kindled, and as loud a shout set up as they could, which was answered by the crew up to nine o'clock; but such was the situation of the place, with such tremendous surf, that no assistance could be rendered. An express was, immediately, on her striking, sent to me, knowing that I expected vessels, and I immediately applied to a Magistrate for the police, who were hurried off to watch the shore, and protect the property that might come in; and, as soon as the moon shone, I set off myself, and found that the masts had gone by the board, and the shore was covered with fragments, grain, &c. but no bodies, nor tho appearance of any person on board.

"When day-light came, I found that as the vessel lighted, she neared the shore, and I got a fellow daring enough to attempt to swim to her; he succeeded, and found the crew (six in number), all dead, and lashed to the stump of the foremast, the hatches up, and part of the deck blown up. We succeeded in getting two of the bodies on shore, but from the sea becoming more agitated, the man who went on board had to make the best of his way out again. The other bodies are still all on board, but I hope to get them out to-morrow if she holds together. I think one of the bodies got out was the master, having got nine sovereigns in gold, with some change, in his pockets, I beg to say, that every thing shall be done that humanity will dictate, and every attention shall be paid to the materials, &c. that may come on shore. I have got two large trunks with clothes, papers, &c. and a writing-desk, and some other articles. I found the trader was bound to Greenock from Limerick, with a cargo of oats and wheat.

"I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient Servant,

"THOMAS BLACK."

MURDER AT SEA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVEMBER 3.—Last week, his Majesty's ship Grasshopper, came into harbour, having on board two prisoners, who were apprehended on the island of Cape Breton (on the information of two of their chief mates), for the murder of the captain and mate of an American schooner, the Fame, bound from Boston to Hamburgh. One of the prisoners is an Irishman, named Doyle, the other an American, named Curtis. Since their apprehension they have confessed their crime. It appears the crew of the vessel consisted of the captain, mate, and four seamen, and they had not been many days at sea, before they conceived the horrible design of murdering the captain and mate, and unhappily an opportunity soon presented itself for accomplishing their diabolical intentions.—In the morning of the fourteenth day of their being at sea, Doyle and Curtis had their watch on deck, the mate being asleep on the bencoop, when Doyle gave him a blow on his head with a hatchet, which completely stunned him, and then, with the assistance of Curtis, threw his body into the sea. They then went below, where the captain and the other two men were sleeping. Here Curtis took the hatchet, and aimed a blow at the captain, which hit him in the mouth; they then dragged him upon deck. This blow, however, had not been so effectual as the other, and when they reached the deck, the poor man recovered his senses, and entreated them not to murder him, but without regard to his supplication, they threw him also into the sea: as he fell overboard, they distiuctly heard him cry out, "Oh! Lord have mercy on my soul!"—Having thus accomplished their horrid design, they called up the other seamen, told them what they had done, and swore them to secrecy. The inducement to this inhuman act was an idea that there was a large sum of money on board, which it was their intention to seize, then scuttle the vessel, and embarking in the boat, make for the nearest shore, and give out that they had been wrecked; but they were disappointed: they searched the vessel, but found no money. They then steered in what they supposed was the direction of Newfoundland, and when within two days' sail of the shore, scuttled the vessel, took the boat, and landed at Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton. Here their two shipmates, who did not consider themselves bound by an oath extorted from them under such circumstances, took the earliest opportunity of informing the magistracy.—They were immediately apprehended and sent to Sydney, from whence they were brought to this place. They are at present lodged in the gaol, where they will be detained till an opportunity offers for sending them to the United States.

OCCURRENCES IN BRIEF.

A project is on foot to erect an iron bridge from Lambeth to the Horse-ferry-road, at the estimated expense of 163,500l.—Mr. Duncombe, M.P. for Hertford, has given 50l. to the New "Constitutional Association" of the town, and 10l. to the National School.—At St. Alban's, on Wednesday, 36l. was collected for the benefit of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, by the sale of ladies' fancy-work. Another sale is to take place in February for distressed manufacturers and orphans of the London silk-weavers.—The King of Saxony has bestowed a pension of 2060 francs on Weber's widow.—The Middlesex Quarter Sessions begin on Monday next.—Several persons have lately died from small-pox at Maulden, Beds.—It is necessary to be known that post-masters detaining newspapers, are liable to be punished by fine, dismission, and imprisonment.—A large portmanteau was cut from the Duke of Buckingham's carriage on Monday, on his return from Stow to London, containing, among other valuable articles, the insignia and brilliant collar of the Order of the Garter.—*Ingenious Expedient*—A Quaker being summoned before the Bury Magistrates for letting off fire-works, *three* appeared dressed so precisely alike, that the informer could not swear to the real "Simon Pure." A conviction was consequently impossible.—Mr. Noel, an attorney, was admitted to bail on Friday, charged with obtaining 100l. from a Mr. Robins, in change for a cheque on Sir Charles Scott and Co. to that amount, not having funds to meet it.—The property of Mr. Cuthbert, of Broadstairs, who was bail in 1600l. for Mr. Wakefield's appearance to take his trial for the abduction of Miss Turner was seized on Monday by the Sheriff of Dorset as forfeited to the Crown. George Biggerstaff, at the instance of Wheeler, was fined 10s. on Saturday se'nnight, at Guildhall, for striking a bullock with savage violence over the hock in Smithfield Market. Mr. Jolliffe applied at Lambeth-street Office, on Saturday se'nnight, for warrants against two men, one a watchman, on suspicion of stealing his wife's body the preceding evening from the first floor of his house in Bethnal-green. The Magistrate regretted that the case did not come under his jurisdiction, as they had not taken the least article of property, the law not making the abstraction of a body felony.—The Lord Chief Justice is understood to be better of his late accident, but has not yet been able to resume his official duties.

HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

The King held his first Levee for the season on Monday, at St. James's Palace, which was most numerously attended. A great number of presentations took place. His Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits.

Before the Levee, the two Houses of Convocation, who had come in procession from the Jerusalem Chamber, were received by his Majesty, seated on his Throne, and surrounded by the Great Officers of state. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Dean of Peterborough, Prolocutor of the Lower House, on his left hand, advanced to the foot of the Throne, and read the Address voted by the two Houses, which was received by his Majesty, with gracious expressions of satisfaction. The King's reply contained assurances of continued favour and protection to the Church of England.

SHOCKING CIRCUMSTANCE.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, at the Crown, Rosemary-lane, on the body of James Wilson, a native of Sweden. When the occurrence was communicated to the beadle, he hastened to the spot, and on entering the apartment, saw a number of rats tugging at the sinews and actively devouring the remains of the deceased. So intent were they on their banquet, that his presence did not in the slightest degree excite alarm; and in endeavouring to separate one of them from the corpse he was absolutely obliged to kill it. After the Jury were sworn, they proceeded to view the body, which lay in a miserable attic, exposed to every inclemency of the weather. It was enveloped in a piece of old sacking, without any other covering whatsoever, and presented the most emaciated appearance. One of the hands lay under the head, and the other, together with the right cheek, was much mutilated by the vermin. The room itself was full of rags, bones, and pieces of iron of all sizes; and in one part of it were some provisions in a decayed state. The deceased, who was of the most penurious disposition, denied himself the common necessaries of life, and is supposed to have left behind him a considerable sum of money, which yet remains undiscovered.—The evidence was to the following purport:—Sarah Coleman stated, that she was a charwoman and lived in the same house with the deceased. On Tuesday, between three and four o'clock, she broke open his room door, which was bolted on the inside. Her reason for doing so was that another lodger said, that as he had not been seen for a week, it was probable he was dead. On going in, she found him lying in a heap on the floor in an old sack. His jacket was lying near him, but there was no other covering. The deceased was in the habit of working for Jews, and used to go errands. He was 55 years of age, and she thought he starved himself to death—To the questions of the Jury, this witness replied, that the deceased had no friends, and was of a very miserly disposition. An old woman from the workhouse used to visit him, and she heard her say, "that she wished she had his, (the deceased's) money, as he had plenty of it in the Saving's Bank." He was a Swede, she understood, by birth, but had been a long time in this country.—The certificate of the surgeon, stating that he had died from natural causes, was handed in; and the Jury, on the recommendation of the Coroner, returned a verdict of—"Found Dead."

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On Thursday, a Coroner's Inquest was held at the house of —— Abrahams, Esq., in Keppell-street, Russell-square, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending the death of Hannah Jeffereys, who was said to have destroyed herself by taking a decoction of meadow saffron, for the purpose of procuring abortion.

Mr. Henry Coombe, of Caroline-street, Bedford-square, surgeon, was called. On Monday last, about one o'clock in the day, witness was sent for to attend the deceased at the house of Mr. Abrahams. She was extremely ill, and in bed. Upon being questioned, she said, she had taken a quantity of meadow saffron, a tea-cup full. She said she had purchased three-pennyworth, and boiled it, and taken the infusion. She told witness she had taken it for a cough. Witness had no doubt that the quantity taken was the immediate cause of her death. The body of the deceased had since been opened. Death had been caused by the violent action of the liquid upon the stomach and bowels. The deceased was not enceinte; upon investigation there were no appearances to lead witness to suppose she was so. She was perfectly sensible; and she made no declaration of that kind to the witness.

Peter Ennis was then called, and replied with perfect readiness, but with some degree of flippancy, to a variety of questions from the Jury. The deceased told witness that she did not know whether she was in the family-way or not. She never, on any occasion, told him that she was in the family-way. Had seen an account in the papers, and read it, together, of a young woman having taken meadow-saffron to procure abortion, and she then said if she should be in the family-way she would take some. He told her if she did she would injure her health, and that he could give her a simple which would have the desired effect, without doing her any harm. He knew she was a married woman. They had been very intimate for some time. "I have had connection with her," said Ennis, with the utmost coolness, in answer to a question from a juror.

After some further remarks upon the case, the Coroner left it to the Jury to come to such a conclusion as they thought the evidence warranted.

The Jury, after a lengthened consultation, in the course of which a general feeling of indignation was expressed at the hardened profligacy shewn by the man Ennis, the following verdict was returned:—"That the deceased came by her death by taking a decoction of meadow-saffron, for the purpose of procuring abortion, she believing herself to be with child, but not with an intention to destroy herself."

The deceased was a fine young woman, 26 years of age, and most respectably connected. Mr. Abraham stated, that he had received a very high character with her, and had ascertained, by enquiry, that she was quite deserving of it.

DUEL.—A duel was fought on Tuesday morning between Mr. B—x—r and a Captain in the army, respecting a dispute at a coffee-room at the west-end of the town the preceding evening. The parties met on Putney-heath, when the captain received the contents of his adversary's pistol in the shoulder.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.—On Wednesday morning the promised eclipse of the sun took place at the appointed time. It commenced in Leeds 41 min. 3 sec. past nine o'clock, and terminated 51 min. 42 sec. past eleven o'clock mean time. The greatest obscuration was at 45 min. 17½ sec. past ten, nearly 6-10th of the sun's diameter having been then eclipsed, by the interposition of the south-east limb of the moon on its eastern side, or about one-third of the solar disk. As the period approached for observing this truly interesting celestial phenomenon, the corners of the streets in the town, as well as such doors and windows as commanded a view of the great luminary, contained groups of gazers, ready armed with smoked pieces of glass, to look at the eclipse. When the latter became perceptible, it seemed to excite more than ordinary feelings; and throughout the whole duration of the obscuration it was viewed with a mixture of wonder and awe. This was the largest eclipse that will be seen in England till 1836, and the first that has been visible since September, 1820. The latter took place while the late Queen's trial was proceeding, and at the moment Mr. Denman was in the midst of her defence!—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter signed "VERITAS," *from one of the* Drury-lane Orchestra, *referring to the subject of a premature discharge, should be addressed to the Manager of that theatre.*

"459" *is thanked for his friendly addresses, and the hints he, from time to time, furnishes us with shall be thankfully adopted.*

We have received a long letter from MICHAEL ROUGH, *a schoolmaster formerly in the service of the* Earl and Countess of GLENGALL, *whom he now describes as persecuting him with remorseless fury, without any apparent reason: the poor man represents himself and wife as lingering in a positive state of starvation. We will certainly enquire into his case, and the public shall know more of it.*

RAPHAEL'S *letters have respectively come to hand, and will be laid by till a fitting opportunity.*

We have not room for an IRISHMAN'S "*Lines on St. James's Park.*"

The verses signed W. S. *addressed to a Covent Garden Syren, are beneath even the contempt of delicacy.*

We quite agree with a correspondent signed H. P. *that it is impossible to mark too strongly the disgusting conduct of* Col. PATTERSON, *who appeared in the Court of Chancery a few days since, palpably aiding the cause of* Mr. LONG WELLESLEY! *Does not a voice from Wanstead, to say nothing of that of a living daughter, thunder out "shame" in this creature's ears?*

W.'s *joke, relative to the addenda of continental titles to those of obscure Englishmen, is not bad.*

The "on-dits," relative to the Lusitanian party are inadmissible.

"*The posthumous Letter to the* Earl of GLENGALL" *is under consideration, with a pile of others, which have, within this fortnight, made their appearance. Although we are determined not, from any persecution of that Noble Lord, to issue the malice of others against him, [of the truth of which we may be uncertain, yet we will enquire into the accuracy of these different points, and say what we* do *know.*

A joke, ascribed to the "Way of Oatlands," that the signature of Mr. ANTHONY BROWN, *the new Lord Mayor will be—"A Brown Mayor," is a common quibble—besides, the joker ought to know that, as* Lord BYRON *once said of* Lord HOLLAND, "His Lordship's *feasts! are better than his writings!*"

DOGGREL'S *four lines are but so-so; but we suppose they must have a corner:—*

Would ye know why my Lord of Glengall and his friends
Seek law, their poor wrath to assuage?
Why—"THE AGE" they would glad make a scorn of,
Since they've long been "The scorn of the Age!"

We noticed, a week or two since, on the faith of a correspondent, an accident said to have happened to the Rev. Dr. FEARON, *by his improperly setting a spring-gun on his premises—from the following letter, we have reason to believe the former was a hoax; if so, we think no chastisement too severe for a wretch who could sport in such a manner with the feelings of a respected family circle:—*

Littleworth Cottage, Ore, Nov. 18, 1826.

Sir,—In your paper of last week appeared a statement relative to the Rev. Dr. Fearon, of Ore, Sussex.

I have to request that you will be pleased, in your next publication, to refute so foul and base a calumny. I can assure you, from the many years I have had the happiness of being personally acquainted with the Rev. Doctor Fearon, that such destructive weapons he never uses against his enemies? That nothing of the kind has ever been placed in his garden or grounds. That he is not one of the Magistracy; and having been for some hours in his company last evening, I can confidently state, the whole to be a most malignant falsehood; and the person, who could fabricate, and transmit to you, an accusation so totally unfounded, against a most worthy, upright, and blameless character, is not worthy to hold a place in civilized society.

From what I have said, I need not urge the insertion of this letter, to remove the anxiety it must have caused, and as far as you can, the impression that has been made to the prejudice of an excellent and faithful Minister of the Gospel.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant.
HENRY PHILLIPS.

Was it 5,000l. or 3,000l. paid by the Stock-broker to the Alderman for the evacuation of St. Alban's, *to which* ROY *was privy?*

SPY *is wrong—the sum won by* Mr. WALROND *from* Mr. AULDJO *was 3,248l.!*

The particulars of Mr. HAWKINS'S *affair, and the conduct of the Jockey Club, are under consideration.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The presence of the KING in the metropolis, and the circumstances to which it has given rise, are the general themes of satisfaction. HIS MAJESTY held a levee on Monday last, and has subsequently visited the theatres: the particulars, attendant upon which will be found in another column. Of the occurrences which marked the former, we may be permitted to observe, that, among the foreigners of distinction who were presented, it gave us infinite satisfaction to see, in the suite of Prince POLIGNAC, that respected veteran, General VICTOR AURYOT, who has distinguished himself for so many years as the faithful follower of the HOUSE OF BOURBON.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT, limited as its present sitting is, appears to be gradually and effectually proceeding with the discussion of those important purposes for the prosecution of which it was thus early assembled: but, admitting this, as we fully do, it is quite impossible to omit some reference to those extraneous subjects which are from day to day brought in, for the purpose of exciting argument, without effecting any desired end. In proof of this, we need go no further than to some part of last Thursday's debate, wherein Mr. LITTLETON moved a Resolution respecting the Private Bills Committee, which was entered into, by Alderman WAITHMAN, in the most irrelevant and ridiculous manner imaginable, in the course of which all solid reasoning was sacrificed on the shrine of personality. WAITHMAN was called to order during his harangue, but seemed to pay very little attention to the reproof, until Mr. Secretary PEEL replied upon some parts of his speech, with that biting, but quiet sarcasm, for which he is so celebrated, and the force of which few who surround him can resist.—We need hardly say the linen-draper was mute for the rest of the evening.

But the important subjects that now agitate, and for some time will, the Councils of *Great Britain* are not to be intruded upon by this ill-timed foolery, from a set of ignorant people, who have no more business within the walls of Parliament, than we have behind their counters—these subjects are vital to the country's welfare, and require the serious and deep thought of the country's most intellectual supporters. Of the nature of these important positions, we cannot convey to the reader a stronger idea, than by transcribing the following comments from an admirable article, in this month's *Blackwood's Magazine*, replete with sound argument, perspicuous observation, and most correct illustration. Some of the mountebanks, who have crept by chance, or particular incident, into the recesses of the BRITISH SENATE, will do well to examine the subjoined remarks, as conveying to their bewildered imaginations some notion of those important Parliamentary duties, of the fulfilments of which they have not, at present, the most remote idea. To these worthy people, then, we submit them, in the hope that if they produce no extra display of genius, no knowledge of duty, or no inclination to attain either, they will at least produce forbearance, and on all occasions good manners:—

"If circumstances render it impossible for Parliament to deny that almost every interest is in bitter suffering, it must scrupulously refrain from casting any blame upon the New System. Changes were lately made in our trading laws of the most gigantic character; and it is alike unquestionable, that they have had very great operation, and that they have not operated for good. Nevertheless it must not inquire into their effects; but, on the contrary, it must solemnly decide that they were made on unerring principles by men who could not err—that they have yielded great public benefit—and that every change whatever, devised by the present Ministers, and sanctioned by the present leaders of the Whigs and Radicals, must of necessity be most wise and beneficial.

"A year ago the silk manufacturers were suddenly deprived of the orders of their customers. What was the cause? Notoriously and confessedly the opening of the silk trade. For several months before the admission of foreign silks, the dealers refused to buy on account of it; in the first week after these silks were admitted, three or four hundred thousand pounds worth of them, and in the first three months, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand pieces of them, were thrown upon the market: they are still largely imported.

"In the first instance, very many masters were ruined, and immense numbers of workmen were thrown out of employment by the suspension of trade; then the foreign silks drove a large portion of the English ones out of consumption, and nearly destroyed several branches of the English manufacture; they, besides, reduced prices one-third almost throughout the trade. In consequence, the masters who escaped ruin, are carrying on business almost without profit, and the workmen who are able to procure employment, can merely earn bread and water. Without this loss of legitimate profit, and this starvation, the silk manufacture of this country would be destroyed.

"The Shipping Interest has been for some time in great distress, and it is demonstrable that the distress has been chiefly produced by the changes. Taking into account the import of corn, there has been perhaps about as much employment for shipping between this country and foreign ones, in the last twelve months, as there was previously; and it is matter of direct proof, that the reason why such numbers of British ships are rotting in idleness is—they cannot possibly compete with foreign ones. It is likewise matter of direct proof that their inability to do this has caused a glut which has sunk freights below their proper level in almost every branch of the carrying trade, and that the changes alone created the inability. It is, moreover, matter of direct proof, that this distress of the Shipping Interest has grievously injured, not only those whose employment it is to build and fit out ships, but also the timber, iron, and various other trades. Will not then that common reason, which distinguishes man from the brute, justify us in believing that the changes have done mighty mischief to the Shipping Interest, and the vast numbers of our fellow-subjects depending upon it for subsistence? Nevertheless, Parliament must solemnly determine that these changes have done no injury to the Shipping Interest whatever, and that, if they had not been made, freights and seamen's wages would have been as low as they now are, and as many ships, sailors, ship-carpenters, &c. would have been idle, as are idle at present.

"The changes admitted into the market, more or less of foreign prints, muslins, cambrics, gloves, shoes, china, iron, copper, lace, &c. &c., when it was profusely stocked with home-made goods. These foreign articles forced a like portion of British ones out of consumption, and created glut, stagnation, and a pernicious depression of prices in every trade they acted upon. If only a trifling quantity of an article were imported, still perhaps the liberty to import it, and the low rate at which it could be sold, were sufficient to compel a whole trade so to lower its prices as to deprive the masters in a great degree of profit, and to place the workmen on wages that would scarcely supply them with food. The worst mischief was not done by the importations, although these necessarily stripped numbers of workmen of employment: the liberty to import, of itself, swept away almost half the profits and wages of various trades.

"The new colonial system permitted the colonies to buy of other nations various of those articles with which they had previously been supplied by this country. In consequence, they bought considerable quantities of cottons, cordage, nails, millinery, salted provisions, &c. &c., of foreigners, which they would otherwise have bought here. This was a subtraction from a regular trade; and of course it not only threw numbers of workmen out of employment in various trades, but contributed greatly to increase the destructive glut in these trades.

"The changes operated directly upon full two millions of the community, and perhaps upon a far greater number. They ruined many of the masters, and subjected those to immense losses whom they did not ruin; they deprived vast numbers of workmen of employment, and reduced the wages of those they left in employment to bread and water. They plunged part of the two millions into actual want, and the remainder into penury.

"Was this to have no effect on the rest of the community which was not directly touched by the changes? Yes, cry the Economists, it would benefit it greatly—the rest of the community would profit mightily from the cheapness of silks, ships, &c. Did then the silk-manufacturers, weavers, shipowners, shipbuilders, sailors, &c. &c. buy as much of the rest of the community in their distress as they had bought in their prosperity? No! their purchases were reduced one-half, and this operated powerfully to bring the rest of the community into glut, stagnation, and distress.

"The changes touching the currency directly affected the whole nation. When they were made, it was universally proclaimed, in Parliament and out of it, that they would reduce greatly the price of every thing which was not already at a ruinous price. This was universally believed in; and if the changes had been in all other respects perfectly inoperative, the belief would have been quite sufficient to cause a great reduction of prices. Every individual, from the labourer upwards, was convinced that all articles would immediately fall greatly, and this suspended all, save "hand to mouth" buying. No one, consumer, retailer, or wholesale-dealer, would purchase beyond what necessity required, except at greatly reduced prices. While the buyers could thus hold back, various of the sellers were compelled to sell for whatever they could obtain. The inevitable consequences were stagnation, glut, a destructive scarcity of money, inability to meet payments, bankruptcies, and such a fall of prices, as subjected every member of the community to grievous loss in one way or another.

"But the currency-changes had other effects. They deprived the country banks of stamps, and severely injured their credit. In consequence, an enormous mass of capital which had previously been employed in the support of trade, was withdrawn: and this, in the peculiar circumstances of the country, had naturally the most fatal operation.

"In addition to all this, the changes created so much uncertainty, that people in business knew not what to do; and this contributed to interrupt and derange general trade very greatly. The changes that were threatened, as well as those that were made, had their share in producing mischief. It was confidently expected that the Corn Laws would be abolished in the last Session, and it has since been confidently expected that they will be abolished in the present one. This depressed materially the price of land and its produce, and it interfered perniciously with the letting, mortgaging, and selling of land; it paralised the operations of agriculture. These effects had baneful influence over trade and manufactures."

PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION.

We had an opportunity, last week, of introducing some important information relative to the advancement of Protestantism in Ireland, and we are this week enabled to lay before our readers a still more gratifying account of its effects. The following statement comprises an account of the Catholics converted in Cavan, from the 8th of October to the 26th of November, by which it will be seen, that in the short space of seven weeks, up to Sunday last, there have been in that one place no less than ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE CONVERTS! Their order and number of reformation occurred on these days:—

October	8th	17
	22d	20
	29th	10
Nov.	5th	15
	12th	8
	19th	20
	26th	43
		—133

GAMBOLS OF HIGH LIFE.

We have waited until the various statements and mis-statements, respecting this recent transaction, have been submitted to the public, for very obvious reasons—in the first place, to hear the accounts which the interested, or the busy, might furnish the world, and in the next place, to ascertain what conclusions the world would come to upon the subject. Now that all this has been made manifest—now that an indictment has been preferred, and a true bill found against some of the parties—now that a rule *Nisi* has been refused to one of the most interested among them, but now that the public mind is thus far made up, we think there can be no objection to our speaking. The statement which has run through the fashionable circles of the Metropolis, understood to be drawn up by one of the gentlemen concerned, and to have received the sanction of the others, we have perused, and, as it materially differs in some respects from the accounts already published, upon which an impression may have been created, we give them in detail.

At the close of the last month, a circumstance connected with the late election of Mr. Bethel Walrond, M.P. for Sudbury, occasioned a closer intercourse between him and Mr. O'Neill, M.P. for Hull, than had before existed, and took them twice to the neighbourhood of Richmond. During one of those trips, they made an engagement to dine, on a subsequent day, with a family in the neighbourhood. Mr. O'Neill said he would drive Mr. Walrond down in his tilbury, and desired him to come to his house for that purpose. Instead of that, he drove to Mr. Walrond's door, before he was ready; sitting with him in the tilbury was Mr. Boland, to whom he then introduced Mr. Walrond. Two or three days afterwards, Mr. Boland met Mr. Walrond in the street, and, talking of the emptiness of London, asked him where he was going to dine, either that day or the next, and finding he was disengaged, invited him to dine at his lodgings in Stratton-street, to meet Mr. O'Neill. Mr. Walrond went, and there, for the first time, saw Mr. Auldjo and his brother. Two or three days more passed, when Mr. Walrond was driving his cabriolet through Hyde Park gate, and met Mr. O'Neill, who said 'Will you come down and dine at Richmond today? Lord Clanricarde is going to drive a party of us down.' Mr. Walrond replied 'I do not know Lord Clanricarde,' when Mr. O'Neill said, 'Oh, I'll introduce you, come and take your chance of a seat:' this was in the morning, and in the afternoon, at about five o'clock, Mr. Walrond went to Mr. O'Neill's door, and there found Lord C.'s four-in-hand waiting, and himself and Lord Howth standing on the pavement. Mr. O'Neill was not then present. When, Mr. O'Neill came, he introduced Mr. Walrond to Lords Clanricarde and Howth. They all mounted on the outside of Lord Clanricarde's carriage, and drove to Richmond. At dinner, a conversation arose between Lord Clanricarde and Mr. O'Neill, which ended in a proposal from one to the other to play at Ecarté. Some time after dinner the bell was rung, cards were desired to be brought, and in the course of the evening they sat down to that game. Mr. Walrond moved from the dessert-table soon afterwards, and made some small bets with Mr. O'Neill upon the game. A round game was proposed by some of the gentlemen present, which, after some discussion, was agreed to. Macao was then proposed, and rejected. Afterwards loo was introduced, at the wish of Mr. Auldjo. Mr. Walrond did not know the game, in consequence of which, two or three rounds were played expressly to teach him before they played for money. Afterwards the play became high, and

Mr. Auldjo had won a large sum. Mr. Walrond had then lost 1,400*l.* or 1,500*l.* Mr. Auldjo, who sat next him, played with great coolness and care, never risking any thing unless he had a very good hand. He afterwards, however, began to lose, and Mr. Walrond was now a winner. Again he was a loser, and again a winner, having won from Lord Clanricarde, Lord Howth, Mr. O'Neill, and Mr. Auldjo. Having won so very largely, Mr. Walrond offered to 'cut' with any one; in consequence of which Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Walrond then cut the cards, and his Lordship won back the greater part of what he had lost. He (Lord C.) and Mr. Walrond then paid the bill, which, for an excellent dinner and dessert, with the best wines, waiters included, amounted to 10*l.* for six persons. Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Walrond paid five pounds exactly, and then joined the party who were in the yard, and drove home on Lord Clanricarde's carriage.

Upon this narrative we shall not at present offer an opinion, although we may consider ourselves in possession of whatever HONOURABLE quality may have been mixed up in the whole transaction, and to an exposition of the TRUTH thereof we have been urged by a greater mass of correspondence than has ever before been submitted to our discretion upon any given point. We will only pledge ourselves eventually to let the reader into the entire secret, and merely do not at present, because we may not interfere with any understanding either effecting, or about to be effected, upon the subject.

It appears, however, that this instance is not the only one on record, in which some of the same performers have previously figured in something of a similar cast of character. The following detail has been sent to us, upon authority we are disposed to believe; but if there is any inaccuracy, we will cheerfully correct it. On the evening of the St. Leger race of 1824, Captain GRADY asked a Mr. WEBSTER to dine with him, which he accepted, and went to the place appointed. Lord CLANRICARDE was alone in the room, and remained so with Mr. WEBSTER for some time, when a Mr. BOWLES and a Mr. BURTON entered---dinner was ordered, and when nearly finished, Captain GRADY came in with Captain O'NEILL, to the latter of whom Mr. WEBSTER was then introduced. The cloth was scarcely removed, when a card-table was ordered, and Captain GRADY asked Mr. WEBSTER to play at loo, and although he told him he knew nothing of the game, he and some of the party pressed him to play, and said they would teach him. Down they all sat, and after the first game, they cut up small pieces of paper, and wrote on them, "I. O. U. £25," which were distributed. At first, Mr. WEBSTER lost twenty-five pounds, and Mr. BURTON about the same sum, when he went away; upon which they continued playing for about half an hour longer, when Mr. BOWLES apprized Mr. WEBSTER that he had lost 1,300*l.* He said it was impossible; but the rest of the party testifying to the fact, and remarking how unlucky he had been, he got up and left the room. The next morning, Mr. WEBSTER paid 500*l.*, after some hesitation, and gave Mr. BOWLES a bill for the remaining sum. They were not playing above an hour altogether.

These two scenes we now leave for the present, to speak for themselves; but when some circumstances, now pending, be fully adjudged, we will undertake to speak for them, as plain, if not plainer than they do for themselves.

FOLLY AS IT FLIES.

TOM DUNCOMBE met a friend in *St. James's-street* the other day, to whom he mentioned Sir JOSEPH COPLEY'S "last." At a late dinner at *Sprotsborough*, PETRE asked COPLEY, on helping him to some mutton, whether he should cut saddleways, or not?—to which the modern MILLER replied, "No, *bridle*-ways, to be sure; and then we shall stand some chance of getting a *bit* in our mouths."

Mr. BALL HUGHES has been safely delivered of the following squib:—

Lord ***—**—**** asked me, on finding, one night,
He was greatly in CROCKFORD's arrears,
"What his Club House was like?"—I replied, "London-bridge,
"Because 'tis supported by *Piers!*"

Mr. ROGER KEATING has sent a line to Lord HARBOROUGH, who every body knows is so fond of sailing, advising him to have his new vessel's bottom *coppered* with *tin*.

Mr. RAIKES, who has lately returned from Paris, having "shewn" with a very odd rainbow-looking sort of neckcloth, was asked if it was not something *new*—to which TOM replied, "Yes, it is a *novel-tie*."

Mr. RAIKES, furthermore, has brought over a somewhat ill-natured joke on BALL HUGHES, who, when travelling some time since in France, and wanting to send his servant on by the *Diligence*, was asked by the conducteur whether he would wish his servant to go in the *Diligence* or *Cabriolet* (the front part of it)—to which BALL replied, "Oh, by whichever *gets first into Paris!*"

Young JONES started the other morning from MILTON'S, in a break, symptomish of a "*break*-UP" in that establishment.

Lord BELGRAVE, on his return to town, has, we are sorry to inform the good people of *Chester*, looked nearly half-starved, though but lately arrived from *Eat-on Hall*. "*Half*-STARVED," said HENRY DE ROOS, on hearing this—"I should like to know which half of him is *fed!*"

A novel entitled "Almack's," has just been sent into the world by those spirited publishers, Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, which appears to have agitated, in no ordinary degree, the nerves of the "Elites," more particularly as it is understood to be the production of a Lady of quality. We have not read the work, but we find it on the table of most fashionable people in the metropolis.

The *Morning Chronicle*, the only last hope that poor HUME has to cling to, has been a party this last week to the publication of a correspondence entertained about a year since between this man of figures and the Editor of the *Times*, which has evidently been resorted to, by the *Chronicle*, for the purpose of imputing to its contemporary some malicious motive in the late handling of HUME, by that paper, for his precious transactions with the Greeks. This *is* that correspondence, published under the authority of JOSEPHUS himself, and thus prefaced by the presiding deity of the *Chronicle:*

Mr. Hume has published the following correspondence. The letters refer to an anonymous letter published in the *Times* of the 14th of November, 1825, which reached Edinburgh on the day of a public dinner given to Mr. Hume in that city:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Bryanstone-square, Dec. 2, 1825.

"Sir—On the 14th ult. whilst I was in Scotland, a letter signed 'A Hater of Humbug,' and dated Glasgow, Nov. 8, was published in your paper.

"The *Glasgow Chronicle* republished that letter, after the editor had been informed, by the agent of the colliers, that it was 'an abominable and malicious falsehood;' and, as it is believed in Glasgow that the letter was not written there, but by some slanderer in London, I have to request you will favour me with the name of the writer, and that you will not lend yourself, on any future occasion, to give currency to anonymous abuse of,

Sir, your obedient Servant, "JOSEPH HUME."

"Times Office, Dec. 2, 1825.

"The Editor of *The Times* presents his compliments to Mr. Hume; he assures Mr. Hume that the letter signed 'A Hater of Humbug' came from Glasgow; but he cannot consent to give up the name of the writer. He is surprised that Mr. Hume should make such a request, after the ample amends made by *The Times* journal in the insertion of the long contradiction published by the *Glasgow Free Press*.

"As to any future mention of Mr. Hume in *The Times* journal, the Editor will be governed solely by his own judgment, and certainly will not feel it necessary to consult Mr. Hume on the subject.

"The Editor, of course, will never allude to Mr. Hume, except by reference to his public or parliamentary conduct."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Bryanstone-square, Dec. 3, 1825.

"Sir,—I cannot consider the republication of the contradiction from *The Glasgow Free Press* as a sufficient reparation for the injury which the letter of the 'Hater of Humbug' was intended to do, and might have done, me; I therefore, once more, request you to give up the name of your anonymous correspondent (that he may be exposed to the obloquy which he deserves), or leave yourself under the suspicion of being the author of that 'abominable and most malicious falsehood.'

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOSEPH HUME."

To this letter no answer was returned.

EXTRACT FROM THE TIMES OF NOV. 4, 1826.

"It cannot be supposed that we have any animosity, any ancient grudge to gratify against the persons charged: on the contrary, our political opinions have generally coincided with theirs; and one of them we have ever esteemed the most useful member in the British Parliament."

The object of this, on Mr. HUME'S part (and to which the *Morning Chronicle* has so absurdly lent itself), is to throw an air of discredit over the very proper castigation which the *Times* has inflicted on the *Aberdeen* Member, respecting the Greek Loans—he might as well undertake to roll, before the appointed time, the stone of SYSIPHUS; for, we can assure Mr. HUME, however much his own ingenuity, or the assistance of the absurd part of his friends, may attempt to conceal it to the world, that even by the few who *did* admire his persevering stupidity, he is now looked upon with becoming contempt, for which he is mainly indebted to the chastisement his conduct has received from the *Times*.

THEATRICALS.

We intimated to our readers, on Sunday last, that we had reasons to believe HIS MAJESTY would honour the theatres with HIS PRESENCE, during his short stay in town; and that gratifying event has taken place during the past week—at *Covent Garden* on Thursday, and *Drury Lane* on Friday evening.

It is unnecessary to enter into that minutia which has been indulged in by most of our daily contemporaries, respecting "the pomp, pride, and circumstance," of the Royal visit; and it will therefore be merely essential to observe, that the KING was in excellent health, and was received by his people with those thunders of enthusiasm, which fully denoted in them a prayer for its continuance. The performances selected for HIS MAJESTY'S pleasure, at *Covent Garden Theatre*, consisted of WEBER'S opera of *Oberon*, and POOLE'S farce of the *'Scape Goat*, which appeared to give him unmixed satisfaction. In the former, it is impossible that such a distinguished musical judge as the MONARCH is known to be, could be otherwise than delighted with the music of this fine opera, as well as with the admirable manner in which that part of it was executed, which fell to the lot of Madame VESTRIS and Miss PATON, who received, throughout the evening, the especial attention and encouragement of the Royal Box. The performances at *Drury Lane* consisted of the *Devil's Bridge*, and *Love, Law, and Physic*. The wide difference between the compositions of the German and English masters were, on these respective occasions, submitted to HIS MAJESTY'S taste: and, however critical opinion may differ on their various qualifications, it is impossible to deny, that in each of these operas, there is ample display of the pretensions of both. In the *Devil's Bridge* there are some of the prettiest ballads known to English ears, composed by the talented individual who sung them on this occasion, by virtue of which, the gratification was rendered more complete. We never heard BRAHAM in better voice than he was on Friday, and, aware of the high tribunal before which he was performing, he exerted his powers to the utmost—in his execution of one part of *God save the King*, his delivery was the most electrifying thing we ever listened to.

There is nothing so delightful to us, at least in matters of a theatrical nature, as the point we are now discussing—the appearance of the KING, in a national theatre. The subject is here permitted to hold a species of respectful communication with HIS SOVEREIGN, which is obviously denied to him on any other occasion—the intellectual pursuit of the drama (by which it has been wisely said the character of a nation is best displayed), is herein mutually enjoyed by Prince and peasant—there is no restraint placed on the feelings of the one or other, and the conviction thus brought home to the humblest mind, that he has some impulse in common with the RULER OF HIS COUNTRY, renders doubly strong the sensation of loyalty he entertains towards him. We have already mentioned the manner in which the truth of this remark was rendered apparent on both evenings in question—never before did KING receive more hearty congratulations from SUBJECT, and never before did subject feel more perfect sincerity in bestowing them.

We have perused, with much regret, the unfeeling levity with which the sale of Mr. ELLISTON'S effects in *Stratford Place* has been treated by several of the daily journals—the unfortunate, when "fallen too far to fear a further fall," are rather entitled to commiseration than sarcasm; and, surely, something is due to one, who, however inimical he may sometimes have been to the best interests of the drama, was, after all, a greater enemy to his own; and, in catering many years for the public taste, and receiving, during that period, the public favour, has so far profited by it, as to be left in his old age pennyless. The *Times* seems particularly fond, lately, of recording, "theatrical anecdotes," a specimen of which is to be found in the following paragraph from that paper of Thursday last:—

"Much amusement is excited in the theatrical circles on the subject of the courtship of one of the most fascinating of our singers, by a gentleman of fortune, to whom she has been lately united. The following particulars, which we give without decoration or overcharge, are the most striking connected with the history of this romantic affair:—The lady, while performing in one of the popular operas, brought out a few seasons ago, played the mischief with the heart of a poor man, who, though of sufficient rank and wealth to venture upon a self-introduction amongst such 'small fry,' did not know exactly how to go about it. At last an opportunity presented itself. He was informed that the lady was to set off for Manchester, on a certain day, in the mail, and putting two Bank-notes, the one for 100*l.* the other for 10*l.*, in his pocket, he paid for the three vacant seats in the coach, in the expectation of a delightful *tete-a-tete*. How great then must have been his disappointment, when, upon entering the coach, he found, not the exquisite creature whose features were ever present to his imagination, but an old harridan, like her of whose chin Sheridan said, from the mouth of the Jew, 'a razor would not be amiss for either of us.' Before he reached the second stage he left his companion in disgust; but having received the strongest assurances that she whom he sought must reach Manchester within a given time, he drove off in a post-chaise. They reached the town nearly at the same moment. This was ominous; but still he was at a loss for an introduction, and in this emergency, he determined at length to 'stoop to conquer,' by associating with her satellites. He set up at a fashionable hotel, and invited several of the performers to dine with him; but as he did not wish that his family should be informed of his pranks, he passed with his landlord and guests as Mr. Jenkins. Many a jovial scene took place in the house of the landlord, who, although he liked the address and liberality of Mr. Jenkins well enough, by no means admired his choice of companions, and thought it was high time to send in the bill. The day before this determination was come to, however, an awkward accident occurred to poor Mr. Jenkins.—The benefit night of his beloved was advertised. Here was an occasion of introducing himself with the most acceptable grace. He knocked at the door. She was at home. He announced himself in his real name. She had heard it before, and blushed to hear it again. He was admitted to her presence, looked, sighed, begged a ticket, received it, seized the hand that held it, kissed it, threw a bank-note upon the table, looked and sighed again, and ran out of the house. 'Now,' said he to himself 'that I have accomplished so much, I had had better go home to prevent the suspicion of my mother. I shall just pay my bill with this 100*l.* note, and be off.' He pulled out his only bank note, and looked at it as Macbeth looked at the 'air-drawn dagger.' It was the ten pounds. He had given the other for the ticket for the play. His bill was nearly 60*l.*, and he was a stranger in Manchester, and not master of more than a sixth part of the sum. In this extremity, he wished to apply to a banking-house in the town, confident that the name of his family must be known there. Having mentioned to one of the partners his necessity, which, he said, was occasioned by a strange accident; he told his name, and requested that his draught upon his banker in London might be cashed. The Manchester banker was willing to oblige, but he thought proper to inquire the applicant's address in the town, and having requested that he would be seated for a few minutes, sent to the hotel to learn some particulars. The landlord stared when he heard a name so unlike that of his new guest. 'No,' said he, 'I have nobody of that name in my house, but, by—, I have somebody very like him, and I believe he is a bit of a schemer, for he looked very blue when I asked him for my bill.' This intelligence was immediately brought to the banker, who, thereupon, politely, but coldly, expressed his regret that the accommodation could not be afforded. The unfortunate lover had no alternative but that of writing to London. His landlord (who eyed him with the greatest suspicion—for the report that he had applied at the banker's soon reached the hotel), resolved, that his customer should never go out without a guard; so that wherever he went, a distorted shoe-boy was seen at his heels, until a remittance arrived, and enabled him to enter, without his filthy companion, into the presence of the lady who was then the dearest object of his wishes, and is now, of course, the greatest source of his felicity."

The parties referred to are the late Miss TREE and JEMMY BRADSHAW; and, although somewhat exaggerated, the circumstances, which occurred a considerable time since, are pretty faithfully narrated.

EXECUTION OF SIX MEN!

On Wednesday morning the penalty of the law was carried into effect on John Hayes, aged 25; George Nicholls, aged 24; James Goulby, aged 18; John Robinson, aged 19; James Boyce, aged 25; and Robert King, aged 21. The particulars of their various offences have been recently before the public; they all died penitent. After the men had been turned off some time, a cry of murder and deafening hisses were heard from the crowd; it was then discovered that the rope was not properly adjusted round the neck of Robinson, and that he was suffering dreadfully; the undersheriffs returned to the scaffold, and ordered the executioner to adjust the rope, on his doing which the vociferations of the mob was terrible: it was near ten minutes before animation ceased. The others died without a struggle.

The *Times* had the following remarks on the occasion:—

"In pity for the fate of the wretches who have perished by the hands of the executioner, we hope the abhorrence of their several crimes will not be lost. When honest men cannot live in security, either as to property or life, it is necessary that thieves should perish. The atrocities that were committed in the eastern part of London called for the interference of the law, and demanded redress. We could wish to take pity as much as possible away from the victims who die on the gallows, and affix it on the poor men who cannot walk the streets in safety—on those who may have quitted their wives and families one hour in perfect health, and the next be stretched on the earth by the hand of violence.—May those who are condemned to die, and suffer death, feel, for their own sakes, their criminal state, and obtain pardon by penitence but it would be better, for the sake of the public, if they saw the consequences of their criminal conduct sooner—if they kept innocency, and gave heed to the thing that was right; for that only will bring a man peace to the last."

DREADFUL SUICIDE.

Thursday morning, a young man of extreme gentlemanly exterior, arrived at the Four Swans Inn, in Bishopsgate-street, by a Suffolk coach; on entering the coffee-room, he desired the waiter to provide him a bed-chamber, as he was wet, and he wished to retire. The waiter accordingly gave directions to the chamber-maid, who lit a fire in one of the ante-chambers, after which the stranger retired: a short time had only elapsed before the bell of his room rung, and on the maid making her appearance, the gentleman requested that his bed might be warmed, as he did not feel himself well, and wished to rest. After his wishes were attended to, the maid retired, and till about six o'clock in the evening no person disturbed the visitor, as it was imagined that he was asleep, and did not wish to be disturbed; about the above stated hour, however, the waiter repaired to the gentleman's room—the door was not fastened inside; on his entrance, the curtains of the bed were closely drawn round: on the waiter opening the curtains, he involuntarily started back at the very dreadful spectacle that was presented to his view: the unfortunate gentleman laid on the bed, completely undressed, and literally saturated in a gore of blood. The waiter, on somewhat recovering himself, discovered that the unhappy man had shot himself through the heart. In his right hand a large duelling pistol was clenched. From the appearance of the wound, death must have been instantaneous.

From letters and other papers found upon his person, his friends have been traced; they are highly respectable, and reside at Debenham, in Suffolk. The deceased's name is William Jackson, aged about twenty-two years. No cause has yet been assigned for the commission of the dreadful act. The report of the pistol was not heard; and it is inferred, that the wretched man fired at the time when a coach was coming up the yard, which would drown the noise of the report.

On Friday an inquest was held, when the Jury returned a verdict "that he shot himself in a state of temporary derangement."

New London Bridge.—A Special Jury was summoned on Monday to assess the amount of compensation to be paid to Mr. W. Thompson, the proprietor of Red-cross Wharf, Old Swan-passage, which it is necessary to remove to form the approach to the new bridge. The claim was 18,000l. for the loss of his business, being for an average of six years' purchase at 3,000l. per annum; for losses sustained by his wagons, &c. 1,785l.; and 20,000l. for his freehold—making a total of 39,785l. Witnesses were examined on both sides touching the value of the property, and after a most minute investigation, the Jury assessed the damages as follow:—for the value of the freehold, 14,617l.; loss of trade, fixtures, &c. 4,138l. 16s.; being 21,029l. 4s. less than the amount claimed!—Robert Collins, a tenant upon sufferance of a wharf on the same premises, claimed 1,658l.—Verdict of compensation, 100l.!

On Friday last, at Crondall, near Odiham, a farmer's son, aged 18, named Thomas Snuggs, took a gun for the purpose of shooting rooks, and not returning home at his usual hour, a strict search was made, but without effect; on the following morning he was found a corpse, a few fields from the house. It is supposed from the position in which the body was found, that the unfortunate young man was endeavouring to make his way through a bushy hedge backwards, and, in drawing the gun after him, the trigger caught a twig, the contents entered his breast, and passed out of his back.

To prevent immediate piracy abroad, it is said that Sir Walter Scott's forthcoming "Life of Napoleon" will appear simultaneously in English, French, and German.

A notice has been issued from the Exchequer-bill-office, that the bills dated in October, November, and December, 1825, will be paid off on the 22d instant, the holders, as usual, having the option of money or new bills, of the same rate of interest as those now in circulation.

A French fishing-boat, whose crew consisted of 28 men besides the commander, was lost last week off the coast opposite Dieppe, to which place the boat belonged; by this calamity, 28 families are left destitute, and upwards of 60 children left orphans, without any hopes of assistance but from the donations of the charitable.

Savage Brutality.—On Thursday evening, between five and six o'clock, as two officers of the 2d Dragoon Guards, now stationed in our barracks, were driving down Lower Moseley-street, the vehicle, owing to the gross misconduct and obstinacy of a carter, became jammed between two carts, in such a manner as seriously to endanger the lives of the officers. One of them, a Captain Caldwell, we believe, jumped out of the gig, and collared the man whose misconduct had caused the mischief. A scuffle ensued, and then a battle, in which the carter received a sound drubbing; the fellow, on finding that he was worsted, drew a knife out of his pocket, with which he cut Captain Caldwell across the face, dividing the cartilage of his nose, and inflicting a frightful wound on each cheek. We are sorry to add, that in the confusion created by this savage and cowardly attack, the carter contrived to drive away his cart, before any one thought of ascertaining to whom it belonged.—*Manchester Mercury.*

The late Murder on Saffron-hill.—A few days ago, a gentleman, connected with the legal profession, went into Newgate to advise with some of the unfortunate inmates therein. Among the rest he was introduced to Ambrose, who most solemly appealed to God that he was innocent, and that he was without the means of employing either an attorney or counsel on his trial, which will take place on Friday week. The gentleman above alluded to was induced, to draw out a petition to Mr. Sheriff Farebrother and his colleague, and waited upon them in person. Mr. Sheriff Farebrother, upon perusal of the petition, ordered Mr. Prance, his Under Sheriff, to assist Ambrose with what money, &c. might be necessary for conducting his defence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

LADY ERSKINE AND OTHERS v. LORD ERSKINE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Cooper said that this was a bill filed by Lady Erskine on behalf of herself and others, creditors of the late Lord Erskine, against the present Lord Erskine and several other defendants, whose names were set forth in the pleadings, and who were trustees under a deed of 1825, and it prayed that the sum of 10,637l. 18s. 7d. 3 per cent. consols, now standing in the Bank books in the names of these trustees, be transferred to the credit of the Accountant-General of this Court, for the purpose of being applied according to the provisions of the said deed. It stated that Lady Erskine had been married to her late husband in Scotland, in the month of October, 1818, and by an anti-nuptial contract, executed immediately before the marriage took place, his Lordship settled 300l. a-year upon her for the term of his natural life. In some time afterwards, his Lordship instituted a suit of divorce against his wife in the Ecclesiastical Courts, on the alleged ground of adultery; but, being subsequently convinced of her innocence, he discontinued the suit, and executed another deed in 1821, confirming the provisions of the anti-nuptial contract. Lord Erskine died in November, 1823, and the present Lord Erskine was his heir at law and personal representative. In the month of May, 1825, a deed was executed, to which the plaintiffs and the defendants were parties, whereby his Lordship's real estates in Sussex were conveyed to trustees, to be by them disposed of for the benefit of the creditors.

The Vice-Chancellor—I suppose Lady Erskine became a party to the deed in respect to the anti-nuptial contract?

Mr. Cooper said that was so.

The Vice-Chancellor asked how was the contract proved?

Mr. Cooper said it was a writing signed by the parties at Gretna Green, on the 12th of Oct. 1818.

The Vice-Chancellor—What is it?

Mr. Cooper read it to the Court. It was to the following effect:—"Gretna Green, in the county of Dumfries, October 12, 1818. Whereas, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Erskine has this day declared his intention of marrying me, according to the laws and customs of Scotland, in consideration of which marriage, and of the sum of 300l. of lawful money of Great Britain, I hereby renounce all right and claim of dower, and consent to accept in lieu thereof, the sum of 300l. a-year, for the term of his natural life, to be paid to me out of his real estates; in witness whereof," &c. The contract was signed by both the parties, and was acknowledged by Lord Erskine in the subsequent contract in 1821.

The Vice-Chancellor—Is there no deed charging the 300l. a-year on any particular estate?

Mr. Cooper said that there was not, and that was the cause of this suit having been instituted. The trustees had no doubt as to the deed, but the bill was filed for the purpose of ascertaining the right of priority.

The Vice-Chancellor—You now ask that the trust-money be paid into Court?

Mr. Cooper said that was all he asked.—Granted.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Monday.

Mr. Easthope v. The Age.

Mr, Scarlett on a former day obtained a rule calling on Mr. Richards to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him as the sole proprietor of The Age Sunday newspaper, for a libel published on the 1st of October, in that paper, imputing to Mr. Easthope, a stock-broker, and M.P. for St. Albans, that he had fraudulently brought into the market for sale certain Chilian Bonds, well knowing at the time that they were valueless, as the dividends would not be paid on them.

The Common Sergeant and Mr. Chitty showed cause against the rule, contending that for every purpose the object of Mr. Easthope was already answered by the affidavits he had made in applying to this Court, and by the retraction of the imputation which the defendant had published in his paper of the 21st of October. The defendant also stated that rumours had been in circulation that Mr. Easthope and a Mr. Solomons, also a member of the Stock Exchange, had had an altercation as stated in the libel, in which Mr. Solomons had imputed to Mr. Easthope, that he had sold Chilian Bonds, well knowing at the time that no dividend could be paid on them; and that this defendant having reason to believe at the time that the charge was true, considered that the circumstance of a Member of Parliament acting in such a manner was a fit subject for him as a public journalist to mention and comment upon. The learned counsel, therefore, under these circumstances, submitted that the rule ought to be discharged, and Mr. Easthope should be left to the ordinary remedy, if he thought it necessary to seek for any further redress.

Mr. Scarlett supported the rule.

The Court were of opinion, that if Mr. Easthope insisted upon it, the rule ought to be made absolute.

THE KING v. SHACKELL.

Mr, Denman appeared to show cause against a rule which had been obtained for a criminal information against the defendant, the proprietor of a newspaper called the *John Bull*, for having published a false and malicious libel against a Mr. Hartshorn. The libel imputed to that gentlemen a crime of a detestable nature. The affidavit of the defendant stated, and the counsel was ready to give that statement the greatest force and publicity, that there was no ground whatever for that charge; that he regretted extremely that the paragraph in his paper should have been supposed to point to Mr. Hartshorn, whose name he had never before heard, and against whom he could consequently have no malicious feelings whatever. He hoped this would be enough to satisfy the prosecutor, and that the rule might be discharged upon payment of costs.

Mr. Scarlett said the affidavit which had been communicated to him convinced him of the necessity of the rule being made absolute, because the defendant swore that he was in the habit of inserting in his paper whatever information was sent to him by anonymous correspondents, without inquiring into the truth or falsehood of such communications,—a practice which it was high time he should be taught to discontinue.

Mr. Denman then proceeded. He read the paragraphs, which, after alluding in terms, which, though not precise, were too plain to be misunderstood, to the crime which it was insinuated had caused Mr. Heber, the late Member for Oxford, to quit the country, added, that the cause of his complaint was, "an overaddiction to Hartshorn." This libel appeared in May; Mr. Hartshorne swore that it came first to his knowledge in August, when he immediately wrote to Mr. Heber to come to England and meet the charge which was attempted to be made against him. Mr. Heber did not comply with that request, but answered the letter. The contents of that letter, Mr. Hartshorn said, he thought he was not at liberty to communicate to the Court, but he had circulated it amongst his friends. It was a singular circumstance that Mr. Hartshorn did not swear that he was the person pointed at by the paragraph, but some other person did so. Mr. Hartshorn swore that he had received the most gratifying reception by his friends, some of whom were persons of distinction, and that his motive for making this application was to remove all imputations from his character, a step which, as he was about to apply for ordination in the spring, had become the more necessary. He, therefore, submitted that this was not a case which required any extraordinary interposition. The defendant had inserted, as was his custom, this paragraph in that part of his paper which bore the title of *News Raisonnée*, and he swore that he did not know the prosecutor, nor did he know or believe that the paragraph contained any allusion like that which had been imputed to it. He knew this would be no answer to a civil action, nor to an indictment, but he thought it formed a good reason why the Court should not interfere by means of a criminal information, or pledge itself to a result which might be uncertain.

Mr. Justice Holroyd said the Court did not pledge itself at all.

Mr. Denman added, that the defendant could not give up the name of the author of the paragraph, because he did not know it, nor the manuscript, because he had destroyed it.

Mr. Holt and Mr. Park were heard on the same side.

Mr. Scarlett was about to reply, when

Mr. Justice Holroyd said, the Court saw no reason why the information should not go, and directed the rule, therefore, to be made absolute.

THE KING v. FAIRMAN.

Mr. Denman moved to make absolute a rule for a criminal information which had been granted against one William Blennerhassett Fairman, commonly called Colonel Fairman, the editor of a newspaper called the *Palladium*, for a libel against Lord William Lennox.

Mr. Justice moved that the rule should be enlarged, on the ground that the defendant being in distress and in prison, was unable to have access to correspondence and papers which might enable him to answer the affidavit of the prosecutor. The defendant stated also, that he had only been served with a copy of this rule on Thursday and that having been obliged to attend in the Court of Common Pleas two days last week, he had been unable to obtain a copy of the prosecutor's affidavit.

The Court ordered the rule to be enlarged until next term.

The prosecutor, Lord W. Lennox, was in Court the whole of the day.

THE KING v. WM. INNELL CLEMENT.

Mr. Brougham, on behalf of Captain O'Neil, a member of the present parliament, applied to the Court for a rule, calling on the defendant, who is the proprietor of several newspapers, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for a libel he had published in his paper of yesterday, entitled *Bell's Life in London*. The affidavit of Captain O'Neil stated, that in consequence of some occurrences which had taken place, he had been made the subject of various attacks in the defendant's paper, and had therefore instituted proceedings against him. On Saturday last a true bill had been found by the grand jury against the deponent and two other persons, and it was observed in this very court that the defendant's attorney was at that time acting in conjunction with the attorney of the parties who had preferred the bill against the prosecutor. That such conduct could only be attributed to one motive was perfectly obvious, and accordingly on examination of all the Sunday papers that had been published yesterday, in the defendant's paper alone was found a report of the bill having been found by the grand jury, and of the cause which had produced that proceeding, under the title of "Play in High Life."

The Court refused the rule, principally upon the ground that Capt. O'Neil was engaged in an illegal transaction, his affidavit stating that he had lost 65l. and the law allows only 10l. to be lost at a sitting. The Court recommended the ordinary mode of proceeding by indictment.—Rule refused.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Monday.

PROSSER v. FAIRMAN.

The defendant in this case (proprietor of the *Palladium* newspaper) was brought up in custody to the bar of this Court, charged in execution. He then moved the Court to delay the execution of judgment, and stated by affidavit, that he was prepared with a good defence, and that judgments had been suffered to go against him, in consequence of the negligence of an attorney named Wragg, whom he had furnished with money to proceed in his case, but who had entirely neglected to act, and who refused to account for his behaviour, unless he received a direct order from the Court to do so.

The Court then appointed this day to hear the defence of the defendant, and ordered the attorney to account for his conduct.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde now moved that defendant should be charged in execution, and to show cause why the rule, which had been obtained in Trinity term last against defendant, should not be laid open. The Learned Sergeant also appeared in behalf of Wragg, the attorney. He commenced by reading the affidavits of the defendant, in which he stated, that he had advanced 10l. to Wragg, for the express purpose of proceeding in this action, and in which he said Wragg had not acted, after having accepted the money. To this Wragg replied by affidavit, stating that he was himself unable to act, being confined to his house by an attack of the gout: that he had directed his clerk to proceed, but that the said clerk had mistaken his directions. With respect to the 10l., he said he had received it on the general account. That defendant owed him about 100l., and that this money was not paid for the express purpose of proceeding in this action. He swore that he had called twice on defendant with respect to this action, but that defendant had refused to see him, and had employed another attorney.

The Learned Sergeant thought this would be sufficient to clear Mr. Wragg. He said that judgment had been entered against Col. Fairman since last Trinity Term, and he contended, that if Col. Fairman intended to move to set that aside, he should have done it at the commencement of the term, and not have left it until the term was nearly expired.

The Court decided that the rule against Mr. Wragg should be discharged, but without costs, as it appeared that his clerk had neglected to perform the directions he had given him. It being proved that Colonel Fairman had been aware since last Trinity Term that judgment had been entered against him, and as he had not come into Court sooner, he must be charged in execution.

TUESDAY.

BROWN v. FAIRMAN.

The defendant (proprietor of the *Palladium*) was brought up to the bar of this Court, charged in execution. He made a similar motion to that in the case of "Prosser v. Fairman," to stay the judgment which had been entered against him, and handed in an affidavit, stating that no consideration had been given for the bill upon which this action was founded, and that judgment had gone against him in consequence of the neglect of his attorney. He prayed that judgment might be delayed until the first day of term, when he should be provided with a good defence.

The Court said they were sorry, but they could not grant the present application.

The defendant then expressed a wish to file an affidavit, which would criminate Mr. Wragg, the attorney; but

The Lord Chief Justice said it was one of the rules of the Court not to receive affidavits of this nature on the last day of term, as it would not allow the parties accused an opportunity of defending themselves.

WEDNESDAY.

LIBEL—THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

WRIGHT v. JERDAN AND OTHERS.

This was an action by Mr. Charles Wright, wine merchant, against the defendants, as proprietors of the *Literary Gazette*, to recover compensation in damages for libels published in their paper on the 29th of July and the 26th of August last. The first of the alleged libels was to the effect, that the champagne advertised by the plaintiff as genuine "was made by himself, without the aid of the grower in France;" and the second libel was, in effect, a repetition of the first.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan addressed the Jury for the plaintiff, and called witnesses to prove the publication of the libels, and the proprietorship of the *Literary Gazette* in the defendants.

Mr. Sergeant Taddy, for the defendants, in a very humorous speech, contended that the alleged libels would not bear the construction put on them by the plaintiff, and that they were not calculated to injure his character as a trader, or the sale of his

champagne, which, puffed as it had been in all the newspapers, was still better puffed by the speech of his Learned Friend, Mr. Sergeant Vaughan. This, he (Mr. Sergeant Taddy) had do doubt was the principal object of the present action, and it had met with complete success.

The Chief Justice, in charging the Jury, said he had no hesitation in stating, that if a person published anything of another calculated to injure him in his trade, that was a libel, for which the party could call on a Jury to give him compensation in damages. The first libel stated that the plaintiff was a puffer, and if it had stopped there, his Lordship thought the plaintiff would have had no just cause of action, because it appeared that he was in the habit of inserting poetical advertisements in the newspapers in praise of his champagne, and the old proverb said—

"Good wine needs no bush."

But the article went on to state that this must be Mr. Wright's own wine, "because he makes it himself, without the aid of the grower in France;" and, inasmuch as this clearly implied that Mr. Wright was in the habit of advertising that to be genuine wine, which was, in fact, adulterated, his Lordship had no hesitation in saying that it was a libel. As to the question of damages, that was entirely for the consideration of a Jury. His Lordship should have said that too small damages could not have been given but for the publication of the second libel, which contained a repetition of the objectionable matter in the first, though in a different form of words. The Jury would, however, if they found their verdict for the plaintiff, give such fair and moderate damages as would be sufficient to compensate him for the injury of which he complained.

The Jury found for the plaintiff, damages 50l.

The Court was immensely crowded.

FRIDAY.

DOE, DEM. WINTER, V. STOCKDALE.

Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet stated the case to the Jury. The plaintiff was formerly a respectable solicitor in London, but had since retired from business, and resided at Acton. The defendant was too well known to the public to need any description from him. The plaintiff let the defendant a house and eight acres of land at Acton, at a rent of 150l. per annum. The present action was brought to recover possession of those premises, in consequence of certain acts done by the defendant, by which he had forfeited his lease. The lease was dated in August, 1825, and the rent was made payable in advance on the first day of each quarter. It contained the usual covenants to repair certain hedges, &c., and reserved to the plaintiff a right of way over a certain field. In June, 1825, an execution was put in the house by one of the defendant's creditors, and he himself was soon after taken in execution, and confined in the Fleet Prison, upon which he gave notice of his intention to apply for his discharge under the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and in the schedule, which he filed on that occasion the property mentioned as available for the payment of his rent, amounted to only 5l. In addition to the non-payment of his rent, the defendant had failed to repair the premises, and had also refused to the plaintiff the right of way reserved in the lease. By which acts the lease became forfeited, and the plaintiff was entitled to recover possession of the estate. He then called Miss Emily Winter, the plaintiff's daughter, who proved the execution of the lease.

Thomas Wall examined—Was gardener to the defendant, and slept on his premises; there is a hedge adjoining, which separates the stable-yard from the field. He grubbed it up by the defendant's order on the 25th August, 1825.

Mr. Sergeant Adams addressed the Jury for the defendant.—He said it was one of the privileges of Englishmen that their misconduct on one occasion should not be brought forward to ruin them on another.—His client had repeatedly been dragged before the public, and his character attempted to be destroyed. He trusted the Jury would dismiss from their minds any unfavourable impressions that had been endeavoured to be excited against him. If the Jury decided against him, he would be driven from house and home without a place to lay his head, after having spent a considerable sum in improving the premises, the value of which improvements the plaintiff, by this action, sought to put into his own pocket. The trifling circumstances sworn to, did not prove the forfeiture of the lease. To most of the alterations the plaintiff himself, who was constantly on the premises, had consented while they were making. In a letter which he wrote afterwards, demanding payment of his rent, he concluded by saying, "Your grounds appear in very nice order." He then called

Jeremiah Stockdale, the defendant's son, who stated that the hedge in question was removed in consequence of the difficulty in getting at the coach-house. The defendant asked the plaintiff's leave to remove it, which was granted. There was property on the premises, liable to seizure, sufficient to pay the rent in arrear.

The Lord Chief Justice then summed up the evidence, and the Jury, after consulting together about a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, TUESDAY.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

It will be recollected, that in this case, which was a proceeding against Mr. Peto, the builder, for the improper manner in which he had erected the Custom-house, the Jury found a verdict for the Crown upon one issue, viz. "that if diligent search had been made, a stratum of gravel could be found, into which the piles could be driven, according to the specification." In last term the Attorney General obtained a rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered up for the Crown on that issue, or why a new trial should not be had.

Mr. Scarlett also, for Mr. Peto, had obtained a Rule calling on the Crown to shew cause why a verdict should not be entered for the defendant, or a new trial had, on the ground that there was no evidence to support the finding of a stratum of gravel into which the piles could be driven.

On Saturday week the case came on for judgment, when Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Denman, Mr. Rotch, and Mr. Pattison, were heard for the defendant, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Park, on behalf of the Crown. The arguments not being concluded, the case was postponed till Tuesday, when

The Lord Chief Baron observed, that if he entertained any doubt respecting the question before the Court, he would take time to consult with his Learned Brothers; but it appeared to him, that the Crown was entitled to judgment on one of the issues which the Jury had found for the Crown. Counsel on behalf of the defendant had felt, that unless they could show that Mr. Peto had authority to deviate from the specifications, they should fail in making a defence. The Jury found that Mr. Laing was vested with power to direct the alterations, and that Mr. Peto had in no particular deviated from the specifications, except as ordered by Mr. Laing; but respecting the fact of Mr. Laing having authority to give such directions, or of Mr. Peto being justified in obeying such directions, he (the Chief Baron) never entertained the slightest doubt. Mr. Peto had engaged to complete a building, according to the certain specifications, for the sum of 165,000l. He is accused of not having completed the building according to the specification; and he says, "True, I have not; but I followed the directions of your surveyor, such as they were;" and it was to him (the Chief Baron) a matter of great surprise, that when a person had executed so important a contract as this, he should take upon himself to make such material alterations without consulting those with whom he had contracted. Mr. Peto's answer amounted to this—that he was under an obligation to complete a certain work according to specifications; but that this obligation involved another obligation, whereby he was bound to obey the directions of another man. Whatever such directions might be, even if they were to build a church, he (the Chief Baron) should say, that under moral circumstances, such important power to vary a whole scheme could not be given by parole, or otherwise than by a solemn deed; yet the ingenuity of Counsel has been exercised to stretch out for this purpose an authority which was evidently given for different causes. Mr. Laing's authority was only to give directions for such additions as might be deemed prudent, and such power was clearly introduced to prevent the original contract being affected, in case the Commissioners might deem proper to direct more additions or omissions: that part of the contract states, that in case the surveyor shall order any extra work, or shall order that any of the work in the specification shall be omitted, the amount shall be paid or deducted, as the case may be, by valuation. It concludes thus:—"In all other respects these presents shall be in full force, and shall be fully executed and not neglected under any pretence whatsoever." From this it was evident, that the surveyor had no power except to order additions or omissions; it was a most violent strain of authority to infer from the contract, that the surveyor was empowered to give directions that would prove subversive of the entire original scheme. It would seem that Mr. Peto had forgotten that he had executed a bond. If he had made the alterations complained of from his own suggestion, he acted negligently and carelessly; if he had been influenced to make them by another he certainly was to be pitied; but if he suffered, he (the Chief Baron) could not help it; his duty was to act according to the law, and in so doing, it appeared to him that judgment should be entered for the Crown.

The other Judges concurred.

Mr. Scarlett then addressed the Court, and asked if he was to understand that, even if the Jury had found those issues in favour of the defendant which they found for the Crown, the Court would be of opinion that judgment should be entered for the Crown.

Mr. Baron Hullock—Certainly; so taking the bond and the specification together, the Court could not find that Mr. Laing had the alleged authority.

Mr. Scarlett—Then it is useless to move for a new trial.

MAYOR'S COURT.

FORD, PLAINTIFF; REMINGTON AND CO. BANKERS, GARNISHERS; WALROND, M.P. FOR SUDBURY, DEFENDANT.

Upon a former day, Mr. Barnard moved that the plaintiff should shew cause why common bail should not be filed in dissolution of this attachment, the defendant having the privilege of Parliament.

The amount of the plaintiff's claim was 1050l. and it was admitted by him that the defendant was a Representative in Parliament.

A rule was granted, and

Mr. Barnard, on Wednesday, called upon the plaintiff to shew cause.

Mr. Bolland, for the plaintiff. He would most unfeignedly say that common bail ought not to be taken in dissolution of this attachment, and he would state the grounds of rejection. The question was not one between the plaintiff and the garnishers, but between the plaintiff and Mrt Walrond, who had not thought proper to appear and answer to the cause, or to endeavour to release his property from custody in the usual way, but at once broke loose from the jurisdiction of this Court, upon his privilege of Parliament, which was known to every one not to extend its protection beyond the person of the Representative, and to leave the property subject to every process of law to which that of other persons was liable. By the 12th and 13th of Wm. III. cap. 3, it was enacted, that, for the prevention of the great inconveniences arising from the privilege of Parliament, an action might be commenced against any peer, burgess, &c. &c. of Parliament, and that, after prorogation of Parliament judgment might be given, and execution issued thereon against the goods. In the 45th of Geo. III. cap. 124, there was further security granted against the inconveniencies arising from the privilege of Parliament. This Act confirmed the provisions of that of William III. It enumerated the privileges, but gave to the Representative no exemption from being sued in the common way.

Mr. Barnard contended, that the attachment ought to be discharged, upon the filing of common bail. Mr. Walrond was not, he contended, liable to be held to bail in that court. The plaintiff's action must be brought according to the custom, and it must appear upon the return, that Mr. Walrond was *non est inventus et nihil*, before he could be made amenable, and no such return had been made.

Mr. Law said that such return had been made.

Mr. Barnard denied it. How could it be said that Mr. Walrond could be held to bail. In what court could he be held to bail—no capias could go against his person. He could not be brought into that Court, and therefore the foundation of the action failed. The question really was whether this gentleman, as a Member of the House of Commons, could be held to bail in that Court. How would the Speaker of the House of Commons digest the intelligence, that because a member refused to appear in this Court, he was sent to the Poultry Compter?

Mr. Law—He wouldn't like it at all, I dare say.

The Recorder—Well, Mr. Barnard, I have very little doubt indeed on the case, but I shall consider it.

Judgment postponed.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL.—Mr. Edward Jones, a coal-merchant, at Whitefriars Wharf, appeared before Sir Peter Laurie, on Thursday, upon a summons to answer the complaint of Mr. Thomas Jones, the proprietor of the White Horse Tavern, Fetter-lane, for unlawfully detaining, and converting to his own use, four bills of exchange, entrusted to him for the purpose of being discounted. A Mr. Castles attended as solicitor for the defendant.

Mr. Harmer briefly stated the complaint. The defendant, he said, was a coal-merchant, and in that character his client had had some dealings with him; but, a few days ago, his client asked Mr. Edward Jones, if he could discount some bills, and upon his undertaking to do it, sent him four bills of exchange, for a sum of 200l. altogether; and had been unable to get more than 30l. in return. He called a

Mr. George Allen, who deposed, that he carried three bills of exchange, for a total sum of 150l., to the defendant's, on Saturday week.

Cross-examined.—Had accepted a bill, which would become due about 24th December, and might be in Mr. Jones's hands.

Defendant—Which bill you have said you cannot pay.

Mr. Harmer insisted that prior transactions could not be brought in aid of the one complained of. That of the four bills was distinct from every thing else. They were received with a promise, that they should be discounted, and then the defendant refused to fulfil his engagement, or return the bills.

Samuel Jones, the complainant's brother, saw the fourth bill delivered to the defendant, but did not hear what passed.

Mr. Jones, the complainant, said, that having asked the defendant if he could cash four bills for him, he answered that he would cash them to any amount, and he afterwards called for them several times, before they had come into witness's possession. Witness had, prior to this transaction, given the defendant a bill for 48l. for some coals, and did not otherwise owe him a penny; but a bill held by the defendent, and which had witness's name upon it, for a sum of 40l., which had become due since the defendant's refusal to return the four bills, had been dishonoured.

Mr. Harmer urged that the bills had not been placed in the defendant's hands as a security, with regard to the complainant's liabilities from former bill transactions.

Mr. Castles, on the other side, insisted that a case within the reach of Sir T. Plumer's Act was not made out.

In reply to a question from Mr. Castles, the complainant admitted that Mr. E. Jones was to have deducted 40l. out of the 200l., as an anticipated payment of the 40l. bill, which had since been dishonoured, a week before it became due.

Sir P. Laurie, who had called in the assistance of the City Solicitor, under that learned gentleman's advice, held that the defendant had acted under an opinion, and colour of right, in detaining the bills, and therefore was not amenable as for a criminal offence.—The parties were then dismissed.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—An invalid pensioner of the 60th regiment, of the name of Williams, lately returned from the West Indies, with a wife and two children, was stationed at the Depot at Chatham, till regularly discharged, whence he removed to a lodging in Jew's-row, Chelsea, preparatory to his going to Ireland. Another soldier of the same name lodged in the same house, whom the complainant employed to shew him to the Bristol Waggon-office, which he did, and afterwards took the complainant's chest, containing all his little property, to the value of 15l. Williams treated the prisoner, booked his chest, and returned home. On their way the prisoner said, "If your chest is not at Bristol when you get there, go over to Ireland just the same, it will be sure to follow." In an hour after, the prisoner returned to the White Bear booking-office, in Piccadilly, told the clerk the soldier was going to remain in London a week longer, and obtained the chest. The poor fellow travelled with his family to Bristol, and there learned that the waggon had arrived without his chest. He left his family at Bristol, and travelled to London with only four shillings in his pocket, and arrived on Monday at Chelsea. He went to the prisoner, who advised him to go back again, telling him it had gone down, no doubt, while he was coming up. Williams not being satisfied, asked the prisoner to go to the White Bear, and speak to the clerk for him. After some time hesitating he went, but on the road made excuses for the complainant to walk on, and when they got to the office, went down the yard under a pretence, and persuaded Williams to go in by himself, where he learned the fate of his box, and was advised to give the prisoner in charge.

Mr. Conant heard the case, and sent for the clerk at the White Bear, who swore positively to the prisoner being the man who brought and took away the trunk, and said, as the prisoner had been the spokesman in the business, he let him have the chest unsuspectingly.

The prisoner admitted taking the trunk to the office, but denied fetching it away. An officer being sent to search his lodging, a shirt belonging to the prosecutor was found, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

Williams said he had nothing to subsist on; that he walked the streets all one night for want of money, and must have been in the street the next night, but for a comrade of the same regiment, who gave him half a bed in Chelsea parish.

Mr. Conant understanding the man had no settlement in London, gave him a note to one of the overseers of Chelsea, having slept in that parish last. Williams found an overseer at 74, Sloane-street, who opened the note, and told him to go away, that he had no business to come there, and should have staid where he was, and refused to relieve him. Next morning Williams came to the office to say how he had been treated, when Mr. Dyer (whose day it was to sit) said he never heard such incivility from an overseer to a magistrate, and ordered the man to have a summons to take to 74, Sloane-street, for the overseer to appear at Marlborough-street.

On Thursday the overseer attended, and stated that when the man gave him the summons, he relieved him with a shilling.

Mr. Roe told the overseer the man had slept in their parish, and was entitled to relief as casual poor.

Overseer—I have given him a shilling; we cannot give to all who choose to apply—we have a great number of poor.

Mr. Roe—I am talking to you legally as an overseer. I never knew a note sent by a magistrate to an overseer that was not attended to, if only from courtesy. The man has been robbed of every thing he had, and must have relief till the prisoner is tried; the soldier is bound over to prosecute. I don't want you to pass him to his parish, which is Birmingham; he will get his expences as a witness for the prosecution, and then will pass himself. You can keep him in the house; it will not cost you much.

Overseer—It will cost us five or six shillings a week.

Mr. Roe—Well, if you do not do it willingly, you shall do it. The man is not to starve. Look at his face. (Williams was very pale and thin.) It is unfeeling to refuse the man under such circumstances.

The Overseer then consented, and took Williams with him.

MARY-LE-BONE.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—A young man, named *Lilley*, was brought before the Magistrates on a charge of having deserted his wife; but which charge ultimately involved a rather curious case of bigamy.—Maria Hast, a young woman about twenty-five years of age, deposed, that she was married to the prisoner on the 3d day of August last, in the parish Church of St. Ann's Westminster. She had previously lived with him five years, and he was the father of her two children; he had since deserted her, leaving her and her children chargeable to the parish.—James Matthews, a brush-maker in Coleman-street, stated, that during his absence in the country, the prisoner married his daughter, Eliza Matthews. The marriage was solemnized on the 25th of July last, exactly eight days prior to the prisoner's second marriage. He added, that the prisoner was living very comfortably with his daughter when the first wife suddenly made her appearance, and had him apprehended by a parish officer. He likewise commented in strong language on the villany of the prisoner's conduct.—Mr. Rawlinson remarked, that it appeared to be a most singular case. Here was a man who had been living with a female five years, marrying another woman, and subsequently marrying the mother of his children apparently with a view of making her reparation.—The prisoner on being called on for his defence, admitted having formed a marriage with Maria Hast, but said that he did it in order to preserve her reputation in the eyes of her friends! He was certain that she must have been acquainted with the fact of his first marriage when she married him.—Maria Hast, however, on being recalled, denied this part of the prisoner's statement.—Mr. Rawlinson said, that the marriage not having been technically proved it would be necessary to remand the prisoner.

HATTON-GARDEN.—A deaf and dumb lad, named Wright, was charged with the following atrocious attempt to injure a valuable horse, belonging to a person named Wall, a stable-keeper, in Black Horse-court, Gray's Inn-lane.

From the evidence it appeared, that the prisoner entertains a most vicious propensity to injure every kind of animal that comes within his reach, forcing hot iron down dog's throats, sprinkling aquafortis over fowls, pouring scalding water over cats, &c. About eight o'clock on Friday morning (his father's premises adjoining those of Mr. Wall), he was seen to go into the stable, and was shortly after followed by Mr. Wall, who, to his horror and astonishment, caught him in the act of forcing a piece of window-lath, three feet long, into the bowels of a horse. The boy immediately ran out, but was pursued, and taken into custody.

The horse sank to the ground in a state of exhaustion, and is not expected to recover. This is the third occasion on which valuable horses have fallen victims to the diabolical practices of this young monster.

The prisoner, who had been educated in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in writing denied the charge, declaring he had never been in the stable at all; but Mr. Rogers recollecting him to have been before him for a similar offence, ordered him to be remanded till to-day, when the state of the horse might be ascertained, declaring that, should the account be unfavourable, he should inflict the full penalty of three months' imprisonment.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, 202½	Long Anns. 19$\frac{3}{32}$
Red. 3 per Cent. 82¾⅞	India Stock,
3 per Cent. Cons. 83½⅜¾½	India Bonds, 37 36 prem.
3½ per Cent. Cons. 88⅞	Exch. Bills, 1000, 18 19 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 88¾⅝	Do. 500, 18 19 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 98¾½	Do. Small, 19 22 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826, 97½	Cons. for Acc. 83⅞ 4⅛

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, a verdict of guilty was pronounced against the proprietor and printer of The *Sunday Monitor* weekly newspaper, for libels published on two successive days in February last, on the celebrated musical composer M. Bochsa, imputing to him the character of a robber, forger, bigamist, a runaway from the gallies in France, &c. Besides the injury sustained in character, the prosecutor has been removed from several lucrative engagements. A number of technical objections were urged by Messrs. Brougham and Richards, the whole of which were overruled by the Court. The Learned Judge, in summing up, said it appeared to him that the publications were libellous; and the jury by their verdict, which was returned immediately, accorded with his Lordship's opinion.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—Among the arrivals, in the Court Gazette, is his Royal Highness Prince Gustavus of Sweden, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Austrian Regiment called the Emperor's Hulans.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Lady Cochrane, on her arrival at Leghorn, was received with every demonstration of joy by the numerous Greeks residing in that city. It is said that this lady, after staying a short time at Leghorn, proceeded to Pisa, and that she was escorted the whole way by a great number of Greek gentlemen, all wearing the costume of their country.

The son of Murat has fought a duel in America, with Colonel Macromb. The former was wounded.

The Tyne frigate, to carry 28 guns, was launched at his Majesty's Dock-yard, Woolwich, on Thursday, amid the acclamations of a number of spectators, who had assembled to witness the gay spectacle. Captain J. K. White has been appointed to the command of this vessel.

From despatches, dated the 24th of August, received from Col. Purdon, at Cape Coast Castle, it was supposed that the King of the Ashantees had died of the wounds he had received in the battle which took place on the 7th of August.

We beg to acquaint the public, that the Westminster Wine Company, conducted by Oldfield, whose trial took place in the Exchequer on Thursday last, has no connexion with the respectable house, called the LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, of the Strand, conducted by Mr. GODFREE.

It is said, we know not with what truth, that Lord Amherst is to be advanced to the dignity of an Earl, and Lord Combermere to that of a Viscount.—*Times*.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

R. BURMAN, Southam, Warwickshire, money-scrivener.
J. SIMONDS, Bartholomew-lane, and Tottenham, stock-broker.
R. B. WITHY, Phœnix-alley, Covent Garden, coal-dealer.
G. H. BEAUMONT, Commercial-place, City-road, corn and coal dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. COCKS, of Norwich, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MELLOR, Micklehurst, Mottram, Longdendale, Cheshire, dealer in wool—B. FRYER, Bristol, mahogany and timber-dealer—R. NEWTON, Liverpool, tailor and draper—J. FRENCH, sen. Frome-Selwood, Somerset, clothier—C. HOWARD, Shacklewell, victualler—A. GRUBB, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, tavern-keeper—W. HILLYARD and J. MORGAN, Bristol, booksellers—J. PROUT, Bath, innkeeper—T. ANNETT, Almnouth, Northumberland, corn-merchant—P. LUCAS, Preston, Lancashire, innkeeper—J. PARSONS, High-street, Shoreditch, butcher—J. ROBINSON, Derby, tape-manufacturer—G. COULSTON, Derby, slater—J. HINTON, St. John's Wood-road, victualler—H. PERCY, Whaddon, Wilts, horse-dealer—J. M'LEOD, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, leather-seller—S. C. HIGGINS, Gloucester, upholsterer—J. HEYWOOD, Great East Cheap, commission-agent—G. BULLOCK, Congleton, Cheshire, silk-throwster—W. HAMMERTON, Barnsley, Yorkshire, innkeeper.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

J. LEWER, Surrey-place, Kennington, builder.
T. BUCKLE, Cheltenham, grocer.
E. ROBINSON, Stokesley, Yorkshire, grocer.
T. COLBOURNE, Wolverhampton, lock-manufacturer.
D. BOULTER, Reading, linendraper.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. HARTER, Poole, timber-merchant.
H. M. F. GOOLD, Brighthelmstone, dealer.
G. COUPLAND, Bristol, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. SWEETMAN, Westow-hill, Norwood, carpenter—W. FRANKLIN, Jermyn-street, tailor—R. PEAKER, Mirfield, Yorkshire, shopkeeper—J. GORDON, Spring-gardens, army-agent—T. TREHERN, Hereford, carpenter—A. ANDERSON, jun. East-street, Walworth, baker—J. BOWERS, East-street, Spitalfields-market, victualler—J. LANGDON, jun. Brontiplace, Walworth, commission-broker—J. ASHTON, Tottenham-court-road, mercer—I. STANLEY, Charlton-Kings, Glocestershire, baker—G. T. GUNN, Foley-place, St. Marylebone, coachmaker—J. HARRIS, Leamington-Priors, Warwickshire, chymist—J. BISHOP, East Church, Isle of Sheppy, farmer—T. THORNE, Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, common brewer—S. COOMBE, Shepton-Mallett, Somersetshire, common brewer—S. PETERS, Sheepshead, Leicestershire, grocer—J. MILLER, Norwich, chymist—R. FIRTH, Wickens, Yorkshire, clothier—W. MITCHEL, Meeting-house-court, Old Jewry, merchant—R. RODEL, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, wine-merchant—E. and E. LEIGH, Chiddingstone, Kent, farmers—W. HARRISON, Nottingham, grocer—W. B. HILL, Manchester, shopkeeper—A. CLARKE, jun. Liverpool, merchant—J. and S. PROCTOR, Leeds, machine-makers.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Latitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the	
Cape, from	16s to 24s	first quality	90s to 96s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Chablis	59s to 63s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia,		Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Feru-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.
☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.
Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

SCOTS! of foreign foes the dread,
Irish Lads! to conquest bred,
Cambrians bold! who never fled
The cause of liberty;

Ye, who guard a matchless dower,
England's glory, England's power,
At whose shout the nations cower,
Britons! List to me.

Ye, who, from the battle-plain,
Or the wild and warring main,
Greet your happy homes again,—
Lords of land and sea!

Ye, whom friendship's smiles surround,
At the board with welcome crown'd,—
Joyous souls! wherever found,—
List awhile to me.

Where'er the gen'rous Wine, array'd,
Lends the social spirit aid,
Let the Opera Colonnade
Your emporium be.

For the treasures of the cask,
Cheapest, purest, case or flask,
Ready cash is all I ask,—
Come, my boys, to me.

Haymarket. CHARLES WRIGHT

SIXTY-TWO, HOLBORN HILL!
Next door but one west of St. Andrew's Church.

C. MUKING particularly solicits the attention of Purchasers to the following prices of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c. now on sale, without reserve, at his extensive Warehouses, 61, and 62, Holborn-Hill.

		s.	d.	
HAMBRO' & SILESIA DAMASK TABLE LINEN.	1½ yards long	1	6	each.
	2 do.	2	0	
	2 do. fine	3	9	
	3 do. superior, worth 16s	6	6	
	5 do. do.	11	0	
RUSSIA & SCOTCH SHEETINGS.	1-4ths Strong for Servants	0	1	per yd.
	5-4ths do. fine	0	7½	
	3 yds wide, real Russia) which prevents a seam	1	9	
	6-4ths German Hollands	1	1	
	Curiously fine Leipsic, do.	3	3	a pair.
7-8ths and 4-4ths IRISH LINENS.	7-8ths strong	0	4½	per yd.
	Do. fine	0	7½	
	Do. very fine Coleraines	0	11	
	4-4ths superior for gentlemens wear, from 1s. to 1s. 8d. per yard, those at 19d. and 20d. are worth	3	0	

With every other requisite article suitable for household and domestic purposes, at equally low prices.—C. MUKING's Wholesale and Retail Warehouses, 61 and 62, Holborn Hill.
☞ Country orders attended to. All orders under Ten Pounds must be post paid.

KING'S THEATRE, Tuesday, December 5th.
ANNUNCIATION.

Bond-street men! of order high,
Brummel who in taste outvie,
Flow'r of western chivalry!
Seek the Masquerade.

Templers! quit your ancient nooks,
Leave your undigested books,
To report fair maiden's looks,
At the Masquerade!

Ladies bright! from bow'r and hall,
Ye, who hold all hearts in thrall,
List to love and pleasure's call,
Seek the Masquerade!

Mirth and wit, in happiest vein,
'Mid the flow of proud Champagne,
There, our master-spirits, reign:
Join the Masquerade!

The Wines (of the first quality) to be supplied by Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT of the Opera Colonnade. Tickets may be had, and Boxes engaged for the occasion, as heretofore, of Mr. Ebers, 27, Old Bond-street.

CAFE DE L'EUROPE, No. 9, Haymarket.—At the desire of numerous patrons of this Establishment, the Proprietor respectfully informs the Public that the COFFEE ROOM will be OPENED this DAY, and every SUNDAY in future, at One o'Clock, when Soups and Dinners of every description, Wines, Tea and Coffee, and Refreshments, will be provided in the style and excellence which have ranked it amongst the first public Rooms in Europe.

GENERAL NEWS READING ROOMS, 14, York-street, Covent Garden.

THE Public and the Gentlemen resident in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, the surrounding parishes, and their vicinities, are respectfully informed, that two elegantly fitted-up Apartments are ready for their admission as NEWS READING ROOMS.

The Rooms are supplied regularly with five of the principal Daily Morning, and two Evening Newspapers; an assortment of those published on Sunday; the most popular of the Monthly Magazines; and other Periodical Publications.

TERMS.

Per Week	1s. 6d.	Per Quarter	14s.
Per Month	5s. 6d.	Per Annum	2l. 2s.

Annual Subscribers will have the privilege of introducing a Friend, (non-resident in London) on application to the Proprietor. The Rooms to be open from Ten o'clock in the morning, until Ten in the Evening.
☞ Casual Visitors to pay Three-pence on going into the Rooms.

FOR SALE, some extraordinary fine SHERRY, well worth the attention of an Invalid or Connoisseur. Also some RED MADEIRA, many years in bottle.—Apply at 7, Blenheim-street, New Bond-street.

CHOCOLATE of the finest Quality, 3s. per lb.—COCOA-NUTS, the finest Grenada, 2s. per lb.—The Public are respectfully informed they may now purchase the above-mentioned Articles, warranted of the finest quality, at MARSHALL and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand. Also, Turkey Coffee, warranted of the finest Quality, at 3s. per lb.

THE IMPROVED SILK HAT ON BEAVER.—
For Cash only.
They are made to suit the natural form of the Head.
The Colour is permanent. For durability, shape, and quality, they are unrivalled ... 15s.
HUGH FRANKS & Co.
Patentees of Improved Waterproof Hats,
Corner of Queen Street 70, CHEAPSIDE.

SILK and BEAVER HATS.—At a time like the present, it behoves the most opulent to act economically in the purchase of a HAT, particularly when all the vehicles of advertisements teem with pretended Cheap Goods! a name only, for one half of the Hats offered to public notice are in the end the dearest of all others. To purchase a good article, bearing a small profit, is the safe road to economy.

PERRING'S HATS are manufactured by workmen experienced in the trade, and are made of such qualities as cannot fail to meet the wishes of the wearer.

The Double-edged SILK HAT surpasses any attempt at imitation, and is really the best Hat ever invented, price 17s. Good Wearing Silk Hats in a variety of Shapes, made in the usual way, 12s. 15s.

BEAVER HATS can be made at almost any Price, but none are worthy the attention of the Wearer under 20s. 22s. 24s. such are of good texture, light, and Waterproof, and will in the end prove in value equal to the purchase.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING CAPS of every description, in Furs, Cloth, Oil, Silk, &c. &c. at 12s. Waterproof.

YOUTHS' and BOYS' HATS in great variety. Light Summer Hats, &c. 413, Strand, two doors west of the Adelphi Theatre, and at Hammersmith.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. WM. BEACALL, and Mr. ROSE, Surgeon Dentists, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street having with unremitting diligence long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, their peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten till Four.

STAYS and ELASTIC BELTS.—VISTIRIN and COMPANY submit to Ladies their fashionable CORSETS of various unique patterns, which they engage to fit in a superior style of elegance and beauty, however difficult the figure. Their PATENT STAYS counteract and rectify spinal curvatures, and support and cure persons awry, invisibly making the form appear perfectly straight and shapely, without any pernicious steel, padding, or pressure. ELASTIC BELTS, which reduce corpulency, visceral enlargement, umbilical hernia, local dropsy, relieve and strengthen abdominal debility, and give comfortable support before and after accouchement.—Country residents instructed to send measures.—Letters must be post paid.—Be correct in the address.—No. 65, New Bond-street, two doors from Brook-street, London.

WORM and CONDITION BALLS for HORSES. They will effectually destroy every species of Worm to which Horses are subject, without requiring any alteration in Food or intermission of Labour. If these Balls be given two or three times a year, they supersede the use of other Medicines, as they not only improve the health and vigour of the Animal, but also purify the blood and materially add to the glossy appearance of the coat. The Proprietor, who is known as having himself kept a numerous Stud, has used them for Thirty Years with the most satisfactory results. They only require a trial to prove their efficacy. References can be given.—Sold in Packets at 9s. containing Nine Balls, with Directions for Use, by Courtney, Regent Circus, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Smith, 29, Haymarket; Prout, 226, Strand; Rogers and Co. 93, Cheapside; Butler, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; and Wilmott, 83, St. Margaret's Hill, Borough.

AT SIMPSON'S MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, No. 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, London, are sold

The ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, free from mercury or antimony, inestimable as a Family Medicine for the removal of Indigestion, Bilious and Nervous Complaints, and as a mild Aperient.

The ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, in Bottles of 11s. each, strengthens the Stomach, increases the Appetite, dispels Spasms and Gout in the Stomach, and prevents all the inconveniences produced by excess at table.

The ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER, 2s. 9d. per Box, cleanses, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, and fastens them, even if loosened by mercury.

These articles are sold (by appointment) at all respectable Medicine Venders, Chemists, and Druggists, throughout the kingdom.

Superior Eau de Cologne and Swiss Eau d'Arquebusade, Mason's Convent Soap, &c. &c.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 209, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for £1., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

MOGUL, OR REAL CHETNA SAUCE.

C. HODGSON, ORIGINAL INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR, is induced to caution his Friends and the Public against several spurious Sauces offered for sale, under the title of

"MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA."

C. H. will feel obliged if each purchaser of the above delicious Sauce will please to observe the Label: which should be signed, "C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed and impressed, "HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.

C. H. also begs to acquaint those who have not yet made a trial of this much approved Sauce, that the flavour will be found quite different, and far superior to any yet offered, for all kinds of Curries, Steaks, Stews, Chops, Hashes, Game, Grills, Broiled and Wild Fowl, Cold Meat, and for enriching Gravies, &c., and feels assured, that when tasted, it will fully justify what he has above stated. To Merchants and East and West India Captains, it is stongly recommended, being warranted to retain its full flavour in any climate.

To be had at the manufactory, No. 68, Long Lane, Borough, London, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, the Queen's Head Tavern, Holborn, and at any of the principal Oilmen and Grocers in Town and Country.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN'S BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN'S BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN'S BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant:—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10 12d. and 18d. each.

EXPERIENCE IS THE TEST OF PRETENSION.

MANY years have now elapsed since the just appreciation, by a discerning Public, of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL as the most infallible promoter of the growth, accelerator of the beauty, and antidote to decay, of the human Hair, of any specific of ancient or modern times. Uniformly successful in felicitous result, and unparaleled in universal estimation, this benign and balsamic fluid pervades, with creative energy, the pores of the head, cherishes the latent roots of the hair, and elicits a luxuriant flow of that fine adornment of manhood, and fascinating enhancement of female attractions.

Not less conspicuous for energetic virtues is ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the ORIGINAL and GENUINE, as the faithful auxiliary of beauty, sustaining unimpaired the charms of loveliness in youth and maturity, and renovating age itself, with a juvenile bloom. So perfectly innoxious and efficacious, that Infant and Adult derive pleasure from its application, while it operates as a thorough cleanser of the skin from all unseemly impurities, by mild, yet powerful and imperceptible influence, irradiating with transparent whiteness, and adorning the neck and arms with transcendant and irresistless attraction. Rowland's Macassar Oil and Kalydor thus pre-eminently distinguished, and established as indispensable at the toilet and the dressing-table, have excited the envy of empiricism.

The Public are therefore CAUTIONED against the manœuvres of IMPOSITION, and respectfully recommended, in purchasing Macassar Oil, or the Kalydor, to ask for Rowland's; to attend to the labels on the respective bottles of the original specifics, each bottle bearing the autographical signature and address, in red ink, "A. ROWLAND and SON, No. 20, Hatton-garden," all other preparations vended as Macassar Oil, or the Kalydor, are gross impositions.

DR. COURTENAY'S NEW WORK, Price 4s.

AN HISTORICAL and PRACTICAL TREATISE on SYPHILIS, Gonorrhea, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Eruptions, Nodes, and Nocturnal Pains, so frequently mistaken for Rheumatism. These subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly-interesting cases, together with the miseries of a secret vice, so long and so unhappily pursued by the youth of both sexes. In the one it will be found the unfailing source of barrenness; the other have ravages fatally developed by a distressing state of debility, which, if not timely remedied, terminates in impotence; these are its remote and ultimate effects, while consumptions, loss of muscular power, and various nervous complaints, usually characterise the earlier stages of this most destructive and insidious habit, for the cure of which, a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author. With concluding remarks on the evils resulting from attempts at Self-cure.

Principiis obsta; sero medicina paratur.

By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. Robert-street, Adelphi.—Printed for the Author. Published and sold by Sutherland, No. 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; Jones and Co. Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell and Son, Cornhill; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Chapple, Pall-mall; and may be had of all Booksellers in town and country.

"Amongst the numerous medical and surgical works of the day, we consider that written by Dr. Courtenay, on Syphilis, and other frequently fatal complaints, to be worthy of the highest encomiums, and justly deserving the serious attention of all those persons who may unfortunately happen to be afflicted with the maladies which form the subject of this very interesting publication. The luminous view taken of these diseases, together with important warnings against excesses, entitle this work to great praise; and we may add, as a further recommendation, that it is written with much delicacy and morality."—Inspector and Literary Review.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th ult. at Rosstrevor, the lady of J. Wilmot Williams, Esq. of a son and heir.—At Beverley, Yorkshire, on the 23d ult. the lady of Lieut. C. W. Clubley, R.N. of a son and heir.

MARRIED.—On the 23d ult. Col. M'Creagh, C.B. and K.C.T.S. to Frances Elizabeth Wilson.—On the 24th ult. at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. J. J. Saint, of Speldhurst, Kent, to Sophia Heath.—Mr. T. Wenham, of Baldock, to Miss Jane Saunders.—J. Elliott, Esq. of Blackheath, to Miss James.—At Risely Beds, Mr. W. Jackson, aged 75, to Mrs. S. Allen, aged 79.—At East Sheen, Thomas Frederick Vernon Wentworth, Esq. of Wentworth Castle, York, to Lady Augusta Louisa Brudenell Bruce, the daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury.—At Kington Magna, Dorset, the Rev. Thos. Manners Sutton, Rector of Great Chart, Kent, to Lucy Sarah, only daughter of the Rev. N. S. Mortimer, Rector of Kington Magna.

DEATHS.—At Weston Underwood, Bucks, aged 52, Mr. Wm. Hipwell.—In Court-street, Whitechapel, R. L. W. Farmer, Esq. in the 80th year of his age, Prothonotary of his Majesty's Court of Record within the Manors of Stepney and Hackney.—At Amersham, in the 96th year of her age, Ann Killham. She lost her sight between 20 and 30 years ago, but in other respects retained her faculties to the last.—At Holne Chase, aged 69, Sir B. Wrey, Bart. of Tavistock Court, Devon.

London: Printed by R. D. RICHARDS, No. 1, Blake court, and Published at THE AGE Office, No. 1, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 83. SUNDAY DECEMBER 10, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday next, the Tragedy of Brutus, with Der Freischutz.—On Tuesday, the Merry Wives of Windsor.—On Wednesday, Henry Quatre, with the Lottery Ticket. Mr. Liston is engaged, and will make his first appearance on Monday, the 18th inst.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Monday, and during the Week, will be presented an entirely new Burletta, called The Flying Dutchman, or the Phantom Ship. After which, a new comic Burletta, in one Act, called 23, John-street, Adelphi. To conclude with the Married Bachelor—Doors open at 6, commence ½ before 7.

CAFE DE L'EUROPE, No. 9, Haymarket.—At the desire of numerous patrons of this Establishment, the Proprietor respectfully informs the Public that the COFFEE ROOM will be OPENED this DAY, and every SUNDAY in future, at One o'Clock, when Soups and Dinners of every description, Wines, Tea and Coffee, and Refreshments, will be provided in the style and excellence which have ranked it amongst the first public Rooms in Europe

A CHARTERED SHIP

Is entered outwards, and to sail on or before the 28th December, 1826,

FOR CALCUTTA, the fine, new, first class Ship, HARRIET, 950 Tons Burthen. R. S. KINDLEY, Commander. Lying in the West India Dock. (With leave to land Goods at Madras.) For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Baxster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

DRURY-LANE, COVENT-GARDEN, ADELPHI.

Private Boxes at the Theatres, per Season or per Night,
In the choicest situations, both for hearing and for sight;
Inviolable Sanctums—Terms, the lowest ever made,
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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, Dec. 7.

Lord MELVILLE presented six or seven Petitions from incorporated trades in the City of Glasgow and its vicinity, against the Corn Laws. His Lordship observed, that the petitions were respectfully worded.—The petitioners wished for a free importation of corn, and the repeal of the existing Corn Laws. How far their Lordships had power to comply with the prayer of the petitioners he could not then decide.—The subject was one which demanded the most serious attention, and it would come under regular consideration.

The Petitions were laid on the table.

The House went into a Committee on the Indemnity Bill, and the Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair (first time this Session.)

The clauses having been read and agreed to, the Bill was reported without amendments.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, he held in his hand two petitions which came from a part of the country with which he had no connexion, but they related to a subject which must, from the unhappy situation of the petitioners, obtain the attention of the House. Upon looking into the petitions, he had found, from the nature of them, that they could not properly be entertained by that House without the approbation of his Majesty's Government, inasmuch as the petitioners prayed that pecuniary assistance might be afforded to them, in order to enable them to transport themselves and their families to his Majesty's Colonies, or some other part of the world, instead of that which they now found incapable of affording them the means of subsistence. In submitting this petition to their Lordships, all he could therefore ask, on behalf of them who had done him the honour of placing the petition in his hands, was to express a hope that it might meet the attention of the Government, and that it might, with every other measure for relief, be found practicable, and in unison with the system of the constitution of the country.

Earl BATHURST said, as these petitioners required the consent of his Majesty's Government, he should state that application for that consent would not be refused, and he rose therefore not for the purpose of saying any thing in objection to the petitions, but to explain the difficulties the petitioners would have to labour under in the execution of their plans. It was impossible to hear of the distress which the petitioners experienced without sympathising in their misfortunes. He believed there never had been a time when distress was accompanied by so much forbearance.—(Hear, hear.) With respect to the plans of the petitioners, they were desirous of settling in the colonies, and of having some part of the tracts of the Crown lands, unoccupied in North America. It was true there were such tracts, but to place a body of persons accustomed to live in towns in a trackless wilderness, where even the hardiest peasant could not bear the severity of the climate, would be exposing them to the greatest calamity. If measures were adopted to sanction and promote emigration, nothing could be done without preparation and fore-thought. The aged and infirm could not be included, not because they were not entitled to relief, but because that particular class of persons would not survive the hardships and difficulties attending emigration.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 4.

Petitions were presented, complaining of undue returns for the following places:—Borough of Sudbury, (to be considered Thursday, 11); borough of East Looe, (January 11); borough of Wootton Bassett, (Friday, January 12); county of Galway, (two petitions). (Jan. 12); county of Dublin. (Jan. 13); county of Monaghan, (January 13); borough of Tregony, (Monday, Jan. 15); borough of Marlborough, (Jan. 15); county of Banff, Jan. 15); borough of Hedon, (Jan. 16); borough of St. Ives, (Jan 16); borough of East Retford, (Jan. 16.)

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Anthony Marmion, Esq. complaining of an undue election for Dundalk.

It was ordered to be received as an election petition, and to be considered on Tuesday. Jan 16.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR gave notice, that on the 27th of February, he would submit a motion to separate all matters of bankruptcy from the office of the Great Seal.

Colonel TORRENS presented a petition, signed by 8,000 of the inhabitants of the township of Great and Little Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, praying for a repeal of the corn laws. Similar petitions were presented by Mr. G. Phillips from the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester, and by Mr. Hume, from the seven incorporated trades of Montrose, and from the town of Bradford, in Yorkshire, and five villages in its vicinity.

Mr. PEEL gave notice, that immediately after the holydays he would move for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the state of the police in the districts and parishes adjoining to the metropolis.

Mr. PEEL then stated, that after the recess he would move for leave to bring in bills to consolidate and amend the laws respecting larceny, embezzlement of money by servants, and the disputes arising between masters and journeymen. The Right Hon. Gent. mentioned two other bills, but in so low a tone of voice that the particulars could not be gathered in the gallery.

After some observations from Mr. Littleton and others, the debate on the Private Bill Committees, the debate was adjourned to the 15th Feb.

A Member presented a petition from the inhabitants of Fowey, in Cornwall, complaining of an undue return for that borough. It was read, and ordered to be taken into consideration on the 17th of January.

Another Honourable Member presented a petition from Mr. Southcott, complaining of an undue return for the county of Cavan. It was read, and ordered to be taken into consideration on the 17th of January.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN presented a petition from Roger Flattery, stating that he had been induced, by representations of persons, some of whom were Members of that House, to enter into contract for the sale of iron works in Ireland, by which he had sustained great loss, and praying enquiry.

Mr. BROGDEN said the allegation of the petition, that the petitioner had communications with Members of that House, so far as it related to him, was untrue.

The motion, that the petition be printed, was negatived.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN presented a petition from Shareholders in the Arigna Mine Company, stating, that 10,000l. had been given for the mine, and 25,000l. charged to the Company, 15.000l. being divided amongst the Directors, some of whom were Members of that House. The petition enumerated the Directors, the sums they received, amongst whom were Sir William Congreave, Mr. Brogden, and Mr. Bent.—The petition prayed for a rigid inquiry.

Mr. BROGDEN said the petition had been carried about for many days by a person of the name of Clark, who was at present under judgment for a libel, and was one of the subscribing witnesses, and could, by all his efforts, procure but three or four.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said, whether the petition was signed by one person, or a thousand, could not make truth falsehood.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTIN suggested that the names of the petitioners should be printed, that the people of England might know who were the accusers of his Hon. Friend.

Mr. BROGDEN hoped the usual course would not be departed from.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN presented a petition from electors of Sudbury, stating, that John Wilks, jun. having been returned to serve in Parliament for that borough, and had been since accused of transactions that they believed him to be unfit to sit in Parliament, and prayed for relief,

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said he felt great difficulty in bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice, as he must make statements which would probably excite strong sensations in the minds of some Hon. Gentlemen and their friends. He never meant to make a charge against an individual; his object was of a much higher nature. He looked at the question on public grounds, as it concerned the honour and integrity of Parliament. He believed few Members of that House had formed any idea of the magnitude of the subject. Within the last three years there had been 600 Joint Stock Companies, the capitals of which amounted to 300,000,000l. A great number of the Companies vanished almost as quickly as they were brought forth, still deposits were paid and lost, the whole being illegal. Sixty of these were Mining Companies, which caused a great abstraction of the public currency from the pockets of the credulous to those of the designing. The Hon. Alderman here read a statement of the capital of these Companies, with a capital of 250.000,000l., the deposits and average premiums on the shares of which amounted to 12,000,000l., which was a complete loss to those who had paid it, and a robbery on the part of those by whom the fraud was practised. The shares had passed through so many hands, that the present holders were not the greatest losers. In some instances shares had sold at 1400l. premium; and it appeared that in a Company lately dissolved, 14,000l. was lost in deposits, and 30,000l. more was lost in premiums. It was said that the country was neither richer nor poorer, that the money had only changed hands; but the same might be said when a purse was taken on Hounslow Heath. He called upon the House to go into an inquiry into the nature and conduct of those Joint Stock Companies. He should at present confine himself to a few, as they were almost all of the same character. Some persons were concerned in a great many of those Companies, and professed the most unbounded benevolence, as they were all for the public good, and employment of the people. About fifteen persons, whom he could name, were remarkable in this way. When the Pasco Peruvian was brought out, the highest description was given by the Directors of the profits to be made. They sold for some time at 60l. a share, they were now in the market at 1l. 5s. This, and a great many others, probably commenced with the Imperial Gas Company. The Arigna Mine Company was probably not inferior to any other in iniquity. The shares in one day rose from 8¼ to 24; could that be without some trick? It appeared, from documents he had seen, that the Company was about seeking for an Act of Parliament—he was unwilling to allude to the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Brogden) because he believed others were infinitely worse, and that if the House did its duty they could not retain their seats. The Hon. Gentleman was a trustee, put in that situation to take care of the interests of others. The first question of the trustees was, how are we to be paid—is it by shares? Oh, no; there has been so much said about shares, that will not do;—here is 1047l.—put it in your pocket. Could it be supposed the gentlemen who did this supposed it was profit on the sale of shares? They could not suppose it, for they had no shares, they had paid no deposits. Not only that—but the Lord Chief Justice had decided that the Companies were illegal—and were the makers of laws to be the persons to act in violation of law?—(Hear, hear.)—One gentleman got 2500l. of the plunder, and 1250l. for shares, though he had not paid a shilling deposit.—(Cries of "Name.")—Mr. Alderman Waithman said he had no objection to name—that person was the Chairman of the Company, Sir William Congreve.—(Hear, hear.) And, besides what he got for himself, his brother-in-law got 1000l., and his private secretary 1000l. more. (Hear, hear.) There was another Committee of that House, in which 24 Members had 12,000 shares, and the majority of the Committee were Directors. (Cries of "Hear.") They sold the shares when they were at a premium; but when they fell to a discount, then they refused to pay the deposit. The Equitable Loan Company was brought forward as a benevolent institution, for the benefit of persons in necessitous circumstances; and by some contrivance, and no doubt very gross misrepresentations, they procured the Duke of York to lend his name to their scheme. They all knew how ready the Duke of York was to assist in benevolent objects, and he thought the imposition practised on his Royal Highness was not the least part of the fraud. (Hear, hear.) They told the public in their prospectus, that they would make an impartial distribution of the 40,000 shares, of which the Company was to consist, that the public at large might have an opportunity of partaking in its advantages. They gave, however, 35,000l. shares to the Directors, and the remainder they divided principally amongst their officers, and persons connected with the newspapers. These Directors were to hold a certain number of shares as a qualification; but one of them had told him that he had sold all his shares at a profit of 1200l. The Hon. Alderman concluded by moving, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the origin, conduct, and present state of the several Joint Stock Companies formed in the years 1824, 1825, and 1826, and the connexion of Members of that House with any of said Companies. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CANNING said, that he had no wish to oppose any inquiry that could be useful; but he could not think that the general inquiry proposed by the Hon. Alderman could be beneficial. He could not agree in the opinion which the Hon. Alderman appeared to entertain against Joint Stock Companies generally. Some of the highest and most beneficial commercial companies in the country were of that description; for instance, the Bank of England, and the East India Company; and he did not think there was any thing in the mere fact of the formation of a Joint Stock Company to call upon the House to institute an inquiry into its origin and character. Indeed, what appeared to be the Hon. Alderman's principal object, an inquiry into the proceedings of the Arigna Mine Company, would probably be merged and lost in the multiplicity of the details to which it would lead. He would therefore propose, that in the first instance the inquiry should be confined to the Arigna Mine Company, for which inquiry he thought a sufficient ground had been laid before the House. (Hear, hear.) And if grounds for inquiry into the conduct of other Companies should be laid before the House, he would have no objection to the appointment of such Committees. (Hear, hear.) He was confident that the Hon. Alderman, in naming his Committee, would show that there was no wish to put together persons of any particular political bias. The Hon. Alderman had put a list into his hands of forty Members of that House, all unexceptionable, certainly, as individuals; but when put together on a Committee, presenting, perhaps, an appearance of being rather too many on one side, though he believed fourteen of them sat on the same side as himself. (A laugh.) The Right Hon. Gentleman moved an amendment, substituting the Arigna Company for all Joint Stock Companies. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROGDEN said, he felt himself called upon to address the House for a short time on a subject so important to him. A great prejudice had been excited against his character, and he thought he had reason to complain of the Hon. Alderman for the uncandid, not to say unfeeling manner in which he had spoken of him; but when he came before the Committee, he would have the means of entirely removing every imputation which had been made against him; and he rejoiced that a Committee was now to be appointed, for if the charges were to remain hanging over him till after the holidays, he feared he should not be living to disprove it. The Hon. Gentleman here read a number of letters from the solicitor of the shareholders of the Arigna Mine Company, and Resolutions passed by their Committees, all exculpating him in the fullest manner from any participation in or knowledge of the fraud that had been practised on them. From early life he had been concerned in Joint Stock Companies, all of which had been beneficial to the shareholders. And the Mining Companies that had been lately formed in South America had been highly useful to English interests there. He should only add, that he heartily concurred in the appointment of a Committee, and hoped they would speedily proceed to the inquiry, that he might the more speedily obtain justice at their hands. (Hear, hear)

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said, he wished to observe that he readily admitted that some Joint Stock Companies were useful, and had no doubt that Hon. Members of that House joined them for the public good.

Mr. FERGUSSON supported the motion, and was happy that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Brogden) would have an opportunity of setting his character right with the public. He thought the proceedings in many other Companies were even more guilty than in the Arigna Mine Company, and hoped the Hon. Alderman would persevere in bringing them all to light, and was confident Ministers would not interfere to screen the guilty. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOBHOUSE thought the House and the country were greatly indebted to the Honourable Alderman for bringing the subject before the House, and also to Ministers for consenting to the Committee; and he thought no one could have more reason to be obliged than the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Brogden), who would be afforded the means of vindicating his conduct. He was confident that unless some measure was brought forward to prevent the recurrence of similar frauds, the country would again be made their victims. In 1825, he predicted the consequences that would follow to the country from the mania that existed, and the disgrace that would fall on Members of that House for being concerned in promoting it.

Mr. ATWOOD said but two facts had been mentioned reflecting on Members of that House; the one was the division of 15,000l. among the Directors of the Arigna Company, the other, the conduct of the Members on the Equitable Loan Bank Bills. But Members being concerned in Joint Stock Companies could be no charge against them. The whole country was covered with the works of Joint Stock Companies; all its canals, and many of its harbours were made by them; and but for a joint stock company, that great improvement, gas illumination, would not be brought to perfection. He thought it quite as innocent to buy a share in a joint stock company as to buy a share in a shawl. (A laugh.)—He contended that many of the companies—the mining companies, with which he was connected, did not deserve the character of "fraudulent," which had been generally applied. On the contrary, he maintained that they would advance the interests of this country. And many of the joint stock companies—such as that for General Steam-navigation, for instance, were useful. He begged to rebut the imputation thrown out against all Members of Parliament connected with joint stock companies. (Hear.)

Sir A. GREY GRANT said, as the question had been narrowed by the amendment, he should make a remark or two. He had been a Director of a Company—for a few weeks only. A Frenchman, who attended the late King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, professed to have powers to grant exclusive privileges of trading with them. (A laugh.) The subject was ludicrous, certainly. It was to trade in sandals, to be conveyed to China. (Laughter.) A company was projected, but unfortunately, it was found that the powers spoken of were not possessed, though 20,000l. or 30,000l. were raised. Dissolution took place. The loss was 2.000l. or 3,000l.; but as they had acted under a fallacy—though their names had induced the public to come forward—they thought they ought to take the onus on themselves. (Cheers.) They did so, and prevented the company from losing one shilling. (Cheers.) Circumstanced as he was in that House, he had deemed this explanation requisite.—[The Chairman, pro. tem.]

Mr. J. SMITH denied that joint stock companies merited the sweeping condemnation which had been dealt out. He praised the Australian Company, and thought the Equitable Loan Company would have been of great use to the lower classes. The laws regarding pawnbrokers required amendment. The surplus capital was, it could not be denied, the cause of the schemes that had been put forth, many of which had been fraudulent, artful, designing, or ridiculous.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, he had not any share or shares in any of these companies. He had an interest in one of the oldest companies (Sun), and two shares in two canals, which were not productive. He possessed them on account of local motives. The "Silk Company" was useful, but he had declined all connection with it. Joint Stock Companies, however, did not deserve the sweeping and unqualified condemnation of the Hon. Alderman. In this country they had been eminently useful—in canals, bridges, roads, water companies, &c. Only last Session, they had been engaged in endeavouring to reduce the Bank Charter, in order to have branch establishments for the better security of such concerns. As to the "bubbles" of the last two years, their disgraceful character was indisputable; and he had not failed constantly to caution the public against connecting themselves with such companies. He wished the law would prevent people from having any thing to do with delusive schemes.

Colonel DAVIES vindicated the Equitable Loan Company; said he was a Director; and denied that he had trafficked in his shares. Any such charge against him was false.

Mr. H. GURNEY said that some of the companies were good, but, undoubtedly, many of them were most fraudulent.

Mr. ROBERTSON thanked the Hon. Alderman for bringing forward this motion, and did not think that he had meant any sweeping condemnation against all joint stock companies. He knew their value, and did not intend to mix them up with the ephemeral companies and bubbles. They had practised the greatest frauds ever witnessed upon the face of the globe. He was for the amendment, but he was prepared to go further.

Sir C. FORBES applauded the manner in which the question had been brought forward, and the spirit that had been displayed in saying within the walls of that House, what was universally said out of it. (Cheers.) He was glad the Government had consented to enquiry. As to the Australian Company it was a monopoly—it was a job. He would pledge himself to prove such to be the fact. He hoped the Hon. Alderman would be supported in his enquiry. He hoped Mr. Brogden would be able to acquit himself, and lamented that he had not refunded the money.

Mr. J. SMITH defended the Australian Company; and said its tendency would be to civilize the original natives, who had been described as the most barbarous people. The Company's utility, he thought he could approve, even to the Hon. Member.

Sir C. FORBES explained. He should be glad to have his opinion corrected.

Mr. W. HORTON defended the Australian Company, and denied that it had been formed from sinister information, and motives. The charge of its being a job was a fallacy, and was absurd. Not one share was possessed by any person connected with the Colonial Department.

Mr. H. DAVIS also defended this Company, and said, it was likely to be of the greatest use to the mother country.

Mr. TAYLOR also defended the Company.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN replied. He had no objection to the amendment. He had communicated the motion to the Right Hon. Gentleman. He had never intended any thing so wild as to attack Joint Stock Companies generally. He was not against the employment of capital—but against schemes to get money from people and divide it amongst themselves. His charges against the Equitable Loan Company were not lightly made—they were on documents. All the facts he was ready to prove whenever the opportunity presented itself.

The original motion was put and the amendment, the latter being adopted.

The Select Committee were then proposed. The names were as follows:—Mr. Alderman Waithman, Lord Althorp, Mr. Ward, Mr. H. Twiss, Mr. G. Lamb, Mr. Warburton, Sir T. D. Acland,

Sir C. Ross, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Pallmer, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. G. Bankes, Mr. Fazakerley, Mr. W. Whitmore, Colonel Trench, Sir R. Vivian, Major Maberly, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Dickinson, Sir J. Grant. Five to be a quorum, and to have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Two petitions were presented complaining of the returns for Beverley and Sudbury.—Ordered to be considered in January next.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

The Speaker informed the House he had received from the Clerk of the Hanaper, in Ireland, two petitions, one complaiuing of an undue election for the town of Galway, the other of an undue election for the County of Cavan.—Ordered to be referred to Election Committees.

Mr. Abercrombie moved for a new writ for the election of a Member for the City of Cork, in the room of the Honourable Christopher Hely Hutchinson, deceased.—Ordered.

The Hon. Member also moved for a writ for the election of a new Member for the town of Bandon, in the room of Lord Duncannon, who being returned for the County of Kilkenny and the town of Baudon, had made his election to serve for the former place.

Mr. Moore presented a petition last night to the House of Commons from a gentleman named Orpen, complaining of a power alleged to be exercised by the Roman Catholic Priests of Ireland, in excommunicating Members of the Roman Catholic Religion.

Mr. SPRING RICE said, that such power was stated in Election Petitious preseuted to the House to have been improperly exercised, which would be brought to trial before a competent tribunal, and they would decide not upon petitions, but upon sworn evidence.

Mr. JAMES GRATTAN expressed his concern that such a petition was presented. He believed on his conscience, the evil complained of did not exist, though both Protestant and Catholic Clergy used their influence on political subjects.

The Petition prayed that any person excommunicated, should be entitled to recover 20l. by civil bill process from the priest, by whom he was excommunicated.

Mr. SPRING RICE objected to the printing the Petition, which he said would be a firebrand cast among the people that would produce a conflagration.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE said, that he had been in Ireland, and returned with a conviction that not a moment should be lost in endeavouring to save the integrity of the empire by timely concessions to the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. Secretary PEEL observed, when the proper time arrived, he would be prepared to state his opinion; but, in the mean time, he wished both parties to abstain from inflammatory language.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table; and, after disposing of the Orders of the Day, the House adjournod.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for Cambridge University, in the room of Sir R. Copley; and for Hastings, in the room of Sir W. Curtis and Sir C. Wetherell; and for Stafford, in the room of the late Mr. Ironmonger.

Mr. W. HORTON gave notice last night in the House of Commons, that on the 15th of February he would move for the re appointmeut of the Emigration Committee. It was most desirable, he said, that the fullest information should be obtained on the subject.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE expressed a corresponding opinion, and observed, that no time should be lost in coming to some conclusion.

Mr. JAMES GRATTAN said, that the evidence before the Committee last year held out no hope of assistance to emigrate.

Mr. HORTON said, he came to a different conclusion, and was of opinion the evidence was in favour of emigration.

Sir J. GRAHAM called the attention of the House to the lamentable state of Destitution of the Weavers in the Manufacturing Districts, which he attributed to the improvement of machinery,—the introduction of the Power-loom, he said, must eventually be of public good, but as the unhappy men were in a state of great distress, he hoped some special remedy would be applied to their case.

Mr. PEEL observed, that each emigrant would cost the country 20l. Emigration would not afford any great relief to the superabundant population, but it might make Canada a flourishing colony, and a great market for our manufacturers.

On the subject of the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Horton said, the Report of the Commissioners would speedily be laid before the House; and with respect to the observations of Mr. Hume, he assured the Hon. Member that whatever specific charge may be brought against Lord Charles Somerset, every paper and document would be cheerfully produced calculated to elucidate the subject.

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, some allusion had been made last night to the petition which he presented from Bishop Burnett, respecting the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset at the Cape of Good Hope. He had not read the report of the Commissioners, but he understood that Lord Charles Somerset was come home, for the purpose of having all charges against him examined into; and he wished to give notice that he should take an opportunity of having those charges enquired into.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said he wished to learn, for the sake of his constituents, at what time those of them living in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross might be turned out of their houses?

Mr. HERRIES said the Commissioners were actively engaged in making arfangements, which they would bring before the public as speedily as possible, though he could not yet name the day.

Mr. HESCOT made his election to serve for the University of Oxford, and a new writ was ordered for the borough of Dowton.

On the motion of Mr. WYNN, a new writ was also ordered for the borough of Dowton, in the room of Robert Southey, Esq. who had stated his inability to qualify according to law.

Mr. MARTIN said he had intended to move the addition of a Member to the Committee sitting on the Arigna Mine Company, but his Honourable Friend (Mr. Brogden) felt so perfectly satisfied with the Committee as it stood, that he would not move for any addition.

Mr. BROGDEN said he felt himself perfectly safe in the hands of the present Committee.—Adjourned.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the promotion of Lord Amherst to the dignity of Earl, and of Lord Combermere to the dignity of Viscount.

The readers of The Age will have observed an advertisement announcing that the proprietor of that splendid establishment, the Cafe de L'Europe, in the Hay-market, has begun, and means to continue to give dinners to his patrons, having previously confined himself to the sale of wines and coffee. To those who have tasted the latter class of refreshments, it is unnecessary to say more than that the larder of the Cafe de L'Europe equals in excellence its cellars; and, to the public in general, we feel that we cannot render a more agreeable service than by recommending to their notice this deserving, economical, yet magnificent establishment.

The Masquenade.—The season for masquerades commenced last Tuesday at the King's Theatre. To say any thing of the characters would be useless. They were—after the usual fashion of such things—strange anomalies. There was an Irishman, sober, and breaking no man's head; and a Turk walking in the most perfect amity with a Greek. These, however, are all old; and there was nothing new, if we except such things as the talk of the day, and the more recent directions of public attention dictated. Such were the *Paul Pry*, a *Dame Blanche*, a ghost of the late elephant, and a king going to open the Parliament. Considering how early it was in the season, the masquerade was tolerably well attended. The supper was excellent, and the wines, *Champaign* Wright's best.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The accounts from Spain, communicated through the French papers, represent Ferdinand to be sadly perplexed with respect to the affairs of Portugal. The Spanish Government has evidently taken fright at what has been done, and is now anxious to repair the errors it has committed. What motives have led to this repentant disposition, we will not too curiously inquire into; it is enough that it exists. It is positively asserted that a telegraphic dispatch had announced to the French Government that the King of Spain had just issued a decree, by which all Portuguese refugees are ordered to withdraw sixty leagues from the frontiers.

Advices from Gibraltar state that the Algerine fleet will now retire, as the poor King of Spain has consented to pay the tribute to the Barbarian; the amount was at Carthagena, ready to be shipped, and Ferdinand has applied for a French frigate to transport the specie to Algiers, as none of his brave fleet like the voyage. According to one account the sum was 300,000 dollars; another letter estimates it at 100,000 dollars.

The Message of the Mexican President has reached this country. It is of local, rather than of general interest. After stating the power under which this meeting of Congress had been convoked, the President says—"Mexico depends on her public credit—that basis on which all nations depend. The civilized world fixes its eye on the prudence of the Legislators of Mexico. Good faith in contracts, the due performance of promises, are the ties of friendship with one people and another. Of all the laws necessary for the final arrangement of the treasury, the regulation of commerce is the moft urgent, because it affects the interests of the first order, not only as it concerns ourselves, but as it concerns the whole universe. There will be submitted, for the consideration of the Congress, the treaties concluded between this Government and foreign nations. The executive will examine, with the greatest attention, the compact of the great American Assembly in Panama. Agriculture, commerce, and industry, all demand the improvement of our roads. Desertion in an army ought to be cut off like a cancer; and the inefficiency and complicated nature of the existing laws on this subject are palpable. The Executive recommends very particularly this important subject, as the army is the firmest prop of our independence. Military justice at present is without a head, until the duties of the Supreme Tribunal of War are regulated, which, at present also are charged equally with the affairs of the Marine Service. The active militia, which is the bulwark of the public liberty, imperiously calls for the finishing hand to its organization. The officers of the Commandants Generals' Veteran Companies of the Coasts, and every thing necessary for the defence of the nation, shall occupy the attention of the Chambers."—The remainder of the speech refers merely to internal arrangements, of no great interest.

COLONIAL.

The *Sierra Leone Gazette Extraordinary*, of the 9th of October, contains a despatch, addressed to Sir Neil Campbell, Knt. C.B., Commander-in-Chief, from Commodore Charles Bullen, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Squadron on the Sierra Leone Station, communicating the total defeat of the Ashantee Army, commanded by the King in person, on the 7th of August, by the British troops and our Native Allies, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Purdon. The battle took place on the plains of Accra, and was vigorously and obstinately contested by the Ashantees. The fate of the day was long doubtful, and for some time the British had almost the worst of the action; but Col. Purdon, by a very judicious arrangement, opened a very heavy fire from four nine-pounders and eight rocket tubes upon the enemy, which wounded the King. The Congreve rockets caused consternation among the Ashantees, while Acoto, King of Aquamboe, made a circuit with his force, and commenced an attack on their rear, and who solely and eventually decided the fate of the battle. Several of the enemy's chief warriors were killed, and the Ashantee King was nearly made prisoner, having been wounded in three places. His equipage and camp, and several of his wives, with a very rich booty, estimated at 500,000l. sterling, fell into the hands of the British and their allies; and in the camp was found the head of Sir Charles M'Carthy, carefully preserved as a trophy, in a double folding of paper. An oblation of rum had been made to it by the King in the morning, invoking it to call to him the heads of all the English Chiefs, and to give him victory. The loss of the British was trivial. The Ashantees had between five and six thousand killed on the field, and 2,000 made prisoners by the Accras.

The first vessel bound to this country under the Haytian flag, and manned entirely with Blacks, the Union, has arrived in the Downs.

The Dover Smugglers.—Four more persons engaged in the smuggling transactions on the coast of Kent, underwent an examination before Sir Richard Birnie, on Thursday. Their names are *James Smead*, *William Wheeler*, alias "*Tom the Blacksmith*," —— *Questen*, and —— *Hogben*, and they were charged with having been concerned in the wilful murder of Richard Morgan, a quarter-master of the Ramillies on the beach at Dover, on the night of the 29th July, while he, in the execution of his duty, was endeavouring to prevent them from running a cargo of contraband spirits. The evidence adduced in support of the charge against the prisoners was precisely the same as that upon which their companions were committed; and, as it was reported fully at the time, it is not necessary to repeat it. The approver (Horne) identified three of the prisoners as having been present, armed, when Morgan was shot; and they were committed to take their trials for the murder of Morgan. Questen was not armed, and therefore he was committed for feloniously assembling with others, who were armed, for the illegal purpose of running contraband goods.

James Bishop Wilson was next put to the bar, charged with having been concerned in a smuggling transaction on the coast between Dymchurch and Hythe, on the night of the 10th of May, when a Preventive Service man, named Wynne, was shot at and wounded by the smugglers. (The prisoner was so ill with an ague that he was allowed to sit by the fire during his examination.—Lieut. Johnson, of the Ramillies, stated, that he went on duty on the Dymchurch Wall, at eleven o'clock on the night of the 10th of May, and shortly after he heard firing at some distance from him, which he knew to proceed from an affray between the smugglers and blockade men. He left his station to intercept the retreat of the smugglers, and when he returned, he found Wynne lying wounded. That night eight tubs of spirits were seized, and the next morning twenty-two more were found on the beach. Horne, the approver, was called, and he deposed that he was "out" with the smugglers on the night in question, armed; and that the prisoner was there also, armed with a gun. He fired upon the blockade men himself, but he did not see the prisoner fire.—Pooley, Maidstone constable, deposed, that he apprehended the prisoner, who confessed, though the witness cautioned him not to say any thing that might hurt himself, that he was "out" on the night of the 10th of May. He also said, "they did not care any thing about Paultry (an approver), it was Horne they were afraid of." And when witness asked him if Horne could hurt him, he said, "Yes, Horne was with us."—Fully committed for trial.

We perceive, from the Box List, that Mr. Sams, of Pall-Mall, has again secured Private Boxes in the best situations, at Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane Teeatres, and we have no doubt, the patronage of the fashionable world will amply compensate him for his spirited speculation.

A coach is about to be established, to run from Bridgewater to London (a distance of 150 miles) in one day!—It is to be called the Wonder, and will commence running immediately after Christmas.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

1. *The Literary Souvenir*, edited by Alaric A. Watts.
2. *Friendship's Offering*, Thomas K. Hervey.
3. *Forget Me Not*, Frederick Shoberl.
4. *The Amulet.*

The first thing that strikes the reader in the Literary Souvenir is a beautiful portrait of a girl in a Florentine costume of A. D. 1500, by Mr. H. Howard. Mr. Watts has some fine lines in illustration of this picture, which we regret we cannot transcribe. The portrait of Byron is certainly a failure, although it has received the certificates of Messrs. Hobhouse and Leigh Hunt. *The Contadina* is the most delightful engraving in the whole volume; Mr. C. Eastlake has surpassed himself in this picture of domestic life, and Delta's lines are worthy of the subject. The compositions in prose and verse, with some exceptions, are superior to those of last year, and altogether it forms a splendid volume.

We find, from the preface to *Friendship's Offering*, that during the progress of the work, Mr. Hervey, the Editor, was taken ill, and that his duties devolved on another gentleman; his deputy has acquitted himself extremely well, but some loss must have occurred to the volume from the removal of its original editor. Some of the embellishments are extremely beautiful, and the literary department is aided by the genius of Mr. Croly, Mr. Dale, Mrs. Hemans, and others. Mr. Croly has some fine verses on a "Contadina of Frascati dictating to one of the scribes who ply in the streets of Rome." The plate is engraved by Humphreys, from a clever picture by J. P. Davis.

Mr. Ackermann's *Forget Me Not* deserves particular attention, if it were only for the fact, that he was the first man who originated these pretty trifles in England; but this year's volume need not shrine from a comparison with any of its compeers. The story of the "Red-nosed Lieutenant," is admirable. The last publication that claims our attention is "The Amulet, or *Christian* Remembrancer." We see no great use of the term Christian, for a Heathen literary remembrancer is a thing out of the question in this country. But if the editor is afraid of being esteemed a Heathen, he is right in advertising himself to be a Christian. We have never been able to very distinctly understand what portion of the inhabitants of this island constitute the "religious world." Some writers insist upon it that people in general are indifferent about their souls; we should think not, for life and death are serious matters; and it is not fair to accuse our brethren of being indifferent about either, merely because they have their own way of showing the interest they take in a here and a hereafter. However, making due allowance for some heaviness and common place prosing, the contents of the "Amulet" are very amusing, and Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Croly, Mrs. Opie, and other well known writers, have contributed some pieces in their best manner.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Charge of Manslaughter against Five Boys.—On Monday evening an adjourned Inquest was held at the house of Mr. W. Davis, the Hoop and Grapes, in Queen-square, Westminster, before Thomas Higgs, Esq. on the body of Sarah Hood, whose death was occasioned by the wanton conduct of some boys.

Robert Watts stated, that on the evening of Lord Mayor's day, he was passing down Charles-court, in the Strand. There were a great many boys in the court. The deceased was coming down, when Frederic and Thomas Williams called out "Here comes the Scotch bawd, let us have a lark." They all pushed her along the court, and when opposite to her own door, No. 10, they forced her down. It was by the push of Frederic and Thomas Williams that she fell. Deceased cried out, "Oh, my thigh is broken." A lad opposite brought out a lighted candle to assist her, when Thomas Williams tried to blow it out. They had often played tricks with her before. There were also present William Quick, Henry Dover, and Samuel Bassett, all assisting to throw her down.

The Coroner having summed up the evidence, the Jury unanimously returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Frederick Williams, Thomas Williams, William Quick, Samuel Bassett, and Henry Dover.

The Coroner immediately issued his warrant for their apprehension.

Distressing Accident.—Tuesday evening Mr. Stirling, the coroner for Middlesex, and a very respectable Jury, assembled at the sign of the Grapes, at Brompton, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending the melancholy death of Mr. Charles Clementi, aged 21, the only son of Mr. Clementi, of Cheapside. The following evidence was adduced,—

Mr. George Kiallmark, of St. John's Wood, a musical professor, stated, that he knew the deceased, who was 21 years of age, and resided with his family at No. 4, Lower Brompton-grove. On Sunday last the deceased, the witness, and a younger brother of his (witness's) returned to Mr. Clementi's house from a walk, and had not been in long when the deceased inquired of his mother if she would allow him to discharge a blunderbuss for sport. The deceased was very fond of that species of amusement. Having obtained permission, he discharged the blunderbuss several times out at the window of his own apartment. The blunderbuss was then put aside, and the deceased, after showing the witness and his brother several different descriptions of fire-arms, produced a brace of pistols, which had been given to him by his father some short time previously. These pistols had percussion locks. The deceased was showing the use of the locks, and placing the detonating cap upon one of them, when witness exclaimed, "For God's sake, Charles, do not handle them so much, you know I have a great aversion to such instruments." The deceased, without replying to the remark, said to the witness's brother, "Now, Edwin, see, I could soon shoot myself," at the same time placing the muzzle of the pistol to his chest. The witness, much alarmed, exclaimed, "Do not be foolish, pray." The deceased replied, "O, nonsense, they are not loaded," At this moment the deceased pulled the trigger, and the pistol went off; the deceased walked, or rather staggered, some paces, exclaiming, "It has given me a devil of a knock." He fell to the ground, upon which witness ran to him, and then discovered that his chest was covered with blood. Seeing there was no time to lose, witness ran for medical assistance, and procured the immediate attendance of Messrs. Glen and Auderson, surgeons, in the vicinity. Before they arrived, however, the deceased had breathed his last.

Mr. James Anderson, surgeon, stated that on arriving at Mr. Clementi's house, he found the deceased young gentleman lying on a bed in his chamber. Witness found on examination that life was quite extinct. A pistol bullet had entered his left side, and in its progress had lacerated the heart to a considerable extent. Death must have ensued in less than a minute after the discharge of the weapon.

The Jury, after a few words from the Coroner, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The deceased was an only child of Mr. Clementi's, by a former wife. Mr. Clementi, senior, is now in Italy.

A bill of indictment against Master James Mitchell Winn, preferred by Mr. Field, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, was thrown out on Thursday, by the London Grand Jury. Master Winn, a few days ago, was charged before the Lord Mayor, on suspicion of felony, and bailed by virtue of Mr. Peel's late act.

Mr. Gulley, the famous *ci-devant* pugilist, now the General Scott of Newmarket and Doncaster, was the highest bidder for the Ware Park estate in Hertfordshire, the seat of Mr. Byde. When this celebrated warrior was fighting Gregson in Sir John Sebright's park, in that county, some 16 years ago, he did not expect so soon to be in a condition to take his station among the aristocracy of Hertfordshire. It is said that the price of the Ware Park property, for which he offered about 44,000l. is a trifle compared with the value of such an estate as Mr. Gulley has, from his great wealth, now in his power to purchase.—*Star.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The favours of our this-week's Correspondents shall be replied to on Sunday next.

THE AGE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The motion made by Alderman WAITHMAN on Tuesday last, in the House of Commons, respecting the implication of several Members of Parliament in sundry Joint Stock Companies, has excited a very general sensation; and so necessary, nay vital, have we all along considered such a step, that if we have any regret on the subject, it is, that the task did not fall into abler hands; for although the Alderman came armed with a few established facts, he possessed not any share of that tact, or judgment, which is essential, to be enabled fully to characterise the nature of the business on which he had to treat.

In the sweeping clause of condemnation which we have repeatedly had occasion to introduce, while discussing this subject, we would not be thought to include every Company, which is now established in the country, for that would be passing a censure on some of the most important and useful charters, that ever were granted—but it is for the purpose of drawing a line of distinction between the respectability and consequence of such, and the constitution of the different bubbles, lately created under a similar nomenclature, with the sole view of deluding and defranding the speculators therein. Exactly a twelvemonth since, when the public distress, arising from the creation of these schemes, was at its climax, we urged the very step, which has now been adopted by Alderman WAITHMAN, on the attention of the House of Commons, and pointed out to them the precedent on which any Member, taking upon himself so serious a task, might act—which was the proceeding enforced by Parliament, during the visitation of the famous *South-Sea Bubble*; and in the event of Mr. WAITHMAN, or any Member with whom he may cooperate, not being sufficiently in possession of all that passed at that important era, we will take the liberty of telling them. £50,000 stock was taken by KNIGHT, treasurer to the South-Sea Company (who ran away), for the use of the Earl of SUNDERLAND (First Lord of the Treasury), on which account his LORDSHIP resigned his place—other fictitious stock was distributed amongst Mr. AISLABIE, Chancellor of the Exchequer (who was expelled the House, and committed to the Tower), Mr. Secretary CRAGGS, and Mr. CRAGGS, senior, who died of a lethargy, before he underwent the censure of Government; while various *Directors!* in the persons of Sir GEORGE CASWELL, Sir JOHN BLUNT, Sir JOHN LAMBERT, Sir JOHN FELLOWES, and Mr. GRIGSBY, were taken into custody, and Sir THEODORE JANSEN, Mr. SAWBRIDGE, Sir ROBERT CHAPLAIN, and Mr. EYLES, were expelled their seats, and apprehended; and having, in obedience to the order of the House, delivered in inventories of their estates, they were confiscated by an Act of Parliament, towards making good the losses sustained by the public.

This is a brief outline of the grounds on which any investigation into the present speculations may with safety and propriety proceed, while at the same time it presents some idea to the promoters, of all the ruin which they have been the means of inflicting on the people, and of the punishment which will justly await them, on conviction of what they now stand charged with. In referring to the oratory which passed on Tuesday night, in furtherance of, or opposition to, the motion, it is impossible not to notice the harangues of Mr. ATTWOOD, Mr. J. SMITH, and Colonel DAVIES, particularly—in whom, as having been deeply involved in several of the bubbles, which were the topic of conversation, silence would have been the most becoming quality they could possibly have exhibited: for whatever argument might be adduced by them should be regarded very cautiously, as having for its object to defeat those ends, it is most desirable to attain. We shall abstain, for the present, from giving any opinion respecting the implication, or otherwise, of Mr. BROGDEN, and really think, if he were wise, he would say little about it himself, until the report of the Committee appointed be known; but we cannot avoid remarking, that we have seldom listened to a more unsatisfactory explanation of the 1,047*l.* received by him, for his services as a Director of the *Arigna Company*, than he gave on the evening in question. Sir WILLIAM CONGREVE, who has all along seemed to us more deeply involved in these wild schemes than almost any of his coadjutors, did not appear on the occasion, but despatched, in lieu of himself, a sick certificate to the Speaker, apprehensive we should presume that his own word would not go any very great way. We had rather Sir WILLIAM had done nothing of the sort—it has not furthered any one particular purpose, and has done any thing but remove one particle of the opinions which people had previously entertained of his liabilities. The attempt of Mr. ATTWOOD to transfer to Sir A. GRANT a portion of whatever blame might have been fixed on Mr. BROGDEN (whom Sir ALEXANDER has succeeded as the Chairman of the *Ways and Means*) was as paltry and ridiculous an effort, as we can now call to mind; and we are happy in bearing testimony to the candid explanation given by Sir ALEXANDER, which completely satisfied the whole house, and confounded Mr. ATTWOOD into the bargain.

We shall watch over the proceedings of this Committee with the utmost assiduity, and report whatever may arise that can in any respect affect the public cause—for it is decidedly to its tribunal we are to look, not only for a correction of those evils which have existed, and even now are not altogether allayed, but also for any future prevention of a recurrence of such glaring misdoings. In selecting either the advice, the nominal or pecuniary assistance of any BRITISH SENATOR, in whatever mercantile transactions the people of England may wish to embark, they naturally anticipate the aid of the highest character which England possesses, the value of whose title should give consequence to the speculation and security to the speculator—but if the feeling of gambling (for it is nothing else) be once engendered in these very individuals, to whom we are taught to look for protection, instead of a violation of it, why such undertakings lose the consequence of mercantile respectability, and degenerate into common swindles.

The amendment to Alderman WAITHMAN's motion, made by Mr. CANNING, was highly desirable, as being the means of producing, in one instance, an investigation, which, if ably conducted, may lead to those important disclosures, in other cases, which it is the object of the motion to produce.

At one of their Meetings last week in Dublin, a Roman Catholic was speaking rather disrespectfully of Mr. BLACK, the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, for some article which had appeared in that paper. Mr. SHIEL defended Mr. BLACK very warmly, and considered him one of the best friends their cause had; observing to his Papistical neighbour, "And even if he were not a good friend, he might be a dangerous foe; and therefore, as the poet says, HIC *Niger* EST, HUNC TU *Romane* CAVETO."

We never gave SHIEL credit for saying half so good a thing.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK!

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. STEPHEN'S.

To-morrow, Monday, Dec. 11, 1826, his Majesty's Servants will perform Reynolds's comedy of

SPECULATION.

Project .....Mr. ATTWOOD.

Between the play and farce, a pas-seul by Sir H. COOKE.

To conclude with Beazley's farce of

WHERE SHALL I DINE?

Sponge .....Mr. O'NEILL.

On Tuesday, THE BUSY BODY; *Marplot*, Alderman WAITHMAN; with the farce of the WEATHERCOCK; *Briefwit*, by Mr. H. TWISS.

On Wednesday, THE SLAVE; *Sharpset*, Mr. J. WILKS; *Fogrum*, Mr. HUME. With the farce of CENT. PER CENT; *Tilwell*, Mr. CAPEL.

On Thursday, THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Mr. Dornton, (the banker) Mr. ATTWOOD.
Harry Dornton .....Mr. BROGDEN.
Milford .....Mr. WALROND.
Sulky.....Sir W. CONGREVE.
Silky, (the usurer) .....Mr. EASTHOPE.
Goldfinch.....Marquis of CLANRICARDE.
Mr. Smith .....Mr. J. SMITH.
Hatter.....Mr. BORRADAILE.
Haberdasher.....Alderman WAITHMAN.
Grocer.....Mr. GYE.

Previous to the farce, the admired shawl-dance, by Alderman WAITHMAN.

To conclude with the farce of

HIT OR MISS.

Dick Cypher.....Mr. R. MARTIN.

On Friday will be revived *(which has been in rehearsal since* JULY LAST!) Sir John Vanburgh's comedy of

THE CONFEDERACY.

Gripe .....Mr. WALROND.
Moneytrap.....Mr. O'NEILL.
Dick.....Marquis of CLANRICARDE.
Brass.....Earl HOWTH.

Supernumeraries.

Clip .....Mr. AULDJO.
Mrs. Am-let .....Landlady of the *Talbot* at Richmond.

(N.B. The present Licenser has sent orders to the Theatre, that the beginning of the 2nd Scene, 1st Act, must be omitted.)

After which will take place *(by particular desire,)* A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, in which will be introduced, amongst others, the following pieces of music:—

Song—With his *chin*, Sometimes out, Sometimes in! } ....Sir A. GRANT.

Song—"A mercer I am, in a very good style,"
Ald. WAITHMAN.

Duett—"I'm *bubbled*, I'm *bubbled*, oh! how I'm *troubled*,"
Messrs. WALROND and WILKS.

Song—"'Tis woman that seduces all mankind,"
By Mr EASTHOPE (dressed in the character of *Filch*).

Song—"I was called knowing Joey,"
Mr. HUME.

Duett—"Prythee hush that *flattery's* tongue,"
Sir W. CONGREVE and Mr. BROGDEN.

Song—"I sing of the *Greeks*, both the present and past,"
Mr. O'NEILL.

Air and Chorus—"When you censure the *Age*, Be cautious and sage,"
By Mr. EASTHOPE and the rest.

INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.

First Fiddle .....Alderman WAITHMAN.
Haut-boy .....Mr. O'NEILL.
Trumpet .....Mr. H. TWISS.
Bass'un .....Mr. WILKS.

To conclude with the laughable burletta of

TOM THUMB.

Lord Grizzle .....Lord BINGHAM.
Tom Thumb.....Mr. R. STEPHENSON.
Noodle .....Mr. HUME.
Doodle .....Mr. EASTHOPE.
Dolla-lolla (for the occasion) Mrs. CHATTERTON.

"WAYS AND MEANS"

OF FORMING A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

There's no one like BROGDEN, though nothing he pays,
To raise up a Company, ev'ry one weens,
For out of his own head, he brings forth the *ways*,
And out of the pockets of others, the *means*.

Having now waited, until that process of law which has been directed against us has taken its course, we venture to offer a few general remarks upon the subject, endeavouring to avoid as much as possible any charge of egotism. The "full-fledged conspiracy," at which we some time since hinted, has come out in all its brightest array, under command of Colonel the Earl of GLENGALL, who, as Commander in Chief of this expedition, has honoured us with two indictments, and one criminal information, attended, in the serving of them, with a species of personal persecution, that must either be unknown to HIS LORDSHIP, or must make him blush, whenever he reflects upon it. But by all these measures, neither HIS LORDSHIP nor his confederates have effected one solitary point, beyond the probable incarceration of an individual, of whom they know nothing, while they have been, for so long a period, attempting to ruin his property. If this be their object, it is not unlikely they may attain it—but if their aim has been to silence that spirit of malevolence of which they complain, they have gone the worst way in the world to work—that can only be done by the indication of some feeling of conciliation on their part, by a forbearance of those hostile measures they have so long secretly been planning against this paper, and above all, by a correction of that public department, which at present disgraces the times they live in. The admission by Lord GLENGALL, through his counsel, Mr. SCARLETT, that he *had* employed the menial we alluded to, and that menial being *then* scribbling for the journal we mentioned, is a satisfactory evidence that his Lordship has indirectly given information to that paper, even if there were no other testimony; but, when we call to mind the various matter that has repeatedly appeared therein, affecting the movements of his Lordship, or his party, we cease to have a doubt upon the subject, and have no hesitation in saying, that unless the noble persons, who have been maligned in our contemporary, demand a rigid account for the same, at his Lordship's hands, they richly merit the treatment they have received. On this understanding, then, we part with the Noble Lord—and, although it will ever, unaffectedly, give us great pleasure to come to a cessation of hostilities with a gentleman of his rank, we can fearlessly assert, that it can only be done by virtue of the above prescription—at present, we may fairly exclaim, "Let the *galled* jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

In reference to the several prosecutions which have been preferred against us, we do not hesitate to admit, that in one or two instances, justice, by the law of the land, has been properly dispensed, for our comments have certainly come within the pale of designated libel; but, in admitting this, we must also assert, that if we had adopted any other course, we should have abandoned a public duty, and been therefore unworthy the trust which our readers have reposed in us. On the other hand, in some cases, the distribution of the law against us has been oppressive and inconsistent in the extreme. Lord BINGHAM, who was refused a rule *nisi*, last Michaelmas term, on the ground of his not having sworn his belief of our charging him with cowardice, has, this term, sworn to such belief, in spite of our asserting that we had no such intention; and the rule he obtained was made absolute, amidst the titters of the whole Court! Mr. EASTHOPE's rule was equally absurd, and obtained with equal inconsistency—and, when the hour of trial comes, we shall endeavour to convince a jury of the frivolous pretext on which we are brought before them.

From a view of these cases, in which we ourselves are mainly involved, let us turn to a consideration of others, which have been directed, in several instances lately, against the public press, and from a perusal of which, it would really appear that a feeling had been engendered, among the whole bench, against the most vital part of our national consequence. Mr. SCARLETT, who has appeared *pro. and con.* in most of these actions, very properly stated, in the late cause against *The Times*, that a discretion must on all occasions be exercised by the conductors of public journals, or there would be an end at once to the control of public opinion, and the thief tried at the *Old Bailey* would be entitled to bring his action for any notice taken of the circumstances which led to his commitment. There cannot be a more complete truism, and one which has lately been borne out fully, by the verdicts obtained, by a foreign vagabond of the name of BOCHSA, against

two Sunday Papers, for a comment on the enormity of his character, while the following sentence against him stands recorded in the *French Moniteur* of Thursday, February 19th, 1818:—

COURT OF ASSIZE AT PARIS—SITTING OF FEB. 17.

CASE OF THE COMPOSER BOCHSA.

The Court condemned, in contumacy, Nicholas Bochsa, composer of music and harp-player, whose disappearance about a year ago, it will be recollected, made so scandalous a noise. He was accused—

1. Of having, on the 26th of last September, committed the crime of private forgery, by counterfeiting, or causing to be counterfeited, a bond for four thousand francs, and by signing it with the forged signatures, Berten, Mehul, Nicolo, and Boyeldieu.

2. Of having, on the 13th of October, 1816, committed a private forgery, by counterfeiting a resolution and receipt of the committee of the shareholders of the theatre Feydeau, and by signing them with the forged signature Rezicourt.

3. Of having, on the 20th of January, 1817, committed a private forgery, by counterfeiting a resolution of the shareholders of the theatre Feydeau, with the same forged signature.

4. Of having, on the 1st of March, 1817, committed a commercial forgery, by fabricating a bill of exchange for 16,500 francs, and signing it with the forged signatures, Despermont, Perregaux, Lafitte and Company, and Berton.

5. Of having, on the 9th of March, 1817, committed a private forgery, by counterfeiting an invoice of musical instruments, and a bond for 14,000 francs, and signing them with the forged signature of Pozzo di Borgo.

6. Of having, on the 11th of March, 1817, committed the crime private forgery, by fabricating three bonds for different sums, and signing them with the forged signatures, Count Chabrol, and Finquerlin.

7. Of having, on the 11th of March, 1817, committed a private forgery, by fabricating two bonds, one for 10,000 francs, the other for 5,000 francs, upon the funds of the English legation, and by signing them with the forged signatures, Stuart, Amaury, and Wells.

8. Of having knowingly made use of all these forged documents.

Besides these forgeries, Bochsa appears to have fabricated many others, particularly bonds bearing the forged signatures of M. le Comte de Cazes, and of Lord Wellington.

The Court pronounced him guilty of all these private and commercial forgeries, and condemned him to twelve years of forced labour, to be branded with the letters T. F., to be fined 4,000 francs, &c.

We cannot bring our minds to believe that the learned and upright Judges by whom, in these instances, the law has been laid down, can possibly be aware of these atrocities having been proved against the man, to whom they have extended the advantage of legal protection. Truth is deemed a libel, and in some cases, with great propriety, but such a sentence can never be held to be available on occasions like to this—you may as well be convicted for charging the man, who breaks into your house, of burglary, or he who kills your friend, of murder—to us there appears not the slightest distinction—and English liberty must have come to a fine pass indeed, if every foreign felon, who has eluded the justice of his own country, should seek an asylum in this, ingratiate himself into the society, and obtain the patronage of respectable people, and then have the power of incarcerating an Englishman, who charges him with his crimes, for the sole purpose of purifying our homes of his infectious presence. None can venerate the law, or the distributors of it, more than we do; and we therefore feel assured that the facts, attendant on this man's situation, cannot have come to the knowledge of those Judges, who delivered the verdicts sought for at his hands, or they never could have so decreed; and under this persuasion, therefore, we cannot but think that the sentences, which naturally follow conviction, will in these cases be abandoned altogether. The continuation of a persecuting system, like this, would soon arouse the all-corrective voice of the people, and bring such excess of power down to that true and proper level, from which it should never have been permitted to extend.

PARLIAMENT GINGERBREAD—*Cut* 1st.

BURTHEN—*John Gilpin.*

JOHN EASTHOPE was a Citizen
Who lived at Tewkesbury,
Where eke, with sleeves and apron,
He weighed butter on the Quay.

JOHN EASTHOPE'S spouse said to her dear,
Him patting on the face,
I'm getting sick of *every* one
In this here stupid place.

And as we've done so very well,
And got such fair renown,
Suppose we make the most of it,
And start for London town.

He soon replied, "My dearest dear,
"What's your behest I'll do;
"For I admire, of womankind,
"*At present*, only you!"

So all was sold, except a box,
Sent off to town per boat,
Which held his deary's caps and gowns,
And JOHNNY'S Sunday coat.

They went per coach—his love inside,
And JOHNNY up behind,
For "though on pleasure he was bent,
"He had a frugal mind."

Arrived in town, and settled all,
He turned it in his head,
How best employ his capital,
And to his wife he said:

"I think, dear, as they know us not,
"The money erst we've made,
"We'll not embark in, any more,
"So low a thing as trade!

"A worthy man, I know right well,
"Who, as I chanced to range
"Abroad to-day, has said he'll take
"Me to the Stock Exchange!

"And as they are not over nice,
"Whom people to them bring,
"I really, dearest, think I can
"Not do a better thing!

"No capital you want, or if
"You did, we've got enough,
"And then at making bargains, love,
"You know I'm 'up to snuff.'"

"Not snuff alone, but any thing
"You're up to," then said she;
"And, therefore, JOHN, in all you've said,
"Right truly I agree!"

'Twas done—JOHN took a counting-house,
In time, a partner, too;
And JOHN took to him something else,
Which I shall tell to you.

Says JOHN unto himself, "I'm now
"A man of fair estate;
"And, though I'm rather small myself,
"I move among the Great.

"So, in like mode, as others do,
"From home *incog.* who dwell;
"Though I've a wife, why should I not
"A mistress have as well?"

His mind was fixed—in business hours,
Few wives do know, I ween,
What passes, now-a-days, their mates
And customers between!

As, for a lady fair, one day,
JOHN bought, or sold some pelf;
Says he, "I'll business do for her—
"And some, too, for myself!

"She hath a sister, whom I've gazed
"Full pleasantly upon;
"Whom I have chanced to hear her call
"MATILDA CHATTERTON!"

The parties met—MATILDA bowed
To JOHNNY'S right good will,
And he, not sinking yet the shop,
In future called her *Til.*

Of "MALTHUS' Population," JOHN
Had heard the people tell,
So, having got a mistress, why
He got a child as well!

But JOHNNY having some elsewhere,
And fearing more might come,
He left MATILDA CHATTERTON,
Without a house, or home!

"What's next?" said JOHN—"why, let me see,
"As I can sport the 'dubs,'
"As well as any there, I think
"I'll get into the Clubs."

JOHN knew a member, whom he had
Lent certain sundry pounds,
And wisely thought he could not go
On any better grounds!

He was proposed—of his success
JOHN entertained no doubt.
But soon as one bawled in his name,
Another *balled* it out.

"What's next again?" said JOHN—"they say
"The Parliament will be
"Full soon dissolved, and that, I wis,
"Presents a chance for me."

JOHN got a friend, on Fish-street-hill,
To HEYGATE straight to go,
And buy the votes of all he might
In fair *St. Alban's* know.

"To make assurance doubly sure,"
He who to JOHN had showed
At BROOKES'S, so much courtesy,
JOHN "touched" for what he owed!

Because this friend now stood the poll
Within a neighbouring town,
And JOHNNY heard *his* interest
Would clash against his own.

"Through thick and thin" famed JOHNNY, thus,
Did push his ventrous way,
Then posted he straight up to town,
To wait the opening day!

So now let's sing, Long live the King,
And JOHNNY, long live he,
And long as he's in Parliament,
May I be there to see!

MORE *GAMBOLS.*

We have received the following letter from Mr. WEDDERBURNE WEBSTER, relative to an article in our Paper of Sunday last, and freely give it insertion:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE AGE."

Sir,—Having observed a paragraph in THE AGE of last Sunday, in which my name was mentioned relative to a gambling transaction with Mr. O'Neill, &c., I beg to inform you, that it was inserted without either my knowledge or sanction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Coventry, Dec. 5, 1826. CHAS. W. WEBSTER.

We do not doubt the truth of any word in the foregoing epistle, but it was quite unnecessary in Mr. WEBSTER to tell us, unless it be for the satisfaction of himself or friends, what we were before perfectly well acquainted with. Many things appear in this paper without the knowledge of the parties to whom they relate, and as to sanction, we seldom trouble ourselves to obtain that, unless in cases wherein we have happened to hold private communication, and confidence has been entertained—then we never think of mentioning either circumstances, or names, without a full authority. It appears, however, from the letter which has been inserted in the daily papers, under Mr. O'NEILL'S signature, that our information was tolerably correct; and it is always to that important subject that we direct our best energies.

With reference both to this subject, and to the more important one at *Richmond*, we shall be prepared, by Sunday next, to submit the opinions we have formed, from all the mass of information which has come to our knowledge, and which certainly places the matter in a different light to that in which it is now received by the public. The fallacious spirit that is now abroad, by virtue whereof so many thousands of pounds are daily sacrificed in this country, and so many individuals ruined in consequence, requires every castigation that can possibly lead to its being eventually subdued; and although this instance, respecting which such an outcry has been raised, is but a trifling one, compared with the other numberless excesses of a similar nature, though on a much larger scale, with which this metropolis is now infested. In the proportion that we have been instrumental in directing public attention to this isolated instance, so we will hereafter lead it into an examination of the secrets of some of those fashionable sinks, in which property is for ever sunk, as in a shipwreck. But we will revert to this subject again, when opportunity is more fitting, and in the mean time enter forthwith upon the point more immediately in question.

THEATRICALS.

Before we enter upon any other topic, under this head, we take leave to call the reader's attention to a circumstance connected with the late visit of his MAJESTY to *Drury Lane* Theatre—we allude to the appearance of Mr. LISTON, dressed out in a Court suit, for the purpose of receiving the KING. Upon what principle this piece of tomfoolery was undertaken, we cannot pretend to say; but a more ill-advised, a more indelicate, and a more impudent step, was never before taken by any person, under similar circumstances. Is it to be supposed, for an instant, that because the MONARCH commanded Mr. LISTON'S services, that he expected any thing more of Mr. LISTON than his grimaces in the afterpiece? If such had been the case, he would have been surrounded, in like manner, by every mime who figured in his presence that evening, and the object for which he condescended to visit the theatre, would have become completely frustrated. The only persons who should presume to enter the ROYAL presence, on such occasion, are the established officers of the theatre, in whom it is an indispensable duty; but beyond them, the slightest addition is the grossest infringement of etiquette imaginable. If HIS MAJESTY had commanded, in imitation of his Royal predecessors, a court-fool or jester to be present for the night, then Mr. LISTON might have had some excuse for his intrusion—but as the case now stands, it can only be looked upon, either in the light of ignorance (which the managers ought to have corrected), or in that of a joke—and the KING is the last man in existence against whom such a liberty should be practised. Mr. LISTON has not sincerer admirers of his extraordinary abilities than we are, but it must be in their only proper sphere; and he should learn that, however condescending and affable may be the gracious character of HIS MAJESTY, in even coming to such places at all, the dignity of his illustrious person and presence is not to be subject to any such ill-timed mummery.

We confess that we had considerable curiosity to see YOUNG'S *Richard* on Monday last, and for that purpose we squeezed into the pit, your only legitimate place for a critic. We have never been more thoroughly disappointed; for, even in the earliest scenes of the play, where it was to be expected that he would give great effect to the wily quality of the character, he infused nothing more than that sarcastic sort of cunning, which pervades, and very properly, his performance of *Iago*. The monotonous hum, which Mr. YOUNG so constantly allows his voice to adopt, is out of all place in such a decisive part as *Richard*, and consequently in those impetuous moments, where he so frequently ejaculates, "Come hither, Catesby"—"Ratcliffe"—"Lord Stanley," his tone had more the manner of asking these respective personages to dinner, than issuing an order to them which was to be the forerunner of a monarch's annihilation. The soul of *Richard* "rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm;" but Mr. YOUNG was as innocent of all this palpable *materiel*, as if he had been a novice in his profession. He has nothing to do with this character, and we are sorry to see him play it—he is an eminent performer (though *not* worth 20*l.* per night!) but we had rather see him in parts which enchain the heart, than those which merely astonish the understanding: These remarks, which we hope will be received as friendly, are due to Mr. YOUNG—they would be lost on a person of inferior capabilities.

Miss STEPHENS returned to her engagement at *Drury Lane* on Thursday, in good health, and, supported by the unapproachable BRAHAM (our country's musical evergreen) gave due effect to the *Siege of Belgrade*. Before the opera began, Mr. WALLACK appeared to apprize us, that Miss GRADDON had withdrawn herself from the part of *Catherine*, and to crave indulgence for Miss A. TREE, who had undertaken it—the secret of which is, we hear, that Mrs. GEESIN had been requested to prepare herself for performing it, but declined so doing; and, consequently, Miss GRADDON could not think of resuming a part which had been once taken from her. There really is no end to the humbug of these mimes. Mrs. GEESIN cannot play "second fiddle" to Miss STEPHENS, nor Miss GRADDON to Mrs. GEESIN!!—while, barring the sweet warbling KITTY, the public cares not a fig if they never heard either of them again. Mr. WALLACK is highly to be extolled for his manly and straight-forward way of telling the public the truth, in which we will support him "tooth and nail." As respects Miss GRADDON, the thing is too contemptible for any feeling but ridicule—of Mrs. GEESIN we expected better; and if she again adopt conduct like this, she will some night *hear* there are other *geese in* the theatre besides herself.

The *Thespians* are "all alive and kicking," in every

department, it seems—Messrs. BENNETT and MERCER are about to have a benefit, and Miss HAMMERSLEY about to have—we mean she is *enceinte*—"lots of KOLLI*flowers*," as *Mingle* has it—then, BEAZLEY has written the *Lottery-ticket* for LAPORTE, and Mr. POOLE has a comedy in rehearsal, to show off Madame VESTRIS; while Sir SNUFFLE SHUFFLE, having paid the 10 000*l.* into Court, to become director of the music at Covent Garden, has engaged young RODWELL of the *Adelphi* to do duty for him, and prevailed on BISHOP to conduct the Oratorios. Subjoined, the reader will find a violent tirade against Miss PATON, with that lady's reply, from which we are disposed to remove all bad feeling, on her part, in the business, altogether. Miss PATON is reported to be a very troublesome lady, on most occasions—most likely it is so; for we hardly know a player, who has attained any popularity, against whom the same charge has not been preferred. If Miss PATON had acted, as the statement implies, we would be the first to hurl round her ears the indignation of the public voice; but her letter distinctly and openly denies that she has, and we really, on the face of things, believe it. Mr. HOWARD PAYNE, who translated the *White Lady*, for Covent Garden, is reported to be the editor of the periodical in which this charge has been made, and certainly the statement smells very strongly of the lamps—if it be so, we cannot imagine a more impudent thing, than a disappointed *Yankee* actor, thus handling performers with whom he becomes mixed up, by its admission into the circle of *English* theatricals. But here are the documents, and the reader had better judge for himself:—

Mention has been made in the daily papers of some very extraordinary conduct of Miss Paton, respecting a character assigned to her in the opera, long announced as forthcoming at Covent Garden, entitled the *White Maid*. We had been apprized of the circumstance before it was made public, but purposely abstained from naming it, until "convinced, against our will," that the character of *Starling*, which was almost thought too gross to be real, when recently represented in the acted *Green Room*, could show itself in the actual Green Room, and what is worse, in the person of a female. In an early number of this work, we had occasion to allude to some perplexing conduct of the same nature, although not injurious to the same extent; and we then requested to be made acquainted with every similar instance in which the spoiled children of popularity trifled with the favour which had raised them from nothingness to the power of doing mischief, and made the expectations of the public, and the interests of managers and authors, the sport of their personal prejudice or puerile caprice. It appears that such an instance is now before the public; and it is with sincere regret that we find it in an highly-gifted individual, whom we have never before had occasion to mention without a praise as hearty and as honest as our present censure.

We have a Covent Garden play-bill before us, bearing date Wednesday, September 27, 1826. That bill announces, that "A new Comic Opera, in three acts, the music composed and compiled by Mr. Horn, and an Opera, in two acts, taken from *La Dame Blanche*, the music by Boieldieu, have both been in preparation during the summer, and will be produced in succession, as soon after Miss Paton's return to her engagement, as is consistent with the attention they demand."

At the foot of the bill of Friday, Nov. 24, it is announced, "On Saturday, Dec. 2, will be produced the Opera of the *White Maid*, taken from *La Dame Blanche*, with Boieldieu's music; the principal characters by Madame Vestris, Mr. Phillips, Mr. G. Penson, Mr. J. Isaacs, Miss Paton, Miss Cawse, Miss Henry, Mrs. Davenport."

From Sept. 27 to Nov. 24, the interval between the dates of the two bills, is within a day or two of two months; and yet this lady, intrusted with a very difficult character of very difficult music, does not discover, until within one week of the time specified for the first representation of the piece, that she cannot perform the principal part in it! After stating some circumstances which occurred while she was making up her resolution, we will advert to effects from which it is quite impossible not to have foreseen.

Not only did Miss Paton appear pleased with the part assigned to her, but the very next day following the distinct announcement for Dec. 2, she saw Mr. Fawcett in his room upon one particular passage, told anecdotes of her early life in Scotland, how she had observed there the very action in question (something about a spinning-wheel), and concluded by declaring in substance, that she felt herself, from that circumstance, to be the only actress in England capable of giving the situation the effect of which it was susceptible. This took place late on Saturday afternoon, the 25th November. The same evening she performed the gentle *Clari*. During its performance, after an apologetic preface in the Green Room to Mr. Fawcett, professing all sorts of civil things, she told the astonished manager that some substitute must be found for her in the *White Maid*, as it was a character for which she was in no way qualified; and presently sent her woman to the manager's room, returning the manuscript and the music.

Now, in the first place, as there is no one in the theatre less unknowing of what she is about than Miss Paton, she had no need whatever of all this time to make such a discovery. In the second place, there is no one in the theatre more conscious, that, for difficult music her equal in quickness and science is not to be found there. And, in the third place, she was sure enough that it would be impossible to produce the opera within the time if she withdrew, and could not have been quite sure of the practicability of producing it at all. Under these circumstances, she waits until the last moment, and then declares herself.

On Monday, Nov. 27., an apology was made for the postponement of the *White Maid*; and on Friday, Dec. 1. it is announced for Saturday, the 9th, with the new name of Miss Goward in place of Miss Paton. We understand Miss Cawse has been removed from the part originally assigned to her, and put in that of Miss Paton, and the original part of Miss Cawse transferred to Miss Goward.

Here, then, are two young ladies, almost novices on the boards, both oblized to appear at a week's notice in characters of great musical difficulty, to humour the caprice of a practised performer, who seems to have been two months waiting to create the embarrassment. Here is a theatre which has raised this same performer to the consequence which enables her to do it injury, exposing the establishment, to which she ought to feel grrateful, to the maimed exhibition of a celebrated musical work, to which it has looked with confidence for fame and profit from long and elaborate arrangements, to produce it in a state of unprecedented completeness. The young lady who has become her sudden substitute, will, of course, appear under most dangerous disadvantages, both for herself and the task with which she is intrusted. But to pursue this branch of the subject, will lead us up into speculations which we trust Miss P. must be too high-minded to deserve. She can have no wish to injure a beginner by comparisons for which there has been no time for her to prepare, even had she the ability. But the theatre, the writer of the piece, and the exertions of the rest of the performers are pretty certain to suffer. Miss Paton has her party both in the audience and the press. The cause she has deserted will, by that party, be pronounced a bad one; and are the many interests involved in such a speculation to be tamely sacrificed to the vagaries of mere vanity? This is the proper light in which to view her conduct, and if her feelings are ruffled at the sternness of the truth, she should remember that mischief is but gently answered, when only visited by advice. And there is one lesson Miss Paton has yet to learn. She should dwell on it in time. She has been but four years known from the million, and is yet not sufficiently mixed up with our theatrical necessities to make it safe for her to exercise the stale trick of favourites who fancy themselves "deared by being lacked" This kind of affectation soon wearies, and actors and actresses, who can so often do without the public, find out too late that the public can do without them. The tenure upon which popularity is held, in any case, is a very frail one, and higher persons than Miss Paton have had terrible falls when thrown off their balance by the giddiness of self-conceit. Whether she be Miss Paton or Lady William Lennox, while she is before the public she is their servant, and to them responsible; and, if she wishes to make herself respected in a coronet, heartlessness towards her equals, before she is allowed to wear one, is by no means the way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—In your Paper of this day's date, I perceive a paragraph copied from a weekly paper, in which a very simple occurrence is magnified into an act of heartless conduct on my part (I allude to the mention of my having given up the part of the *White Lady*.) With regard to the length of time my name appeared in the bills of the day, I do not hold myself answerable, as it was inserted, though unusual in theatres, long before the opera was read or the part sent to me. Anxious to do all in my power to serve the theatre to which I belong, I took the part of the *White Maid*, and did not discover, till the rehearsal convinced me, of the difficulties of representing melo-dramaic and pantomimic business, and singing a song (totally unconnected with the part) in a tremulous voice, like an old woman. I then certainly did (word for word, as minutely stated in the paragraph in question) represent to Mr. Fawcett my total inability to render the part effective; nor did I imagine my secession from it of great importance to the theatre, as no comment was made upon it, nor any anxiety shown to remove the difficulty of which I complained. I was also aware, that had I taken the part, it must shortly have been given to another, as in a few weeks from the time it was first announced I had permission to fulfil an engagement in Dublin. I now beg to say, that as I am amenable by a fine to the theatre for refusing any part improperly, and as none in this instance has been levied, though in every other respect the greatest restriction has been adopted towards me, I have a right to suppose that the management have drawn the line between incapacity and caprice. I am anxious to do my duty to the public, and have never, during my engagement at Covent Garden Theatre, refused a part, and have (to prevent disappointment in the run of a new piece) played more nights in the week than compelled to do by engagement, and for which extra-performance I received no emolument. But, with every respect to the public (to whom I shall ever feel most grateful), I do not see that the conversations I have with Mr. Fawcett privately on business, and my arrangements with the theatre, should be made the subject of garbled statements to the public. As you have, through the great circulation of your paper, given publicity to the statement of which I complain, I appeal to your usual justice, to give the enclosed explanation.

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,
304, Regent-street, Dec. 7. MARY-ANN PATON.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY.

THE KING V. JOHN HUNT.

This was an indictment against the defendant, who is proprietor and publisher of the *Examiner* Sunday newspaper, for having published in the said newspaper, of the 19th of February last, a false, scandalous, and malicious libel of and concerning Nicholas Charles Bochsa, a Professor in the Royal Academy of Music. The defendant pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Scarlett—This was a prosecution against the defendant, Mr. J. Hunt, who was the editor and proprietor of the *Examiner* Sunday newspaper.

The libel was in these words:—

"ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"This silly institution, with its cant about morality and religion, seems likely to be brought into general contempt by the discussions now taking place about it. Already the Archbishop of York must feel himself in very awkward company, when transacting business with his worthy friend, Mr. Bochsa, and the Academy Chaplain has no sinecure in protecting the boys and girls from bad precepts and worse examples.

"It has been said very irrevelantly, that 'if there were no Devil, there would be no need of parsons;' and we, therefore suppose it is to find the Chaplain in work that Mr. Bochsa has been introduced somewhat in that character. The Chaplain saveth, 'Keep your hands from picking and stealing, your tongue from lying, and your body in soberness and chastity.' The Devil replieth, with a sneer, 'Do as I do.'

"If the archbishop and his deputy have power to cast out devils, they will serve their academy best by turning out Beelzebub, the prince of the devils.

"But the whole business is truly ridiculous, with poor Velluti to instruct the boys and girls in the Italian mode of making singers—Lord Burghersh to teach them the short road to composition—the parsons to teach them morals—the opera to unteach them again—and, lastly, Beelzebub to show them, by his example, that the patronage of the great has nothing to do with honesty or decency, and that, in fact, character in the musical profession, amounts to nothing. Does not the archbishop shake his wig at this? X."

Henry Watts—I am the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Music, which was established in the year 1822. It is conducted by a Committee of Management. The Archbishop of York is a Director, and was so in February last. Nicholas Charles Bochsa was the principal professor of the harp, and the general superintendant of the practice of the pupils. It is an office of emolument. Mr. Bochsa was to receive remuneration for his services from Christmas last.

The libel having been put in and read,

Mr. Brougham addressed the Jury for the defendant.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, observed, it had been admitted that Mr. Hunt was a man of character and respectability, and that no motive of malice or ill-will had influenced him in publishing this article. That might be the fact, and he (the Lord Chief Justice) did not question it; but, by law, the proprietor and publisher of a newspaper were answerable for all articles which appeared in their newspapers, which were founded in malice, no matter what might be their motives in publishing them; because, by so doing, they lent themselves to the malice. If that were not the law, proprietors of newspapers would have absolute imdemnity for carrying on a system of slander to gratify the malice of a third party. It was said, that this libel was published for the purpose of putting the Directors of the institution upon their guard. If any person really wished to give information to the Directors, respecting a person who was in the Academy, he (the Lord Chief Justice) should have thought, the proper course would be, to make the communication to the Directors themselves; but that was not the course taken.

The Jury, having deliberated a few minutes, found the defendant Guilty.

WILLIS V. DUNCOMBE.

This was an action by the plaintiff, Mr. Isaac Willis, a music-seller in St. James's-street, against the defendant, a publisher in Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to recover a compensation in damages for the infringement by the latter of the plaintiff's copyright in the celebrated song called "Cherry Ripe."

Mr. Scarlett (with whom was Mr. Chitty), for the plaintiff, stated the case. The song in question had been introduced into the celebrated comedy of *Paul Pry*, in which it was sung at the Haymarket Theatre by Madame Vestris. The music of it had been composed by Mr. Horn, the well-known composer and singer, of whom the plaintiff, in the early part of the present year, purchased the copyright. The plaintiff was at a great expense in publishing the song, for which there was subsequently a great demand. It went through a great many editions, and sold at the price of two shillings. The Jury had, perhaps, no idea of the immense value of a popular song like this, so great was the passion for music in this country. Every gentleman who had the good fortune to be acquainted with a lady who could sing, would be sure to ask her to sing "Cherry Ripe." The spurious publication sold by the defendant as the original air, was said to be composed by a Mr. Waring. The price affixed to it was 1s. 6d., but the defendant had sold it for 6d. The very title of it imported a fraud, for it was said to be the song "as sung by Madame Vestris." Certain variations had been made by the defendant, for the express purpose, no doubt, of having a ground that it was not a piracy of the original air. It had, however, been sold by the defendant as the original air, and that was quite sufficient to justify the plaintiff in interposing the arm of the law to protect his legitimate property.

The Chief Justice inquired whether the matter had not better be referred to a gentleman at the bar.

Mr. Scarlett said he had just heard that the action was undefended.

Mr. Charles Edward Horn was then called.—He stated that he was the composer of the music of the original song called "Cherry Ripe," which he had compared with that composed by Mr. Waring. The latter was an imitation of the former, with some variations.

The assignment of the copyright of the original song to the plaintiff, and the publication of the spurious air by the defendant, were then proved.

A young man, a shopman in the employ of the plaintiff, proved that there was a very great demand for the original song, which was sold at 2s. The plaintiff had expended 400*l.* in the publication of it.

The Chief Justice told the Jury that in estimating the amount of damages, they ought to take into consideration the expense the plaintiff had been at in engraving the music, and publishing the original song.

The Jury retired, and after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 200*l.*

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, DEC. 6.

THE KING, ON BEHALF OF WM. SMITH, V. BRODIE, LAWSON, CARDEN, AND OTHERS.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who, by a fiction of law, was supposed to be a debtor to the King, and therefore was brought in this Court against the defendants, who are the printer, publisher, and part proprietors of the *Times* newspaper, to recover from them a compensation in damages for two alleged libels, published by them in their Journal of the 10th of February and 3d of March, imputing to the plaintiff atrocious cruelty towards an idiot brother. The defendants pleaded the general issue, Not Guilty, whereupon issue was joined.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Talfourd appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Platt for the defence.

Mr. Campbell addressed the Jury in the following terms:—If my Learned Friend who opened this case had thought fit to read to you the libels, you would have found them the most atrocious that ever were published by one man against another; they impute such conduct to the plaintiff, that, if he were guilty of it, he ought to be expelled from society, for he would be the disgrace of our common nature. But, gentlemen, I have the satisfaction of knowing that the libel is altogether false, and that the defendants come here only to ask for mitigation of damages. Mr. Smith, whom I represent, is a most respectable farmer in Staffordshire; his character has sustained an injury in this metropolis, and here he seeks redress. He is the son of Mr. Isaac Smith, who had a numerous family, and among these, it pleased Providence that one should be an idiot; this is George, who, from his birth, was deaf and dumb, and never acquired any of those faculties that distinguish man; he was likewise subject to fits, which, long before his father's death, had reduced him to the greatest imbecility. About seventeen years ago, his father had removed to a place called Mucklestone Wood; at that time it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be removed from one place to another; his father, as is usual in such unfortunate cases, was pre-eminently attached to him; he did every thing he could to alleviate the sufferings of his son, who had lost the power of being moved, except by persons who carried him. About three years after his father removed to Mucklestone Wood, the father was taken ill, and at that time he requested that his son might never be sent to a lunatic asylum, but that he might be kept at home. The dying wish of the father was religiously attended to; he was fed from the table of the family; and every thing was selected, before they took their meal, which was most likely to please him; and his sister, whose name is introduced in this libel, watched him by day, and watched him by night, and did every thing in her power to make him comfortable. It happened on the 25th of January of the present year, that, some secret communication having been made to Mr. Eld, by some secret enemy of the family, stating that George Smith had been ill-used—a communication made not by any servant, or by any person connected with the family—that gentleman, with Mr. Broughton, went and asked admittance to the house; at the very time of their visit, the brother and sister, who were at home, were employed in washing him; and, as soon as Miss Smith was in a state to receive strangers, she came and saw the magistrates, who thought that, instead of remaining with his family, he should be removed to the Lunatic Asylum. The Magistrates are, I believe, extremely sorry for what they decided on, and for having interfered. This having happened on the 25th of January, there appeared, on the 10th of Feb. following, the article which I will now read.

Here the libel was read.

Mr. Scarlett addressed the Jury for the defendant, though he should admit that his Learned Friend, Mr. Campbell, was as competent as any other in the profession to manage this case, yet he looked on his elaborate statement and evidence taken together to be like the fable of the Mountain and the Mouse, much ado about nothing. From his Learned Friend's statement he expected that a dozen witnesses at least should be examined to prove the facts therein mentioned; but to his great surprise, he brought only a single witness, who proved nothing. His Learned Friend had stated that the publication complained of contained a picture so extravagant as outraged probability, and that if represented in the form of a melo-drame on the stage, it abounded with such absurdity, that it would be classed among the same species as the "Fairy Tales." Yet, notwithstanding its inconsistency with probability, notwithstanding that it was of such a character, that no person could believe it, his Learned Friend had stated, that his client's character had been ruined by it; but with respect to the real merits of the case, he admitted, with his Learned Friend, that when a publication was likely to excite prejudice, or to inflame the passions, the particular details of a case ought not to be published in a paper which circulated in the neighbourhood, from which the Jury was to be taken to try a cause relating to the subject of that publication; but he would not go so far as to say that Editors of Newspapers should refrain from all remarks on subjects, however atrocious, that were likely to come before a Jury. If his Learned Friend's doctrine were true, an Editor of a Newspaper would be

liable to be indicted by any thief or robber in the Old Bailey for noticing his committal, if his trial were to take place at any time after such notice. It would be very dangerous to lay it down as a rule that the Press should refain from "ex-parte" statements in all cases, though he (Mr. Scarlett) would admit, that in several cases such statements would prove injurious. He (Mr. Scarlett) could not subscribe to the doctrine laid down by his Learned Friend, that, by law, a person might indict another for a libel on a man that was dead. As long as he (Mr. S.) breathed, he would oppose such a doctrine. If any man were to quote a paragraph out of Hume's History of England, reflecting on the character of any of the ancestors of the Jury, according to the principles laid down by his Learned Friend, the man quoting such a paragraph, would be liable to be indicted by any of the posterity of such ancestors as a libeller; the doctrine was too absurd to be entertained for one moment.

The Chief Baron, in charging the Jury, observed, there could be no doubt the publication in question were libels, and libels of a most atrocious description, calculated to injure the reputation of the plaintiff, for which *The Times*, though highly respectable Journal, must be answerable. This, however, was only the opinion of the Learned Judge, because the Jury were not only to decide upon the question of damages, but on the question of libel also.

The Jury retired at one o'clock.

The Jury having been called into Court at five o'clock, by order of the Judge. His Lordship asked if they were likely to agree as to their verdict. The Foreman said that they had already agreed as to their verdict, but not as to the amount of damages; ten of the Jurymen were for giving only one farthing damages, and two of them for giving 10l.

Mr. Platt, as Counsel for the defendants, consented to divide the 10l., and to relieve the Court and Jury from further inconvenience by letting a verdict go for the plaintiff for 5l. After some hesitation, the plaintiff's solicitor consented, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Dec. 5.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—STOCKLEY V. CLEMENT.

This was an action of libel against the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, by the plaintiff, who was described to have been a coal merchant. The alleged libel had been inserted in the *Morning Chronicle* in the form of an advertisement, addressed to Jew brokers and others, and contained a caution against receiving a bill of exchange drawn by the plaintiff, and accepted by the Dowager Lady Page Turner, for 6000l. with interest, payable at six months, stating that the signature of Lady P. Turner to such bill had been forged, or that, if the hand-writing was genuine, the bill had been obtained by fraud.

It appeared that the plaintiff had been a tenant of Lady P. Turner, who was stated to be 80 years of age, and that he had obtained the bill in question from her as an accommodation bill. On the circumstances being made known to Mr. Binns, the agent of Lady P. Turner, that gentleman drew up the advertisement, and caused it to be inserted in the *Morning Chronicle*.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, in addressing the Jury for the defendant, observed, that the editor of a newspaper had no very easy task to perform. It was very important that the public should be furnished with information on all topics that concerned them, and juries should be very careful to inquire, when cases like the present came before them, whether the motive of the journalist was fair and honest. If they found it was, then they ought to lean to the side of the journalist, and protect him against such attacks as the present. The Learned Sergeant commented very strongly, and at great length, on the circumstances of this case, and submitted, that there was no evidence to warrant the Jury in inferring malice on the part of the defendant, which alone would justify them in finding their verdict for the plaintiff.

The Lord Chief Justice, in charging the Jury, said, that this was a very important case, and required their best attention. An action for libel or slander was founded in malice; and if no circumstances are laid before the Jury, from whence they can infer malice, the action is not maintainable. The question in this case for the consideration of the Jury was, whether, under all the circumstances, malice could be inferred; or, rather, whether the circumstances, as they had been given in evidence, did not repel the inference of malice on the part of the defendant. The Learned Judge said, he thought the agent of the Dowager Lady P. Turner, on finding that the bill in question had been improperly obtained by the plaintiff, had taken the best course to caution the public against receiving the bill. A public newspaper was the best medium for cautioning the public against being imposed on by a transaction like the present; and, if the party inserting such caution in the paper does it *bona fide*, and not with a view to injure any person, that it is an honest publication, and cannot be made the subject of an action. The question, therefore, for the Jury to determine, was, whether or not the advertisement was sent into the world maliciously, with a view to injure the character of the plaintiff, or honestly and *bona fide* for the purpose of protecting the public from fraud and imposition? If the Jury saw enough of fraud in the transaction in question to justify the party in inserting the advertisement, then he (the Lord Chief Justice) had no hesitation in saying that it was no libel.

The Jury turned round, and in less than a minute pronounced their verdict for the defendant.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

WINTER HOME CIRCUIT.—Hertford, Dec. 7.

The Winter Gaol Delivery commenced here on Wednesday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the Hon. Mr. Justice Gaselee. The calendar is unusually heavy for this county, there being nearly 50 prisoners for trial.

(Before Mr. Justice Gaselee.)

MALICIOUSLY SHOOTING.

James Field was indicted under Lord Ellenborough's Act, for maliciously shooting at and wounding Charlotte, his wife, with a loaded pistol, at King's Walden, on the 13th of May, with intent to murder her.

Mr. Jessopp conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Dowling and Mr. Ryland the defence.

It appeared in evidence that the prisoner, who is a shoe-maker by trade, had married the prosecutrix (who was his second wife), about two years since. They had lived unhappily together, having frequently quarrelled repeatedly. In April last he had been committed to the House of Correction, in consequence of having beaten her severely. On the morning of the 13th of May, he purchased a brace of pistols at Luton, in Bedfordshire, and, at his request the shopkeeper loaded them with bullets, he finding the powder; he was also furnished with several other bullets. In the evening of the same day he went to King's Walden, where his wife was then residing with her mother. Seeing his wife in the garden, he spoke to her in kind terms, and inquired after her health. She answered him in the same manner. He then presented a pistol at her head, and fired. The ball entered at the nose, and came out at one corner of the mouth. He then ran into a neighbouring wood. Two men, who witnessed the transaction, shortly afterwards pursued him. On coming up, he presented two pistols, and swore he would blow the brains out of the first man who laid hands upon him. They, however, pursued him about a mile, when he voluntarily surrendered, and gave up the pistols, both of which were loaded. In his waistcoat pocket several bullets were found. It was sworn by one witness, that, about three months before this transaction, he swore he would be the death of his wife. The prisoner had been committed for trial at last assizes, but the wife having recovered from her wounds then, the trial was postponed until these assizes. She now attended and gave evidence, but did not appear to be materially hurt.

The prisoner said nothing in his defence.

Several witnesses were called on his behalf, for the purpose of proving that he was of unsound mind. They swore that he was a person of weak intellect, and of a harmless disposition.

The Learned Judge summed up the case, and the Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

Sentence of death was pronounced, and the Learned Judge told the prisoner that he must prepare to undergo the last extremity of the law.

OLD BAILEY.

OLD COURT.

The sessions commenced on Thursday. The calendar, considering the short period that has elapsed since the termination of the last sessions, is heavy, being about three hundred, among whom are—four for murder, one for rape, two for cutting and maiming, two for manslaughter, and 175 for larcenies. The other offenders are principally for burglaries and highway robberies.

At ten o'clock Mr. Baron Hullock and Mr. Justice Littledale, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and several Aldermen, took their seats on the bench.

Royal Keates and Wm. Keates, two brothers, were found guilty of stealing seven sheep, the property of William Welch and John Lamb, on the 22d of November last, but recommended to mercy. Their defence was, that they had found them on the public road.

NEW COURT.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF FELONY.

James Francis Abbott was indicted for stealing part of a carding, twisting, and spinning machine, of the value of 14l. one smith's bellows, and other articles.

The prosecutor, James Mowbray Warren, as he had no counsel to conduct the prosecution, then stated, that he was a carver and anatomical instrument maker, and resided in Augustus-street, Regent's-park. His workshop was in China-mews, Tottenham-court-road. The Magistrate at Bow-street dismissed his complaint, and he afterwards preferred a bill before the Grand Jury without the intervention of a Magistrate. On the 22d of July he was sent for to his workshop, and informed that the prisoner was there. He knew the prisoner before; he carried on business as a broker. Witness found the articles mentioned in the indictment placed in a cart in the front of his house. He demanded by what authority those goods were taken, having distrained four days previous for more than the amount of the debt due. The distress was put in for rent, at the suit of the executors of Mr. W. Gaskell, his landlord. They distrained for one quarter's rent more than was due. Believed the prisoner was employed by the executors, but he would not show his authority. Had not offered to pay the money. The goods had been sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the claim. The goods were taken away openly in his presence. There was no attempt at concealment. He bought in part of the goods himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. Phillips—Prisoner sent to him before he put in the distress, stating that he would allow him time to pay it before he proceeded to sale. When he applied to the Judges upon the subject they told him there was no pretence for charging the prisoner with the felony.

Mr. Sergeant Arabin here stopped the case, and directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner, which they instantly did.

The Court stated that the prisoner left the bar without the slightest imputation upon his character.

The prosecutor applied for his expenses, which the Court instantly refused.

BIGAMY.

William Reed was indicted for marrying Catherine Hair, his former wife being then living.

Mr. Charles Phillips stated the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was a police officer, in which station he conducted himself with the greatest propriety. He had married a second wife at a time when he was living with his first.

He then called John Hair, who stated that his daughter, Catherine Hair, was married to the prisoner. He had searched the register of St. James's Church, Westminster, and also that of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Prisoner married his daughter on the 30th October last.

The registers were put in and read: the first was that of the prisoner's marriage to Mary Hitchcock, on the 7th December, 1818, and the other of his marriage to Catherine Hair, on the 30th October, 1826.

Mr. Hair's examination resumed—When witness consented to prisoner's marriage with his daughter, he represented himself as a single man. He paid his addresses to her for two years altogether, and the last three months he visited at his house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Law.—Had heard a report previously that he was already married. Did not make any inquiry upon the subject. Thought there was no foundation for the report. It was great neglect on his part not to make inquiry respecting it.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner declined saying any thing in his defence, and his Counsel declined calling any witnesses.

The Common Sergeant, in summing up, said that he himself could say the prisoner's general character was respectable, and he sincerely regretted to see him placed in such a situation. His good character, however, could not save him from the consequences of the present charge.

Verdict, Guilty.

RAPE ON A CHILD.

James Wingfield was indicted for committing a rape upon the person of Sarah Weatherley, a little girl only twelve years of age.

The prosecutrix stated, that on the 18th of October, she was at work in a field near Harrow; the prisoner was at work in the same field. He came up to her, and addressed her in language which she did not understand. He afterwards repeated the expression, but witness did not take any notice of him—this was in the morning. In the afternoon he came up to her again, and, seizing her by the arm, forced her alongside a hedge, where he threw her down; she cried out for assistance, and prisoner said, "Hold your tongue, you b—h." He covered her mouth with his hand, and, in spite of her resistance, effected his purpose. He then got up, but afterwards threw her down again, and repeated the offence. She told him she would tell her mother, when prisoner said he would give her something if she did not. The prisoner then left her, and went to his work. Witness went home in a very weak state, and afterwards told her mother what had happened. She did not consent to the prisoner's conduct towards her.

Mr. Baron Hullock then examined the prosecutrix very minutely, as to those legal proofs necessary to establish the capital part of the charge, and her replies tended to prove it completely.

Mr. Rotch cross-examined the prosecutrix at considerable length, in order to shew that the act was committed with her own consent, but she persisted in her former statement.

Esther Weatherly, the child's mother, described the distressed state she was in when she returned home.

Mr. Bower, a surgeon, stated, that he was called in to attend her on the following day. He examined her person, and the result satisfied him that she had been violated. She was very weak and ill for several days afterwards.

William Lipscombe, an officer, proved the apprehension of the prisoner, who, being taken, said, "I know I shall be hanged for it—kill me now."

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in defence, said, he went towards the hedge, and the prosecutrix followed him.

Mr. Baron Hullock then summed up the evidence.

The Jury retired for about three quarters of an hour, and, on their return into Court, gave a verdict of Guilty—Death.

John Ambrose, aged sixty-four, stood indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Ann Perry, on the 9th day of September last

Wm. Robinson—Lived on the first floor of the same house. On Sunday morning Ambrose came down to his room and brought a flat iron that he had sent for. He asked where his wife was; the prisoner replied, "she has been out all night; she is gone to her brother." He went up stairs and brought down some French beans, and asked him to accept of them; he did so. The prisoner went out and remained out all day. Between six and seven o'clock he saw him go up stairs; he heard no more of him until the Monday morning, when he heard him moving about the room. He (witness) went out to work. In consequence of something he heard, he went into the room, he put his head into the room; he was rather in fear; he called Thomas; he put his elbow against Ambrose's door, and it opened; he saw a bonnet and shawl on the table; he then went down, and said to Mr. Jay, his landlord, that he thought all was not right. Jay and witness then went up, and saw the body of deceased, and a sack, lying across two chairs; he made no particular remark respecting the body, he did not stay long enough; he went down, and sent for Barnsley, the beadle of the parish.

Mr. John Shepherd, surgeon, described the state of the body. Some of the bruises appeared recent, others not; he could not say whether they were occasioned by falls or blows, they might be from falls.

Mr. Justice Burrough—Suppose one violent blow had been given, so as to knock the person down, and sensation enough left to struggle, would that have produced the marks that you have described?

Witness—It certainly would; there was no wound from whence blood had flowed, the blood had flowed from the nose and mouth, and might have been caused by a violent blow on the mouth. On opening the head there was a considerable extravasation of blood on the brain, between the dura mater and pia mater; that was sufficient, in his judgment, to cause death.

Cross-examined—The liquid seen on the floor might have flowed from the nose and mouth after death. The appearances of the body might have been the same in some cases of apoplexy. Persons accustomed to take much strong liquors were certainly subject to apoplexy.

Hannah Mayes saw the body of the deceased; there was a piece out of her left arm; it appeared as if it had been bitten out; there was the same appearance on one of her thighs; it might have been done by rats.

Mr. Shepherd re-called—There were such marks; they appeared to have been bruises, and gnawed by mice or rats; it was not an uncommon case.

The officer who took the prisoner was also examined. When he took him at Portman-green he said it was an accident; that he had been to receive some money in Leather-lane; that he bought some pork and French beans, which he took home for Ann's supper and his own. When he went home she began to abuse him, and call him foul names; he struck her, when her head came in contact with the door; he removed her from thence, and put her in the corner, where he used to put her when she got tipsy. When he waked, in the morning, he found she was dead. He said he stopped in the room from Saturday night until Monday night. He also said that he had tried several times to make away with himself, but he could not. He said he thought that he should be hanged.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner put in a written statement. The deceased, it stated, was in the habit of getting drunk, when she was very abusive. He had lived with her about eight years. It then went on to state the particulars of the quarrel, which were, in substance, what he had stated to the officer who took him into custody. In conclusion, he declared solemnly before his God, that he was innocent, and that his statement was true.

Mr. Walker, for whom the prisoner worked as a shoemaker, believed him to be a very sober, quiet man; he had known him about 11 months.

Mr. Justice Burrough expounded the law relative to murder, to the Jury; they must be satisfied there was malice aforethought; in his opinion, there was not a sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge of murder, and the question was, whether there was evidence sufficient to find him guilty of the lesser offence. His Lordship was then about to read the evidence, when the Jury intimated that they would save him the trouble. They accordingly retired, and after being absent a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty of Manslaughter.

The Author of "Tales of a Voyager," who is without doubt a person of considerable literary celebrity, states, in his introduction to his present work the following reason for endeavouring to remain incognito:—"Should I be tempted," says he, "to give sufficient information to enable others to identify me, the discovery would lead to the recognition of those who were my companions during my voyage; and, as I am not certain that it would be agreeable to some of them to be brought before the public, I consider myself bound in honour to take precautions for concealment."

The Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons will appear on Thursday next. The publication has been delayed on account of the portrait, which is from a picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The engraving is by Turner, in mezzotinto, executed under the personal inspection of Sir Thomas. It is said to be one of the finest specimens extant of that class of art.

Mr. John Carne, of Queen's College, Cambridge, has lately made a visit to Switzerland, some account of which, in a series of letters, will be published, we understand, in the forthcoming numbers of the New Monthly Magazine. A new edition is also preparing of his Letters from the East, a volume remarkable peculiarly valuable by its graphic descriptions, written on the spot, of the *present actual state of the places* which have been the theatres of the great events recorded in the Bible.

The case of Mr. Sedgwick (says *The Post*) we understand, has at length been determined. Under all the circumstances, it has been decided that he is entitled to no pension. The house heretofore occupied by the Chairman is to be converted into offices. A reduction of about 40 subordinates is to take place, and the plan of establishing an open stamp warehouse, possessing all the facilities of a common law stationer's shop, is to be carried into execution.

TO MR. ROWLAND, 20, HATTON GARDEN.

Rowland, thy fame hath reached the lofty skies,
The Gods behold thee with admiring eyes;
All wonder at thy skill and magic art,
And wish to (but they cannot) take a part.

O Rowland! sole proprietor of oil,
That can enrich a dry and barren soil!
Thou right hand man of Ladies, Men, and all,
Of Kings, and Princes, high, low, great and small!
To thee an humble bard inspires his lays,
To sing thy much deserved and dear bought praise.

Let others boast inventions of their own,
Thou keep to thine, and boast of that alone;
That man who hath the power of pleasing Kings,
As Pindar says, "performeth wond'rous things;"
That power, O artist, doth to thee belong,
For thou, besides a criticising throng,
Hath pleased e'en Princes of this noble race,
By thine enliv'ner of the human face.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, 203	Long Anns.
Red. 3 per Cent. 83¼ 3⅜ 3	India Stock,
3 per Cent. Cons.	India Bonds, 40 42 prem.
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Exch. Bills, 1000, 19 20 21 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 89⅞ ½	Do. 500, 19 20 21 pm.
New 4 per Cent.	Do. Small, 20 23 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826, 97¾ 8 7¾	Cons. for Acc. 84½ 4 ⅛ ¼

Parliament will, probably, adjourn on Tuesday next over the holidays. No business stands in the Order-book of the House of Commons for any day beyond Monday, except the notice given on Friday night by Sir R. Wilson, upon the subject of "Transactions in Portugal and the Peninsula, in prejudice of existing British treaties." This was fixed for Tuesday; but we shall not be surprised to find, either that the House adjourns without entering upon the consideration of such a subject, or that Sir R. will see the propriety of withdrawing his notice. It is certain, that any explanations with respect to the proceedings of the Spanish Government, or of the course pursued by our own, would be withheld, from reasons obviously founded upon the most judicious motives.

We are desired by Lady Gresley to state that she declines entering into any discussion of recent occurrences in the public prints. She feels she stands too high in the estimation of her real friends to be affected by any such discussions. A report has prevailed that Lady Gresley paid a sum of money to Sir Roger as an inducement to abandon the proceedings against her. Such report is false and unfounded, and Lady Gresley is about to commence proceedings against the authors and circulators of so foul a calumny.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, we regret to say, was so seriously indisposed, at his seat in Lincolnshire, on Thursday last, that an express was sent to London for Dr. Warren. We are, however, happy to add, that he became so much better towards the evening, that the attendance of the physician was countermanded.

A shocking affair happened last Monday evening at Startston, near Harleston, Norfolk. Four gentlemen, one of whom was the clergyman of the parish, suspecting that a preserve, near by, would be visited by some poachers that evening, agreed to go out armed in pursuit of them. Three went together, and one by himself. It appears that they agreed to meet at a certain place. The single gentleman, who is quite a youth, meeting the other three unexpectedly, within about ten or twelve yards, and conceiving them to be poachers, was so much terrified that he immediately fired and wounded the clergyman in the side, who instantly fell; and his two companions having no hesitation that the person who had fired was a poacher, fired in return, and so much shattered one of his hands, that it is feared it must undergo amputation. The youth ran home, and said he had shot a poacher. Surgeons were immediately sent by both parties, and the mistake was not discovered till next morning. The reverend gentleman lies in a dangerous state.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

At the public office, Birmingham, on Thursday, a woman named Matilda Ross was committed to the Quarter Sessions, charged with having on her person 1134 counterfeit shillings, with intent to utter the same. The base coin was found concealed in a number of pockets in a kind of belt, which was wrapped round her body under her stays, and supported by bands across her shoulders. It is supposed she was going to Ireland for the purpose of passing the counterfeits. She came from that country on Saturday, no doubt to lay in stock at the Birmingham market. There are several other persons in custody at Birmingham, charged with disposing of forged bank-notes, counterfeit sovereigns, and other base coin.—*Derby Mercury.*

The state of fever in this city, which has already been communicated, through the medium of the *Constitution*, as well as of that of our contemporaries, appears to have made a most serious impression upon the minds of the inhabitants in general. Such a mass of human wretchedness, indigence, disease, and contagion, all uniting their dismal influence, give a peculiar depth to the shade of misery which overhangs at this moment the city of Cork.—*Cork Constitution.*

An inquisition was taken on Tuesday at Bromley, Middlesex, on the remains of Harriet Stokes.—Mr. John Wallace, a Surgeon, residing in Bow: I cannot tell when I was first called on to attend the deceased. I think it may have been a fortnight since. I found her violently sick, with a great pain in her bowels and stomach. She admitted to me that she had taken poison, and that it was corrosive sublimate. I did not continue to attend her till her death. I visited her for eight or ten days. She died on Saturday evening, and, as I am convinced, from the effect of the corrosive sublimate.—Juror: Has she had medical aid since you attended her?—Witness: Her husband is himself a medical man.—Juror: Have you opened the body as desired by the Coroner?—Witness: I have not. The reason of my not doing so was, that the appearance of the face, and the falling off of the hair, were sufficiently indicative of the cause of death; besides, I thought the task unpleasant, 14 days having elapsed since she took the poison, and I have before suffered in my health from similar operations.—Juror: What may have been the cause of your discontinuing your visits?—Witness: Because her husband was with her.—Juror: You have said she admitted that she took the poison; did she mention its name?—Witness: Yes, she told me it was corrosive sublimate.—Mrs. Sarah M'Donnell examined: I am landlady of the house; the deceased lodged with me for a week before she took the poison. She came on a Wednesday, and it took place on the Thursday week following. On that night she came to my room twice, and said she was very unwell. I pressed her to go up stairs; her husband also came down. After she took the poison, Mr. Wallace attended her. Mr. Stokes, her husband, went for him; I cannot tell the cause of her taking it.—Juror: What reason did she give for coming to your house?—Witness: She said that her father had turned her out, and that her husband could not give her a home.—Juror: Was it would not, or could not?—Witness: I cannot say?—Examination resumed: It was about half an hour after she came to our room, that Mr. Stokes followed; he always conducted himself well towards her; he was never away from her but one night; she had been in a desponding way.—To questions from the Jury, this witness replied, that she was married on the 1st of Sept. at Bromley Church, and she was in the 18th year of her age.—Mr. John Huggans, the father of the deceased, lives at No. 18, Norfolk-street, Strand: I saw her for the last time about three weeks since; I came to see her at this house, but was not allowed; in a few days after she had taken the poison I heard of it. [The witness here went into a long account of the connection between Mr. Stokes and his daughter, and was proceeding, when the Coroner interrupted him.

Coroner: Can you, Sir, say that your son-in-law has been at all accessary to this calamity:—Witness. He was by his ill treatment, and he brought a parcel of medicines into the house, and described the poisonous nature of some of them to my daughter.—Juror: Had you at any time, from the violence of your son-in-law, occasion to go to a police-office?—Witness: I did not go there, but whether I had reason or not, you can judge from those letters. I have now, in this room, the protection of a police-officer.—Coroner: Did you, or did you not, turn your daughter out of doors, as stated by the landlady?—Witness: I did, so far as telling her I wished she would leave the house. I have been robbed by her, and the property has been found in her trunk.—Mr. M'Donnell, the landlord, stated, that the deceased told him, she had been ill-treated by her husband and father, and was determined to make away with herself.—The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Suicide, committed while labouring under insanity."

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

R. COLLINS, Chew-Magna, Somerset, surgeon.
E. A. SPILSBURY, Walsall, Staffordshire, apothecary.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

D. DE PASS, King's Lynn, Norfolk, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. TENNANT, Malmsbury, Wilts, grocer—G. H. BEAUMONT, Commercial-place, City-road, corn-dealer—A. THOMSON, New-grove, Mile End-road, nurseryman—W. LOCK, Edward-street, Dorset-square, builder—L. THOMPSON, Great St. Helen's, printer—R. BADNALL, jun. Ashenhurst Hall, Staffordshire, dealer—R. W. ELLISTON, Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, and Leamington, bookseller—H. W., J. W., and M. W. WOOD, Wakefield, woolstaplers—R. DALLY, Bongor, Sussex, ironmonger and money-scrivener—W. BLAKE and J. RUTHERFORD, Shewingsheels, Northumberland, sheep-salesmen—J. BOOTH, Plymouth Grove, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—J. REED, Bristol, tiler, plasterer, and painter—S. SHELLEY, Oulton, Stone, Staffordshire, flint-grinder—E. ATSBURY, Stone, Staffordshire, scrivener and brewer—C. BAKER, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, distiller—W. H. WALLIS, Carlisle-street, Soho, perfumer—J. TATE, Manchester, grocer—J. RADCLIFFE, Burnley, Lancashire, painter and paper-hanger—G. PARKES, Dudley, Worcestershire, nail-ironmonger—C. and J. OSBORNE, St. James's-street, tailors—G. CLISBY, Crown-court, Pall-mall, perfumer—D. BOULTER, Reading, Berks, draper—J. JAMES, Adam's-place, Southwark, and Vauxhall, tailor—M. WILLIAMS, Tring, Hertfordshire, builder—W. HILLYARD and J. MORGAN, Bristol, booksellers—R. HORN, Oxford, baker—G. POTTER, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant—J. WRIGHT, Peckham-Rye, Surrey, brickmaker—J. Y. OLIVER, Cambridge, jeweller—W. BEAL, Thrapston, Northamptonshire, linen-draper—M. PARK, Old Trinity House, Water-lane, merchant—J. BECKLEY, Old Fish-street, wine-merchant—G. HYDE, Chapel-street, Tottenham-court-road, chemist.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

C. INCE, Craven-street, Strand, wine and spirit merchant.
M. WASBROUGH, Brydges-street, Covent Garden, and Grove-place, Brixton, stationer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

A. WATSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, draper.
J. LAY, Cheltenham-place, Lambeth, stationer.
E. HANKINS, Hereford, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. CAYZER, John-street, Oxford-street, tailor.——N. TURNER, Allhallows-lane, fish-dealer——R. FINCH, Egham, Surrey, grocer.——L. BARNES, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.——A. RICHARDSON, Manchester, victualler——G. WHICHER, Petworth, Sussex, apothecary.——J. WEBB, Nailsworth, Horseley, Gloucestershire, grocer.——J. SALTER, Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire, florist and gardener.——M. and R. HOLT, Hulme, Manchester, dyers.——T. JONES, Ynysmarchog, Llywel, Brecon, cattle-dealer.——T. GRIFFITHS, Abergele, Denbighshire, corn-factor.——C. LANE, Oxford, builder.——J. GRANT, Barnsley, Yorkshire, grocer.——E. TAYLOR, Dodworth, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer.——J. STRONG and I. DODDS, Durham, engine-builders.——P. SMITH, Liverpool, hatter.——J. LEVETT, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, farmer and nail-ironmonger.——E. MOON, Worthing, Sussex, grocer.——G. HUDSON, New Malton, Yorkshire, ironmonger.——J. DUNCAN, and W. CLEGG, and T. HOLLINS, Manchester, merchants.——M. NELSON, Preston, Lancashire, innkeeper.——J. BANNISTER, Merthyr-Tydvil, Glamorganshire, currier.——S. MULCOCK, Farringdon, Berkshire, draper.——J. W. TAYLOR, Exchange-buildings, London, merchant.——J. HULME, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, pawnbroker.——G. WILKINSON, S. BATESON, and J. MEGGS, King's-Arms-yard, merchants.——R. C. REYNARD, New Bond-street, tailor.——H. WALKER, Preston, Lancashire, corn-merchant.——C. and J. OSBORNE, Pall-Mall, tailors.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.—Just received direct from Messrs. R. E. and M. Farina, of Cologne, a fresh supply of this celebrated article, of the finest quality, and to be had of J. C. Huse, late Kinnard, 309, High Holborn, two doors from Chancery-lane.

THE PATENT INVISIBLE UNDER GARMENT composed of real Spanish Lambs' Wool, without the mixture of Cotton' are to be had exclusively at the Patentee's, Mrs. ROBERTSHAW's, 99 and 100, Oxford-street. Likewise an article mixed with cotton, commonly called Merino, in Petticoats under Opera Dresses, Drawers, Waistcoats, &c.—Children's of every size. Gentlemen's Under-waistcoats, Drawers, Stockings, &c. Ladies' wash-leather Drawers and Waistcoats. Nos. 99 and 100, Oxford-street.—Mrs. Robertshaw personally attends at the Warehouse on Ladies.

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Come, December! Trim thy brows
With the shining holly,
All thy wanted sports arouse,
Freaks and gambols jolly.

Wake anew thy Christmas cheer,
And thy song of gladness;
Shame 'twould be to let the year,
With its parting blessing near,
Die a death of sadness!

Daily shall our bright Champagne,
First of festive treasures!
Greet thee and thy joyous train,
And around thy exit rain
Long-remember'd pleasures!

Opera Colonnade. CHARLES WRIGHT.

Champagne 63s. 72s. per Dozen.

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C. H. will feel obliged if each purchaser of the above delicious Sauce will please to observe the Label: which should be signed, "C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed and impressed, "HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.

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BUTLER'S PECTORAL ELIXIR. Experience during a very long period has incontestably proved the superior efficacy of this Medicine, in all cases of Colds, Coughs, and Asthmatic Affections. By promoting gentle expectoration, it very shortly relieves the Patient of a slight or recent Cold, and a few doses are generally sufficient to remove those which neglect has rendered more confirmed and obstinate, and which are accompanied with Cough, Spitting of Blood, and other serious symptoms. Its peculiar balsamic powers tend to heal soreness, and allay the irritation of the lungs, in cases of Cough; and in Asthmatic Affections it assists and gives freedom to the Breath.

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N.B. Be careful to ask for Butler's Pectoral Elixir.

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AN HISTORICAL and PRACTICAL TREATISE on SYPHILIS, Gonorrhea, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Eruptions, Nodes, and Nocturnal Pains, so frequently mistaken for Rheumatism. These subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly-interesting cases, together with the miseries of a secret vice, so long and so unhappily pursued by the youth of both sexes. In the one it will be found the unfailing source of barrenness; the other have ravages fatally developed by a distressing state of debility, which, if not timely remedied, terminates in impotence; these are its remote and ultimate effects, while consumptions, loss of muscular power, and various nervous complaints, usually characterise the earlier stages of this most destructive and insidious habit, for the cure of which, a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author. With concluding remarks on the evils resulting from attempts at Self-cure.

Principiis obsta; sero medicina paratur.

By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. Robert-street, Adelphi.—Printed for the Author. Published and sold by Sutherland, No. 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; Jones and Co. Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell and Son, Cornhill; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Chapple, Pall-mall; and may be had of all Booksellers in town and country.

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BIRTHS.—On the 6th instant, at Goldings, Herts, the Lady of S. Smith, Esq., of a son.

DIED.—On the 1st instant, at his seat, Barmer, Syderstone, Norfolk, Thomas Kerslake, Esq., in his 82d year.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. William Horsfield.—At Mudeford, Joseph Tanner, Esq., solicitor, of Salisbury.—R. Holt, Esq., banker, and father of the corporation of Grantham.—On the 27th of July, at sea, the Rev. John Ross.—On the 7th instant, at Sale Cottage, Hertford, in her 20th year, Sophia Baker Lloyd.—On the 6th instant, in Lower Grosvenor-place, aged 75, Henrietta Amelia, relict of W. T. Lewis, Esq. the late celebrated comedian at Covent Garden Theatre.—On the 1st instant, at Croydon, Mr. Francis Fetloe, aged 76, late Chief Surveyor of his Majesty's Exports.—At Chislehurst, Kent, on the 1st instant, Sophia Dashwood, youngest daughter of the late S. Dashwood, Esq. of Well Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 78.—Suddenly, at Chichester, on the 2d instant, Sir Justly Watson Green, Bart. aged 72 years.—At Richmond, Surrey, Lady Price, widow of Sir Rose Price, Bart.—At St. Helier's, Island of Jersey, Captain Touchet Campbell, one of his Majesty's Poor Knights of Windsor.—On Thursday, in Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 72, the celebrated John Flaxman, Esq. R. A. and Professor of Sculpture at the Royal Academy.

London: Printed by R. D. RICHARDS, No. 1, Blake-court; and Published at THE AGE Office, No. 1, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. II. No. 84. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1826. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday next, the Comedy of The Hypocrite, and Love, Law, and Physick.—On Tuesday, The Two Houses of Grenada, The Lottery Ticket, and The Children in the Wood.—On Wednesday, Rob Roy, and Deaf as a Post.—A new Opera is in rehearsal, which will be brought out immediately after the Christmas Pantomime of The Man in the Moon.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Monday, and during the Week, will be presented an entirely new Burletta, called The Flying Dutchman, or the Phantom Ship. After which, a new comic Burletta, in one Act, called 23, John-street, Adelphi. To conclude with Luke the Labourer—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, a new comic Pantomime, called Harlequin and the Eagle! or, the Man in the Moon and his Wife.—Doors open at 6, commence ½ before 7.

ARGYLL ROOMS.—First GRAND BALL and MASQUERADE for the Season, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Air—"Wine! wine! rich and rosy wine!"—DER FREISCHUTZ.

Hail! all-hail the signal hour!
Pleasure re-illumes her bow'r!
Welcome, heart-inspiring pow'r!
Lo! before thy radiant eye
Care's obtruded shadows fly,
Strains of gladness meet thee,
Goddess fair, we greet thee!

Hero thy sov'reign rule to aid,
Song, and Dance, and Masquerade,
All their mingling fancies lead;
Beauty, with her smiling train,
Bacchus, with his bright Champagne,
Joyous vot'ries, meet thee:
Goddess fair, we greet thee!

The Wines (of the first quality) to be supplied by Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, of the Opera Colonnade, of whom, as heretofore, Tickets may be had, and Boxes engaged for the occasion.

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Private Boxes at the Theatres, per Season or per Night,
In the choicest situations, both for hearing and for sight;
Inviolable Sanctums—Terms, the lowest ever made,
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N. B. Champagne Imperial, the Cheapest in the Trade.

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Meyer's "Medea in Corinto," by C. Dumon, in two Books (each)	4 0
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VOCAL.

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"No longer the Song of the Lark," composed by J. Barnett	1 6
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*** The Public are respectfully cautioned that the original "Buy a Broom," is the one composed by H. R. Bishop.

"The Bonnie Lassie," composed by Mrs. Miles 2 0

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"All powerful Sun," sung by Mr. Phillips	2	0
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"Between my hopes and fears suspended," Duet, by Miss Paton and Phillips	2	6
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The Overture to "OBERON," arranged for a full Orchestra, by C. M. Weber, price 10s.

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OBERON.—The music in this popular Romantic and Fairy Opera, composed by the late Carl Maria Von Weber.

*** The Proprietors of the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION beg most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that the only correct copies of the Opera now performing at the English Opera House, called "THE ORACLE," are published by them, and that all other copies are spurious and an Invasion of their rights.

N.B. The whole of the Music in the New Opera of PEVERIL OF THE PEAK, by C. E. Horn, now performing with such enthusiastic applause at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, is now published, and may be had separate.

PIANOFORTES.—W. WALTER, (from Mr. Tomkison's) begs to recommend to those in want of a very superior Instrument, to inspect his stock of Grand, Cabinet, Cottage, and Square Pianos, which are warranted to be of the best description, at unusually low prices, and where the most decided satisfaction is not given, will be exchanged at the Manufactory, 118, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

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"Che Sinonia, quai transporto," Duetto.—Sung by Madame Caradori, and Signor Curioni.

The Poetry to the above is by Signor Pistrucci.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

His Majesty's Message relative to Portugal was brought down by Lord Bathurst, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Earl BATHURST gave an historical detail of the transactions which took place from the time Sir Charles Stuart, the British Ambassador, was appointed by Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, to declare the Portuguese Constitution, to the time of the Spanish aggression. The latter, it appears, was first communicated to our Government by the Government of France. The Noble Earl concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, concurring in all the statements contained in his gracious Message.

Lord HOLLAND gave his most zealous support to the Address. He considered Ministers bound to assist Portugal, and contended, that they could not rely on the assurances of France, as that Power had the means of putting an end to the perfidy of Spain at once.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said the hostile movements of Spanish troops upon the bank of the Douro and the Tagus left no doubt that the Spanish Government had concerted and ordered the same. The Noble Duke thought the Spanish Ministers and the Captain-General of the Provinces most to blame in these aggressions.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the Address.

The question was then put, and the Address carried nem dis.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Earl BATHURST delivered his Majesty's Answer to the Address, voted yesterday.

The LORD CHANCELLOR read the same from the Woolsack.

"My Lords—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, and accept with satisfaction the assurance of your cordial concurrence and support, in measures taken for the protection of Portugal, which will be found the best means of avoiding war with Spain. "G. R."

His Majesty's gracious Answer was ordered to be recorded on the Journals.

Earl BATHURST then moved an Adjournment to the 8th of February, and the House adjourned accordingly to the 8th of February.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 11.

MESSAGE FROM THE CROWN.—AID TO PORTUGAL.

Mr. Secretary CANNING made his appearance at the bar of the House with a document in his hand.

The SPEAKER.—Mr. Secretary Canning, what have you got there?

Mr. CANNING—A message from his Majesty.

The SPEAKER desired him to bring it up.

Mr. CANNING then delivered it to the Speaker, who, after the Members had uncovered, proceeded to read it to the House. It was in the following terms:—

"George R.

"His Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity subsisting between his Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, his Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain.

"His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his Majesty's ally the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed from his Catholic Majesty's territory, any aggression against Portugal.

"But his Majesty has learnt with deep concern, that, notwithstanding these assurances, hostile inroads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, and have been executed under the eyes of Spanish authorities by Portuguese regiments which had deserted into Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly and solemnly engaged to disarm and to disperse.

"His Majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequences of this apparent connivance.

"His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Commons with the full and entire confidence that his faithful Commons will afford to his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support, in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing against foreign hostility the safety and independence of the kingdom of Portugal, the oldest ally of Great Britain. "G. R."

After the message had been read,

Mr. CANNING rose, but in consequence of indisposition, spoke in tones so feeble, that his words were very indistinctly heard in the gallery. We understood him to say, that in pursuance of the custom hitherto observed on occasions of this kind, he should now give notice that he would to-morrow move an address to his Majesty, thanking him for the communication which he had made to the House, and affording him the strongest assurances of the cordial support and co-operation of his faithful Commons. It would be contrary to the practice hitherto followed, for him to enter into any statement of the reasons which had induced his Majesty to make to the House the communication they had just heard, and besides, it would be unfair to the House itself, as it was totally unprepared for such a discussion. He would merely confine himself to moving, that his Majesty's most gracious communication should be entered on the journals.

Sir ROBERT WILSON observed, that when upon a former night he gave notice of his intention to bring the present state of Portugal under the consideration of Parliament, he was influenced by a sincere and honest desire to enable the Government, if it had any hesitation, to uphold with a strong hand, the honour and interest of the Crown, which, in this country, were inseparable from the honour and interest of the people. He could assure the Right Hon. Secretary that in giving that notice, he was influenced by no party motive. The gentlemen with whom he had communicated knew of no party but their country, where its honour and its interests were at stake. He felt great happiness in hearing the communication which had just been made to them, and declared that it rendered unnecessary the proceeding which he should otherwise have deemed it incumbent to take. He had no doubt that his Majesty would not only meet the cordial concurrence and co-operation of Parliament, but would also meet the unanimous support of the people of England.

Mr. CANNING observed, that the course of events which had decided his Majesty to make his present communication to Parliament had not been matured till very recently. Indeed, the events which had rendered this communication necessary were not known to his Majesty until last Friday night.

The Message was then entered on the journals, and was fixed for consideration on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

SPANISH AGGRESSION.

Mr. Secretary CANNING moved, that the King's Message be considered. He rose to propose an Address, which would be an echo of the Message, observing, that it became a British Minister, who proposed what might approximate to war, to do so with regret. He did so—and he was persuaded that it was of vital consequence that peace should be continued. (Hear.) He was as persuaded of that as any man could be; but there were some matters that could neither be compromised nor adjourned, namely, national faith and national honour (cheers); within such description the present case came. It was a question of national law and of fact. That would be apparent from a view of existing treaties; and there was nothing so old, so precise, and so honourable, as our treaties with the House of Braganza. They had often been renewed, and often maintained amidst the greatest difficulties. It had been sometimes burdensome; but the alliance had held fast through all difficulties. It was renewed in modern compacts—especially at Vienna, when this country had its eyes open to the inconveniences, as well as advantages, of such alliance. The third article of the treaty of 1815, of "Alliance, Friendship, and Guarantee," strongly renewed it. He read the article, and adverted to the withdrawing of the King of Portugal to Brazil. Then we entered into a secret treaty not to acknowledge any sovereign on the throne of Portugal except one of the House of Braganza. That treaty was put an end to by the power of the sovereign authority to return—but the treaty to sustain Portugal, and to remain in friendship with her, continues. The obligations were known to all the world; and they had continued from the celebrated treaty of 1661—extracts from which Mr. C. read, then undertaking to stand by Portugal as if it were England. The obligations were most clear. He then adverted to the subsequent treaties. The next treaty, that of 1703, said, that if Spain and France, separately or conjointly make war on Portugal, then should England aid the interests of Portugal. It might be said, that the obligation of those treaties were now relaxed by time; but, without entering into pleading, it was sufficient for him to say, that if objection could have been taken, they ought to have been taken at Vienna. After that treaty, he declared, on moral and political grounds, that Portugal had a right to call on England as her ally. Portugal had, on seeing the coming storm, applied to England for aid. As to the delay which had been somewhere made, he admitted that it was mentioned by the Portuguese Ambassador—but positive intelligence did not arrive untill Friday night. The Government decision was taken on Saturday; it was approved of by the King on Sunday; and communicated to Parliament on Monday, and, at the hour of his addressing them, troops were on their march. (Loud Cheers.)—Therefore, he thought there could be no just ground of complaint of delay. (Cheers.) But it was important to ascertain that the acts of the Executive here would be approved in Portugal. This morning dispatches had been received from Sir W. A'Court, announcing the approbation of such steps on the part of the Chambers in Lisbon. They had approved the steps by acclamations, and the Deputies rose from their seats and added, that they were ready to render personal service. (Cheers.) Further intelligence had been received of more than one irruption on the Portuguese frontiers by troops arranged in Spain. One irruption might be without authority, but attacks all along the frontiers must be by consent. The Portuguese rebels were armed and supported by Spain—the mercenaries were got from Portugal—and, would it not be petty quibbling to say that this was not foreign invasion? It was not the object of this country to interfere with the internal proceedings—but here was an undoubted and clear obligation, and invasion; foreign aggression, aided by foreign means, and devoted to foreign objects. He was sure that the House would not hesitate to sustain those undoubted obligations. He had fully explained that all might know what were the motives of the British Government. The address which he should move, would thus be rather as a measure of defence for Portugal than a declaration, necessarily, of a war against Spain. Though Portuguese deserters had been encouraged by Spain, Spanish deserters had not been encouraged. Those who had any such intentions, were warned against such proceedings; but in Spain the Portuguese deserters had been collected and equipped; and, if Spain were not party to this, let it be said so. It was just to add, that France had been equally urgent against the proceedings in Spain. He had had no reason to question her sincerity and good faith. He had no reason to apprehend that war was inevitable. He did not dread war on account of our resources—he had faith in them—but he dreaded war from anxiety for the tremendous consequences that might be the result. Another general war would be of momentous consequence and weight; one of conflicting opinions; agitating all those who might be dissatisfied with their Government. It might be great to have a giant's strength—nobler to use;—it would be afflicting to let loose the passions of mankind. He would bear any thing rather than violation of honour and faith—rather than let loose the furies of war, therefore he had been slow for war. We went not to Portugal to rule or dictate—but foreign aggression shall not interfere with the Government of Portugal. There England has placed her standard, and there a foreign invader shall not come. (Cheers.) He concluded with moving an address on the Message.

Sir R. WILSON was glad at the course that had been resolved on. The invaders had Spanish arms in their hands. It was an effort to expel British influence. All the aggravations had been rather loosely and imperfectly stated. It had been mentioned as if there were room for repentance. All had taken place under the sanction of the Spanish Court. It was mockery to talk of faith with Ferdinand, who signed an amnesty at Cadiz, stating that it was the dearest act of his heart,—before the ink was dry, the same Ferdinand signed a most dreadful proscription. As long as France remained in Spain and Cadiz, the aid of France was in reality given. We are bound to require that France should withdraw her troops from Spain, which, left to its own means, would never think of such daring aggressions. He did not believe that the Spanish people were indifferent to liberal institutions and constitutional governments. He would avoid topics that might create dissension; he hoped there would be none. He trusted that there would not be greater expenditure than was absolutely necessary. He was for the contest—and whatever might be the result, if disaster instead of triumph, he should be prepared to take his share of it.

Mr. HUME thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had viewed only one side of the question. Treaties had been mentioned; he regretted that they existed, but it was morally impossible that we could ever receive any assistance in return. He thought they were about to plunge the country into a war most rashly. If we we were to keep faith with our ally, after the threat of "tremendous consequences," was faith with the public creditor to be violated? That was what was meant by the tremendous consequences that were to be apprehended. The standard of England was to be planted in Portugal, but was a case made out to warrant such a rash proceeding, leading to a war? Were we to sustain all the burdens, to find men and money? Could taxation be borne when there were such extreme distresses in the country?—It was not called for by any of the interests of this country. The Right Hon. Gentleman ought to have come to the House to propose the repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Bill—that Bill which had caused the ruin of Spanish interests. Was there any individual who would not say that the case came from France? If France were sincere, let her troops be withdrawn, the Foreign Enlistment Bill be repealed, and let Mina have the opportunity of returning. It was said to be a war against fanaticism; but why were we to be plunged into a war on such an account? He had only expressed his own opinion. If Portugal could not put down a few rebel regiments, it was madness for us to interfere—to brave that tremendous crush of which they had heard. He saw no good in the contest; he protested against it. All ought to be done before war was commenced. He thought we ought to take time to deliberate; as yet there had been no time to deliberate. The House ought to be called over, and the debate adjourned for a week. He should move that as an amendment.

Mr. WOOD (Preston) seconded the amendment, on the ground that the proceeding was precipitate; it was a vote for war; and those that voted for it must be ready to vote a large property tax and the Bank restriction to be re-enacted. (Hear, hear.) If he never gave another vote, he should be glad to have had the opportunity of giving this; and feeling assured, distressed as our country was, that this was a precipitate proceeding.

Mr. BARING said, that though he had listened to the Right Hon. Gentleman with the greatest desire to evade the vote for the Message, he confessed that he had failed; that there were the strongest grounds made for the Address. What was the use of talking about property tax and Bank Restriction Act—there was the national faith and national honour. The treaty might be imprudent—but was this the time to complain of it? However, as the steps taken by Government—he wished like resolution had been displayed on a former occasion. (Hear.) If the people in Spain were now, as was represented, favourable to its Government, now there could be no reason on the part of France for not withdrawing her troops. (Hear, hear.) It was not politic for us that France should have a political dictation and influence in Spain. He doubted not that there was a party in Spain stronger than the Government itself. The invasion of Spain, it was notorious to all, was carried by a bigotted party, against the opinion of the Minister, Villele. There was a party behind—whether France or Russia he knew not; but whether France was sincere or not, in its representations to the Right Hon. Gentleman, he felt quite assured that the Ministers were pursuing the right course.—(Cheers.) He felt that the country would go along with the Government, and that would secure adequate means. If the Government did not pursue such course, it would become absolutely contemptible.

Mr. BANKES said, a strong case had been made out, but he thought they ought not to view war as inevitable. It was said, that this message was only a protection for Portugal: let them not deceive themselves—it was a declaration of war against Spain.—(Hear!) However, the amendment he could not support.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he could not give a silent vote after the part he had taken. He did not doubt the motives of the amendment—but to approve of it he could not. He wished war could be avoided; he wished he could see how it was to be avoided. Then he should have a mind more equable to listen to the calculations about cost; but there were times when it would be equally disgraceful to individuals and governments, to hesitate and compute items. The Treaties were binding—they could not be avoided; but the Treaty was termed improvident. That would have been a good argument in 1815; but it ought not to be made now—(Hear.) It was impossible to deny the force of the obligations. If they were violated, what would henceforth be said of us? Why, that we kept no faith; that it was useless to treat with us; that we broke our treaties whenever it suited our purpose. And how could we deny its accuracy? The argument was preposterous. As to the case, it was clear that there had been Spanish aggression on Portugal, at different places. Could credulity go the length of saying that all this was accidental? If there was any man who could doubt that the invasion of Portugal was known by, and authorised by, Spain, he might doubt the justice of interference by this country. He was astonished to hear from his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) that we should forfeit our natural faith because our finances were not in a state to go to war. Even if the country were willing to submit to the degradation, the question was, whether, for a precarious disgraceful postponement of war, they would incur the certainty of meeting it with loss of character.—(Hear, hear.) And they would find that the risking a small sum now would probably be repaid with compound interest, by preventing a war that would be infinitely more expensive. (Hear.) He was one of those who held that we were bound over, under heavy recognizances by our debt, to keep the peace; but even if the present measure should fail in preventing war, now that we had such truly English feeling governing our foreign affairs, and avowedly the organ of our Government, we had a bulwark which, if it did not enable us to meet the world in arms, made it eminently improbable that we should ever have that world to meet in arms. If it should happen, which God forbid, while the Government acted on those principles, and this country was true to itself, he, for one, had no fear for the result. (Immense cheering.)

Mr. BRIGHT said, the measure he feared must be considered preparatory to an extensive war. He had read the treaties referred to by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning,) and did not think that they bore his interpretation. There was no evidence that Spain was waging war with Portugal; and if there was, the treaty bound us to wage war with Spain with all our might, which we were not going to do. We were merely going to take military possession of Portugal, in the manner of an armed neutrality.

Mr. CANNING said, he had purposely understated the case against Spain, not wishing to state so much as might make war indispensable. The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last told Spain she had not done enough, that we thought nothing of what she had done; but called upon her to make a declaration of war, and we would meet her. His Majesty's Government saw the design of Spain to interfere hostilely with Portugal; and they said beware, if you proceed to war, we will meet you; and in the mean time we will protect our ally. If the whole of the papers were now laid on the table, it might take from Spain the opportunity of repentance, which he was still anxious to afford her; but if the time should unfortunately arrive, it would be found that it was not for want of evidence that the statement had not been stronger. War was to be avoided if possible; but now we had no choice; our faith and honour were pledged. The whole conduct of Spain had been to do those things against Portugal, which she implored us not to do against her when we passed the Foreign Enlistment Bill. He believed the effect of the French army in Spain at present was to protect that party they entered to put down; and that their withdrawing at present, in a moment of irritation, would produce a great excitement. The effect of the French troops in Spain was greatly exaggerated. Look back to Spain, that was to have swallowed up the world, and see how long England was in possession of a part of that Spain—the fortress of Gibraltar. The entrance of the French army into Spain was a disparagement to England: but he did not think the redress was to be found by blockading Cadiz. He looked to Spain and the Indies, and called the new world into existence to avenge the old. (Cheering.) The object of this measure was not war, it was the last chance for peace.—(Hear.) If they waited till Spain had actually declared war against Portugal, they will then have war in the train of degradation. You will have the war of the pacificators; and see how that war will end. (The Right Hon. Gent. sat down amidst immense cheering.)

The question being put, was carried without a division, four voices only having said No.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

Mr. Secretary PEEL returned his Majesty's answer to the Address, expressing satisfaction at it, and the conviction that the Ministers had pursued the true course to prevent a war with Spain, and to secure the integrity of Portugal. (Cheers.)

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Secretary PEEL, in the absence of Mr. Canning, who was indisposed on account of the great exertion of last night, rose to move the adjournment of the House, till Thursday, Feb. 6. He took the opportunity of expressing the conviction, that the only course had been adopted that was consistent with the character of England; no other alternative was left. He hoped war might yet be avoided, but resistance to the aggressions of Spain had become absolutely necessary. It had been mentioned that the adjournment was unusually long, but, on the re-assembly of the House, the corn question was to be considered. It would be brought forward on Monday, Feb. 12.

NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. HUME gave notice of a motion for a return of the Stamp and Advertisement Duty for the last thirty years on Newspapers,

with a view to show that the increase of the Duty had decreased the circulation.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in seconding the motion, took occasion to observe on the present state of the law of libel. At present it was one of the greatest opprobria of our country, that for a publication, however true, a person was as liable to prosecution by indictment, to conviction, and to punishment, as if it was entirely false. There were now two such recorded convictions in the Court of King's Bench—one of Mr. Hunt, for a libel in the *Examiner*. If any man published of another that he had been convicted of felony, even though he had the record of his conviction in his pocket, he would not be allowed to give it in evidence, but must, as the law at present stands, be as certainly convicted, as if he had published the grossest falsehood. This was the case in the trial of Mr. Hunt. The remedy proposed by the Bill he brought in was, that in every case, on giving due notice, the defendant should be allowed to give evidence of the truth of the publication, which however, should not necessarily be a justification, but should be taken into consideration by the Jury, if the defendant were found guilty by the Court in their judgment. He was much minded to broach the subject once more, and would be very glad if the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel) would become the foster-father of the Bill, which he thought would insure its coming to maturity.

Mr. PEEL said that, on such a subject on which he had not had any notice, and in the absence of all the law officers of the Crown, he could not give any answer.

Mr. Hume's motion was then agreed to.

The House adjourned to the 8th of February.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, DEC. 12.—This day the King opened the Session of the Chambers, at the Louvre. At a quarter before one the King repaired to the gallery of the Museum to the Royal Sitting. Their Excellencies the Ministers, the Grand Dignitaries, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Chartres, and the Dauphin, preceded the King. A salute from 21 pieces of cannon announced the King's departure. A deputation of 12 Peers of France, having the Chancellor at their head, and a deputation of 25 Deputies, conducted by the officers of the ceremonies, went to receive the King in the hall adjoining the Mosaic Saloon.

The King then delivered the following speech :—

"GENTLEMEN—Important labours have been prepared for this Session. Certain of your zeal, I have not hesitated to anticipate the ordinary period of your convocation.

"Two codes will be submitted to your examination. They have for their object to perfect the legislation of forests, and to fix the rules of military jurisdiction. I have permitted few innovations to be made in this labour. The bases are founded on the present system of the army, and on the ordonnance of my august ancestor on forests.

"I could have wished that it had been possible not to direct your attention to the press, but in proportion as the power of publishing writings is developed, it has produced new abuses, which called for more extensive and more efficacious means of repression. It was time to put an end to its scandalous outrages, and to preserve the liberty of the press itself from the danger of its own excesses. A plan for attaining this object will be presented to you.

"Imperfections have been remarked in the organization of juries. I shall cause to be submitted to you a new project for their amelioration, and for establishing regulations more conformable to the nature of this institution.

"The penalties enacted against the slave-trade are not efficacious, and their application is capable of being eluded. A legislation more complete was necessary. I have directed the projects to be submitted to you.

"I continue to receive from all foreign Governments the assurance of the most amicable dispositions—and the most conformable to my own sentiments for the maintenance of peace.

"Troubles have recently broken out in a part of the Peninsula. I shall unite my efforts to those of my allies to put an end to them, and to prevent their consequences.

"The progressive increase of the produce of the indirect taxes will permit us this year to augment the funds appropriated to the public services, by a sum equal to that imposed by the last law of the finances.

"This augmentation will be a real relief to my people; it will ease the communes of the supplementary tax which they pay to their official servants, and the indigent classes will find abundant resources in the new activity which will be assumed in the public works, on our great roads, our fortresses, and our naval arsenals.

"I have reason to hope that the appropriations which will be made for the public services will be sufficient to meet all their wants for several years, and that I shall henceforth be able to apply the surplus produce to the reduction of the most burdensome taxes.

"Let us, gentlemen, render thanks to Divine Providence for a situation so favourable, and labour in concert to improve and confirm it, in order that my people may long enjoy its fruits. France, industrious and tranquil, will acquire new greatness, and her success in peace will not shed around her less lustre than would, once more, her warlike virtues, if honour should again oblige her to display them."

(From the *Constitutionnel*.)

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The last sentence of the King's speech has produced upon the Exchange the most instantaneous effect. Scarcely had it been pronounced at the Louvre, when it was already explained, discussed, and commented upon in the vicinity of the new Rue Vivienne; and if not the precise words, at least the meaning and import of them were already known at two o'clock upon the Exchange. Every one drew more or less weighty conclusions from it. It was mentioned, and repeated, whether men were well-informed, or whether they wished to aggravate the importance of the matter only, that this concluding sentence, or ministerial epilogue, had been afresh discussed last Sunday in the Council, which had been protracted till six in the evening. The names of those ministers were even mentioned who had voted in favour of this phrase, namely, Messieurs de Clermont Tonnerre, le Damas, de Doudeauville, and de Peyronnet; from whence it follows, Messrs. de Villele, Corbiere, d'Hermopolis, and Chabrol, had voted against it. By applying these words, "Her success in peace (speaking of France) will not shed less lustre than what her warlike virtues will shed, if honour compelled her to display them," to the disturbances in the Peninsula, the real or supposed disposition of England, the last news from Portugal, announcing a landing of British troops at Lisbon; in calculating the bearing of this phrase, speculators have drawn such fine conclusions from thence, that M. de Villele's 3 per cents. have fallen 70 cents. on the first course of exchange to-day, and about one franc on the course of yesterday.

(From the *Quotidienne*.)

The public having placed some confidence in our news respecting Portugal, which, though precocious, was true, we feel it a duty to add further information, sons to enable them to understand the relative position of the Royalists and Constitutionalists in that kingdom.

The Royalist refugees, as has been seen, have entered their country by four different points; but the divisions, after quitting the Spanish territory, formed themselves into two bodies; that of the North, which has taken Braganza, and that of the East, which occupies Villa-Viciosa, Estremos, and, perhaps, Elvas, one of the strongest places of Portugal. We left the army of the North marching with rapid strides, under the command of the Marquis of Chaves, to Oporto. It is not yet known whether that important city has fallen into the hands of this wing of the army. That of the East, as we have already observed, is found much nearer Lisbon; it has already passed through all the defiles of the mountains without any opposition. Separated from the army of the North by a great extent of territory, and particularly by the Tagus, it seems destined to operate by itself, and it is probable, that after it becomes augmented by the Royalists from the provinces on the right of the Tagus, it will attack the capital behind, while the army under the Marquis of Chaves will menace it on the side towards Coimbra.

According to the latest intelligence, this Royalist army of the East has taken up a position at Evora-de-Monte, which is two leagues beyond Estremos, on the road from Elvas to Lisbon. The Constitutional troops that had been sent against this body, possessed at the same period the city of Evora, seven leagues to the south of Evora-de-Monte. It was no doubt this relative position of both armies, that gave currency to the report that they were in presence of each other. It however appears, that the Constitutional Generals hesitated to approach the Royalists, on account of the doubtful fidelity of the troops which they have under their command.

We shall soon know whether the Constitutional army on the left bank of the Tagus has come to an engagement with the Royalist army opposed to it, or whether, uniting with it, it will immediately march on the capital, and thus terminate the disasters of Portugal.

We have had no news at Paris from Madrid since the 5th of December, but expect shortly to hear of something decisive.

We know that the Marquis de Moustier, our Ambassador at Madrid, demanded his *conge* some time ago, in consequence of the difficulty he felt in his perilous situation, when our Ministry abandoned him to his instinct, in order that, at a future period, they might have a pretext for disavowing his proceedings. The journals saw, for a long time, nothing but a recall in this *conge*, and continued under a deception until the *Etoile* announced, that by the consent of his Cabinet, he was to take his seat in the Chamber. M. Moustier was really recalled on account of his not having faithfully adhered to the instructions which he had received respecting the affair of the Peninsula. Thus, that which had been considered a favour, turns out to be a disgrace. We are assured that his recall was transmitted by an English courier. For some time past we have corresponded with Madrid only through foreign opportunities, and surely Mr. Canning will not complain that the portfolios of his diplomatists contain despatches, the object of which is to recall the French Ministers who do not submit to his policy.

MADRID, DEC. 3.—The Superintendant-general of the Police has addressed the following circular to his subordinate officers:—

"All the intendants of the police will send to the general superintendence, in the term of a month, on account of all the persons, whatever may be their ages, sex, and condition, who belong to one of the following descriptions:—Being attached to the constitutional system; having been in the national volunteers, whether infantry or cavalry; member of the sacred battalion, reputed a freemason, known as a communero, regarded as a liberal, or an acquirer of national property. Moreover, it must be added if the individual was a member of the Supreme Junta of Government at Madrid; whether he was a minister, a member of some tribunal, a deputy to the Cortes, or secretary or political chief, or employed in any other way; member or curator of any political society, a public writer, or any thing else that may give an exact notion of the opinions he held during the reign of the Constitution. The conduct which he has held since the fall of that system till the present time must be noted; and the influence he has, or may have, by his fortune. As soon as any individual included in the above description, or his servants, or his children, ask for passports to leave his parish, the Superintendant-general is to be immediately informed, mentioning the suspicions his movements occasion, excited by his political opinions. Unless such persons have proper motives for travelling, they are not on any account to receive passports in this case. The passports of every one attached to the constitutional system are to describe the villages he is to pass through, and where he is to stop, which will enable the authorities to watch his proceedings. The police officer who deviates in the least from these instructions shall be dismissed, and tried, and punished. Every police officer who denounces a union of persons meeting to consider the affairs of Government shall be rewarded with 1000 reals. If the meeting consists of more than six persons, and the house is suspected, he shall receive 2000, and be promoted.

"The circular is to be preserved among the secret papers.

"Madrid, Nov. 10, 1825."

INTELLIGENCE FROM PORTUGAL.

DEC. 14.—The rebels who penetrated into the province of Alemtejo, belong, at least the greatest part of them, to the regiment No. 2 of cavalry and No. 17 of infantry, who had formerly deserted from the same province. They were positively furnished by the spanish authorities with arms and every equipment, notwithstanding the repeated promises made by the Spanish Government.

The deserters who entered Portugal through the province of Tras-os-Montes, belonged to the regiments 11 and 24, and were headed by the Marquis de Chaves, bringing, besides, in their train, many individual deserters from other corps, a number of Spanish lancers, and several peasants, Portuguese and Spaniards, armed and embodied in guerillas, which devastate the dwellings and villages through which they pass.

The Portuguese Government seems to take all possible means to crush the rebellion. The corps which have already marched from Lisbon are all commanded by persons of undoubted confidence. The enthusiasm throughout all classes in Lisbon, and the resolution of maintaining themselves, and preserving for their descendants the institutions freely granted by a generous Sovereign, are as strong as can be wished; and the two Houses, composing the General Cortes, have shown great spirit, tempered by an admirable moderation. The militia has been armed in part, and a number of young men, belonging to the nobility of the kingdom, had armed themselves, and had already marched against the rebels.

The famous circular which the Spanish Government addressed to the Portuguese and other Governments of Europe, pretending the expedition to have advanced under specific orders for the disarming of Portuguese deserters, the expulsion from Spain of the Marquis de Chaves, and Viscount de Canellas, &c. &c. which has already appeared in the newspapers, is signed the 27th November, namely, the day after the Spanish Government was fully acquainted with the entrance of those deserters into Portugal, and of course, with the impossibility of the execution of those orders which they pretended to give, as all the arms belonging to the Portuguese deserters had been previously restored to them, and as the Marquis de Chaves had already entered Portugal when the order was issued for his leaving Spain. Never was a greater or more palpable perfidy than this, committed by the Government of a civilized nation. Observing the unanimity which prevails in all the sensible part of the Portuguese nation, it appears evident that great arts must have been practised, and much money expended, to seduce the ignorant soldiery, who cannot distinguish betwixt right and wrong, and who, unhappily accustomed to think themselves entitled to interfere in the political changes of their country, (all former attempts to that effect having succeeded and never been punished), were led by a few despicable, low, ambitious courtiers, to raise the standard of revolt, and light the fire-brands of civil war in the country of their birth, expecting to be held up as true Royalists, and being perhaps received as liberators by some poor ignorant peasants on the frontiers, into whom fanatical ideas had been inspired, and who thought that liberal institutions were necessarily levelled against religion and the King; but even from those, the sentiments publicly expressed by the first men of the nation, and by the Patriarch himself, and by the Bishops before the assembled Cortes, will have the effect of removing their delusion, and opening their eyes upon the subject

PORTUGUESE ARMY.

The following is said to be an exact account of the present strength of the Portuguese army, extracted from official sources:—The army is divided into two grand divisions, of which the first or principal is called the "Troop of the First line," and forms the active force. This division consists of 57,219 men, thus made up; 24 regiments of infantry, forming a total of 37,258 men; 12 regiments of chasseurs, 8,316 men; 12 regiments of cavalry, 7,140 men; four regiments of artillery, 3,568 men; a battalion of artificers, 681 men; and 4 companies of guides, 261.

The second grand division is called the "Troop of the Second Line," and is composed of the provincial militia corps. These are armed and clothed at the expense of the Government, but receive no pay. They consist, for the greater part of husbandmen, and others engaged in agricultural pursuits, and are not obliged to perform active duty, except in cases of emergency. Of course they are, or will be, called out without delay.

This second section of the army consisted in 1822, when it was last called out, of forty old regiments, presenting a body of 55,104 men; and four new regiments of 4,723 men.

From this it will be seen, that the Portuguese army, exclusive of the additional forces which may be now raised, amounts to nearly 120,000 men.

Orders have been issued, since the Insurgents have crossed the frontier, to the Superiors of the Convents, to send out of their walls numbers of young men on the conscript list, who had sought to evade the performance of military duty, by living with the Holy Fathers.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

It is Lieutenant-Gen. Sir William Henry Clinton, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, who is to command the troops destined for Portugal.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, the left wing of the 2d battalion of His Majesty's 3d Regiment of Foot Guards left Portman-street barracks, under the command of Colonel Bowater, for Portsmouth. They were drawn up in Birdcage-walk previous to marching, and quitted the Park amid numerous spectators. One division will, it is understood, proceed as far as Croyden, the other to Kingston, where they will remain for the night. The men seemed to be in excellent spirits. The troops chosen are chiefly veterans. The first battalion of the Duke of York's regiment, the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, were ordered to leave Portsmouth barracks on Friday last, at one o'clock. There is a general order given for the cavalry at Knightsbridge to hold themselves in readiness. It is said, that two detachments of the Royal Horse Guards (blue) will be sent off in the course of the week.

Four companies of the Royal Artillery have received orders to prepare for embarkation.

One company of the Royal Staff corps is ordered to Portsmouth for embarkation.

A detachment belonging to the Waggon Train is ordered for embarkation.

The 1st battalion of the Grenadier Regiment of Guards, which was ordered to embark on Thursday, at Deptford, did not, owing to the transports not being ready, embark until Friday last.

The cavalry will be commanded by Col. Wyndham.

The 2d battalion of the 3d Regiment of Guards marched on Thursday for Portsmouth.

The 10th Hussars and the 12th Lancers are marching on to Oxford, where they are expected to arrive on the 20th inst.

The troops from Portsmouth will be conveyed to Portugal in four line-of-battle ships. Lord Amelius Beauclerk will have the command of the whole naval force. The two regiments at Cork, which had been destined for Jamaica, will also sail for Lisbon, and two regiments are expected there from Gibraltar. The appointments and arrangements for the aid to Portugal have been made, for the most part, on the suggestions of the Duke of Wellington.

About eight o'clock on Thursday morning the right wing of the 2d battalion of the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, left the Mews, Charing-cross, and proceeded to the Birdcage-walk, in Saint James's-park, where they were drawn up, and marched off, the band playing an enlivening air. The men were in most excellent spirits and condition. The crowd presented laurels to the soldiers as they passed along, and exclaimed, "Bravo, my boys, you are sure of success." Several of the spectators also shook hands with the officers, who appeared delighted with the good feeling and affection displayed towards them and the soldiers. At Battersea the band quitted the regiment, and they then proceeded with the "merry fife and drum."

Captain Fairfield, on the Birdeage-walk, unluckily lost his Waterloo medal; and although he offered a handsome reward to the finder to restore it, we did not hear that he succeeded in recovering it.

The 10th, North Lincoln Regiment of Foot, now stationed at Limerick, and the 11th, North Devon Regiment of Infantry, at present stationed at Waterford, have received orders to prepare for immediate embarkation at Cork for Portugal.

The bustle in sending off troops continues with increasing energy. The George the Fourth steam-boat, which arrived in the river on Wednesday from Lisbon, sailed on Thursday with 400 or 500 troops. The english merchants, who have large properties at Oporto, have applied to Government for immediate protection, the place being threatened by a column of 3,000 rebels.

At half-past eight o'clock on Friday morning the 1st Battalion of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Guards, consisting of about 600 men, left their barracks at Knightsbridge, and proceeded in marching order to the Birdcage-walk in St. James's Park, where the battalion halted for a few minutes, and being then joined by their respective Commanding Officers, they were marched off the ground for their destination, amidst the shouts of the populace, and three hurras from their comrades. The battalion is a remarkably fine body of men, and appeared in the highest spirits on taking leave of their friends. They marched for Deptford, where they embarked for Portugal, under the command of Colonel Lambert.—Captain Boldero is acting Brigade Major. The veteran Colonel Townshend superintended the embarkation. The troops were accompanied by 23 of those among their wives who happened to have no children. Four companies of Artillery are ordered to proceed to Portugal immediately.

The Guards arrived at Deptford Dock-yard on Friday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and in an hour were all on board and on the move. The vessels in which they are embarked for conveyance to the Nore are to be towed down the river by steam-boats.

The 1st division of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment of Foot embarked on the 13th inst., on board the Romney, of 30 guns, and the 2d division embarked on Thursday, on board the Pyramus, at Portsmouth, for Portugal.

The following was posted at Lloyd's on Friday, dated Portsmouth, 14th instant:—"Arrived the Fanny Voase, Lester, from Oporto, sailed 7th inst. She has brought passengers, who report the Spanish Ambassador was ordered away from Lisbon, at 24 hours' notice; but he had petitioned to remain a few days as a private individual. The rebels had pillaged, burnt, and destroyed the town of Braganza, and ill-treated the inhabitants. The Marquis of Chaves, alias Silveira, the commander of the rebels, had reached Merandella, according to report, and fears were entertained that they would attack Oporto. It was likewise reported, the Ministers of State, with the exception of two, had proved faithless. Nine English vessels were left at Oporto."

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, 200½	Long Anns. 18¾
Red. 3 per Cent. 77⅞ 9¼	India Stock,
3 per Cent. Cons.	India Bonds, 13 15 prem.
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Exch. Bills, 1000, 4 6 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 85 4⅞ 5⅜	Do. 500, 5 8 pm.
New 4 per Cent.	Do. Small, 6 9 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826, 94¼	Cons. Acc. 79¾¼½ 80¾ 78⅞ 9¼¾½

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Monday, 81¾ to 80½	Thursday, 78½ 79 to 77⅜⅞
Tuesday, 81 to 79⅞ to 80⅞	Friday, 78¼ 77⅝ 78¾
Wednesday, 80⅝ to 79½	

FOREIGN.

French Funds, Dec. 13.—Five per Cents. 98f. 75c. 50c. 55c. 60c. 80c. 70c. 60c. 75c. Three per Cents. ex. div. 66f. 90c. 95c. 67f. 20c. 15c. Bank Actions, 2035f. Neapolitan, 75f. 75c. 71f. 80c. Spanish Bonds, 10½c.

Exchange.—One Month, 25f. 40c. paper; 25f. 40c. money. Three Months, 25f. 25c. paper; 25f. 25c. money.

Chilian Bds. 37	Do. for Acc. 64 5¼ 4½ 2¾ 3¼
Col. Bds. 31	Peruvian Bds. 30
Do. 1824, 34½ 4 3	Portuguese for Acc. 69
Do for Acc. 34 3	Russian Bds. 82
Danish Bds. 57 6½ 7½	Do. for Acc. 81¾ 2
Do. for Acc. 57 6¾ 7¼	Spanish Bds. 13½¼⅜
Greek Bonds, 1825, 17	Do. for Acc. 13½¾
Mex. Bds. 1825, 64½ 5 4¼ 2¾ 3¼	

SECOND EDITION.

PRIVATE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CITY.

(Half past Four, yesterday.)

The Stock Exchange during the week has been a scene of the greatest confusion in consequence of the effect the political changes have upon public securities. We have given above the closing price of the British and Foreign Funds yesterday, with the various fluctuations from day to day. The usual effect of the depreciation of stock, and the great speculation it engenders, has been apparent in the failure of *seven brokers* of some consequence in the *Foreign* Market, but who speculated largely in the *British*, during the past week. The names of the defaulters are—Edwards, Demetz, Ellison, Jones, and Kilner (the treasury broker) Gustavus, Flindt, and Wm. Newman, who were declared yesterday. In addition to being a defaulter, William Newman has added the crime of forgery, by which he obtained a cheque for 3,000l. the circumstances of which are briefly these. Newman forged the name of one of the Bank clerks, as the subscribing witness to a stock receipt for 4,000l. Consols. by which he obtained of another broker of the name of Edward Lynn, a cheque for 3,000l.; the party for whom the purchase was made, however, went to the Bank to accept his stock, when it was found no stock had been entered in the books, upon which the cheque was stopped at the clearing house, and Newman was taken into custody while entertaining a party of friends at dinner; he said he should have replaced it on the following day. The Committee of the Bank of England investigated the matter yesterday, but came to the decision *not to prosecute*, as they could not have suffered in any way by the fraud, and left it to the other parties to act as they thought proper.

A great number of other failures have occurred, but have been kept from publicity by private arrangement.

Yesterday, at the opening, a great change for the better took place in the money market, Consols having reached to 80⅝, which might be attributed to the favourable reports received from Oporto, and the advance in the French funds on Thursday, when the 3 per Cents. closed at 67f. 75c.; however, Consols afterwards declined, and the closing price was 79½. Among the absurd reports of the afternoon was a "Rebellion in Ireland," and "Press Warrants being out."

Letters from Paris of Thursday, state, that the panic on the French Stock Exchange on the news of the Message to the House of Commons, and the fall in our funds, was by no means great, and that among the leading capitalists there were very few sellers. The depression of 2½ per cent. appears to have been caused by a strong effort of the minor speculators, who, in Paris, find no difficulty in creating alarm among the small holders of Rentes. Our King's Message was, it is said, sent to Calais on Monday evening by the French Ambassador at our Court, and communicated, by telegraph, from Calais on the following morning: so that not only had the French Ministers intimation of what was intended, as communicated by Mr. Canning to the French Ambassador on Sunday, but they had even the Message itself before the King of France delivered his speech in the Chamber.

Every kind of produce in the colonial market has had a limited sale this week, but prices are decidedly improving. Sugars have advanced from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. since the warlike demonstrations. Rum has advanced about 2d. per gallon; this is to be accounted for particularly, from the small stock there is on hand, and from the large demands that are expected for it, for the use of the navy, should hostilities proceed. Coffee has improved less than any other description of produce, because the stocks are so heavy on the Continent and other places,

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The vast quantity of political matter, with which our columns are this week occupied, must plead as our excuse for any omission of acknowledgment to our numerous correspondents, and more particularly with reference to the "Richmond affair," which we pledge ourselves to enter upon fully on Sunday next.

Mr. Simon Gillivray's *letter must consequently stand over until this day week.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, December 17.

His Majesty's message to Parliament, and particulars of the proceedings attendant thereon, will be found in another part of our Paper.

The warlike "note of preparation," which has within these few days been sounded, has, we find, been echoed back from the remotest parts of the empire, and the feelings which it has inspired appear to pervade in common the breast of every one, however divided on a general score of polity they may otherwise be. The first consideration to which our attention has naturally been directed, arising from a dispassionate contemplation of passing events, is the situation of *Spain*, which country, whether acting under the latent dictates of another nation, or proceeding solely on the results of his own councils, is the one materially involved in this great national question. We do not feel, for a moment, that any other conduct was to be expected from the King of *Spain*, whether we regard him in his dethronement and exile, or in his first moments of restoration to regal sway—he was cradled in bigotry, and very early in life manifested the symptoms of his birthright—his rule has been one of fanatic despotism over his people, and broken faith to his surrounding allies—as the protector of religious influence, he has become in turns the tool and the fool of priesthood—as the ruler of an almost lawless empire, he has become subject *to* subjects; and as a man, he has sunk in comparison even with the most vacillating, inane, and faithless of the race. But from *Spain* itself, disregarding as a land the councils of any Cabinet which do not hold out to its people self-acquirement and self-security, the reverse of all which has thus far transpired was naturally to be anticipated. She should not have encouraged even the bare idea of annoying her neighbour (situated as that neighbour has so long been with *England*), even if *France* abetted her desires; for her crimson annals are easily referred to, and she will therein read, to what end her former combinations with *France*, against this country, eventually led. But if, as we are at present taught to believe, that *France* not only discourage such proceeding, but totally denounce the deed, the commonest understanding, her commonest sons possess, must point out to themselves the madness of her movements. With the recollection of our Peninsular career, alone, so recent in her mind, she never can entertain the wild notion of marshalling *her* arms against those of *Great Britain*; and in contemplating, therefore, the unprincipled step which she at length has taken, she must naturally have imagined, that we should withhold the assistance which *Portugal* might seek from us—an impression of policy none could receive, but either men the most shallow, or who think the faith of other realms, as worthless as their own.

But degenerate as the Cabinet of *Madrid* is, chimeras like to this have never been nourished by them, we are quite free to believe. *Spain*, if it has purposed to prosecute the invasion of *Portugal* at all, has calculated on the countenance of *France*, and certainly with some degree of propriety, when its most important fortress—*Cadiz*—was then, and is now, garrisoned by twelve thousand French troops—a circumstance which may lead, in many other quarters, to the same conclusion, notwithstanding the apparently satisfactory tone of his Catholic Majesty's Speech to the Chamber of Deputies. This, then, we may consider the precise light in which *Spain* stands *per se*, and in which she is regarded by all other European Courts—and by this standard of estimation she must be prepared to abide. An armament from this country is now on march to the relief of *Portugal*, whoever her invader may be—in the hour of her distress she called before on *England*, and *England* answered her request—she has summoned her friendly offices again, and once again they are furnished. It is impossible to enlarge upon the view which has been taken, of our alliance with *Portugal*, by Mr. Canning, in the speech delivered by him on Tuesday, in acknowledgment of the Royal Message—an oration combining the eloquence of any senatorial or forensic display, the annals of either bar can produce—and it is therefore to that masterly effort, which now stands in its force and beauty almost isolated on the records of Parliament, we would refer the anxiety and research of the reader.

To the situation of *France*, at this particular crisis, we are well aware the attention of *Europe* is even more directed than it is towards *Spain*, although the Monarch of that country has told *his own* Senate of his determination to unite with his Allies to preserve the tranquillity of the Peninsula, and Mr. Canning has echoed the same sentiments to *ours*; and although, as earnest of his Majesty's intention, he has withdrawn his Ambassador from the Court of *Spain*, and intimated to it, through his *Charge d'Affaires*, a recommendation to abstain from the line of conduct it is pursuing. If any illiberality of sentiment now prevail towards *France*, it must arise from the circumstance of its possession of *Cadiz*, at the very moment the Court of *Spain* is contemplating this invasion—for, in addition to the other pacific feelings towards *Great Britain* which *France* has in this business indicated, if it had marched the force it has there across the *Ebro*, there could not have been a solitary pretext for engendering a single doubt. We would have it expressly understood, that, as it *is*, we are not sceptics on the point—on the contrary, we have no doubt—and are only calling into question the grounds on which, we presume, have arisen the doubts of others.

The unanimity which prevails respecting the measures that have been taken by this Government, is to be rejoiced at, but not wondered at—*Great Britain* is taking a step she would take for the security of her her own possessions—but far beyond that consideration, she is maintaining the faith of nations. No country can have a greater claim to protection than *Portugal*—as the lever on which the safety of European liberty so long, and so lately, moved, she is entitled to a grateful return from all nations to whom she may have been the medium of conveying it—but she has still stronger claims, when we remember to what devastation her land has been reduced, in order to accomplish this object. Where she once rose up, in all the pomp and beauty of luxuriant nature, she afterwards became one scene of ruin—the verdure of her domain was trampled down, while its cultivators were contending upon it for common freedom—her towns became tenantless, and their halls shattered to the earth, and the mark of the spoiler was branded along her shores. A short reign of peace may have restored some portion of her primitive situation, and it is ther[illegible], a prevention of any future infringement, that t[illegible]ds, this contest acquired for her, must direct th[illegible] energy.

But we are unnecessarily anticipating; for, before we again address the public, the power of *Great Britain* will be landed on her shores, or riding the waves which wash them; and *Portugal* may, therefore, feel well secured, if the combined forces of the whole world were arraigned against her.

BOXIANA!

"We should be glad to know the precise meaning of the letters T. F. which he is to bear should he return to France. In English, with a dash between them, their meaning would be pretty evident; but in French they are not so easily understood; and we shall feel obliged to any one for an explanation."—*Examiner.*

" Nous répondons à *l'Examiner* que les lettres T. F. se traduisent en français par TRAVAUX FORCES.

Maintenant prenons la défense de Mr. Nicholas Bochsa. On accuse Monsieur Nicolas Bochsa de *vol*, de *faux*, de *bigamie*, en un mot, de tous les crimes les plus épouvantables. L'accusation doit tomber d'elle-même et en voici les preuves !

" Si Monsieur Bochsa était *un voleur*, Monsieur D'Egville qui est un parfait honnête homme serait-il en relation avec Monsieur Bochsa!....... Si Monsieur Bochsa était un *faussaire*, Lord Burghersh consentirait il à ce que Monsieur Bochsa fut chargé de diriger la conduite des jeunes élèves du conservatoire!....... Si Monsieur Bochsa était condamné pour *Bigamie*, quelle mère voudrait que Monsieur Bochsa se présentât chez elle pour donner des leçons à sa fille!........

" Si Monsieur Bochsa était condamné *aux galeres à perpétuité*, ne serait-ce pas l'homme le plus infâme ou plutot *le scélérat le plus exécrable* et le plus impudent ....et aurait-il sollicité des places et à l'opéra et au conservatoire!.. ....Enfin si Mr. Bochsa n'était qu'un galérien échappé de France, les Curioni, les Spagnoletti, les Dumont, les Puzzi, les Torri, les Debegnis, les D'Egville, les Burghersh, risqueraient-ils un seul instant à être souillés par le contact d'un monstre tout dégoutant de crimes, comme le serait dans ce cas Monsieur Bochsa! .... Donc *L'Examiner, L'harmonicon, Le Globe, Le Courier, Le New Times, Le Times, Le Morning Herald*, et la plupart des journaux anglais sont *des imposteurs* et Monsieur Bochsa est la crême des honnêtes gens!!!—*Le Mercure de Londres!*

We entertained some faint hopes that the severe castigations which Mr. Hume has met with, from time to time, in the course of his Parliamentary career, for that laughable system of meddling on which he seems to have existed, would at least have taught him moderation and forbearance—to have expected good manners or intellect from him, was totally out of the question.

It will be remembered that some evening, in the week preceding the one now departed, Mr. Hume came under the lash of Lord Palmerston's irony, for the most impudent and unjustifiable motion a Member of Parliament could possibly make, respecting a subject not coming strictly within the pale of Parliamentary scrutiny, and of which, even if it had, he was evidently as ignorant as the floor he was standing upon. His language was not merely ungentlemanly and ignorant, but betrayed a total want of that tact which can alone compete with a person of the Nobleman's talents, to whom he was opposed; and consequently, when he found himself defeated in every position he had taken up, he had no other resort to fly to, than a most disgusting obstinacy. The tirade which was cannonaded against him by Lord Palmerston, is so fresh in the reader's mind, as to render its repetition unnecessary; but had it been of double violence, it would have produced no more effect on the impenetrable thickness of this man's skull, which he suffers to be beaten about by the anvil of one orator, and then another, as blacksmiths would a piece of iron. In spite of all this, there is no one so inimical to the absurdity Mr. Hume is so frequently guilty of, as to suppose, after such a thorough racketing as he received on this occasion, that he would so impose himself again, at least in the present session. But Josephus is a man not to be discouraged, either by laughter, ridicule, or abuse; and we should really doubt whether he would not rather put up with the next step to words, than be put down altogether. It is not on the records of Parliament, that an oration ever received more spontaneous approbation (the vehemence, attendant on which was most palpable on the opposition benches) than the brilliant speech of Mr. Canning on Tuesday. His Address, and the Motion which followed it, drew forth the unanimity of the full assembled Senate, and the orator sat down amidst the satisfaction and delight of his hearers—but no sooner had he so done, than Joseph popped up, and after talking a profusion of nonsense, received by the titters and contempt of the whole House, he moved an amendment to the Minister's motion. Hume's amendment! thrown in amidst the eloquence of Mr. Canning and Mr. Brougham! It is impossible to conceive a greater specimen of presumption—some of the oldest and ablest Members of the Senate wisely maintaining a proper silence during the delivery of these fine harangues, and on their termination most enthusiastically cheering them, and when every other person deemed it expedient and respectful to second the Address, the ignorant Representative of a Scotch burgh, presuming to throw out his trumpery opposition!! They had really better send the man to *Bedlam* at once.

BALL HUGHES was supping with a party the other evening at the Clarendon, and ordered for himself some "*Colchester* natives." A friend of his from Paris, who happened to come in shortly after, asked BALL what he had been eating? to which he replied, "Les *habitants* de Colchester"—which we need hardly say induced the Frenchman to look upon BALL HUGHES, for the rest of the evening, as a perfect cannibal.

CROSS READINGS.

We have received a long string of this odd jumble of language, and, just to flatter a correspondent who has been useful on other points, we suppose we must insert it. We should, however, apprize him, at the time we are meeting his wishes, that we cannot commit ourselves a second time in such a way; because, though there may be considerable ingenuity in compositions of this description, it is but a hackneied subject after all, and one the style of which is attained by many people, both with ease and ability. As they are, we present them to the reader, who ought, under any circumstances, to be particularly obliged to us, if, amidst the gloom, the rain, and the dirt of December, we can, by any process, extract a smile from his countenance.

Our Correspondent informs us, that on looking over the last quarter's file of one of the morning papers, his attention was attracted by some movements of great, as well as little, people—by the passing occurrences of the day—by sundry curious advertisements—by an occasional display of quackery and conceit, politics and passiveness, fashion and folly, almost in the same column—and that, having cut the passages out relating to all the pretensions we have here enumerated, he threw them into the wheel (which has been kept unemployed since the abolition of Lotteries) and after sundry evolutions, drew them out, and in again reading over the commingled mass, he found that by a *Liverpool* Paper of the 5th instant, one hundred and twenty-seven ladies of that town were lately, pickled and preserved, warranted to keep in the warmest climates; and that Mr. BALL HUGHES, some time since, increased his establishment, by taking in a lady's-maid, who can make herself useful in any capacity, and whose superfluous hairs are removed, under the patronage of the Earl of HARBOROUGH; for which reason, Miss A. TREE, who was passing down Parliament-street the other evening found, on admission to the gallery, the *noes* had it; for his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK is gradually recovering from his severe indisposition, through an excellent *cook*, who has lived many years in France, and the last new novel of "*Almack's*," which is not written by Lady FOLEY, but is supposed to be the production of a stray *lamb*, which has been regularly washed in ROWLAND'S *Kalydor*, by particular desire of Mr. RAIKES, who, on seeing YOUNG play *Richard III.* last Monday week, gave his evidence before the Jury, who returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," and shortly after attended a distinguished party in Soho-square, where Mr. HORACE TWISS was acting tom-fool of the evening, and the Honourable EDWARD PETRE, who takes in washing at 10*l.* per quarter, while the mangling is done by JOSEPH HUME, M. P. who, on hearing Lord GLENGALL'S statement at White's, declared there was not a syllable of truth in such a report, that POPE, of *Drury-lane Theatre* had at a short notice undertaken to eat the best part of a haunch of venison, with one moderate sized tureen of Turtle, and a quantity of brown-stout, which Miss ——— has lately laid in, by the assistance of Sir GEORGE SMART, who says, that the paragraph in the *Morning Herald*, speaking of the late attempt on the life of a distinguished actor, is *boding* no good to the memoirs of a celebrated actress, just published, at the express desire of the Mendicity Society, which caused the stocks to fall to 79 5-8.

It is impossible to deny that this "motley mixture of the great and base" did make us laugh; and if it should have the same effect upon those who peruse it, we shall regret that our limits would not permit of our enlarging thereon.

LIBEL.

The law upon this point appears to be, at present, so totally undefined, that no positive conclusion can be arrived at. The recent cases which have come under public examination seem to be, in their decision, so much at variance with all precedent, that if the convictions lately passed be acted upon, either the free operations of the press will become suspended, or the judgments, under which their conductors will have to struggle, must be examined solely by reference, and the authority, by which they are given, be questioned by past events of similar character. The law of libel, as lately enforced in many instances, is calculated to destroy the organization of public morals, and the respectability of private society, both of which it was originally made to protect—for the purposes of a newspaper, which should be bent on promulgating the vices and abuses committed by either, will obviously be defeated—if publicity be held amenable to law, publicity will never be given; and silence, in most cases, is little better than connivance.

But the better way to bring this vital question before the public, is to proceed upon precedent, and if any of us are in error, to examine the basis upon which our errors are founded. Supposing, for instance, CHARLES WRIGHT, the renowned composer! (as SHERIDAN, on *one* occasion, called MICHAEL KELLY) was as celebrated, as he now is, some years ago, and had been sitting out O'KEEFE'S farce of the *Son-in-law*, and heard old *Vinegar*, on being asked by old *Cranky* to drink a glass of his wine, exclaim, "Your wine! I'd rather drink any other person's,"—or, supposing he had seen GRIMALDI in a bye-gone Pantomime, after drinking a glass of Champagne, cry out, "*real* PAIN," and leave the stage (holding his sides, as if he were griped by a vice)—why, the said CHARLES WRIGHT would have settled their business in a twinkling, as he did that of the *Literary Gazette* the other day. In times like these, if Mr. KEAN should return to play *Richard III.*, he will not dare to deliver the following couplet, respecting *conscience*:—

> "Your lank-jaw'd hungry judge will dine upon it,
> And hang the guiltless, rather than eat his mutton cold!"

or, if he should, he will be committed by Judge PARK, on the Vagrant Act, and for contempt of Court also: and were CIBBER now living, he would be imprisoned for his natural life for writing it. Then, again, suppose that loyal and patriotic little gentleman, Mr. SHIEL, were, in any tragedy he might in future submit to the judgment of his English admirers, insert such a passage, as the following one, from his *Evadne*—

> "COL. I see your courtiers here do stand amazed.
> Of them I first would speak—There is not one
> Of this wide troop of glittering parasites,
> That circle you, but in soul
> Is your base foe. These smilers here, my liege,—
> These sweet melodious flatterers, my liege,—
> That flourish on the flexibility
> Of their soft countenances,—are the vermin
> That haunt a prince's ear with the false buzz
> Of villanous assentation.—These are they
> Who from your mind have flouted every thought
> Of the great weal of the people.—These are they
> Who from your ears have shut the public cry,
> And, with the poisoned gales of flattery,
> Create around you a foul atmosphere
> Of unresounding denseness, thro' the which
> Their loud complaints cannot reverberate,
> And perish ere they reach you.
> Do not think
> Because you load your people with the weight
> Of camels, they possess the camel's patience.
> A deep groan labours in the nation's heart:
> The very calm and stillness of the day
> Gives augury of the earthquake. All without
> Is as the marble smooth, and all within
> Is rotten as the carcase it contains;
> Tho' ruin knock not at the palace-gate,
> Yet will the palace-gate unfold itself
> To ruin's felt-shod tread.—
> Your gorgeous banquets—your luxuries—your pomps,
> Your palaces—and all the sumptuousness
> Of painted royalty, will melt away."

—why, he would instantly be committed to the Tower, and, probably, be beheaded into the bargain. As for GEORGE COLMAN, if he were to put into the mouth of any character such a line as this, in that of *Job Thornberry*, "People of fashion don't forgive, but braziers' do," he would no longer be "a beef-eater now;" and, if he should increase the offence, by making a justice say,

> "There are but two reasons for not trusting an attorney with your money:—one is, when you don't know him very well; and the other is, when you DO!!!"

or any other person deliver such irreverent language as this (which, it should be observed, is put by COLMAN in the mouth of a magistrate *!)—

> *Simon Rochdale* (*vide* JOHN BULL!)
> "*Damn* it, how like a modern man of the world that is!"——"*Damn* me, my dear Tom, if he isn't a brazier!!!"—"Oh, *damn* it, choose your own reading, and I'm content."——"*Damn* it, my dear lad, why can't you perceive I am laboring this marriage for your good?"——"*Damn* me! if it isn't the brazier!"——"Oh, *damn* the New School!"——"I don't know in what quantities you may sell brass at your shop; but when you come abroad, and ask a Baronet to marry his son to your daughter, *damn* me, if you ar'n't a wholesale dealer!"

—he would be, first of all, indicted by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and then sent by Sir RICHARD BIRNIE to the Brixton Tread Mill. Another gentleman, Mr. FREDERICK REYNOLDS, the Dramatist, has ventured, in his *Life and Times*, to say of the late Mr. PITT, with reference to his haughty and independent bearing, that "he never once saw the floor of the House of Commons"—only let him say it again of any Member of the present Administration, and Mrs. COUTTS falling on him, even if he had *no* armour on, would be mercy to what he would have to endure for such an atrocious libel on a Member of Parliament; or only, by the same argument, let the mild, unoffending, talented Mr. ROGERS, who wrote this epigram on a celebrated M.P. who had annoyed him—

> "They say he has no heart, but I deny it,
> "He *has* a heart—and gets his speeches by it!"

ever again send forth to mankind so gross an opinion of the intellectual and personal qualifications of a British senator, and the commitment of such a breach of privilege will soon make the transit, from St. James's-place to Newgate, a very short affair.

The old saying of "truth being a libel" has lately been held in so much estimation, that however salutary the lessons, we have herein laid down, may be, it is not to these arguments alone, a writer of the present times must direct his attention. He has to make choice between the punishment for telling truth, and the stigma of telling a lie, and we, for one party, shall not hesitate in future, as long as we *do* write, to adopt at least the safe side of the question, however much, in so doing, we may endanger the morals of the people, or compromise our own. At the time those memorable events occurred, we *did* think that Dr. DODD and Mr. FAUNTLEROY were hung for forgery, and Messrs. THISTLEWOOD and Co. "departed this life" on a charge of high treason—we do not think so now, particularly as they may happen to have litigious executors, and therefore have no doubt, that their mode of exit "from this sublunary sphere" was entirely a matter of choice, though we differ with them in opinion, as to the choice they made. Our lament over the death of a former minister, consequently becomes less painful, when we are bound to believe, or at least to say, that it was occasioned by a political duel, and not by assassination—and all the denominated murders of late years are, comparatively speaking, respectable transactions, from the conviction we now *must* have of their being merely justifiable homicides. With this view of things, therefore, our literary fraternity will be enabled *pro futuro* to proceed in safety, secure from consequences falling upon themselves, and seeing that the lawgivers of the land will guard against the consequences which may fall upon the public; and they will therefore only have to follow the example of some, even "of high degree," whom we could name, that never have spoken or written one libellous line, from never in their lives having spoken or written one word of truth.

* According to *Bow Street* calculation (viz. 5s. per *damn*), this would amount to 1l. 15s.—but being a Magistrate, we think (with all respect to Mr. COLMAN) that Sir SIMON ought to be charged double.

THEATRICALS.

The *Lottery Ticket*, produced at *Drury Lane* Theatre on Wednesday, is one of the most agreeable bagatelles we have witnessed for many seasons, and having seen the original, from which we find Mr. BEAZLEY has so dexterously translated it, at the Tottenham Street Theatre, a few evenings before, we are enabled to draw a comparison, which to our faculties is decidedly in favour of the former. After witnessing the *debut* of Mr. LAPORTE in *Amphytrion*, we delivered an opinion on the following Sunday, that the dulness so discernible in its performance was greatly to be attributed to the omission of the music and paraphernalia, incidental to the piece, and that if LAPORTE was tried in something of a lighter character, the management would find its account in him. How far we were right, let the attraction to his present performance of *Wormwood* testify—the houses having been, as we are informed, literally crowded to every repetition of it. Of his representation of this character, it is quite impossible to be too laudatory—his action, though so nicely managed as if it were regulated by machinery, is still free, and never redundant, while his versatility of countenance, voice, and manner, are more decidedly comic, than those of almost any English artist we ever saw. As two peculiar features in his *Wormwood*, we cannot omit a notice of the excessively ludicrous manner in which he begs that his nose may be pulled, and the tone in which he says of the *Lottery Ticket*, where W. BENNETT rushes into his arms, "it is a blank." The extreme approbation which attends LAPORTE'S performance in this clever piece, though a very flattering testimony of his abilities, is not the most satisfactory one that a Manager looks for, in an actor—he is drawing more than applause—he is drawing a vast deal of money, and, if "nursed and taken care of" (we are using, we believe, technical words) during the remaining part of his visits to London, Mr. PRICE will find this "Lottery Ticket" as fine a *Prize*, as was ever distributed by his temporary predecessor in the *Drury Lane* Management.

We have been prevented hitherto of saying a word of another late farsical production at this theatre, entitled *White Lies*, but it has not proceeded from disinclination or displeasure, but from a want of limit, which is a plea we must even make to-day. We can, however, find just room enough to say that the success it has experienced, must be very mainly attributed to the inimitable performance of HARLEY, whose contortions convulsed the audience with laughter, throughout its representation.

In reference to the comments we last week thought proper to make, on the appearance of Mr. LISTON before his MAJESTY in a Court-suit, on the occasion of the KING'S late visit to this theatre, we perceive the following paragraph has figured in most of the daily papers; and, from its minuteness, we presume it comes from "Authority:"—

> Mr. Liston was in attendance upon His Majesty at his entrance on the evening the King visited Drury Lane, at the express desire of persons immediately connected with His Majesty, and from no "desire to intrude" on the part of Mr. Liston himself. The King, however, from Liston's having accidentally been engaged with Mr. George Colman, whilst the royal procession passed, *did not see Mr. Liston*, until he appeared with the whole company, and joined in the chorus of "God save the King."—*Evening paper.*

There can be no doubt that this is all very satisfactory to the parties concerned, but to us it certainly does appear very odd, that Mr. LISTON'S state appearance should be by the desire of some persons connected with the Court, while it intended to convey, that it received the ROYAL sanction, and yet his MAJESTY *never saw* Mr. LISTON, till he went to join in "God save the King;"—very funny all this. However, we beg most distinctly to be understood, as intending nothing unpleasant or unfeeling to Mr. LISTON, whose abilities we must ever speak of with the highest admiration; and, to the shrine of which, none of his admirers pay more willing, or more frequent homage, than ourselves—but even if we had so intended, it should not be so received, for, finding by the *Drury Lane* play-bills that Mr. LISTON makes "his *first* appearance *this season*" to-morro

night, we joyfully come to the fact, that Mr. LISTON, did not appear on the evening in question; and, consequently, we have been directing our remarks all along evidently against his *fetch!*

The Pantomime toesin has been sounding throughout the week, to the inexpressible delight of all the open eyes, mouths, and hands, who are hastening to town for the Christmas holidays—*Mother Shipton* (one of RICH's best pantomimes) at *Covent Garden*, and the *Man in the Moon*, (said to be one of BARRYMORE's best Pantomimes) at Drury-lane, while the *Adelphi*, determined not to be outdone, at least in nomenclature, is not satisfied with simply the *Man in the Moon*, but adds thereto, "His wife."—We wish them every success, and would not miss them, even, in these warlike times, to be Colonel of the *Tipperary* militia.

LITERATURE.

Whims and Oddities, by T. HOOD—1 vol. octavo. LUPTON RELFE.

We exceedingly regret that our limits will not enable us to do the justice we could wish, to this volume of genuine wit. Mr. HOOD's former publication, and more particularly his design of the *progress of cant*, had prepossessed us highly in his favor: but the work now under our consideration, is as much beyond its predecessor in point of humour, as its predecessor was beyond most of its contemporaries. If we look round our present sphere of wit, thickly studded as it may be, and even there reading the names of COLMAN, REYNOLDS, MORTON, SMITH, HOOK, PEAKE, POOLE, and others, we are still free to say, that the author of *Whims and Oddities* may take his station by the side of any of them, and shine out with equal lustre. Among the etchings, may be particularly noticed, that of some little boys cleaning out a sugar-cask, and imbibing one anothers' fingers, under which the designer has written, "There's nothing half so sweet in life"—then, a rat between a dog and cat, exclaiming, "How happy could I be with either," and a tail-piped dog ejaculating, "Oh, listen to my tale of woe." There are many others equally admirable, and with reference to the poems, which some of them illustrate, we are sorry we cannot give more than one extract—but in submitting the ballad of *Nelly Gray* to our readers, we can assure them there is no composition in the volume, that is not as replete with infinite humour and point, as that embodied in the following:—

FAITHLESS NELLY GRAY.

A PATHETIC BALLAD.

Ben Battle was a soldier bold,
And used to wars alarms;
But a cannon-ball took off his legs,
So he laid down his arms!

Now, as they bore him off the field,
Said he, "Let others shoot,
For here I leave my second leg,
And the Forty-second Foot!"

The army-surgeons made him limbs:
Said he,—"They're only pegs:
But there's as wooden members quite
As represent my legs!"

Now, Ben he loved a pretty maid,
Her name was Nelly Gray;
So he went to pay her his devours,
When he devour'd his pay!

But when he called on Nelly Gray,
She made him quite a scoff;
And when she saw his wooden legs,
Began to take them off!

"O, Nelly Gray! O, Nelly Gray!
Is this your love so warm?
The love that loves a scarlet coat,
Should be more uniform!"

Said she, "I loved a soldier once,
For he was blythe and brave;
But I will never have a man
With both legs in the grave!

Before you had those timber toes,
Your love I did allow,
But then, you know, you stand upon
Another footing now!"

"O, Nelly Gray! O, Nelly Gray!
For all your geering speeches,
At duty's call, I left my legs
In Badajos's *breaches!*"

"Why, then," said she, "you've lost the feet
Of legs in war's alarms!"
And now you cannot wear your shoes
Upon your feats of arms!"

"O, false and fickle Nelly Gray!
I know why you refuse:—
Though I've no feet—some other man
Is standing in my shoes!

I wish I ne'er had seen your face;
But now a long farewell!
For you will be my death;—alas!
You will not be my *Nell!*

Now, when he went from Nelly Gray,
His heart so heavy got—
And life was such a burthen grown,
It made him take a knot!

So round his melancholy neck,
A rope he did entwine,
And, for his second time in life,
Enlisted in the Line!

One end he tied around a beam,
And then removed his pegs,
And, as his legs were off,—of course,
He soon was off his legs!

And there he hung, till he was dead
As any nail in town,—
For though distress had cut him up,
It could not cut him down!

A dozen men sat on his corpse,
To find out why he died—
And they buried Ben in four cross-roads,
With a *stake* in his inside!

STAFFORD ELECTION.

DEC. 13.—FIRST DAY'S POLL.

On the recent death of Mr. Ironmonger, Mr. Richard Spooner and Sir W. Wynne for some weeks canvassed the borough. A fortnight since, Sir W. Wynne withdrew his pretensions, and the party of the latter gentleman were greatly puzzled to supply his place. A deputation was dispatched to solicit Mr. Campbell to renew his former contest on the same interest, which that gentleman is understood to have immediately declined. For several days the party were completely at fault, and unable to meet with the object of their journey—a monied candidate. On Friday last the deputation arrived in Stafford with Mr. Beaumont, the ex-Member and unsuccessful candidate for Northumberland. On Saturday and Monday, that gentleman, a perfect stranger to the town, commenced an active and general canvass; the result, of course, is announced in his hand-bills, after the manner of Napoleon's bulletins, as ensuring success.

When the London post-bags were closed, the poll was as follows:—Beaumont, 53; Spooner, 36.

DEC. 14.—SECOND DAY'S POLL.

The first day's poll closed at four last night, and was declared as follows:—Beaumont, 136; Spooner, 127.

This morning the poll opened late. At 11 o'clock it was as follows; Beaumont, 187; Spooner, 162.

DEC. 15.—THIRD AND LAST DAY'S POLL.

The poll of last night (the second day) closed at four o'clock, as follows:—Beaumont, 245; Spooner, 181; and the increasing majority, during the whole day's polling, predicted the result, and final success of Mr. Beaumont.

This morning, after two or three burgesses had polled, the return was signed, and Mr. Beaumont declared duly elected. The chairing closed the week's uproar and excitement.

LORD HASTINGS.—The report in the French papers of the death of Lord Hastings is but too true. He died in consequence of the accident (a fall from his horse), producing some mischievous effect upon the hernia he had long laboured under.

We regret to state that Lord Kinnaird died on Monday morning last, at his house in Regency-squre, Brighton. His Lordship had for some time been in a very hopeless state. He was elder brother to the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird. The deceased was in the 47th year of his age.

The Duke of York makes his visit to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle in the Christmas week.

Lord Liverpool, whose attack of bilious fever was very severe, together with inflammation in his eyes, is proceeding favourable to convalescence.

The Duke of Richmond had a severe bilious attack towards the end of last week, but is now better.

Bolivar's plan of a Constitution for Bolivia has been unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly of that Republic.

By intelligence from Lima it appears that Bolivar was extremely unpopular, and that serious conspiracies had been formed against his life, in which several military officers of high rank were implicated. Executions had followed; and General Correa, one of those in custody, had cut his throat while in prison.

THE LATE MR. FARQUHAR.—Administration of the estate and effects of this weal hy man has been granted, by the unanimous consent of the parties interested, to J. F. Fraser, one of the nephews. The property is chiefly personal (the splendid estate of Fonthill having been sold by Mr. Farquhar some time previous to his death), and will, therefore, be divided equally among his nephews and neices. There are three nephews, viz.—George Mortimer, James Mortimer, and J. F. Fraser; and four nieces, who are married to the following gentlemen:—Sir William Temple Pole, Bart. James Lamsden, William Aitkin, and P. Trezevant, of America. It is supposed that the share of each will be about 100,000l. The landed property is comparatively small, and will go to the heirs-at-law.

Mr. Peel gave notice on Wednesday, that the subject of the Corn Laws will be brought before Parliament on the 12th of February, when the views of his Majesty's Ministers will be fully explained.

It is a coincidence not a little curious, that the panic of 1825 commenced, with the failure of the houses of Pole and Co., on Saturday, the 10th of December; that of 1826 commenced on Monday the 11th of December.

DOVER, DEC. 13.—Expresses between this country and France have passed very rapidly within the last few hours. No less than four despatch boats have arrived within as many hours from the other side, and another is now in sight. Latchford, the King's messenger, arrived by the Spitfire, on Friday from Calais. He passed a number of couriers on the road to Paris. A person, said to be an Austrian messenger, and who arrived too late for the packet, hired a vessel to take him to Boulogne. Sailed His Majesty's packet Fury, with the mails and passengers for Calais.

The General Steam-Navigation have very promptly offered the whole of their fleet, consisting of between 20 and 30 vessels, for the use of His Majesty's service on the present emergency. The Sir Edward Banks has, in consequence of this offer, been ordered by Government to be in readiness to proceed this day with one of His Majesty's messengers to Lisbon.

It will be seen, from the Parliamentary Reports, that Cobbett does not go on with his petition against the return for Preston. After all his blustering on the hustings, about the grand doings which were to take place next Spring, when the Preston people were to be treated with a new election, the members now in Parliament are not to be disturbed. We suppose Sir Thomas Beevor has become more careful of his money, and Cobbett is too wise to think any promise of his ought to be kept, which would cause him to spend a shilling in the cause of truth.

It is said, in letters from Paris, that some weeks ago, before the decision of the British Cabinet could have been dreamed of at Paris, a formal and peremptory communication proceeded from the hand of Charles X. himself, to Ferdinand, fixing a very early day in the approaching spring for the unconditional evacuation of the Spanish territory by the French forces. This we belive to be the fact. The Court of France could not adopt a measure more graceful in itself, or more tranquillizing to Europe, than the publication of that letter of King Charles, with the date of it. Nothing could more thoroughly demonstrate to the French people that their Sovereign was a spontaneous and determined friend to the harmony of councils which he professed with Great Britain, than this precedency of his promise to evacuate Spain, as compared with the date of the English Message and with the arrival of the Intelligence which produced it.—*Times.*

According to accounts from Constantinople, in the foreign papers, the late conspiracy was the work of a man named Luledji Ahmed, one of the lowest of the populace, and belonging to the sect of the Bekalchis. He spread reports of the re-establishment of the Janissaries, and induced a number of the soldiers of the new organization to join him in a plot to kill the officers of Mehemet Pacha's corps, after which they were to bring about an insurrection in Constantinople. The plot was discovered by some Topchis, and the troops implicated were on the 11th of October removed to the Dardanelles. Luledji Ahmed, being put to the torture, confessed every thing to the Grand Vizir, adding, "Had I succeeded, my name would have been immortal; but though I have failed, I have at least succeeded in giving you reason to distrust your new troops, and in teaching them to hate you."

APPEALS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, DEC. 13.

The Clerk read at the table the final Judgment of the House, in an Appeal from the Court of Session, in Scotland.

DICK, APPELLANT, V. DONALD, RESPONDENT.

This Appeal, which was heard at the Bar, on Wednesday, the 29th ult., relates to the validity of a title to a villa, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, called Prospect Hill, which had been purchased at a public auction, on the 31st of January, 1817, by the appellant, from the respondent, in his character of trustee, on the sequestrated estate (or, as we should say, in this country, assignee on the bankrupt's estate) of James Corbet, formerly agent in Glasgow.

It appeared, from the pleadings, that the property had been conveyed, by a person of the name of M'Kendrick, not to the bankrupt himself, but to his wife (Mrs. Corbet), who, however, being satisfied that the property had been purchased by the money of her husband's creditors, transferred it to the respondent, for their benefit. In the conditions of sale, the respondent became bound to execute and deliver to the purchaser "a valid irredeemable disposition (assignment) of the aforesaid subjects;" but the only title, which he had to offer to the appellant, consisted—First, of the conveyance, by M'Kendrick to Mrs. Corbet—Secondly, of that lady's conveyance to the trustee—Thirdly, of the deed of transfer, by the trustee to the appellant.

The legal question raised by this Appeal came, therefore, to be, was this a sufficient title?

The Court of Session had repeatedly decreed, "That the respondent is not bound, at the expense of the bankrupt-estate, to make any addition to the title offered by him, but that he is bound, at the risk and expense of Mr. Dick (the appellant, to concur in any supplementary title he may wish to have executed." The Court also awarded costs to the Respondent.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, after a few observations, moved, "That the Decrees of the Court below be reversed; and that the cause be remitted back to that Court, with directions to take all proper steps for carrying this judgment into execution."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S HEALTH.

We were extremely sorry to observe that his Lordship had much difficulty in reaching his seat on the bench to-day, assisted by two attendants, from an attack of the gout. His Lordship stated, that he was suffering considerably, and was not sure whether or not he would be able to come out to-morrow, but that he should if possible.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM LINE, A BANKRUPT.

His Lordship stated that he conceived Mr. Rose's clients (Messrs. Fisher and Spence) were the parties entitled to take out the commission in this matter, that was argued yesterday.

Mr. Rose applied for the costs as against Mr. Horne's client.

The Court ordered the costs out of the estate.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FRIDAY.

ASSAULT—THE KING V. R. MEUX, ESQ.

The defendant was indicted for assaulting Mr. Richard Leatham.

Mr. Scarlett (with whom was Mr. C. Phillips) observed, that it was with unfeigned regret he was compelled to bring a case of this nature before the consideration of a jury, but as no apology had been offered for conduct which it was impossible to justify or excuse, no other course was left for them to pursue. The Learned Counsel, after stating shortly the facts of the case, called

Mr. Richard Leatham, who stated, I am a partner of Mr. Meux's. On the 27th of April last, I went into the defendant's counting-house in Tottenham-court-road; a Mr. Hams, a collecting clerk to the house, and a Mr. Stringer, a publican, were there, as also Mr. Meux. Stringer had applied to me to give him up a promissory note which had been paid; he had applied frequently for that note, and knowing that Mr. Meux and Mr. Hams were in the counting-house, and fearing that some angry words might occur, I desired him to wait. I then went to the strong room and took out a bundle of notes, when Mr. Meux said, "Mr. Hams, how is the beer now?" To which he replied, "Sir, I have had a great many complaints of late, but it is now a great deal better." I said very coolly, "Mr. Hams, whenever the publicans complain of their beer, and cannot draw it, desire them to stop it up and send it back to the house." Mr. Meux then said, "Mr. Hams, I desire you will do no such thing." I replied, in a low tone, "Then, Sir, I shall call on the publicans myself and tell them." Mr. Meux then rose from his chair in a great passion, and said, "You are a cowardly rascal and an infamous blackguard." I was very much astonished at hearing such language from him, and I looked in his face, and said, "You are a bullying blackguard." He then struck at me three or four times across the desk with his fist: I retreated with great haste into my counting house through a spring door; I then seized the poker and said, "Now, Mr. Meux, if you dare strike me, I will knock your brains out." I found him still struggling to get at me. Mr. Hams, a very powerful man, was interposing, and he said, "Hams, get out of the way: if you don't get out of the way, I will knock you down." Mr. Meux is a most powerful man. He either knocked down Hams, or got him out of the way. I was holding the poker in my hand, with a chair between us. Seeing I had a poker in my hand, he paused and placed his hands on the back of the chair. I supposed he had given up the thing, and sat down. As I was about to pass the poker from my right hand to my left, he sprung on me, and folded his arms round me; he then struck me several blows, and gave me a black eye; I thought he had broke my finger, and he hurt my arm very much. At that time several persons, from the adjoining counting-houses, rushed in and extricated me. He then returned to his own counting-house, and I considered it was at an end; but in a minute or two after, he came in again; says I, "Mr. Meux, don't strike me, and I'll not strike you." "D——n you, says he, "you strike me, you cannot kill a fly." He then struck me again, and I defended myself as well as I could, with an umbrella: he then left me, and he returned a third time, and struck me again. I then retired into Mr. Barnett's counting-house, and he soon after made his appearance there, when I observed to him, "Mr. Meux, you are letting yourself down, your own clerks will laugh at you." I saw no more of him after that. I went afterwards before Sir Richard Birnie; when there, I proposed, by the advice of my friends, to shake hands, and he should hear no more of it; he said, "I make an apology to that man, to such a man as that!" Sir Richard Birnie said, "Recollect, Mr. Meux, you are speaking to your partner, and a gentleman; and if you will not do so, I must bind you over to keep the peace." I had at that time a black eye, and had consulted Sir Anthony Carlisle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brougham—I had had no difference with Mr. Meux, except a difference of opinion; I had avoided him, because I knew his violence; he was offended with me because I would not consent to admit the son of Duncan Smith as a partner. Whenever I wanted any thing, I sent other persons to his counting-house. What I said to Mr. Hams was in perfectly a calm tone. When I said I would go round myself to the publicans, it was in an under-tone. I have been a partner for 17 years. When Mr. Meux quarrelled with his partners in Liquor-pond-street, his father wished me to go and assist in establishing their business, and offered to lend me 93,000l. for that purpose.

Sir Richard Birnie said he remembered the parties coming before him; Mr. Leatham was marked with a black eye, and his arm was in a sling. Feeling respect for the parties, and having a slight knowlege of them, I did my best to play the special pleader, in endeavouring to make up the difference between them, but I

could not succeed; I could make nothing of it, and I was obliged to do as I was in duty bound, and bind Mr. Meux over.

Mr. Brougham, in addressing the Jury for the defendant, observed it was quite impossible to entertain any other than feelings of respect for the parties in the case, as had been observed by the worthy magistrate before whom they had appeared: but it was quite evident from the statement of the prosecutor that there had been some differences between them, and that the provocation which had led to this unfortunate affair had arisen from one of those complaints which were not always successful in states of greater magnitude. It appeared that some of the publicans, forgetful of their allegiance to their liege lords, had dared to present some complaints against the beer they were supplied with. The prosecutor, instead of waiting with that deference which was so befitting, had ventured to give his directions, without waiting for the Imperial decree of this Sovereign of all Butt. However he (Mr. Brougham) and the defendant might now deplore it, it was not to be wondered at that so great a degree of insubordination had excited those angry feelings which had stimulated not only the defendant but Mr. Leatham; and he was only sorry that they had been continued so long as to bring the present proceeding before them.

The Lord Chief Justice having stated his opinion on the nature of the case,

The Jury, without hesitation, found the defendant Guilty.

SECONDARIES' OFFICE, Dec. 11.

SPICER V. THE HON. AND REV. W. CAPEL.

This was an action for the recovery of the value of two asses, which had been seized on the highway by the Rev. defendant, and sold by him, without any legal right; and also for compensation for the loss of the services of the aforesaid asses, from the period of their seizure. The defendant has suffered judgment to go by default. Mr. Adolphus, for the plaintiff, stated, that his client was a man in very humble life, residing in the county of Hertford, and earned a livelihood by carrying sand about the neighbourhood on two asses. The defendant was the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Capel, a gentleman of large property, and brother of the Earl of Essex; and the action had been brought against the Hon. and Rev. Gent. for taking away two asses belonging to the plaintiff, and applying them to his own use. Compensation was also sought for the injury sustained in the plaintiff's business by the absence of the asses from their labour. The case was as follows:—A boy was driving the plaintiff's two asses, and three asses, the property of another person, along the high road, and was accosted by the Rev. defendant, who desired him to stop. This command the boy did not think proper to obey, upon which the Reverend defendant seized him, and ordered a man to take away the asses. This was speedily put into execution, and the whole sent to the pound, where the Rev. Gent. said they should remain, unless 11. for each donkey was paid for damage done to his hedges, &c. On application, he acknowledged that no damage was sustained by him, but he was determined not to allow any more asses to shew their faces in the country! The facts were proved; and the defendant's Council said, if his client had answered, the action, in the first instance, he could have put a different feature on the whole of the transaction, and that somebody behind the curtain had instigated the proceedings against his client. Mr. Capel, as was the case with many other country-gentleman, had neglected the matter until too late; and judgment had been suffered to go by default. As the present was an action of trover, no recompense could be claimed for loss of the asses' services; and the Secoudary agreeing in that objection, the Jury assessed the damages at 4l. the value of the asses.

On Tuesday, Uzzell v. the same defendant, damages were assessed for the three other dunkies at 5l. on similar grounds.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

CHELMSFORD, Dec. 12.

Thomas Kingen was indicted for having feloniously forged and counterfeited, on the 17th of July, at Walthamstow, a check upon Messrs. Curtis and Co., bankers, London, for the sum of 26l. 14s., with intention to defraud Thomas Linsell. There was a second count, for uttering the same check, knowing it to be forged. There were two other similar sets of counts, except that the intent was said to be to defraud other persons.

The case was in substance this:—The prisoner lived with Mr. Benjamin Cotton, the brother of the prosecutor, at Layton, in the capacity of footman, and was discharged from his situation on the 5th of July, receiving six guineas, the amount of the wages then due to him, by a check on Messrs. Curtis and Co., his master's bankers. Some time after the prisoner had quitted Mr. Cotton's service, it was discovered that five blank checks had been torn out of his master's check-books. On the 17th of July, the prisoner called upon a Mr. Linsell, a grocer, in Layton, and requested him to cash him a check for 26l. 14s., purporting to be drawn by Wm. Cotton on Messrs. Curtis and Co., payable to George Turnley. Mr. Linsell at first hesitated, but at the pressing request of the prisoner, cashed the check. Mr. Linsell's son was present at the transaction, and they both swore positively to the person of the prisoner. The check remained in the possession of Mr. Linsell till the 21st of July, when his son, by his desire, paid it to a Mr. Walker, the clerk of Mr. Strange, a cheesemonger in London, for a bill due to him from Linsell, and Mr. Strange paid it into his own bankers, Messrs. Hankey and Co., by whom it was presented to Curtis and Co., who declined paying it, allegiug that Mr. Wm. Cotton had no cash account with them. The check being then returned to Mr. Linsell, it was, upon inquiry, discovered to be a forgery, and suspicion arising against the prisoner, means were taken for his apprehension.

On the part of the prisoner, Mr. B. Cotton and a Mr. Hoppey, in whose service he had previously lived for nearly a twelvemonth, stated that he had lived with them, respectively, as a confidential servant; that they had received a good character of him from a respectable quarter, and that he had conducted himself with the strictest integrity while in their service.

Mr. Justice Gaselee recapitulated the whole of the evidence to the jury, telling them that there was no direct evidence of the prisoner having forged the check in this county; but it was for them to consider whether the proof of the check being in his hand-writing, followed up by the evidence of his having uttered it, which was very strong, did not satisfy them that he had uttered the forged check with a guilty knowledge. If they were of that opinion, it would be their duty to convict the prisoner; but if they entertained any reasonable doubt upon the subject, he ought to have the benefit thereof, and the good character he had received might also to operate in his favour.

The Jury, after a very short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of uttering the check, knowing it to have been forged.

The Learned Judge passed the sentence of the law, holding out no immediate hopes of mercy to the unfortunate convict.

OLD BAILEY.

NEW COURT.—Wednesday, Dec. 13.

(Before Mr. Baron Hullock.)

Ann Garnett, aged 30, was indicted for stealing, on the 26th of July, a gold watch, value 40l., and a gold chain, value 4l., the property of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

The prosecutor lodged at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, in the summer of 1824; he left there in July; he shortly after missed the watch; he had seen the watch the night before; he had again seen it lately at the Marlborough-street office.

Susannah Filliter, a laundress, stated that the prisoner lodged with her in 1824; after she left her lodgings she went to live at the Clarendon Hotel; she called upon her afterwards, and brought her a watch; it was in July, 1824; she wished witness to sell it: it was a small gold watch; she gave it to James Ross to ascertain its value; she never had it again.

The housekeeper at the Clarendon believed the prisoner lived there about a month in 1824. Lord Clanricarde was at the Clarendon in July; the prisoner was housemaid, and had to attend the rooms that the Marquis occupied.

The person who sold the watch to the Marquis identified it.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, but recommended her to mercy on the ground of her good character, in which the Marquis joined.

The Sessions having terminated, the Recorder passed sentence upon the several persons convicted.

After addressing them in a very feeling and appropriate manner, he passed the awful sentence of death upon the following persons:—

Royal Keates, aged 31, and William Keates, 18, for sheep-stealing—Richard Arnold, 20, Benjamin Brown, 20, John Andrew Meek, 16, and Henry Bayley, for burglary—William Stevens, 21, Thomas Brahney, 15, for highway robbery—James Wingfield, 25, for rape—George Hall, 18, Henry Dunn, (tried in September Sessions), John Smith, 19, Thomas Wilkinson, 17, Henry Wright, 19, Samuel Clark, 15, Isaac Harris, 13, Elizabeth Browne, 52, and Ann Garnett, 30, for stealing in a dwelling-house—Thomas Canning, 22, and Jonathan Battey, 15, for housebreaking—John Bunyan, 25, and George Horne, 19, for horse stealing.

To be Transported for Life—James Barfoot, Edward Sampson, and Henry Morland.

Besides a great many others for 14 and 7 years, for various degrees of crime.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BOW-STREET.—Poachers.—A young gentleman came to the office on Thursday afternoon, and presented a letter to Sir R. Birnie from the Earl of Kensington, dated from his Lordship's seat, in Norfolk, requesting the assistance of the police in the detection of a desperate gang of poachers, who had assembled to the number of no less than 35, and not only destroyed a great quantity of game, but had committed a desperate outrage upon the Noble Earl's keepers, and other servants.

The young gentleman stated, that the poachers in the neighbourhood of Lord Kensington's had become alarmingly numerous, and went about so well armed and in such strong parties, that it was a service of no small danger for the keepers, even with the aid of auxiliaries, to attack them. On the occasion in question, the poachers were thirty-five in number, and all armed with guns, and the keepers, accompanied by a Mr. Evans and others, went in search of them. They met, and a conflict ensued, when Mr. Evans was shot in the side very severely, but not so as to endanger his life. There can be little doubt that the man who seemed to be the leader of the poachers was killed, from this circumstance, that he was standing at the head of his gang, when Lord Kensington's head keeper called upon them to surrender, and his only reply was "Now give it them," and was presenting his piece, but the keeper being too quick for him, fired first, and the poacher fell. The parties were then at a very short distance from each other, and a stream of blood was traced to some distance the next day. He was of course taken away by his companions. The poachers were routed, and escaped in different directions. Endeavours were subsequently made to trace them, but without success, and it was deemed expedient by his Lordship to request assistance from this office.

Sir R. Birnie said, he would send one of his most active officers to the spot, and James John Smith was sent for, and received directions from Sir Richard to proceed without delay to Norfolk. Sir R. Birnie took occasion to remark, that between the armed smugglers on the coast, and the poachers inland, the country was in a lamentable state.

THE MURDERS NEAR LEATHERHEAD.

Since the apprehension of William Page, alias "Cobbler Will," and Mary Ayres, on suspicion of having perpetrated the late murders at Fetcham, several private examinations have taken place at Union-hall, in the course of which a great number of witnesses have been brought forward, and indeed no pains have been spared by the magistrate (R. J. Chambers, Esq.), who has been indefatigable in his exertions to bring to light the mysterious circumstances attending the murders. On Saturday the above magistrate, on his arrival at the office, announced it as his intention to have a public examination of the prisoners that day. He observed, that his sole object in having the previous investigations taken in the private room, was in order to have less difficulty in procuring witnesses on behalf of the prisoners, most of whom were trampers, and many of them scattered over different parts of the country. To the privacy which had heretofore been observed, Mr. Chambers remarked, was to be attributed the successful exertions of the officers employed on the occasion in procuring the attendance of those witnesses that were most essential on the part of the crown, as well as on behalf of the prisoners.

At eleven o'clock the prisoners, Page and Mary Ayres, were brought up to the office in a coach from Horsemonger-lane goal; their appearance is evidently much altered since their confinement, particularly the female, who has got exceedingly thin and languid. Page has also suffered in his appearance.

The depositions, which have been previously before the public, were then read, and the Magistrates having consulted together for a short time, Mr. Chambers addressed the prisoners, observing that no pains had been spared in order to bring forward those individuals whom they (the prisoners) wished, but they had failed completely in proving an alibi, all failing in the proof of either of them having been seen at Weyhill on Thursday. The Magistrate then remarked that there were such strong and powerful circumstances of suspicion against them, that he had made up his mind to commit them for trial, in which determination his brother Magistrates had perfectly concurred with him.

The prisoners were then taken from the office and conveyed to Horsemonger-lane gaol.

THE SPEAKING FRENCH GRAMMAR.

By J. V. Douville, Professor of the French Language, 2, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, and 6, Coventry-street, Haymarket, London, 1827.

Mr. Editor,—The success which has attended the first edition of this French Grammar is sufficiently indicative that Mr. Douville's system for facilitating the speaking of French to English persons, is eminently distinguished by its obvious practical advantages. The merest Tyro, in running his eye over the framework of his Grammar, will instantly recognise this to be its distinguishing characteristic. Many persons know the French Language well in theory, who cannot converse with a native for five minutes. It is to the practical remedy, for this defect, that M. Douville chiefly applies himself. The pupil's essays are composed of passages and sentences used in ordinary discourse, which plan will be found a very superior performance, as the student will, thereby, store his mind with phrases necessary for conversation. Mr. Douville's system, also, for imbuing the pupil with an accurate familiarity with all the various modifications produced on meaning, by the tenses of the verbs, is excellent. The remarks on pronunciation, the explanation of idioms, the models of notes, letters of compliment and business, the vocabulary and compendium of familiar phrases, and the treatise on French Prosody and Versification, are peculiarly serviceable. The execution of the whole, in short, displays such a degree of critical acuteness and sagacity, that there is no doubt but this work will become a favourite with the public, and more especially with schools and teachers of the French Language.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant, A CRITICAL JUDGE.

London, Dec. 15, 1826.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

A young man, of the age of 25, named John Woodhead, met a dreadful death. He was employed in one of the dams on the north side of the new London Bridge, when a piece of timber upwards of a hundred pounds in weight, sawn from the tops of the piles, raising on what is termed a skipper, fell from the height of 40 feet upon his head, and crushed it literally to atoms. The unfortunate being was immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, but too late to rescue him from the grave. An inquest was held on the body before the Coroner, Mr. Shelton, and a verdict returned, "that his death was occasioned by accident."

A few days ago the Falmouth mail-coach was overturned soon after leaving Exeter, and one passenger very severely hurt. It appears that the coachman had confided the reins at the time to a gentleman, a baronet, we believe, by rank, whose passion for the noble art of driving is frequently displayed in the western road, to the imminent peril of His Majesty's liege subjects. This practice of permitting individuals who have no responsibility to assume the guidance of the Royal mails, cannot be too severely reprobated, and it is to be hoped will be checked by the proper authorities. A less dangerous mode of qualifying for the Four-in-hand Club may surely be found out, if the preservation of that academy is thought important for men of rank and fortune. An inquiry is going on into the cause of the accident above-mentioned.

We regret to say, that the clergyman who was unhappily shot by his friend (mistaking him for a poacher) at Starston, Norfolk, as stated in our last, died yesterday morning; and it is feared the young man who shot him must have his arm amputated.—*County Chronicle.*

Fatal Shipwreck.—On Saturday last, during a tremendous gale from the N.W. the brig Lord Dupplin, of Torquay, Rowe, master, from Newport for London, laden with iron, after having declined the assistance of a pilot, was driven on the dangerous shoal called Dunbar-sands, near the mouth of Padstow harbour, where the waves broke violently over her. As soon as the accident was observed, a pilot-boat with four men on board put off to the assistance of the crew. On getting alongside, one of the four men got on board the vessel, but the boat, with the other three persons, was driven from its position, and forced amongst the breakers, where it upset, when the three men, two of whom were father and son, were drowned—the names of these unfortunate persons are, Henry and James Trebilcock, and Richard Chapman. Soon after the loss of the boat, another pilot-boat got alongside the wreck, and some of the boat's crew got on board; but as the vessel was going to pieces, and it being evident that all attempts to save her would be useless, they with the crew of the vessel, being in all ten men and a boy, got into the boat, and made for the shore. The cliffs were covered with people from the neighbourhood, who could clearly see the vessel breaking up, and who beheld the boat contending with a tremendous sea; when within a short distance of the shore, the boat upset, and the relatives and friends of the adventurous pilots, who had so bravely hazarded their lives for the preservation of their fellow-creatures, uttered the most piercing shrieks. Immediately, several boats put off, at all hazards, to attempt the rescue of the unfortunate persons, some of whom were seen clinging to the keel of the overturned boat; others, to oars, and others endeavouring to swim, whilst the spectators in the utmost anxiety watched the approach of the adventurous persons who, in imminent peril of their lives, hastened to the relief of the almost drowning strugglers. Most providentially, their efforts were successful, and the whole of the ten persons, who were in the boat when it upset, were saved. The vessel went to pieces immediately after the last boat left her, and, with her cargo, is totally lost.—*West Briton.*

OCCURRENCES IN BRIEF.

The Committee on Joint Stock Companies will continue sitting during the recess.—Sir William Curtis has given up his seat for Hastings.—In contemplation of a vacancy for Sudbury, a Colonel Jones has canvassed the electors.—A true bill was found on Saturday at the Middlesex Sessions against Mr. Noel, the attorney, for a fraud, in obtaining cash from a Mr. Rogers for 100l. cheque on Sir Claude Scott and Company, without having any effects to meet it.—D. W. Hervey, Esq. M.P. has been elected Executive Superintendent of the General Steam Navigation Company, with a salary of 600l. per annum.—Capt. F. A. Collier is appointed Commodore on the Coast of Africa, vice Bullen, whose period of service has expired; and Captain Sir J. A. Gordon to be resident Governor of Plymouth Royal Naval Hospital, vice Creyke, deceased.—M. C. L. Bonaparte, son of Lucien, visited the City on Saturday, on his return from America, whither he had gone on a visit to his uncle Joseph.—The manufacturers of woollen stuffs, near Halifax, last week made an advance of 6d. per piece to the weavers. Much distress, nevertheless, is prevailing in other quarters.—Messrs. Hawkes and Sheppard, of Norwich, were convicted, last week in 10l. penalty, for having paid one of their weavers in goods instead of money, contrary to the Act of the 12th of Geo. I.—A corn law petition at Glasgow has been signed by 15,000 persons.—The Post-horse Duties were let on Friday for three years, at 238,900l. This is an annual advance on the last letting of 95,000l.—On Sunday se'nnight, after a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Rudge, at Hampstead Church, 80l. 11s. 9d. was collected for the benefit of the Spanish and Italian Refugees.—Dr. Morrison and Captain Pearce, the companions of Captain Clapperton, on a voyage of discovery to the coast of Africa, are said, by letters brought by the Brazen, to have died from fever.—An Insolvent Court was appointed to be held at Aylesbury last Thursday. The Commissioner did not attend, there being no debtor in the county gaol.—Abraham Hill, a common carrier, from Bawdsey to Woodbridge, Suffolk, was convicted in 100l. penalty, on Thursday, with loss of horse and cart, for having contraband spirits in his possession. In default of payment he was committed to the county gaol till the fine be paid.—At Nottingham, last week, a butcher sold his wife for a gallon of ale.—The mansion-house, at Burton-park, Petworth, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Very little of the costly furniture was saved, and that was much damaged by removal.

We are requested to state, that the Second Edition of the New Novel of "Almack's," will be published to-morrow.

Colonel Denham, the enterprising African traveller, has sailed from Plymouth for Sierra Leone in his Majesty's ship Cadmus, Captain Hallowell.

A report has been current that the King of France was last week shot at by one of his forest *gardes*, when on a hunting excursion at Fontainbleau. He escaped the fatal ball by suddenly turning his horse, when the fellow, foiled in his attempt, immediately shot himself. Another report was, that his Majesty was slightly wounded in the knee. The French Papers, of course, are silent on the subject.

By the Alligator, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, from the East Indies, we learn that the 2d division of the army had arrived at Madras from Rangoon.

On Thursday a General Quarterly Court of Proprietors was held at the Bank, to declare a half-yearly dividend for the term ending at Christmas next. A dividend of four per cent. was declared, payable at Christmas, and the Court adjourned.

By Tuesday's Gazette it appears a letter has been received from Commodore Bullen, senior officer of his Majesty's ships on the coast of Africa, and dated at Prince's Island the 15th of September last, in which he reports the capture of a slave vessel, under Brazilian colours, called the Prince of Guinea, by the Hope schooner, manned by a party of officers and men from his Majesty's ship Maidstone, under the orders of Lieutenant Wm. Tucker, of that ship.

INTELLIGENCE FROM PORTUGAL LAST NIGHT.

Advices have been received from Oporto to the 7th inst. at which time considerable alarm and anxiety prevailed in that city. The Marquis of Chaves, had, it was said, reached Mirandella (about fifty miles from Oporto), but the approach by that road, owing to the peculiar nature of the country, was considered to be one of great difficulty. Claudino was at Villa Real, and Mello at Salamonde, or Salvamonde, a pass near Braga. There are two roads from Braganza to Oporto; viz. by Braganza, Mirandella, Villa Real, Amarante, Penifel, Oporto; or Braganza, Chaves, Braga, Oporto. The Mirandella road opens on the crossing of the Douro, at St. Joaos de Rosquiera, and hence by Vizen to Celnabra and Lisbon. The latter, it is asserted, is the one which the rebels have chosen. Villa Real and Salvamonde are, both of them, roads by which an attack may be made upon Oporto; but if Claudino and Mello be at each of them respectively, they will find themselves so situated as to oppose the march of the Marquis de Chaves on Oporto. They will also be enabled to retire upon the latter city, and there unite with General Stubbs, who had proclaimed his determination to defend Oporto to the last, and fight in the streets, if his men would stand by him.

The march of the rebels on Mirandella appeared to leave no doubt of the course they would pursue. According to some, it was thought they would proceed at once to Lisbon.

Colonel Valdez, after much severe fighting, had been made prisoner, and his men, it was said, had gone over to the rebels, under the Marquis de Chaves.

No satisfactory accounts of the movements of Claudino and Mello, who commanded the Royal troops, had been received at Oporto on the 7th instaut; but it was supposed they had separated.

The cry of the rebels was, "Death to the English! Long live Don Miguel!"—At Oporto the popular feeling towards our countrymen was any thing but favourable.

A letter from Oporto, dated the 8th of December, says, that Mello had marched to defend the line of the Tamaga.

The whole of Tras-os-Montes, according to these accounts, had declared in favour of Don Miguel; or in other words, under the pretended sanction of his name, they had armed against the legitimate Government.

The Santa Marcite arrived in the River yesterday from Oporto, which place she left on the evening of the 7th. At that time no apprehensions were felt by the inhabitants, as it was reported the Marquis de Chaves had been defeated, with serious loss. Two steam-boats had arrived at Oporto, with troops from Lisbon. Two regiments, it was reported, had also arrived at Lisbon from Gibraltar. The Santa Marcite brought no passengers.

The Captain of one of the merchantmen which left Oporto on the 8th, states, that he met with two steam-boats with English troopt on board, entering the harbour. On being informed no such vessels had been detached from England, he still persisted in the correctness of his assertion, which appears to confirm the report of troops being sent from Gibraltar to Lisbon, and from thence to Oporto. The private accounts, in addition to the letter we have given, contain little information to be relied upon. The numbers of the rebels, and the motley group from Spain, are staten at 15,000 men; but this number (unless it is a mere blunder for 1,500), is inconsistent with the hesitation which is said to have taken place in the movement of the rebels after the pillage of Braganza. It was this pillage, and the promise to his ragamuffins of a similar license at Oporto for three days, that had so alarmed the English at the latter place.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

T. B. WOOLBY, Stowmarket, Suffolk, bookseller——E. RUSSELL, White Horse-court, Southwark, hop-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

G. TAYLOR, Meltham, Yorkshire, clothier——J. FRY, Artillery-street, Bermondsey, currier——H. W. ADCOCK, Birmingham, gilt toy-maker——C. IVES, Cumberworth, Yorkshire, clothier——S. HALLS, Stowmarket, Suffolk, plumber——W. NANGLE, Liverpool, jeweller——O. JONES, Liverpool, draper——J. PARKINSON, Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, stuff-manufacturer——S. PARKER, Whitchurch, Shropshire, ironmonger——S. HOLL, Lakenham, Norwich, beer-brewer——G. L. FOX, Sunderland-near-the-Sea, grocer——J. NICKOLLS, Kidlington-mills, Oxfordshire, miller——W. W. EAGLE, High-street, Southwark, hop-factor——J. PROTHEROE, Bristol, hatter——W. CLARKE, Newcastle-street, Strand, victualler——C. INCE, Craven-street, Strand, and James-street, Haymarket, wine-merchant——J. VINING, Pall-mall, jeweiler——W. ARMSTRONG, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, auctioneer——L. THOMPSON, Hessle, Kingston-upon-Hull, miller——WM. SUTTON, Beaumont-street, Marylebone, coachmaker.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.

J. FRY, Artillery-street, Bermondsey, currier.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. WIGGLEWORTH, Colne, Lancashire, rope-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. TAYLOR, Balham Hill, Surrey, builder——J. SIMONDS, Bartholomew-lane, stock-broker——J. DODSON, Over, Cheshire, salt-manufacturer——D. MORLING, Great Yarmouth, grocer——A. LOW and T. ROWLAND, Stockport, Cheshire, machine-makers——T. JAMES, Birmingham, draper——T. BROWN, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant——W. RICHARDS, Fifehead Magdalen, Dorsetshire, dealer and chapman——H. WARNER, Lamb's Conduit-street, linen-draper——W. CHAPMAN, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, currier——A. LEIGH, Manchester, builder——R. BURMAN, Southam, Warwickshire, money-scrivener——T. HARVEY, Warwick, horse dealer——T. STRANGE, Cheltenham, plasterer——G. CASTLE, Goole, Yorkshire, ship-builder——W. LINE, St. Paul's Terrace, Camden Town, builder——J. DWYER, New-street, Covent-garden, tailor——H. WINKLEY, Chorlton-row, Lancashire, victualler——J. HAYN, Fleet-market and Red Lion-square, wine and brandy merchant——J. GRIMSHAW, Manchester, check-manufacturer——S. ALMOSNINO and M. ALMOSNINO, Bevis Marks, merchants——A. MALIGLIER, Mincing-lane, merchant——J. C. BURCKHARDT, Northumberland-street, Strand, goldsmith——W. JARMAN, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, boarding-house-keeper——S. CALVERT, Fore-street, Cripplegate, flax-dresser——J. FULLER, Frederick-street, Hampstead-road, builder——J. BIGGS, Lewisham, Kent, builder——H. NEALE, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, warehouseman——J. ROSS, senior, Horfield, Gloucestershire, farmer.

PILES.—A Medical Gentleman from Edinburgh having been afflicted with this distressing complaint for more than seven years, and being aware of the danger of cutting, after consulting several eminent Surgeons, from whom he derived but little benefit, was recommended to Mr. Van Butchell, Surgeon Accoucheur, 3, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, who has effected a perfect cure in the short space of two months.—In testimony of Mr. Van Butchell's superior treatment of this disease, he is induced to give publicity to his case. Cards of address may be had by applying to Mr. Craddock, Chemist and Druggist, 54, Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square,

AT SIMPSON'S MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, No. 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, London, are sold

The ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, free from mercury or antimony, inestimable as a Family Medicine for the removal of Indigestion, Bilious and Nervous Complaints, and as a mild Aperient.

The ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, in Bottles of 11s. each, strengthens the Stomach, increases the Appetite, dispels Spasms and Gout in the Stomach, and prevents all the inconveniences produced by excess at table.

The ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER, 2s. 9d. per Box, cleanses, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, and fastens them, even if loosened by mercury.

These articles are sold (by appointment) at all respectable Medicine Venders, Chemists, and Druggists, throughout the kingdom.

Superior Eau de Cologne and Swiss Eau d'Arquebusade, Mason's Convent Soap, &c. &c.

CANDLES.—To Families and Consumers of Candles in general.—BIDDLE, Candle Manufacturer, Tallow-melter, Soap-maker, Importer and Dealer in Sperm and other Oils, &c. 49, Dorset street, Manchester-square, most respectfully informs the Public in general, he is selling the under-mentioned articles at wholesale prices, viz.—the best Store Candles, 6s. 6d. per dozen; Waxed-wick Moulds, 8s. per dozen; fine Wax Candles, 3s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm ditto, 2s. 6d. per lb.; Palace Wax Light, 3s. 2d. per lb. Mottled Soap, 78s. per cwt.; Yellow ditto, 68s. per cwt.; and Curd ditto, 10d. per lb.; Windsor and Palm ditto, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Brown Windsor, 1s. per lb.; the finest Sperm Oil, 5s. per gallon (the imperial measure). The above articles are warranted of the very best quality. J. B. flatters himself, in consequence of the extreme low prices above stated, and the respectability of his establishment, (having been established upwards of thirty-five years,) he shall ensure the patronage of the Public; and as the lowest price is affixed to each article, prompt payment will be required. Letters post paid. Country Orders duly attended to.

THE PATENT INVISIBLE UNDER GARMENT, composed of real Spanish Lambs' Wool, without the mixture of Cotton, are to be had exclusively at the Patentee's, Mrs. ROBERTSHAW'S, 99 and 100, Oxford-street. Likewise an article mixed with cotton, commonly called Merino, in Petticoats under Opera Dresses, Drawers, Waistcoats, &c.—Children's of every size, Gentlemen's Under-waistcoats, Drawers, Stockings, &c. Ladies' wash-leather Drawers and Waistcoats. Nos. 99 and 100, Oxford-street.—Mrs. Robertshaw personally attends at the Warehouse on Ladies.

THE IMPROVED SILK HAT ON BEAVER.—For Cash only.

They are made to suit the natural form of the Head. The Colour is permanent. For durability, shape, and quality, they are unrivalled..... } 15s.

HUGH FRANKS & Co.
Patentees of Improved Waterproof Hats,
Corner of Queen Street 70, CHEAPSIDE.

BRADBERRY'S PATENT SPECTACLES, upon unerring principles, to preserve the sight to extreme old age. It is necessary to caution the public against the use of improper Spectacles, as their effects prove injurious, instead of beneficial to the eye. The unremitted and anxious study Mr. BRADBERRY has paid to his glasses for upwards of 30 years, has called forth the most distinguished approbation of their merit from the medical profession, and from many thousands of persons of the highest rank and respectability.—To be had only at 28, Holles-street, the first door out of Oxford-street, next to the large Fruiterer's at the corner, facing Hanover-square, and at no other place in the United Kingdom.—Orders from the country immediately attended to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

HORSES.—WORM and CONDITION BALLS. They will effectually destroy every species of Worm to which Horses are subject, without requiring any alteration in Food or cessation from Labour. If these Balls be given two or three times a year, they supersede the use of other Medicines, as they not only improve the health and vigour of the Animal, but also purify the blood and materially add to the glossy appearance of the coat. The Proprietor, who is known as having himself kept a numerous Stud, has used them for Thirty Years with the most satisfactory results. They only require a trial to prove their efficacy. References can be given—Sold in Packets at 9s. containing Nine Balls, with Directions for Use, by Courtney, Regent Circus, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Smith, 29, Haymarket; Prout, 226, Strand; Butler, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; and Wilmott, 83, St. Margaret's Hill, Borough.

BRANDY equal to Cognac at 16s. per Imperial Gallon.

THE extensive demand for Spirits at the present season, induces the Directors of the FRENCH BRANDY DISTILLERY COMPANY to remind the Public, that they are selling Brandy, equal to Cognac, in quantities not less than Two Gallons, at 16s. per Gallon, for Cash on delivery.

As many persons have experienced great inconvenience by delay in the execution of their orders, and it being impossible to expedite them all with the dispatch desirable, it is necessary to observe, that Families requiring an immediate supply can only insure the same by sending for it direct to the Distillery.

No. 7, Smithfield Bars, Dec. 12, 1826.

TRY IT.

Fine Port, and bright Sherry, well worthy of name,
Two Shillings per bottle—Madeira the same;
Good Cape, Fifteen-pence—and, the marvel to crown,
Champagne, Five and Sixpence—the cheapest in town!

Opera Colonnade. CHARLES WRIGHT.

Depots,—65, Crawford-street, St. Marylebone.
4, Sussex Place, and Kent Road.
13, St. James's-street, Brighton.
Quiet-street, Bath.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St, Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

SILK and BEAVER HATS.—At a time like the present, it behoves the most opulent to act economically in the purchase of a HAT, particularly when all the vehicles of advertisements teem with pretended Cheap Goods! a name only, for one half of the Hats offered to public notice are in the end the dearest of all others. To purchase a good article, bearing a small profit, is the safe road to economy.

PERRING'S HATS are manufactured by workmen experienced in the trade, and are made of such qualities as cannot fail to meet the wishes of the wearer.

The Double-edged SILK HAT surpasses any attempt at imitation, and is really the best Hat ever invented, price 17s. Good Wearing Silk Hats in a variety of Shapes, made in the usual way, 12s. 15s.

BEAVER HATS can be made at almost any Price, but none are worthy the attention of the Wearer under 20s. 22s. 24s. such are of good texture, light, and Waterproof, and will in the end prove in value equal to the purchase.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING CAPS of every description, in Furs, Cloth, Oil, Silk, &c. &c. at 12s. Waterproof.

YOUTHS' and BOYS' HATS in great variety. Light Summer Hats, &c. 413, Strand, two doors west of the Adelphi Theatre, and at Hammersmith.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c.

WILMOTT'S COUGH PILLS.—These Pills have been found, by long experience, to be a most effectual Remedy; their operation is by promoting expectoration, and gently relieving the bowels, by which means they will speedily remove the most obstinate Cough. In Asthmas, Hoarseness, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, the efficacy of these Pills is well known in a very large and extensive connection, they have stood the test of time, and the inventor can with confidence introduce them into very general use.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by Wilmott, 83, High-street, Borough; Butler's, Chemists, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and 51, Sackville-street, Dublin; Savory and Co. 136, New Bond-street; and the principal Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Of whom may be had Dr. FOTHERGILL'S TONIC FEMALE PILLS, recommended in general Debility of the Constitution, also as a safe and excellent remedy in those periodical irregularities which Females, of delicate and languid circulation, more especially the younger part, are liable to. In Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Also Dr. FOTHERGILL'S DROPS, so much celebrated for their efficacy in Nervous Disorders. In Bottles at 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 22s.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which fire opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 209, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for £1., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

EXPERIENCE IS THE TEST OF PRETENSION.

MANY years have now elapsed since the just appreciation, by a discerning Public, of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL as the most infallible promoter of the growth, accelerator of the beauty, and antidote to decay, of the human Hair, of any specific of ancient or modern times, Uniformly successful in felicitous result, and unparalelled in universal estimation, this benign and balsamic fluid pervades, with creative energy, the pores of the head, cherishes the latent roots of the hair, and elicits a luxuriant flow of that fine adornment of manhood, and fascinating enhancement of female attractions.

Not less conspicuous for energetic virtues is ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the ORIGINAL and GENUINE, as the faithful auxiliary of beauty, sustaining unimpaired the charms of loveliness in youth and maturity, and renovating age itself, with a juvenile bloom. So perfectly innoxious and efficacious, that Infant and Adult derive pleasure from its application, while it operates as a thorough cleanser of the skin from all unseemly impurities, by mild, yet powerful and imperceptible influence, irradiating with transparent whiteness, and adorning the neck and arms with transcendant and irresistless attraction. Rowland's Macassar Oil and Kalydor thus pre-eminently distinguished, and established as indispensable at the toilet and the dressing-table, have excited the envy of empiricism.

The Public are therefore CAUTIONED against the manœuvres of IMPOSITION, and respectfully recommended, in purchasing Macassar Oil, or the Kalydor, to ask for Rowland's; to attend to the labels on the respective bottles of the original specifics, each bottle bearing the autographical signature and address, in red ink, "A. ROWLAND and SON, No. 20, Hatton-garden," all other preparations vended as Macassar Oil, or the Kalydor, are gross impositions.

ALBION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars,
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

The Premiums of Fire Insurances effected with this Company, of the three ordinary Classes, have, with certain exceptions, been reduced as follows:—
in the first Class.....to 1s. 6d. per Cent.
in the second Class.....to 2s. 6d. per Cent.
in the third Class.....to 4s. 6d. per Cent.

Fire Policies, the renewals of which become due at Christmas will expire, unless renewed within fifteen days from that period.

The Company continues to undertake Insurances on Lives, on liberal Terms. No charge is made on Life Insurances, in the way of Admission Fine, or Entrance Money: and a large Commission is allowed to Solicitors, and others, by whom such Insurances are effected. WARNER PHIPPS, Secretary.

SIXTY-TWO, HOLBORN HILL!
Next door but one west of St. Andrew's Church.

C. MEEKING particularly solicits the attention of Purchasers to the following prices of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c. now on sale, without reserve, at his extensive Warehouses, 61, and 62, Holborn-Hill.

		s.	d.	
DAMBRO' & SILESIA DAMASK TABLE LINEN.	1½ yards long	1	6	each.
	2 do.	2	9	
	2 do. fine	3	9	
	3 do. superior, worth 16s.	6	6	
	5 do. do.	11	0	
RUSSIA & SCOTCH SHEETINGS.	4-4ths Strong for Servants	0	4	per yd.
	5-4ths do. fine	0	7½	
	3 yds wide, real Russia) which prevents a seam	1	9	
	6-4ths German Hollands	1	1	
	Curiously fine Leipsic, do.	33	0	a pair.
7-8ths and 4-4ths IRISH LINENS.	7-8ths strong	0	4½	per yd.
	Do. fine	0	7½	
	Do. very fine Coleraines	0	11	
	4-4ths superior for gentlemens wear, from 1s. to 1s. 8d. per yard, those at 19d. and 20d. are worth	3	0	

With every other requisite article suitable for household and domestic purposes, at equally low prices.—C. MEEKING'S Wholesale and Retail Warehouses, 61 and 62, Holborn Hill.

☞ Country orders attended to. All orders under Ten Pounds must be post paid.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

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MARRIED.—On the 11th inst. at Brede, Sussex, the Rev. J. G. Ash, A.M. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Caroline Selby, daughter of the Rev. R. H. S. Hele, Rector of Brede, Norwich—At Chichester, on the 12th inst. Chas. S. Beckham, Esq. only son of Charles Smith, Esq. of Nyton, Sussex, to Sybella Jane Carr, daughter of the Bishop of Chichester—At Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, Mr. Love Carter, in the 78th year of his age, to Phœbe Banyard, just past her minority.

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THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. — On Tuesday the Tragedy of Barbarossa, after which will be presented the Christmas Pantomime, called the Man in the Moon, or, Harlequin Dog Star—On Wednesday, The Lottery Ticket, and The Lawyer's Clerk; after which, a new serious Drama, called The Murdered Guest—On Thursday (9th time) White Lies, or, the Major and the Minor, and other Entertainments—On Friday, The Hypocrite—On Saturday, The Lord of the Manor.—A New Grand Opera is in preparation, and will be produced immediately after Christmas.

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From the ernst wherein you've lain
(Ic'd like sprite in Wizard's chain,
Or a bottle of Champagne,)
For a century or twain,
Will it please you to bestow
At our Masque an hour or so
Of the Wednesday next, and be
A star amid our galaxy?
Truly 'twere a curious pleasure
Might we tempt you to a measure,
With some heauteous dame in hand,
Galliard, jig, or saraband.
Dear old Samuel Pepys there
Should be—must be had, I swear:
He and Dodswell, vis a vis!
"Lord! then, what a sight to see!"
I'll fill ye both a bowl to drain,
I' faith, shall make ye young again,
Shake off your mutual rust, and vow
Ye never truly liv'd till now!

Opera Colonnade. CHARLES WRIGHT.

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Dec. 19, 1826.
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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LISBON PAPERS.

LISBON, DEC. 6.—An official notice from the War Office says, "The service of the King Don Pedro IV., the defence of the country, its honour and safety, imperinusly requiring, that the corps of the army should be completed as soon as possible, her Highness the Regent has ordered, that the Generals of the Provinces shall immediately declare, that every volunteer who shall offer himself in the corps of infantry, cavalry, and caçadores, within twenty days from the publication of this order, at the head quarters of the garrison, shall serve for two years only."

DEC. 7.—The *Gazette* contains all the orders despatched to the Generals of Provinces for the recruiting of the army.

Extracts from the official despatches received at the War-office, Dec. 6th, 1826:—

"General Stubbs writes from Oporto on the 3d December, communicating the loyal sentiments of the inhabitants of that city, and of his efforts to maintain tranquillity and obedience to Don Pedro IV.

"The General of Lower Beira writes on the 2d and 3d Dec., that, in spite of the seduction and intrigues of the rebels to entice the militia with a deluge of inflammatory papers, the troops there remain constant in their obedience and discipline; that the regiment of militia of Tordella marched to Almeida to replace the 6th regiment of Foot, which was to garrison some parts to the left of the Douro.

"The Conde d'Alva writes from Alhuêra, that he marched to Villa Real de San Antonio, and was taking such defensive measures as were necessary for that part of the Guadiana.

"Various accounts from Alentejo, dated the 4th, confirm that the rebels remained in Mourao, where the deserter, Jose Jeronymo, commanded; and the ordinary judge of Barrancas announces, that, on the 28th ult., the deserters of Algarve were marching to Frexenal de Serra, and the troops of Alentejo were advancing to the Guadiana.

"As General Mello was to march from Chaves on the 29th to Braganza, no accounts have been received at this office up to this hour from that province.

"PINTO, Chief of the First Division."

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 8.—Extracts from the official communications received to-day in this Office:—

"The Marquis of Angija, writes from Braga on the 4th of this month, that he had received a verbal communication from Colonel Zagallo, Governor of Chaves, that General Correa de Mello (who, on the 1st of December, was at Mirandella), was sending forces towards Villa Real, and that the deserter, Leitao, with a large body of guerillas, threatened the road of Montealegre; for which reasnn the Marquis detached the Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, Joao Nepomuceno de Macedo, commanding a column of different troops, to Salamonde, and had taken other measures. The same Marquis also states, that, by virtue of the authority given him, he had armed the people of such places as he thought advisable.

"The Viscount of Beire, after giving up the military command in Alentejo to the Count de Villa Flor, accompanied that General, as a volunteer, desiring to fight in the first engagement in any command, except that of Commander-in-Chief.

"General Cacla writes from Elves, on the 6th, that General Conde de Villa Flor requested him to retain the Government of that fortress, to which he immediately assented, always preferring the service of her Highness, and the defence of the country, to every personal consideration.

"The Conde de Villa Flora was to be to-day in Redondo; the rebels had only a piquet at Monsaras, on this side of the Guadiana; the Count was preparing to attack them.

"General Stubbs writes from Oporto on the 5th, at ten o'clock at night, that Colonel Valdez had yielded for want of provisions, that the officers were prisoners, and the soldiers sent to Spain, because they would not listen to the promises of the rebels. General Mello and General Claudino, had their head-quarters at Murça on the 3d; the rebels had their advanced post at Mirandella the same day, desclating every thing; the guerillas think only of plunder and assassination. Such are the accounts that General Stubbs received from private information.

"The Conde d'Alva writes on the 4th, as follows:—"I have this moment received a despatch from the Captain-General of Andalusia, and another from the Military Governor of Ayamonte, of which I send Copies to your Excellency, to be laid before the Infanta Regent; and as it appears from their contents that the arms and accoutrements which were taken to Spain by the deserters of the 14th Regiment of Infantry, and the 14th of Caçadores, are to be delivered up to me, I am going to appoint two officers, one to receive the artillery, one the accoutrements.'

"The General of Lower Beira writes from Castello Branco, on the 4th December, at 9 o'clock in the morning:—

"'Up to this day the rebels have not appeared on this frontier with any armed force, but about two hours ago I was informed that a convoy of arms and ammunition had arrived at Valverde, two leagues from Penamacor. I am assembling the militia, and assure your Excellency, that if they do not enter in too large a force, I will do every thing possible to repel them.'

"The General of Upper Beira writes from Vizeu on the 5th, that, on the 2d of this month, about two in the afternoon, the Ex-Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of militia of Trancoza entered the frontier of that province with some armed men, and proceeded to the house of the Mayor of Castello Rodrigo, whom he grossly insulted, took away papers, released the prisoners, pasted up proclamations, and proceeded from that place to Almendra and other places, spreading confusion. A detachment of the 6th Regiment of Infantry put down an attempt at rebellion in Villa Nova de Fazcoa; the commander of the detachment behaved bravely. Similar conduct was shown by a piquet of cavalry, No. 10, which skirmished with some rebels who entered from the Aldeia da Ribeira.

"The same General writes, that Jose Ribeiro de Sa, Lieutenant of the Militia of Lamego, with some soldiers, and an Ensign of the same regiment, fired, and took prisoners some rebels of Villa de Bertianda. Up to the 3d, Lamego was tranquil. He had also given orders to organize the guerillas, as he had been desired.

"The Brigadier-General Antonio de Azevedo, Governor of Abrantes, states, on the 4th and 6th, the measures he has taken to put that place in a good state of defence; and he also mentions the arrival there of the battalion of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, and that the Militia of Castello Branco were marching from that place to this city.

"RODRIGO PINTO POIZARRO,
"The Chief of the 1st Division."

DECREE.

"The Councillor of State, Ignacio da Costa Quintella, having obtained leave to resign the office of Minister Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonies, and from the duties of Secretary of War, with which he was charged, in consequence of the circumstances which hinder the Councillor of State, Joao Carlos de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, from performing those duties, I have thought fit, in the name of the King, to appoint the Marquis de Valenca, Peer of the Kingdom, to hold, provisionally, the said office of Minister for the War Department.

(Signed) "INFANTA REGENT.
"PEDRO de MELLO.
"BREYNER.

"Palace of Ajuda, Dec. 6, 1826."

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

DEC. 5.—This Sitting was chiefly occupied in the nomination of Committees.

DECEMBER 6.—The president stated that the committee appointed to congratulate the Princess Regent on the marriage of the Queen Maria II. with the Infant Don Miguel, had the honour to be presented to her on the 1st of December. Her Highness received them graciously, and answered them as follows:—

"It is with the most lively pleasure that I receive, on a day which recalls to our memory such remarkable facts, the deputation which the Chamber of Peers sends to compliment me on the happy celebration at Vienna, of the betrothing of her Majesty, Queen Maria II. my Niece and Sovereign, to my beloved Brother, the Infant Don Miguel. The full accomplishment of the orders and desires of the august founder of our wise institutions, will, doubtless, put an end to our misfortunes. If some degenerate Portuguese, to whom a neighbouring nation has given protection, attempt to disturb us, I cannot fear when I see myself surrounded by the illustrious descendants of those heroes who, on the 1st of December, 1640, rose so gloriously, to re-conquer—to preserve—the independence of our dear country."

The remainder of the Sitting was employed in discussing several chapters of the internal regulations, or standing orders.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

DECEMBER 5.—In this Sitting the discussion was continued on the project of law for the formation of a corps to be called Guards of Security.

A project of law for the election of the Chambers was read.

DECEMBER 6.—The Vice-Secretary, Sousa Carvalho, read the following project of law:—

"Every individual, not belonging to the army, who attacks the State in arms, spreads proclamations, or addresses speeches to the people against the legitimacy of Don Pedro IV. or shall excite rebellion, shall be provisionally tried by a Court Martial, notwithstanding any law to the contrary."

There was a long debate on this project, at the close of which the President moved, that the subject of the project was to be considered as decided by the powers already granted to the Government, to which the Chamber assented.

DECEMBER 7.—In this Sitting a project of law was read, for inviting all the Students, and other persons belonging to the University of Coimbra, voluntarily to take up arms during the present year. This project, consisting only of six articles, was approved.

PARIS.

CHAMBER OF PEERS, TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Damas, began the Sitting by declaring that France was in perfect understanding with England on the affairs of Portugal and the arrangements of Spain. That a certain faction in Spain had, by its culpable intrigues, fomented disturbances in Portugal, which nobody more desired to see terminated than himself, and that his Most Christian Majesty, being dissatisfied with M. de Moustiers, his Ambassador at the Spanish Court, had recalled him. This declaration is now printing.

M. Baron de Pasquier defended Mr. Canning and the English Ministry, in their language respecting France, and the consequence of the French invasion of Spain. If any thing was too strong in Mr. Canning's speech, it should be ascribed to the heat of debate, and the hurry of *extempore* speaking. When M. de Chateaubriand was about to ascend the tribune, with his speech in his hand, M. de Pontecoulant, a member of the Liberal Opposition, rose and asked the Chamber to decide that their speeches should not be published. He assimilated the meeting of the Peers to discuss the address to the secret sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Chateaubriand objected to this concealment, but submitted that his light should be put under a bushel, and read his harrangue as he had written it. It was to the following effect:—He said that the declaration of the Minister for Foreign Affairs was, in his opinion, one of the strongest diplomatic documents which existed, perhaps in the world. He declared that the enterprise of Chaves was real rebellion, and the overthrow of the Portuguese Charter would be a great calamity. The declaration of the Minister Damas, he said, justified all the vehemence of Mr. Canning's speech. It accused the Spanish authorities of perfidy; in fine, it would give England the right of making war on Spain, if England thought such a war useful to its interests. Mr. Canning might declare that war, and support its justice, on the speech of a French Minister. If England invaded Spain, the King of Spain might tell the French Generals that a French Cabinet had sanctioned such invasion; that the French Cabinet had recalled its Ambassador; that it had transmitted severe notes to Spain, might be well. But why let the public into all these secrets? In short, whatever may be the wrongs and blindness of Spain, has Ferdinand ceased to be a Bourbon, and have we shed our blood and spent our gold in Spain to entitle ourselves to be the denunciators of Ferdinand? The Address, as drawn up by the Duke de Levis, was entirely changed. The paragraph about the press was entirely rejected. The paragraphs about Spain and Portugal and "our Allies" were likewise struck out, or completely altered. In short, this poor Address was so mangled, that it was thought better to make a new one than to mend it. It was, therefore, sent to the bureaux with an order to draw up a new one. This one was presented to-day. Its fate I have not yet heard. The following is the speech of M. Damas, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at length: it has been just given me by a particular friend:—

SPEECH OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

"Noble Peers,—The discussion about to be opened before you, imposes on us the obligation of making known to you the actual situation of our relations with the States whose interests are more particularly connected with the late events. This is the duty which I come to fulfil before you.

"At the time of the entry of the French army into Spain in 1823, the English Government demanded and obtained from France the promise that no hostility should be committed with respect to Portugal, and declared that it would consider itself obliged by former treaties to come to the aid of that power, if it were attacked.

"At the time the late troubles broke out in Portugal, a similar declaration was made by England to Spain, and communicated to France as well as to all the great Powers of the Continent, and it was agreed that Spain should undertake nothing against Portugal, and that on her part England would watch that Portugal committed no act of hostility against Spain.

"We owe it to truth to say, that England has fulfilled the obligation which she took upon herself, and that on their part all the powers have not ceased to act with a common consent towards the Cabinet of Spain, to induce that power not to furnish to Portugal any subject of complaint.

"However, at the very moment when that Cabinet gave its assurance that the arms taken from the refugees should be given up to the Portuguese Government; at the moment when orders were given that the refugees themselves should be removed from the frontiers, these men have entered Portugal in arms, and this sudden attack has been accompanied by circumstances which leave no doubt as to the co-operation of some of the Spanish authorities, who had been charged with the execution of the order to disarm and disperse the refugees among the interior provinces.

"France, which had the greatest reason to prevent all hostilities on the part of Spain,—France, which had the most right to be listened to,—France, whose intervention should have inspired Portugal and England with the greatest security as to the fulfilment of the engagements of the Spanish Cabinet—could not remain indifferent to events which made appear in a manner so evident, either contempt for its councils on the impotence of its influence, and the King's Government had immediately to testify its disapprobation, by recalling its Ambassador from Madrid. France does not contest with England the right resulting from its duty—the right imposed on it by a long series of treaties, to go to the aid of Portugal. It will continue its efforts to prevent the renewal of acts which have authorised the measures taken by the British Cabinet; it will omit nothing to prevent a rupture between Spain and Portugal, and it hopes to succeed: it has already taken, with regard to the Cabinet of Madrid, in concert with all its allies, steps the most likely to attain this object. It continues to receive from the British Cabinet, the most positive assurances of its entire co-operation. Nothing which has taken place up to the latest events, authorizes the King's Government to raise any doubts on the sincerity of these assurances: on their part, the Ministers of the King are firmly determined to advise his Majesty to refuse his support to the Spanish Government, if, by its own fault, it puts Portugal under the necessity of assuming a hostile attitude towards it.

"France cannot, then, be reduced to renounce the advantages of peace, except by circumstances which we are far from foreseeing. Her good faith and her dignity would not permit her to support unjust and passionate acts which have only taken place in contempt of councils which have been given and promises which have been made.

"It is by thus following the rules of justice—by respecting the faith of treaties, and the rights of other Powers, that France preserves all her advantages for sustaining her own rights, and even those of Spain, should she be unjustly attacked.

"It was by defending the principles of order and legitimacy, that England came out victorious from the long and sanguinary contest which she sustained against the French Revolution. The same success will attend us, if ever we should, in our turn, be called upon to defend the same principles."

DEFEAT OF THE PERSIAN ARMY.

Despatches have been received from Persia by Government, dated Tabree, Oct. 3.

They announce that a division of the Persian army, detached by his Highness the Prince Regent, under the command of his eldest son, Mahomed Meerza, and his uncle, Ameer Khan, was defeated, with severe loss, on the 26th September, near the village of Shamkhar, five farsecahs north west of Georgia.

The battle was fought on the banks of the Yezan, a second stream of which divided the contending armies. The Russian force amounted to about 6,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, with a proportionate number of guns; that of the Persians, to 5,000 infantry, and 5,000 irregular horse, with six field pieces.

After some hard fighting the Persians were compelled to retire, in the utmost confusion; and it is supposed that nearly the whole of their infantry were either killed or taken prisoners.

Three field pieces fell into the hands of the Russians, and Ameer Khan was killed by a Cossack, when in the act of rallying his troops. The young Prince, Mahomed Meerza, was taken prisoner by a Cossack, but was afterwards rescued, and borne away in triumph, by one of his sardars.

We perceive, that Ridgway's, of Piccadilly, have published the Speeches of Mr. Canning in a corrected form. At such a moment of high interest as the affairs of Portugal at present excite, such a publication, which may be regarded as an authentic avowal of Mr. Canning's sentiments and opinions, is highly interesting and desirable. These Speeches are important in a literary as well as a political point of view. Mr. Brougham, an authority on such a subject, described them as marked by a fervor and energy of eloquence unparalelled before in the House of Commons; and unprecedented even in the eloquence of the Right Honourable Gentleman.

The Duke of York is at present so much engaged in business immediately appertaining to his office as Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of the present situation of affairs in Portugal, that he has been obliged to postpone his visit to the Duke of Rutland to the middle of January.

The new novel of "*Almack's*," is, it appears, read every where, and with universal delight. It is considered in the higher circles as the best picture of fashionable life that has yet been given, and the lively view of wit and humour which pervades the whole, certainly renders it altogether one of the most amusing and attractive works that has for a considerable time been presented to the public.

A most dreadful murder was committed on Monday evening between St. Alban's and Colney, upon a Smithfield salesman, named Battams. It is supposed that he was watched receiving money in Smithfield-market, on the morning of that day, and overtaken at the above-named place. His body was discovered by some of the early coachmen.

It is said not to be the intention of His Majesty's Government to appoint a successor to the Marquis of Hastings, as Governor of Malta. The appointment is only to be that of Lieutenant-Governor, with a reduced allowance; and we understand that Major-General Frederick Ponsonby, who is now second in command in the Ionian Islands, has been selected for that appointment.

A considerable portion of the King's private collection of pictures, especially those of a large size, it is said, will be placed in the New National Gallery. The Dutch and Flemish pictures, great favourites with his Majesty, will, of course, be transferred to Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Wellington, amongst his numerous collection of portraits of the Sovereigns of Europe, which are placed in his gallery at Apsley-house, has eight or ten portraits of Napoleon Buonaparte, painted by distinguished artists.

When a Grand Vizier is favourably deposed, that is, without banishing or putting him to death, it is signified to him by a messenger from the Sultan, who goes to his table, and wipes the ink out of his golden pen: this he understands as the sign of his dismissal.

HORSE-STEALING.—Notwithstanding the severe example about to be made on Treadgold for this crime, it has no effect in stopping its progress; for, on the very night (Friday last) Treadgold received sentence of death at Hertford, a valuable dark brown mare, the property of Mr. John Warner, was stolen from a field near Hoddesdon. A reward of ten guineas is offered for the recovery of it. On the night of Sunday last, or early on Monday morning, two horses were supposed to be stolen from Bedwell Park, near Hertford, the seat of Sir Culling Smith, Bart. At Stanton, Suffolk, the crime has been lately carried on to a great extent. A bay pouey, belonging to the Rev. G. Bidwell, was stolen last week from his stables; a valuable filly from the farm-yard of Mr. Debenham, at Ixworth Thorpe; and a bay mare from the stables of Mr. Sparrow, immediately opposite Mr. Sparrow's chamber. To avoid passing the house on the hard road, the villains led the animal round a field, to get her over a fence, but the ditch being too wide, they broke open the yard-gate, and made their escape!—*County Chronicle.*

The unhappy convict, White, who is shortly to answer to the laws with his life, continues, we are sorry to find, in a state of mind the most distressing—insensible to the consolations of religion, not from undervaluing its suggestions, but from that total prostration of strength, both mental and bodily, which renders him unable to contemplate the fate which hangs over him, with any degree of fortitude or calmness. The Rev. Ordinary is incessant in his attention to him, but he cannot bear for one moment to consider death inevitable, and is consequently either in the lowest state of dejection, or in paroxysms little short of frenzy. These latter are not unfrequently attended with violent convulsions. His wife, to whom he has been but six months married, and his mother, are with him every day, during those hours which the prison discipline allows, and endeavour to administer to him as much comfort as the state of her own feelings will permit; but when they quit him for the night, his despair exceeds description. From the nature of his offence, and the circumstances connected with it, no hopes are entertained that the Royal mercy will be extended to him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, Dec. 21.
INJUNCTION.

WELLESLEY V. THE MISSES LONG AND JULIUS HUTCHENSON.

Mr. Hart—I have to move for an injunction *ex-parte*. I move on behalf of Wm. Tilney Long Wellesley, against Emma Long, Dorothy Long, and Julius Hutchenson, and my motion is, that they may be restrained by the injunction of this Court from destroying, interpolating, falsifying, or injuring, any of the documents, accounts, letters, or papers referred to in the bill. The bill stated, that the plaintiff, in the year 1812, inter-married with Miss Tilney Long, who died in the year 1825, and that at the time of her death she was residing at Richmond, and that she was in possession of a variety of jewels, watches, &c. part of the family property, and also of certain documents, accounts, letters, &c. ; that she made her will, and appointed executors ; but that she afterwards revoked the appointment, in consequence of which the plaintiff became entitled to be the administrator of her property ; that subsequently he obtained letters of administration, and so became the sole legal personal representative of his late wife, and therefore, either by his marital rights as her husband, or by her will, as administrator, he is entitled to all the effects and property belonging to his late wife. It is there stated, that after the death of his wife, he is informed, and verily believes, that Emma and Dorothy Long, who were living with her, caused seals to be put on the depositories of this property, which remained for some time ; that he has since been informed, and believes, that these seals have been broken, and the documents, papers, &c. given to Mr. Hutchenson. Application had been made to the Misses Long to deliver up this property to the plaintiff, which application had been refused. The plaintiff is unable to particularise or identify the property, so as to support an action to recover those particular articles which might be subject to an action. Mr. Hutchenson has also been applied to, and has threatened to destroy such of these documents, letters, and writings, as he shall think proper. The object of the application is therefore to restrain such destruction till the further order of the Court.

The Vice-Chancellor—What is your affidavit ?

Mr. Hart then read the affidavit, which concluded by stating, "That the defendants had insisted on selecting such of these documents and writings as they thought proper, and of destroying such others as they should think fit, and that in particular Mr. Hutchenson had threatened to destroy such of these papers as he should think fit. These documents, were, many of them, letters written by the plaintiff to his wife, and were of a confidential nature."

The Vice-Chancellor—Do you think there is sufficient ground to grant this injunction ? The Court will never grant an injunction of this kind, unless there be sufficient reason to apprehend the destruction of property. But it does not appear to me that there has been sufficient ground laid before the Court.

Mr. Hart—The weight and value of the affidavit is for the consideration of the Court.

The Vice-Chancellor—I am of opinion that from that affidavit the destruction of these papers is not to be apprehended.

Mr. Hart—Did your Honour hear that part of the affidavit which states that Mr. Hutchenson had threatened to destroy them ?

The Vice-Chancellor—You did not read that ; the affidavit only says "that the deponent has been informed and believes" that they have threatened to destroy them.

Mr. Hart—From the sort of distance which exists between the parties to this suit, Mr. Wellesley can only act by what he has been informed of, as he has no means of personally becoming acquainted with these things. But as the injunction can injure no one, and as it may prevent a very great injury, I hope your Honour will grant it.

Mr. Beames—Your Honour will perceive that they assert their right to select such of these writings as they think fit, and destroy what they please ; and, in particular, Mr. Hutchenson threatens to put this right into practice. I think, therefore, that your Honour will see ground sufficient to grant this injunction. Since the case of Lord Byron, and others of a similar character, there can be no doubt that a threat to destroy papers and letters is a sufficient reason to grant an injunction to restrain.

The Vice-Chancellor—I am quite certain that that is sufficient, but it does not appear from your affidavit that such a threat has been made. The injunction of this Court to restrain an improper act is a very strong reflection on the other parties, and therefore the Court never will grant such an injunction, unless such an intention does exist. Your affidavit does not satisfy me that such an intention exists in this case, and therefore I cannot throw such a reflection on the parties as my injunction would imply.—Injunction refused.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.—POLICE REPORTS.

Harris v. Wheldon.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, Harris, a pawnbroker in the Strand, to recover damages from the defendant, the proprietor of *The British Traveller*, for two alleged libels contained in that Paper.—Mr. Serjeant Vaughan stated, that the libels complained of appeared in the shape of police reports. He was indulgent, or he would rather say just, to the Press, in all cases where he found it under prosecution. In these police accounts, as they appeared in the Paper in question, the plaintiff was made to cut, not only a very conspicuous, but a very abominable figure. He was an advocate for the publication of all proceedings in our Courts of Justice ; but in police cases, where only a preliminary inquiry was entered into, it was not right that the cases of individuals should be given to the public, because it was calculated to create a load of prejudice against them, and to place them under the greatest disadvantage ; it was therefore highly censurable to do so.—The learned Serjeant, having read the libels, contended that nothing could be more bitter and more virulent than the insinuation that the pawnbroker and the thief were leagued together, and acted in concert, and that the functions of a Jury could not be better exercised than in removing such unjust and unfounded charges from the head of a respectable tradesman.

Mr. Serjeant Wilde said, that his Learned Brother was, upon this occasion, in the usual situation of all Counsel for the plaintiff, in cases of libel ; he was a zealous advocate for the liberty of the press. When was it ever otherwise ? If any man was at a loss to find a friend and advocate of the freedom of the press, let him only wait until some Newspaper was proceeded against for a libel, and he might be sure to find him in the person of the plaintiff's Counsel. The public press had many friends and advocates of that description, all or the greater part of whom found it necessary to declare themselves its friends, at the moment they were straining every nerve to crush it. He did not mean to say that publishing the proceedings at Police Offices was strictly right ; but he did say, that it was doing that which the world in general thought conferred great public benefit ; and yet a defendant could not plead his truth, his impartiality, in mitigation of damages. What could a plaintiff expect in the shape of damages, when the Jury saw that the defendant was prevented from shewing that he had only given facts, and that he was not actuated in the slightest degree by malice? His Learned Brother said, that great benefit was derived from the publication of the proceedings in our superior Courts. But were the proceedings in our Courts of Law of more general public importance—was a greater number of persons interested in or affected by them, than by the proceedings in our Police Offices ? He believed it would be found, that the proceedings at Police Offices, and the inquiries and discoveries to which they led, were of greater public importance, and their publication of greater public benefit, than the general business of our superior Courts. This was, he believed, the general feeling in the public mind ; but the plaintiff, of course found an exception in his own particular case.—The Learned Counsel proceeded to maintain that no attack on the plaintiff's character was intended in the reports. He trusted, that in estimating the quantum of damages to which the plaintiff was entitled, they would not allow themselves to be influenced by the impression that the publication of Police Reports was injurious, and ought to be repressed. It was not his intention to justify Police-reporting in general ; there might be cases where publicity would cause injury ; but this case differed from an *ex-parte* statement, where a person was about to be sent to take his trial in a Criminal Court. Here the whole extent of imputation against the plaintiff was, that when his shopman had taken a pledge, as it alleged, improperly, he had shewn a greater degree of carelessness than he ought to have done.—The Chief Justice could not agree in the opinions expressed by his Learned Brother, as to the policy of publishing Police Reports ; and he was surprised to hear that Learned Gentleman, who had been so long acquainted with the administration of justice, express an opinion that the publication of such reports had been ever attended with any but bad consequences. The public Papers, instead of conveying useful and pleasing information, were made the vehicles of conveying to the innocent and the unwary a knowledge of every trick, of every degrading and disgusting exhibition to be found amongst the lowest and the worst portion of society. But the evil did not rest here—the unfortunate parties who were examined preparatory to their being sent before another tribunal, had a strong prejudice created against them in the public mind. A Juryman must have great confidence in the strength of his own mind, if he thought he could withdraw his mind from the consideration of an *ex parte* statement, and go without prejudice to the consideration of the case of which it formed a part. The Learned Judge then stigmatised the offensive statements to be libellous ; and, if the defendant, he said, for the purpose of increasing the sale of his paper, pandered to the base and degraded appetites of those who delighted in the grossest and the most wicked statements, and put the profits thereof into his pocket, then he was actuated by that which the law considered malice.—The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages One Hundred Pounds.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—SEDUCTION.

Daniel v. Bowles.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, Charlotte Augusta Daniel, to recover compensation in damages, from the defendant, Charles Bowles, for a breach of promise of marriage.—The damages were laid at 10,000*l*.—Mr. Sergeant Wilde, for the plaintiff, stated that in the present case, a young female, of the age of eighteen years, had fallen a victim to the seduction of a man whose age gave him the advantage of experience, and whose manners enabled him to give effect to his artful practices. The young lady was very young when she first became acquainted with the defendant. She is the daughter of a British Officer, a Deputy Commissary-General, who had retired to Italy with his family, where they had first the misfortune to meet the defendant. The young lady in question was educated in a convent, where she attracted the approbation of all who know her; from thence she was removed to her father's house in Italy, where the defendant, Captain Bowles, first met her. This gentleman is an officer in the British army, and a man of fortune. He was about forty years of age, and was first introduced to Mr. Daniel's family by an Italian nobleman. Shortly after his first acquaintance with Miss Daniels, he professed an attachment to her, and made overtures of marriage to the lady's mother, and the only delay which was to take place on his part in having the marriage celebrated, was until he heard from England respecting some property of his which was then in litigation, and it was necessary to ascertain the precise state of it before he could make the necessary settlements. The gentleman was received into the family as a son ; but a short time afterwards, to the great affliction of the young lady's father and family, she left her parental roof at night, and elopes with Captain Bowles. He brought her to England, where she was for some time secreted from her friends, when she was at length found by a female relative.—After the examination of witnesses, Mr. Serjeant Vaughan replied ; and the Lord Chief Justice in summing up expressed his regret to see a British officer taking advantage of an introduction to another in the same service. He regretted to hear it said that such things were common among military men. He did not believe it, it was a libel ; honour and courage were generally united, and the British officers were distinguished for both. If the Jury thought the young lady had been guilty of any levity of conduct, it would go to lessen the amount of damages, and he could not say that she had altogether acted prudently.—The Jury, after a moment's consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £1,500.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

UNION-HALL.—A man, who gave his name Dennis Mullowny, was brought before the sitting Magistrate, charged with being drunk on the preceding night, and while in that state, with having assaulted several watchmen ; from whose evidence it appeared that a great number of Irishmen assembled at a house in Frying-pan-alley, for the purpose of "waking" one of their deceased countrymen. Dennis was amongst the company, and, as usual on such occasions, he, as well as others, got drunk in the apartment where the corpse was placed. A fight took place between a Munster and a Connaught man, which was the prelude to a general row, in which it appeared Dennis joined with all his heart and soul, and in the midst of the affray the coffin, containing the corpse, was knocked off the trestles on which it was placed. The disturbance now became so great, that the neighbours were afraid to approach the house ; when, after an interval, six watchmen proceeded to the spot, who, after meeting with some resistance on their entrance, at length got into the room, where a scene of the greatest confusion was described to have occurred. The moment the watchmen made their appearance, a general cry of "Douse the glim!" was raised, and in less than a second every candle in the room was extinguished. The battle now raged with great fury on all sides, the guardians of the night being attacked by the Irish party ; the former ultimately got the better of them, and cleared the room in a short time of all the rioters except Dennis Mullowny, who swore that he should stick by the corpse of Larry until he saw him safely laid in the ground. He made an attempt to eject the watchmen by flourishing a poker about, but he was at last dragged away from the coffin, (which he clung round on finding that he was overpowered,) and lodged in the watchhouse. The watchmen one and all declared that Dennis had given them a great deal of trouble, and that they were obliged to use their cudgels over his head before they could reduce him to a state of tranquillity.

Dennis—Your Worship, they have kilt me ; they have knocked my head quite off my shoulders ; and all for what ? Why, for taking a little drop too much to the memory of an ould friend.

Mr. Chambers—Were you drunk, Mullowny ?—By my soul, and that I was, your honour, many a time.

Magistrate—But I mean on this occasion ?—Yes, Sir, and that I was, as drunk as you please.

Magistrate—Do you make a point of always getting drunk when you attend the "wake" of one of your countrymen ?

Mullowny—Lord love you, Sir, it would be an insult to the friends of the corpse, and to the corpse itself, if you didn't get drunk at the wake.

Mr. Chambers—But when you get drunk at a wake, Mullowny, that is no reason that you should keep a whole neighbourhood awake. I must fine you 5*s.* for being drunk.

Mullowny—Your Worship, if you gave me the King's dominions, I couldn't raise 5*s.*

Mr. Chambers—Will you promise me that you will not get drunk at a wake again, for the next twelvemonths ?—By my soul, and that I can't, your honour, for so sure as I go to a wake I must get drunk.

Mr. Chambers—Then you must promise that you will not attend a wake.

Mullowny—Then, Sir, I give you the word of a man, that for the next twelvemonths I shall keep away from the wakes of all my dear countrymen that die at this side of the water.

Mr. Chambers was satisfied with this undertaking, and Dennis was permitted to leave the office.

DREADFUL FIRE AT BRISTOL.

The alarm of fire was first made about half-past eleven o'clock ; the first notice appeared to be given to the public by Mr. Oxley, at whose premises, in Wine-street, it occurred. We cannot vouch for our accuracy with respect to the origin of the fire ; but, from the inquiries we have made, corroborated by the evidence on the inquest, we do not doubt its correctness. There were in the house Mr. and Mrs. Oxley, an infant six weeks old, and a child about seven, who were sleeping in the front room on the first floor ; the shop-girl and a child about four years old in the attic, and the servant maid, with two others, in the garret. These were the whole of the inmates. The house is one of those built, like many others in large cities, more for the convenience of trade than residence ; the stair-case was narrow, and there were no back rooms. The fire originated in the bed-room on the first floor. It appears that a candle or rush-light was kept constantly burning, and from the smallness of the room, it was necessarily near the bed. Mrs. Oxley had awoke with the intention of suckling her infant, and while the child was at the breast she fell asleep. It is feared that in moving the bed-clothes, she must have put them in contact with the candle. Mr. Oxley was awoke by a sensation of apparent suffocation ; and what must have been his horror to find his bed, on which himself, his wife, and infant were lying, in flames, and the room filled to the most suffocating degree with smoke! He first attempted to extinguish the flames, but without effect ; but his face, his hands, and arms, are dreadfully burnt. He then tried to rouse his wife, but if she was awake she must have fainted instantly. Finding he could not rouse her, and losing his presence of mind from excess of pain, agitation, and suffocation, he ran down stairs naked as he was, and rushed into the street crying out for assistance. The flames in the window had, by this time, collected some half-dozen persons in front of the house ; in reply to their questions, the unhappy husband and father could only exclaim, "Oh, for God's sake, save my wife, save my children !—there are three children at the top of the house." He attempted to rush back into the house, but the moment he opened the door, the narrow stair-case acted like a flue, and put the whole premises in one blaze of liquid fire ; the burning element poured out of every window, and reached half across the street.

Just previous to this moment, the attick window was observed to open, and a young woman, with an infant four years old, both in a state of nudity, presented themselves to the view of the crowd, which was beginning to collect. They begged her to remain a few minutes, till a ladder was brought ; but so rapidly were the flames gaining on her, that, in her despair, she threw the child out ; it fell on the lead that projects from under the drawing-room window ; a man rushed across the street to catch it ; his arm broke the fall, but it rebounded to the pavement. It was taken up bruised, but not so severely as might be expected : it will recover. In a moment after the child reached the ground, the young woman was seen to throw herself from the window ; she also fell upon the leads, and she was then caught by the people below ; she is much bruised and cut about the head and legs, but she is doing well. The servant girl had escaped out of the back-garret window, through Mr. Batten's house, taking with her one of the children. The remaining three children, with the unfortunate mother, fell victims to the devouring element! The details of the appearance they presented, when found, are too horrible and disgusting to recapitulate. We must refer our readers to the evidence that was taken at the inquest.

The engines arrived within a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes of the first alarm of the fire ; and to the great exertions that were made may be attributed the safety of the adjoining premises, and that it was confined to the house where it first broke out. The fire was entirely got under about half-past one or two o'clock.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, J. B. Grindon, Esq., the Coroner, held an inquest at the Plume of Feathers, in Wine-street. The Jury first went and inspected the mutilated remains of the four bodies. The body of Mrs. Oxley was lying on a pallet ; on partially removing the coverlet, one of the most shocking spectacles we ever witnessed presented itself: not a particle of flesh remained, and the bones appeared a mere cinder ready to crumble into ashes ; the legs and arms were all broken short off at the first joints. The bones of the two youngest were lying together in a box, and the other body was taken up in a sheet, all lying on one bed. The jury were strongly moved at this shocking spectacle, and withdrew, with feelings of grief and horror depicted in their countenances. The names of the sufferers were—Sophia Oxley, the mother, aged about 35 ; and William, Sophia, and Ann, the children, varying from six weeks to nine years, but we have not been able to ascertain the precise age of each.

The Jury were occupied for a long time in hearing evidence touching this disaster, after which they returned a verdict of—Accidentally burnt.

To irradiate the fascinations of female loveliness has ever been a favourite object of scientific research ; and the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms have with unwearied diligence been repeatedly, but unsuccessfully, explored, in attainment of this grand desideratum, until chance propitiously introduced to the knowledge of a distinguished English Lady travelling that delightful part of Asia, once the enchanting scenery of our youthful imageries that carried us into Bagdad, an invaluable cosmetic introduced by Rowland as Kalydor, as an Auxiliary of British Beauty, to create a new galaxy of unprecedented splendour, enhance the already rich endowments of nature, and characterise the ladies of our happy island as the fairest and most irresistibly attractive of all human beings ! In the records of felicitous discovery, embracing past and present times, Rowland's Kalydor stands pre-eminent in manifold inestimable properties, instantaneously unfolded, universally patronised, and spreading its unrivalled renown more rapidly than any other the most boasted specific ever known, over all parts of the inhabited universe! What greater proof than this of intrinsic excellence ! What higher eulogium than that spontaneously bestowed by experience ? What firmer reliance for the preservation from youth to age, of female beauty, than on the faithful auxiliary that, opposed against the ravages of time and disease, subdues all difficulty, and reinstates the late desponding fair one in the full plenitude of power, and resplendent zenith of fascination? Rowland's Kalydor ejects all cutaneous imperfections, whether tan, freckle, coarseness, harshness, or eruption ; confers a dazzling whiteness ; gives to the skin an elastic firmness ; renders it smooth as velvet ; secures it against the influence of intense heat or cold ; and to mothers nursing their offspring, allays the pains frequently experienced in administering the first aliment of nature. Finally, Rowland's Kalydor is to gentlemen invaluable, as applied to the face before shaving ; it removes the smarting irritability of the skin, and renders the operation of the razor peculiarly easy and delightful. The public are cautioned against imposition ; and respectfully recommended in purchasing to "Ask for Rowland's Kalydor," and to attend to the Label, which bears the signature and address, "A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden ;" all others are counterfeit.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock,	Long Anns. 18 9-16 7-16 ½
Red. 3 per Cent. 79 8⅜	India Stock,
3 per Cent. Cons.	India Bonds, 35 39 prem.
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Exch. Bills, 1000, 17 19 17 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 85¼ 5	Do. 500, 18 20 pm.
New 4 per Cent.	Do. Small, 18 20 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826, 94½¼	Cons. Acc. 80¼⅜ 79⅞⅞ 80

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Monday, 79½ 80⅜ 79¾	Thursday, 80½ 79⅛ ⅞
Tuesday, 80¼ 79⅝ 80⅛	Friday, 80⅝¾ 80 ¼
Wednesday, 80⅛ 79¾ 80⅛	

FOREIGN.

Col. Bds. 1824, 34	Portuguese Bds. 70¾ 70
Do. for Acc. 34	Do. for Acc. 70 69 70½
Danish Bds. 57½	Russian Bds. 84 ½ 4
Greek Bonds, 1825, 17½ 17	Do. for Acc. 84
Mex. Bds. 1825, 64¾½	Spanish Bds. 12⅝ ⅝
Do. for Acc. 65 4½	

FRENCH FUNDS, PARIS, Dec. 21.—Five per Cents. opened at 99f. rose to 99f. 5c. and closed at 99f. Three per Cents. opened at 68f. 15c. and closed at 67f. 95c Neapolitan 73f. 10c. Spanish Cortes Bonds 10¾.

(City, Four o'clock, Yesterday.)

The Money Market has been very dull during the week; a perfect calm has succeeded the storm of the week preceding; the variation has only been a ¼ per cent. which will be seen by reference to the fluctuations given above. The Foreign Market has been particularly heavy, in consequence of the failures in that market lately; six bargains a day has been the extent done. Newman, the broker, whose crime of forgery we exclusively communicated to the public last Sunday, has since put a period to his existence; the principal, and we believe the only sufferers, are two maiden ladies residing in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square, of the name of FANSHAWE; the 30,000l., which they, in entire confidence, committed to his care, for the purpose of jobbing, has been entirely lost, with the exception of 400l. Consols, for which the broker had a cheque, which was not paid. Yesterday the market opened heavily, accompanied by a decline in Consols at half per cent.; in the absence of real news, the Stock Exchange inventors created some of their own, such as gloomy reports from Lisbon—the Insurgents gaining ground there—the Duke of Wellington gone to Paris, and Spain, warlike in her Councils—however, after some varying, Consols for the Account left off at 80.

THE AGE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The disposition of *France*, in the warlike projection which has just emanated from this country, has assumed a more decided character, than people had previously been inclined to entertain of it, since our last publication, by the arrival of the speech of the *French* MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS to the Chamber of Peers.

The tone of this address leaves no room for doubt, and from its manly and explicit character, therefore, we have to look forward to every co-operation that can either be wished for, or expected—a knowledge that is the more satisfactory to this country, from the conviction we have, of the many turbulent spirits at this time in *France*, who would be anxious to direct her councils in a very different manner, and also, from a conviction that such a belief was lately so generally entertained here. The determination of the Court of the *Thuilleries* being thus established, the solitary question now left for consideration, is the situation of *Spain*, examined solely with reference to itself and its own doctrines—and how far *England* and *France* may act conjunctively, or individually, towards her. The *French* Minister, M. DAMAS, has expressly intimated the perfidy of which the *Spanish* Cabinet has been guilty, by violating, in the aid its authorities have given to the insurgents, every promise held out and promulgated, of a pacific tendency; and not only therefore is the question of any conjunction with *France* totally hushed, and put *hors de combat*, but the possibility of hostile measures *from* France by no means rendered uncertain. The character of the miserable bigot, who now wields the Spanish sceptre, has been long and well understood, although not made so manifest, as it has now become; but thus established, as it at present is, it is useless ever again to suppose it capable of being admitted into the faith of nations. The tie of public honour which binds other empires, and may be considered the basis upon which their necessity is consolidated, is regarded by this man as a mere toy for political pastime, and of no more principle or worth, than the verbiage of idle dialogue—upon this belief, or rather consideration, he has acted, and having rendered himself alike odious and contemptible, he seeks to bring other states into the disgraceful character his faithlessness has inflicted upon his own.

It is not barely rational to suppose that *Spain* will prosecute the outrageous incursions she has already made upon Portugal, now that the feelings of *Great Britain* have been expressed to her by action, which might all have been spared, if she had listened to her words. If, however, despite the opinions, every reasonable person would entertain and deliver, and also despite that experience which some will never profit by, *Spain* should proceed, and carry her warfare in open array against the arms of *England*, now assembled for the protection of her ally, "it needs no ghost" to tell us what will be the immediate consequences of such a mad idea. Her armaments will very speedily be swept from the face of the creation, and barely a trace will be left to betray a knowledge that she ever had such power, and it will then be for the Court of *St. James's* in its co-operation with that of *France*, to determine upon the state to which they will reduce, and upon which they will eventually establish, the dynasty of *Spain* altogether. But we will believe that this is imagining [illegible] case, and that nothing so absurd, however much it may once have been contemplated, can now be thought of for a moment. Still, if *Spain* retract her steps, and peace be, as till lately, presiding over the land, *we* think there is even more to be done, than if she stood forth in all her trumpery hostility. We have to protect our ally against any fresh inroad, such as now has been inflicted upon her—we have to spare ourselves the vast expence of lending her such protection, and equal to, or perhaps beyond all this, we have to produce such a system, that we may be enabled, for the hereafter, to rest *assured* that the faith, we trust to, will be more scrupulously regarded, than it hitherto has been. How this is to be effected, may employ the wisest councils to determine, and when determined, may not be productive of that general satisfaction such a measure ought to produce; but on what grounds should it be contemplated?—THE CHARACTER OF THE MAN we have to deal with, is the best criterion to decide by, and the maker and breaker of the same engagements, is so vile and worthless a slave to the influence of duplicity and dishonour, that no word is to be received, which his fears, or his imposed humility, may give utterance to. Is then the peace of *Europe* to be subject to the prevalence of such a man's humour, indulged as it is without restraint, and acted upon without consideration, to use the mildest term? Are the great national interests of surrounding states to be intruded upon, their intercourses compromised, and all their vast concernments either impeded or undermined, by the fanaticism of a faithless, worthless, vacillating tool, in the hands of her imbecile and designing priesthood? The farce is contemptible.

Both *France* and this country may pause before they decide upon a step of such singular importance, and it is but just they should do so: but pause as they will, they can come to but one true way of proceeding with any one, placed by himself without the pale of national considerations. DETHRONE FERDINAND, they must, if they have it in contemplation even to rest secure from the recurrence of those evils, we have thus but slightly touched upon. We should be sorry, indeed, to be considered, by the usual advocates of our policy, as expressing either sentiments too determined, or in a manner too strong for the occasion; but we may be permitted to say, in this instance, that "a tame trite medium" would be indicative of a carelessness or apathy, not consonant with the existing state of things. No one can lament more than ourselves, any necessity that brings into action the belligerent resources of *Great Britain*, which we would have for ever repose in all peaceful grandeur—but once aroused, we would have their omnipotence exercised, with all its established glory; and the note of preparation once sounded, *England* must not merely be satisfied that it is heard, and attended to, by those it was intended to reach, but she must receive such indemnity for herself and her allies, that shall put it off the score of probability, that it is ever again unnecessarily brought into action.

A person was telling CROCKFORD, the other day, that it was likely a bill of indictment would be preferred against him; when the cormorant replied, "Vell, them as likes may prefer a bill, but I always prefer cash."

THEATRICALS.

The performance of the *Hypocrite* re-introduced Mr. LISTON on Monday last to the laughter-loving sons of *Cockagne*; and, although his representation of *Mawworm* is too familiar to the reader, to require any particular notice, beyond the accustomed meed of approbation to which it is entitled, we are, at least, bound to pay it that. Mr. LISTON is the most valuable, as he is the most extraordinary, performer at present, and probably ever, on the English stage. A manager is always sure of him; for, to use a familiar phrase on another subject, his humour breaks out when you least expect it; and, whether, therefore, it be in an old or a new character, what its qualifications will not do for the actor, the actor will do for them. This is the test of the professions—the *ars celere artem*, which is attained by so very few members of it, but which, once attained, renders naturally its possessor thus eminent.

To those persons who are somewhat apt to be uncharitable towards stage purposes, we cannot recommend any thing so strongly as we do an attendance on the performance of this play of the *Hypocrite*, in which he will see very forcibly drawn, and as it is now acted at *Drury Lane*, as forcibly depicted, one of the most prevalent and pernicious passions that ever influenced a nation—RELIGIOUS DISSIMULATION—the evil of which is, in these days, visited to a most alarming extent on so many thousands of his MAJESTY'S subjects. This is not the time for us to entertain such a question, or for such question to entertain us, but we may be permitted briefly to say, that the only solid cure for a mind ridden by this *incubus*, THE NEW LIGHT, is to go to *Drury Lane*, and, between the portraiture of Mr. DOWTON'S *Cantwell*, and Mr. LISTON'S *Mawworm*, he will be enabled to discern all that is awful in its hypocrisy, and ludicrous in its mockery, in the various directions of this perilous inspiration.

We sincerely hope there is no one so unnatural as to anticipate any theatrical criticism of a more general nature, on the exhibitions of the past week. There is nothing that could arouse a Cockney's feelings the week before Christmas—up to the 25th instant, he has in his eye the contemplation of what, on that day, he is to have in his mouth, and that stopped, his existence depends on the 26th, when the delights of the annual pantomime burst forth upon his sight—and who would not go to see Miss BARNET and the *Man in the Moon*, and Miss ROAMER in *Ricket with the Tuft!*—WE will tell all about it next week.

The Papers are playing fine work with our great singers—Madame VESTRIS has been ill, Madame PASTA been losing her voice, and Miss PATON sent to Portugal with the *Blues*. We are delighted to find the VESTRIS recovered, and shall no doubt soon *hear* that PASTA is; and relative to Miss PATON, as the *Blues* are not going to leave England, and the lady is engaged for some time to come at Covent Garden, then at *Dublin*, at the Philharmonic, and other places, we imagine she is not likely to take *Lisbon* in her way—but it is devilish hard upon WILLIAM LENNOX—because, what with the approach of Christmas, and an order for embarkation, my Lord will have a "trouble you for my little bill," at the turn of every street—and that's beyond joking.

EPIGRAM,

BY HORACE TWISS, ESQ. M.P. AND A.S.S.

Young WHITBREAD supposed, that the Portuguese news,
Would a carmen produce from the Laureat's muse;
But I strongly advised him to try his own hand,
As the *mews* of no one could more *carmen* command.

THE RICHMOND AFFAIR.

The circumstances attending this transaction having at length been fully communicated to us, we lose no time in laying the matter before the public, in what we consider its proper light, with a view of correcting some errors of opinion entertained by many, and of doing justice to characters unfairly maligned.

Mr. AULDJO, the principal loser on the occasion, having submitted a statement, (by the advice of *Bear* ELLICE, the modern *Greek*, who is AULDJO'S trustee) in which the honour of some of the parties with whom he had played at *Richmond*, and, in addition thereto, having preferred a bill of indictment against those on whom his suspicions fell, the parties have replied thereto. The statement of Mr. WALROND we submitted to our readers on the 3d instant, which was in substance similar to those we have this day to lay *en masse* before the public. Although no distinct charge has been publicly made against the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, his Lordship has deemed it necessary to anticipate the possibility of any such being received, and has accordingly circulated the following statement—a step which is rendered even more judicious, by the many aspersions which his Lordship's enemies have privately dealt around:—

"St. James's-square, Dec. 15, 1826.

Lord Clanricarde thinks it due to himself, in consequence of the paragraphs which have appeared in several of the public Journals, and of the unfounded rumours which, he understands, have been spread to the prejudice of his honour, to circulate amongst his friends the following statement and correspondence, without comment:—

Lord Clanricarde, received, while at Paris, the two letters alluded to in his letter to Mr. Prendergast, hereafter mentioned. Upon his arrival in London, he learned that insinuations had appeared in some of the public prints, bearing reference to Mr. Auldjo, which affected his honour.

His first impulse was to meet Mr. Auldjo, in the presence of that gentleman's friends, to state all the circumstances within his knowledge, connected with the subject of these paragraphs, and to call upon Mr. Auldjo to admit, or deny them. With this view Lord Clanricarde called upon Mr. Howard (Mr. Auldjo's solicitor,) and that gentleman appointed two o'clock the next day for Lord Clanricarde to meet Mr. Auldjo at his (the solicitor's) house.

The next day, Oct, 30, Lord Clanricarde and Lord Howth, accompanied only by Mr. Prendergast, repaired to Mr. Howard's house, at the hour appointed: when Lord Clanricarde saw Mr. M'Gillivray, who informed him, "that Mr. Ellice had left town the day before, and that, in his absence, Mr. Auldjo must decline stating any thing, or taking any step, as he was entirely guided by Mr. Ellice's advice."

Mr. Ellice shortly after transmitted to Mr. Prendergast, a statement, purporting to be made by Mr. Auldjo, with permission to show it to any of the parties named in it.

Lord Clanricarde has no authority to communicate this statement. He could find in it nothing to affect his own honour, or that of Lord Howth; except by a very forced inference, and by an obscure reference to other transactions with persons unnamed, in which it was said "*the same parties*," as Mr. Auldjo had been informed, were engaged; and in which one of those unnamed persons was said to have lost 25,000l.

In consequence of this communication, Lord Clanricarde addressed a letter to Mr. Prendergast, of which the following extracts will give the substance, with a view that he should transmit it to Mr. Ellice, with whom alone, after what had passed, Lord Clanricarde supposed that he had to communicate:—

EXTRACTS, &c. &c. Nov. 2.

"In returning Mr. Auldjo's statement, I feel myself called upon to declare, that I object to much of it with reference both to fact and colouring * * * * *
The origin of the party to Richmond, as far as I was concerned in it, was a proposal that I should try a horse I had recently purchased from Mr. O'Neill, by driving it thither in my carriage; and dining there, as I had occasionally done before in the summer for amusement. A day was fixed for the purpose. Lord Howth, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Boland, and myself, were to be of the party. I knew of no other.

"Before the day arrived, however, I had a note from Mr. O'Neill, to say that he had invited a friend to join us, if I had no objection, and could give him a seat in his carriage. On the day appointed I drove, accompanied by Lord Howth, to Mr. O'Neill's, to take up that gentleman and his friend. Mr. O'Neill, however, introduced me to Mr. B. Walrond and Mr. Auldjo, whose names and persons were before entirely unknown to me, as two of his friends whom he had invited to join the party, and requested I would admit them into the carriage; which, of course, I did not refuse. On arriving at Richmond, I quitted the party to call upon a friend, with whom I remained till the dinner-hour, when I returned to the inn. The dinner was not long; the quantity of wine drank was inconsiderable, and chiefly French. I can safely assert, that nobody was affected by it, and that Mr. Auldjo was perfectly sober and calm. There was nothing, that I observed, either in his conversation, his

manner, or appearance, or in any thing I had heard of him, that led me to suppose that he was younger than Lord Howth or myself. Some discussion took place at dinner respecting the game of ecarte, in consequence of which several games were played immediately after dinner, by myself and some of the party. This led to the proposal of a round game, for the amusement of all. Macao was first suggested. It was, to the best of my recollection and belief, *distinctly* by the desire of Mr. Auldjo, that loo was adopted, as the game best known to, and preferred by him. The game was unlimited. Each person was at liberty to play for high stakes or not, as he thought fit. Mr. Auldjo appeared to me to play as steadily and cautiously, though very high, as any person could play. Lord Howth and myself did not play so high as Mr. Auldjo did, and Lord Howth advised Mr. Auldjo not to play so high. He was, at first, a considerable winner. He then declined his cards for several deals, till the stake was as high as 1,4601. which, I believe, was the highest, when he played again and lost. From this time he seemed determined to continue playing. Lord Howth, several times, when a loser, proposed to put an end to the play, and exclaimed against the amount of the stakes. (This is admitted by Mr. Auldjo.) There was no time, after Mr. Auldjo had begun to lose, when he might not have declined playing, if he had thought fit. In the result, I was a winner of 500l. odd from Mr. Auldjo, a loser of some hundreds to Mr. Walrond, and a winner from Mr. O'Neill of 700l. which Mr. Auldjo, at Mr. O'Neill's desire, undertook to pay.

Mr. Auldjo returned to town on the coach-box with me. I observed no marks of excitement or dissatisfaction in him. The next day I met him, by accident, at Charing-cross, when he mentioned his loss to me, which I told him he might pay at his own convenience.

In a few days after he called on me, and paid me the 500l.; but, with respect to the sum he had been desired by Mr. O'Neill to pay on his account, he requested the indulgence of some time. I desired him to take his own time. Upon this occasion he did not suggest the slightest cause of complaint or discontent; but, as far as I could judge, seemed desirous of cultivating a further acquaintance with me.

The next time that I heard any thing about him was by his own letter of the 26th of September, received at Paris, enclosing a copy of one he had written to Mr. Boland, wherein he declined to pay any further sum; and stated that, by the advice of his friends, in case he should be pressed for payment, it was his intention to lay the matter before the police-magistrates. I replied to this letter.

I next received a letter from Mr. Auldjo's attorney, dated Oct. 16, demanding back the 500l. * * * * But it seems that Mr. Auldjo has made some subsequent discoveries that have influenced his conduct. These are so obscurely shadowed in his statement, that I am not able to recognize, in the darkness of his figures, any portrait with which I am acquainted. When names and times come to be specified, I am sure I shall not object to putting Mr. Ellice into full possession of any part of my conduct, which, it seems, Mr. Auldjo is now doing me the favour to investigate and bring to light.

In the mean time, I shall make no scruple of admitting that I have both lost and won at cards, before I became acquainted with Mr. Auldjo; though, I believe he will be disappointed, if he expects to find that I ever won so much as a thousand pounds upon any one occasion."

Lord Clanricarde has nothing to add to the statement in this letter, except his declaration that the introduction of cards, at the party at Richmond, was not in his contemplation, when that party was formed, nor at any time before they were called for.

Although neither Mr. Auldjo nor Mr. Ellice had named the persons to whom allusion was made in Mr. Auldjo's statement, Lord Clanricarde was informed, from other sources, that, since the attacks made upon him in the newspapers, reports had been circulated against him of unfair transactions at play with Sir St. Vincent Cotton, and with Mr. Payne.

He was conscious that such imputations were groundless, and that neither of those gentlemen could have given their authority to them. He was naturally impatient to appeal to them for an immediate refutation; but he was advised to restrain his impatience, to combat rumours that had no defined source, until he could ascertain what course Mr. Auldjo, or his advisers, intended to take; more especially as he was left in doubt whether it was their design to adopt legal proceedings, or not.

Mr. Ellice was earnestly pressed to declare himself upon that subject without delay; but he hesitated to do so, because, as Lord Clanricarde understood, Mr. Auldjo's case was before his legal advisers.

At length, on Monday, Nov. 27, Lord Clanricarde was informed (by the authority, as he understood, of Mr. Ellice), of the result of the consultation with Mr. Auldjo's Counsel, the substance of which will be found in the following letter, which Lord Clanricarde lost no time in addressing to Lord Selsey:—

"LORD CLANRICARDE TO LORD SELSEY.

"London, Nov. 28, 1826.

"My Dear Lord Selsey,—You are, no doubt, too well aware of the cruel insinuations that have appeared in several of the public Journals against me. By the advice of friends, in whose judgment I confide, I have been induced to maintain a very mortifying silence, trusting that the time would soon come when my innocence (not resting merely upon my own assertion) would be made manifest by the course of events. With the exception of a communication to Mr. Prendergast, in answer to a statement of Mr. Auldjo, which he had procured, I have abstained from every method of making my case known. I have no reason indeed from this statement to suppose that Mr. Auldjo had any complaint to urge either against me or against Lord Howth; but as it was understood that he had been recommended to submit his facts to legal advisers, and to be governed by their decision, I was advised to wait patiently the result, before I adopted any measure for my own vindication, not from his charges, for he never made any against me, but from imputations, which, originating in misapprehension or malevolence, had spread into public rumour.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that I yesterday received a communication which sets me free. Mr. Prendergast has assured me that he has the authority of Mr. Edward Ellice, who is the friend, and was the adviser of Mr. Auldjo, to state that the counsel to whom Mr. Auldjo submitted his whole case, 'have given their decided opinion that there is no ground on which any charge could be supported either against myself or Lord Howth.'

"After this, I can have no hesitation in sending you the accompanying statement*, which I of course wish to be circulated amongst my friends. But I have another very important object in view. It seems that the name of Sir St. Vincent Cotton has, in some way, been mixed up with Mr. Auldjo's case, and that reports, very new and surprising to me, of transactions between Sir St. Vincent Cotton and myself, have been circulated to my prejudice. I cannot, without better evidence than mere common rumour, bring myself to believe that a gentleman, whom I have known so long and so intimately as Sir St. Vincent Cotton, can by possibility be the author of statements to affect my honour.—He has never, in his manner or language to me, indicated any feeling inconsistent with the most perfect confidence and friendship. I am perfectly conscious that I have merited nothing less from him." I cannot, however, after what I have heard, bring myself to write to him, for the purpose of demanding an explanation of the very strange statements which have been ascribed to him. I sincerely hope that he will be able to disavow them; but, while this remains doubtful, I know not upon what terms, or in what language, I ought to address him. I am desirous, therefore, of confiding to your discretion and friendship the care of my honour in this particular, leaving it to you to demand on my behalf the explanation which is due to me, and which I think Sir St. Vincent Cotton cannot in justice refuse. The reports to which I allude, are of a nature to impute to me conduct unfair and dishonourable in play with Sir St. Vincent Cotton.

"Believe me, my dear Lord Selsey,

"Always most sincerely your's,

"CLANRICARDE."

In consequence of this letter, Lord Selsey made a communication to Sir St. Vincent Cotton, to which the following answer was returned:—

"SIR ST. VINCENT COTTON TO LORD SELSEY.

(Copy.) "London, Dec. 7, 1826.

"My dear Lord Selsey,—I must beg of you to accept my apologies for not having answered your letter sooner. I wished to see Col. Wyndham, and I could not manage that till this morning. I have no hesitation in stating to you, that in my play transactions with Lord Clanricarde, I did not conceive I could attribute any unfairness to his Lordship. Had I entertained any suspicion of the kind, I certainly should not have paid the money, which I did within a day or two.

"With regard to the reports in circulation, I can positively disclaim having authorised them in any way whatever.

"I remain, my dear Lord Selsey,

"Your obedient servant,

"ST. V. COTTON."

"LETTER FROM LORD CLANRICARDE TO MR. PAYNE.

"Lord Clanricarde, has heard with surprise, that reports, which affect his honour and integrity, with regard to transactions at play with Mr. Payne, have been circulated under the sanction of Mr. P.'s authority. Lord Clanricarde believes that Mr. Payne's name has been used without his authority upon this occasion, both because the reports in question are false, and because reports of a similar description ascribed to Sir St. Vincent Cotton, have been fully disavowed by that gentleman.

"He thinks himself called upon, however, to apprise Mr. Payne of the use which has been made of his name, and to request of Mr. Payne that he will disavow having authorised such reports."

"MR. PAYNE TO THE EARL OF CLANRICARDE.

"Stevens's Hotel, Dec. 11, 1826.

"Mr. Payne disavows ever having said that he was treated in any way unfairly by Lord Clanricarde in any transactions of play, or that he ever authorised such a report."

In conclusion, Lord Clanricarde has only to say that he is fully and painfully aware of the avidity with which rumours of private scandal are received, propagated, and exaggerated; and of the extreme difficulty of tracing them to any responsible source.

To whose agency is to be ascribed the reiterated attacks made upon him by the press, he is still to learn. What inference is to be drawn from the industrious application of this engine, preceded first by an obscure threat of a criminal prosecution, and next, by a letter to demand the return of the money paid to him, he leaves to the discernment of impartial persons. He trusts the good opinion of his friends will not be forfeited, until such time as he is found backward to meet any charge which may be brought against his honour, supported on the authority of some individual who may have the candour and the manliness to avow it.

It is impossible that any recital of a "round unvarnished tale" can be more satisfactory than this, and will tend entirely to remove whatever little prejudice might have existed in the minds of a few sceptics. The letter signed "S. M'GILLIVRAY," which has appeared in the present week's journals, was sent to us last Sunday for insertion, but, for obvious reasons, it did not appear. Its purport is evidently to throw an air of ambiguity around the opinion given by Messrs. GURNEY and CHITTY, as to the exculpation of Lords CLANRICARDE and HOWTH, the circulation of which opinion in print is satisfactorily explained by the letter of Mr. PRENDERGAST (which has also appeared), to whom this opinion was forwarded by Mr. ELLICE; and all Mr. ELLICE'S tirade, in Friday's *Courier*, does not alter the plain fact. As to the mode in which such opinion came before the public, it matters not a pin. *We* have seen a lithographic copy of Mr. ELLICE'S letter to Mr. PRENDERGAST, containing Messrs. GURNEY and CHITTY'S opinion (*without any restriction as to publication*), and that opinion, however its announcement may vary in word, conveyed in meaning a clear, full, and thorough exculpation of the Noblemen in question; and, therefore, not all the logic of Mr. M'GILLIVRAY or Mr. ELLICE, and his Greek wisdom in the bargain, can alter the truth, which is, that the Marquis of CLANRICARDE has throughout the business conducted himself in the most open, gentlemanly, and honourable manner, and that his character is as unimpeached as any man's in the land.

To the statement of Lord CLANRICARDE we now add that of another party:—

MR. O'NEILL'S STATEMENT.

It was not my intention to have intruded any statement of the play affair at Richmond beyond a limited circle, as I conceived that the proper mode of meeting public aspersions was public investigation before a Jury. Under that idea I commenced actions against the proprietors of two Newspapers, rather with a view of refuting calumny than of obtaining pecuniary recompence for the deep injury which it inflicted. Recent attacks, however, have obliged me to deviate from my original plan.

About the middle of July last I was riding through Charing-cross, and saw Mr. Boland (on foot) speaking to two persons, who were perfectly unknown to me. I rode up, and asked him to dine with me that day. He then introduced me to one or both of those persons. One was Mr. Auldjo. The next time I saw Mr. Auldjo was, I think, a fortnight afterwards, at dinner, at Mr. Boland's; the third time was on the 5th of August, at Lord's Cricket Ground; and from the day I was introduced to Mr. A. I never visited him, invited him, nor sought his acquaintance in any way. On the ground I met his brother first, and then himself, and frequently during the day I conversed with them separately and together. Just as I was leaving the ground I met Mr. A. near the place where my buggy was standing. He admired my horse, and I made my groom trot him up the field to shew his remarkable action. The conversation turned upon driving. I mentioned that I was going with Lord Clanricarde to Richmond to try a new team on the day after but one, and that I would, if he wished, ask for a seat for him. I did so with the desire of shewing him attention as Captain Maitland's friend; he expressed himself obliged; the seat was asked for and given. On Monday afternoon I met Mr. Walrond near the Park gate. I was not intimate with this Gentleman; my acquaintance, until after the late election in June, was so slight as scarcely to be worth being called one. He was introduced to me by Lord Edward Chichester. I had never been in company with him above four or five times before the 7th August. I never saw him play, nor at any place where play was going on, nor did I know any thing of his habits or pursuits. He asked me how I was engaged for that day, or words to that effect. My reply was, that I was going with Lord Clanricarde to Richmond, and if he chose to take the chance of a seat, he might come to my house about five o'clock. He came, and was introduced to Lords Clanricarde and Howth. However persons may choose to colour this fact, every gentleman who has a team must know that nothing is more common than an introduction at a driving party.

It is quite unnecessary to repeat the detail of the dinner, or to comment on the small quantity of wine proved by the bill to have been sent to the table; it is equally so to publish the affidavits (now in Court) of Mr. Topham, the proprietor of the Hotel, and several of his servants, which so perfectly prove the sobriety of the whole party, particularly as it seems that Mr. Auldjo, at the end of four months (after duly consulting his friends), has found out that he was not drunk. There are also three affidavits in Court to meet the charge of "finding the cards on the chimney-piece." Depositions on oath have been made by the waiter who brought the cards, the man who sold them, and the person who charged them in the bill. I am able most clearly to prove that I did not press any one to drink; that after some conversation about Ecarte, Lord Clanricarde proposed to me to play a few games with him; we did so. I am able to prove that I did not suggest our playing a round game (nor did he), as we wished to continue Ecarte; that I named a different game from Loo, when the round game was proposed, and that Mr. Auldjo expressed his preference of Loo, as a game which he had played at Cambridge; but it is needless to dwell on this, as I am not charged with proposing play, or inducing Mr. A. to play.

Mr. Boland, after playing a few hands, lost eight or nine pounds, and declaring the stakes were getting beyond amusement, rose and left the room and remained away above an hour, and did not again play. I have known this gentleman from my boyhood, and can safely affirm that neither of us ever saw the other play before that night; nor did I ever hear that he had played at all. At first, at the game of Loo, I won considerably, which solely influenced me to continue to play, as I thought that a proposal to stop should not originate with a winner. Mr. Auldjo won very largely. I heard him on one occasion remark that he had then won 1,000l. Mr. Walrond was a very considerable loser: luck became reversed. Lord Clanricarde won 700l., and Mr. Walrond 1,145l. from me. I won 1,400l. from Mr. Auldjo and 380l. from Lord Howth. Mr. Auldjo stated that his losses amounted to near 6,000l. I held, amongst other papers, some with his name, with which, by his consent I, at the table, balanced my debt to Lord Clanricarde 700l., leaving the remaining 700l. between Mr. Auldjo and myself to our mutual recollection. We remained a considerable time in the hall whilst the carriage was getting ready, and left soon after 12 o'clock. On the following day I received a note from Mr. Auldjo, commencing "Dear O'Neill," which, considering the shortness of our acquaintance, rather surprised me. In this letter he in the most urgent manner requested me to get his losses compromised; which, however, in reply, I declined to do so, as I thought such a proposal, if made at all, should be made by himself; and I think I added, that I begged he would not in any way inconvenience himself for the comparatively small sum which he owed me. But as Mr. A. has got all my letters to him, and kept copies of all his own to me (even the one beginning Dear O'Neill), and refers to them in his statement—thus, see copy No. 3, No. 4, &c.—no doubt this letter will be amongst those produced. I never kept any copies. A day or two after, I was walking with Mr. B., and we met Mr. A.; he joined us; we walked together for a long time, and talked over the whole affair. He said, that in consequence of recent mercantile losses, he intended to ask Mr. Walrond and Lord Clanricarde for time, as they were winners, but that he would immediately pay Lord Howth and myself. I again begged him not to think about me untill it was quite convenient, and we parted. On the very same day, near dinner time, Mr. Auldjo called on me. He said that he had forgotten Mr. Walrond's address, and asked me if Lord Howth had left town. I said, I believed so. He then said that he would send me the money to forward to Lord Howth, and would immediately pay me also. I made the same reply as before. On the next day, Mr. Auldjo sent me a letter enclosing 2,000l. again entreating me to get his debts compromised. Certainly, had he requested me to ask any length of time, I would have acted for him as I would have done for myself, had I been inconvenienced to pay, but a proposal to compromise I would neither make for myself, nor negotiate for another. Of this 2,000l. I sent 800l. to Lord Howth, and I called twice on Mr. Auldjo the same day, to return him the 1,200l. but did not find him at home. The second time I called about six or seven o'clock. I went up stairs, and wrote a note, mentioning that I did not like to leave the money, seeing only a female servant, but that I would call the next day at twelve o'clock. I did so, and was received in the most friendly way by Mr. Auldjo and his younger brother, who is an officer in the army, and on whom I call, as having been present at the whole of this interview, to corroborate my assertions. I handed 1,200l. to Mr. Auldjo, and said, that if his finances obliged him to ask time, no man who had won largely from him could refuse to grant it, but that he ought to make personal applications. I told him that I had paid Lord Howth, and requested him to take his own time to pay me. He expressed himself extremely obliged. I observed, that I should be glad if he would pay the transferred part of the debt to Lord Clanricarde, otherwise I should myself pay it immediately. I stated as my reason for being more anxious, that reports had been circulated of my being under great obligations to Lord Clanricarde, and that I owed my return for Hull to him—(which was utterly false.) I said that I did not wish to owe a pecuniary favour of this sort to his Lordship—that I set the highest value upon his friendship, but that if I ever solicited a future favour, it should not be a pecuniary one. I expressly told Mr. Auldjo not to conceal his losses from his friends—I expressed my regret at what had occurred, and my fixed determination never to play again, and I advised him not to injure his property, in order that he might pay promptly, as I was sure that every one would feel as I did, if he stated to them as to me that he had recently lost 25,000l. in a mercantile affair. His brother then said, "I will tell you, Mr. O'Neill, that my advice to my brother, when he told me of this affair, was to send drafts the next day to every person to whom he had lost." Thinking that what Mr. Auldjo had told me was true, I said, "But if he has lost 25,000l. in a mercantile affair"—He laughed, and said, "I am the younger brother, but I would act as I advise." I have since understood that Mr. A. did not lose 25,000l. in a mercantile affair. Mr. A. then gave me fully to understand that he would pay Lord Clanricarde, and we parted; he saying that he would dine with me at my house on his return, as we were both about to leave town.

From this period until the middle of September I never heard nor thought of Mr. Auldjo. I then learned by letter from Lord Clanricarde, that he had not paid his Lordship the 700l. I was at the time dangerously ill at Brighton. I wrote two or three times to Mr. Auldjo, and not hearing from him, I requested Mr. Boland, who was in London, to call on him if he were in town. In answer to a polite note from Mr. Boland, Mr. Auldjo wrote that if he were asked for any more money (*he has never paid me any*) he would refer the matter to the police. This letter Mr. Boland sent to me at Brighton, and I enclosed it in a blank cover, with my address, to Mr. Auldjo—the only step I could take towards a person who had committed his honour to the custody of the police.

Three or four days after this event, while I was still very ill at Brighton, I received a letter from Mr. Auldjo's solicitor, stating that he should be sorry to put his instructions into effect, and requesting my interference to get back from Lords Clanricarde and Howth, and Mr. Walrond, the sum of 2000l. which Mr. Auldjo had paid to them. In my reply, I expressed my opinion of Mr.

* This was a short statement to the same effect as that contained in the letter to Mr. Prendergast.

Auldjo, and said, that so far from interfering, I should consider my doing so as an insult to those gentlemen, and degrading to myself, and added, that they were so well known in good society, that I need not forward their addresses to him.

I have met with no small portion of ill-will for having forced this affair to a public trial, but feel justified in the course which I have pursued. I set too high a value on public opinion to be content with any thing short of public acquittal.

In the course of the week previous to the indictment being preferred, I understood that a report had been circulated to the effect that I had stated my intention of inflicting summary chastisement on some persons who had used the basest means to prejudice the public mind against the party opposed to Mr. Auldjo, and I was asked if such report was correct: my reply was, that I should not answer the question until the parties most concerned should ask it themselves. In a few days afterwards *I* was indicted. I immediately offered to accept short notice of trial, but though Mr. Auldjo had taken four months to hatch his plot, and had, in a private room, (which none of the other party could enter,) sworn on a wholesale scale, yet, by not receiving my offer, he seemed aware that as it took four months to get up a case, it would take a much longer time to bring his happy invention to maturity.

It may not be irrelevant to say that I indignantly repel the disgraceful appellation of a Gambler. I am not a member of any play club. I have never frequented any houses of play, either during four years in College, or since I entered the army. I visit no society where play is introduced; and I confidently appeal to my fellow-collegians, to my commanding and brother officers, and to an extensive circle of friends of the first respectability, many of fourteen years standing, whether they ever considered me at all addicted to play. On the very few occasions I have played (among which is included the Melton Race week, when every one plays more or less), I have done so from accident, not from inclination or necessity. In my life I never proposed play to any man. My income, with my father's liberality, was quite sufficient for moderate enjoyment; and, if a fashionable folly led me beyond it, the security of a considerable and ancient family estate offered a mode more honourable and less precarious of meeting any trifling exigency than any gambling could afford—the testimony of such of that highly respectable class of persons, the tradesmen of London, as I have dealt with for ten years, I shall be proud to couple with that of some of the first gentlemen in the country. In a matter of character I should rather be minute than general, and the evidence of the higher ranks will be doubly valuable when supported by other classes of society.

In a former letter I stated that I never won above ten pounds but on five occasions—it now becomes necessary for me to refer to the two principal ones, as I have the pleasure of being on good terms with both the gentlemen whose names are introduced (and publicity being already given to them), I trust I do not act incorrectly in inserting their recent letters to me.

From those two gentlemen I won some hundreds—but not thousands, as has been stated, from either. To Mr. Payne I wrote a letter stating, "that I had heard he was applied to, to give the particulars of his play with me; that I courted, not shunned, publicity in my few play transactions, and that I only desired that he should state the sums and times when he won from me as well as when I won from him." The following is his reply:—

"Dear Sir—Your letter has only to-day been received, I having missed it in the country, and being about to return there immediately left no orders to forward the letters. I really quite forget whether any question was asked me at Newmarket relative to my play with you; but I never conceal any play affairs of mine, therefore should always relate any I happen to remember, if requested. I never kept a regular account of our play, therefore cannot say how we stand on balance; but I perfectly recollect winning of you at Melton. I quite agree with you, and cannot imagine any person 'shunning publicity' in any affairs of play. I have been asked by many whether I ever lost money to yourself and others at the Clarendon, and I, of course mentioned that without any reserve, as I should all evenings, whether I left off a winner or a loser.

"Truly your obedient servant,

"GEORGE PAYNE.

"My present address is—Sulby Hall, Welford, Northamptonshire—as I am again called into the country on business.

"Stevens's Hotel, Nov. 20."

The other gentleman is Sir St. Vincent Cotton to whom I wrote, calling to his recollection our play in Leicestershire, stating the sums I had won from him, and the sums he had won from me, which amounted to quits, and reminding him of his having acknowledged that he had won back his money which I had paid him directly. The following is his reply:—

"Dear Sir—I have this moment received your letter, and lose no time in declaring to you that we are perfectly quits, and that you always paid me any money I ever won of you immediately.—Any one who has stated the contrary, or who has made use of my name to substantiate such statement, says what is not true.

"Your obedient servant,

"London, Dec. 7, 1826." "ST. V. COTTON.

I deeply lament the painful necessity of thus intruding my private affairs on public attention. AUGUSTUS O'NEILL.

28, Chapel street, Grosvenor-place.

If the reader will steadily examine Mr. O'NEILL's statement, he will find the main points of it corroborate every syllable stated by Lord CLANRICARDE, and is, in our opinion, to be fully credited. The legal process which has been thus far adopted against this gentleman appears to us to be the most extraordinary thing we ever heard of; and although it is impossible to give an opinion of the grounds on which it has been founded until it comes before a Court of Justice, yet we will never suffer a young man's reputation thus to be trampled on, were the charges against him fifty times more enormous. Until Mr. O'NEILL be *proved* GUILTY he ought to be considered INNOCENT, and that such is now our opinion we have no hesitation in declaring. This conclusion we consider borne out by the statement of another party concerned, which we subjoin:—

MR. BOLAND'S STATEMENT.

I am extremely concerned that the introduction of my name, as connected with a play affair at Richmond, obliges me to take a step which may be considered an intrusion on the Public.

I was introduced to Mr. Auldjo by Captain Maitland, of the 8th Regiment, who mentioned his father and Mr. Auldjo were partners, and that he wished me to introduce Mr. Auldjo to his old friend and brother officer, Mr. O'Neill. This he repeated in Mr. A.'s presence. To the best of my recollection this took place early in July. Some time after I met Mr. Auldjo at Charing-cross. Mr. O'Neill rode up, and asked me to dine with him, whilst I was speaking to Mr. Auldjo and another gentleman. I took that opportunity of introducing Mr. Auldjo to Mr. O'Neill.

I asked Mr. Auldjo to dine with me some time afterwards, which he did, accompanied by his brother. My sincere regard for Captain Maitland would at any time lead me to show such a civility to a friend of his. Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Wairond also dined with me. My acquaintance with Mr. Wairond had been only of a few days; we met in the street, and after some remarks on the dulness incidental to that advanced season of the year, I asked him unceremoniously to dine—an invitation no doubt accepted from the same motive it was given—the emptiness of town. I have known Mr. O'Neill many years, and never before the night of the party at Richmond saw him play, nor did I ever consider him a person fond of play. As for myself, having lost a few pounds, I declined play when the stakes went beyond trifles. I did not suggest play, nor did I hear any one asked or solicited to play. Every person was perfectly sober. With regard to my own habits of life, I select a few extracts from some of the many letters for which the attacks on my reputation, rendered it necessary I should apply. I feel it due to myself, as well as to the profession to which I have the honour to belong, to state that the letters to which I refer have been addressed to me by persons of the highest respectability, including some holding judicial and official situations; one a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council, and others of distinguished professional reputation, all which furnish satisfactory testimony, proving that my habits of life have been marked by a disinclination to play, or gambling in any manner.

"7, Stratton-street." "J. M. BOLAND.

FROM ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

"December 10, 1826.

"My Dear Sir—Had it not been for what I saw in the English newspapers, I should have been surprised at your application to me, to state my opinion of your character and conduct.

"I have known you, I believe, eleven or twelve years, and have never heard that you had played or betted at any game—and have always considered your character as unimpeached, and that you conducted yourself as a gentleman and man of honour, privately and professionally.

"To J. M. Boland, Esq."

FROM A LEARNED SERGEANT.

"Dec. 10, 1826.

"Dear Sir,—I have not any hesitation in complying with your request, to commit to writing my opinion as to your professional character, so far as my means of knowledge or information extend. I can safely say, that I never heard or knew any thing in the slightest degree to your prejudice, or to induce me to suspect that your conduct had not been that of a gentleman and a man of honour. I never heard that you were addicted to gambling, or that you betted or played at any game; and it was not until a few days ago that I learned, and then with no small degree of surprise, that you were the person whose name appeared in connection with the gambling transaction that has for some time been the subject of so much public discussion.

"To J. M. Boland, Esq."

FROM A MASTER IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

"December 12, 1826.

"My dear Sir—It was with considerable surprise I saw your name in the Papers as having been concerned in a play transaction, which has made so much noise in the fashionable world. From habits during many years that we have been together at the Bar, you are the last man in the world I would have supposed likely to figure in a play circle; and let me add, I should hope (if it really were the case) that you have got a lesson which will effectually prevent you from again attempting that for which I am sure the whole course of your former life must have rendered you peculiarly unfit.

"To J. M. Boland, Esq. &c. &c."

Upon a review, therefore, of this transaction, we have every reason to look upon its issue, as one of the most disgraceful upon record. An obscure citizen obtains an introduction, by constant solicitation, to some gentlemen of rank and fortune, and is admitted into their society. Presuming upon an opinion of their pursuits, he literally draws them into a gaming match, where, fortune being against him, he loses a serious sum of money, and being unable to pay them all, he resists the payment of any more, and even demands back what he *had* paid. It is observed that Mr. AULDJO paid a part of his losses, SOME DAYS AFTER THEY WERE INCURRED!! when he had time to consider whether he was in honour bound so to do, and when he would not have done so if any thing had induced him to think there had been unfair dealing, and the truth of which he knew as well on the evening it occurred, as he has since. But *feeling well assured that it was a* JUST *debt*, Mr. AULDJO paid 2,000*l.*, and asked for time to pay the rest—but thinking the money might as well be in *his own* pocket, as in that of the other parties, and *knowing the law does not protect* PLAY, he places his HONOUR in the hands of Mr. ELLICE, the *Greek*, and a police officer! A very nice couple, upon our honour!

We cannot, but sincerely regret that a nobleman of Lord CLANRICARDE'S elevated rank, talents, fortune, and connections, should ever have condescended to allow, even by the recommendation of a friend, a paltry citizen to say he had the honour of dining in his presence, and HIS LORDSHIP must now regret it, as much as we do. The old proverb says,—"He that handleth pitch must be defiled"—and we leave the NOBLE LORD to apply the proverb. At the same time, we beg to compliment him upon the manly way in which he has met this question, and in which he has been seconded by his associates, on the occasion—by means whereof, there is not a soul living who would now presume to cast an imputation on that unsullied character HIS LORDSHIP has through life supported.

We understand Mr. BALL HUGHES has an interesting French work in the press, which he designates "Un *cue* de l'hiver"—*Anglice*, "A Winter's *tale*."

EFFECTS OF SUPERSTITION.

The following advertisements have appeared in this week's *Times*:—

"To be Sold, a Child's Caul.—To save gentlemen trouble, price 30*l.* Apply (if by letter, post paid), for A. B. at 15, Craven-buildings, City-road, near the turnpike."

"A Child's Caul, to be Sold, for 15*l.* Apply (if by letter, post paid), at 1, Grosvenor-place, Borough-road."

And, for the satisfaction of purchasers, we subjoin the following admirable ballad on the very subject, from Mr. HOOD's inimitable work of *Whims and Oddities*:—

THE SEA-SPELL.

"*Cauld, cauld*, he lies beneath the deep."
Old Scotch Ballad.

It was a jolly mariner!
The tallest man of three,—
He loosed his sail against the wind,
And turned his boat to sea:
The ink-black sky told every eye
A storm was soon to be!

But still that jolly mariner
Took in no reef at all,
For, in his pocket, confidingly,
He wore a baby's caul;
A thing, as gossip-nurses know,
That always brings a squall!

His hat was new, or newly glaz'd,
Shone brightly in the sun;
His jacket, like a mariner's,
True blue as e'er was spun;
His ample trowsers, like Saint Paul,
Bore forty stripes save one.

And now the fretting foaming tide
He steer'd away to cross;
The bounding pinnace play'd a game
Of dreary pitch and toss;
A game that, on the good dry land,
Is apt to bring a loss.

Good Heaven befriend that little boat,
And guide her on her way!
A boat they say, has canvass wings,
But cannot fly away!
Though, like a merry singing bird,
She sits upon the spray!

Still east by east the little boat,
With tawny sail, kept beating:
Now out of sight, between two waves,
Now o'er th' horizon fleeting;
Like greedy swine that feed on mast,—
The waves her mast seem'd eating!

The sullen sky grew black above,
The wave as black beneath:
Each roaring billow show'd full soon
A white and foamy wreath;
Like angry dogs that snarl at first,
And then display their teeth.

The boatman look'd against the wind,
The mast began to creak,
The wave, per saltum, came and dried,
In salt upon his cheek!
The poinied wave against him rear'd,
As if it own'd a pique!

Nor rushing wind, nor gushing wave,
That boatman could alarm.
But still he stood away to sea,
And trusted in his charm;
He thought by purchase he was safe,
And arm'd against all harm!

Now thick and fast and far aslant,
The stormy rain came pouring,
He heard upon the sandy bank,
The distant breakers roaring,—
A groaning intermitting sound,
Like Gog and Magog snoring!

The seafowl shriek'd around the mast,
Ahead the grampus tumbled,
And far off, from a copper cloud,
The hollow thunder rumbled;
It would have quail'd another heart,
But his was never humbled.

For why? he had that infant's caul;
And wherefore should he dread?—
Alas! alas! he little thought,
Before the ebb-tide sped,—
That, like that infant, he should die,
And with a watery head!

The rushing brine flowed in apace;
His boat had ne'er a deck:
Fate seem'd to call him on, and he
Attended to her beck;
And so he went, still trusting on,
Though wreckless—to his wreck!

For as he left his helm, to heave
The ballast-bags a-weather,
Three monstrous seas came roaring on,
Like lions leagued together.
The two first waves the little boat
Swam over like a feather,—

The two first waves were past and gone,
And sinking in her wake;
The largest still came leaping on,
And hissing like a snake.
Now helm a-lee! for through the midst,
The monster he must take!

Ah, me! it was a dreary mount!
Its base as black as night,
Its top of pale and livid green,
Its crest of awful white,
Like Neptune with a leprosy,—
And so it rear'd upright!

With quaking sails, the little boat
Climb'd up the foaming heap;
With quaking sails it paused awhile,
At balance on the steep;
Then, rushing down the nether slope,
Plunged with a dizzy sweep!

Look, how a horse, made mad with fear
Disdains his careful guide;
So now the headlong headstreng boat,
Unmanaged, turns aside,
And straight presents her reeling flank
Against the swelling tide!

The gusty wind assaults the sail;
Her ballast lies a-lee!
The windward sheet is taught and stiff;
Oh! the Lively—where is she?
Her capsiz'd keel is in the foam,
Her pennon's in the sea!

The wild gull, sailing overhead,
Three times beheld emerge
The head of that bold mariner,
And then she screamed his dirge!
For he had sunk within his grave,
Lapp'd in a shroud of surge!

The ensuing wave, with horrid foam,
Rushed o'er, and covered all,—
The jolly boatman's drowning scream
Was smothered by the squall.
Heaven never heard his cry, nor did
The ocean heed his *caul!*

The first Masquerade of the season, at the Argyle Rooms (which affords peculiar facilities for that purpose), takes place on Wednesday. The facetious Mr. Wright provides the wines, which are of the usual excellent quality.

It is with much pleasure we are enabled to confirm the general opinion which prevails as to the satisfactory progress of the Revenue this quarter. It is confidently anticipated that it will exhibit a gratifying comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year.

The mail coach from London to Portsmouth has been for three nights entirely loaded with specie for our troops, &c. in Portugal; no passengers were taken.

GAMBLING IN HIGH LIFE.

Sir,—Although it is peculiarly repugnant to my feelings to permit my name to appear in any correspondence of a controversial nature, still I cannot allow a statement which was published in the *Observer* of yesterday to pass unnoticed. It is signed "Simon M'Gillivray." On the 14th instant this gentleman addressed a letter to me, in which he states, "Mr. Ellice writes me that he has applied to you to take some public notice of a paragraph in a newspaper of last Sunday, purporting to be an extract of a letter from him to you, and I am induced to take the liberty of inquiring whether it is your intention to do so, and in what manner?" In reply I informed Mr. M'Gillivray that I had not received from Mr. Ellice the letter to which he alluded, nor did I expect any such application from that gentleman, as he was fully aware from my assurances to him, that I never permitted any copy or extract of his letter to be taken or published. I explained to him, in detail, the course which Mr. Ellice took to give complete publicity to his letter to me, which I fully but erroneously supposed would have satisfied him, and prevented all necessity for introducing my name into Mr. M'Gillivray's publication of yesterday. In order to protect myself against the suspicion of having employed Mr. Ellice's letter in a manner contrary to his wishes (the only inference which could be drawn from Mr. M'Gillivray's publication now before me), I think it advisable to state, that on the 27th of November I received the letter in question from Mr. Ellice, containing the report of an opinion given by Messrs. Gurney and Chitty, on a case founded on Mr. Auldjo's statement, which opinion was favourable to the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Earl of Howth; but although Mr. Ellice expressed himself at being able to make such a satisfactory communication to me, still he conceived it necessary to add the following postscript to his letter, which must have precluded me from making any other than a very limited use of it:—"P.S. Of course this letter must not be published in any way, but I can have no objection to your stating the opinion of Mr. Gurney and Mr. Chitty, on my authority, where you think it necessary." On a perusal of this restriction, I felt regret and embarrassment, from which, however, I was speedily relieved, when I ascertained that the very post which brought me this letter conveyed an authentic copy of it from Mr. Ellice to the confidential law-adviser of Lords Clanricarde and Howth, omitting altogether the restrictive postscript, and thus leaving the parties concerned at full liberty to make what use they pleased of it. The natural consequence was, that the most unrestrained publicity was given to this document, hundreds of copies were lithographed, and several were circulated.

I viewed this official communication of the copy of Mr. Ellice's letter as a very considerate expedient on the part of that gentleman to release me from all trouble and responsibility on this delicate subject. I hastened to express my acknowledgments to him for the course which he had adopted, and I frankly apprized him of the use which (in consequence of his own unrestricted communication of the letter to another quarter) had so naturally been made of it, assuring him at the same time that I, at least, had scrupulously adhered to the reserve which he had imposed upon me.

On the 15th instant another letter reached me from Mr. M'Gillivray, in which he remarked—"I must confess my surprise that you have not received any application from Mr. Ellice, because, under date of the 12th instant, he writes me, 'I have written to Mr. Prendergast to desire he will take some public means of contradicting the paragraph in the Sunday Paper, or at least of stating that any extract of our correspondence was not made by his authority.'" Mr. M'Gillivray then adds—"Agreeably to your request, I enclose a copy of the paragraph in question," which, to that moment, I had not even seen. Being particularly anxious that my name should not be dragged before the public on this subject, I sent an immediate reply to this letter. I repeated my assurances that I had not received any application from Mr. Ellice, and that I had never given a copy or an extract of that gentleman's letter to any person; and I enclosed a note from Lord Clanricarde to me, in which his Lordship stated that he had obtained from another source (but not from me) a copy of Mr. Ellice's letter.

With such conclusive explanations before him, it is quite clear that Mr. M'Gillivray could hardly have been so entirely ignorant of the real and only source from which the notoriety given to Mr. Ellice's letter proceeded, as is assumed in his publication of yesterday: the more so, as it is susceptible of proof, that it was through the medium of Mr. M'Gillivray himself that the authentic copy of Mr. Ellice's letter, above referred to, passed into the hands of the legal adviser of Lords Clanricarde and Howth. Respecting that letter, I must take leave to observe, that I stood in the peculiar situation of being the only person precluded from dealing with a document (my exclusive property) with the same degree of freedom as the rest of the world exercised regarding it.

From the foregoing remarks, it is quite evident that to Mr. Ellice and Mr. M'Gillivray belongs the merit of having given to Lords Clanricarde and Howth the unrestrained benefit of Messrs. Gurney's and Chitty's exculpatory opinion, and of having thus enabled them to render it public.

I cannot dismiss this subject without observing, that from the studied and suspicious inaccuracy of the supposed extract from Mr. Ellice's letter which appeared in a Sunday Paper of the 10th instant, and which is again incorporated in Mr. M'Gillivray's publication in the *Observer* of yesterday, it is quite manifest that the inventor of it could have been actuated by no other than malicious feelings towards the noblemen in question. It could not have been published by any of their Lordships' friends, all of whom (thanks to the communication made by Mr. Ellice and Mr. M'Gillivray) had been put into full and free possession of authentic copies of Mr. Ellice's letter to me; and therefore the fair inference is, that this spurious paragraph was manufactured by some person determined, at all events, to create an opportunity of conveying false and malevolent insinuations to the public.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most faithful and obedient servant,
3, Clarges-street, Dec. 18. M. G. PRENDERGAST.

P. S. I omitted to remark in the above statement, which appears in the *Times* of this morning, that, although Mr. Ellice's report of Messrs. Gurney's and Chitty's opinion (*which I alone am restricted from quoting,*) differs in the wording of it from the fabricated extract in the *Observer* of Sunday last, still the substance of his report is at least as favourable to the noble persons in question, and I will add altogether as "unqualified" in its exculpatory expressions as the contents of the incorrect extract now republished and objected to by Mr. M'Gillivray. Whatever difference exists between the wording of Mr. Ellice's report, and Mr. M'Gillivray's present view of the opinions referred to, I must leave for explanation between those gentlemen—"the friends who originally gave the opinions upon which Mr. Auldjo's proceedings have been founded."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Snettisham, Dec. 21.

Sir,—If any choice had been left to me, I certainly would have declined becoming party to the correspondence which has lately appeared in the Papers, relative to a transaction at private play, now under investigation in the Courts of Justice.

I must, however, set Mr. Prendergast right in some circumstances referred to in his letter in your Paper of the 19th, and add one or two others, which either seem to have escaped his recollection, or not to have been considered by him so material as they appear to me, in the statement he has conceived himself called on to publish.

At the suggestion of Mr. Scarlett, and from feelings which it is most unnecessary to allude to, I wrote to Mr. Prendergast on the 25th of November, to communicate to him, for the information of Lord Clanricarde and his friends, what I understood to be the amount of the opinion of Mr. Gurney and Mr. Chitty, respecting his Lordship's participation in this transaction.

I added a postscript to that letter, prohibiting its publication. A copy was sent by the same post to Mr. Scarlett, to which, by accident, it appears the postscript was omitted.

On the receipt of the letter, (on the 27th) Mr. Prendergast called upon Mr. Scarlett, to consult him how it could be made use of, without infringing the restriction as to publication.

After their conference, and on the same day (the 27th) Mr. Prendergast wrote to me, suggesting some alteration in the terms of my communication, and requesting I would withdraw the postscript. I answered his letter, and wrote to Mr. Scarlett on the 29th, positively refusing to vary the terms of the original communication, or to withdraw the restriction on its publication, stating to both my reasons for this determination.

On the 30th, Mr. Prendergast informs me, in reply to my second letter of the 29th, that as "I had considerately communicated the opinions of Mr. Gurney and Mr. Chitty to Lord Clanricarde's legal adviser, without restriction, it exempted him from the necessity of making any further use of my letter, than to authenticate the correctness of the copy sent to Mr. Scarlett." He repeats this almost in the same words in his letter in your Paper of the 19th.

Now, Sir, it may surprise your readers, when I assure them, that the only communication made by me of these opinions to Lord Clanricarde's friends, are the letters I have adverted to. If Mr. Prendergast was of opinion, the copy of the letter of the 25th, sent to Mr. Scarlett, and more especially after their conference on comparing the copies, was an unrestricted communication, why write to me on the 27th to request I would amend that letter and withdraw the restriction? He did not, at all events, express such an opinion to me, till he had received my refusal to accede to his request, and if he previously entertained it, he might have saved me the trouble (and I do assure him all he could save me in this wretched affair would be charity) of the subsequent correspondence. After these remarks, drawn from me, by what I must call not the over-courteous manner in which Mr. Prendergast has adverted to our correspondence in the newspapers, I am quite ready to state publicly, what I have before written privately, to Mr. Prendergast, that I do not blame him for any publication that has appeared. I did not ask him to disavow being a party to it, because I knew he had, on the contrary, done all in his power to prevent it.

But indeed, much more importance is attached to this publication by others than by myself. Mr. Scarlett, I believe, from the confidential intercourse that subsisted between us, considered he might exercise some discretion with respect to the copy of my letter of the 25th, in his hands, before an answer could be received to Mr. Prendergast's of the 27th. He gave it to Lord Clanricarde, or one of his near connexions, and an extract from it was (as I understand) attached to a statement his Lordship thought it expedient to circulate, in vindication of his conduct. An incorrect copy of this extract has found its way into the papers, prompted, I have no doubt, by the zeal, rather than the discretion, of some of his Lordship's friends.

My objections to the publication of the letter, or any extract from it, were an anxiety that my name should not be mixed up, in any way, with this transaction—that I was not authorized to give publicity to opinions of Counsel without their permission, or that of their clients, and that I wished no inference to be drawn from my signature to such a document, as to my own opinion of the conduct of any of the individuals unfortunately concerned in the transaction.

I will not permit myself to make one remark on the other statements that have been published. The trials now pending will determine the character of the transaction, and thoroughly sift all the circumstances of grave and singular suspicion imputed to it by Mr. Auldjo. On his statement, with other information as to some of the circumstances contained in it; and, with some knowledge of his previous conduct and character, I had no hesitation in concurring in the advice given to him, to resist payment of the money he had lost, and to place the affair in the hands of his legal adviser for investigation; since which, I have neither been consulted upon, nor interfered, directly or indirectly (except as stated in this letter), in the proceedings that have been instituted, but which, it appears have been advised and sanctioned by the eminent Counsel whose names have been so often referred to.

It is scarcely necessary I should add, that I have neither been party or privy to any paragraph, letter, or publication, that has heretofore appeared in the newspapers on this subject.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant,
EDWARD ELLICE.

Lieut.-General Clinton, who has been appointed to the command of the British army, left town on Monday night for Portugal. A wagon, containing the gallant General's luggage, left his house, Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square, at four o'clock yesterday, for Portsmouth.

Orders have been received at Pembroke Dock-yard to lose no time in completing such ships as are now building at that place, and to commence building two three-deckers of the largest size. 1,000 convicts are shortly expected to be employed upon the works, and barracks are forthwith to be erected, either for a battalion of Marines, or a portion of the 23d Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusileers.

Lord Grosvenor is building a picture-gallery behind his mansion in Grosvenor-street, which, when finished, it is said, will be the noblest gallery in the kingdom.

Barnard the Player.—This unfortunate man has at length found an asylum, and in justice to the humanity of certain members of the profession, we are happy to observe, that the poor man, whose decay of mind has rendered him useless to the theatre, and had gradually sunk him to a state of the most abject penury, has been, under the advice of Dr. Haslam, and a committee of his brother actors, consigned to a private asylum of lunatics, at Hoxton, where he will have every attention which his unfortunate situation demands. The committee have agreed that he shall have a weekly inspecting visit from each of his old colleagues. The Secretary of the Theatrical Fund, assisted by a committee, has been enabled to accomplish this object.

Athlone, Dec. 12.—An attack was made last night on the house of Craggan, the seat of George Longworth, Esq., at the hour of six o'clock, just as the family were at dinner; they entered the rear of the house, and secured the servants; they then proceeded to the dining-room. On hearing their approach, Mr. Longworth, jun. ran to the door, when he received a stab from a bayonet in the arm, another in the head, and a third in his body, which entered his shoulder, and came out at his breast. Mr. Longworth, notwithstanding those desperate wounds, rushed to a room, where he procured a dagger, with which he killed one of the villains on the spot, on which the rest precipitately retreated. The servants being still in confinement, Mr. L. himself went to the stable, saddled his horse, rode into Athlone, and now lies at the doctor's dangerously ill. An inquest was held this day on the man who was killed. On examining his body, the sign of a cross was observed on the back of his right hand!!!—The unfortunate woman who was compelled to eat the soap, for purchasing it from a Protestant, died on Thursday last.—*Westmeath Journal.*

The additional buildings which are attached to the Royal Cottage in Windsor Park, were originally intended for the accommodation of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. Since the secession of the worthy Baronet, part of them are occupied by his successor, Sir Wm. Knighton; and the apartment to the right, on the entrance, is converted into a library, which is filled with useful and entertaining books. A very large portion of them are in French.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Newman, the broker, mentioned in our last paper as having forged a stock receipt for 4000l. put an end to his existence on the morning of Saturday se'nnight, in a field behind his house at Hampstead, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He was most respectably connected, and a distant relation, we believe of the late Mr. Alderman Newman. Till a very short period before the fatal event, he was considered very successful in business, and a few months back could have retired with a handsome fortune. The intelligence that the forgery was discovered was conveyed to him on Friday evening by a friend, who found him entertaining a large party at dinner, to celebrate the anniversary of his marriage; and Mr. Newman, at the moment he entered, was in a high state of convivial enjoyment. On hearing what had occurred, and that there could be no safety for him, save in speedy flight, he betrayed no particular emotion, but invited the friend who called on him to join the party assembled. On the following morning, at an early hour, he slipped unperceived out of the house, in his dressing-gown, and proceeding to the field beyond his garden, there committed the fatal act. His family had no apprehension of what had occurred, but on missing him, search was made after him, and persons were sent to town to learn if he had attended his office. The body was not discovered till Sunday afternoon. It is said that he entertained the intention of replacing the stock on the following day, had not the discovery been made.

The late Marquis of Hastings.—Naples, Nov. 29.—"Arrangements having been made on board the Revenge, for receiving the Marquis of Hastings and family on board, by the officers giving up the ward-room and the cabin in it—he was, on the 20th, brought down from the Palace at Malta to the shore in a sofa arranged for that purpose, and put into the Admiral's barge, and towed alongside—to prevent the noise of the oars in the boat in which he was; he was hoisted in, and carried to the cabin in the ward-room quite safely, and at day-light next morning the Revenge went to sea; he was in such a weak state when brought on board, that it was quite wonderful his surviving one hour after the other. He was removed from Malta quite against the opinion of all the medical men. The ship had, fortunately, a very quick and very quiet passage, being only three days; but, on the arrival of the Revenge, he was so ill that it was found impossible to move him—therefore, the ship remained at Baia Bay, to take advantage of the smooth water—the Admiral, as usual, doing every thing he could, and putting himself to many inconveniences. The Marquis lingered in the most melancholy state, showing the greatest firmness and resignation I ever heard of; and on the 23d, at about eleven at night, he breathed his last, surrounded by his unhappy wife and four daughters. His son is not here, but is expected every hour. So well was he convinced that his time was close at hand, that he took leave of his children several days before his death, and told his medical man not to give him any thing to prevent the event taking place at once, as he was sure nothing would save him. In this nobleman's death, a wife has lost the best of husbands, children the best of fathers, and I think, if possible, poor Malta has lost even more—the good he has done, and what he had planned to do for that island, requires a much more able pen than mine to explain. It may be most truly said, that the Maltese have lost the best friend and protector they ever had. Another letter, from an officer of the Revenge, states the following remarkable request of the illustrious deceased:—"The late Marquis of Hastings, in a letter found amongst his papers after his death, requested that on his decease, his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the Marchioness, when it was to be interred in the same coffin with her Ladyship! In pursuance of his direction, the hand has been amputated."

The letters from the manufacturing districts in Yorkshire and Lancashire speak of progressive improvement in the cotton, silk, and woollen trades.

Recruiting has been going briskly on for two weeks past, and on Sunday night an order arrived in town, lowering the standard from five feet eight to five feet six inches.—(*Glasgow Chronicle.*)

Without wishing to detract from the merit of similar establishments, we can bear testimony to the quality of Wines sold at the London and Westminster Wine and Spirit Company, 16, Strand, and conducted by Mr. Godfrec.

His Majesty's private library has been removed from Carlton-palace to the house lately occupied by Sir Walter Stirling, where, with many other articles of great value, the books will remain, until they can be received into the new palace at Buckingham-house.

Mr. Dorset Fellowes, of the Lord Great Chamberlain's-office, is preparing for publication a work on that important period of English history, 1688. He has added several documents relative to Charles I. Cromwell, and the restoration of the Stuarts, the fruits of his researches in public and private libraries during his visit to Paris.—*French Paper.*

On Friday was paid over to the Consolidated Fund, the sum of 9,4671. 5s. 9d. the contribution to the public service of the Marquis Camden for the present year. The sum received by the public since July, 1817, when Lord Camden made this sacrifice of private emolument, is 86,8171. 13s. 10d. His Lordship's contribution during the war amounted to 43,4571. 7s. 7d.: in the whole, to 150,275l. 1s. 6d.

Desperate Affray with Poachers.—On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, one of the keepers at Heydon-hall, Norfolk, with one of his assistants, were watching, when they came upon several poachers, who immediately pursued them. To this keeper the poachers had more than once vowed destruction, and in the course of the chase often repeated their intention; fortunately he was a fast runner, and got to a farm-house, where he hid himself for shelter. His companion was, however, overtaken by them, and most cruelly beaten. The poachers then went to the house where they supposed the man to be hidden, called up the farmer, and searched the premises in vain. After they were gone, the keeper sallied out, and made his way to the hall, where he gave the alarm, and about 20 servants were immediately assembled, who went out, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Edwardes, the son of Lord Kensington, who headed them. Upon their coming up, the poachers ran away, and were pursued by the watch across some fields towards a meadow. The poachers, on jumping over the hedge, stopped a few yards off. The watch were following, when Mr. Edwardes, who had sprung upon, and was in the act of jumping down the hedge, received a stunning blow on the face by a large stone, and, as he reeled from the blow, one of the poachers shot at and desperately wounded him in the arm and on the side. The gamekeeper immediately fired both his barrels at the fellow, who fell, apparently dead, or most desperately wounded—he dropped on the discharge as if his strength had left all his limbs. The two charges are supposed to have taken effect, one upon the lower part of the neck, and the other in the body. Two or three guns were immediately fired by the poachers almost the instant following, and wounded five more persons; one had part of his ear shot off, another his face badly lacerated, and the other three shot in a lesser degree. The poachers then dragged their man out of the ditch into which he had fallen, and carried him away: The watch left them, being anxious to take off their wounded. Mr. E. Lytton Bulwer, who was visiting at Heyden, and several gentlemen, immediately commenced a pursuit of the poachers on horseback. The blood from the wounded poacher was traced to a long distance as far as Cawston Woodrow, when the track was lost, as the men, appeared to have walked on the turf. They were seen at Booton by a person, and about six in the morning a large party were also observed, as if making their way to this city or the adjacent villages. An application was made at Bow-street on Thursday, and an officer despatched to endeavour to apprehend the ringleaders

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

We received yesterday evening, by express, the French Papers of Thursday. The speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs (which will be found in another column), is given in the *Etoile* of Friday's date, and with this exception it contains little of importance to the English reader. Its feeling is shown by copious translations from English papers—especially those which tend to show the unity of action of the French and English Cabinets on the subject of Portugal, and accounts of the movements and embarkations of our troops.

[From the *Etoile* dated Friday.]

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* announces that, in consequence of the intervention of the Ambassador of a great Power, orders have been sent to the Austrian fortress of Mongatoch, to grant to Prince Ipsilanti, if he is still destined there, all the liberty compatible with his situation as prisonar of State. It is even said that he is te be allowed the pleasurns of the chase, on the guarantee of his word of honour that he will not pass certain prescribed bounds. This conduct is considered as the forcrunner of the entire liberation of this Prince. The same Journal says, that since the return of Lord Clanwilliam, the English Ambassador, from Berlin, there have been frequent conferences between him and M. de Bernstorff. Several couriers had set out from the Office of Foreign Affairs, on different destinations, wita dispatches, which are thought to be connected with the affairs of Greece.

They write from the frontiers of Moldavia, under the date of the 2d December—"Travellers who arrive from the interior of Moldavia relate that the two Commissioners of the Porte, Hadi and Ibrahim Effendi, would not, on their return to Ackerman, receive the Hospodar Prince Ghika, who wished to pay them a visit. It was hence concluded that he had displeased the Sultan, and that he would be speedily deposed."

The great Russian ship of 900 tons, which has been for some months past in the Basin at Havre, has just been purchased on account of the Government of Hayti, and is, it is said, to be employed in the transport of the coffee destined by that Republic in payment of the debt to France. It is estimated that it will carry 8,000 bags of coffee, and that the profit of freight will repay the purchase and fitting out, in three voyages.

The Lyons Journal announces that Lord Cochrane, who had just passed through that city on his road from Geneva, is proceeding into Italy with his Lady, to pass the winter there.

PORTUGAL. LISBON, DEC. 6.

CHAMBER OF PEERS—SITTING OF THE 5TH.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies at this sitting delivered in the resolution of his Chamber, on the proposal which had been made by the Minister of Justice, to suspend the Habeas Corpus. The Marquis of Alegrete stated the urgent necessity of forming a Commission of War, and another of Foreign Affairs, as well as a Commission of Petitions.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF THE 5TH.

The order of the day, on the discussion of the laws relative to the *Gardes de Surete*, Article 9, provides, that in the Cities of Lisbon and Oporto each battalion shall be commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel Major, and Adjutant.—Article 10. In towns of smaller population, companies shall be composed, consisting of fifteen men at the least, and not exceeding fifty-two.—Article 11. The uniform, arms, and equipment of the foot-guards shall be the same as those of the chasseurs of the army, and those of the horse-guards after the model of the light cavalry; none but national cloths shall be used.—Article 12. During the first three months, there shall be a review every Sunday of the *Gardes de Surete*; they shall not be permitted to go more than one league from their residence.—Article 13 prescribes the form of oath which they are to take, in the following terms:—"I swear to be inviolably faithful to the Apostolical Roman Catholic Religion, to the King, to the Nation, and to the Constitutional Charter."

Upon the motion of M. Barroza, the Chamber decreed that the Commandants of Provinces may suspend the organization of the *Gardes de Surete* in suspected places. The articles which follow relate to discipline. The 18th article authorizes the *Gardes de Surete* to arrest and hand over to the competent authorities any individual uttering seditious cries, or circulating inflammatory works.

BERLIN, DEC. 15.—This morning, as his Majesty was quitting his cabinet at the usual hour, he had the misfortune to fall in such a way that the right leg bent under the left, and the result was the fracture of both bones, about three inches above the ancle.—Shortly afterwards Doctor Wieble adopted the customary means of setting the limb; Doctors Grafe and Ufland then arrived, and these three physicians, in order to tranquillize the public mind, have made the following reports:—

First Report—"His Majesty, in proceeding to his accustomed occupations, has had the misfortune to fall down a staircase which leads to his cabinet; the result has been a fracture of both bones of the right leg; the situation of his Majesty is not such as to justify any uneasiness."

Second Report, six o'clock—"Nothing alarming has taken place; his Majesty is tranquil and calm; there is nothing remarkable in the case of his Majesty; a slight fever, as is usual in similar cases, has come on, which, however, excites no apprehension."

The Duke of Wellington is to be Constable of the Tower, in the room of the late Marquis of Hastings, and his Grace resigns the government of Plymouth.

In the Arches Court, Doctors' Commons, on Wednesday, the arguments in the case of "Westmeath v. Westmeath," for divorce, the facts of which have been so often before the public, were concluded; and the Principal, Sir John Nicholl, deferred judgment till next term.

The health of the Lord Chancellor is so much restored, that he has issued notice that immediately after the holidays he will sit to hear lunatic and bankrupt petitions at Lincoln's-inn Hall.

THE ARMAMENT FOR PORTUGAL.—PORTSMOUTH, SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—An Admiralty messenger arrived this morning from London, with despatches for Sir George Martin to despatch the Romney and Pyramus, with the 4th Regiment on board, to sea, without a moment's delay; also to send a small vessel out, to cruise off the Owers, to prevent the Glocester from coming into Spithead, but to direct her to proceed on without delay; she has the Guards on board, from Deptford. The 1st division of the 63d arrived yesterday afternoon, and instantly embarked on board the Melville, which ship was towed out of harbour yesterday morning by two steam-boats. The 2d division of the 63d arrived this afternoon, and immediately embarked on board the Melville, which ship, no doubt, will proceed to-morrow, not to wait for others, as the wind, which is now fair, may change in a short time, and be the means of the whole force being delayed. The 4th embarked on Thursday in the Romney and Pyramus, and only sailed this morning, owing to contrary wind.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN-OFFICE, Dec. 19.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament—Borough of Harwich—Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, his Majesty's Solicitor-General.

INSOLVENT.

S. METZ, Spring-gardens, bill-broker.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

R. and W. WAIN, Longnor, Staffordshire, grocers.
J. NOAKES, Watling-street, dealer in cloth.

BANKRUPTS.

J. SCHOLFIELD, Cheshire, victualler——J. L. MAUDE, Hampshire, maltster——N. FRENCH, jun., Cardiff, linen-draper——W. BIRD, Cheltenham, plasterer——G. V. JACKSON, Pall-mall, bookseller——T. HEATH, Newstreet-square, victualler——A. GRUA, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, music-seller——R. CRITCHLEY, Gloucester, carpenter——W. HITCHINGS, Oxford, painter——J. BARNARD, Glamford-Briggs, Lincolnshire, draper——C. ELWIN, Norwich, baker——W. MERRICK, Bristol, flax-dresser——SAMUEL NICKOLS, Liverpool, woollen-draper——G. MAUKELL, Hampshire, scrivener——J. L. SHEPHERD, and H. FRICKER, Southampton, linen-drapers. M. WASBROUGH, Brixton, stationer——J. BOWKER, Lancashire, innkeeper——W. H. RYDER, Nortonfalgate, tailor——R. and W. WAIN, Staffordshire, chandlers——C. CLARKE, Cheshire, hatter——R. MAJOR, Somersetshire woolstapler——R. and R. HAVILAND, Cheltenham, distillers,

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 22.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General the Hon. Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby to be Lieut.-Governor of the island of Malta and its dependencies.

CROWN-OFFICE, Dec. 22.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament:—

University of Cambridge—The Right Hon. Sir John Singleton Copley, Knt.

Borough of Plympton Earle—Sir C. Wetherell, of Lincoln's-inn, Knt., in the room of the Hon. G. Edgcumbe, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Town and Port of Hastings.—Colonel James Law Lushington, C. B., in the room of Sir William Curtis, Bart., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; John Evelyn Denison, in the room of Sir C. Wetherell, who has accepted the office of his Majesty's Attorney-General.

Borough of Wallingford—Robert Knight, of Barrett, in the parish of Wootton Warom, in the county of Warwick, Esq. in the room of G. Robarts, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

INSOLVENTS.

G. and R. FARR, Bread-street, merchants.
I. W. WRIGHT, Deptford, carpenter.

BANKRUPTS.

J. CHAFLEY, Bow-street, victualler——T. JAMES, Nottingham, maltster——J. COX, Commerce-place, Brixton-road, chinaman——G. RAFFAN, Covent-garden-market, fruit-salesman——W. MINDHAM, Holt, Norfolk, carpenter——S. JAMES, Nottingham, maltster——J. HARRIS, Bristol, brick-maker——M. COHEN, Devonshire-place, Commercial-road, paper-stainer——J. LEECH, Barnsley, linen-manufacturer——S. R. DAWSON, Water-lane, Tower-street, wine-merchant——J. ELD, Walsall, Staffordshire, draper——C. PRITCHARD, Walcot-place, Lambeth, plumber——J. BORE, jun. Kidderminster, plumber——E. COX, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, corn-factor——W. BAILEY, Belper, Derbyshire, haberdasher——J. WESSON, jun. Dudley, Worcestershire, currier——J. MYNN, York-street, Southwark, coal-merchant——J. FUSSELL, Stoke-lane, Somersetshire, paper-maker——S. GRAFFTEY, Cannon-street, umbrella-manufacturer——T. MOORHOUSE, Sheffield, victualler——W. STAMPER, Goswell-street, coach-painter——J. GAY, Bristol, carpenter——W. COALES, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, grocer——J. M. ROBISON, Hampstead, wine-merchant——R. RIXON, Stoken-Church, Oxfordshire, innholder——C. FISHER, Ramsgate, chymist——R. BADNALL, jun and F. G. SPILSBURY, Leek, Staffordshire, silk-manufacturers.

THE PATENT INVISIBLE UNDER GARMENT, composed of real Spanish Lambs' Wool, without the mixture of Cotton, are to be had exclusively at the Patentee's, Mrs. ROBERTSHAW'S, 99 and 100, Oxford-street. Likewise an article mixed with cotton, commonly called Merino, in Petticoats under Opera Dresses, Drawers, Waistcoats, &c.—Children's of every size, Gentlemen's Under-waistcoats, Drawers, Stockings, &c. Ladies' wash-leather Drawers and Waistcoats. Nos. 99 and 100, Oxford-street.—Mrs. Robertshaw personally attends at the Warehouse on Ladies.

USEFUL PRESENTS for the POOR.—An excellent large warm Cloth Cloak, strong Stuff for a Gown, good warm Flannel for a Petticoat, and a serviceable Shawl Handkerchief, will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom, for a remittance of 1l. (post paid), by MORRIS and Co. Linen Drapers and Silk Mercers, 54, Piccadilly, London, who earnestly solicit the attention of the Public to the above, which, for quality and price, cannot be equalled. A large assortment of Blankets, from 2s. 6d. per pair; superior Welsh Flannel, and Sheeting, from 8d. per yard; and a variety of excellent Shawls, from 5s. to 5l.

A Further proof of the excellency of SPILSBURY'S PATENT ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS, after more than fifty years' established reputation, by the case of Thomas Ralt, No. 17, Gedling-street, Bermondsey, of a most violent Scrophula, which had resisted the effects of other medicine, till at length being recommended to try the Drops, which, by taking of the same regularly, according to the printed directions, he experienced a perfect cure. This valuable Medicine is prepared and sold 15, Soho-square, in Bottles, 6s. and 10s. 6d. and 1l. 2s.; likewise sold by Messrs. Sutton's, Bow Churchyard; Newberry's Edwards', St. Paul's; Butlers, Cheapside, and 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh, 54, Sackville-street, Dublin; Barclay's, Fleet Market; and all country venders.—The Treatise by the late F. Spilsbury on Scurvy, Gout, and Diet, 4s. 6d.

AT SIMPSON'S MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, No. 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, London, are sold
The ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, free from mercury or antimony, inestimable as a Family Medicine for the removal of Indigestion, Bilious and Nervous Complaints, and as a mild Aperient.
The ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, in Bottles of 11s. each, strengthens the Stomach, increases the Appetite, dispels Spasms and Gout in the Stomach, and prevents all the inconveniences produced by excess at table.
The ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER, 2s. 9d. per Box, cleanses, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, and fastens them, even if loosened by mercury.
These articles are sold (by appointment) at all respectable Medicine Venders, Chemists, and Druggists, throughout the kingdom.
Superior Eau de Cologne and Swiss Eau d'Arquebusade, Mason's Convent Soap, &c. &c.

HORSES.—WORM and CONDITION BALLS. They will effectually destroy every species of Worm to which Horses are subject, without requiring any alteration in Food or cessation from Labour. If these Balls be given two or three times a year, they supersede the use of other Medicines, as they not only improve the health and vigour of the Animal, but also purify the blood and materially add to the glossy appearance of the coat. The Proprietor, who is known as having himself kept a numerous Stud, has used them for Thirty Years with the most satisfactory results. They only require a trial to prove their efficacy. References can be given—Sold in Packets at 9s. containing Nine Balls, with Directions for Use, by Courtney, Regent Circus, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Smith, 29, Haymarket; Prout, 226, Strand; Butler, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; and Wilmott, 83, St. Margaret's Hill, Borough.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which fire opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 209, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

SILK and BEAVER HATS.—At a time like the present, it behoves the most opulent to act economically in the purchase of a HAT, particularly when all the vehicles of advertisements teem with pretended Cheap Goods! a name only, for one half of the Hats offered to public notice are in the end the dearest of all others. To purchase a good article, bearing a small profit, is the safe road to economy.
PERRING'S HATS are manufactured by workmen experienced in the trade, and are made of such qualities as cannot fail to meet the wishes of the wearer.
The Double-edged SILK HAT surpasses any attempt at imitation, and is really the best Hat ever invented, price 17s. Good Wearing Silk Hats in a variety of Shapes, made in the usual way, 12s. 15s.
BEAVER HATS can be made at almost any Price, but none are worthy the attention of the Wearer under 20s. 22s. 24s. such are of good texture, light, and Waterproof, and will in the end prove in value equal to the purchase.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING CAPS of every description, in Furs, Cloth, Oil, Silk, &c. &c. at 12s. Waterproof.
YOUTHS' and BOYS' HATS in great variety. Light Summer Hats, &c. 413, Strand, two doors west of the Adelphi Theatre, and at Hammersmith.

MOST URGENT CASE OF DISTRESS.

APPEAL to the Benevolent and Generous Feelings of the British Public, from a Young and Respectable Couple, with a Family of Three small Children, which have together been driven to the last extreme of want and distress by the Arrest of the Husband, on whose personal exertions, in an occupation connected with Newspapers, was their only and entire reliance for support. The sum for which the Husband is in custody is only £12 10s. (the amount of an acceptance). Such is their utterly destitute state, that every means has been exhausted by which a meal could be procured for their three helpless children. The last resource of the unfortunate (that of pledging apparel, &c. at less than one-eighth of its value), is no longer in their power. Under these circumstances of absolute want, the present application is made, in humble reliance on that charitable sympathy with which the British Public have ever been found ready to relieve the really distressed—no other means in the present case being available to prevent the Wife and Children seeking refuge in a Workhouse, or of procuring the personal liberty of one who has ever been willing to earn a subsistence by honourable industry. The smallest Donation will be thankfully acknowledged.

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Adams, 2, Somerset-place, Kennington Common; Mr. Goetz, 8, Wardour-street, Soho; Mr. Templeman, Newsvender, near Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road; Mr. Anderson, Bookseller, 50, West Smithfield; and at the Office of this Paper.

TRY IT.

Fine Port, and bright Sherry, well worthy of name,
Two Shillings per bottle—Madeira the same;
Good Cape, Fifteen-pence—and, the marvel to crown,
Champagne, Five and Sixpence—the cheapest in town!
Opera Colonnade. CHARLES WRIGHT.
Depots,—65, Crawford-street, St. Marylebone.
4, Sussex Place, and Kent Road.
13, St. James's-street, Brighton.
Quiet-street, Bath.

BRANDY equal to Cognac at 16s. per Imperial Gallon.

THE extensive demand for Spirits at the present season, induces the Directors of the FRENCH BRANDY DISTILLERY COMPANY to remind the Public, that they are selling Brandy, equal to Cognac, in quantities not less than Two Gallons, at 16s. per Gallon, for Cash on delivery.
As many persons have experienced great inconvenience by delay in the execution of their orders, and it being impossible to expedite them all with the dispatch desirable, it is necessary to observe, that Families requiring an immediate supply can only insure the same by sending for it direct to the Distillery.
No. 7, Smithfield Bars, Dec. 12, 1826.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s		
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
		Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-to-b, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.
☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.
Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.
Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.
Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

MOGUL, OR REAL CHETNA SAUCE.

C. HODGSON, ORIGINAL INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR, is induced to caution his Friends and the Public against several spurious Sauces offered for sale under the title of
"MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA."
C. H. will feel obliged if each purchaser of the above delicious Sauce will please to observe the Label: which should be signed, "C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed and impressed, "HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.
C. H. also begs to acquaint those who have not yet made a trial of this much approved Sauce, that the flavour will he found quite different, and far superior to any yet offered, for all kinds of Curries, Steaks, Stews, Chops, Hashes, Game, Grills, Broiled and Wild Fowl, Cold Meat, and for enriching Gravies, &c., and feels assured, that when tasted, it will fully justify what he has above stated. To Merchants and East and West India Captains, it is strongly recommended, being warranted to retain its full flavour in any climate.
To be had at the manufactory, No. 68, Long Lane, Borough, London, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, the Queen's Head Tavern, Holborn, and at any of the principal Oilmen and Grocers in Town and Country.

SORE THROATS, HOARSENESS, &c.

BUTLER'S ACIDULATED CAYENNE LOZENGES, are particularly recommended for habitual sore Throats; relaxation of the Uvula; enlargement of the Tonsils, and that description of hoarseness which arises from relaxation of the membranes of the Throat, and the parts contiguous.
The Cayenne Lozenge has been found of great utility to such Persons as are frequently in the habit of speaking in Public; they may therefore advantageously be used in the Senate, at the Bar, and in the Pulpit, and the highest testimony in the Musical World has been advanced in their favour, especially in those cases, where, from the constant use of the voice, or the influence of a humid atmosphere, the membranes have become relaxed, and diminished in their tone.
These Lozenges are also recommended as a stimulus, during Field Sports; they are refreshing, and prevent sore Throats, Hoarseness, &c. to those who are unaccustomed to exposure in the morning, before the dew has passed off, and in the moist and foggy evenings.
Sold in Boxes, at 2s. and 4s. 6d. by Messrs. BUTLER, Chemists, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and 54, Sackville-street, Dublin; Savory and Co. 136, New Bond-street; Wilmott, 83, High-street, Borough; and the principal Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, where may be had BUTLER'S ANTIACID LOZENGES of QUININE, for relieving Heartburn, Flatulence, Indigestion, Gouty Affections, and giving tone to the Stomach. In Boxes at 2s. and 4s. 6d.
N. B. Ask for BUTLER'S Cayenne or Quinine Lozenges.

DR. COURTENAY'S NEW WORK, Price 4s.

AN HISTORICAL and PRACTICAL TREATISE on SYPHILIS, Gonorrhea, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Eruptions, Nodes, and Nocturnal Pains, so frequently mistaken for Rheumatism. These subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly-interesting cases, together with the miseries of a secret vice, so long and so unhappily pursued by the youth of both sexes. In the one it will be found the unfailing source of barrenness; the other have ravages fatally developed by a distressing state of debility, which, if not timely remedied, terminates in impotence; these are its remote and ultimate effects, while consumptions, loss of muscular power, and various nervous complaints, usually characterise the earlier stages of this most destructive and insidious habit, for the cure of which, a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author. With concluding remarks on the evils resulting from attempts at Self-cure.
Principiis obsta; sero medicina paratur.
By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. Robert-street, Adelphi.—Printed for the Author: Published and sold by Sutherland, No. 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; Jones and Co. Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell and Son, Cornhill; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Chapple, Pall-mall; and may be had of all Booksellers in town and country.
"Amongst the numerous medical and surgical works of the day, we consider that written by Dr. Courtenay, on Syphilis, and other frequently fatal complaints, to be worthy of the highest encomiums, and justly deserving the serious attention of all those persons who may unfortunately happen to be afflicted with the maladies which form the subject of this very interesting publication. The luminous view taken of these diseases, together with important warnings against excesses, entitle this work to great praise; and we may add, as a further recommendation, that it is written with much delicacy and morality."—Inspector and Literary Review.

BIRTH.—At Eaton-hall, Lady Elizabeth Belgrave, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 19th inst. at St. Marks, Kennington, Mr. Philip Simpson, of Halstead, Essex, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Richard Clarke, Esq. of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars—On the 20th instant, at Finchley, William Reynolds, Esq. of Walworth, to Maria, eldest daughter of Wm. Curtis, Esq. of Finchley—On the 16th, at Folkestone, Wyndham Knatchbull, D.D. Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Dawkins, Esq.—On the 13th, at Heanor, Derbyshire, H. Wilmot, Esq., eldest son of Sir R. Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden, to Maria, eldest daughter of E. M. Mundy, Esq. of Shipley Hall. And, on the same day, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Curzon, son of Lord Scarsdale, to Augusta, second daughter of the same—At Great Gaddesden, Herts, Mr. Wm. Halsey, of Great Berhamsted, aged 70, to Miss Hannah Hobbs, aged 28, daughter of the Rev. J. Hobbs, of Berhamsted. The bridegroom has a son, by a former wife, living with him, older than his present wife.

DEATHS.—On the 17th, at Arlington-street, the Hon. G. Duncombe, of the Grenadier Guards, third son of Lord Feversham—On the 17th instant, Mary, relict of the late John Crabb, Esq. of Hitchin Herts, in her 70th year—On the 15th in Brighton, aged 74, Katherine, mother of Viscount Molesworth—On the 16th, at Maryport, Mrs. Sarah Harrison, at the very great age of 105 years and nine months——At Holkham, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. W. Jones, upwards of 50 years huntsman to T. W. Coke, Esq.

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DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK will shortly Close, when the present Views, The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Daguere, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effects of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators, will be removed, and TWO NEW VIEWS, which have lately been exhibited in Paris, with great admiration, will be put up.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Private letters received on Thursday contains the important intelligence of the submission of Spain to the terms of the English *ultimatum*. Though this result might reasonably have been expected, backed as the remonstrance was by the earnest co-operation of France, and the cordial sanction of the other great Powers, yet with a Government like that of Spain, whose conduct has repeatedly baffled all calculation, this acquaintance was by no means certain. The subject is alluded to in the *Etoile*, though not in such explicit terms

PARIS, DEC. 26.—I have twice or thrice mentioned to you that England had transmitted to Spain certain conditions on which, as the ally of Portugal, she would consent to abstain from hostilities against Spain, either by a direct attack on her commerce and territory, or by facilitating the return of the Constitutional exiles, to endanger her internal repose. This *ultimatum* was cordially supported by the French Government, which threatened to withdraw the French troops from Madrid if Ferdinand refused compliance. I have now the power of announcing that the most important of these conditions have been agreed to. The Camarilla, if not entirely changed, has submitted to acknowledge the Portuguese Charter, and to renew diplomatic relations immediately with Lisbon. An Ambassador will be forthwith sent to the Princess Regent of Portugal, to announce this change of system, and a Portuguese Envoy is to be received with all due honour at Madrid. With regard to the recall or punishment of the obnoxious and intriguing Captains-General, I have not heard any positive information; and the final change of Ministry (which has partially taken place) only awaits the finding of proper successors.

The measures may now be adopted too late to repair the evil already done, but they are as decisive as could be expected.

The Chamber of Deputies has been in a secret sitting on the Address,

The Freneh Ministry expect that the arrival of English troops will soon extinguish the rebellion in Portugal.

The following is a copy of the speech of Hyde de Neuville, one of the ultra :—

" I demand that the Commissioner, who shall be appointed to concur in drawing up the answer to the Speech from the Throne, be specially directed to insist, that with all due regard to Parliamentary decorum, the answer of the Chamber shall be such as may raise our national dignity, which has been outraged by the arrogant and ridiculous philippic of Mr. Canning, and by the incredible speech which has been forced upon our Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is necessary that England should know, that if we have any burden, we have not any manner of need of assistance to relieve us of it. It is necessary that Mr. Canning should know, that we wish for peace—that we will endeavour to maintain peace,—but that we do not fear war; and that, in short, there are no longer any malcontents among us when a question arises of avenging the honour of the country. Honour is a standard which will always in France produce a union of all opinions.

" Convinced that every man who is a friend of the glory of the Bourbons—that every man who is a friend of legitimacy, of the Charter, and of national liberties—that every man, in short, who has pride, who has honour in his heart, and French blood in his veins, cannot but think as I do, I confidently submit to the bureau of the committee a proposition dictated by grief and patriotism."

LISBON, DEC. 13.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF THE 9TH.

M. Barrozo read the project of law for arming the students of Coimbra.—Adopted with slight amendments.

After reading the project of organization of the Guards of Security, M. Guerreiro rises, and submits the proposition, to authorize the Government to arm regiments, and employ all foreign soldiers whatever who have taken refuge in Portugal.—They should preserve the same organization that they had in their respective countries.—This proposition is sent to the committee charged with making a report on that of the same sort made by the Baron de Quintella.

The Committee of Finances reported respecting the plan submitted to the Chamber by the Minister, to cover the deficit. The loan proposed would be 2,000 Contos de reis, at 5 per cent. interest, with a sinking fund of 1 per cent.—The opening of this loan authorized.

SITTING OF THE 11TH.

A report was expected on the project of law relative to the Portuguese emigrants; but the sitting confined itself to the adopting some articles of the regulation.

SITTING OF THE 12TH.

The discussion of the regulation is resumed.

A Secretary reads the Message of the Minister of War, who, agreeably to the orders of the Princess Regent, proposed to decree that the wives and daughters of the soldiers who have, or should be killed in the deplorable war stirred up by rebels, shall continue to receive their pay on the peace footing; this disposition being applicable to the subaltern officers of the second and third lines, as if they were of the first.

The urgency is decreed, and the report fixed for the following sitting.

Don Franciseo Manuel Trigozo de Maguo Morato announces that the Princess Regent has named him Councillor of State for life.

M. Cordeiro demands that the new Councillor of State shall no longer continue to sit in the Chamber of Deputies.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

The Count de Taypa, who quitted his seat in the Chamber of Peers, to fight under the orders of the Count de Villaflor, has distinguished himself already in a charge of cavalry. General Azeredo, in a despatch (in arrear), writes from Torridello, that in consequence of the insurrection which has broken out at Lamego, at the instigation of Col. Mallo-Pitta-Ozorio, revolt has manifested itself also at Viseu. Francozo remained faithful, notwithstanding the revolt of some militia.

Count Alva has transmitted to the Princess Regent, letters written to him by the Captain-General of Andalusia, and the Governor of Ayamonte, announcing that, agreeably to the orders of their Government, they are ready to deliver to him the arms and equipments belonging to the deserters of the 14th Regiment of Portuguese Infantry and the 4th of Chasseurs. The Count Alva has named two officers to receive these objects.

The Commandant of Lower Beira writes from Castel Branco, that the rebels have appeared in force on that frontier, in the neighbourhood of Valverde and Penamalor. Every effort will be made to repulse them.

The Commandant of Upper Beira informs the Ministry that the ex-Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Francozo has entered at Castel-Rodrigo, where he maltreated the Judge of Fora, pillaged the public chest, and set free the prisoners. From thence he took the direction of Almendra. The revolt broke out at Villa-Nova de Faz-era. It was repressed by a detachment of the 6th Infantry.

Don Antonio d'Azevedo, Governor of Abrantes, writes of the date of the 4th, that he hastens to put that place in a state of defence.

The rebels of Algarve passed the Guadiana the 7th, and took the direction of Terena. They afterwards made a flank march on Saint Antonio de Terruge, in the direction of Monforte.

POLICE ORDINANCE.

Don Rodrigues de Bastos, Intendant-General of the Police of the Kingdom, caused to be posted up, on the 12th, the following ordinance:—

" Considering the abuse which has recently been made of assemblages, and the necessity of renewing the ancient laws for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, incessantly compromised by the heat of parties, it is ordered as follows :—

" Every popular meeting or assemblage in the streets or places of the capital, or any other towns, which has not for its object a market or religious ceremony, is rigorously prohibited, both by night and by day.

" The civic rounds and military patrols shall disperse these assemblages. Every individual resisting shall be arrested, and punished according to the rigour of the laws.

" Every individual, who either within or without the assemblages, shall insult or provoke other persons, on account of the difference of opinions, shall be seized and delivered over to justice.

" The Constitutional Government is a Government of order, moderation, and equity; its only enemies are not those who attack it with arms in their hands, but also all those who, declaring themselves its frenzied detractors, or its most zealous defenders, cause suspicion and distrust, and destroy the union which is so desirable in great crises."

The Marquis de Chaves, who is leading the rebel army, or rather the rebel banditti, in the north-east of Portugal, is of the Silveira family—one of the richest, if not the richest family in Portugal. He is supposed to have acquired an immense addition to his fortune out of the contracts for supplying the British troops in Portugal, during the late war, with mules and provisions.—What at this moment renders him so extremely wealthy is, that his estates lie in Old Portugal, and particularly about Chaves, where he is carrying on the war, whilst most of the Portuguese Nobility, having had a part of their property in the Brazils, have been impoverished by the separation of the two countries. His present command of money seems to be unbounded, and his connexion with the Jews, the most numerous and wealthy of the ready money classes of Portugal, is extraordinary. But Jews will not, of course, advance money except upon security, and as the Marquis's estates have been confiscated by the Government for his present conduct, his Israelitish supporters must either be very deep in the secret, and have a great confidence in the cause, or the Marquis must be able to give them better security than that of his landed property between the Minho and the Douro. It is certain that this rebel has an exchequer at his command; for he pays his soldiers, and induces the peasantry to join him, by pay and bounty of no ordinary amount. The wandering monks and priests, that are traversing the country like fiends of mischief, and exciting the superstitious poor to rise in support of Church and King, are munificently supplied with money by the Marquis. Antonio de Silveira, brother of the Marquis, has for some time been at Rome and Madrid, from whence he may have brought a supply of cash, and of bulls and plenary indulgences, to aid the cause of the rebels. He is now in Spain, on the northern frontier of Portugal, aiding and abetting his more active brother. It was supposed to have been his plan to fall upon Chaves, whilst the Marquis attacked Braganza; but finding the town defended by the liberal party, he remained quiet within the Spanish frontier. His brother, the Marquis, used to be a great favourite with the Queen-Mother of Portugal, who, at the commencement of the rebellion, attempted, it is said, to escape from her keepers, in order to put herself at the head of the rebel army. A crazy, diminutive old woman, at the head of the Army of the Faith, would have been a singular spectacle. But the Marquis de Chaves was also a personal friend of the bull-fighting Don Miguel, who is kept in a sort of honourable surveillance at Vienna, and having unwillingly resigned his crown to his brother Don Pedro, he is determined to try and regain it by the agency of such men as the Marquis de Chaves. We believe that this rebel Marquis is very well known to the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Beresford, who, it is hoped, will prevent his doing any mischief in future.

FRENCH PAPERS LAST RECEIVED.

(From the *Etoile* of Friday, Dec. 29.)

PARIS, DEC. 28.— If we may believe the reports that are spread out of the Chamber, respecting what passed in the secret committee, the following is the substance of it :—

It is said, that in the secret committee yesterday, M. de Bouville ascended the tribune, and spoke against the address, and against the intervention of England in the affairs of Portugal.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs ascended the tribune to declare that there existed no treaty between England and France, except a convention respecting navigation, entirely foreign to present events, which is advantageous to both countries, and that this is the only public act which has been concluded.

His Excellency said that England, with the consent of all the Powers, had taken upon itself to put down the enterprise of the Spanish revolutionists assembled in Portugal. He concluded by saying, that the events now passing, furnished no pretext for France to make war upon England.

M. de Labourdonnaye followed the Baron de Damas in the tribune.

The Minister of Finance asked the adversaries of the address if they thought that the Ministry could incur the blame of the nation for not having taken the lead in the affairs of Portugal, of which, added the Minister, we are not the allies, but to which England is bound by treaties in a particular manner. His Excellency is said to have added, that the allies of France were all the powers of the continent, and that if any power attempted *mal a propos*, and without reason, to disturb the general peace which Europe enjoys, all the others would join to repress such an enterprize.

M. de Lezardiere, and M. de Beaulieu spoke after the Minister of Finance.

After these two speeches the close of the general debate was resolved on.

The Chamber then proceeded to the discussion of the paragraphs.

The 1st paragraph was adopted without a debate.

The 2d relative to the military code was adopted with a slight modification.

The 3d relative to the press passed.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th, were also adopted.

At half-past five o'clock only the last paragraph remained to be voted.

In the Secret Committee of this day the discussion of the last paragraph continued. The address voted will be presented to the King by the great deputation this evening at eight o'clock.

PARIS, DEC. 28.—It is affirmed that instructions have been sent to the Baron D'Ollenfells, the Imperial Internuncio at Constantinople, to take an active part in the negotiations carrying on with the Divan by the Ambassadors of France and England, relative to the affairs of Greece. The most important preliminary is the cessation of hostilities between the Turks and the Greeks, and it is believed, that this is a point agreed upon.

LIES OF THE DAY.

(From the *Constitutionnel*.)

The Apostolics of France have borne part of the expense of the expedition of the Marquis de Chaves.

(The *Constitutionnel* again.)

An extraordinary courier has arrived during the night at Paris, bringing the positive news that the *ultimatum* of England has been accepted by the Spanish Cabinet.*

(From the *Journal des Debats* of Thursday, Dec. 28.)

PARIS, DEC. 27.

It is said, that in the Secret Committee to-day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs ascended the tribune to add some details to the statement which he had made in the Chamber of Peers. He endeavoured to show that on the occasion of the charter given by Don Pedro, France had done what it ought to do as well towards Spain as towards Portugal. He acknowledged the right of England to recover her allies, but he declared that France has not abandoned Spain, and that if the King has thought fit to recal his Ambassador, the legation has remained at Madrid, and will not refuse to Spain either its council or its aid.

It seems that M. de la Bourdonnaye followed the Minister for Foreign Affairs. His speech, in which ideas of the most elevated policy were observed, made a strong impression on the assembly. He proved, that the object of England is not to command a part of the Peninsula, but the whole of it. To give to England the means of thus increasing its power, is running into our own ruin —for England looks upon the debasement of France as a necessity; as a condition of its own existence.

M. de la Bourdonnaye also examined the character of our alliance with England. The enemies whom we are called upon to combat are the most faithful friends of John VI., that wise monarch who desired the independence of its people. The friends whom we are called upon to support are those same revolutionists who, for several years past, have threatened all thrones, and have made unhappy attempts in Italy and Spain.

M. de Villele followed M. de Bourdonnaye, and declared that France had no war to make as long as things remained in their present state.

The Chamber then heard successively Messrs. de Bouville, Lizardiere, de Martignac, Hyde de Neuville, Mechin, and Casimir Perier. It seems that the general discussion was closed, and that the Chamber proceeded to that of the paragraphs. The first was adopted without difficulty; the second with a slight modification.

The third paragraph relative to the press passed. It is said to mention that the first benefit of the reign of Charles X. was the restoration of the liberty of the press, and that France loves that liberty. The fourth, fifth, and sixth, were passed.

All the Ministers were in their places. M. de Moustier, the late French Ambassador in Spain, appeared for the first time at this sitting, but did not speak.

TO THE EDITOR.

" Sir,—In the secret committee, which has just taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, I felt it my duty as a Deputy of France, and as a Deputy especially representing the manufacturing interest, to paint in its true colours, the distress of commerce, the state of languor and even of annihilation, in which all the manufactures, and all kinds of industry in the kingdom now are.

" I say that thousands of hands are without work, and the industrious classes struggling with the most dreadful misery.

" I said, that the bare fear of war had already paralyzed all maritime enterprises. I said the truth: it was my duty.

" Lastly, I said that war would ruin all our hopes, and that we could not assign bounds to the dreadful calamities which it would bring in its train.

" I am opposed to those paragraphs of the proposed Address, in which the prosperity of France is spoken of in emphatic terms.

" You will make whatever use you please of my letter. I only desire to make you acquainted with my opinion in this important discussion.

" I have the honour, &c.

" PETOU, Deputy of the Lower Seine."

(From the *Constitutionnel*.)

PARIS, DEC. 27.—The *Quotidienne* guarantees to its readers the details contained in its bulletins of the Grand Apostolic Army.

It seems that the *Quotidienne* is much better and much sooner informed of the events in Portugal than our Ministry. Its expresses arrive with greater celerity: they even defy the telegraph, whose arms, so active during the campaigns of the elections, seem to be now paralyzed. It would be curious to know from what fund the expenses and the expresses of the extraordinary couriers are defrayed, which keep our congregation constantly informed of the progress of its faithful allies—the Portuguese rebels.

GREECE.

INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM THE SERASKIER OF ROMELIA TO THE GRAND VIZIER AT CONSTANTINOPLE, RELATIVE TO THE SIEGE OF ATHENS.

The citadel of Athens, as you know, has been, from time immemorial, built upon a high rock, difficult to climb, and it can neither be mined nor attacked by assault. It is at the distance of six hours' journey from the isthmus of the Peloponnesus, near the isles, and is situated at the extremity of the other provinces. It is an ancient place, and has produced in former times many celebrated philosophers, and still possesses a great number of ancient works, which are the admiration of the learned throughout Europe; therefore it is regarded as a place peculiarly belonging to the Europeans and other infidel nations. And as not only the people of Europe, but also all the infidels who bear the name of Christians, look upon Athens as a place of pilgrimage, they defend it, and make every effort to prevent it being torn from the hands of the infidel rebels, and have agreed by common consent to assist it by land and by sea. The rebel force is at present formed into two corps, placed in two positions, near the isthmus. Besides this, some Hydriot boats are continually cruising in the neighbourhood, to the number of 20 or 30 at a time; and as their intention probably is to effect an unexpected disembarkation in the provinces which are in our power, and to cause great devastation, our troops employed in guarding the maritime coasts are constantly on the alert. The rebels are numerous. For my part, I have relinquished sleep and rest; and in spite of the assistance of the infidel people, I am busy in reducing the rebels, aided by the miraculous benediction of our formidable Sultan.

Nevertheless, in existing circumstances, it is absolutely necessary that an intrepid and experienced Pacha should be always present at the seige of the citadel of Athens, and that the management of that siege should be intrusted to him; for if the citadel should remain one day free from the presence of a Pacha, the provinces would be instantly in confusion; and since I cannot find time, on account of my other occupations, it is indispensable that the governor of Euboea, Omar Pacha, should be immediately appointed to superintend the siege.

From the first day of my arrival I occupied myself, as I was in duty bound to do, day and night, and with all my energy, to obtain possession of the monasteries and houses in the power of the infidel Greeks. I have scarcely been able, after surmounting a thousand difficulties, to purge Athens from the infectious existence of the Gidours: and in spite of all my efforts, in employing mines, I have not succeeded with the miners of Constantinople. However, acting on the information of persons who assured me of the extreme skill of the men who work the saltpetre at Scopium, who, it is said, would be able to bore from one part of the rock to the other, I have despatched a messenger on foot to bring me ten of these people, and I am promised that they will be here in eighteen days. I hope in Allah, that if these men are as skilful as is related, the affair of Athens will be finished; for the citadel, having a warlike garrison, cannot be otherwise reduced.

It is impossible to describe the difficulties which I experience in supporting my army. I have hardly been able to prevent famine by purchasing, at a fixed price, the provisions which my troops sell me, and which they have taken from the enemy in different attacks. I have, moreover, caused ten mills in the environs of Athens to be repaired, which can grind as much as 50001b. of flour per day. I have, appropriated this flour exclusively to the support of the army which besieges the citadel. Notwithstanding this, however, we are still in want of provisions. In order to protect these mills from the enemy, it is necessary to keep from 80 to 100 men in each of them. Although I have formed a corps

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* It was on Tuesday that it was known that M. de Salmon had declared to Mr. Lamb that the King of Spain restored the diplomatic relations between Portugal; but we cannot yet have by a courier an answer to the English note.

of 7000 chosen men to send against the Peloponnesus, I have not yet despatched them, on account of the impossibility of furnishing them with provisions for four or five days. If we had trusted only to the provisions which should have come to us from Larissa, the army would already have perished from hunger. The provisions which arrive in the space of a month are scarcely sufficient for five days. To-day we have not a grain of corn left, and I am in extreme distress. As it is impossible for me to attend at the same time to the provisioning of the army and to the military operations, it is necessary that you should direct some other persons to furnish me with the provisions which I want, in flour and not in grain, because the mills which I have established are not sufficient for the support of the army. It being then necessary that we should receive flour from Larissa, although I have written to persons in authority in that city, I beg that at the same time decisive orders may be despatched without delay. For the love of Allah, have pity on the situation of the true believers, and take care that a considerable quantity of provisions are sent to us here as soon as possible.

I again supplicate that a young and brave Pacha may be charged with the siege of Athens. This citadel is not like others. If my humble prayer should be favourably received, it would be of service, that the Pacha in question, to whom the siege would be intrusted, should come here before I have myself posted the necessary troops in the environs of Athens. I ought not to move from here a single inch, for it is more than certain, that both our front and rear would, in that case, be placed in a very bad situation.

As soon as the Pacha shall have arrived, and I have placed him in command, I will march immediately to my destination, that is to say, to the Isthmus of the Peloponnesus, according to the directions which I have received. I take Allah to witness, that wherever my duty calls me, I will, sheltering myself under the protection of his holy spirit, demonstrate my zeal by the sacrifice even of my life. Circumstances, however, require that the aforesaid Pacha should be charged with the siege of Athens. If any disturbances, any incursions of the infidels should take place in Eubœa, we will despatch thither the necessary troops.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Smuggler Killed.—On Monday evening last, an affray took place at Cromer, Norfolk, between one of his Majesty's Lieutenants of the Preventive service and a gang of smugglers. Just as the Lieutenant was retiring to bed, information was given him that many carts were below the cliff, to the northward of the town, with an expectation of taking a cargo of smuggled goods; and that if he went to a certain spot, it would not belong before they passed. He instantly hastened to the place alone, and there watched the arrival of the expected prize; he did not remain long before one of the carts made its appearance. He directly pushed for the head of the horse, and desired the party to stop, being seven or eight in number, telling them who he was. One of them made use of some coarse language, and threatened to murder him on the spot; he instantly drew his pistols and shot the man; the smugglers picked him up directly, put him into the cart, which was empty, and drove off instantly.—*Norwich Mercury*, Dec. 22.

As a man was passing along the bank of the river Irwell, on the side opposite the Old Quay, he was attacked by some villains, who, not content with plundering him of all the money he had about him, had the barbarity to break both his legs! We trust the wretches will not long escape the hands of Justice.—*Manchester Herald.*

The number of men committed to the House of Correction at Wakefield, for not obeying orders of bastardy, between the first day of January and the 10th of December, is 425; the largest number confined at one time was 111, the number at present is 95. A year and a half ago, the average number was about 22. Reckoning the conveyance to prison, for which 1s. a mile is paid by the riding for each person, and their maintenance whilst there, of at least 3s. a week for food, clothing, and bedding, the whole expense is no trifle. Surely, the law that entails upon the public such a formidable expense, without producing the smallest earthly advantage to any one, except the conducting officers, loudly calls for a revision.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

David Wilkie, R.A.—We are much gratified in being enabled to state, on the authority of a gentleman recently arrived from Italy, that this distinguished artist and excellent man, in whose welfare the country is so deeply interested, has recovered so much from his late illness as to give a well-grounded hope of his being soon able to resume entirely his professional occupation.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Mr. Whitty, of Axminster, has completed a splendid carpet, to be sent to the Grand Seignior of Turkey, as a present from His Majesty. It measures more than 400 square yards, at two guineas per yard. The trade of Axminster is in an improving state.—*Taunton Courier.*

Last Sunday week, about 11 o'clock at night, a gang of poachers, six in number, were discovered shooting in one of the woods belonging to Sir Charles Ibbetson, bart. at Denton-park, by the keeper, W. Hancock, and two assistants. Notwithstanding the inequality of numbers, the keepers immediately attacked them, and after considerable resistance, succeeded in securing one of the party, named Peter Simpson, who was taken the next morning before the magistrates, and having been convicted upon the clearest evidence, was committed to prison, to take his trial at the next Otley sessions. He was afterwards admitted to bail. The other five have made their escape. The conduct of the keepers and the assistants seems to have been extremely resolute, and praiseworthy. Three pheasants were found in Simpson's possession, and a gun, and one bludgeon with lead in it, were found near the place.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

About eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, a shocking accident occurred at the foundry of Messrs. Radfords and Waddington, David-street. A number of the workmen were engnged in putting up a steam-engine. They were getting the valve into the engine-house, when the plank on which it rested broke in two, and the ponderous substance fell upon the head and neck of a young man about twenty years of age, an apprentice to Messrs. Radfords and Waddington, named James Thompson, and killed him on the spot. The head was dreadfully crushed, and nearly severed from the body.—*Manchester Herald.*

On Monday, the 18th, a melancholy accident occurred at Stockwith, near Gainsborough, in the death of Mr. Charles Smith, of the firm of Smith and Hemsworth, rope-manufacturers. He had gone out shooting, attended by his servant: he incautiously passed through a hedge, trailing his double-barrelled gun partly behind him, when the trigger was caught by some of the branches, and both barrels exploded, lodging the contents in his under-jaw and neck. He died almost immediately.

Early on Wednesday morning a man named Francis, a mason, at Castle Carey, was found dead, with his head crushed between two slabs of Keinton stone. From the circumstance of a rope passing round the uppermost stone, which had been left leaning against the wall, and from the position in which the deceased was lying, it is most probable that he had intentionally pulled it on him for the purpose of self-destruction. The intellects of the unfortunate man had been for a long time deranged.

The *London Gazette* of Friday states his Majesty's appointment of the Duke of Wellington to be Constable of the Tower of London and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the room of the Marquis of Hastings, deceased.

We have seldom seen finer specimens of the Lithographic Art than the drawings in Planché's "Legends of the Rhine:" this, by the way, is a most delightful work, and does equal credit to the taste of Planché and Bishop's science.

THE EXPEDITION TO PORTUGAL.

Plymouth, Dec. 23.—About two o'clock on Monday morning, the different public departments here were put into motion by the arrival of a messenger from town to hasten the embarkation of troops in the Windsor Castle, Capt. E. D. King, and to expedite the departure of that ship. The troops, consisting of the 1st battalion of the 60th, and detachments of the 23d, 43d, and 96th regiments (the whole about 600 in number,) went on board without loss of time. The Windsor Castle sailed on Tuesday at noon, and the wind having settled about sunset at S.E., there is every reason to suppose that she got well down the channel.

The following general order was issued previous to the embarkation of the 60th:—

"The 1st battalion of the 60th regiment will embark this morning for Lisbon, in his Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle. The interior system, producing uniformity in the appearance of this battalion, and regularity in the conduct of the soldiers, affords unequivocal proof of the zeal, assiduity, and ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, who commands, and of strict attention on the part of the officers under him. It has acquired, though recently recruited, great precision in the field movements, and is not less commendable for steadiness under arms. Major-General Sir John Cameron has, in consequence, much pride and satisfaction in being able to detach on foreign service from his command, a battalion of such excellent promise. The thanks and best wishes of the Major-General attend the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of the 1st battalion of the 60th regiment."

It is reported, but we hope without truth, that Colonel Bunbury, during the hurry of embarking his regiment (the 6th), on Monday last, was robbed of 340 sovereigns.

"Portsmouth, Dec. 27.—The wind continues both favourable and of moderate strength, so that as the transports are got ready for the dragoons going to Portugal, they embark without the least inconvenience, and sail directly out of the harbour to the Tagus. The greater part of the 12th Lancers have thus proceeded; and this afternoon a transport, with the staff-officers' horses (30) of the army, sailed direct from alongside the dock-yard jetty to Lisbon.

"We are anxiously looking out for 14 sail more transports from Deptford, which are intended to take the 10th Hussars and Waggon train. It is in every respect so desirable to get them away before a change of wind comes, that not a moment of the present most favourable weather should be let slip.

"His Majesty's brig Calliope, Lieutenant Pinney, was this morning ordered to be fitted to take Mr. Rocafuerte, the Mexican Minister, to Vera Cruz. The Calliope will return to England immediately after having landed the Minister. He goes home with the treaty of commerce concluded with this country."

CURIOUS SPECIMENS OF OLD ROMAN RITUALS.

Benediction of the Dove-cote, Cock and Hen Roost, and other Aviaries.—Everlasting God! before whose view are all the angels, and by whose nod all things are governed, who also, in thy excellence, doth not cease to regard the meanest objects which are necessary for human frailty, and who givest food to all flesh, and fillest every living being with blessing, as supplicants we implore thee to shed thy benediction on this pigeon-house (or poultry, or keep of geese, ducks and drakes, &c.), that redounding to us, thy servants, by the agency of thy grace, the glory of thy majesty may be exalted.

Benediction of the Seed of Silk-worms.—God, the creator of things, who causest seeds to give fruit and increase, and who mercifully grantest them to come to our use, complacently heed our supplications, by the intercession of thy blessed apostle James, and deign to bless and sanctify with thy benignity these seeds of the worms which produce silk, so that they may yield their works abundantly; inasmuch as they contribute to the adornment of thy church and of thy holy altars, and redound also to our uses. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Benediction of the Sword.—Deign to bless, we ask, O Lord, this sword, and this thy servant, who desires, under thy inspiration, to wear it; fortify the guards of thy piety, and keep him unharmed by all his enemies. Through the Lord, &c.

(Here holy water is sprinkled, and the sword is delivered, with a genuflexion, the priest saying)—

Take this sword in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and use it for your defence.

A letter from Barcelona, in an evening Paper, says, that the vast magazines of forage belonging to the French army have been destroyed by fire.

Law of Libel.—A new American dictionary has recently been published at New York, by a person of the name of Anson, who thus defines the word *incongruous*:—"Incongruous, *a.*, absurd, unsuitable, inconsistent, *the English law of libel.*"

The business of the House of Commons, after the recess, will necessarily begin very late each day. There are *forty-one* election committees to be ballotted for; two are to be ballotted for each day, and the ballot days will be Tuesdays and Thursdays. There must be 100 Members present before four o'clock, or the house will be adjourned, and no other business can be proceeded in till the committees are named. The naming of them, all the Members having to be called over, &c. will occupy about one hour and a half each day, and the ballots will not conclude till May 15.

The matters printed for the House of Commons for last session (which, it may be remembered, was a short one) occupy *twenty-nine* rather bulky folio volumes, being five or six volumes more than the usual number; and those volumes are independent of the Journals, Votes, and the Private Acts, &c. In the course of that session, which began in February and ended with May, there were *seventy-nine* new Acts of Parliament added to the Statute Book.

Resurrection Extraordinary.—On Monday, Christmas-day morning early, the burial-ground behind the workhouse of St. Sepulchre, situate in West-street, Smithfield, was discovered to have been robbed of the contents of the graves, and no less than five bodies taken: the miscreants, it appeared, had the boldness to pass through the yard of Messrs. Harvey and Biggerstaff, wheelwrights, as a ladder was found next morning on the premises, and several pieces of glass bottles thrown from a wall over which they had first taken their plunder, but had afterwards availed themselves of the yard-gate, which was found open in the morning. At present no trace of the robbers has been found.

A man named George Marshall, a mate on board a Sunderland trader, lying in the river off Stepney, was drowned on the morning of Thursday:—It appeared that Marshall was some time since engaged as mate on board the Janet, and that the ship having performed her voyage to London, Marshall had gone on shore on Wednesday. In company with some companions, he had spent the evening merrily, and had indulged rather freely in the bottle. On his way to the ship he met an unfortunate female, whom he invited to accompany him on board. This was about half-past two in the morning of Thursday. As they were stepping from a boat into the ship, Marshall fell into the water, and being a heavy man, he nearly capsized the boat. The unfortunate woman attempted to save him, and in the effort was drawn into the water. Drags were speedily procured, and after some time spent in searching for the bodies, they succeeded in getting out the woman, but the sharp part of the instrument used as a drag caught in her neck, and wounded several of the blood-vessels, particularly the carotid artery, so severely, that, before surgical assistance could be procured, she bled to death. The body of Marshall was soon after dragged out of the water in a lifeless state, and, notwithstanding every exertion on the part of those who were present, animation could not be restored.

HIS MAJESTY'S LETTER TO THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

(Copy) Whitehall, Dec. 18.

My Lord,—I have the honour, in obedience to the commands of His Majesty, to transmit to your Grace a letter signed by the King, authorizing your Grace to take proper measures for the promoting subscriptions within your Grace's province for the relief of the manufacturing classes in some districts of the United Kingdom.

It is proposed that these subscriptions shall go in aid of those which have been entered into in the metropolis for the same benevolent and charitable purpose. I have accordingly to desire, in compliance with the terms of His Majesty's letter, your Grace will take immediate steps for promoting the objects therein set forth.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,
ROBERT PEEL.

To the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, &c.

"George R.

"Most Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Councillor, We greet you well! Whereas the manufacturing classes, in some districts of the United Kingdom, have suffered, and are still suffering, severe distress; and whereas many of Our subjects have entered into voluntary subscriptions for their relief, and have, at the same time, most humbly prayed Us to issue Our Royal Letters, directed to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Archbishop York, authorizing them to promote contributions within their several provinces for the same benevolent purpose; We, taking the premises into Our Royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to such humane and charitable undertakings, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request. And We do hereby direct, that these Our letters be communicated by you to the several suffragan Bishops within your province, expressly requiring them to take care that publication be made hereof, on such Sunday, and in such places within their respective dioceses, as the said Bishops shall appoint, and that upon this occasion the Ministers in each parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution, which shall be collected the week following, at their respective dwellings, by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor in each parish; and the Ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so collected to be paid immediately into the hands of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers, of our city of London, to be accounted for by them, and applied to the carrying on and promoting the above-mentioned good designs. And so we bid you very heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Windsor, the 16th day of December, 1826, in the 7th year of our reign.

"By His Majesty's command,
"ROBERT PEEL.

"To the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, for a Collection in aid of the Subscriptions entered into for the Relief of the Manufacturing Classes in the United Kingdom."

COURT OF ALDERMEN.

On Thursday the Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen, pursuant to appointment, to consider the petitions of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., and sundry inhabitants of the ward of Vintry, against the election of Henry Winchester, Esq. and Sheriff, to be Alderman of that ward.

A petition, from a great number of freemen inhabitant householders of the ward, praying the Court to dismiss the former petitions and to swear in Mr. Sheriff Winchester, was presented and read.

The Court was attended by Mr. Sergeant Wilde and Mr. F. Pollock, as Counsel for Mr. Wilde; Dr. Lushington and Mr. Brodrick, Counsel for the inhabitants who petitioned against the return of Mr. Winchester; and Mr. Bolland and the Hon. C. E. Law, on behalf of Mr. Winchester.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde was heard at considerable length in support of Mr. Wilde's petition, and insisting that as the first wardmote was dissolved and not adjourned, the election had become void.

Mr. Pollock made some additional observations, and the poll-book was produced and delivered in, and it appearing that there had been two other poll-books used on the first day of the election, from which entries had been transferred into the one on which the scrutiny was proceeded on, and which alone had been used on the two last days of polling, and the same being contrary to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, he also submitted that the election was void.

Mr. Bolland and Mr. Law were heard against the same, and Mr. Sergeant Wilde was heard in reply.

The Court was then cleared, and after some deliberation adjudged Mr. Sheriff Winchester's election to be null and void, and requested the Lord Mayor to issue a precept for a wardmote to be held for the election of an Alderman. The several parties were called in and informed thereof, and the Lord Mayor fixed Monday next for the wardmote.

As a proof that the present system of fire insurance is not profitable to the proprietors of fire-offices, the under-mentioned five fire-offices have, within the last few months, entirely abandoned the fire business, viz.—Hope, Eagle, Ægis, British Commercial, and Southwark.

Benefit of Clergy.—As the true meaning of the term may, perhaps, not be generally known to our readers, we give the following definition:—Felony, which comprehends almost numberless species of crimes, is subdivided into two classes—with or without benefit of clergy, Benefit of clergy at present signifies an exemption from capital punishment in all felonies where the legislature has not taken away that benefit by express words. The origin of this principle, which is very little understood, is as follows:—At the time the Catholic religion was the established one in this country, the clergy claimed an exemption from punishment for all secular offences; and the legislature was so far duped by them as to grant them that privilege; therefore, whenever a priest was convicted of a crime, for which another man would suffer death, he was discharged, without punishment, on proving himself to be an ecclesiastic. The clergy did not fail to avail themselves of this advantage; and, if any credit is to be given to historians, were guilty of all kinds of enormities and depredations. This induced the Parliaments at various times to subject them to capital punishments, for particular offences, by taking away from those offences the benefit of clergy. In those dark superstitious times, every person who could read was presumed, in law, to be a priest in orders; and, till the reign of Anne, a man who was not possessed of that qualification, was liable to be hanged for an offence which one possessed of it would only be burnt in the hand for: but since that time, laymen are allowed the benefit of clergy once. The clergy, however, are entitled to claim it as often as they have occasion, and are exempted from the panishment of burning in the hand by the statute of 1 Edward VI. which extends the same privilege to peers of the realm, whom it also exempts from capital punishment for the crimes of house-breaking, highway-robbery, horse-stealing, and robbing of churches. Felony without benefit of clergy are capital offences, of which Sir William Blackstone, in his time, enumerates 160, and since his death, upwards of 50 have been added to the catalogue. We trust that in the alterations in our criminal code about to be proposed by Mr. Peel, these circumstances will receive their due share of that gentleman's attentive consideration.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

R. COX, Nottingham, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. BROWN, Myton, and Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant ——J. L. SHEPHERD, and H. FRICKER, Southampton, linendrapers.

BANKRUPTS.

R. PEARSON, High Holborn, money-scrivener.——W. SIMONS, Fobbing, Essex, barge-master——J. FISHER, Canterbury, brazier——R. PHILLIPS, Brecon, tailor——WM. MARSDEN, Sheffield, saw-manufacturer——WM. FRICKER, jun. Bradford, plumber——J. PARSONS, St. Clement's, Oxfordshire, brewer——W. WAGSTAFF, Mottram in Longdendale, Cheshire, corn-dealer——G. SCARGILL, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer——B. WOOD, Pitchcomb-mill, Gloucestershire, clothier——T. W. BENNETT, Great Marylebone-street, carpenter.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

C. ALLISTON and R. SMITH, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, soap-manufacturers.——T. CRESWELL, Cross-lane, fish-factor.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. M'LEOD, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, leather-seller.——G. ESSEX, Bristol, bookseller.——G. KERRIDGE, Beccles, Suffolk, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. TODD, Sheffield, printer.——W. WILLIAMS, Bristol, grocer.——R. FISHER, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, dealer.——J. CHADWICK, Manchester, commission-agent.——D. WEALL, Preston, Lancashire, linen-draper.——P. BRIGHT, Handley, Derbyshire, limeburner.——F. JOHNSON, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.——J. NICHOL, Preston, Lancashire, draper.——R. BADNALL, jun. F. G. SPILSBURY, and H. CRUSO, Leek, Staffordshire, silk-manufacturers.——T. POOLE, Colwall, Herefordshire, dealer.——J. SPENCER, Belper, Derbyshire, nail-maker.——H. HOOPER, Bognor, Sussex, grocer.——C. A. BENNETT, Liverpool, surgeon.——J. BAUGH, High Holborn, clothes-salesman.——T. RIDDICK, Penton-place, Pentonville, baker.——J. DODD, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital, St. Marylebone, cheesemonger.——J. MUGGERIDGE, sen., Brighton-place, Brixton-road, Surrey, builder.——J. CLARK, Montague-street, Russell-square, dentist.——H. JONES, Walstanston, Staffordshire, dealer in hay.——W. ANDERSON, Portsea, oil-man.——H. WHEADON, Beaminster, Dorsetshire, clothier.——J. FROST, Manchester, cotton-spinner.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, $199\frac{3}{4}$ 200	Long Anns. 18 9-$16\frac{3}{4}$
Red. 3 per Cent. $79\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}\frac{5}{8}$	India Stock,
3 per Cent. Cons.	India Bonds, 38 prem.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Cons.	Exch. Bills, 1000, 17 19 pm.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Red. $85\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{1}{4}$	Do. 500, 17 19 pm.
New 4 per Cent.	Do. Small, 20 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826, 95 $4\frac{7}{8}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$	Cons. Acc. $80\frac{3}{8}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$

FOREIGN.

Col. Bds. 1824, $34\frac{3}{4}$ 5	Mex. Bds. 1825, $66\frac{1}{4}$
Do for Acc. $34\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do. for Acc. $66\frac{1}{4}$ $5\frac{3}{4}\frac{7}{8}$ $6\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}$
Danish Bds. $68\frac{5}{8}$	Peruvian Bds. $32\frac{1}{2}$
Greek Bonds, 1825, $17\frac{1}{2}$ 17	Russian Bds. $84\frac{3}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{4}$

The Funds during the week have been perfectly tranquil. Yesterday they opened with firmness, and the only alarm was a report among the merchants of the City, connected with the trade to Portugal, that the Rebels had entered Oporto, which, after having been given up to pillage, was burnt, and the vessels in the Douro sunk. On tracing this rumour, we find it originates in a policy of insurance being opened on a vessel from Oporto, at a premium much higher than usual, and the whole is believed to be a manœuvre of some of the stock-jobbing body, to spread the alarm and create a fall in the funds, and it must be highly gratifying to the Royal Family to learn that, notwithstanding the excitement of the public mind as to the political news relative to Spain and Portugal, yet the state of his Royal Highness the Duke of York preceded all inquiries after news. We can truly state this to be the case in the City, where empty compliments are unknown.

Consols for the Account closed at $80\frac{5}{8}$. In Foreign Funds, or in Shares, there has been little alteration.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We miss Oraculum *from "Gravesend," and shall be glad to hear from him at his leisure.*

A.'s "ten warnings" are too lengthy for insertion, but the matter contained in them is quite to the purpose.

We have received repeated applications to notice the disgusting system, now so generally adopted, of introducing Ecarlé—*several outrageous instances have been sent to us, which we shall hereafter allude to by name—at present we thank, amongst other Correspondents,* 459, *and assure him we will attend to his remarks.*

The origin of Mrs. ELEANOR BLIGH *cannot interest fifty people in existence, we should suppose, and therefore we care not to receive more than we know.*

S. D. *is thanked for his manufacture—he will see it, in some shape, if he look around him.*

ANTI-HUMBUG *hits off the "times" very well, but his lucubration is barely admissible, even when he has so done.*

H. D. *must not blame us, but his own hand-writing, for the mistake in his friend's name.*

A READER'S *account of the "bean-contractor's" dealings on the Stock Exchange shall not be lost sight of.*

The Leominster squibs are, for the most part, very fair—the following, however, "a favourite warbler, who is now Mr. STEPHENS'S DAUGHTER, *it is said, will shortly be* Mrs. STEPHENSON*!" is dreadfully stale.*

A Constant Reader's complaint about the Stocks shall not be rendered necessary for the future.

We are most anxious to hear from Castigator, *and really think he should not allow a few knots of salt water, between us, to damp his wonted energy.*

DOGGREL THE SECOND *is quite a lame dog.*

Mr. J. BEWLER'S *poetical display is a very middling piece of business.*

We are much obliged to some person (whose name however we cannot decypher), but we are not "at any loss for evidence" in Lord BINGHAM'S *business.*

The disgraceful circumstance at a public school will not be alluded to in this paper.

Lord ———*'s conduct to the Countess of* ——— *will be fully commented upon in its proper place. We were present at the last meeting between them.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

It is with the deepest regret we have to state, that the indisposition under which his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK has laboured for so many months, and from which a confident hope had been entertained that he was gradually recovering—has, within the last week, assumed a most alarming aspect, and has led to apprehensions of the most serious nature. We learn, from an authentic source, that for some time back it has been found necessary to place his ROYAL HIGHNESS in a most painful attitude, his legs being constantly in a horizontal position; and in order to induce a discharge of the water with which his frame has been affected, scarification has been performed to a considerable extent. These precautions, however, do not seem to have had the desired effect. His ROYAL HIGHNESS'S strength has been gradually declining for some days, and on Monday his medical attendants found that the wounds in his legs had assumed a most dangerous character. Every precaution that consummate skill could suggest was resorted to, and such medicines were administered as were best calculated to alleviate the pain under which the Royal patient laboured; but, we regret to state, with but little advantage, although some intervals of rest have been obtained.

On Tuesday evening, Sir ASTLEY COOPER felt it necessary to apprize his MAJESTY of the symptoms which had been developed, and for that purpose proceeded express to Windsor. His MAJESTY was deeply affected at the intelligence, and, on the next day, arrived in Arlington-street, on a visit to the ROYAL invalid. His MAJESTY remained in the room with his Royal Highness for two hours, and manifested the most affectionate sympathy for his sufferings. On the same day, the other branches of the Royal Family were in attendance, and the enquiries of the Nobility and every class of society, proved the deep interest which the unhappy state of his Royal Highness had excited.

On Thursday the sufferings of his ROYAL HIGHNESS, which he bore with exemplary fortitude, had but little alleviation; and at his own especial request, he was attended by the Bishop of LONDON, who administered to him the Sacrament. Expresses were sent off to Windsor, with the reports of his medical attendants; and on Friday his MAJESTY again arrived in town, and proceeding directly to Arlington-street, remained there from half-past two till half-past four o'clock. In answer to the numerous enquiries which were made, it was announced that "his ROYAL HIGHNESS had had a good night's repose, and was a little better." It did not appear, however, that there was any mitigation of the alarming symptoms to which we have already alluded; and although every pains were taken to calm the public anxiety, it was impossible not to observe, that the most painful apprehensions are entertained. The Duke of SUSSEX, the Princess SOPHIA, the Duchess of KENT, the Bishop of DURHAM, and Mr. GREENWOOD, were admitted to his ROYAL HIGHNESS during the day, and his medical advisers remained in constant attendance. It appears also, that his ROYAL HIGHNESS was enabled to sign several official documents in the course of the morning.

We are sorry to hear from those who are able to from the best judgment of His Royal Highness's state that no hopes are entertained. His Royal Highness is perfectly aware of his danger, and his fortitude, temper, and composure, excite surprize and the highest admiration. He still interests himself deeply in the important business of his office, and possesses memory and collectedness of mind not less perfect than when in the full enjoyment of his health.

From the last enquiry we were enabled to make yesterday in Arlington-street, we are under the necessity of stating that no change had taken place for the better.

Public attention continues fixed upon the affairs of *Portugal*; but no news has arrived during the week, which is calculated to throw a new light upon the perplexed affairs of that kingdom, nor indeed can we expect any, until we receive intelligence of the landing of our troops at *Lisbon*, and the effect thereby produced upon the public tranquillity. It appears that the people of *Portugal* cannot maintain their Constitution, without the intervention of British arms. At present our news from the Peninsula is transmitted through the medium of the French papers, and they are barren of interest. We have received by express those of Friday. The *Etoile* gives a brief account of the discussion in the Secret Sitting of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies for framing the Address, and contradicts the statement that the King of Spain has accepted the Ultimatum, no such intelligence having been yet received; while the *Constitutionnel* as roundly asserts the contrary, and mentions that the British Ambassador at *Madrid* has been officially informed by the Spanish Minister, of FERDINAND'S intention to make the fullest concession to restore amicable relations with *Portugal*.

We attach little importance to what FERDINAND will do in the exigency of the moment. He accepted the alliance of BONAPARTE, and consented to remain a vassal in inglorious captivity, while his people were struggling against military despotism. He swore to maintain the Constitution of the Cortes, and he hanged and banished those who framed it, the instant he joined the Duke of ANGOULEME in the Bay of *Cadiz*. To crown his perfidy, he even proscribed the Generals MORILLO and BALLASTEROS, who deserted their national flag to join his despotic banner. FERDINAND will, no doubt, when he sees that *France* has discouraged his project, denounce the instruments of his base designs, and await, should his throne survive so long, another opportunity of attacking the Constitution of his neighbour; but we are anxious to hear what *Portugal* will do; for when a band of rebels have been able to cover above 100 miles of her territory at the very first irruption, we fear that their cause must be espoused by a considerable portion of the people. A few days must, however, determine this point; and we shall hail with joy the arrival of any intelligence calculated to sustain a belief, that *Portugal* is in a condition to maintain her independence.

In the Secret Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, an animated debate upon the present policy of France and England is said to have taken place, in which the pacific party prevailed, notwithstanding some forcible remonstrances against the interference of this country in the affairs of Portugal.

England now performs a plain and imperative duty, and the Courts even of the absolute governments of the Continent have sense and justice enough to acknowledge the propriety of our proceedings. The opinion of the *Austrian* Court on the affairs of *Portugal* is sufficiently ascertained by the advice given to Don MIGUEL, who some time since took, at *Vienna*, the oath of adherence to the new Constitution; and the *Austrian* Ministry are, if not the souls, the brains of the Holy Alliance.

It will be seen that M. PETOU, a deputy from the Lower Seine (which includes *Havre* and *Rouen*, and is probably, for trade and manufactures taken together, the most considerable department in *France*), in the course of his speech, described the distress and stagnation now existing in all kinds of industry in that kingdom, and he observed that "the bare fear of war had already paralyzed all maritime enterprize." This will shew the difference between the condition of *England* and *France*. The apprehension of war has produced no such consequences here, neither do we believe that if the probabilities of hostilities with *France* were greater than they now (happily) are, they would check the improvement now visible in our manufacturing districts.

WE APPLES!

We should never know half the great people of this world, if they did not, every now and then, help us to some information respecting themselves. A bookseller by the name of RIDGWAY has been cutting a most distinguished figure in the journals of the last week, in consequence of a speech of Mr. CANNING'S, which the said RIDGWAY is publishing, being anticipated in last Sunday's *Bull*. But RIDGWAY shall speak for himself.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir,—Mr. Shackell, the printer of the *John Bull*, has shamefully abused my confidence, by inserting in the *John Bull*, of this day, a speech delivered by the Right Hon. George Canning, at Lisbon, in 1816, which speech was confidentially entrusted to him, to be introduced into a collection of Mr. Canning's speeches a present in progress of publication.

"I am anxious to assure you, that if it was the intention either of myself, or of the gentleman who is engaged in the collection of Mr. Canning's speeches, that the speech should appear in the newspapers, we should have preferred that it found its way to the world originally through your respectable paper, rather than through a publication *of the character and principles* of the *John Bull*.

"I will not say that the fraud that has been practised is inconsistent *with the habit and manner of conducting the John Bull* newspaper; but I must say, that the mode in which the speech found its way into it, is at variance with all the notions I have ever entertained of honesty and fair dealing.

"I remain, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

"169, Piccadilly, Dec. 24." "JAMES RIDGWAY.

Upon this showing, the man SHACKELL appears to be a very sad fellow, and not only past the possibility of having any thing to do again with "honesty and fair dealing," but what is of far more importance, of being re-instated in RIDGWAY'S good opinion. However, there is no knowing what may happen; and thus we find that, in four and twenty hours, the said RIDGWAY changes his opinion to the following tune:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir,—Since the appearance of *my* letter of this morning, *I* have had an interview with Mr. Shackell. That gentleman has given to *me*, and to the Editor of 'Mr. Canning's Speeches,' such an explanation as has satisfied both him and *me*, that the Speech published in the *John Bull* came into the possession of the Editor of that paper in a fair and regular course of business.

"*I* have only to add, that the explanation given to *me* by Mr. Shackell, is so full and satisfactory, as to justify the high opinion of his integrity, which from a knowledge of twenty-five years *I* have entertained, and which, *I* believe, he deservedly possesses.

"I remain, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

"169, Piccadilly, Dec. 25." "JAMES RIDGWAY.

How all this has been brought about is no affair of ours, or any other persons, but the parties concerned—but it must be of some consequence to the world to know, that a man's actions may one day be "at variance with all notions of honesty and fair dealing," and the next "justify the high opinion of his integrity which, from a twenty-five years knowledge of him, you entertain"—at least RIDGWAY says, "*I* think this, I entertain that, and I believe t'other"—and that is an authority which surely must satisfy the country, particularly until the affairs of Portugal are in some respect settled.

EPIGRAM

ON THE AUTHOR OF A FORTHCOMING COMEDY.

———, 'tis said, a comedy has writ,
Replete throughout with novelty and wit;
If it has wit, to *both* I will agree,
For wit from ——— must be novelty!

We submit the following article to *our* readers without comment—if we were to say a word, it would not be against the substance of the document, so much as against the impolicy of circulating *such* a composition at the present inauspicious moment:—

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Englishmen, Fellow-Christians, and Fellow-Countrymen,—We, the Catholics of Ireland, at the commencement of a new Parliament, deem it our duty to ourselves and our country, again to appeal to the good sense and impartial feeling of our English fellow-subjects against the unjust disqualifications under which we labour, for a conscientious adherence to opinions which, in our mind, we think right.

Fellow-Christians,—Our religion is your religion—the religion of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The first doctrine of our common Founder is peace and good-will to all men—the golden rule of Christianity is to do unto others as we should wish that others should do unto us. If in aught we differ, we do it conscientiously and on conviction. We only exercise, like other dissenters, that right of choosing for ourselves, which is the boast of the Reforma-

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL.—A case of a very animated description and arising out of connubial ty, was heard before the Alderman. The parties were Mr. Carpenter, the pastry-cook in Fleet-street, and Alice his wife.

Mrs. Carpenter, who exhibited a dreadfully discoloured eye, was the complainant upon this occasion, and stated, that after her separation, before the magistrate at this office, some months since, she advertised for a situation, and obtained one, but her husband managed to coax her back again. On returning to the house, in Fleet-street, she learned that Fox, the girl by whom her husband had an illegitimate child, and who had been the cause of all their unhappiness, was then in the second-floor, together with her sister, both of them in a state of pregnancy, the one by some doctor about Fleet-street, the other by her husband, Carpenter, again.

Carpenter—That is false, your worship.

" I will swear he did," replied Mrs. Carpenter. " I perceived on Saturday night that he was in a very unhappy state of mind, walking to and fro in the shop in a most melancholy way; and I know he was expecting every minute to see his woman, Fox, pass the window. He knew I suspected it, too, but I took no notice of his watching. I mustered all the little endearments I am mistress of, and said, 'Pray come and sit down, here is every thing to make you happy.' 'I never shall be happy again,' was the answer I had. I then taxed him with his connexion with Mrs. Fox, and he brought a pack of cards, and, spreading them out before me, said, 'Here am I, and here is the club's woman—that is Fox—she is near me.' I told him I would not be amused with such rubbish, and threatened to fling his cards behind the fire. I told him that if he fancied Fox loved him, he was deceived; she only loved the marrow of his bones.

" The what?"—asked the Alderman.

" I meant his substance—his property"—said Mrs. Carpenter.

" When was the assault committed? Pray come to the time of the assault," said the Alderman.

" It was committed about two o'clock on Sunday," replied Mrs. Carpenter." " He began with saying, I'll go to America. 'Why, go there, dear?' said I. 'Love will drive me there,' said he. 'Ah,' said I, 'divest yourself of that misplaced love, and you will again become a happy man.' I told him, I required the advice of a doctor, and he said, I might pay one out of my separate income; he could not afford; and he began complaining of being impoverished. 'Well you may keep back,' said I, 'while you are keeping two families;' for, your Worship, I myself have the task every Monday, of paying his girl, or some person for her, 5s. which he chooses to allow her. 'Oh! the poor wretch,' said he, sighing, 'for aught I know, she may be wanting a morsel of bread. This time two years, how comfortably we were altogether.' I was going to get out of his way when he inflicted the bruises upon my face and eye which you now behold; and he afterwards tore a very costly shawl and two handsome dresses into tatters. Before I was going to leave him, he had told me, he would have my betters in the house (meaning Fox) to sleep with him on Christmas night; and I said, I would lie"——

Alderman—Did you say so, Carpenter?

Mr. Carpenter—No, by G—d, I did not.

Alderman—Had you the two pregnant young women in your house when you brought your wife home again?

Mr. Carpenter (trembling with agitation.)—No.

Mrs. Carpenter—You shall swear that.

Mrs. Carpenter (furiously).—I'll swear any thing. (A laugh.)

Alderman—Did you bruise her face in this shameful manner?

Mr. Carpenter—I'll be upon my oath I never did it; and I will convince you I am telling the truth.—She has heard some friends have settled three guineas a-week on me, and she has sworn I shall not enjoy it. When I came home on Saturday night, I, in my usual way, kissed her, and said, " My love"—

The Alderman—Do let us keep to Sunday, Sir.

Mr. Carpenter—Well, then, on Sunday we dined very comfortably together, and then I went down into the bake-house to prepare some mince-pies. She followed, and being Christmas time, I filled a glass of spirits, and said, " Here's my love to you." She became jealous, and flew at me like a tigress; but I kept her off, and she then ran up stairs, seized a chair, ran into the street, and smashed four guineas' worth of windows in the shop front in the twinkling of an eye. Mr. Ottley, an opposite neighbour, came over, and I carried my wife up stairs to bed, and then, in my vexation, opened her drawers, and tore her finery; but I deny most solemnly having struck her once. The black eye she received from the shutter bar in her fit of violence; and as to the young woman, Mrs. Carpenter herself will swear I know not where to find her. By this pretended jealousy, my wife will certainly bring destruction on me and our twelve poor children. My morals were never questioned in my first wife's time.

Alderman—Do you swear that your husband produced those marks of violence in your face?

" As I am in the presence of my God," cried Mrs. Carpenter, eagerly, " he did it."

" Then," replied the Alderman, " you must find bail, Mr. Carpenter. The sessions alone can deal with such a case as this with effect; and I entreat of you, Mrs. Carpenter, that you never consent to give up your marriage settlement under any vows or conditions whatever."

BOW-STREET.—Benefit of Barracks.—Joseph Jarvis, a private in the Guards, appeared to complain against the landlord of the Horse and Groom public-house, Whitcomb-street, on whom he had been billetted, for refusing to lodge him any longer, and turning him into the streets.

The landlord appeared to answer the charge, and being called on to account for using the complainant in the manner described, he admitted that the charge was true; but urged in his defence, that the behaviour of the complainant was such as to warrant the treatment he received. His conduct, he said, was insolent and overbearing in the extreme, and the language he was in the habit of using was of the vilest and grossest description. On Tuesday night the complainant was particularly offensive, and he (the landlord) was obliged to call him to order, in reply to which the complainant assailed him with a fresh torrent of abuse, and actually struck him a violent blow on the face; on receiving which, said the landlord, I certainly turned him out of doors, and considered I was fully justified in doing so, as no man has a right to be insulted with impunity in his own house.

It appeared that the complainant, on being refused any further accommodation at his former quarters, applied to his serjeant for redress, who laid the matter before the adjutant of the regiment, who refused to have any thing to do with the business, and referred the complainant to a magistrate. The landlord, in the mean time, proposed to find a lodging for the soldier within a door or two of his own house, but positively refused to let him occupy his former lodging, in consequence of his frequent acts of violence, and the violent treatment he experienced from him.

Both Sir Richard Birnie and Mr. Halls were of opinion, that the landlord was bound, by the terms of the Mutiny Act, to receive the soldier, and afford him accommodations as before. The offer to provide him with other lodgings could not be acceded to, because the man's billet being at the Horse and Groom, if he were called out at a moment's notice to join his company, he would not be found there. If the landlord was again assaulted or insulted, he could apply at the office for redress, but he was bound by law to comply with his present demand.

A young man, named Henry Udell, was charged with attempting to shoot a Miss Pincher, one of the " dress girls" residing at an infamous brothel in Bedford-court, Catherine-street, Strand, kept by a Jew fellow and his wife, of the name of Jacobs.

It appeared that the defendant was induced to accompany the complainant to the house in question, he being intoxicated at the time. A dispute occurred between them, and the prisoner, as he alleged, in order to repel an attack with which he had been threatened by the complainant, if he did not accede to her demand of more money, drew forth a loaded pistol from his pocket, and vowed to settle all demands by discharging the weapon, which he held close to the person of the complainant, whose screams soon brought the whole household to her assistance, among whom a fellow of the name of Nathan, who it appeared is the resident bully of the establishment, was first to lay violent hands on the defendant. The pistol was soon wrenched from his grasp, and the young man was immediately assailed by the crew in whose power he had fallen. He was beaten without mercy; two of his front teeth were knocked out, and he lay in a state of insensibility until the arrival of Hedger and Mason, two officers of Bow-street, by whom he was conveyed to the shop of Mr. Weatherfield, a surgeon residing in the neighbourhood. The defendant, on recovering his senses, found that he had been robbed of his purse containing three sovereigns and a half, and he insisted on charging his accuser with the robbery, but as he offered no proof of the fact, the charge could not be sustained, and the magistate, after commenting on the impropriety of carrying a loaded pistol about him (the weapon was charged with buck-shot), called upon the defendant to find bail for threatening to shoot the complainant, who, notwithstanding her mode of life, was entitled to the protection she claimed.

The above is one of the many cases of riot and bloodshed that occur almost nightly at those infamous receptacles of vice and villany that abound in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden, the owners of which, who are principally Jews, live on the prostitution of young girls, many of them not more than 12 years of age, to whom they supply paint, dresses, food, and lodging, on condition of receiving in return " the wages of their sin." The shoals of unfortunate young creatures by which the public avenues to the two great theatres are nightly infested, are clothed and supported by the keepers of the various brothels in the neighbourhood, who manage by means of threats and coercion to exert an entire control over their miserable victims, whose nightly exhibition in the streets is really a disgrace to the metropolis, and seems to attach conduct the most culpable to whatever quarter the power to remedy so great a nuisance belongs. We know, of our own knowledge, that several indictments have been preferred by individuals against notorious brothels in the neighbourhood to which we have referred, but in almost every instance the prosecutors have been bought over, and the indictments have fallen to the ground. The magistrates of this office have, we know, repeatedly tried to clear their district of the nest of young prostitutes by which it is infested; but until some strong and effective measures are taken by the proper authorities against the owners of these infamous brothels, it is useless to think of adopting any other means to remedy the evil.

Matrimonial Duets.—A Mrs. Miller and a Mr. Pierce, were brought before Sir R. Birnie, the first on a charge of robbing her husband, a publican of Salisbury. He stated that Mrs. Miller had left his house on pretence of visiting her sister. She had, however, unknown to him, taken away about 300l. in cash, and a quantity of plate. On discovering this, he had traced her to Deptford, where he found her living with Mr. Pierce, who was a tradesman of Salisbury. He gave them into custody, and 290l. was found, with the plate, in her box, which she acknowledged belonged to her husband.

Mr. Pierce said, nothing improper had passed between himself and Mrs. M.; he had lent her some money which he now expected to be repaid to him, and had merely received her in order to protect her from her husband's ill-usage.

Mrs. Miller said, that ill-usage was the cause of her leaving her husband.

Sir Richard Birnie ordered the money to be given up to the husband, and discharged Mr. Pierce, as none of Mr. M.'s property was found on him. He advised the husband to advertise his wife, and avail himself of the opportunity of getting rid of her. The parties then left the office, and the anger of the injured husband was so far appeased on recovering his money, that he called a coach, and kindly invited his lady to take a seat therein, for the purpose of returning to Salisbury by the first conveyance. The wife, who had a similar offer from her gallant, seemed puzzled to decide between love on one side and duty on the other; after a brief struggle, however, she stepped into her husband's coach, which drove rapidly away, while that which contained her gallant moved slowly on in an oppesite direction.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Dear Dancing.—Nelson Byrne, brother to the celebrated dancer Oscar Byrne, and a professor of the same fascinating art, was brought before the Magistrates of this office, upon an order of affiliation issued at the suit of the parish of Hampstead, in consequence of a child, of which he was the reputed father, having become chargeable to it.

Mr. Byrne entered the office with a most jaunty air, and appeared so big with his own importance, that one would have thought he had as high an opinion of his qualities as the celebrated professor of the " tip-toe" art, Vestris—who considered himself and Voltaire as the only clever men in the world. With the most perfect indifference, he rested his elbows on the clerk's desk, and listened to the charge sworn to by the mother of the child, Elizabeth Farrington, a well-dressed interesting-looking young woman, who told the story of her light o'love conduct with " proper emphasis and due discretion," positively charging Mr. Byrne with being the father of the male child of which she had been delivered in July last.

Mr. Rogers—Do you deny being the father of the child charged upon you?—I know too much of the law for that.

Well, what is your defence? Are you not the father of the child?—Defendant (after some hesitation) said, " Oh, of course, if you decide that I am, I must submit."

The solicitor for the defendant interfered, and said that he was instructed to charge the young woman with having a criminal intercourse with the brother of the defendant both before and after the time the latter individual was charged with having been on an intimate footing with her. The defendant, too, in addition to what the solicitor stated, made a charge of a most indelicate nature against the young woman.

The Magistrate then asked her, upon the solemn oath which she had taken, was the charge made against her true?—She, in the most positive terms, denied the truth of any part of it.

The Magistrate, believing the young woman, desired that the order should be made out. The incidental expenses attendant upon the birth of the child, &c., amounted to upwards of 9l.

The defendant, who was ordered to pay 3s. per week and find bail, then left the office.

UNION-HALL.—Dangerous Amours.—A woman named Wilson, applied for a warrant against a man named Gregor M'Gregor. She stated, that on Christmas Eve the said M'Gregor came to her house, accompanied by two females. They all retired to a room, and having remained there for some time. She heard the two women slip down stairs, and the street-door being open, they ran out of the house. Soon afterwards, M'Gregor came blubbering down into the room, wrapped up in a blanket and complained that the woman had left him, taking with her the whole of his clothes, and not leaving even his trowsers to go home in. She observed, that she could not help his misfortune, and added, that in future he should be more careful of the company he kept. M'Gregor, instead of thanking her for her advice, began in good broad Scotch to abuse her, and to accuse her of being a *particeps criminis* in stealing his *breeks*. She in vain assured him to the contrary, and requested him to leave her house. " What," said he, " do you want me to gang hame without any breeks." " Certainly," replied Mrs. Wilson, " I have nothing to do with your breeches, and I have none to lend you, therefore, out of my house you must and shall pack." M'Gregor finding that there was no prospect of obtaining a suit, ran up to the room, where he had been stripped of his garments, and pulling the blankets, sheets, and counterpane off the bed, he wrapped them round his body, armed himself with the poker, and rushed out of the house, swearing mightily that he should " smash" the first person that interrupted him. Mrs. Wilson ran after him, and, in the pursuit, he fell, from the weight of the bedclothes; she then thought she was sure of him, but found herself mistaken, for, recovering his legs, he flung off the two blankets, and sprung forward again with such speed as speedily to distance Mrs. Wilson, and then escaped with the rest of the property.

The Magistrate—Mrs. Wilson, I should like to know a little of your history before I grant a warrant against an individual who was robbed in your house. Pray do you keep a brothel?

Mrs. Wilson—I keeps a house of accommodation for ladies and gentlemen.

Magistrate—Oh, that is the genteel appellation you give to your sink of iniquity, is it; then, Mrs. Wilson, you may leave the office, for I shall grant you no warrant.

CONSISTENCY OF COBBETT.

To those who are aware that it has been the uniform practice of this political Bobadil to commence with bluster and to end with turning tail, the fact of his having abandoned his petition against the return for Preston has been looked for as a thing of course: 'so true is the saying of the philosopher, that " a boasting tongue is a manifest sign of a cowardly heart!" The following extract from the Mountebank's parting harangue to the mob, from the window of a pot-house in the market place of Preston, is amazingly characteristic:—

" I am extremely happy. I am so happy, that I believe any one would wish to be an unsuccessful candidate to enjoy the same state of happiness that I do at this moment. Indeed, I have not been so happy since my wedding-day. This is not the case with my opponents. They shall both be ousted, as sure as I stand before you. A new election shall take place in March. I am quite sure Mr. Stanley will never show his face among you again. I will petition the House. I will set the election aside. I will oust the half idiots from their seats. The expense of the petition will be borne by others, and not by me. I shall plead my own cause. I shall examine my own witnesses. I shall cross-examine the witnesses of Stanley and Wood. I shall frame my own charges. I shall be assisted by my three sons. Great interest will be excited by the trial. The eyes of the whole country will be fixed upon this committee. I pray for your happiness and prosperity. I pray for the happiness and prosperity of your wives and children. God bless you all!"

The intolerant spirit of the See of Rome seems to be maintained in full vigour at present. In an official document, dated the 2d of this month, we find an extraordinary instance of petty vindictive persecution directed against the unfortunate Israelites. The Most Reverend Father Inquisitor of the Holy Office of Ancona, Senigallia, &c. has, " in obedience to the commands of his Holiness Leo XII." issued a circular, ordering all Jews to dismiss their Christian servants, females as well as males, not excepting such of the former as may be employed as nurses. This Papal Bull also prohibits the introducing into the houses of Jews any Christian for the purpose of lighting fires and candles on Friday evenings, on Saturdays, or on any Hebrew festival whatever. The violaters of this Inquisitorial order are liable to severe penalties, to be inflicted " at the pleasure of the Supreme Holy Congregation."

On Wednesday night about nine o'clock, the family of Mr. James Udart, of Clifton-street, Hoxton New-town, were thrown into the greatest grief, in consequence of a dreadful accident that befel an only daughter, a child about twelve years of age. Miss Udart was standing very near the kitchen fire, playing with a favourite cat, when, by some means, her dress came in contact with the bars of the stove, and became instantly in a flame, and the poor child was enveloped in a huge body of fire. Her shrieks brought her parents to her assistance, and Mr. Udart, with great presence of mind, threw his child down, and covered her over with a piece of carpet, by which means the flames were extinguished. We regret to state that the little sufferer is so dreadfully injured about the chest from the burns, that very little hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

Burial of a Man Alive.—The last papers from the Arabian Gulf bring an account of the seizure and barbarous murder, at Bussorah, of a courier, conveying letters from a rebel chief to persons in that town. The unfortunate man was bastinadoed, to extort a confession that might implicate certain innocent persons, whose integrity, perhaps, had caused them to be expelled from the sunshine of Court favour, but without effect; he was then conveyed to a public cross-road, where, on his requesting some water to drink, it was poured into his mouth, mixed with clay; after which his two feet were fastened separately to stakes at the sides of a pit, in such a manner that his head and body were hung reversed within it; the earth was then thrown in, and the wretched sufferer buried alive.

A person named Soan was maltreated and severely cut with a sabre across his nose, face, and shoulder, as he was returning from a stable, with a lantern in his hand, where he had been at work, late on the night of Saturday se'nnight, near the Ship Inn, Hastings, by one of the blockade men, who was at the time in a state of intoxication. The case has been heard before a bench of magistrates, and the sailor has been committed to Hastings gaol for further examination. His general conduct had heretofore been excellent; and the affair in question occurred on the night of the day that many of the preventive men had volunteered their services for Portugal.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

A very sanguinary contest took place on Wednesday night, on the grounds of Mr. Bradshaw, at Worsley, between some poachers and the gamekeeper and assistants. It seems that the gamekeeper was on watch along with some other men, and that they fell in with several poachers, who made a desperate resistance to the efforts which were made to take them into custody, during which the gamekeeper was shot in the groin, and one of his assistants was much hurt by a blow on the head with the butt-end of a musket. The poachers effected their escape, but we understand that the man who shot at the gamekeeper is known, and that an active search is making for him. The gamekeeper, whose name is Peter Berry, lies dangerously ill. When will these contests about a few worthless hares and partridges be at an end?—*Manchester Gazette.*

Two females, who lived in a village near Loughrea, in the county of Galway, having a small fortune, received the addresses of two men, who were considered by their friends as below them in rank. They made an appointment with their lovers to bring them all the money they could collect on a certain night, and meet them at an appointed place for the purpose of eloping. One of the females came some time before the other, and also before the men; she concealed herself until the other should arrive. In a short time the men came, and then the other female. The pretended lovers seized her immediately, took from her all the money she had, and threw her into a burning lime-kiln. The female who had been a concealed spectator, fled as quickly and as secretly as she could—overtook a carman, who concealed her under hay on his cart, until he came to the nearest police-station, where they informed the police of the transaction. They instantly went to the spot, where they found the murderers, and got the money in their possession. Having secured them, they examined the lime-kiln, where they found the remains of the unfortunate victim of credulity burned to a cinder, her two hands alone excepted. These she had held the side of the kiln with, above the flames, so that they were not consumed. The police brought with them the murderers, and they are now lodged in our county gaol.—*Galway Independent.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Intelligence from the coast of Egypt has reached the City by a French vessel of war, arrived at Toulon so late as the 25th Nov. All merchant vessels were under an embargo, on account of the sailing of another expedition for the Morea.

The following are extracts from the German Papers received this morning:—

BERLIN, DEC. 19.—Accounts from Moscow of the 15th say that the Moskowa was covered with ice, which was so thick that carriages could pass over it without danger: but the weather having become milder, heavy rains succeeded, the ice broke up, and a great number of accidents occurred.

SWITZERLAND, DEC. 19.—The Court of Turin having made an application, requesting that the Representative Council of Geneva would abolish the French law relative to marriage in the villages formerly belonging to Savoy, which have been ceded to that Canton, and recognise only such marriages as lawful as are performed with the ministers of religion, the law in question was abolished in January, 1824, in those villages, and the Council of State was at the same time commissioned to make a report in the Sitting of December, 1826, on this new state of things, and also on the possibility for which it might have prepared the way of extending to the rest of the Canton the obligation of the religious solemnization of marriages. The Council of State was of opinion that this extension could not be prepared without danger to the rights of sovereignty and the guarantee of the civil code, and therefore proposed to defer the discussion of this question for three years more.

On the 11th an interesting question came before the Representative Council of Geneva. M. Odier wished the Council to declare whether the whole detail of its sittings should be printed and published; and if so, that measures should be taken that it might be done as completely and faithfully as possible. M. Odier noticed the inconveniences that would result from it. Where the State was governed like a family, it was foolish to ape the representative assemblies of great nations, and it was not necessary to publish every thing that was said and done in the Councils. M. Odier was warmly opposed, and he consented to withdraw his motion for the present.

On the 15th, at half-past eight in the evening, a shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of the city of Zurich, and also in Schaffhausen, which made the clocks and windows shake, and made the pannels of the wainscot crack. It was a few minutes before nine the same evening that the shock was felt at Augsburg.

The King arrived at the residence of the Duke of Rutland, in Arlington-street, about half-past two o'clock on Friday afternoon, in his travelling chariot and four, from his Royal Lodge, in Windsor Park, to visit the Duke of York, with whom his Majesty remained till half-past four o'clock, when the King left town on his return to the Royal Lodge.

Expresses are frequently sent by the medical gentlemen attending the Duke of York, of the state of his Royal Highness, to the King, at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park.

The Earl of Liverpool's health has lately much improved. The Noble Earl came to town on Thursday morning, and had a consultation with the Cabinet Ministers who were in town. In the evening, the Noble Earl returned to Coomb-wood, Surrey.

The Lord Chancellor continues to go on favourably: his medical attendants expect that his Lordship will shortly be able to resume his duties in the Court of Chancery.

THE LATE MURDER AT FEICHAM.—We understand that two gypseys have been, within these few days, apprehended at Aylesbury, for the murder of Akehurst and his housekeeper. Cobbler Will and Mary Ayres are discharged.

In consequence of informations received at the head police-office, of an intended duel between Mr. Fullman, jun. Mary-street, and Mr. Edward Dicks, Gardener's-place, peace officers Irwan and Mahon, of the above establishment, proceeded to their respective dwellings, took them into custody, and had them bound to keep the peace.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

INQUEST ON THE LATE J. BRIC, ESQ.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the inquest, to inquire into the circumstances of this melancholy affair, was held at Phipsborough.

Patrick Lynch, was called in and examined. Several questions were put to him, and the answers returned confirm the statement given in another part of our paper relative to the cause of the duel.

[illegible] whether Mr. Bric, after he raised his [illegible] answer to a question, [illegible] in his former position? [illegible] arm and dropped it again, was repl[illegible] say deceased was he replied in the negative; witness could not [illegible] raised his exactly in the same position when he fired as when he [illegible] arm the first time.

The evidence having closed, the Coroner briefly charged the Jury, who relired to consult upon their verdict. After deliberating for about 45 minutes, it was announced that they had agreed, and the room was instantly filled, when the following finding of the Jury was read:—

That the said John Bric, late Barrister-at-law, was killed on the morning of the 26th of December, 1826, at a field called the Dean's Dairy Field, in St. George's parish, county of Dublin, by a bullet fired from a pistol, at the said time and place, by Mr. William Hayes, of No. 23, Grafton-street, Dublin, in a duel fought then and there between him the said John Bric and Wm. Hayes; and that Mr. David Fitzgerald, Attorney, of 15, Mabbott-street, and Mr. William Gregg, jun. of Kildare-street, Dublin, were then and there acting as seconds, aiding, abetting, and instigating the said John Bric and William Hayes, to fight said duel; said Fitzgerald being second to Mr. Bric, and Mr. Gregg second to Mr. Hayes; and that Mr. Hayes has fled for shooting and killing.

We understand that warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the parties included in the above verdict.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

PILES.—A Medical Gentleman from Edinburgh having been afflicted with this distressing complaint for more than seven years, and being aware of the danger of cutting, after consulting several eminent Surgeons, from whom he derived but little benefit, was recommended to Mr. Van Butchell, Surgeon Accoucheur, 2, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, who has effected a perfect cure in the short space of two months.—In testimony of Mr. Van Butchell's superior treatment of this disease, he is induced to give publicity to his case. Cards of address may be had by applying to Mr. Craddock, Chemist and Druggist, 51, Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square.

AT SIMPSON'S MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, No. 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, London, are sold

The ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, free from mercury or antimony, inestimable as a Family Medicine for the removal of Indigestion, Bilious and Nervous Complaints, and as a mild Aperient.

The ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, in Bottles of 11s. each, strengthens the Stomach, increases the Appetite, dispels Spasms and Gout in the Stomach, and prevents all the inconveniences produced by excess at table.

The ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER, 2s. 9d. per Box, cleanses, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, and fastens them, even if loosened by mercury.

These articles are sold (by appointment) at all respectable Medicine Venders, Chemists, and Druggists, throughout the kingdom.

Superior Eau de Cologne and Swiss Eau d'Arquebusade, Mason's Convent Soap, &c. &c.

CANDLES.—To Families and Consumers of Candles in general.—PIDDLE, Candle Manufacturer, Tallow-melter, Soap-maker, Importer and Dealer in Sperm and other Oils, &c. 49, Dorset street, Manchester-square, most respectfully informs the Public in general, he is selling the under-mentioned articles at wholesale prices, viz.—the best Store Candles, 6s. 6d. per dozen; Waxed-wick Moulds, 8s. per dozen; fine Wax Candles, 3s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm ditto, 2s. 6d. per lb.; Palace Wax Light, 3s. 2d. per lb. Mottled Soap, 78s. per cwt.; Yellow ditto, 68s. per cwt.; and Curd ditto, 10d. per lb.; Windsor and Palm ditto, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Brown Windsor, 2s. per lb.; the finest Sperm Oil, 5s. per gallon (the imperial measure). The above articles are warranted of the very best quality. J. B. flatters himself, in consequence of the extreme low prices above stated, and the respectability of his establishment, (having been established upwards of thirty-five years,) he shall ensure the patronage of the Public; and as the lowest price is affixed to each article, prompt payment will be required. Letters post paid. Country Orders duly attended to.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 209, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for £1., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies:" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

MOGUL, OR REAL CHETNA SAUCE.

C. HODGSON, ORIGINAL INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR, is induced to caution his Friends and the Public against several spurious Sauces offered for sale, under the title of

"MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA."

C. H. will feel obliged if each purchaser of the above delicious Sauce will please to observe the Label: which should be signed, "C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed and impressed, "HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.

C. H. also begs to acquaint those who have not yet made a trial of this much approved Sauce, that the flavour will be found quite different, and far superior to any yet offered, for all kinds of Curries, Steaks, Stews, Chops, Hashes, Game, Grills, Broiled and Wild Fowl, Cold Meat, and for enriching Gravies, &c., and feels assured, that when tasted, it will fully justify what he has above stated. To Merchants and East and West India Captains, it is strongly recommended, being warranted to retain its full flavour in any climate.

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DIED.—Mary Vaston, widow, of Clapton, aged 87.—At Tooting, Surrey, Lady Welch, relict of the late Sir R. Welch.—At Barracpore, the Hon. J. Amherst, eldest son of Lord Amherst.—John Burden, Esq. late of Winchester.—Louisa, eldest daughter of R. Sherrard, Esq. of Oundle.—William, eldest son of Wm. Willis, jun. Esq. of Lombard-street.—On the 26th inst. at her residence, in Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, aged 42, Eliza Rebecca, wife of Leoni Lee, of Old Bond-street, and eldest daughter of the Rev. John Chapman, rector of Dagling worth, in the county of Gloucester.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.

In the paper entitled *O Portuguez*, we find the following official article, which contains the latest intelligence from the armies published by the Government :—

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT, DEC. 22.

Extracts from the official communication received to-day by this Ministry :—

"Brigadier Azeredo writes from Mortagoa, under date of the 19th instant, as follows :—'I have the honour to request that your Excellency will acquaint her Serene Highness the Infanta Regent, that I this day arrived at Villa de Mortagoa, with the battalion of militia of Sonre, and 10 or 50 cacadores of No. 7, &c. The rebels are in Tondella. I do not know their number ; but whatever it may be, I hope in a few days to dislodge them, and as soon as Colonel Antonio Pinto orders the detachment of Infantry, No. 22, now in Coimbra, to join me, I shall march for Tondella.

"General Stubbs, in a communication dated the 19th, describes the movements of some troops, which the Marquis d'Angeja had detached for Beira Alta, in order to co-operate with General Azerdo.

"From Lower Beira, on the 19th, the General writes—'I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that in accordance with General Count de Villa Flor, I this day directed the forces under my command to advance to Belmonte, part by the way of Capinha, and part by Fundao and Covilhan. The latter portions are now preparing to cut off the communication from Fundao and Covilhan, whence the rebels intended to convey the objects which they wished to carry off.

"RODRIGO PINTO PIZARRO,
Chief of the 1st Division."

"Her Serene Highness the Infanta Regent, having destined for the service of the army, 30 horses from the Royal stud, the same has been communicated to his Excellency the Minister *ad interim* of War, by his Excellency the Master of the Horse, in order that directions may be given in the Royal stables for forwarding them to their destination.

"The Government having, in the supplement to the *Gazette* of the 17th instant, pointed out the mode in which those persons who are anxious to serve the cause of patriotism, by giving or selling horses for remounting the cavalry, or mules for remounting the brigades of artillery, may concur in that object—those individuals who intend to give horses and mules may address themselves to the Minister of War, and those who wish to sell them may apply to Lieutenant-General Jose Antonio de Rosa, President of the Committee for remounting."

In consequence of indisposition, the Princess Regent was not able to attend the prorogation of the Cortes ; and the closing speech of the session was delivered by the Bishop of Viseu. We extract from the *Lisbon Gazette* the official account of the proceedings which took place on this occasion :—

"MINISTRY OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

"LISBON, DEC. 24.—The Most Serene Senhora Infanta Regent having, in the name of the King, appointed the 23d of the present month for the Royal sitting of the closing of the General Cortes, she ordered the same, by her decree of the 20th instant, to be communicated to the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies of the Portuguese nation.

Both chambers assembled in the hall of the Ajuda Palace on the said day, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The formalities and etiquette practised in the former Royal sitting were observed with respect to their introduction and reception. Her Royal Highness could not attend in consequence of indisposition, but the Ministers were present. The Bishop of Viseu, Peer of the kingdom, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, delivered the following speech :—

"'Worthy Peers of the kingdom, and Senhores Deputies of the Portuguese nation.—Her Serene Highness the Senhora Infanta Regent, on the opening of the session of the Cortes of the present year, congratulated you on seeing you assembled around the throne of her august brother and King, Don Pedro IV., ready to consolidate, by a faithful execution of the fundamental law given to us by a generous monarch, the establishment of wise institutions, like those to which other nations are indebted for their prosperity and glory, and which were already, in a great part, well known to, and guarded by, our ancestors, though they have since fallen into disuse, and been forgotten in consequence of the operation of time and events.

"'On the closing of the same session, she again congratulates you, because in your constant gratitude for the generosity of our august Monarch, in your respect for the constitutional charter, in your noble desire of repairing the ills of the country, and renewing the days of its fortune and illustrious fame, you have confirmed, in the most unequivocal manner, the hopes which the Portuguese conceived of the prudence of the legislator, of the wisdom of the law, and of your known patriotism.

"'In this short period you have, doubtless, recognised with regret the defects of our agriculture, the slow progress made by our commerce, the very exhausted state of our finances, and the decay of military discipline and gallantry ; and you will, with vigilant efforts, endeavour to remedy those great evils by adequate and prompt measures ; but as to know the evil, and to apply with speed the proper remedy, is all that is wanted to obtain a good result, well-founded hopes may be encouraged, that, with more time, in other legislative sessions you will raise our Portugal to that due degree of prosperity and political consideration which corresponds with her situation, with the number and solidity of her alliances, and with the vigour of mind and comprehensive, as well as circumspect, genius of her citizens.

"'Such agreeable and well-founded hopes cannot be disappointed by the defection of some cowards, and the delusion of some part of the population by artful persons. Certain ill-disposed men from the frontier of a neighbouring nation, where they were received, have practised deception, and misled some incautious people. Religion menaced, fundamental laws violated, are the vain phantoms with which they have excited fear, and by which they have succeeded in disturbing that union which they, as Portuguese, ought to prefer above every thing.

"'The Government, however, has not neglected to appeal to the patriotism, led astray indeed, but not extinguished, in their hearts ; nor has it forgotten to meet with precautions and impediments the progress of the contagion. Faithful soldiers march with valour and constancy to defeat the plans and counteract the progress of the cowardly and disloyal ; and strengthened by the assistance of our ancient and faithful ally, Great Britain—assistance given with the most generous promptitude—we may confidently hope to overcome still greater obstacles.

"'The contract of espousals is celebrated between her Faithful Majesty the Senhora Donna Maria II., and the most Serene Senhor Infant Don Miguel, taking away all pretext from seditious intriguers, and all ground of distrust from the deluded, must prove an efficacious remedy against discord, rather originating in error than in perverse intention, among a people who have been misled by designing men.

"'Worthy Peers of the kingdom, and Deputies of the Portuguese nation,—You may rely that her Highness the Senhora Infanta Regent will, in the mean time, prepare to continue in the following session to display her ardent zeal for the good of the country, and to promote it with efficacy and wisdom.

"'In this manner, her Highness trusts that the tree of the State, which has from so many peculiar and extraordinary causes fallen into decay, will recover vigour, and flourish amidst the sincere praises of our contemporaries, and the benedictions of our posterity.'

"Having concluded, the aforesaid Minister and Secretary of State said, addressing himself to the members of both Chambers :—'In conformity with the decree of her Highness, the session of the Chambers for the year 1826 is closed.'

"The members then withdrew, the same formalities and etiquette being observed as on their introduction.

"To the above is added, the law giving the Government a summary power of imprisonment for two months."

PRIVATE LETTER FROM LISBON.

The reception of the news from England has been enthusiastic, and not the slightest doubt can be entertained relative to the result of the contest, now that those who were timid from the fear of compromising their own interests, will be encouraged to display their true opinions. Had the resolution of the English Cabinet been delayed, or been less promptly put into execution, it is possible that a conspiracy might have been framed at Lisbon by the party of courtiers and intriguers, who expected to see the troops of the Marquis de Chaves backed by the Spaniards, and, as they thought, by other powers, finally succeed in their parricidal enterprise.

According to the last news from Lisbon, Count Villa Flor, who commanded the army which repulsed and defeated the invaders of the province of Alemtejo, had crossed the Tagus with his army, and entered the province of Beira, in order to oppose any attempt which might be made by the remains of Magessi's defeated corps to re-enter Portugal on the north-side of the Tagus. In the two rencontres which had taken place in Alemtejo, Count Villa Flor's troops had shown the greatest decision and fidelity, the commander himself, and all the officers remaining in front of their troops during the whole of the action ; at the same time that the officers of the rebels conducted themselves in the most cowardly manner, keeping in the rear, and leaving to the soldiers the whole brunt of the action. In the army of the Count Villa Flor there are found serving as volunteers several of the younger sons of many noble families.

The Marquis d'Angeja, Governor of the province of Minho, was about to cross the Douro, in order to put down the rebellion which had broken out at Lamego, instigated by a Colonel of a regiment of militia, who is a relation of the Marquis de Chaves, and founded upon the same system of falsehood which has all along been employed to gain the ignorant among the Portuguese people. It was said at the departure of the steam-packet from Lisbon, that the Marquis de Chaves himself, with the principal body of rebels, had been beaten at Amarante ; and it is a matter of fact, that they had not been able to pass the limits of Tras-os-Montes ; and that even before being apprized of the arrival of English auxiliaries, they were beginning to waver in their resolutions.

Nobody can deny that there are Spanish officers and soldiers in great number with the Marquis de Chaves ; and as a further proof of the connivance of the Spanish authorities at the attempts of the Portuguese refugees, it may be added, that even General Quesada, Governor of Andalusia, and whose conduct had been more guarded than that of the other Spanish Governors, after having recently requested the Count d'Alva, Governor of Algarva, to send for the artillery, arms, and equipments, which had been carried away by the fugitives from Algarva, has, after all, only effected the restitution of the artillery and ammunition, declaring that the muskets and other arms had been stolen and carried away by the refugees themselves.

It may be given as a piece of certain intelligence, that the Infanta Regent, yielding to the suggestions of Sir W. A'Court, had consented to receive again the Spanish Ambassador, Count de Casa Flores, whose functions had been declared suspended since the entrance of the rebel forces, and that this condescension of her Royal Highness had been communicated to the Ambassador in an official note, with the express condition that the Charge d'Affaires appointed by the Regent of Portugal would be received, and his Government formally recognised (which the reader may recollect had not taken place during the mission of Count Villa Real) ; and as a further condition, the dispersion of Magessi's troops, which had re-entered Spain, was exacted. This act may be regarded as a decisive proof of the discretion which prevails in the British and Portuguese Councils, as, in the present state of things, Spain had certainly no right to expect that the first step towards a reconciliation would be made by Portugal.

SPAIN.

It would seem that Ferdinand's Cabinet is about to undergo some change—at least as to the persons who compose it. It also appears, that an army of observation is to be assembled in Old Castile and Estremadura, the command of which, it is said, will be given to General Rodil, who distinguished himself by the defence of Callao.

(From the *Moniteur* of Tuesday, Jan. 2.)

"MADRID, Dec. 18.—The whole of the Royal Family are in perfect health.

"Several detachments of Portuguese Royalists entered into Spain last week, in order to raise recruits, and penetrated as far as Viseu, and other villages of the Sierra, which are in the jurisdiction of the Captain General of the Province of Seville. As soon as he was informed of it, he gave the most positive orders for the full execution of the treaties in force between Spain and Portugal, and in consequence, addressed a circular letter to all the governors of the fortresses in his province, to disarm and disperse all the Portuguese emigrants. As soon as the latter were informed of these orders of the Captain-General, they took flight and returned to Portugal.

"DEC. 21.—Gen. Rodil, the hero of Calloa, of whose approaching nomination to a high office we have already spoken, is just appointed second Commandant-General of the Provincial Militia of the Royal Guard, of which the Count de San Roman remains Inspector-General, and first Commandant. M. de San Roman will especially command the battalions of grenadiers, and General Rodil the chasseurs.

"The latter, which succeed the grenadiers, whose three years' service in the capital was expired, have just arrived at Leganes, Vicalvara, Caramancheles, and Ietafe.

"A very important piece of news was communicated to us yesterday. Our government replied a week ago to the last application of the English and Portuguese Governments, that it consented to receive a Charge d'Affairs from Portugal. We must consider this concession as a kind of recognition of the Portuguese Government by ours, it is, at least, a tacit recognition ; for what matters it to the relations between two countries, whether their agents are Charges des Affaires, Ministers Plenipotentiary, or Ambassadors ! In consequence of this arrangement, M. de Casa Flores, our Ambassador at Lisbon, is going to return hither, and a Charge d'Affaires will be immediately sent to Portugal.

"The Duke de l'Infantado used to receive the diplomatic body three times a week. M. Salmon has received it only twice since he has been in the administration ; and he has just declared, that he can now receive it only on Sundays. His Excellency adds, in his circular, that if any member of the diplomatic body has any thing so urgent to communicate that he cannot wait till Sunday, he is requested to inform him of his intended visit the day before. What is the meaning of this regulation ? Is M. Salmon already busy in making up his accounts ? It is affirmed that M. D'Offalia arrived at Madrid the day before yesterday, and that he did not come without being sent for by high authority. We know also, that M. Sobrado, formerly member of the Council of Castile, so well known for the exclamation which escaped him at the return to the council of most of the members who had been dismissed, "*that he would not sit with negroes*"—an exclamation which caused the King, who was justly irritated, to dismiss him, and banish him to Grenada. We know, we repeat, that M. Sobrado has just arrived in this city, and it has been generally reported since Tuesday in our *Salons* that M. de Offalia is going to resume the office of Minister of State, and that the Department of Grace and Justice will be given to M. Sobrado. Don Louis Lopez Ballesteros is also to have a successor, who is not mentioned. In consequence of these nominations, M. Salmon, it is said, will have the embassy to Rome, whither M. de Casa Flores, now Minister at Lisbon, also much wishes to go. The Count de la Puebla, who was for a time Ambassador in France last year, has also come forward to obtain this embassy of his Majesty. These are the reports in the Court and city ; they put all our place-hunters in motion."

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES IN COLOMBIA—DEFEAT OF GENERAL BERMUDEZ AND THE FEDERAL PARTY AT CUMANA.

An arrival from Cumana has brought important news from that section of Colombia. A battle took place on the 19th ult. between the troops of Gen. Bermudez, and the militia who declared for the Federal System ; in which the former were defeated, and Gen. Bermudez obliged to fly to Barcelona.

We have been favoured by a respectable Mexican house with an extract of a letter containing the following paragraphs :—

(*Extract of a letter from Cumana, dated Nov. 25, 1826.*)

Ere this you will probably have heard some bad reports about this place. I will, therefore, inform you of what is going on, as there have been many harsh things said of this place by Bermudez.

You are aware, by what I wrote you, that this city had called on the Governor for a reform. To this General Bermudez declared himself an avowed enemy, and called us a set of rebels, &c. &c.

These sentiments, and the despotic manner in which he has for the last two years governed, caused the Provinces in general to disacknowledge him as Commander-in-Chief of the Department, not in a rebellious manner, but by the formula of a civilized body, which met together, and declared their instructions respecting Bermudez, and also their wish to adhere to the Caracas' system of a federal form of government.

General Morayas, who commanded here, and was seconded by Colonel Montes, which latter had hitherto been at the head of the popular commotions, got frightened and abandoned us, at the same time joining Bermudez, who had taken the battery at the mouth of the river by some foul means ; the greater part of the respectable inhabitants of the town fled, some to Bermudez, and others to the opposite coast, leaving only about half a dozen mercantile characters here.

The population wanted to attack Bermudez the moment he landed, but the prudent counsels of a few of us prevented the commencement of hostilities. One night the whole force was marched out to attack, but by the exertions of a few was prevented. The insults and intrigues of Bermudez, however, aggravated the people so much, that there was no restraint on them, and on the 19th, after offering to surrender the battery to the Intendant, Col. Valnilla, it was discovered Bermudez was preparing to attack, and had the second battery in his possession, which, up to that time, had been occupied by either party.

As preparations for this ill result had been made, it was determined, by the military commander, Colonel Ruiz, to attack from the three batteries thrown up during the two preceding nights. About twelve, a tremendous fire was opened by two vessels of the opposite party, which had been watching our movements, which was returned with spirit ; and in one hour they were silenced, and most of the men killed. General Bermudez had only 400 men, half of whom were with him from force, and a few of whom did actually join our party. Repeated sallies were made from the battery, but they were soon repulsed by the Militia.

Our force consisted of one thousand men, and the action lasted till night, during which General Bermudez fled to Barcelona. Great part of the armed force have retired to their homes, but are ready at a moment's notice, besides others from Campano, &c. At present we are quiet, and expecting General Marino from Caracas. The whole of the movements here have been directed by Gen. Paez, at Caracas.

DREADFUL HURRICANE AT SANTA CRUZ.

The following is an extract from a letter which reached town on Wednesday morning, dated Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, the 22d of November, 1826, giving an account of a dreadful hurricane with which that island was visited on the 7th of that month :—

"The noise produced by the raging sea and wind awoke me very early in the morning of the 7th inst., and upon going to the top of the house, as customary, I perceived it was blowing a violent gale from the S.E., and consequently that the vessels in the bay were in great danger, as it is only sheltered by mountains from the north and west : it increased progressively all day, accompanied by rain ; three vessels were wrecked, but only two lives were lost, and at night it blew tremendously until about one o'clock, when the wind changed to the north, and the hurricane commenced. The noise caused by the wind and rain, which fell in torrents, was really awful : the water in the street rushed like a river to the sea, and we were occupied all night in bailing the water from the house, which is large, but not a single room escaped. The following day and night it continued, but with decreased violence, and on the morning of the 9th it abated, and I was able to go out. I found that the change of wind had enabled the remaining vessels to get under weigh, and they were out of sight. The damage done to the town consisted in a few small houses having been blown down, all injured more or less, gardens destroyed, the pavement in the streets in part torn up, and bestrewed with stones, tiles, &c., the bridge washed away, and also (which appears incredible) two 25-pounders driven from one of the castles into the sea ; the water had rushed through the post-office a yard in depth, carrying away some letters, and destroying others, but, fortunately, no lives had been lost. As the town is sheltered from the northerly wind, it was naturally imagined that the other parts of the island had suffered most, and the greatest anxiety prevailed. At length accounts arrived from different parts, all proving that our fears had been justly entertained, and that we had been comparatively well off. You can well imagine that water rushing from lofty mountains, increasing in its course, must necessarily carry away every thing opposed to it, and that, consequently, the destruction it causes must be great—this has been experienced here. Such was the force of the water that came from the mountains, that the stones, trees, animals, &c. which were brought by it, have caused the sea at Port Orotava to retire 300 yards, so that you can now walk on land to where there were previously five fathoms of water. In its progress it carried away a battery and the guard, with the exception of a corporal and one soldier, and only two old dismounted guns remain to denote where it once stood. The beautiful Valley of Orotava has suffered, perhaps, more than any other part, and the loss of lives and property is at present incalculable ; above 100 dead mutilated bodies have already been found there, but these must be few in comparison to the number buried in the rubbish ; in one district alone, 112 houses have been carried away, with also the cultivated land near them : some estates have been entirely, and others partly destroyed ; small villages partly swept away, with their inhabitants, vineyards destroyed, cattle lost, and, in fine, all the numerous disasters which a catastrophe of this kind can occasion. On that side of the island where port Orotava stands, two vessels were lost, one near that town, a French vessel, and only four seamen miraculously escaped ; the rest, consisting of the captain, mate, 10 seamen, and three merchants, passengers, perished : the other was a Spanish vessel, bound to Havannah from which, I believe, only three men were saved. From parts of wreck seen near the coast, it is presumed much damage must have been done at sea. In Candelaria, the convent, containing the Virgin, so much celebrated for her miraculous appearance here at the time or shortly after the conquest, and

which was so greatly venerated by all the inhabitants of these Islands, was washed away, and also a castle, in which a soldier and his family had sought refuge, but perished. Not only has this island suffered from the hurricane, but also some of the others; and it is known that great damage has been done in Canary, where nine vessels were lost, with part of their crews."

(FURTHER PARTICULARS.)

I feel myself almost inadequate to give you even a very imperfect description of the hurricane experienced here and its effects; but in endeavouring to state what I have seen and heard from persons, upon whose veracity I can depend, you may rely upon the melancholy tale not being exaggerated.

The 7th instant commenced with a heavy gale from the S.E., which continued increasing the whole of the day, and the fate of the vessels at anchor appeared inevitable, but fortunately only two Spanish and one American brigs came on shore and were dashed to pieces, only two lives were lost. In the afternoon, the rain increased with the wind, and at night we were completely deluged with water; the street in which I live appeared a river rushing with the greatest rapidity to the sea; at about one, a.m., the wind changed to the north, and blew a tremendous hurricane, surpassing any thing I could have imagined, the rain increasing in proportion; the whole of the night we were occupied in bailing out the water from the different rooms; and notwithstanding the house is one of the strongest in this town, not one room escaped; thrice I was completely wet through, and greatly feared part of the house would be blown down; at day-break I discovered all the remaining vessels were out of sight, and conjectured the change of wind had enabled them to get under weigh, which proved to be the case; the rain and wind continued all the following day and night, but with rather less violence, and on the morning of the 9th it abated, and enabled me to go out and witness the effects of the storm. I found a few small houses had only been destroyed, but almost all had been injured, parts of streets had been torn up by the force of the water, a bridge completely washed away, and the streets bestrewed with stones, tiles, &c.; walls enclosing gardens partly, and some entirely, levelled, while the rain had washed away the earth, trees, &c. Out of the Post-office letters are supposed to have been driven into the sea, and many of those remaining rendered useless. Such was the force of the wind and water, that from one of the castles two twenty-four pounders were carried into the sea; fortunately it was ascertained, that with the exception of the mate and seamen of the American vessel, no lives had been lost. The confusion produced by this hurricane, which has never before been experienced here, can only be conceived; the fear of the rest of island was depicted upon the face of every one; justly was it imagined, that we must have suffered nothing in comparison with other towns, as this is greatly sheltered by mountains from the northerly wind: too true was the conjecture, and you will perceive that here we have been extremely well off.

Laguna and its vicinity suffered considerably; fourteen persons have been already found dead, and many more are supposed to remain under the earth, stones, &c. which have been washed from the high land; all the wind-mills, except five, blown to pieces; houses completely destroyed, and others severely injured. It was distressing to see numbers of poor in the streets, who lost every trifle they possessed, and, almost naked, bewailing their misfortune. A subscription (a very uncommon thing here) has been opened to prevent them from dying by starvation. In Candelaria, the Convent, and the Virgin, famous for her miraculous appearance, was washed into the sea, and also the castle, in which a soldier and his family took shelter, or rather repaired for safety, perished, and other accidents; but I shall desist from naming many of the different villages and districts, and confine myself to that part of the island which has most suffered, which is the valley of Orotava and the surrounding country.

I have two letters from Port Orotava, from different persons, which confirm each other, and their account agrees with those which have been received here. One vessel was wrecked there in the night, and only four seamen escaped; they say they belonged to La Jeune Gabrielle, twenty-one days from Bordeaux, bound to the Isle of Bourbon, the Captain, Mate, ten seamen, and three merchants, passengers, perished, nor have their bodies been found. In Port Orotava forty-five bodies have been buried, and in the villa of Orotava forty-eight. The battery of San Carlos, with the cannon and guard, with the exception of a corporal and one soldier, swept away, and only two old dismounted guns remain to denote where it once stood. In one district, between Port Orotava and the villa of Orotava, 112 houses have disappeared, with also their corresponding pieces of land, vineyard, &c.

It is quite impossible at present to form any calculation of the loss of lives and property, which must be immense, for not only houses have been destroyed, but a vast deal of cultivated land which cannot be restored to its former state without considerable time and money, much more so than would be required in England, as here the mountainous state of the country causes the water to rush with greater force, and tears up every thing in its course. Had the hurricane continued a day longer, I have not the least doubt but that Port Orotava, from its situation, would have been destroyed. I can easily imagine the fear which must have been felt for its fate, particularly from the state of one barranco (ravine) close to it, which proceeds from very high land.

A Spanish vessel bound to Havannah was also lost in a place called Valle Guerra, and but few men saved; and from parts of wrecks being seen near this coast, it may be presumed several vessels have perished at sea. The Island of Canary has also suffered from the hurricane, but I have not seen any particular accounts, and only know that nine vessels were lost there with a great part of their crews, and I fear we shall receive bad accounts from the other islands.

In the midst of the painful reflections which a calamity of this kind must necessarily produce, and particularly to those who are interested in it, your letter reached me and its contents only serve to increase them. One of the greatest miseries which I think can befal mankind is to have urgent claims without the ability to satisfy them, accompanied by an ardent wish to do so.

ACCIDENTS FROM FIRE-ARMS.—Lately, a dreadful accident occurred at the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson's, who keeps an extensive school in Aldenham. It seems to have been a practice with the senior boys to amuse themselves with fire-arms, by firing at a mark with ball. On the present occasion, one of them, about 17 years old, was showing his dexterity, when, unfortunately, the ball lodged in the back of another pupil, the son of Dr. Pidcock, of Watford. Mr. Foot, of Edgeware, and Mr. Ward, of Watford, were both sent for on the instant, and a messenger was despatched to London for Sir Astley Cooper. Every attempt, however, to extract the ball has hitherto proved fruitless; but we understand great hopes are still entertained of his life being saved. The young gentleman who was the accidental cause of his schoolfellow's sufferings, is in great distress of mind from the unfortunate occurrence. It is somewhat remarkable, that about two months since, as Dr. Pidcock was passing the school, on hearing the report of fire-arms, he called, and pointed out the impropriety of such dangerous weapons being allowed in hands so inexperienced, and Mr. Wilkinson immediately prohibited their use in the school; though, as the melancholy catastrophe proves, they had been used without his knowledge. A few days previously, a son of Thomas Haworth, Esq., of Elstree, in the absence of his parents, whilst amusing himself with a powder-flask, by making trains, &c., a spark accidentally communicated with its contents, the explosion of which seriously injured his face and hand; he is, however, likely to do well, with the loss of a thumb.—*Essex Herald.*

RECEPTION OF THE ENGLISH TROOPS IN PORTUGAL.

As every incident connected with this subject is of value, the following short narrative, collected from a gentleman who accompanied the Sir Edward Banks, both going and returning, will be acceptable:—The Sir Edward Banks was taken up for the service of Government about the 14th ult. to carry despatches to Lisbon. No troops were on board, the advantages of employing steam-vessels for such a purpose on any great and sudden emergency not being then thought of; but she carried a small number of sailors, volunteers from the tender off the Tower, which were placed on board the Ramillies, flag-ship, in the Downs. She left the river on the 16th, and arrived in the Tagus on the 21st. It is probable that the news of the King's message, and of the armament for Portugal, had been sent off by expresses over land, as it reached Lisbon on the 19th, when it was made known to the Chambers and to the people generally, by whom it was received with the highest demonstrations of joy. On the 20th, by an arrangement with the authorities at Lisbon, 400 mariners had landed from the British ships of war, and taken possession of Fort Julien, and a fort on the opposite bank of the Tagus. On the 21st our informant visited the theatre, and witnessed the exultation displayed by the audience at the gratifying intelligence. The national hymn was chaunted in full chorus by all present, and its repetition frequently called for. The public joy was the greater, on account of the deep despondency into which the people had previously sunk, on hearing of the progress of the rebels, and the uncertainty they continued in with respect to the interference of England. It is said that arrangements had been made for the reception of the Princess Regent on board of one of our ships of war in the Tagus. His Majesty's ship Pyramus, which, it will be recollected, sailed from Portsmouth on the 18th ult. in company with the Romney, was the first vessel with troops on board that entered the Tagus: this took place on Christmas day, and the circumstance was hailed by the spectators as an auspicious omen. The scene is described as one of the finest that can be imagined. The Tagus was covered with boats filled with spectators; and one gallant troops, in full uniform, and with arms presented, on deck, passed up the river, amidst the heartfelt acclamations of the collected multitudes. The troops, composing the second division of the 4th regiment of foot, remained on board on the following day, when the Sir Edward Banks sailed on her return to England; but preparations were making for their reception, and for assigning them quarters in the city. The Sir Edward Banks has brought dispatches for Mr. Canning, for the Admiralty and Navy Boards, and for the French Ambassador—a proof, amongst many others, of the amity with which our proceedings are regarded by his Government. A fast-sailing cutter was taken up two days before the Sir Edward Banks left, to carry despatches to Falmouth, but no account of its arrival has reached town. At the time the Sir Edward Banks came out of the Tagus, it was understood that the Romney, which sailed from Portsmouth in company with the Pyramus, was in the offing, but that vessel was not seen. On passing Cape Finisterre, however, she saw two 74-gun ships, probably the Gloucester and the Wellesley, the latter of which bears the flag of Sir T. Hardy, steering for Lisbon, where they would arrive, in all probability, on the 28th. Sir J. M. Doyle came to England as passenger in the Sir Edward Banks, which reached Portsmouth at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and as he travelled post, the news was received at the Admiralty at a very early hour on Monday morning, before it was sufficiently light to employ the telegraph in announcing it. The troops which arrived had made an excellent voyage, and are reported to be in the best condition and spirits.

NEW FRENCH LAW RELATIVE TO THE PRESS.

The law on the press in France, has been very much modified since the project passed the Council of State. It is still, however, considered as alarming both to booksellers, authors, and journalists. It will entirely destroy more than one-half of the existing journals—it will entirely prevent the publication of pamphlets, and will go far to annihilate the enterprises of booksellers in more extensive works. At present a journal pays only 7½ centimes, or ¾d. of duty. By the proposed impost it will pay double. At present, any number of proprietors may possess the property of a journal, and only one of them be liable, either for its offences against the law, or for its debts to individuals beyond the sum placed in *commendite*.

By the proposed law the number of proprietors is reduced to *five*, and each is liable for its conduct before the Courts to the full amount of its debts, or of its punishment in the fines and imprisonments which may be awarded it. By the present law, no name is required by Government but the name of the responsible editor and publisher. By the new project, the name of every proprietor must appear at the head of every number that may be printed in the 365 days of the year. M. Lafitte, for instance, is in part proprietor of the *Journal du Commerce*. Will M. Lafitte remain any longer in a property which renders him liable to be sent to gaol for a paragraph, over the publication of which he may have had no control?

The *Constitutionnel* has, probably, ten or twelve proprietors. The half of them must sell their shares. The inconveniences and hardships of the law are so great, that even the journalists, who are the friends and supporters of Ministers, do not suppose that it will pass.

Then, with regard to books the evil is still more alarming. By the existing law, the book may appear on the day the deposit is made of the five copies. By the proposed law, five or ten days must intervene, in which time all sorts of intrigues will go to destroy the credit of the work, or to concert measures for prosecuting the author.

THE LATE DUEL IN DUBLIN.

The friends of Mr. Hayes beg most unequivocally to state, that from the moment the insult was offered to him, up to the time of his being put upon his ground, both he, and those acting for him, manifested every disposition to a just a difference which it was their unanimous and decided opinion did not call for a meeting; and they think the following correspondence between the parties will prove that in place of Mr. Bric having been driven to adopt that which terminated so fatally, Mr. Hayes was actually goaded into the measure he felt it necessary to come to in his own defence, which will appear from the last letter sent:—

"11, Mabbot-street, Ten o'Clock, Sunday Night.

"Sir,—To put an end to our correspondence, I delivered you a message this day at five o'clock, from Mr. Bric, when upon you told me your friend, whom you did not name, would call upon me on or before seven o'clock. Your messenger, but not your friend, called at the hour so appointed, which occasioned me to send you a verbal message. I feel that I have lost the greater part of the night, and have been at the trouble of a correspondence which I did not bargain for. Suffice it to say, that I shall be at home all this night, and unless I hear from you in the usual way before twelve o'clock this night, my friend and I shall act accordingly.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

"W. Hayes, Esq. "DAVID FITZGERALD."

Upon the "pacific" tendency of this, so far as Mr. Bric was concerned, the friends of Mr. Hayes do not feel called upon to make any observation, except that the last letter is *not* in the hand-writing of Mr. Fitzgerald, although signed by him, and they trust that the motives by which they are actuated in withholding the name of the person by whom they have reason to think it was written will be duly appreciated.

From sentiments of feeling and delicacy they absented themselves, and withheld these documents from the Jury impannelled by the Coroner, nor should they ever have met the public eye, but for the unjustifiable observations made upon the conduct of Mr. Hayes.—*Dublin Patriot.*

STATE OF TRADE.

Though last Tuesday's market was a holiday one, a considerable quantity of business has been done this week, at a trifling advance. Buyers continue anxious to secure full stocks at the present low prices, but the manufacturers are not disposed to push sales just now, being generally of opinion that a brisk demand will take place early in the new year. If so, we earnestly hope the poor weavers and other operatives will reap some benefit.—*Manchester Gazette.*

The year 1827 seems, as yet, as if it would commence in the most cheering manner. Trade has considerably improved within the last month; and the only complaint we can now hear of is, the poor remuneration which is obtained for labour, and this complaint is made by both the employer and the employed. The only evil which our townspeople have to grapple with now is, the low price of the goods manufactured, and not the want of orders. We are acquainted with several concerns, where the workmen have been obliged to labour during the whole of the late Christmas holidays, and many who were only closed for one day. In order that our readers may form some estimate of the great reduction which has taken place in the price of goods, we need only state that the master manufacturers have, in some cases, been called upon by the merchant or his agent, to make a discount of from 50 to 65 per cent. on their respective goods; and a gentleman trading at Birmingham assured us, that as much as 80 per cent. had been asked and granted there, for ready money, on some articles which are manufactured at Sheffield. We confess such things ought not to be, and that something must be done, and speedily, to relieve our failing manufactures. In our last we gave an extract from the report of the Franklin Institute, and our readers would no doubt be surprised at the encouragement which is held out to the manufacturers of the United States; and it could not but particularly strike their attention at the progress which they are making in the manufacture of those articles for which Sheffield has been so long famous.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

We understand that a strong sensation has been produced among the turn-out spinners, and indeed the working spinners generally of Oldham and its neighbourhood, by a notice given by the masters of between twenty and thirty cotton-factories, on Saturday night last, to their work-people, of a reduction of one-eighth of a penny per score for spinning, after the expiration of the present week. It is expected that on next Saturday evening notice will be given to the same effect at several more factories. The factories at which this notice has been given are situated in the neighbourhood of Oldham, in Saddleworth, and on the borders of Ashton parish. A meeting of the journeymen is appointed in Oldham on Monday next, for the purpose of determining what course to follow in consequence of this decision of the masters.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The shipwrights in Port-Glasgow, like their brethren in Greenock, are, and have been unemployed for several weeks back, except three or four who are kept to superintend the apprentices. This distress among this class of mechanics and the other trades dependent on them for employment, is very great, both in Port-Glasgow and Greenock. There is no ship-building going on to employ them, and the ship-owners prefer the laying up of their vessels, to the fitting them out for sea at a great loss, consequently there is a lack of employment at the repairing of vessels. Many of the shipwrights have had only two, three, or from that to ten days' employment in six weeks, and at a period, too, when vessels usually fit out for sea.—*Edinburgh Star.*

We are happy, indeed, to state that the trade of this district still continues to exhibit favourable symptoms of amendment, and encourages us to hope that the improvement will be progressive and lasting. A little more business is done, though as yet the terms on which this increased activity takes place are such as to offer very little emolument to the manufacturer. Our correspondent from Hebden-bridge states that the wages of the labouring poor are improving a little in that neighbourhood. Certainly the present year closes with prospects on the whole less gloomy than those which attended its commencement.—*Wakefield Journal.*

We are sorry to state that the herring fishery in the West Bay has completely failed this year. The fishermen have scarcely been paid for their time.—*Sherborne Mercury.*

BANKRUPTS, INSOLVENTS, &c. IN 1826.—The following lists have been accurately taken from the *Gazette*. In them will be found the numbers of bankrupts, declarations of insolvency, notices of the petitions of insolvent debtors, heard both in Portugal-street and in the different country circuits, and of dissolutions of partnerships, during the different months in the last year:

	Bankrupts.	Declarations of Insolvency.	Insolvents heard in town.	Insolvents heard in the country.	Partnerships dissolved.
January ...	287	18	168	26	172
February ..	264	21	213	108	184
March	219	19	208	140	160
April.....	342	24	227	2	185
May	275	30	365	103	247
June	218	22	348	705	191
July	116	16	235	113	191
August	138	23	202	0	190
September..	141	16	0	95	168
October	130	25	195	475	181
November..	241	24	282	111	159
December ..	212	15	248	11	165
Total....	2583	253	2691	1889	2193

It now appears that the destination of the Galatea and Plumper, which sailed about the 12th ult. with sealed orders, was Oporto; and that they have been instructed to cruise off that harbour for the protection of British property. Some of the merchants connected with Oporto attended at the Treasury on Saturday, to learn in what situation they were placed, and received assurances to that effect from Mr. Herries.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 3.—The wind having got round to the eastward last evening, with a severe frost, the whole of the 10th Royal Hussars, and the remainder of the 12th Lancers, were this morning safely embarked on board transports, and, it is expected, will sail for Lisbon early to-morrow morning.

CHATHAM.—The Alfred, a razee from a 74, is now in an advanced state towards completion, at this port. She is to carry 50 guns when cut down, according to which she is rated in the Admiralty list. The burden of this ship, which is 1,741 tons, will enable her to carry peculiarly heavy metal; and she will thus be a formidable opponent to enemies' frigates of her class.

On Tuesday last, such of the freemen of this borough who voted for N. Malcolm, Esq. at the late election, and chose to accept of it, received a Christmas-box of five guineas each. The thirty-three plumpers who voted for John Wilks, Esq. the unsuccessful candidate, received post letters on Sunday, with five pounds enclosed in each, as a new year's gift, or friendship's offering.—*Boston Gazette.*

On Sunday last, as Mr. Smith, the gamekeeper of Bryan Cooke, Esq., of Owston, near Doncaster, and two assistants, were ranging in the plantations, they suddenly came upon a poacher, who immediately fled. The three pursued him, but Smith being the swiftest runner, got ten yards in advance of his assistants, and was on the point of seizing the poacher. The man, finding escape impossible, turned round and shot the gamekeeper dead on the spot. The man was then pursued by the assistants, who made him prisoner, and he was taken to Doncaster gaol.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An old friend, under the signature of Bounce, *will perceive that we have partly availed ourselves of a contribution he was kind enough to send us, which contained a valuable hint—and we shall be extremely glad to hear from him again.*

SPECTATOR *will see that we have expressed the opinions we feel in common with him, upon the subject on which he has addressed us.*

Our other favours shall be replied to next week.

THE AGE.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The decease of his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK was yesterday announced, to the most unfeigned and profound sorrow of the public, which has sympathized from the commencement of his ROYAL HIGHNESS's severe affliction in the sufferings which the ROYAL DUKE has endured with such exemplary fortitude and resignation. The popular virtues of this amiable Prince were calculated to impress the affections of a generous and loyal people; and the testimony unequivocally borne to the excellence of the ROYAL DUKE's domestic character, has supplied abundant information on that portion of his existence, which, in personages of his illustrious rank, is of necessity passed beyond the knowledge of the million.

The union of his public and private virtues have naturally endeared him to an affectionate and admiring nation, which has not only seen its valiant army surpass in discipline, bravery, and morality, the aspiring soldiery of Europe, but has also to bless the indefatigable exertions of the Illustrious DUKE in all the amiable offices of charity, which was one of the most prevailing and active virtues that animated his Royal heart. His ROYAL HIGHNESS had the singular felicity to exhibit, on a subject which has long disturbed the tranquillity of his country, a firm inflexibility of decision on the inadmissibility of Roman Catholic pretension. Above the mean calculations by which an ephemeral reputation is sought, His ROYAL HIGHNESS, on that important point, embarked the accumulated weight of his public and personal influence, thereby manifesting to the constitutional adherents to the religion of the realm an open detestation of those insidious and pernicious evils, which once oppressed the liberties of England, which now pollute the very stream of existence in the deluded Sister Kingdom, and which elsewhere have exalted a bloody and despotic priesthood above monarchical authority and popular right. The sagacity, the manliness, the virtue of his ROYAL HIGHNESS, so visible in the determination which he had expressed on this especial point, will indissolubly bind his memory to the affection and respect of every English Protestant.

It may silence the exceptious tenacity of malice to discover, in that cold and scanty eulogy which is extorted from his very enemies themselves, that multitude of meeker, yet quite as Christian qualities, which constituted the peculiar charm of his beneficent and social nature. It, notwithstanding, has appeared to some an act of decency and justice to approach the estimation of so excellent a Prince with Heathen stoicism and gratuitous severity. Before the ashes of the Royal Duke were cold—before the knell of his mortality had reached the heart of orphanage and widowhood, and sent its sorrow to the abodes of humility, which his active charity had so often cheered, there have been those who, with splenetic tenacity, endeavoured to redeem the *expiated* errors (if human virtue can expiate offence), of a life abounding in perfections far more than ordinarily great and good. It has even suited the impartial and ingenious purpose of these 'honest Chroniclers' to obtrude on popular credulity a *wanton lie*, regarding the expences of a palace, in which the Royal Duke had no participation or concern. We neither envy the philosophy nor candour of such invidious friends to truth, and think the solemn advocacy of their abstract morals incomparably less allied to virtue than to affectation. It is impossible to reflect on outrages so barbarous, without feeling some concern for our common nature---without invoking the forgiveness that charity extends to the imperfections of those who are no more; and we believe that no flattery will be apparent in our saying that there are few whose hopes of Heaven, and whose memory on earth, are more felicitous than those of the Royal Duke whose dissolution has diffused throughout the kingdom such deep and sensible regret.

His Royal Highness was in his sixty-fourth year, being born on the 16th of August, 1763. His style and titles were as follow:—Prince FREDERICK, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster in Ireland, Bishop of Osnaburgh, a Field Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of all the Land Forces, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Regiment of Infantry, Officiating Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, High Steward of New Windsor, and Warden and Keeper of New Forest, Hampshire, Knight of the Garter, and of various Foreign Orders, &c. &c.

We are called on to notice the Speech of the President of the *United States*, not by any particular development of novelty, either in its internal economy or foreign relations, which apparently are in the ordinary condition we have all along supposed; but in consequence of some remarks, with reference to the commercial system imposed by *Great Britain* on her colonies, to use the phrase of Mr. QUINCY ADAMS, "both insular and continental." It will be thoroughly perceptible to any one who takes the trouble to examine the laboured apology, by which the commercial regulations of the Union are upheld, in the PRESIDENT's communication, that something more than usual difficulty has presented itself to the defence of exclusions conceived on the part of the *United States*, in the most evident spirit of illiberality and petulance. By a trite, but inefficient method of defence, we discover Mr. ADAMS attributing, inferentially, on the outset of his oblique imputation on *Great Britain*, the want of those qualities in her international proceedings, which, in the present case, at least, so distinctively impress the character and conduct of themselves.

On the shewing of Mr. ADAMS, it appears that *Great Britain* extended to the option of the *United States* such terms of traffic with her colonies as she offered universally to other countries; but that on the refusal of the Union to accede to these proposals, *Great Britain* thereafter declined admitting the ships of the *United States* even on the terms on which she opened her ports to the navigation of other nations. Now, as Mr. ADAMS uses the peculiar tone of American pomposity, both in the closeness of his dialectick, and the self-sufficiency of contempt for any thing in the semblance of a favour or a boon from the concession of *Great Britain*, he commits a manifest absurdity in inveighing against the exercise of a right in the British Government, by which the retention of our ancient policy subjects the Colonies to certain salutary limits in their intercourse with foreign countries. If Mr. ADAMS questions the *right* of the parent country, his doubt would savour of a most unseasonable obtrusion of subversive principles, which, fortunately for mankind, have long since since lost their stimulating charm: if, on the other hand, he reproaches *Great Britain* with ungenerous tenacity in withholding what it has the power, and as well the option, to bestow, he is convicted of a glaring inconsistency in deploring the want of favours which he elsewhere emphatically disdains.

It must be palpable to those who attentively consider the reasonings of Mr. ADAMS on the special points of *American* forbearance and concession, that the very premises exhibited in the attempted establishment of his purpose, are conclusively demonstrative of qualities diametrically opposite: for Mr. ADAMS dwells with lively pleasure on the *facts*, which constitute the most rapid retaliation of the Union, on any act of *Great Britain*, which did not exactly quadrate with the interest and disposition of the States. Thus much for the candour and logic of Mr. ADAMS's statement to his liberal and ingenuous countrymen. We have thought it just to offer these remarks on one of the most elaborate tissues of prejudice and vulgar vanity that we ever remember to have seen, even from that great source of meagre selfishness and absurd presumption. It is disgusting to observe ameng those primitive sticklers for republican simplicity so invidious a leaven of inextinguishable rancour, mixed with the cold formality of their amicable assurance, and to remark with what malign satisfaction they would fain provoke the dignified and reposing spirit of a country which continues to its irreverent bastard issue the parental sentiments of indulgent hope and pity. The policy of *Great Britain*, equally humane and wise, has no ambition to engage in wild crusades, and to add further trophies to her unrivalled fame at the expense of human peace and happiness: she could derive no honour from the acquisition of extensive wilds—no glory from victories unproductive of consequences beneficial to civilized and social life; her sustained and antiquated character exalts her above the vulgar level of abuse, or, at all events, exempts her from the pains of over sensitive resentment. That her policy is pacific, is beyond a doubt, but that her abilities and energy are unimpaired, when principle and reason call on their exertion, is, at this instant, so resplendently evinced by our magnanimous assertion of the rights of *Portugal*, that argument would be superfluous on the subject. We have a thorough confidence in the efficiency of our national spirit, health, and wealth; and are, thank heaven, blest with moderation to abstain from precipitate hostilities, and enough sensibility to national renown to act with prompt and stern decision, when motives of sufficient gravity may urge us to the reluctant execution of severe and moral duties. But we are not so light in the estimation of Nations as to suffer by the oblique aspersions of authority itself, however petulant and disrespectful, nor exactly bound to notice the Jesuitical and semi-barbarous casuistry of latent hatred, which, in spite of the professions of official dignity, is manifest in every word of Mr. ADAMS's communication, respecting the unrivalled land to which his fathers had the honour to belong, and to which we are particularly happy to *know* that Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has no claim, and still more happy to *feel* that he has no pretension.

It remains for us to add that Mr. ADAMS did not confine the object of his communication to the mere detail of the political condition of the *United States*; but that it was designed as a specimen of the critical ability, which it has of late been the fashion among a certain class of Transatlantic wiseacres, to discover in the Papers of the Yankee Coryphæus. We must say that we are as utterly insensible to the charms of Mr. ADAMS's style, as we are to the matter of his composition; and that we seek with equal ill success for the excellence of the one and the honesty of the other. It reminds us much of the dotted wilderness over which Mr. ADAMS presides, where all that approaches *England* is comparatively tolerable, and all that is vernacular is barbarous and bad. His concluding eulogy on treason is pure *American* fudge, and the whole of his exhibition would have been infinitely improved, and far more perfect as to morals and assimilation, if instead of the clumsy cunning, and beggarly pomp, so dominant in all productions of his spurious compatriots, he had imitated the open avowal of his hate with the manliness of those contiguous savage tribes which rival the *United States* in freedom and domestic comfort, while they surpass them immeasurably as a sincere and ancient people.

TOM RAIKES is so partial to punning, that, to enjoy it, he purposely employed a tailor of the name of NUNN, (formerly of *Thayer-street*.) The "yard, half-yard, three-quarters," being announced one day, Tom went out to meet him on the stair-case, and insisted on Snip's preceding him, which the tailor modestly resisted—when TOM, with a facetious smile, silenced him, by exclaiming, "Remember, I am *secundum* NULLO."

The death of Mr. BRIC, the Roman Catholic barrister, is a subject which has created a much greater sensation among the advocates of that wild party, than any circumstance which has transpired for many years, and is consequently calculated to excite an unusual degree of opinion amongst its opponents. The false notions of honour which are maintained by so many of Mr. BRIC's countrymen, and particularly by the more immediate partizans of his religion and polity, were never more fully brought into action than on this afflicting occasion; and no circumstance can therefore more strongly mark the fatality of their devotion than the issue of this most unfortunate affair. Without entering into any general discussion of the Roman Catholic character, or of its melancholy and erroneous bias in most points of view, we will confine ourselves to its display in the instance now under examination. On the signal being given for the parties to fire, we perceive, by the accounts in the Irish Papers, that Mr. BRIC exclaimed, "Now for GOD, and my Country!" and then madly and precipitately rushed into the commission of an offence, which, however falsely its consequence may be estimated by his Country, is the highest offence in the eye of his GOD!

A more glaring instance of self-deception than this never came under our knowledge: and yet it is to these fatal doctrines the leaders and supporters of this faction would reduce the followers of every other. And yet, mark the issue of all this vain glorious controversy, this deplorable commingling of earthly and unearthly persuasions—this wild display of ignorance and fanaticism. Mr. BRIC fell a sacrifice to the influence of his political and religious sentiments, and a few days have witnessed his death, his burial, and the forgetfulness almost that he existed—SUCH IS THE POPULARITY OF PARTY—and this party, above all others. But the fate of Mr. BRIC will not operate as any lesson to those who surrounded him in life, and are now left behind, stimulated by his doctrines, and not in the least deterred by his dissolution. It should, though—for his fall may be looked upon as a distributive chastisement on the hollow pretensions of a factious religion—and in that light alone do we fear his memory is now regarded. Mr. BRIC's death is thus far lamentable—that a man of high integrity, good attainments, talents, and enthusiasm—of estimable private character, and of social virtues, has passed away from life—the errors which his public pursuits led him into are more than atoned for by his decease: but with all these acquirements and recommendations, his memory will soon be numbered with "the things that *were*," and even now is not free from jocose insult. On hearing of the termination of the duel between Mr. HAYES and Mr. BRIC, it is said that Lord NORBURY observed, that he knew Mr. HAYES was an attorney, but never before heard he was a *bricklayer*. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

MATTERS OF SURPRISE,

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX.

IN JANUARY.

—That it should turn out, after all, that the Emperor ALEXANDER was *not* strangled—that HENRY GREY BENNETT should have taken a "valete" of England, and un *valet* of Spa, something about the same time—that Archdeacon GLOVER should tell the "circle" at *Lillies* he had any interest with the Electors of *Sudbury*, and that BETHELL WALROND should believe him.

IN FEBRUARY.

—That so good a motion as the one, regarding "the unjustifiable meanness and extortion of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster" should be negatived, merely because it was brought forward by a fool—that a beautiful comic actress should prefer "an old man," to many young ones, who are all anxious to drive the Chester *mule*—that the Margravine of ANSPACH, in noticing "the private theatricals" at Brandenburgh House, (in her *memoirs*) omitted giving some account of the parts played by herself.

IN MARCH.

—That Lord BELGRAVE subscribed so handsomely to the relief of the distressed manufacturers!—that Lord KING is not appointed "Court Fool" at once, to save him the nightly trouble he takes in the House of Lords.

IN APRIL.

—That a Magistrate should publicly sanction the

forcible detention and prior theft of a dog in the public streets—that after the facts of theft so fully proved against the Steam Packet Office, in Piccadilly, it should still be kept open, and do as much business as ever—in Brompton Crescent, that PLANCHE should bring the *Tigris* to Tunis, and afterwards be appointed "jack-all" to Vauxhall Gardens.

IN MAY.

—That Mr. HUME does not get forcibly ejected by the Serjeant at Arms—that any one should back the "General" when they knew in whose hands the horse was, and that they should pay their money when they found he had lost—that ESTERHAZY should "pay the piper" for TULLY, (as JOHN LYSTER calls "my Lord")—that Mrs. COUTTS had not additional springs to her carriage, when any one, besides herself, was going in it, to the Spitalfields Ball.

IN JUNE.

—That *Ecarté* should be so particularly patronized—and that, at a dinner party at *Yellow Ocre Hall*, the host and C. MILLS should play from ½ past 10 to 12, and that Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Doctor and Mrs. LUSHINGTON, &c. who were present, should not leave the room—that Col. DAVIS, after the ignorance he has already displayed, should find people at *Worcester* to support him for the ensuing election—that persons should be found to throw away money on Foreigners, who would not subscribe a shilling to save thousands of their own countrymen from starvation—that CROCKFORD does not challenge TOM RAIKES, and if TOM should accept it when he did.

IN JULY.

—That Mr. WILLS, jun. was not *blown* before he *started* for *Sudbury*—that TOM BISH should pay £8000. to get into one house, and £2000. to get into another; and yet manage to do neither—that Lady GREY did not interfere to prevent the publication of BEAUMONT'S letters, respecting Lady SWINBURNE, particularly as BALL HUGHES told Lord HOWICK, he always understood that the "GREY *mère* was the better horse."

IN AUGUST.

—That BILLY LENNOX, when grouse*-shooting was so plentiful, should have had such bad sport with Lord GLENGALL—that Mr. SADLER, the aeronaut, was not killed long ago—to the people of Tewkesbury, that JOHNNY EASTHOPE should have spent so much upon the *St. Alban's* election, and yet leave the "Gilpin Junior" of poor *Til*, (upon whom he had spent quite as much) totally unprovided for—that the GROSVENOR family should have thrown away so much upon the *Chester* election.

IN SEPTEMBER.

—That Sir SNUFFLE SNUFFLE should ever have *organized* so large a sum as 10,000*l.*, and then be fool enough to advance it, on an ARCH-JESUIT'S *security!* for the purpose of getting BISHOP to direct the Oratories for him.

IN OCTOBER.

—That Lord COCHRANE should be disgraced, and Lord TEYNHAM unimpeached—at *Oatlands*, that any gentleman in the nineteenth century (married to a foreigner) should write to France for a HOG'S *head* of Claret, and call it, "un tête de cochon de Bourdeaux"—that ELLISTON should be out of Bedlam, and Mr. PRICE in *America*—and that CHARLES KEMBLE should give up the part of *Hamlet* to CHARLES YOUNG.

IN NOVEMBER.

—That the cockney, AULDJO, should be admitted into decent society, and that when in, he was not instantly kicked out—that Mr. ELLICE did not think it more advisable to prove himself *not* a GREEK, than to prove that others were so—that an English Editor should be branded for accusing BOCHSA of crimes, for the committing which, BOCHSA himself was *branded*—the Jury must have been *brandy'd*, when giving the verdict—that a Martial Court of Enquiry should be held upon a subject, not in any respect of a military nature—that the young "sturgeon," Lord BINGHAM, should be appointed to the command of the 17th Lancers.—

IN DECEMBER.

—That Mr. BROGDEN should not have followed Mr. SOUTHEY'S example, and *vacate*, "like a well-bred dog, who leaves the room, when he sees preparations on foot for kicking him down stairs"†—to Captain FORBES, that a winter theatre should lose 2,000*l.* *before* Christmas, and to FARLEY, that there should be no chance of recovering it *afterwards*—to the people of *Brighton*, that Mrs. COUTTS should be on shore, and *half-seas over* at the same moment—and, that the Duke of ST. ALBAN'S should suppose it was owing to her "child's *call*"—that BEASLEY could write a farce without a *double entendre* in it—to Mr. BALL HUGHES, that they should send to *Portugal*, instead of *Constantinople*, for "*sublime* PORTE"—that Mr. COLBURN should not puff *Vivian Grey*—and, "last, but not least," that the public should have taken the trouble to read all this nonsense.

* Quere goose-shooting!

† Honey Moon.

THE REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

The melancholy and ever-to-be-deplored event which has consigned to the grave the great and illustrious Champion of the Protestant Constitution, casts, for the present, a shadow of national sorrow and lamentation over the great work of religious and moral improvement in the Sister Country. We anxiously hoped the mighty Disposer of human affairs would, in the bounty of his wisdom, have lengthened the days of the Illustrious individual, whose death we have to deplore, that he might behold the progress of reformation in a country which, for ages, has been benighted by the veil of bigotry, ignorance, and the influence of the Priesthood—that, in his goodness, he would have spared this distinguished personage to view the illumination of the Catholics of *Ireland* by the glorious rays of religious and moral education, and the happy change from political disquietude to national felicity—but it has pleased the hand of Heaven to interpose and deprive him of that triumph—a great and glorious triumph would it have been to him, who, by every act of his political life, manifested an anxious and uncompromising attachment for the support of that Constitution which had placed his illustrious ancestors on the throne of these realms—a constitution which, if an insult be offered to the meanest individual in the State, makes it the common cause of the empire—he struggled for its independence and permanency; and in the very latest act, by which his political career in this respect has been distinguished, the truth of his principles are manifested when addressing the House of Lords on the question of Catholic Emancipation.

We cannot but observe that the hour of death in all countries has been considered one of more than ordinary illumination, as if some rays from the approaching world had revealed to the soul an existence that was only to commence in death, and fixed its attention more firmly on some of the great subjects of political importance from which it was about to part for ever.—That this illuminatory principle had influenced the mind of the Illustrious deceased, we have reason to believe, for almost every interval from suffering was marked by a deep parental solicitude for the happiness and tranquillity of his country.

Thus the nation has lost—shall we say irreparably?—*No*, we hope not, one of the great bulwarks of its Constitution; for we trust and expect the glorious example which he has set will be followed by his successor, confirming and fulfilling the expectations of the people, and demonstrating to the world, that in order to render the Constitution of Great Britain permanent, she must never cease for a moment to be Protestant. It was our intention but for the melancholy event which we have occasion to deplore, to have discussed more fully the causes and effects of the great work which has commenced, and by which alone the infatuated people of Ireland can be emancipated from ignorance and bigotry—the influence of priestcraft extinguished—and the blessings of tranquillity enjoyed by all classes of the country. We have beheld with pleasure the rapid strides of religious and moral improvement, the extension and cultivation of the intellectual and political vision of the hitherto blinded Catholic laity. We congratulate, from our hearts, the individuals who have so successfully struggled in the work of the Reformation. We intreat them to continue their unwearied exertions in the glorious cause---we call upon every individual in Ireland who wishes the connexion between the two countries to remain fixed, to unite and co-operate in the pursuit of this national blessing; then may it be said, and truly said, that *Catholic Emancipation has been accomplished*—not emancipation in the sense understood by the agitators of the country, but emancipation from religious *intolerance*—*bigotry*, *superstition*, *idolatry*, *priest*-influence, and political faction—such will be the effects of the measure. Where are its causes to be found? They are visible in the several institutions, public and private, which have been founded for the dissemination of education without religious distinction. Many desperate and violent measures of opposition were resorted to by the Catholic Clergy, and other influential persons of that persuasion, to crush those institutions by every possible means. The *Kildare-street* Education Society had frequently been accused of favouring the work of conversion and proselytism, under the mask of extending the objects for which they were founded. Some of its members succeeded in consequence of such a charge, whilst the persons who had the hardihood to advance the accusation had totally failed to substantiate their proof of it. The Society, however, went on progressively and effectively with the work of education, and we now beheld the invaluable harvest of their labours ripening into maturity, by the conversion of upwards of 350 enlightened Roman Catholics, from the church of Idolatry to that of true Christianity, in one solitary county in Ireland.

THEATRICALS.

There is no institution whose purposes are more abused than are those of a theatre; but it would be a very difficult thing to determine whether the fault lies most with the managers, or with those who are their judges and supporters. There is very little difference, in our view of things, between the representation of such a production as the *Murdered Guest*, and the *Gill's Hill Murder*, excepting the moment chosen for its performance—for they are both in the true style of Old Bailey exhibitions, displaying crime in all its enormity, without giving any portraiture of those dark feelings which always lead to its perpetration. The object of tragedy (of which melodrama is your most degenerate bastard) is to exhibit those bearings of human mind and character, which are the forerunners of the great evil with which we are afflicted, and by showing the consequence to which sin will be certain of conducting us, to endeavour to prevent its commission. This great and important object has of late years been totally frustrated by the introduction of every continental horror, which the profligacy of rival states has embodied: and by these means some of the most disgusting details of private calamity have been wrapped up in a melodramatic shape, merely to gratify the natural curiosity which the actual occurrence had previously excited.

A much more revolting affair than the *Murdered Guest* has seldom been exhibited on the Metropolitan Stage, totally unworthy even of the equivocal reception it experienced, and calculated to bring neither respectability, nor profit, to the concern. It is impossible to deny that the thing was well acted, and served as a medium of showing off Mr. EDWIN'S talents to their best advantage—but beyond this, little more can be said, except that, from the appearance of the play-bills, we presume the *Murdered Guest* has by this time joined its ancestors.

The performance of the *White Lady* at Covent Garden Theatre has been on a much superior plan than it was done at the rival theatre, and from the time which has been bestowed upon it, we do not see how it could be otherwise. Still we do not think there is sufficient beauty in the music, or interest in the drama, to warrant any particular expense in producing it, and, above all, the fuss made by Mr. HOWARD PAYNE (the composer of the piece), in his little weekly publication, about Miss PATON'S secession from the character allotted to her therein. We cannot omit congratulating ROBERTS, on the display of his scenic abilities in this drama, and beyond that, there is little worth noticing in the paraphernalia belonging to it. The main feature in the performance is Madame VESTRIS'S representation of *George*, which was distinguished by all that archness and vivacity of manner, so peculiarly her own. Even SAWNIE himself could never have met, amongst all his countrymen, a more interesting specimen of the Highlander than she looked in her Trowsers and Tartan. It will help the pantomime certainly, but there are many other plays which, with the assistance of Madame VESTRIS, would have helped it considerably more.

The said Miss PATON, we find, has been making a fine sensation in our neighbouring isle, as will be seen by the following account from the *Dublin Morning Register* of Wednesday last, and it is therefore little to be wondered at, that she made such a precipitate retreat, even from the fascinations of *La Dame Blanche*:—

Miss Paton commenced her engagement on Saturday last, preceded by the stamp of the metropolitan mint, as to the perfection of her attainments, and by the tongue of common rumour, as to the peculiarity of private circumstances, of no ordinary nature. Under these demands upon public curiosity, it was not unnatural either to expect, or to find, a very crowded auditory on the evening of her appearance, nor less so to suppose that the display of her talents would subsequently secure the attendance which the anxiety to witness them, in the first instance, produced—a result which in both cases has been attained. It was not until last evening, we *feel*, that Miss Paton confirmed the utmost point that anticipation could ever aspire to—not because she displayed more science or execution, but because the music allotted to her on this last occasion was, technically speaking, more '*telling*' than any of her previous efforts. Her *Rosetta* is a very agreeable and *naive* piece of acting throughout, reaching excellence often, and never coming within the pale of mediocrity—while of her singing, it is hardly safe to trust one's self to common expression. Of the introduced music, we may be permitted to say, that her 'I've been Roaming,' though conveying far more astonishment to the ear, conveys not as much enchantment either to the imagination or the heart, as the execution of the same ballad by Mrs. Waylett: but we should not think simplicity formed any great portion of Miss Paton's musical composition. She dwells in the sublime, almost exclusively, and her execution of the 'Soldier Tired,' may be considered the grandest effort the stage now can lay claim to, and one beyond which the genius of her children never reached—it has force, brilliancy, modulation—all that can charm you into a conviction of the intensity and grandeur of sound, bewilder you in its beguiling maze, and leave you there beyond the hope of extrication—the ear can never expect to listen again to any thing so allied to perfection. Her performance of *The Minstrel Boy* was only less commanding, in the proportion that its *materiel* is less capable; but, like its predecessor, was hailed with a burst of enthusiasm which must have conveyed to the enchantress the power of her spell. The Patentee could not have made a more important engagement. The remaining characters in *Love in a Village* were done comparative justice to. Among the ladies, we must foremost rank our first favourite, Mrs Waylett, whose representation of *Madge* was a very prominent feature in the opera, and whose execution of the established music in the part was given with all that sweetness and simplicity which have indelibly fixed her as the "admired of all beholders." Miss Forde's assumption of *Lucinda* was highly creditable, and her songs elicited unanimous approbation.

We have not further space to dilate upon the occurrences and *on dits*, past and in circulation, among the charming portion of mankind; but we cannot omit remarking, with much pleasure, that in consequence of HORACE TWISS'S admirable imitations, the other night, in Soho-square, his nephew has offered him 30*s.* per week at the "Garden:" that Mr. WALLACE'S opera and Mr. MORTON'S comedy are both in a thriving condition: and that, what between Mr. BISHOP and his talented pupil, Mr. G. RODWELL, Sir G. SMART'S musical abilities are rather in high estimation at Covent Garden Theatre.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick, second son of George III., and brother to his present Majesty, was born on the 16th of August, 1763. When he was but seven months old he was elected Bishop of Osnaburgh, a nominal office, to which the Elector of Hanover has the power of influencing the election alternately with another European power. On the 25th July, 1771, his Royal Highness was installed a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in company with his two brothers, the Princes of Wales and Cumberland, in presence of the Sovereign. The education of his Royal Highness under the paternal eye of George the Third was strictly attended to, and the pictures which are left us of domestic life pursued under his Majesty's sanction, are such as convey ideas of his paramount regard for the blessings of a virtuous life. During their childhood, the Prince of Wales and the Duke

of our memoir were remarkably attached to each other. They studied together, and played together, and were noticed as being extremely devoted to each other's society. A popular writer, who has given us some account of his own life, mentions, that having been brought to work in Kew-gardens, he saw there the two young Princes, whom he noticed as being very fond of each other, and both fine lively lads. On the 27th November, 1789, his Royal Highness was created Duke of York and Albany. This very year was marked by a circumstance so remarkable in the history of the Royal Duke as to require a particular mention.

On the 18th of May, 1789, Colonel Lennox sent a circular letter to the members of Daubigny's Club to the following effect:—"That a report having been spread that the Duke of York had said some words had been made use of to him (Col. L.) in a political conversation, that no gentleman ought to submit to," Col. L. took the first opportunity to speak to his Royal Highness before the officers of the Coldstream regiment, to which Colonel L. belonged; when he answered, "that he had heard them said to Col. L. at Daubigny's," but refused, at the same time, to tell the expression, or the person who had used it; that in this situation, being perfectly ignorant what his Royal Highness could allude to, and not being aware that any such expression ever passed, he (Colonel L.) knew not of any better mode of clearing up the matter than by writing a letter to every member of Daubigny's Club, desiring each of them to let him know if he could recollect any expression to have been used in his (Col. L.'s) presence, which could bear the construction put upon it by his Royal Highness; and, in such case, by whom the expression was used.

None of the members of the club having given an affirmative answer to this request, and the Duke still declining to give any further explanation than he had done before the officers of the Coldstream regiment, Col. Lennox thought it incumbent on him to call upon his Royal Highness for the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another. The Duke at once waived that distinction of rank of which he might have properly availed himself, and consented to give Col. Lennox the meeting required. The following is the account of the affair as published by the two seconds, Lord Rawdon (the late Marquis of Hastings), and Lord Winchelsea:—

"In consequence of a dispute already known to the public, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by Lord Rawdon, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox, accompanied by the Earl of Winchelsea, met at Wimbledon-common. The ground was measured at 12 paces, and both parties were to fire at a signal agreed upon. The signal being given, Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox fired, and the ball grazed his Royal Highness's curl; the Duke of York did not fire. Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox observed that his Royal Highness had not fired. Lord Rawdon said it was not the Duke's intention to fire; his Royal Highness had come out upon Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox's desire to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him. Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox pressed that the Duke of York should fire, which was declined, upon a repetition of the reason. Lord Winchelsea then went up to the Duke of York, and expressed his hope that his Royal Highness could have no objection to say he considered Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox as a man of honour and courage. His Royal Highness replied, that he should say nothing; he had come out to give Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him; if Lieutenant-Col. Lennox was not satisfied, he might fire again. Lieutenant-Col. Lennox said he could not possibly fire again at the Duke, as his Royal Highness did not mean to fire at him. On this both parties left the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the most perfect coolness and intrepidity.

"RAWDON.
"WINCHELSEA."

As soon as this affair of honour was concluded at Wimbledon, two letters were sent express to town, one to the Prince of Wales and the other to the Duke of Cumberland, giving them an account of the proceeding; and at the instant of the Duke of York's return, the Prince of Wales, with filial attention to the anxiety of his Royal Parents, set off to Windsor, lest hasty rumour had made them acquainted with the business.

Such was the caution observed by the Duke of York to keep this meeting with Colonel Lennox a secret from the Prince of Wales, that he left his hat at Carlton House, and took a hat belonging to some of the household with him. During the whole of the affair the Duke was so composed, that it is difficult to say whether his Royal Highness was aware of being so near the arm of death. One remarkable thing connected with this duel was, that the Earl of Winchelsea, the second of Colonel Lennox, was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty; and his mother, Lady Winchelsea, was employed in rearing his Royal Highness.

This transaction excited a great deal of interest. His Majesty was so affected by it, notwithstanding its fortunate termination, that he abstained in a great measure from his usual amusements. The Duke of York appeared the least concerned of the Royal party, and the following singular occurrence will demonstrate the feelings by which different members of the Royal Family were influenced on the occasion:—

"In consequence of the recovery of George III. from his lamented indisposition, the King's birth-day, in 1789, was celebrated with unusual splendour. The King, however, was not present during any part of the day, owing to the shock occasioned by the duel so recently fought between the Duke of York and Colonel Lennox. In the evening a most splendid ball was given; and notwithstanding what had so recently happened, and the established etiquette, that no person should stand up at country dances who had not danced a minuet, Colonel Lennox appeared in the circle with Lady Catherine Barnard. This the Prince of Wales did not perceive until he and his partner, the Princess Royal, came to the Colonel's place in the dance; when, struck with the impropriety, he took the hand of the Princess, just as she was about to be turned by the Colonel, and led her to the bottom of the dance. The Duke of York and the Princess Augusta came next, and they turned the Colonel without notice or exception. The Duke of Clarence with the Princess Elizabeth came next, and his Royal Highness followed the example of the Prince of Wales. The dance proceeded, however, and Colonel Lennox and his partner danced down; but when they came to the Prince and Princess, his Royal Highness led his sister to the chair by the side of the Queen. Her Majesty then addressing herself to the Prince, said, "You seem heated, Sir, and tired." "I am heated and tired, Madam," said the Prince, "not with the dance, but with dancing in such company." "Then, Sir," said the Queen, "it will be better for me to withdraw, and put an end to the ball." "It certainly will be so," said the Prince, "for I never will countenance insults given to my family, however they may be treated by others." At the end of the dance, her Majesty and the Princesses withdrew, and thus the ball concluded. The Prince, with his usual gallantry, afterwards explained to Lady Catharine Barnard the reason of his conduct, assuring her Ladyship that it gave him much pain to be obliged to subject a lady to a moment's embarrassment. It is now well known that the severe measures taken by his Royal Highness to discourage the practice of duelling, have almost succeeded in banishing it from military society.

Amid the political agitations of the year 1791, the marriage of his Royal Highness to a Princess of the House of Prussia, serve to cement more closely the relations which the Courts of St. James's and Berlin had found it their interests to contract, with the view of counterpoising the inordinate ambition and mighty progress of the restless Empress of Russia. The treaty touching this alliance was signed at Berlin, on the 26th of January, 1791, by Sir Morton Eden on the part of the King of England, as the representatives on behalf of his Prussian Majesty. By the first article of this treaty the marriage portion guarantee to his Royal Highness was stated to be 100,000 crowns in Fredericks d'or, viz. 40,000 as being the usual portion of the Princesses of the House of Prussia, and the remaining 60,000 for "paraphernalia." It was further stipulated, that in case the Princess should happen to die before her husband, without leaving issue, that then both sums should revert to the King and his successors, in as far as her Royal Highness should not have disposed of the latter; but the produce thereof was to belong to his Royal Highness in case he was the survivor. Her Royal Highness was likewise to have her *trousseau*, or her wedding-suit, supplied by her father. By the third and fourth articles, the Royal Duchess's pin-money was fixed at 4,000*l.* a year, and her *morgen-gebe*, or present from her husband the day after her marriage, was to be 6,000*l.* And in the fifth article, the King secured to her Royal Highness, if she survived the husband, a jointure of 8,000*l.* a year, with a residence and suitable establishment. The King, in his speech on the opening of Parliament, on the 31st Jan. 1792, communicated to both Houses the important change which had taken place in his family, and invited the Commons to consider of the means of enabling him to keep his engagements with his brother of Prussia. This part of the Speech from the Throne elicited considerable discussion in Parliament, the great disparity of the pecuniary advances and settlements made by the respective Courts being the principal topics of observation; and although no positive disapprobation of the match itself was expressed, yet an opinion not very favourable to the stipulations by which it was accompanied was indicated. In the result, however, the House voted to his Royal Highness, in addition to his then income of 12,000*l.* a-year, an additional annuity of 25,000*l.*, in consideration of his matrimonial alliance. Upon the 5th of April, the Address in which this provision was embodied was carried to the foot of the throne by the Speaker, and it expressed the entire approbation of the House in the step which had been taken, and a hope that the provision made would be thought worthy of the occasion.

On the arrival of the Royal party in England, they were remarried at St. James's the 24th of November.

His Royal Highness was now called into actual and severe public service. Troops were embarked for Holland, and the Duke of York was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army on the Continent. On the 4th of September, 1793, his Royal Highness was defeated by the French, near Dunkirk. Nothing particular transpired till the 3d of May, 1794, when the French attacked him, but were driven back; the enemy, however, quickly re-appeared in the field, and gave a second battle to the Duke's forces at Turcoign, whom they defeated with great slaughter. It was in the year 1794, at the battle of Tournay, that his Royal Highness narrowly escaped being taken prisoner.

In the battle of Tournay, in 1794, the English Army was quite surrounded by the French, and no resource was left but to cut their way through an enemy infinitely superior in numbers; this was no sooner thought of than measures were adopted for the purpose. The French, however, not daring to oppose so brave a band, made a lane for them to pass through, and coolly received them on each side with showers of musketry.

In this movement his Royal Highness the Duke of York narrowly escaped being made prisoner. Accompanied by an Austrian General, and two other officers, he reached a village which had been taken the preceding day from the enemy, and supposing it still in the hands of the allies, they rode through it at full gallop. In turning the corner of one of the streets rather sharply, they discovered that the village was then in the hands of the French, and a column of the enemy facing them; the latter, supposing the Duke was at the head of a body of troops, at first fled, after having fired a volley at them, which killed the Austrian General by the side of his Royal Highness. Recovering, however, from this error, the French pursued the Duke and his two companions until they came near a river. The Duke threw himself off his horse, and so did one of the officers, and they waded through the river, the third taking the water with his horse. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a six-pounder to bear upon them. On the other side of the river, the Duke fortunately met with a led horse of Capt. Murray's, which he mounted, and thus arrived in safety at Tournay.

His Royal Highness now retreated to Flanders, where he was soon joined by the Earl of Moira and additional forces. Having effected a junction with Lord Moira, the Duke stationed his troops near Breda and Bois le Duc, but from that position he was forced to retire to Grave. He was afterwards driven from Nimeguen, and finally our forces were under the necessity of abandoning all hope of making an impression against France in that quarter. The accounts which we have of the sufferings and privations of the unhappy men can only be exceeded by those of the French in the expedition to Russia. But his Royal Highness took every pains, and made every possible provision for promoting the comfort of the soldiers, and had his orders been complied with, it is certain the poor men would not have been left to endure such a weight of misery. His Royal Highness took his departure in the beginning of December for England. On the 13th of September, 1799, his Royal Highness landed in Holland, and took the command of an army of 36,000 men, of whom 17,000 were Russians. On the 19th of the same month he attacked the French near Alkmaer, but in consequence of the want of discipline or courage of the Russians, he was obliged to retreat. On the 3d of October he again attacked the French, and succeeded in defeating them. "Under the Divine Providence this signal victory," says his Royal Highness, "obtained over the enemy is to be ascribed to the animated and persevering exertions which have been at all times characteristics, and which on no occasion were ever more eminently displayed; nor has it often fallen to the lot of any General to have such just cause of acknowledgment for distinguished support." His Royal Highness then in the most liberal manner mentions the great obligations he was under to several under his command. At length, after further unavailing efforts on the part of our army, a suspension of arms was agreed upon, and finally the British troops embarked for England, along with the Russians, and prisoners were given up on both sides.

Thus ended those expeditions.

In obedience to the dictates of impartial history, we now proceed to a passage in the life of his Royal Highness, which, for the sake of morality, and out of regard to the memory of the Royal Duke, we would gladly have avoided. Our readers will immediately anticipate that we allude to the history of his unfortunate connexion with Mrs. Clarke, and its consequences. Rumour at first began to be busy respecting the official purity of the Duke of York. The vague charges which were thus set afloat, soon embodied themselves in the defined shapes of pamphlets, letters, &c. Those who are acquainted with the history of this era will not forget the eagerness with which the higher officers of justice attempted, by multiplied prosecutions, to intimidate the press. The Court of King's Bench was literally oppressed with the number of informations for libel, the principal portion of them relating to the case of supposed corruption on the part of the Duke of York. Insinuations in the beginning, and direct assertions ultimately, were circulated that such was the mighty influence exercised by Mrs. Clarke over the mind of his Royal Highness, and so notorious was that influence, that ladies and gentlemen of the highest rank became her humble suitors for military promotions for their friends—nay, it was well known even that Divines of the Church of England had, for a time, considered her as the fountain of ecclesiastical preferment. The newspapers of the day, teemed with paragraphs, some mysteriously alluding to these transactions, others more openly and explicitly condemning this corrupt and injudicious system of military administration. The cry of licentiousness and jacobinism was immediately raised against the authors or circulators of these reports, and to mention the existence of intercourse between the Duke and Mrs. Clarke, and to say that the lady was allowed to possess the least controul in military arrangements, were described as overt acts of treason, the tendency of which was to overthrow the House of Brunswick, the Constitution, and all the most valuable institutions of our country. This language was repeated in various quarters, and sanctioned by legal processes on the part of the functionaries of public justice. It was, therefore, under no small disadvantage that Col. Wardle, until that period unknown, stood in to the character of an accuser, the accused being one of the most distinguished and influential persons in the country.

On Friday, the 27th of January, 1809, Colonel Wardle introduced the whole subject in the House of Commons. He began by a modest apology for his own unworthiness, and spoke of the diffidence of the enterprise he had undertaken, which was not a little enhanced by the rank and Parliamentary influence of the accused party. He then expatiated on the height to which corruption had risen in the disposal of military patronage, alluded to the improper connection which subsisted between the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Clarke, and submitted five cases of corruption to the House, which he was prepared with adequate information to substantiate. The first case was that of Torryn. He paid Mrs. Clarke five hundred pounds on being promoted to the rank of Major; or more correctly speaking, this sum was paid to a silversmith on Mrs. Clarke's account, in part payment for a service of plate which had been ordered for the establishment of herself and his Royal Highness. The second case was that of an exchange which was effected between two Colonels (Brooke and Knight), and for which Mrs. Clarke received the sum of two hundred pounds. The third case was of a different description to any of the former. The charge in this instance was, that two most meritorious officers who mutually wished to exchange, were prevented from doing so, in consequence of their inability to make the customary presents which were expected on such occasions. The fourth case was more important than any of the former. A Major Shaw had, after repeated negotiations, obtained from Mrs. Clarke the assurance that he should receive the appointment of Deputy Barrack-master at the Cape of Good Hope, upon payment to her of the sum of 1,000*l.* He ultimately received the appointment, but was enabled to make good to Mrs. Clarke no more of the promised sum than 500*l.* The lady complained to the Commander-in-Chief, and the unhappy defaulter, instead of going out to enjoy his splendid income in the Cape of Good Hope, was kept at home, and forthwith reduced to half-pay. The fifth case was that of the levy. In the year 1804, Colonel French was appointed, through Mrs. Clarke's influence, to conduct a levy. He was to pay over to her a guinea of the bounty of each man, together with the sale or patronage of commissions to a certain extent. A loan was also to be raised by the same party for the use of the Duke of York, for which he was to obtain a considerable sum of money from Government for Colonel French, under pretence of being a reward for his services in the levy. The last case brought forward related to Captain Maling. This gentleman, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke, was first appointed to an ensigncy, and successively to the rank of Lieutenant and Captain, he being all the while acting as clerk in a public office, without ever having handled a sword, even for the sake of form. Such were the charges which were brought forward, and with the statement of which Col. Wardle prefaced a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief with regard to promotions and exchanges in the army. The charges against the Duke of York were treated as the results of a seditious conspiracy, particularly by Lord Castlereagh and the Ministerial Members. The present Duke of Wellington was then a Member of the House, and warmly espoused the cause of the Duke of York, observing that his Royal Highness was entitled to the highest praise for the well-appointed state of the army, and expressing his satisfaction that at last specific charges, such as could be met, were brought against the Duke of York. After some debate the House agreed to receive the evidence that might be adduced by the accuser in a Committee of the whole House. The evidence was then gone through, the hearing of which occupied a considerable portion of the time of the House. Mrs. Clarke was a principal witness. On the 9th of March, the case being closed, Mr. Wardle moved an Address thereupon, in which, after reciting substantially the nature of the evidence, and the inferences to be drawn from it, he expressed an opinion that the Duke of York ought to be removed from his office of Commander-in-Chief. This motion gave rise to a long debate. Several amendments were proposed, one by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, declaring the innocence of the Duke; another by Mr. B. Bathurst, declaring him to be guilty, at the same time acknowledging his great official services.

Next day, Mr. Bankes proposed another amendment, much to the same effect as that by Mr. Bathurst. The amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was carried by a great majority. From the 10th to the 17th of March this debate was continued. On the 17th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed some amendment in the resolutions already agreed to, which was finally inserted, but made no substantial variance in the resolution. However, whilst these debates were about to close, his Royal Highness waited upon the King, and tendered him his resignation in a written document, which commences in these terms:—

"The House of Commons, after a long and full investigation of the merits of certain allegations against him, passed a resolution of his innocence; he might now approach his Majesty, and venture to tender to him his resignation of the Chief Command of his Majesty's Army, as he could no longer be suspected of acting from any apprehension of the result, or be accused of having shrunk from the extent of an enquiry, from which, painful as it had been, he trusted he should appear, even to those who had been disposed to condemn his conduct, to have met with the patience and firmness which could only arise from a conscious feeling of innocence." Sir David Dundas was the successor of his Royal Highness, but the latter was in a very short time reinstated in his office. In his retirement, the Duke of York endeavoured to console himself in the society of his friends. His table was the resort of the fashionable, and the Court Circular teemed with the accounts of his brilliant entertainments. In the meantime the charge and the proceedings upon it in the House of Commons made a sensible impression throughout the country. Addresses of thanks were forwarded from various places to Colonel Wardle, eulogising his patriotic exertions and thanking him for the services which he had rendered to the state. Dinners in various places followed, at which Col. Wardle was invited, and his popularity appeared to be extending itself every day. He was toasted as the undaunted champion of free inquiry, and the vindicator of the abuses under which this country was groaning. A medal was struck by Mr. Bisset, of Birmingham, with a bust of Col. Wardle, and appropriate mottoes.

The restoration of his Royal Highness to the Command of the Army was a measure that gave gratification to the military generally; and we have no doubt, from the manner in which he performed the duties of that office, that it was one also very beneficial to the public service.

In the year 1820 the Duchess of York died, after having endured a lingering and painful disease.

Shortly afterwards his Royal Highness drew the attention of the public towards him by a declaration of his intention to sit and vote during the Queen's trial. Her Majesty's Advocate was induced to notice the circumstance; and, in alluding to his Royal Highness personally, taunted him with being the object of a condemnatory resolution in 1809, which was proposed by Mr. Bathurst, who, at the moment when he (Mr. Brougham) was speaking, was a Member of that Cabinet by which the Queen was prosecuted. The memorable speech which his Royal Highness delivered in Parliament on the 25th of April 1825, on the subjects of the Catholic claims. This celebrated address has

been too much the subject of recent commentary to require any description in this place. Whatever were the feelings of others on the subject of it, nothing can be more certain, than that his Royal Highness spoke with the most perfect sincerity, and under a sacred consciousness that he was right. Having now brought this hasty sketch to a close, we have merely to add—what those who were acquainted with his character well knew—that in private life he was sincerely respected and beloved as an amiable, affable, kind, and warm-hearted man. He readily lent a hand to distress, whenever it was in his power to relieve it; and it was often observed of him, that he underwent frequent struggles when cases came before him in which it was impossible for him to reconcile the granting of favours which would be inconsistent with the rigid administration of his public duty. In his official capacity, his merit is attested by the state of discipline in which the army is now kept, by the fairness with which honours are granted, and by the general good conduct and sense of honour which are infused into the profession. If he had not the praise of being the originator of all those salutary regulations himself, yet he had to boast of that which Queen Elizabeth thought the highest praise—namely, placing about him able and intelligent counsellors.

The body of his Royal Highness will be removed almost immediately to Windsor.

His Royal Highness was in his sixty-fourth year.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

A REGULAR BUILT SAILOR.

John Hall, the "veteran," who has of late created so much annoyance at the Admiralty, was put to the bar, on an indictment, charging him with creating a riot, and assaulting the messengers at the Admiralty, on the 23d September last.

Mr. Horace Twiss appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner having been placed at the bar, was asked by the clerk, in the usual form, whether he was guilty or not guilty.

Prisoner—Guilty of what?

Clerk—Are you guilty of the assault with which you are charged, or not?

Prisoner—Why, if that's what you mean, I am guilty. All I want is to be protected from starving; I want a place to poke my *nut* in during the cold winter.

Mr. Nutland, of the Admiralty, observed, the prisoner had been placed in Greenwich Hospital, but had made what is termed a "row" amongst the seamen. He, Mr. Nutland, had no wish to say any thing further on the occasion at present.

Prisoner—I went out on liberty, and stopped a little too long; but what of that—eh?

Mr. Nutland said the prisoner had, in consequence of his services, received the same humane attentions that all other subjects who had served their country were entitled to and received. He had been placed in the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, after having been an out-pensioner; but his conduct had been such as to cause his dismissal. He had then petitioned the Board, which petition had been referred to the Lords of the Admiralty, who had decided against him. In the month of September last the prisoner again came to the Admiralty, and committed an assault on several of the messengers, in consequence of which he was sent to Tothill-fields, where he remained for six weeks, and was then liberated, the Lords of the Admiralty considering he had been sufficiently punished. The prisoner again came to the Admiralty, and demanded a "pass" to Bury. This was granted to him, and 5s. were given to him. He then appeared very thankful, and went away, but returned again in the month of December.

Prisoner—Is a man to be starved to death in the street? Give me a hole to poke my head in.

Chairman—Do you wish to ask any question of the witness? You have heard what he has said; is it true?

Prisoner—Yes, I believe it is true. What can I say? All I want of you is, that you'll take care of me. Send me where you like, I don't care where.

The Chairman, in the most feeling manner, endeavoured to convince the prisoner of the folly of his proceeding in the obstinate course he was pursuing.

One of the junior messengers proved the assault, to the same effect as that adduced at the police office.

Chairman—Well, prisoner, have you any questions to put to his witness.

Prisoner—No, Sir, but I really did not mean any harm to any body.

Mr. Horace Twiss—Gentlemen, I feel it my duty to ask the last witness a few questions.

The witness was again called, and described the prisoner to have acted in the most riotous manner.

Prisoner—You shoved me in the mud, and I only took my coat off to clean it.

Chairman—If you are sent to a gaol, you will be placed under prison discipline, and kept on bread and water. Really let me advise you not to act so violently.

Prisoner—Well, Sir, you may do as you like, but mind me, Sir, A contented mind is a constant feast. (Loud laughter.) Why curse it, it is no use to send me down for three or four days, after being twenty-eight years in the service, send me down for life at once, and then I'll have something to trust to.

By a Juror—Prisoner, what do you say; have you been 28 years in the service?

Prisoner—I have; 25 years' service, as appears by my certificate, but three years' are not accounted for in that.

Mr. Horace Twiss here said, he felt bound to state, that the prisoner had stolen two dogs, and fearing he should be brought to punishment, he had absconded.

Prisoner—I defy God Almighty, much less man, to prove that. I here charged a very highly respected gentlemen connected with the Navy with having told him to go to Lancashire, and teach the rebels the exercise. I have, said he, fought while I was able, and now I'm getting old, I may go to hell.

Chairman—It is clear, prisoner you have acted very wrong.

Prisoner—I don't want to trouble you, Sir; do what you will with me. All I want is to be put somewhere, so that I may be sheltered.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar, and a consultation was held as to the best mode of taking care of the unfortunate man. The general impression was, that his mind was affected.

Mr. Horace Twiss said, no severity was looked for on the part of his clients.

Chairman—Can the prisoner find bail?

This was answered in the negative, and Mr. Nodder, the Governor of Tothill-fields prison, having informed the Bench that the prisoner had had no one to see him since his confinement, the Chairman said, the Court would take time to consider of the judgment that would be passed on him.

From the Monthly Review.—The author of the new novel "Almacks" has contrived to exhibit the most ample, the most animated, and we suspect the most accurate, picture of what is called "high life" in this country, which has ever yet met the public eye. There is no ambition to produce effect, no artificial mixture of the tragic with the comic—it seems to have been the single object of the writer to give a natural representation of the manners, the conversation, and in short the every-day employments of the aristocratic circles: and she has succeeded to the fullest extent. She has laid open the whole interior of fashionable and exclusive society, from the rank of the Duke down to the valet, and though her characters are all masqued under heteroneous names, yet we feel that they have all of them figured, and perhaps still figure, in the very scenes where she employs them. The value of a work of this kind is inestimable.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. — The very interesting little drama, in which Mr. Helena Bligh has been flourishing away as *Prima Donna* lately, was brought up on Thursday for a second representation at this office, before Mr. Conant the Magistrate, and a crowded audience.

The *dramatis personæ* on this occasion were much more numerous and efficient than at the first representation, for when the piece began there were on the stage at the same time, Mrs. Helena Bligh; Mrs. Susannah Scott, of affidavit-making memory; Mr. George Scott, husband to the said Susannah; Mr. Miller, the friend of said husband; John Randal, joint coachman to Mr. Long Wellesley, residing at No. 4, Hall-place, St. John's-wood; and Mrs. Helena Bligh, lately removed from No. 10, St. John's-wood-road, to No. 35, Baker-street; Mr. Harmer, solicitor to John Randal; Mr. Hutchinson's clerk, as solicitor to George Scott; Mr. Powel, the solicitor of Mr. Long Wellesley; and several other attendants, too numerous to mention in a hand-bill.

Mr. George Scott having re-stated, as on the former day, how he went, by the desire of his wife, to the house of Mrs. Bligh, to request of that lady the surrender of certain wearing apparel and other property belonging to his said wife, and unlawfully detained by the said Mrs. Bligh—how he was accompanied in his said visit by his friend Mr. Miller—how, when he asked to be introduced by the servant when he opened the door, into the presence of Mrs. Bligh, John Randal suddenly made his appearance, and in a twinkling, hurled him, the said George Scott, into the middle of Baker-street, like a foot-ball;—having stated all this, he called his friend Mr. Miller, as a witness, who fully confirmed his account of the transaction, and said that Randal, were he even entitled to turn Mr. Scott from the house, used on that occasion about tenfold more force and violence than could be necessary to effect his purpose.

Mr. Harmer asked Scott if he did not represent Mr. Miller at Mrs. Bligh's house to be his legal adviser?

Scott said that he did no such thing; he made no representation at all about his friend then.

Mr. Harmer asked who advised him to go at all to Mrs. Bligh's house and demand those things of which he spoke?

Scott said that his wife asked him to go and request Mrs. Bligh to give him up her clothes, which she detained; that was all the advice he had upon the matter.

Mr. Harmer said that he did not believe that it was by any desire of his wife that he went to Mrs. Bligh's house, but at the instigation of some person behind the curtain, who was urging him on to annoy Mrs. Bligh.

Mr. Harmer having thrown out those and many other observations towards Scott, with a degree of zeal and warmth beyond what the latter seemed to deem necessary for the interests of his client, Scott, in his turn, following so good an example, made himself warm also, and told Mr. Harmer that he had a great deal too much blustering and bullying about him, but that he (Scott) was not to be put down, or driven from his claim to justice, by either of those potent qualities. He again repeated that it was by the desire of his wife, and nobody else, that he went to Mrs. Bligh's house, and all Mr. Harmer's insinuations to the contrary were totally unfounded. His wife was present, and could give evidence as to the fact.

Mrs. Scott here stepped forward to be sworn as to this point; but Mr. Harmer objected to her, as an incompetent witness to give evidence in her husband's case.

Mr. Conant said, that it was rather unfair in Mr. Harmer to refuse belief to what the man said on the subject, and then to shut him out from the means of proving his statement true.

Mr. Hutchinson's clerk said that it was most unjust and groundless to insinuate that any person at whom Mr. Harmer hinted had any thing to do with urging Scott on to annoy Mrs. Bligh.

Mr. Conant said that what he was at a loss to understand was, how Randal, as the servant of Mr. Wellesley, had any thing to do with turning any one out of Mrs. Bligh's house, and he wished to hear what Randal had to say in his defence.

Randal said, that being at the house of Mrs. Bligh, to attend upon that lady, by the desire of Mr. Long Wellesley, at the time Scott called, he was desired by Mrs. Bligh to order Scott to quit the house, and on his refusing to do so, she further ordered him to be turned out by force, and in obedience to this order, he (Randal) did put Scott out, but not at all with violence, as was said; he first desired Scott two or three times to quit the house; but he positively refused to do so, until he should get his wife's property, as he said.

Mr. Conant here asked Scott if he did refuse to quit the house when desired to do so?

Scott said that he did say he would no got out until he saw Mrs. Bligh, but not until he got his wife's things, as Randal said.

Mrs. Helena Bligh was now sworn as to any authority she might have given Randal to expel Scott from the house; and she stated that on hearing that Scott was in the house, knowing that he came for no other purpose than to insult and annoy her, she desired that he might be ordered to quit the house; and, on his refusing to do so, she sent to the stables for Randal, the coachman, and gave him directions to turn Scott out by force if he would not go otherwise. She stood at the top of the stairs all the time, and saw and heard all that passed on the occasion, and she distinctly heard Randal several times desire Scott to quit the house before he used any force, and then all the violence he made use of was to put Scott as gently as possible out of the door; and as to the assertion that Mrs. Bligh had kept any clothes or other property belonging to Scott's wife, it was totally untrue.

Mrs. Scott said that it was not untrue, as she (Mrs. Bligh) very well knew, for she had detained, at least, things of hers (Scott's) to the value of 30l.

Mr. Harmer said that Mrs. Scott never made any claim upon Mrs. Bligh until she was discharged.

Mr. Hutchinson's clerk said that such an observation was very unfair and equally unfounded, for the truth was, that up to this moment, Mrs. Scott has never been discharged at all by Mrs. Bligh.

Mr. Conant said, that under all the circumstances, and considering that Scott himself acknowledged that he refused to quit the house when told to do so, and that Mrs. Bligh, to whom the house belonged, ordered the defendant to turn him out by force, he, Mr. Conant, thought the justice of the case would be sufficiently answered by discharging the warrant altogether.

The warrant was accordingly discharged, and Mrs. Bligh, who was elegantly dressed in furs, feathers, and flounces, languished out of the office, dangling on the arm of Mr. Powel, the solicitor of Mr. Long Wellesley in the Chancery cause, who very gallantly handed her into her splendid carriage that stood in waiting for her at the office door. It is a curious coincidence, and of course quite accidental, that this lady's carriage is adorned with a coat of arms exactly similar to that of the Wellesley family, and that her servants wear precisely the same sort of livery as the Duke of Wellington's servants. As Mrs. Bligh was walking out of the office, Scott, the complainant, pointing towards her, said aloud, "There goes the woman that I have so often watched going into a common brothel."

This epilogue over, the performance ended.

The Romance, on the eve of appearance, under the title of "The Natchez," is reported to be the *chef d'œuvre* of Chateaubriand. The hero, we understand, is a North American warrior, who, after undergoing various extraordinary adventures in his native wilds, is supposed to be brought to Paris in the reign of Louis XIV., and to be introduced to the wit and beauty of that metropolis. His actions and conversations in the refined society of Fenelon, Racine, Moliere, Ninon, and others of that age, must be highly curious and interesting.—*Morning Post.*

EXECUTION.

On Tuesday the sentence of the law was executed upon Thomas Charles White, aged 23, for arson, and Amelia Roberts, aged 30, convicted of robbing Mr. Austin, her master, of property of the value of 400l. and upwards. There were three other culprits included in the death-warrant, but on Monday night a respite during pleasure arrived at Newgate for Riley (the paramour of Roberts), and a reprieve for a week for Bishop and Houghton.

At an early hour in the morning a crowd was collected in the front of Newgate, and a number of respectable persons were seated at the windows in view of the platform, for which accommodation a considerable sum was paid several days ago. As a great crowd was anticipated, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs properly ordered additional barriers to be put up, to prevent any catastrophe from the pressure; and extra constables were sworn in, to keep order, and prevent robbery and accidents. A little after six o'clock the Rev. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Baker arrived at Newgate, and visited the several apartments where the two malefactors were confined. The unfortunate persons received their spiritual advisers with gladness, and readily listened to the consolations they had to offer. About seven o'clock the female prisoner was taken from her own room to that occupied by Mr. White, in order to join with him in the participation of the sacrament.

When they met as companions in misfortune, the female addressed some conversation indirectly to Mr. White, and expressed a hope that they should have fortitude to bear them up under the present circumstances, and meet with a gracious reception at the bar of God. When the Reverend Ordinary proposed the administration of the sacrament, of the nature and intent of which they had been previously informed, White asked whether it would not be better to pray a short time first. He then knelt down and invoked Heaven in an extempore address, in which he acknowledged his guilt and the justice of his sentence. The female also prayed for a short time in very appropriate language: her conduct has been such during her imprisonment, and her humble fortitude such, as the hour of death approached, that she gained the admiration as well as pity of all who had access to her.

About a quarter before eight, the Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs proceeded to the lower condemned room, into which White was conducted by his Reverend attendant. After a short conversation with the Sheriffs, the officers commenced tying his wrists, during which time Mr. Cotton and Mr. Wontner the Governor exhorted him to with raw his thoughts from worldly objects, and direct them to the Throne of Grace for mercy. White replied, that he trusted in the mercy of God. Mr. Wontner asked him how he had passed the night? He said, "Bless God, I slept three hours." At the prisoner's request, his arms were bound with two silk handkerchiefs, instead of a cord. During the time this operation was performing, a bystander observed Mr. White bulge himself out as much as possible, so that after the handkerchiefs were tied his arms might have more play; and it was observed that he was not securely bound. The sequel proved the truth of this conjecture. The ill-fated man was then conducted towards the front of the prison. On his way he was joined by his female fellow-sufferer, who had previously withdrawn for the officers of the Sheriffs to pinion her arms, &c. The prison-bell then began to toll, and the Ordinary read a portion from the burial service. When they reached the debtors'-door, White ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and looked earnestly upon the dense crowd by whom he was surrounded. He stood as if listening attentively to the clergyman, while the executioners were performing their solemn duty; but no sooner had they left him, than by a violent effort, the want of tightness in the handkerchiefs caused him to regain the use of his arms, and he instantly pulled off his cap and threw it down. The bandage having fallen to his elbows, the officers were forced to bind him again, during which time the populace uttered the most discordant yells, as if directed to the executioners; but we have learned that not the least blame attached to them in this instance. During this delay the female continued in the lobby with Mr. Baker, where she engaged in constant prayer. When called to the scaffold, she rose obediently, and, considering her sex, and the dreadful death she was about to die, displayed uncommon firmness. Just as the noise intimated to White that the platform was about to fall, he made another violent effort, and leaped forward and gained foothold on the stationary plank; his arms were again at liberty, and he instantly clung with both hands to the rope above his head, and thus he remained in an oblique position, until he was pulled down by mere force. Before this was effected, Roberts appeared to have ceased to struggle. White having resolutely refused to have the cap replaced on his head, exhibited an appalling spectacle during his convulsive struggles, but fortunately the noose fixed in its proper place, so that it did not appear that his perverse obstinacy caused the culprit's agony to be protracted.

Murder of Mr. Moncrieff, the English Traveller.—This celebrated traveller has fallen a victim to robbers on the frontiers of Buchara, where he was attacked, and with all his companions murdered. The intelligence has been conveyed to Berlin from Orenburg, and from the former place to this country. The last accounts from Mr. Moncrieff left him at Cashemere. From that place he sent to ask permission of the Government of Kashgar to go to Buchara, to purchase horses. This was refused, and he was obliged to take another route, and proceed through Cabul. The caravan of the English, when it reached Buchara, consisted of 150 camels, with which there were seven Englishmen. The remainder were hired Indians and Athgans. The Khan of Buchara was then at war with some of his rebellious nobility, and the English afforded him assistance in quelling them. The Khan wished them to enter his service, but they refused, and left Buchara without permission. Soon after they had left the frontier, they were attacked and all murdered. The Indians and Afhgans hired by the English were suffered to go free. This is a further proof how the people of central Asia distrust Europeans, and of the imminent danger which attends travelling in that part of the world.

A SEASONABLE ADDRESS FOR THE YEAR 1827.

To Britain's fair daughters, supremely who grace
Of Beauty by mental endowment, the race,
And Life, when by Care deeply shrouded in gloom,
With blandishment sweet tranquillize and relume,
A Happy New Year, and in joyfulness pass'd,
May each prove with pleasure replete as the last!
So wish in sincerity Rowland and Son,
While trusting that, as the New Year has begun
With augmented patronage, so it may tend
Propitiously, years yet unborn, to the end!

Kalydor, beyond e'en the dreams of romance,
To radiance that will the complexion advance,
And Macassar Oil, that of attributes high,
Luxuriant and fine glossy tresses supply,
Prepared are by Rowland and Son, who alone
The Genuine Kalydor and Macassar own,
For base imitations of both are sent forth
For sale, not for use, but the intrinsic worth
Of Rowland's unerring specifics unfurl'd,
Confess'd is throughout the whole civilized world!

Ye then, on the opening New Year who incline
Acceptable offering to make at the shrine
Of Beauty, and female affection engage,
Chuse Rowland's Kalydor and Macassar Oil
As gifts, that presented to youth or to age,
Esteem'd are at home, and on far distant soil.
And fail not with absent acquaintance to prove
Most welcome memento of Friendship and Love.

20, Hatton Garden, January 1, 1827.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock.	Long Anns. 1- 15-16
Red. 3 per Cent.	India Stock,
3 per Cent. Cons.	India Bonds. 18 prem.
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Ex. Bills. 1000, 27 28 26 27 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. Sol	Do. 500, 27 28 26 27 pm.
New 4 per Cent.	Do. Small, 27 28 26 27 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826,	Cons. Acc. 8 3/8 11/16, 86¼

FOREIGN.

Col. Bds. 1824, 34½	Portuguese Bds. 75¾
Do. for Acc. 34½ 11/16	Russian Bds. 85¾ 6½
Greek Bonds, 15¼ ¾	Spanish Bds. 13½ 14
Mex. Bds. 1825, 64½	Do. for Acc. 13⅝ 14¼
Do. for Acc. 64¾ 5	Do. Do. 1823, 8 1/4 3/4

The same calm has pervaded the Money Market during the past week as the preceding. The Foreign Market is still deserted. Yesterday, Consols for the Account commenced heavy, and after some fluctuation closed at 86¼. Among the inventions of the speculators may be noticed the report that the King of Spain had refused to accede to the demands of the French Government, and that the troops of the King of France were preparing to quit Madrid.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

His Royal Highness had laboured under a dropsy since the month of July last, for the relief of which his Royal Highness underwent an operation on the 3d of September.

The result of this operation, aided by the favourable effects of medicine afterwards, was the removal of the constitutional complaint; but its partial influence on the limbs, producing a mortification of a considerable portion of the skin of both legs, subsequently brought his Royal Highness's valuable life into danger; and although this was checked, and hung in suspense for a time, the powers of his frame sunk ultimately in the struggle.

His Royal Highness was informed early that his situation was not free from danger; yet he bore his protracted illness with a steadiness of heart—an evenness of temper—and a pious resignation to the will of his Creator, accompanied, nevertheless, with a solicitude about his recovery, which were very remarkable; and as his mind was not affected by his disease, he continued to perform all the duties of his high office of Commander-in-Chief, with his usual punctuality and quickness. Indeed, among the last acts of his official life, was that arrangement for the benefit of the Old Lieutenants, who cannot afford to purchase, which had for some time engaged his attention, and which was laid before the King, by his express desire, for his Majesty's approbation. the day before he took leave of worldly affairs, as it were, and received the Sacrament from the Bishop of London.

His Royal Highness expired on Friday evening at twenty minutes past nine.

From nine o'clock on Friday morning, his Royal Highness had been wholly incapable of taking any kind of sustenance. A few hours before his decease, upon one of his medical attendants asking him whether he felt any pain, his Royal Highness replied, "No, Sir," in a feeble but distinct voice. He sunk into the arms of death without the least struggle—like one falling into a calm sleep—so completely was he exhausted by the protracted continuance of his disorder.

His Royal Highness had passed a very restless night on Thursday, and towards noon on Friday, became alarmingly worse. The change which took place indicated to his medical attendants his approaching dissolution. Sir Henry Halford, in consequence, despatched Dr. Macmichael to the College of Physicians, to announce that it would be impossible for him to leave his Royal Patient, and preside at a meeting, which was to have been held there in the afternoon. Mr. M'Gregor also caused it to be intimated to his various patients, in the course of the day, that he should be unable to attend them.

About one o'clock, his Royal Highness sunk into a state of insensibility, for the first time, as we understand, during the whole of his illness. He continued thus during the afternoon, but with some short intervals of consciousness; and it was in one of these intervals that the question above-mentioned was put to him, and to which he replied as we have described.

At four o'clock, Mr. White, the King's Messenger, was despatched to Windsor, to apprise the King of the near approach of that event, for which his Majesty had been prepared in the course of the preceding day. From this hour, up to the moment when his Royal Highness expired, there was no visible change in his situation. The whole of his medical attendants remained in his chamber till he breathed his last. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was also present.

Another express was immediately despatched to Windsor, when the melancholy scene was closed; as well as Messengers to the different branches of the Royal Family, to Mr. Secretary Peel, to the Lord Chamberlain's office, &c.

Soon after the Duke of Sussex (who was exceedingly affected) and the medical attendants had left Rutland House, Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, arrived, and, after sending for Mr. Bailey, of Mount-street, that gentleman was left in possession of the Royal body.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.—DONATION FROM HIS MAJESTY.—The Lord Provost has received the following letter from Lord Melville:—

"Admiralty, 26th December.

"My Lord—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that the sum of 500*l.* has been placed in my hands by his Majesty's commands, to be applied towards completing the building now erecting for the High School, Edinburgh. I inclose herewith an order for the amount of his Majesty's gracious donation.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful servant,
(Signed) "MELVILLE."

DESPERATE BATTLE WITH POACHERS.—Between two and three o'clock on Friday se'nnight, the keepers (six in number) employed to protect the woods in the manor of Sulhampstead, were alarmed by hearing several shots fired, and on proceeding towards the spot they observed a brilliant light in the middle of a high tree: on nearer approach, they discovered it to be a lamp affixed to a pole which a man was holding up, and several of his companions were anxiously looking into the tree, to discover the pheasants at roost. The keepers immediately seized the fellow who carried the lamp, and an alarm being given, a body of poachers, amounting to twenty in number, immediately surrounded the keepers, furiously attacking them with the butts of their guns and large bludgeons. The keepers being a determined, though little band, maintained the fight against these superior numbers with great bravery, for near two hours, inflicting many heavy blows on their antagonists, but as might be expected in such a long struggle, were themselves severely beaten. Nevertheless, they held their prisoner, till a cowardly fellow fired at the keeper, and wounded him dangerously in the thigh, which forced him to let go his hold. The man who fired was immediately knocked down by another of the keepers, and his gun secured, which proves to be a very old one, recently repaired in two places, in a particular manner, which it is expected will be the means of discovering the owner. The poachers now made off, leaving also a hat, and several pieces of their clothes, torn off during the battle, in the possession of the keepers. Fifty pounds is offered for a discovery of the offenders, and a free pardon, as well as the reward, to any accomplice who will give information, except to the man who actually fired at the keeper.—*Reading Mercury.*

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, JAN. 4.

The attendance on Thursday afternoon was highly respectable, owing to the great anxiety which existed respecting the St. Leger Nominations, and which were not received till late in the afternoon. There are Sixty-three North Country, and Twenty-nine South Country Entries, so that, notwithstanding it is less numerous than last year, the field will be large. We give the odds on the three stakes.

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst Glenartney (Wel)	30 to 1 agst Camelius
9 to 1 agst Tatler	33 to 1 agst Spondee(Metre).ta.
13 to 1 agst Espagnolle	33 to 1 agst Lord Ailesbury's.
20 to 1 agst Defence (Dauntless)	35 to 1 agst Cressida
20 to 1 agst Trumpeter	40 to 1 agst Roderick
22 to 1 agst Gaberlunzie (Elfrid)	40 to 1 agst Snowdrop
22 to 1 agst Catherine	40 to 1 agst Pythoness
22 to 1 agst Mameluk	40 to 1 agst Chieftain, taken
28 to 1 agst Gustavus	1000 to 15 agst Hildebrand, ta.
30 to 1 agst Augusta	1000 to 15 agst Pandarius, taken

OAKS.

11½ to 2 agst Maria	15 to 1 agst Souvenir
12 to 1 agst Totteridge	16 to 1 agst Translation
13 to 1 agst Brown Duchess	20 to 1 agst any other

ST. LEGER.

11 to 1 agst Reviewer	25 to 1 agst Matilda
20 to 1 agst Popay	25 to 1 agst Moonshine
20 to 1 agst Granby	

DETECTION OF A BASE COIN MANUFACTORY.—The following are the particulars of the caption of the parties who have undergone several examinations at Hatton-garden, charged with being extensive manufacturers of base coin, in the Vauxhall-road. The officers procured admission into the adjoining house, from the yard of which they descended, and got in by the back door. On their approach, one of the officers observed the prisoners at a bench at work. The moment the prisoner observed him, he retreated; the officers broke open the door, and one of the prisoners attempted to make his escape through the hall-door, but was too closely pursued, and he was not able to effect his object. The other ran up stairs, the officers following him. He succeeded in getting into the back drawing-room, and ran towards a cupboard, and, touching a spring, a trap-door in the floor sprung up, down which he attempted to get, but the officers caught him as he was descending; had he succeeded in getting into it unseen, it would have been impossible for him to have been discovered. On examination of the house, the officers found, in a cellar underground, upwards of 1,000 sovereigns, a press of half a ton weight, besides several hundred dies, and a lathe. The floor of the cellar, as well as the walls, was all covered with matting, and the chimney was stuffed with it, so as to prevent their being heard.

TERMINATION OF THE CORK ELECTION.—Tuesday, it being decided on by the friends of Mr. Callaghan to terminate the contest, it was soon known about the avenues to the court, and in a short time the crowds that assembled to gain admission were even greater than at the commencement of the election. At four o'clock the booth was closed, and all rushed to the Guildhall, where the gross poll was usually declared. Accordingly, after some short delay in the Assessor's Court, Mr. Sheriff Wallis arrived, and, with much difficulty, the clamour being so great, announced the gross poll as follows:—For Mr. Hutchinson, 1,020; Mr. Callaghan, 969; final majority for Mr. Hutchinson, 51. As soon as the poll was declared, the friends and partisans of Mr. Hutchinson exulted in unmeasured terms at the result, and for a long time indulged in boisterous manifestations of satisfaction.

Last week a poulterer in Oxford was convicted in penalties amounting to 190*l.*, for having in his possession 28 pheasants, 7 hares, and 8 partridges.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

W. NEATE, Cornhill, picture-dealer——J. GODDARD, Bloomsbury-square, merchant——J. CONSTANCE, Gloucestershire, wood-turner——T. STAFFORD, jun., West Smithfield, pawnbroker——S. JACKSON, Liverpool, pawnbroker.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. BISHOP, East-Church, Kent, farmer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

S. HOLL, Lakenham, Norfolk, beer-brewer——A. ALEXANDER, Rashcliffe, Yorkshire, dyer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. B. STICKLAND, Dorsetshire, linen-draper——J. S. CLARKE, Austin-friars, printer——R. HEATH, Chelsea, ironmonger——J. CLARKSON, White-cross-street, victualler——W. GRIFFITHS, Caermarthen, ironmonger——T. ROBINSON, Newport-market, upholsterer——H. CROASDILL, Kent, farmer——P. LEICESTER, Liverpool, timber-merchant——H. BARRETT, Old-street-road, timber-merchant——W. COOK, Yorkshire waterman——J. SHEPHERD, St. Marylebone, hackneyman——A. ALEXANDER, Huddersfield, dyer.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.

J. Briggs, Wigmore-street, dyer.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

R. Dawes, Abingdon, carpet-manufacturer.—W. Mitchel, Meeting-house-court, Old Jewry, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Sheath, jun. Birmingham, brazier.——S. Rhode, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, sail-cloth dealer——J. Roach, St. George's, Gloucestershire, brick-maker.——W. Heath, Hatfield-place, Westminster-road, coach-maker——J. Turner, Shirley, Southampton, cattle-dealer.——H. Hooper, Bognor, Sussex, grocer——J. F. Herring, Doncaster, picture-dealer——W. Todd, Sheffield, painter——J. Grist, Aston, Warwickshire, corn-dealer——R. H. Gibson, Alborough, Norfolk, surgeon——J. Walker, Ley-moor, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer——J. and R. Burge, Gloucester, soap-boilers——J. M'Leod, Clement's-lane, leather-seller.——P. Burkinyoung, Old Kent-road, coach-maker——W. Tate, South Shields, draper——W. Blogg, Norwich, haberdasher——W. Harrison, Arundel-street, Strand, merchant——M. Peake, Arbour-terrace, Commercial-road, agent.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which fire opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 209, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

CHILBLAINS, RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, &c.

BUTLER'S CAJEPUT OPODELDOC.—Cajeput Oil, which is the basis of this Opodeldoc, has been long esteemed on the Continent, as a remedy for Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodic Affections, Chilblains, Palsy, Stiffness, and Enlargement of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, and Deafness; and the experience of late years, in England, proves that it merits the high character given of it by the most eminent in the profession, in those obstinate complaints. Being combined in the form of Opodeldoc, it is rendered more penetrating, and consequently much more efficacious as an external application. Rubbed upon the skin, by means of flannel, or the warm hand, it allays morbid irritation of nerves, invigorates the absorbents, and accelerates the circulation.

Sold in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by Butlers, Chemists, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and 54, Sackville-street, Dublin; Savory and Co. 136, New Bond-street; Widmott, 83, High-street, Borough; and the principal Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Of whom also may be had MARSHALL'S UNIVERSAL CERATE, an excellent Remedy for Chilblains when broken; used also in Scalds, Burns, &c.

☞ Ask for Butler's Cajeput Opodeldoc.

PILES AND ABSCESS.—A Gentleman, severely afflicted for Forty-four Years, has recently experienced a perfect and almost miraculous Cure of this distressing Complaint! During this long interval he had tried the most eminent of the Faculty in vain, but was, from extreme suffering, at length induced to consult Mr. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon Accoucheur, No. 2, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, who has perfectly cured him of this long standing, and, as he always considered constitutional complaint, in the short space of eight weeks.—A principle of gratitude to Mr. Van Butchell, as well as humanity to his fellow-sufferers, induces this advertisement.—Real sufferers may see the party by applying any morning before Ten o'clock to Z. Z., at Mr. Smith's, Builder, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES. Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.---JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent on them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:---Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies:" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.--JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-sauce Warehouse.

MOGUL, OR REAL CHETNA SAUCE.

C. HODGSON, ORIGINAL INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR, is induced to caution his Friends and the Public against several spurious Sauces offered for sale, under the title of "MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA."

C. H. will feel obliged if each purchaser of the above delicious Sauce will please to observe the Label: which should be signed, "C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed and impressed, "HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.

C. H. also begs to acquaint those who have not yet made a trial of this much approved Sauce, that the flavour will be found quite different, and far superior to any yet offered, for all kinds of Curries, Steaks, Stews, Chops, Hashes, Game, Grills, Broiled and Wild Fowl, Cold Meat, and for enriching Gravies, &c., and feels assured, that when tasted, it will fully justify what he has above stated. To Merchants and East and West India Captains, it is stongly recommended, being warranted to retain its full flavour in any climate.

To be had at the manufactory, No. 68, Long Lane, Borough, London, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, the Queen's Head Tavern, Holborn, and at any of the principal Oilmen and Grocers in Town and Country.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to [illegible]
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to [illegible]
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to [illegible]
Cape, from	16s to 24s		
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63 to 72s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Chablis	54s to 63s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
		Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	[illegible]

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburg Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters post paid, to be addressed William Gordon and Co. No. 16, Strand.

CHAMPAGNE.

AIR—"I've been roaming."

I've been thinking, I've been thinking
And there's naught—as I'll maintain
Crowns our drinking, crowns our drinking,
Like a sparkle of Champagne!
I've been thinking, &c.

Oh! there's nothing, no, there's nothing,
'Mid our plagues, I'll say again,
Half so soothing, half so soothing,
As a bumper of Champagne!
I've been thinking, &c.

I've been sighing, I've been dying
For a treat, and I protest
I've been trying, I've been buying
At Charles Wright's, the very best.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
And there's naught, as I'll maintain,
Crowns our drinking, crowns our drinking,
Like a bumper of Champagne!

Then awhile to Port and Sherry!
Join, my lads! the jovial strain,
And a merry, hey-down-derry
Sing in honour of Champagne.

Why the deuce should we complain,
Jolly hearts! I say again,
Oh, there's nothing, no, there's nothing
Like a bumper of Champagne.

Haymarket. B[illegible]

Champagne, 63s. 72s. and 84s. per Dozen.

DR. COURTENAY'S NEW WORK. Price 4s.

AN HISTORICAL and PRACTICAL TREATISE on SYPHILIS, Gonorrhea, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Eruptions, Nodes, and Nocturnal Pains, so frequently mistaken for Rheumatism. These subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly-interesting cases together with the miseries of a secret vice, so long and so unhappily pursued by the youth of both sexes. In the one it will be found the unfailing source of barrenness; the other have ravages fatally developed by a distressing state of debility, which, if not timely remedied, terminates in impotence: these are its remote and ultimate effects, while consumptions, loss of muscular power, and various nervous complaints, usually characterise the earlier stages of this most destructive and insidious habit, for the cure of which, a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author. With concluding remarks on the evils resulting from attempts at Self-cure.

Principiis obsta; sero medicina paratur.

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MARRIED.

Dec. 28, at Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, Sir Chas. Wetherell, his Majesty's Attorney-General, to Jane Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir A. Croke.—Dec. 30, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Joseph Mainers, Esq. of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Mrs. Winckworth, of Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road.—Jan. 1, at St. Aldates, Oxford, the Rev. Jas. Lupton, M.A. to Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Dix, of that city.—Dec. 28, W. H. W. Parry, Esq. only son of Capt. W. Parry, R.N. C.B. and G.C.S. of Noyadd, Trefawr, Cardigan, to Catherine Aughased, youngest daughter of D. Davies, Esq. M.D. of Pentre, Pembroke.—Jan. 1, at Bruton, Somerset, the Rev. J. C. J. H. Abrahall, M.A. to Jane, third daughter of E. Dyne, Esq. solicitor, Bruton.—Jan. 1, at Richmond, Surrey, R. W. Carden, Esq. youngest son of J. Carden, Esq. of Bedford-square, to Pamela Elizabeth Edith, second daughter of W. S. Andrews, Esq. of Richmond.—Jan. 1, at Lambeth, J. Merrifield, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mary Philadelphia, daughter of the late C. Watkins, Esq. barrister-at-law.—Jan. 3, at Deptford, H. Ewbank, Esq. of Forest-hill, to Lydia Lucas, of Hatcham-grove, Surrey.—Jan. 3, W. Wakeman, Esq. of Worcester, to Sybilla Philadelphia Pasmore, of Bedford-row.—Jan. 4, at Marylebone, the Rev. G. M. Musgrave, to Charlotte Emily Oakes.

DIED.

Dec. 26, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in her 100th year, Mrs. Stewart.—Dec. 26, Eliza Rebecca, wife of L. Lee, Esq. of Old Bond-street.—Dec. 27, at Clifton, aged 69, R. Nicholas, Esq. F.S.A. of Ashton Keynes, Wilts.—Dec. 27, H. Houghton, Esq. of Doughty-street.—Dec. 27, aged 87, W. Fletcher, Esq. banker, of Oxford.—Dec. 28, aged 71, the Rev. D. S. Olivier, 36 years Rector of Clifton, in Bedfordshire.—Dec. 31, aged 70, W. Gifford, Esq. at his house in James-street, Buckingham-gate.—Dec. 31, C. Saxter, Esq. solicitor, of Chancery-lane.—Jan. 2, in Lincoln's Inn-fields, aged 77, Henry Cline, Esq.

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The Cayenne Lozenge has been found of great utility to such Persons as are frequently in the habit of speaking in Public; they may therefore advantageously be used in the Senate, at the Bar, and in the Pulpit, and the highest testimony in the Musical World has been advanced in their favour, especially in those cases, where, from the constant use of the voice, or the influence of a humid atmosphere, the membranes have become relaxed, and diminished their tone.

These Lozenges are also recommended as a stimulus, during Field Sports they are refreshing, and prevent sore Throats, Hoarseness, &c. to those who are unaccustomed to exposure in the morning, before the dew has passed off, and in the moist and foggy evenings.

Sold in Boxes, at 2s. and 4s. 6d. by Messrs. BUTLER, Chemists, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and 54, Sackville street, Dublin; Savory and Co. 136, New Bond-street; Wilmott, 53, High-street, Borough; and the principal Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, where may be had BUTLER'S ANTIACID LOZENGES of QUININE, for relief of Heartburn, Flatulence, Indigestion, Gouty Affections, and giving tone to the Stomach. In Boxes at 2s. and 4s. 6d.

N. B. Ask for BUTLER'S Cayenne or Quinine Lozenges.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

By the Paris Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday, including the *Etoile* dated Thursday, among the various articles relative to the affairs of Portugal and Spain which we have extracted, there is little information to be relied on as authentic. As to the course which the Cabinet of Madrid may ultimately adopt, still nothing decisive is known. The *Quotidienne* draws, as usual, a favourable picture of the situation of the Portuguese rebels; and Ferdinand's army of observation, to which every successful arrival has added a few thousands, is now made to amount to 24,000 men.

(From the *Moniteur* of Wednesday, Jan. 10.)

"MADRID, DEC. 28.—Notwithstanding the holydays, which in this country make every day from the 24th of December to the 3d of January a day of festivity, our Ministers have not quitted their cabinets, except to go to mass and to dinner. Messrs. Salmon, Zambrano, and Ballasteros, have of late passed even part of the night in transacting business.

"Two couriers were despatched yesterday by our Government: one is gone with a message to Lisbon; the other with two messages, is gone to Paris and London.

"The Ministry of his Majesty has just caused the sum of 6,000,000 of reals (1,590,000 francs) to be paid into the general Exchequer of the kingdom, out of which two months' salary has been paid to all the tribunals, and two months' arrears to the widows and military on half-pay. It seems that Don Gaspard Remisa, the Treasurer-General, in concert with the Ministers, has negociated Treasury notes in order to be able to make these urgent payments. This is the most positive and opportune measure that the Government could have adopted under present circumstances.

(From the *Journal des Debats.*)

"VIENNA, DEC. 29.—There is a report here of despatches, addressed by the Chancellery of State to Madrid and Lisbon, in which our Cabinet renews the assurances of its sincere wishes for the restoration of order in Portugal. It is added, that the Infant Don Miguel carries on an active correspondence with the Princess Regent, and that he condemns in the most positive manner the conduct of those who abuse his name, to excite disorders in their country.

"PARIS, JAN. 8.—The *Memorial Bordelais* of the 4th inst. says—'The Spanish courier which arrived here yesterday brought no news from Portugal, and the letters from Madrid, when they speak of the corps of observation which is forming on the frontiers of the new states, hold out hopes that the peace will not be disturbed.

(From the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday.)

"It is said that Sir William A'Court is going to be appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, and that Mr. Lamb, the Minister at Madrid, will be transferred in the same capacity to Lisbon. It is reported that Mr. Lamb has demanded of the Spanish Government, as a preliminary step to complete satisfaction, the dismissal of the Ministers and of all the authorities, civil as well as military, who have concurred in the arming of the Portuguese rebels, and the causing these functionaries to be prosecuted before the tribunals according to the law.

"One hundred thousand muskets have, they say, been just purchased in France by Spain, for 15 francs each, and are to be sent into that country by the way of Bayonne. It is not known who will pay this 1,500,000 francs. If the convents cannot subscribe that sum, M. de Villele will place it, without doubt, as he did the other expenses of the war of Spain, to the account of the budget.

PORTUGAL.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LISBON, DATED DEC. 27.

The news received to-day from the armies continues to be satisfactory. It was expected that General Clandino would effect his junction with General Azevedo at Mortagoa about this time.

The Marquis d'Anjeja had some fighting near Salamonde, on the confines of Tras-os-Montes, with a corps of rebels, which he defeated.

The Count de Villa Flor was to arrive on the 27th at Guarda, where he would dissolve the Junta established by the rebels.

The Count de Casa Flores, Spanish Ambassador, had on the 26th resumed his diplomatic functions, and every thing would give us reason to hope for the speedy consolidation of our constitutional system, were it not for the assembling of a Spanish army on our frontiers, and for the well-founded diffidence with which the pacific protestations of the Cabinet of Madrid are received here by every body

Lisbon letters of the 27th ult. announce, that the star of the rebels was turning dim, and that the Constitutional Commanders were combining their movements with greater prospect of success than at any former period of the insurrection. At the same time, strong distrust is entertained of the sincerity of the Court of Madrid, by every man of the slightest penetration in Portugal as well as here. From the notes of M. Salmon and M. Casa Flores, no fair conclusion can be drawn, but one quite destructive of all rational confidence in the honest intentions of the writers. There is not, from beginning to end, a single sentence satisfactory to any one of the demands of the Princess Regent, or of the British government; not the slightest hope is held out of a formal recognition of the Portuguese constitution—of a resolution on the part of Ferdinand to dismiss Calomarde—or the Captains-General, who have waged this war upon the ally of Great Britain.

NOTE PRESENTED BY THE MARQUIS DE PALMELLA TO MR. CANNING.

The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinarry and Plenipotentiary from his Most Faithful Majesty, cannot, after the news which has just arrived, of the invasion of the Portuguese territory, with force of arms, by a corps of troops assembled and organized in Spain, delay a moment in addressing to his Excellency Mr. Canning, his Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, a formal demand, in the name of her Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, for the support and aid of British troops, in virtue of the treaties of alliance and guarantee which have existed in full force between the two Crowns, without interruption, for more than a century and a half.

It is in pursuance of the express orders of his Government, that the Undersigned claims the fulfilment of the stipulations of the said treaties; and that he has now the honour to repreat in writing, the representations he has already officially made in several conferences with Mr. Canning.

The defensive alliance between Portugal and Great Britain is so directly founded on the permanent interests, political as well as commercial, of both countries, and on their geographical position, that it might be regarded as virtually existing, though it had not been consecrated, as it in fact is, by diplomatic acts, and become, as it were, habitual to both nations. This alliance is coeval (to say nothing of more ancient relations) with the establishment of the Royal House of Braganza on the throne of Portugal, and afterwards with that of the House of Bourbon on the throne of Spain;—those two great events having concurred to induce the Portuguese, on the one hand, to regard England as their natural ally, and the English, on the other, to consider the independence of Portugal, one of the essential conditions of the political balance of Europe. In fine, those ties, formed by mutual relations of compatibility, have too often been cemented on the field of battle to render it necessary to refer to facts, of which some are not only recent but gloriously memorable.

The Undersigned, however, does not confine himself to a mere appeal to the general spirit of the numerous treaties existing between the two crowns. He annexes to this note textual copies of some of the articles of the treaties of 1661, 1703, 1810, and 1815—articles which leave no kind of doubt as to the positive obligations which have been contracted. The undersigned, in the mean time, begs that Mr. Canning will be pleased to allow him to make a rapid analysis of those articles, in doing which he is persuaded it will be easy for him to demonstrate to his Excellency that, according to the spirit and the letter of the said treaties, the *casus fœderis* has actually occurred.

Articles 15, 16, and 17, and the secret article of the treaty of 1661, expressly stipulates that His Britannic Majesty will always place the interests of Portugal near his heart, and will defend that kingdom and the possessions thereof, with all his power by sea and land, in the same manner *as he would England.* That *whenever Portugal should be invaded*, and the King of Portugal should demand aid from his ally, His Britannic Majesty would send, free of expense, forces for the defence of Portugal; and finally, that His Britannic Majesty would defend the conquests and the colonies of the Crown of Portugal *against all enemies present and future.*

In vain would it be alleged that this treaty had only a special object, and that it ceased to be in force after the peace concluded by Portugal with Spain in 1668; for, 1st, it does not stipulate for a fixed period, but in perpetuity; 2dly, by the first article of 1703 between Portugal and Great Britain, all the *preceding treaties* are expressly *approved*, *confirmed*, and *ratified*, which, without doubt, comprehend the treaty of 1661; 3dly, the guarantee and promise of assistance to Portugal is given, as is distinctly stated in the above mentioned articles, in consideration of important cessions of territory made by Portugal to England—that is to say, for *value received*, which England, in a great degree, still possesses.

Articles 2d and 3d of the treaty of alliance concluded in 1703, between the King of Portugal on the one part, and England and the States-General of the United Provinces on the other, specify in a very precise manner the succours which shall be afforded, if it should ever happen that the King of France or the King of Spain, *present* or *future*, *together* or *separately*, should make war on Portugal. This treaty is perpetual, and any objection which might be advanced on the ground of its comprehending the States-General conjointly with his Britannic Majesty would not be valid—

1. Because, according to the doctrines of the law of nations, the defection of one of two associated parties does not annul the obligations contracted by the other.

2. Because the relations between the United Provinces and Portugal have ceased in consequence of posterior wars, and in particular on account of their not being renewed since the latter state has undergone a change of form; but it is not the same with regard to the relations of Portugal with England, which have not for a single moment experienced any interruption.

3. Above all, because the said treaty, like every other between the Crowns of Portugal and Great Britain, has been revived and confirmed by subsequent treaties; and it will be sufficient to add, that in the treaty of alliance of 1810, one of the stipulations of the treaty of 1703 is referred to as existing. (See article 1.)

The act of guarantee of the treaty of Utrecht, between Portugal and Spain, formally declares that his Britannic Majesty engages on his Royal word, to take care that the said treaty shall be inviolably observed.

Finally, the treaty of Vienna of 1815, between his most faithful Majesty, and his Britannic Majesty, declares (article 3) that all the treaties of alliance, friendship, and guarantee, anterior to that of 1810, are renewed by the two high contracting parties, and that they recognise the existence of those treaties in full force and vigour.

It seems useless to add other stipulations and other arguments to prove the existence of the obligations of defensive alliance and guarantee contracted between the two Crowns. The undersigned, therefore, proceeds to fulfil the second task which he has imposed on himself—namely, to submit to the consideration of the Cabinet of his Britannic Majesty the present state of things in Portugal.

The British Government has adopted the principle (and his Excellency Mr. Canning publicly announced it on a recent occasion) never to interfere in the civil discords of other countries. This principle might be found to be in contradiction with some stipulations of the ancient treaties cited above; but, avoiding for the present any discussion of this question, the Undersigned is confident he can clearly demonstrate, that Spain is now committing hostile acts against Portugal, and that those acts are sufficiently flagrant to constitute a real aggression. He will besides assert, that even if it should be wished to overlook those provocations, and to carry, as the Portuguese Government does (from the desire of peace, and from respect to the wishes of all the others Powers), forbearance as far as it can be carried, there would still be no reasonable ground why his Britannic Majesty should not send by way of precaution, and for the sake of preventing war, a body of auxiliary troops to Portugal; for, in fact, if war does not now exist, it cannot be dissembled that the chances of its breaking out are at least but too probable. But his Britannic Majesty will doubtless recognize that there are just bounds to the tolerance of aggressions and insults, and that the existence of the State, and national honour, require that those limits should not be overstepped. Now by what right could any other Power of Europe blame, still less oppose, the temporary stationing of a corps of British troops in Portugal for the avowed purpose of maintaining peace? Moreover, it is evident that such aid being stipulated by anterior treaties, does not (according to the principles of international law) place England in a state of war with the enemies of Portugal, even though her troops should be compelled to cooperate in the defence of the latter kingdom. More than one proof of this assertion will be found in the modern history of Europe, and more particularly in what respects the states which formerly constituted the Germanic empire, which were regarded as individually at peace, notwithstanding that they furnished their contigents to the army of the empire.

There are innumerable proofs of the animosity entertained by the Spanish Government towards that of Portugal, and of hostile acts committed by Spanish authorities, either with the sanction of their Government, or of their own accord. The Undersigned will confine himself to the recapitulation of the following:—

1. The Court of Spain at this moment still refuses to recognise explicitly his Majesty the King of Portugal as the successor of his august father, and her Royal Highness the Infanta Donna Isabella Maria, as Regent of the kingdom.

2. The Portuguese refugees and deserters are cordially received in Spain, where they have been permitted to remain imbodied, to retain their arms, and publicly to swear fidelity to another prince, and, at last, consent has been given to their returning sword in hand into Portugal.

3. None of the promises made by the Cabinet of Madrid to redress the above grievances have yet been performed.

4. The Governor and the other authorities of the town of Ayamonte have maintained an official correspondence with the Portuguese rebels of Algarve.

5. Spanish soldiers have entered the Portuguese territory, and have committed acts of aggression within it; and among others, the spoliation of the property of an English subject.

6. Portuguese vessels peaceably navigating the river Minho, which divides the two countries, have been fired on from the Spanish side.

All these facts are proved by authentic documents, which have been communicated to the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty at Lisbon; and the Undersigned confines himself to annexing to the present note, extracts of two despatches which he has received from his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs to his most faithful Majesty, which, in a few words, give an idea of the present state of our relations with Spain.

Such are the provocations which Portugal has received from the Spanish Government: and what are the reproaches which that Government can on its part make against the Portuguese nation? Can it be the having recognized as its legitimate sovereign, in accordance with the wishes of all Europe, the eldest son of its late King? Can it be the having received with gratitude the character freely granted by that sovereign, and which, in fact, only contains the restorations of the ancient rights and privileges of the nation? Is it, in fine, the peacefully endeavouring to reform its internal administration, and observing with scrupulous good faith all the attentions which are due to the Government of a neighbouring state, abstaining from employing against its arms similar to those which it employs?

The reality of this contrast is unquestionable, and the facts speak for themselves. All Europe cannot fail to recognise its truth, and the British Government owes it to the good faith of treaties, to the love of peace, to its own honour, and to the interests which the fate of Portugal cannot fail to excite in England, to take prompt and decisive measures for placing her ally beyond the danger of external attacks, and for terminating a state of things which would, if not prevented by interposition, necessarily lead to a violent crisis.

The undersigned will now only add a few reflections on the principle adopted by England of non-interference in the domestic dissensions of other States. This principle (if it is to be observed literally, and war is not to be considered as existing with Spain until a Spanish army shall have actually entered the Portuguese territory) would guide the enemies of Portugal in the course which they would desire to follow; for, from it they would learn that they might with impunity invite our soldiers to desert, sow corruption amongst them, maintain them embodied in military cerps on the frontiers, and, in fine, commit all kinds of hostilities, provided such hostilities were not avowed; and Portugal would thus be placed between an enemy who permits himself to resort to the most perfidious means to injure her, and an ally who interdicts himself from assisting her.

Besides, in the case in question, it cannot even be admitted that there exists in Portugal a real division of interests and opinions.

The Portuguese nation, represented by the two Chambers, in which are assembled the clergy and nobility, acts in accordance with the sovercign, and pursues with moderation the path traced out for it by the free and spontaneous will of the king. The parties which agitate the country, directed by certain men who may be regarded as the disgrace of the nation, have dared to proclaim the name of a young Prince, who, being himself called one day to the legitimate participation of the throne, has, in the meanwhile, by oaths and solemn acts, given the most satisfactory guarantee of his fidelity and devoted obedience to the orders of his august brother, and thus contradicts the unworthy abuse which is made of his name.

However, whatever may be the opinion and wish manifested by the majority of the Portugues nation, it is not impossible to imagine a case in which foreign intrigue, by employing the terrible means of seduction, might succeed, through the defection of the army, in bringing about a total revolution in Portugal.

The undersigned will conclude this note as he commenced it, by claiming, in the name of her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent, the support and aid of his Britannic Majesty, conformably to the existing treaties.

He avails himself of this occasion to repeat to his Excellency Mr. Canning, the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) The Marquis De PALMELLA.

London, Dec. 2.

To his Excellency Mr. Canning, &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Foreign-Office, December 11, 1826.

The undersigned, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the official note of the Marquis de Palmella, Ambassador Extraordinary from his most faithful Majesty, has the honour to enclose to his Excellency, the copy of a message from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament delivered, this day, which he at the same offers to the Marquis de Palmella an opportunity of transmitting to his Government by a British ship of war which is under orders for Lisbon.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the Marquis de Palmella the assurance of his most distinguised consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

To his Excellency the Marquis de Palmella, &c. &c.

GENERAL MOURNING.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, JAN. 8.

In pursuance of his Majesty's commands, these are to give notice, that upon the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York and Albany, next brother to his Majesty, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into deep mourning; the said mourning to begin on Thursday, the 11th instant. NORFOLK, E. M.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Jan. 8.

Orders for mourning for the Army for Field Marshal his late Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces.

The King does not require that the officers of the Army should wear any other mouring with their uniforms, on the present melancholy occasion, than black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm; with the following exceptions, viz.:—

Officers on duty are to wear black gloves, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm; the sash covered with black crape; black gorget riband; and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

When officers appear at Court in their uniforms, they are to wear black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm; a black crape scarf over the right shoulder; black waistcoat, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

The drums of regiments are to be covered with black; and black crape is to be hung from the pike of the colour-staff of infantry, and from the standard-staff and trumpets of cavalry.

By his Majesty's command.

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 8.

His Majesty does not require that the officers of the Fleet should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion, with their undress uniforms, than black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword-knots: nor with their dress uniforms, than black gloves, and black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword-knots; except at Court, when they are to wear also black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles: nor that the officers of the Royal Marines should wear any other mourning with their uniforms, than black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword-knots; except on duty, when they are to wear also black gloves, and the sash covered with black, black gorget ribands, and black crape scarfs over their right shoulders; and except at Court, when they are to wear black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword-knots, black crape scarfs over their right shoulders, and black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

The drums of the Royal Marines are to be covered with black, and a black crape is to be hung from the pikes of the divisional colour-staffs. J. W. CROKER.

DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

The sympathies of the whole nation seem to be awakened by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. In our last we gave a succinct account of the last moments of the Royal Sufferer, and a correct biographical sketch of his life. The following particulars have since transpired :—

The late Duke, till within the last three years, was a remarkably healthy and strong man, being scarcely ever indisposed. His Royal Highness up to that period rode on horseback and walked with all the activity and uprightness of a man half his age. The Duke generally rose at six or seven o'clock, and always took a deal of exercise. Probably no man of his exalted rank was so attentive to business, which appeared to be his main object and delight, seldom missing a day when in London, which was his favourite place of residence, without transacting business at his office ; and when in the country, a box, containing official papers for his sanction and signature, was forwarded to him.

His Royal Highness took but little rest, and has been known not to have gone to bed for three nights together, and when parties he was in company with in the country were retiring to rest, his Royal Highness would step into his carriage and travel all night on his return to London. About three years since, his Royal Highness, for the first time, was seriously indisposed (this illness nearly terminated fatally) by inflammation, which confined the Duke near four weeks ; since this illness his constitution never resumed its former vigour, and instead of the hearty robust man riding and walking with activity, his Royal Highness has been gradually drooping, seldom riding on horseback, at least in London, but riding in an easy cabriolet. Instead of going daily to his office as heretofore, he seldom went there except on his levee days.

The Royal Duke transacted his official business at his own residence, where Sir Herbert Taylor, his military secretary, was constantly in attendance by nine o'clock, as were the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Generals. The military business transacted has (strange to say) increased in these departments since the peace so much, that there have been frequently as many as 300 letters in a day, to each of which an answer was returned, it being his Royal Highness's commands that the humblest individual who wrote to him should receive an answer. So laborious is this department, that Sir Herbert has been engaged sometimes till near seven in the evening, and then has taken a box of papers home with him.

The Royal Duke, during the winter and spring of last year, was slightly indisposed, by being deprived of rest at night, loss of appetite, &c., and was frequently attended by his medical adviser, being considered an invalid, as it will be recollected apologies were sent to several festivals, at which he had kindly promised to preside, particularly the two Theatrical Fund dinners, when letters were read from his physician, pointing out that it would very much endanger the health of the Royal Duke if he was in a room where there was a large assembly of persons.

The Royal Duke was closely confined, we regret to say, till the termination of his valuable life, from the month of June last. His confinement commenced at his residence in South Audley-street, which was found to be very inconvenient from the noise in the streets and other unpleasantness. From this house his Royal Highness removed to Mr. Greenwood's villa at Brompton, for quiet and change of air: from this place the Duke went to the King's Pavilion, Brighton, where he only remained about a fortnight, as he could not have the constant attendance of his eminent medical gentlemen. During his stay at the Pavilion, he rode out frequently in his carriage ; the last time his Royal Highness took an airing was about three months since, soon after his arrival at Rutland House, when, we are concerned to say, he was so feeble, he was obliged to have a stool to step on to get into his carriage ; notwithstanding which, his health generally had so far rallied since, that he took his meals with an excellent appetite, and enjoyed natural repose; and about seven weeks since, one of his medical gentlemen stated, if the Duke's health was inquired after, it might be said his Royal Highness was well ; and actually about this time, the Royal Duke saw his gamekeeper, to examine some guns, in contemplation of shortly being able to enjoy the sport of shooting.

In the year 1803, the military spirit of the country had risen to the highest pitch of enthusiasm ; voluntary associations were every where formed ; the highest and the lowest met together in equal rank ; the Duke of Clarence did not disdain to enrol himself as a private in the Teddington volunteers ; and his Majesty declared that in case of invasion it would be his duty to set an example in defence of every thing that was dear to him. It was under these circumstances that the Prince of Wales, who was merely Colonel of the 10th Light Dragoons, solicited from his Majesty and from Ministers a military appointment that would enable him, by engaging in active service, to set an example to the country. "I ask to be allowed," said he, "to display the best energies of my character : to shed the last drop of my blood in support of your Majesty's person, crown, and dignity ; for this is not a war for empire, glory, or dominion, but for existence. In this contest the lowest and humblest of your Majesty's subjects have been called on : it would therefore little become me, who am the first, and who stand at the very footstool of the throne, to remain a tame, idle, and lifeless spectator of the mischiefs which threaten us, unconscious of the dangers which surround us, and indifferent to the consequences which may follow."

The applications to the King and Ministers were followed up by his Royal Highness by a letter to the Duke of York, in which his Royal Highness takes occasion to remonstrate against the omission of his name in the extensive list of military promotions which had just then be made. This letter is dated from Brighton, 2d October, 1803. The Prince then proceeds to remind his brother of his standing in the army ; after which he says—"I hope you know me too well to imagine that idle inactive rank is in my view; much less is the direction and patronage of the military departments an object which suits my place in the state, or my inclinations ; but, in a moment when the danger of the country is thought by Government so urgent as to call forth the energy of every man in its defence, I cannot but feel myself degraded, both as a Prince and as a soldier, if I am not allowed to take a forward and distinguished part in the defence of the empire and crown—of the glory and prosperity, and even existence of that people, in all which mine is the greatest stake." "It is for sake of tendering," he afterwards adds, "my service in a way more formal and official than I have before pursued, that I address this to you, my dear brother, as the Commander-in-Chief, by whose councils the Constitution presumes that the military department is administered." The Duke of York immediately replied to this letter, addressing his Royal Highness as "Dearest Brother." The Royal Duke then pleads his Majesty's solemn injunctions to him not to mention the subject to him, as a reason for not complying with the Prince of Wales's request. "I trust," he says, "that you are too well acquainted with my affection for you, which has existed since our most tender years, not to be assured of the satisfaction I have felt, and ever must feel, in forwarding, when in my power, every desire or object of yours." After several explanatory letters had passed between these parties, the Duke of York says, that now finding out his brother's object to be the allotment of some post suitable in the present emergency to his situation in the state, he is still precluded from complying with his wishes. "This," he says, "I conceive to be purely a political consideration, and, as such, totally out of my department ; and as I have most carefully avoided, at all times, and under all circumstances, ever interfering in any political points, I must hope that you will not call upon me to deviate from the principles by which I have been invariably governed." He subscribes himself in these terms :—"Believe me, my dear brother, your most affectionate brother, "FREDERICK."

THE LAYING IN STATE.

This part of the ceremony will take place in a new State-room, which was finished under the direction of his present Majesty, about three years back, in St. James's Palace, and will commence on Thursday, the 18th instant, and continue to the close of the ensuing day. The public will be admitted through the New Gallery ; and entering at one end, and pass completely through the state-room, and retire by the private chamber and guard-room, at the other. These rooms will be completely hung with black, and the banner style of drapery will be adopted as the most appropriate to the military rank of the deceased.

A splendid canopy will be prepared for the occasion—under which the coffin will be placed. From this canopy, luxuriant drapery of black velvet will be suspended; at the back, over the head of the deceased, will appear the Royal arms, richly emblazoned. The room will also be hung with escutcheons and silver branches—while the coffin itself will be surrounded with wax torches in massive silver candlesticks. Every facility will be afforded to the admission of the public, and no pains will be spared to add to the mournful magnificence of the scene.

Tuesday morning, the workmen in the employ of the Board of Works, commenced their operations in the King's Palace, St. James's, for the lying in state of the remains of the Duke of York.

The state coffin is preparing with all due speed. The ornaments are to be gilt; and are to be emblematical of his dignity, as a Prince of the Blood. They will consist of the coronets of the Royal Duke, massive tablets, and handles ; D. Y., and palm leaves at the corners, in all, amounting to forty-four plates, all of them highly finished.

A silver plate is to be fastened on the leaden coffin of the Royal Duke, having the same inscription as that of the plate which is to be fixed on the sate coffin.

THE FUNERAL.

The Funeral will take place on Saturday next, and the cavalcade will move in procession from St. James's Palace to the Castle at Windsor, without stopping. On this occasion, all the military which can be spared from actual duty will be called into requisition, as it is intended to embrace every military honour which can be suggested. All the yeomanry corps in the vicinity of the Metropolis will also, no doubt, volunteer their services on the occasion, and minute guns will probably be fired throughout the movements of the cavalcade.

The body will be placed in an elegant hearse, bearing the arms of the deceased, and will be drawn by eight of his Majesty's black horses, which will be relivered at stated places. All the church bells of the metropolis, and in the country, will continue to toll throughout the the day, and no doubt the public will vie with each other in manifesting their respect and affection for the memory of a Prince, whose conduct through life had rendered him so deservedly popular. The ceremony of Lying in State would have taken place at the Castle of Windsor ; but the fact is, that from the state of that noble edifice at the present moment, arising from the alterations in progress, there is not a suite of rooms capable of being devoted to such a purpose, with any thing like convenience.

The funeral of the lamented Duke, it is expected, will be conducted as Heir Presumptive to the Throne, and Commander-in-Chief, but not as a Field Marshal.

THE INTERMENT.

It is expected that the cavalcade will reach Windsor by eleven o'clock at night ; and the road, for the latter part of the journey, will be illuminated by torches.

On the body reaching the Castle, it will be immediately carried to St. George's chapel—where it will be placed on trestles, in the centre aisle, till the mourners, and other persons to be appointed to follow it to the vault, shall have been duly marshalled. The procession will then move on to the interior of the Chapel ; and the coffin will be placed under a canopy which will be prepared for the purpose, and, at the closing scene, after the Funeral Service shall be read, will be gradually lowered into the passage which leads to the Royal Mausoleum. Garter King at Arms will then proclaim the styles and titles of the deceased in the customary form.

The dimensions of the tomb are 70 feet in length, 28 in width, and 14 depth. The receptacles for bodies on the sides of the tomb are formed by massive Gothic columns, of an octagon shape, supporting a range of four shelves, each of which, in the space between the columns, will contain two bodies, the whole range of each side admitting 32 bodies. At the east end are five niches for the reception of as many coffins. In the middle 12 low tombs are erected for sovereigns. The sepulchre will thus contain 81 bodies. The columns are of fine Bath stone, and the shelves of Yorkshire stone. A subterraneous passage is formed from the vault under the choir of St. Georges's chapel, in which an aperture is made, near the ascent to the altar, for the bodies to descend. From the columns spring a vaulted roof over the tomb.

It is anticipated, that their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and Cambridge (if he should arrive in time), will follow as Chief Mourners. All his Majesty's Ministers and great Officers of State will also be present.

The King's eight black horses are training daily, by drawing a carriage-caravan through the streets of London, to accustom them to noise, &c., previous to their drawing the hearse, containiug the remains of the much-lamented Duke of York, from London to Windsor. They are also being trained in the King's-mews, Pimlico, with the black plumes on their heads, to prevent their startling on the mournful day when they are to wear him.

The Princess Augusta, we are happy to say, is so much recovered from her late fall as to be able to ride out on Friday, for the first time for these three weeks past. Her Royal Highness left Frogmore about 11 o'clock, and proceeded in her carriage and four as far as the King's Palace, Kensington, where her Royal Highness arrived about one o'clock, on a visit of condolence to the Princess Sophia and the Duchess of Kent, on the demise of their beloved brother. The meeting was extremely distressing, in narrating the latter part of the Royal Duke's illness and afflictions, which the Princess Augusta was deprived of witnessing, by being confined to the house in consequence of her fall. The meeting of the Royal Relatives continued about an hour, when the Princess Augusta returned to Frogmore.

The lamented Royal Duke occupied the drawing-room in Rutland-house, which looks into the Green Park ; and in the room adjoining, his Royal Highness had a sofa-bed, which he but seldom used. The Duke had one easy chair, during the day, and another for the night, both of which were made by Bailey, the King's cabinet-maker and upholsterer. They were both made suitable for ease in any position his Royal Highness might recline in. The Royal Duke expired in one of them.

THE FUNERAL OF A FIELD-MARSHAL. — The funeral of a Field-marshal (according to the prescribed orders of the army) is saluted with three rounds of 15 pieces of cannon, attended by six battalions of infantry, and eight squadrons of cavalry.

At a Common Council of the City of London, held on Thursday, the following just, and creditable Resolution to that body, was unanimously voted :—

"That in the recent death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, his Majesty's next Brother, this Court are deeply sensible that his Majesty and the Royal Family have been deprived of an affectionate relative, to whom they were justly attached by the nearest ties ; that the nation have to mourn the loss of one who, by his condescension and urbanity to all classes, and by his unremitting endeavours to promote those objects of benevolence and public utility which are the pride and glory of England, has merited and secured the praise of his country ; and especially that the army have lost a Commander-in-Chief, who, by his constant attention to the discipline of the service, and the comforts of the soldier, has, in an unparalleled degree, raised the character of the British arms.

"That this Court most sincerely condole with his Majesty, and the Members of his illustrious House, together with his Majesty's faithful subjects, in their affliction under this bereavement.

As the Crown of Hanover does not descend in the female line, should the daughter of the Duke of Kent succeed to the Crown of England, that of Hanover would devolve upon the eldest then surviving son of his late Majesty.

(From the Provincial Papers.)

CANTERBURY.—Upon the receipt of the intelligence of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in this city, on Saturday, the great bell of the cathedral was tolled for an hour.

YORK.—In consequence of the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the evening service on Sunday last was performed without the usual musical accompaniments, and the choristers officiated in their black gowns. The great bell of the Minster, and the bells of our parish churches, were tolled in the afternoon.

BOSTON.—The intelligence of the demise of his Royal Highness the Duke of York was received here on Sunday, and imparted a general feeling of regret throughout the town. The dead bell of this parish tolled every half minute in the evening for an hour.

EXETER.—On receipt of the melancholy news of the demise of the Duke of York, the great Grandison of the cathedral church of St. Peter, and the other bells of the different parish churches in this city, tolled last evening from eight to nine o'clock, and this day several shops are partly shut.

BATH.—Upon the arrival, on Saturday evening, of the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Duke of York, the bells of our Abbey and parish churches tolled knells upon the solemn occasion ; and since Monday morning all the shops have remained partially shut.

LIVERPOOL.—The melancholy intelligence of the death of the Duke of York was received in Liverpool on Monday morning, by the Birmingham mail. In the afternoon the royal standard was hoisted half-staff on the Town-hall, as were the flags on the different churches. The bells of the parish churches were muffled, and tolled a solemn peal throughout the afternoon, and until midnight. The event has thrown a gloom over all classes of the inhabitants.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The bells of this town and Gateshead were yesterday tolled on the arrival of the news of the Duke of York's death : the flag on the Castle waved half-staff high, and the colours of the ships in the harbour were half-mast. The theatre was closed, the Guild Assembly was postponed, and every demonstration of respect was observed on the occasion.

NORWICH.—Intelligence of the decease of the Duke of York has reached this city, and though a proper feeling was no doubt entertained as to the event, it was accompanied by the anticipation of a brisk demand for the black bombasin, which, in addition to the arrival of the East India order, has made this city more lively than it has been for some time. The East India order of camlets, received by the manufacturers of this city, is for 12,000 pieces. This, in addition to a revival which the bombasin and crape trade has within these few days experienced, will employ a considerable number of hands.

Miss Hargrave makes her debut at Covent-garden to-morrow evening. We have heard her highly spoken of, as possessing all the requisites as regards voice and figure. Should report not err, she will be an acquisition to the stage.

THE REVENUE.—In comparing the produce of the Revenue for the quarter just ended, with that of the corresponding quarter of last year, we find the most decisive indications that the tide is turned, that the impediments which checked her course are overpowered, and that England is once more proceeding in her onward course of prosperity. In the produce of the Excise and Customs, taken conjointly, there is an excess in the last quarter over the corresponding quarter of 1825, of above a quarter of a million. In the stamp duties, as might have been expected, there is a decrease. There is also an inconsiderable decrease under the heads of post-office and assexed taxes. But the general result of the account is to present us with a balance in favour of the quarter just expired of above 140,000l.

As Mr. R. Havilland, the King's messenger, (son of Mr. Havilland, of Cheltenham), was on his return from Madrid with dispatches from our Ambassador at that Court, he was met within a few miles of that capital by a banditti, ten in number, who fired three shots through the windows, cut the traces of his four horses, and then dragged him out of his carriage, and robbed him of all the money he had about his person. They also took away his coat and travelling cap, and severely ill-treated him. Their object is supposed to have been not so much to plunder him as to intercept the dispatches of which he was the bearer, and which were of great moment, as they were conjectured to be the last that would be sent by our Minister previous to his departure from Madrid. Mr. Havilland, aware of the importance of the official documents intrusted to him, had taken the precaution to conceal them in the lining of his carriage, by which means the object of his assailants was defeated. He was left destitute of a single shilling, and without clothes, at midnight, in an enemy's country. Much praise has been conferred on Mr. Havilland for his conduct in this emergency, and for the zeal and caution with which he preserved the despatches. Mr. Havilland was, soon after his arrival at the Foreign-office, despatched to Naples, with an official communication to Prince Leopold.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

ADDRESS TO THE JUVENILE COMMUNITY.

Ye Juvenile Friends, who in blithesome array
Fair presage of manhood and beauty display,
A Happy New Year, and your roseate bloom
May joy still continue through life to illume !
And you, ye fond Parents and Guardians, who feel
For promising youth a commensurate zeal,
Improving the mind by Morality's lore,
And teaching how Science's maze to explore ;
Inculcate this truth—that exterior address
And person will love or aversion impress ;—
Thence let not the child of solicitude slight
The means which attraction create and delight.
Of these whereon uniform success attends,
The far-fam'd Specifics a Friend recommends
Of Rowland and Son, Hatton Garden, who spoil,
Avert, and discomfit by Macassar Oil,
A Remedy that, when by Sickness or Care,
Withdrawn from the Head is the full flow of Hair,
Restorative proves, and renews the display,
Of tresses, impervious to Time and Decay !
Not less in esteem, though more recently found
With creative virtues to amply abound,
Is Rowland's Kalydor, cosmetic sublime,
The genuine production of Persia's pure clime,
That Loveliness prone is through life to sustain,
All other resources essayed when in vain !
By Royalty, Fashion, and Taste patroniz'd
Are Rowland's Kalydor and Macassar Oil,
The tests of experience, by all classes priz'd,
At home and abroad, in each civiliz'd soil,
That juvenile beauty securely engage
From youth to the periods remotest of age ?

THE AGE.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

It has been stated in one of those irreverent mobs, which disgrace the Sister Kingdom, that the Duke of YORK will be forgotten in a fortnight. We invite the attention of our readers to the style and feeling of that ill-advised, indecent, and invidious prediction. We disclaim *in limine* all purpose of discussing the Roman Catholic pretensions, which incendiary trumpeters of trash are everlastingly inflicting on the ignorant enthusiasm of their auditors. These insidious conspirators against the public peace have passionately wrought so grave a weight of testimony against the innocence of their Italian creed, that further argument can only serve to show what superfluities of reason yet remain to be produced, in refutation of their subtle pleas and monkish sophistry. We hardly can remember, in the imbittered conflicts of priestly bigotry and rational resistance, a more perfect type of an immoral and proscribing faith, than such a prophecy as that, by which a Christian Prince, deplored to the very corners of the realm, is insolently doomed to the precipitate oblivion of a people, touched with the sense of their irreparable loss, and glowing with the mingled warmth of gratitude and lamentation. Such transcendant outrages on charity and patience enforce a more convincing inference, than all the tawdry wreathings of luxuriant nonsense, by which the advocates of Roman superstition would perpetuate the base obscurities of its unhallowed and demoralizing influence. Such indisputable *signs* relieve all scrupulous dissenters from Italian insolence, from the unprofitable, though easy task of exposition, by which the spirit of Roman Catholic assumption, impiety, and intolerance, may be nakedly exposed to execration or contempt.---That single prophecy, at once seditious, and unmanly, supplies as potent confirmation of the wickedness and folly of pretending monachism, as could be possibly desired or effected, at the hands of any strenuous champion of the Protestant profession.

When the voice of impartiality records the character of FREDERIC Duke of YORK, will it not pronounce it one, in which the virtues of the human heart predominated over its obliquities?—in which the transitory errors of a quick and yielding disposition were atoned by the redeeming qualities of generosity and candour? Will it not affirm that his elevated soul was above the contagion of the meaner passions; that his friendships were numerous, cordial, rational, and lasting; that though a receiver of injuries, he conceived neither malice nor resentment?---for his enmities, if they existed, were utterly unknown. How will it estimate his conduct as the head of an extensive army, which he not only chastened in its general economy, to which he not only gave superlative efficiency, but in which he promoted such humane and intelligent inquiry, that, eventually, every humble member of the soldiery was hourly solaced by some benefaction, equally distinguished for its paternal care and brotherly solicitude? What will be said of that demeanour, by which he managed the multifarious importunities of interest and merit?---of the temper, with which he dispensed the measure of necessary castigation, and met the recurring exigencies of martial discipline, by applications of mitigated penalty, which his merciful nature invariably confined within the apportioned compass of infliction? How will it appreciate the sagacious means, the exemplary institutions, by which he laboured to confirm a moral feeling in the soldier, to embue his thoughtless character, exposed to the allurements of depravity and to the fatal habits of profane indifference, with principles of humane forbearance and palpable incentives to religion? How will it pronounce on the *explicit* declaration of his sentiments on the admissibility of Roman Catholic pretension — on that subject which it has suited the casuistry of others to discuss with affectation of liberal solicitude, with the pernicious influence of mystery and indecision, and to envelope in ten thousand complications of constructive fear and qualified concession? If to the components of such a nature, impartial posterity should add that his discrimination of merit was manifested by its compensation, that he had the singular felicity to postpone the interest of the great to the claims of the deserving, yet the happy suavity to reconcile disappointment to the proud—if he had the benevolent condescension to inspire the humble with hope---if he dispensed the penal visitation of his office with a feeling more lenient than austere—if the operation of his instructive and parental system imbued the British soldier with practical and manly sentiments of piety, and gave his individual condition all the comfort, with which it was compatible—if these recited merits be conjoined, we think the character of the illustrious Duke will be recognized by posterity with veneration and national pride, when the asperities and adulation of party are no more.

If so much may be affirmed of that Royal patriot, whose ashes are about to be consigned to their cold tenement, is there any Englishman whose heart—whose understanding, can resist the public claims of country—the appeals of individual sympathy! We consider this occasion, which has drawn forth the unfeigned regret of every honest bosom in the kingdom, by far too sacred—too essentially consecrated to the truth of undissembled sorrow which pervades the nation, to assume it as the theme of pompous dissertation or ingenious praise. There is a verity in the general regret, which is not to be assimilated with the language of ostentatious phraseology: it is emphatically whispered in simplicity and soberness. And, while all good hearts are devoutly occupied with hopes that rest in heaven—while the orisons of affection are breathed over the Royal Corpse, it is needless to commingle with our solemn prayers a deprecation of that *expatriating* inhumanity, by which the memorable virtues of the Duke of YORK are irreligiously devoted to the forgetfulness of ANTI-CATHOLIC GREAT BRITAIN.

SOPS FOR CERBERUS.

We submit the following extract from a periodical work, entitled the *Literary Magnet*, because we think it will convey both gratification and consolation to our old friend TOM RAIKES:—

"It is curious to observe, that AN UGLY FACE *is generally the indication of a witty and humorous mind*; it suggests innumerable exhilirating witticisms to the wearer himself, and *is the cause of wit in others*. There is scarcely *a merry, shrewd, witty fellow*,, even in fictitious history, *but has the honour of* UGLINESS *attributed to him*. ÆSOP was a very ugly little crookback; uglier still was SOCRATES, no less a wit, and a man of humour, than a philosopher. The heroes of RABELAIS were famous for personal deformity. SANCHO PANZA, his master, and ROSINANTE, were, in their several conditions, absolutely patterns of this interesting qualification. HUDIBRAS and RALPHO were still more conspicuously ugly. FALSTAFF, BARDOLPH, ancient PISTOL, and almost every character of wit and humour, in the drama of SHAKSPEARE, were *eminently ugly*. SCARRON, the favourite wit of *France*, was the most deformed little creature that ever a lovely woman allowed herself to be coupled to."

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE
ON HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

At a ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING, in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on the 3d instant, Mr. SHIEL delivered the following speech. We earnestly petition our readers to weigh every syllable contained in it with the utmost deliberation, because it is a combination of language and spirit, which has no parallel in political annals:—

"The Duke of York—he, to whom Providence appeared to have assigned the performance of so important a part in the concerns of mankind, who had gathered so much expectation around him, upon whom the eyes of three nations were turned, and who was at once the source of so much hope and of so much despair; but why should I expend all the feelings associated with his name into amplification, when that name itself carries its own commentary, and it is enough to say, that at the moment I am speaking, the Duke of York is dying; perhaps he is already dead. The last struggle of human agony may be over—the last gasp may have been heaved—the tongue by which God was evoked, may be silent—and ere this, *the arm that was raised to Heaven against our country* may lie stiff and cold forever. It will be asked, wherefore thus abruptly, and in the midst of a debate upon subjects wholly distinct, I enter upon so solemn and momentous a theme? For two reasons:—first, because the event itself is one of surpassing importance; and, secondly, because I have myself a sort of peculiar, and some will, perhaps, consider it an unhappy right to deliver my sentiments in anticipation of an incident which, when it shall take place, will make England turn round and inquire, with what emotions the announcement will have been received in Ireland? You will observe that I speak of this incident as if it had already taken place, or had begun to be. No doubt can any longer be entertained that the illustrious person to whom I refer, is, for all political purposes, dead; *and in Court, in the estimate of statesmen and expectants*, BETWEEN THE DYING AND THE DEAD, *there is little difference! There is little difference between the death-bed of royalty and its grave!!!* The lamp that lights the chamber of an expiring Prince, diffuses a gleam as dismal as the glare of those torches with which the vaults of Windsor Castle shortly will be illuminated. Of the Duke of York, therefore, I may speak as if his dust were already mingled with the remains of the Sovereign, whose faults and good qualities he seems to have inherited. What then shall I now say of him! This:—

'Thou art dead, Alonzo;
So is my enmity.'—(Loud cheers.)

"Many a man who hears me will be disposed to inquire whether I have entered this assembly for the purpose of making a recantation of what, some months before his death, and when there was much controversy respecting his health, I uttered in his regard. I answer—a recantation may consist of sentiments of assertions. The facts which I stated constitute a portion of the history of England, and however they might admit of extenuation, they cannot be denied with truth. This is not the time to indulge in any allusion to infelicities of conduct connected more with a weakness of the affections than with any rooted depravity of heart. But if I am asked, whether the death of an imprudent, a rash, a precipitate and headlong, but not a base, dishonest, false, and dissimulating antagonist, will afford me matter for savage exultation, and for inglorious triumph, I answer, certainly not; nor should the people of this country follow the example set them by the English, who, at the burial of Castlereagh, shouted at the gates of Westminster Abbey, and commended him with execrations to the grave. While the death of the Duke of York was problematical — while it was asserted upon one hand that he was in no danger, and his danger was only matter of surmise on the other—while the balance which contained the destinies of the country was trembling, *it was not very unnatural, however it might be regarded as indiscreet*, to give vent to a desire, when its expression was actually provoked under very peculiar and very exciting circumstances, that the chief impediment to the liberties of Ireland should not last for ever, I might have said, in the language of the Correntoliers, 'My soul was filled with bitterness, and I was drunk with wormwood.' But now that doubt has been converted into certainty—now that we hear that a Prince is dying, and expect every instant that a cry will come upon us which shall tell us that 'that Prince is dead'—now that Death, who, while he levels the great, subdues the animosities of the humble, and while he resolves the hearts of Princes into dust, softens the hearts of the lowly into commiseration—now that the bell of that lofty temple that towers over the great city has begun to toll—now————it is not with affectation that I speak, when I declare, that so far from experiencing *any feeling of fierce and truculent hitarity*, every emotion of anger, every vindictive and acrimonious sentiment passes away, and the passions by which I confess I was recently actuated, expire and die within me. Let it not be supposed that I am so poor-minded, that I am sufficiently mean and paltry and disingenuous to state, that I look upon the death of the Duke of York with regret!! I DO NOT!!! —(Loud cheers.) No Roman Catholic in this country does—*and if sorrow were affected*, IT SHOULD BE REGARDED *with derision and contempt!* I am also sufficiently secure of the good opinion of that body to which I belong, and of which I have received many attestations, to be convinced that no pusillanimous or unworthy motive will be attributed to me in doing what I consider an act of justice to one, who having no longer the power to injure, should excite hate no more. *If I thrust thorns into his pillow*, I WILL NOT SOW THISTLES UPON HIS GRAVE!!! I am willing, if it be possible, to forget the anathemas pronounced against my country—I am willing, if it can be made matter for oblivion, to forget, that wantonly and unnecessarily, and in the spirit of a gratuitous folly, he declared himself the unalterable opponent of our claims, and not only checked expectation, but extinguished hope; all this, and more than this, I am disposed to forget, or if I am forced to remember that to which it is impossible not in some degree to revert, I am disposed to make allowance for early prejudices, *imbibed from a Hanoverian parentage, and sucked in with Lutheran milk!!* I remember the catechism of the Royal nursery, and the perpetual inculcation, that it was to their religion that this family were indebted for their throne. I further recollect how difficult it is for philosophy to find its way into a palace; and how flattery and subserviency block up the minds of princes; and, above all, I recollect how much that man is to be forgiven, who has the misfortune to be surrounded by bad counsellors, who is converted into the utensil of a faction, and who has Liverpool ejaculating at one ear, and Eldon weeping at the other. It would be unfair and unmanly not to take these extenuating circumstances into account; and, at all events, nothing ought to be 'set down in malice.' Let me be permitted to add, that in private life the Duke of York exhibited many generous and even noble qualifications. If he had not been a born prince, he would, in all likelihood, have been a truly good and moral man, and even the imperfection, almost inseparable from his education, could not entirely vitiate an originally fine and kindly nature. He was admitted upon all hands to have been a man of strict fidelity to his engagements, and of high personal honour, a gentleman in the most enlarged and moral sense of the word, frank open, honest, and unaffected, who never destroyed with a false hope, and ruined with a smile. Nor was it to his private life that his good qualities were confined. As Commander-in-Chief, he obtained a kind of renown for his impartiality, and secured the affections of the whole army by his amiable care of the interests of the humbler classes engaged in the service. It is no small praise, that the complaint of the meanest soldier would not have been dismissed without investigation, and, if he deserved it, without redress. To the comforts of the soldiers he dedicated the most persevering and anxious attention, and many of our poor countrymen, on the summits of the Pyrenees, in wrapping himself from the sleet and from the blast, in ample vesture, had reason to remember the humane anxieties of the Duke of York. Will any of you blame me for speaking thus? Will any of you consider me a deserter of any party, or think that I have ran from my colours? Will any of you—of you who have Irish hearts and natures, and in whom resentment and bad passion cannot keep an everlasting hold—will any of you condemn me for speaking thus? You know me too well to suspect—you know too well, that when it was required, either by what I owed to the country or to myself, that I should not recede, that I not only stood my ground but bade defiance to all results. What I did speak I spoke *boldly and deliberately!!!* (hear, hear)—but the gentlemen connected with the press will do me the justice to admit, that I told them, I should take the whole responsibility upon my own head—I therefore can now afford to do what I consider an act of justice, without imputation of either inconsistency or fear, and, I believe, it will be confessed upon all hands, that I should be absurd indeed, if I thought there was any thing to gain. I am decidedly of opinion, that while *we should avoid expressing any false and dishonourable regret*, we should on the other hand give way to no burst of exultation. But there is no danger that feelings will be expressed, which have no deep existence amongst us. Let us, instead of taking vindictive and angry retrospects, turn to futurity, and lifting our eyes from the grave, look forward to the new prospects which are opening before us. It is better that the faults of the Duke of York should be speedily commended to forgiveness. *In a month hence the Duke of York will be forgotten*. The pomp of death will for a few nights fill the gilded apartments in which his body will lie in state. The bell of St. Paul's will toll; London, rich, luxurious, Babylonic London, will start at the recollection that even Kings must die. His Royal brother *may* shed a tear over his memory, and wipe his eyes with the kerchief which is yet wet with his parental sorrows. The day of his solemn obsequies will arrive—the gorgeous procession will go forth in its funeral glory—the ancient chapel of Windsor Castle will be thrown open, and its Gothic aisles will be thronged with the array of royalty—the emblazoned windows will be illuminated—the notes of holy melody will arise—the beautiful service of the dead will be repeated by the pontiffs of the church, of which he will be the cold and senseless champion—the vaults of the dead will be unclosed—the nobles, and the ladies, and the high priests of the land, will look down into those deep depositories of the pride, and the vanity, and the ambition of the world. They will behold the heir to the greatest empire in the world taking possession, NOT OF THE PALACE, *which was raised at such an enormous and unavailing cost*, but of that 'house which lasts till doomsday.' The coffin will go sadly and slowly down; they will hear it as its ponderous mass strikes on the remains of its regal kindred; the chaunt will be resumed, a moment's awful pause will take place—the marble vault, will be closed—the songs of death will cease—the procession will wind through aisles again, and restore them to their loneliness. The torch will fade again in the open daylight—the multitude of the great, who will have attended the ceremony, will gradually disperse; they will roll again in their gilded chariots into the din and tumult of the great metropolis; the business, and the pursuits, and all the frivolities of life will be resumed, and *the heir to the three kingdoms will be in a week forgotten!!!* We too, shall forget him and pardon him. But while we are thus willing to drink of the draughts of Lethe, while we are thus resolved upon acting the part which becomes our country and its religion, let us not be insensible to the great and most important change which has taken place in our political prospects; and let us recollect, that there is ground for expecting that the heir presumptive to the throne is not unfavourable to our just claims. Let us not disguise our feeling that he is a man upon whom we may fix our hopes. What questions will he, whose hand has almost grasped the sceptre, and whose foot is nearly upon the throne, ask of himself? Will he not say, is it wiser or better to secure the adulation of the parson, or the devotion of Ireland? Which is it better to conciliate Peel, Liverpool, and Eldon, or at a moment, when the eyes of Europe are fixed upon this country—when the debates of the French Parliament are teeming with matter respecting this country—when the speech of M. Chateaubriand dwells upon the internal weakness of England, arising from domestic discord, to feed the feelings of sacerdotal multitudes, or at a period like the present, render England impregnable by granting Ireland her liberties, and laying a chain upon the hearts of the people."

Our feelings were too much occupied, last week, with placing upon record the mournful recital of any interesting circumstances connected with THE ROYAL DISSOLUTION, to comment upon this production as we could desire; but now we should be foregoing a paramount duty, if we did not take up the subject, and anatomize its bearings to their fullest extent. It will be remembered that some time since, Mr. SHIEL, on *hearing* of the Duke of YORK's health being given at a public dinner in *Mullingar* (for we have understood on indisputable authority, that SHIEL *was not present!*) published in the Irish papers a speech on the occasion, and after perusing the comments of the Eng-

lish journals thereon, he subsequently promulgated his defence and explanation of that speech. We need hardly remind any one, that both productions excited an execration, throughout the empire, of the most universal and memorable character, and have gone further to injure the cause of that religious and political party, over which this rebel possesses such influence, than any preceding act of even that wild and monstrous faction. Mr. SHIEL imagined, therefore, that it was absolutely necessary to conciliate the somewhat alienated feelings of his own gang, as well as to offer up a partial atonement to persons of an opposite persuasion, for such glaring misdemeanours—and accordingly he delivered the above harangue.

If the preceding addresses of Mr. SHIEL were so naturally deemed offensive, unfeeling, and ill-timed, what language can convey the opinions which must be entertained, on a perusal of the present declamation? If it had been essential to Mr. SHIEL's political purposes to make this appeal at all, even his followers will admit, that common decency should have prompted him to abstain from such an inhuman collection of ribaldry, over the bed of sickness, until at least *apprehension* for the SUFFERER was one way or the other turned into *certainty*—until death was no longer a matter of doubt, and until the feelings which such afflictions naturally arouse, had assumed comparative calmness. A Protestant, a gentleman—pooh! A MAN *would* have done this—he would, with all his ambition for the indulgence of party, have at least maintained its honour unblemished, and would have expired with his cause, rather than have dreamt, for an instant, of adding injury to insult. This demagogue of the Catholics has done the very reverse of this, and trampled upon all the connections of feeling, respectability, and common manhood.

But the sensations with which this oration has impressed us, will not suffer us to dismiss its framer without conveying to him a more signal assurance of that climacteric of public contempt, which it has enabled him to reach. When Mr. SHIEL considers that "he has thrust thorns into the pillow" of A DYING PRINCE, and condescends not "to throw thistles on his grave," he lays open the blackened heart of the CATHOLIC, the TRAITOR, and the MAN! in a way which must, we should imagine, astonish even his own countrymen. Mr. SHIEL *thinks* he rendered uneasy the sleep of the sick, and he gluts himself upon the thought—the crime, in him, is the same as if he *had* done it, and admits therefore of no extenuation—the curse attendant upon such enormity will cling to his pigmy, bilious soul, as long as he is suffered to infest the empire with his presence. Let not this man's party, however, believe the words of their *Machiavel* have had any such influence, as he imagines, in the quarter they were intended to reach—THEY HAD NOT—and the only importance they obtained, was from the natural indignation entertained and expressed at them by all classes, through the medium of the public press. Mr. SHIEL says that he 'does not look upon the death of the Duke of YORK with regret," and that "if he affected sorrow, it ought to be treated with derision and contempt." He adds thereto, that "*in a month hence the* DUKE OF YORK *will be forgotten.*" Mr. SHIEL should not have drawn on himself the title of fool, as well as knave. The DUKE *will be* FORGOTTEN, when the British army degenerate into a horde of rebels, and despoliate the land which feeds them—when respect is no longer entertained by man for all those noble attributes which render character illustrious—when private feelings are indulged at the expense of public duty, and when the present organized body of IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS manifest either modesty, forbearance, intelligence, respect, or even civilization, in the course of their various proceedings; but—*never till then*—the immortality of the DUKE's memory.

There is, after all, something extremely laughable in the fulminations of this little Irish blackguard; and in the present speech, may be traced another explanation, which is certainly of infinite necessity to be clearly understood, amongst his party. SHIEL says, that at the time he delivered the two addresses we have before referred to, "his soul was filled with bitterness," (which few people will attempt to deny) and that he "was drunk with wormwood"—whereas until this explanation appeared, every one (even those who believed he *was* at the *Mullingar* dinner) understood, and freely asserted, that *he was* DRUNK with WHISKEY PUNCH.

The Duke of WELLINGTON will be appointed Commander in Chief, and it is understood that His Grace will retain his situations of Master of the Ordnance and Cabinet Minister, and, in addition to these distinguished offices, will further receive the appointment of Ranger to the New Forest.

The tomb having closed over the mortal remains of Mr. GIFFORD, we gratify ourselves by paying a passing tribute to the memory of one of the most accomplished scholars, and extraordinary men, the fertility of the last century has produced. As a poet, essayist, and moralist, his name will be chronicled "amongst the high tides in the calendar" to every succeeding generation, who will also have to subscribe their admiration of his private virtues, in addition to the testimony they will bear to his public abilities. There cannot be an abler estimation of either, than that contained in the following lines by Lord BYRON:—

"when some bard in virtue strong,
GIFFORD, perchance, shall raise the chastening song,
Then sleep my pen for ever! and my voice
Be only heard to hail him, and rejoice;
Rejoice, and yield my feeble praise, though I
May feel the lash which virtue must apply."

To Mr. GIFFORD's matchless satires of the *Baviad* and the *Mæviad*, and his noble translation of *Juvenal*, he is indebted for this splendid eulogium from the pen of *England's* most illustrious poet—but we should decide, that his literary character may be more fully known and better appreciated, by examining his conduct of the *Quarterly Review*, justly estimated, up to the moment of his resignation of its Editorship, as the first periodical in the empire. Mr. GIFFORD's writings therein are marked with a perspicuity of thought, a profundity of general knowledge, and an acuteness, strength, and correctness of expression, to be found in very few—perhaps none—of his contemporaries. It was this high order of attainment which collected around him the upright and the learned, the wealthy and the great, the good and wise of all societies—and, as few men have lived more universally regarded, few have died more generally regretted.

The *Quarterly Review*, which Mr. GIFFORD's genius had first established, and then elevated to such importance in the world of letters, has, comparatively speaking, died with him. There are evident traces, of course, of several of the eminent hands who so ably seconded the efforts of their departed master—but the conducting spirit, the presiding power---what Lord BYRON calls the

"Ray of him who forms the whole."

is extinct. The reins of this periodical government have been transferred from established wisdom to ephemeral acquirement, and its councils are presided over by one of those mixtures of coxcombry and presumption which, from its associations, is occasionally permitted to appear in those circles of literature, nature never intended it to approach; and under the lash of such a puppy's pen have, we perceive, some of the wittiest, most amusing, and most talented works of modern authors, repeatedly come, within these few months. But our business was rather to cry up the dead, than to cry down the living; and it was only the recollection of such an illustrious name, as that of GIFFORD, which induced us for a moment to allude to his puerile and self-important successor.

PHILOSOPHICAL MAXIMS,

LAID DOWN BY THE EMINENT PERSONS WHOSE NAMES ARE ATTACHED THERETO.

1. Falsehood goes upon one leg only, truth upon two.—*T. Raikes.*

2. The man who acts the buffoon in company, displays just understanding enough to be a fool.—*H. Twiss.*

3. They who are charitable, from motives of ostentation, will never relieve distress in secret.—*Mrs. Coutts.*

4. A fool may wear an embroidered dress, but it will nevertheless be the dress of a fool.—*Mr. Liston.**

5. No persons are more empty than they who are full of themselves.—*M. A. Taylor.*

6. Idleness has no advocate, but many friends.—*H. Wombwell.*

7. Sarcastic pleasantry is the poison of friendship.—*Joe Copley.*

8. Riches obey the wise man, and govern the fool.—*J. Hayne.*

9. Ambition without real talent, will involve one, sooner or later, in disgrace.—*Mr.* MANAGER *Kemble.*

* On the night of the King's visit to Drury-lane.

During the past week we have received a multitude of statements, touching the affair of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE and Mr. M'GILLIVRAY. We believe we shall best consult the taste of our readers, in decidedly uttering the fiat of our mature opinion on this subject,---we confine ourselves to very narrow limits on the point in question. It is quite unnecessary to redeem the merits or demerits of the case, which already has exhausted the patience of the public, and thoroughly sufficed the appetite inordinately generated in the world of fashion, to observe by what peculiarity of obligation the Noble Marquis has deemed it an incumbent duty to refute aspersions, which, in our estimation, would have been more wisely met by silence. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE should remember, that accusations uttered against members of certain calibre, confer a temporary grandeur on the source of imputation; and that the ephemeral celebrity of Mr. SIMON M'GILLIVRAY is an era in the life of that great unknown, which unexpectedly redeems him from the sombre dullness of his mediocre being. Mr. SIMON M'GILLIVRAY has apparently sufficient tact to feel that ignorance and vulgarity will hail his trespass on invulnerable reputation as a quintessential proof of independent metal and incorruptible impartiality; two qualities which we would fain inform that bold inhabitant of Suffolk-lane he never was designed to practise. He has brought a lump of Scotch integrity to market, of the passable quality of which, we entertain the very strongest doubt; but Mr. SIMON seems disposed to recommend his ventures by the classic pliancy of Caledonian letters, and the old inseparable leaven of Presbyterian inuendo. The eminent disinterestedness of SIMON is known to the professors of Auld Reekie; "he's a brae chiel," and places on the upshot of the contest his dingy reputation, as a fair equivalent against the fame of Lord CLANRICARDE; a proof that SIMON has not foregone the Scotch advantage of arithmetic, and blinked the law of equiponderance. Lord CLANRICARDE has too many obligations to society to yield attention to such worthless efforts: the *onus probandi* was at least with Mr. SIMON, and as we are seriously---sincerely, interested in every thing respecting so young and amiable a nobleman, we may venture to express our hope, that he will henceforth disregard the impudence by which he has been seduced into a needless explanation, and consign all future efforts of Mr. SIMON to the fate which his previous offences have received---the amusement and derision of the public.

THEATRICALS.

Matters of much more important public interest than the labours of the Thespian world have so divided our attention this last week, that we are unable to notice any thing appertaining thereto, not even excepting the return to England of "the proud representative of SHAKSPEARE's heroes," as KEAN called himself to the Yankees.

The lamented national affliction which is yet so "green in our souls," has only had the effect, thus far of closing the theatres on the day of dissolution, a circumstance of the utmost consequence to the interests and well-doing of all managers and performers. The public are not perhaps aware, that this alteration of an established custom, in cases of ROYAL DEATHS, was effected by the late Duke of YORK, who, on the demise of his father, went in person to his present MAJESTY and, representing the distress into which any lengthened close of the theatres would involve the many dependents on their treasuries, obtained the ROYAL CONSENT to the present arrangement. It is not a little remarkable, that the next member of the royal family on whose account the request, so strenuously urged by the late DUKE, is complied with, should be himself. But this is only one of the numerous instances, in which his ROYAL HIGHNESS interested himself in behalf of the stage, and its professors—at their Fund dinners he condescended, twice a year, to take the chair, and to aid them by his personal subscription—every benefit for a charitable purpose immediately obtained his patronage—authors, actors, managers, musicians, and every other order of the profession, are under innumerable obligations to his noble heart---and were they to rise up *en masse* and raise a trophy to his memory, it would only be acknowledging, in a faint degree, the measureless favours he heaped upon them all.

REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

With this momentous measure the mind naturally associates a portion of the political career of the late illustrious and distinguished Commander-in-Chief—for we never can forget the memorable struggle in which he so signally manifested his zeal, his virtue, and his attachment to our glorious constitution—when such was the effect of the political storm upon the nation in general, that even loyalty doubted the truth of its own principles, and for a moment oscillated between the influence of party and its allegiance to the Monarch—good men commenced by distrusting themselves, and ended naturally in suspecting others—whilst the Legislature was charged with being illiberal and iniquitous, because it resisted an attempt to undermine the foundation of the Constitution—in this awful hour of national danger and trial, the great and illustrious individual, now no more, nobly and successfully addressed the British House of Lords, and with *one hand* upon the *throne*, and the *other* upon the *heads* of the *British nation*, and in such memorable language, declared his unshaken attachment, and supported the Protestant religion as established at the Reformation. Much as this speech been criticized, much personal obloquy and scurrilous invective has it brought down upon the distinguished personage who had the manliness to pronounce it; scarcely a public print in the United Kingdom who had even bankrupt pretensions to democratic favour, that did not pour out the phial of reprobation and calumny on the head of the illustrious and upright speaker—nay, the political appetite for vituperation became, at this period, so keen, that even portions of the aristocracy of the country partook of the iniquitous banquet, and some were found in the orgies of political drunkenness, wantonly flinging their calumnious slander at the intrepid champion of their dearest rights; but he swerved not a jot from his course—he recollected the glorious and triumphant efforts which were made to establish his ancestors on the throne of England, and he combated, with unabated zeal, every attempt made to pluck even one solitary gem from the diadem of that Constitution—well convinced that if a single ray be interrupted in its legitimate passage to the political horizon, it may become eventually changed from a partial obscuration to a total eclipse—leaving a benighted nation to mope along in all the horrifying darkness of anarchy and revolution.

To every man whose eyes are not blinded by the modern doctrine of universal toleration, and the dangerous one of *unqualified* concession to the Popish claims, and the equally fatal one of political equality amongst all classes of the State. To such we say, let the principles which guided the political conduct of the late illustrious Heir Presumptive to the Crown of these Realms be *deeply engraven* on your hearts—to let your children follow in mournful silence the corse of him who in life was the champion of your invaluable liberties, and ere the tomb has closed on the remains of

departed worth for ever, pour out the gratitude of your hearts in all the fulness of sympathising sorrow; and if at any time you should entertain a doubt upon the principles alone calculated to maintain the harmony of the British Constitution in all that perfection for which it has become the theme of universal admiration, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest every word of the speech of his late Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, delivered by him in the House of Lords on the 25th of April, 1825—let it sink deeply into your souls, and when you pray to Heaven for a blessing to befal your offspring, let it be that they should make the speech of this illustrious individual the creed of their political catechism.

Let us now examine the effects produced on the state of Ireland by this all-important speech. Previous to the period in question a notion had generally prevailed that the claims for unqualified concessions to the Catholic hierarchy had been strongly countenanced, nay, the *justice* of the measure admitted, in a *very high* quarter: and, though a contrariety of opinion existed in the *Cabinet* upon the policy and expediency of thus yielding to those claims, still the preponderating influence of Royalty would ultimately draw within its overwhelming vortex a majority in favour of the measure: and rumour, at this season, became so inventive as even to proclaim it to be the *intention* of the Legislature *spontaneously* to originate the question of unrestricted concession to the petition of the Roman Catholics, with all the important consequences necessarily incidental to such an act of the Legislature. At this sound the nation awoke; good men became alarmed, whilst the rumour gained considerable strength from the evil-minded advocates of revolution; the high-minded and well-affected aristocracy of both countries naturally began to inquire what the state of the pulse was amongst the several individuals composing the Royal brotherhood. Some thought it indicated at one time a throbbing, upon the whole, rather favourable to the question, whilst others, whose enquiry partook, in some degree, of the influence of their principles, pronounced it quite hostile—a collision of opinions ensued—suspicion followed—distrust augmented—and it became a matter of some nicety to ascertain the true state of the patient's political health in the Cabinet. At last the doubt was removed, and his ROYAL HIGHNESS, with all that strenuousness and zeal which has marked every act of his political fidelity to the Constitution, nobly and conclusively declared his sentiments to be decidedly hostile to the measures; that to the latest moment of his life he would resist it; and that the principles which formed the basis of the British Constitution, demanded his decided hostility — the effect upon the nation was like the rising sun, whose first rays become visible on the loftiest parts of the horizon, till gradually the whole political surface becomes a sharer in its influence—good men rallied that confidence with which they were inspired, and relying on the wisdom of the Legislature, and the virtue of the Monarch, the rejection of the measure followed, and was hailed as the best Constitutional bulwark against anarchy and revolution.

In Ireland correspondent effects followed almost simultaneously—and those who suspended their exertions for the amelioration, both religious and civil, of the people of that country, now renewed their labours, and thus the great work of religious and moral education went on at an accelerated pace, enlisting in its march hundreds of the long-deluded, but now enlightened natives, rescuing them from the degrading thraldom of the priesthood: emancipating them from the hands of the agitators, and rendering them true followers of the church of Christians, and loyal subjects of our most virtuous and gracious SOVEREIGN. We hail the universality of this work as the great means of indissolubly uniting the hearts of the people of both countries into one solid nation; we anticipate from it the total extinguishment of party feeling: the entire abolition of religious distinction, and the full and complete amalgamation of all classes of HIS MAJESTY'S subjects, for one united purpose, obedience to the law and attachment to the Constitution—these are the political blessings that will ensure the success of the great work of Reformation—this is the light that will diffuse its influence over the minds of the people of *Ireland*; dispelling that gloomy superstition and prejudice that for ages has darkened the country; it is by this illumination the ignorant will become enlightened and the disaffected reclaimed: by this the machinations of the ill-disposed will be defeated—and all the secret workings of disloyalty, prejudice, and religious controversy, openly exposed: the advocates of disorder punished, and universal peace and good will restored throughout the land.

The people of Ireland are *proud*, warm hearted, high minded, and sensitively awake to either insult or injury. Not less open to conviction—they possess perhaps the finest materials in the moral order of beings for the improvement and culture of the philosopher and the moralist: but they have *retrograded* in the scale of nations — and whilst *England* advanced to the zenith of political superiority, *Ireland* could not even be dragged along to follow in her footsteps—her cause was darkened by the prejudices indigenous to the soil of an intolerant and superstitious religion; her march was impeded, and in every step taken by *England* (to pull her after her) her feet became so fettered with local prejudices and exaggerated sufferings, that she fell back almost in the rear, and left her sister to complete the course unattended.

We have said, the Reformation has received a blow on its outset by the death of him, whose memory will long be cherished in the hearts of the people: we trust it will be but of momentary duration—and that his illustrious Successor will pursue the same course of enlightened policy and unshaken loyalty—We know his motives are sincere, and are satisfied of the rectitude of his purposes, and when once his Royal mind is fully persuaded of the inestimable value of this great work, we are convinced he will give it every support in his power, and thereby furnish another illustrious instance of the attachment of the HOUSE OF HANOVER to the fundamental principles of the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

The following are the number of persons who conformed to the established religion on Sunday in the churches named:—Cavan church, men, 11; women, 10. In Ballyhaise church, persons, 6; total, 27. Several anonymous communications have reached us, announcing similar proceedings elsewhere. We do not mean to question the truth of the circumstances detailed, but we never publish any account upon such a subject without the most authentic and unquestionable authority.

Letters from St. Domingo, received through the United States, to the 22d of November, and direct to a later period, state, that Port-au-Prince continues violently agitated. The President has given official notice to the agent of France that he cannot pay the subsidy agreed upon; he had summoned all the heads of departments, and all the military commandants, to assemble on the 20th of November. The result of this meeting was anxiously looked for.

It is reported there is a private letter in town from Lord Beresford, dated Lisbon, 27th December, in which it is stated he considers all the matters between Portugal and Spain settled, and that the interview between the Princess Regent and the Spanish Ambassador was highly satisfactory. We cannot ascertain the correctness of the report.

The announcement by the Government at Bogota of the arrival of Bolivar in Colombia, is given in the American papers. He has re-established the authority of the Constitution in the provinces through which he passed. It does not appear that he has assumed any other authority than the Constitution gives him. He was to enter Bogota on the 14th November.

Dispatches were received at the Foreign Office on Wednesday from the British Minister to the United States.

Jamaica Papers to the 24th November, received yesterday, state that the Harlequin has been ordered off, to protect British property in St. Domingo, and that several other vessels of war will follow her immediately. A Jamaica Paper says it declines (for the present) to mention the causes of this important movement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer came to town on Wednesday, from the seat of Lady Buckinghamshire, at Charlton, and transacted official business at his residence in Downing-street.

The Earl and Countess of Liverpool left their residence at Coombe Wood on Monday, for Bath.

Monday, an Order from the Secretary of State was received at Newgate, respiting, during his Majesty's pleasure, George Houghton and James Bishop, who were appointed to suffer on the 2d inst., but who had been reprieved until Tuesday.

Letters from Lisbon, dated the 27th ult. say, it is impossible that the English troops can act in the interior of that country, on account of the rainy season, which will continue for at least two months.

His Majesty, notwithstanding his acute and wounded feelings upon the late melancholy event of the death of his much-revered and lamented Royal Brother, is as well as can be expected. His Majesty is in good health, but is, as must be expected, much dejected. He receives no visitors, except the branches of the Royal Family, or that of his Ministers of State. The surrounding Nobility and Gentry have left their cards of condolence at the Royal Lodge.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has quite secluded himself in Kensington Palace, since the death of his late Royal Brother, and suffers under deep affliction. The Duke of York, for several days previous to his death, felt great consolation from the unceasing assiduities and brotherly attention of his Royal Highness.

On the 4th instant, an inquest was taken at West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, on view of the body of Mary Ann Mean, about ten years of age, who died in consequence of wounds and bruises inflicted by her father and mother. From the evidence, it appeared, that the inhuman parents had frequently chastised the unfortunate child with the greatest severity and barbarity. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against William Mean, and Mary Ann, his wife, who were committed for trial at the ensuing assizes.

THE ARTS.—Mr. Sams (of Pall Mall) has been very industrious in this department lately, in addition to his admirable and faithful likeness of the Duke of York. The admirers of literary talent will be gratified to learn that he has just published a spirited resemblance of Mr. Campbell, author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, drawn by Lonsdale, and engraved by Reynolds. The picture is altogether very fine. Mr. Sams has also published two pleasing portraits of Prince George and Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

The *Gazette* of Friday night makes no allusion to the intended ceremonials to be observed at the funeral of the Duke of York.

On Tuesday the remains of Mr. Sergeant Lens were interred in Bishopsgate Church. The funeral was conducted on a splendid scale.

Among one of the most novel and interesting exhibitions of the metropolis may be classed that of the *Chinese Ladies*, who exhibit, for the first time in this country, their very pretty persons and curious little feet, which quite realise, in their petite quality, all the encomiums which have been passed upon them by travellers to the land of Souchong and Bohea.

By the commercial advices from Cadiz, we learn that a very strong sensation had been created there by the warlike attitude of Ferdinand. Trade, which has been at a low ebb, not only for months, but for years at Cadiz, as likewise throughout the whole of Spain, was entirely suspended.

DOVER, JAN. 12.—Friday a messenger went over in an open boat (just after the packet sailed) in two hours and a half; she returned to Broadstairs in the night with two messengers, then came into our harbour this morning in time to take the mail (the wind preventing the packets from coming back), with which she sailed again about ten this morning; by these trips they will probably realize 30l. to 40l. A packet just arrived, and landing her passengers in the roads. The Dutch man of war of 80 guns, the Zealander, has just gone by; she got ashore on the Knock Sand; but was afterwards got into the Downs, from which place she is just come.

The curve of Captain Savage's new work at Lyme Cobb, Dorset, conveys a whisper in the same manner to that of St. Paul's, and to a remarkable distance; but, of course, being in the open air, with unequal power. On a still day, persons placed more than one hundred and fifty feet distant from each other can maintain a conversation in a whisper.

RICHMOND PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Sir,—However satisfactory it must be to five of the six persons composing the above-named party to perceive, by a perusal of your Paper, that their statements have favourably impressed you, there is one of those five who presumes to offer a comment on an observation of yours. Perhaps he has taken as general what you intended in a limited sense; if so, he has to apologise for this intrusion. You state your "regret that noblemen should, even at the request of a friend, permit a paltry citizen to say he had the honour to dine with them."—Surely these are not the days, nor is this the land, suited to revive or nurture the prejudices that fettered society in the age of Louis le Grand. The person who introduced the son of a British merchant to a British Peer did not feel that any apology for doing so was necessary, nor does he conceive that a Peer of the Realm is entitled to more minute explanations relative to a person *casually* introduced, than would, under similar circumstances, be offered to any private gentleman. The person so presented was supposed to possess the character, the habits, and the manners of a gentleman; and no man, knowing the individual by whom he was introduced, would have insulted him by demanding the pedigree of any person he asked to join a party, and no man sat at that table who has not, with pleasure, entertained a merchant's son at his own.

In England it is impossible to draw a line—the offspring of the merchant must have the *entrée* of society—*a passe par tout*—were it otherwise there would be no small confusion in *both* Houses of Parliament—nay, in the Cabinet itself. The annals of Great Britain to the present period prove her as much indebted to the Citizen as to the Patrician. A coronet is a very honourable badge, and entitles the wearer to many very pleasant privileges—but would he step beyond them, he must follow Fame through paths more dangerous than those travelled by the lowly-born—and, as a counterpoise to unearned distinction, a speck on his brow is rendered more conspicuous by the lustrous circle that surmounts it. A coronet descends by inheritance—so does the gout—and one daily sees as whimsical distributions of hereditary honours as unmerited inflictions of hereditary pain. Juvenal (who by the way is very severe against gaming) was of this opinion, when he says—

Stemmata quid faciunt? Quid prodest, Ponlice, longo
Sanguine censeri ————————

But do not, Sir, mistake the writer for a *Leveller*.—He acknowledges the truth of Sir John Bevil's words, "that those who affect to *despise* ancient descent, are always conscious of a deficiency themselves." He feels no such consciousness—and is one of the last persons who would wish to depreciate the value of ancestorial dignity—he merely offers an opinion that the elevation of the merchant does not involve the degradation of the noble.

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DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE AT THE TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.

For some time past it has been considered that the portable gas was by far the best light which could be adopted for the assistance of the labourers, and the work has been constantly so lighted. At the summit of that part of the shaft where the bricks and other materials are lowered, there happened on this day to be placed, for the purpose of descent, some bottles of portable gas; the spot being immediately under the engine, is, of course, perpetually shaking from its working, and owing to some inattention on the part of the men employed at this portion of the works, who have, however, been previously remarkable for their care and caution, one of the bottles was not carefully secured, and the rumbling of the engine gradually displacing it from a level, it at length fell down the shaft.

On meeting the earth, the distance being 70 feet, it burst with a tremendous crash, and there being a lighted candle near the spot, when it fell, it immediately ignited, and filled the whole body of the shaft, even to its summit, in one entire flame, which partially proceeded into the arches themselves, but fortunately not so far as to reach the spot where the majority of workpeople are engaged. The men, however, employed on the immediate spot where the bottle fell have suffered most dreadfully, although there has been no present loss of life.

The extreme distance of the spot where the shield is now placed rendering the passage of the excavated earth to the summit of the shaft by means of wooden planks and barrows too tardy for the desired expedition of the work, it has been determined to complete a rail-road for the purpose of accelerating this part of the undertaking, and the work-people engaged in this object were immediately engaged at the base of the shaft. A man named Robert Greenshields, a millwright employed in laying down the rail-road, has been so frightfully burnt, that it is impossible to distinguish a single feature: his eye-lids are shockingly scorched, and the pupil of his eye so materially affected, that it is very questionable whether he will regain his sight. John Nelson, who has the direction of the shield, has suffered in a similar way, though not to so great an extent; as also Robert Osborn, William Bowling, and Philip Davies. The foreman of the bricklayers, named Lane, observing the bottle falling, and being at the time immediately at the shaft, with a singular presence of mind, threw himself on the ground, with his face downwards, and although the bottle fell nearer to him than some others, he escaped unhurt.

Cobbett, in his yesterday's *Register*, speaking of the death of the Duke of York, says, "The Royal Brothers must all die, from first to last, and, if it were God's good pleasure, I should like they might go out of the world in the same order in which they came into it: and in saying this, I wish to be understood, as not meaning any thing in levity, but being as serious in my wishes as the subject itself is serious."

DEATH OF THE FRANKFORT BANKER, M. MORITZ.—(Extract of a letter from Frankfort, dated Dec. 28.)—This morning, at nine o'clock, departed this life, M. Moritz von Bethmann, the head of the most extensive banking-house in this city, and we may say in Germany. He was attacked by a fit of appoplexy, at the theatre, on the 25th of December, and on the 28th he was a corpse. His death has caused general lamentation and mourning. Frankfort has lost in him the richest, the most active, and the most benevolent citizen, and the public schools their greatest friend, protector, and benefactor.

The surveyors from the Bank of England were in Leeds last week, in search of a suitable building, in which to open the projected branch establishment.

It is rumoured that preliminaries are entered into for the commencement of a branch Bank of England in Lincoln,—a measure which is considered of importance to the expenditure and receipts of this agricultural and commercial county.—*Stamford News.*

The report of Velluti's death in *Le Furet* is unfounded. A letter in his own handwriting, dated from Venice, Dec. 20, announcing his perfect recovery, is now in London.

The young wheats in Sussex generally exhibit a healthy and promising appearance.

The deplorable condition to which the Countess de Lavalette was reduced, in consequence of that sublime act of conjugal love which has bestowed immortality on her name, is well known. We are most happy in being able to announce to our readers, and to the whole of France, the complete re-establishment of the health of this victim of the most noble devotedness. She has just been restored to her family, after a long and painful malady. The praise of this remarkable cure, which was for a long time despaired of, is due to Dr. Blanche, proprietor of the magnificent Maison de Sante, at Montmartre, where the cares bestowed upon Madame Lavalette, during five long years and a half, have at last been crowned with the happiest success.—*Constitutionnel of Wednesday.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Jan. 11.

WELLESLEY V. DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

Mr. Hart rose, and begged that his Lordship would name a day for the decision of this cause.

The Lord Chancellor said that he was quite ready to hear Counsel immediately after the seal, if they thought proper to make any further observations in the case: if they did not wish to be heard again, the matter would then be entirely left to him (the Lord Chancellor), and it should receive his immediate attention. His Lordship observed that the papers in this cause had accumulated to such a mass, that he could not carry it across the hall.

Mr. Hart—And that mass will be twice as great if your Lordship suffers the cause to go on in the manner in which it has been hitherto conducted.

The Lord Chancellor said that he was not disposed to do any thing that ought not to be done. If, however, the parties saw occasion to file other affidavits, nothing should prevent him from taking them into consideration. A Judge was not properly treated, when he was constantly fed with evidence, and desired, and pressed, to give his judgment before he had had an opportunity of reading that evidence. Let Counsel tell him on Monday, if they intended to make any observations upon the affidavits: they must communicate with each other, and let him have their determination on Monday. His Lordship said that this had been the most painful part of his judicial duties. He had read the papers in this cause and forgotten them, and read them over again: no one ought to be more anxious than himself to get through the business. His Lordship thanked God that this was a case which might be carried to the House of Lords, and he hoped it would be carried there.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Guildhall, Jan. 9.

LIABILITY TO SERVE ON JURIES.

On the name of Mr. James Kemp being called in the first special jury list this morning, that gentleman having answered, and taken his place in the jury-box, submitted to the Lord Chief Justice that he was not eligible to serve:—1st, because he was not engaged in any trade, but merely employed in a public office; and, 2dly, because he was not a housekeeper, but only occupied a part of a house in the city.

The Lord Chief Justice having inquired of Mr. Kemp whether his family were domiciled in the city, and having received an answer in the affirmative, expressed his opinion that Mr. Kemp had been rightly summoned, and was qualified to serve.

Mr. Kemp was then accordingly sworn.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

THE KING V. DANIEL PRINCE.

This was an indictment against the defendant, a general merchant in the City of London, framed upon the 52d of the late King, and it charged him with having fraudulently disposed of and put away for his own use and benefit a certain bill of exchange for the sum of 1,681*l.* 5*s.*, the property of Messrs. Camp and Jacobs, wool-merchants, who had placed it in his hands solely for the purpose of his getting it discounted, in order that he might hand the proceeds to them. The important part of the act of Parliament in question, provides that if any banker, broker, attorney, or other agent whatsoever, shall pledge or otherwise dispose of any bill or other security for his own use, which has been placed in his hands specifically and solely for the use and benefit of his principal, such banker, &c. shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction be subject to certain punishments in the act mentioned.

The intrinsic point proved, on which the present case turned, was, that the prosecutors and the defendant had been in the habit of accommodating each other with acceptances, lending each other money, getting bills for each other discounted without commission, and always settling their money transactions as soon as possible, without keeping any account current. The bill in question had been placed in the defendant's hands for the purpose of being discounted, but he, being in embarrassed circumstances, pledged it with his bankers, to whom he was indebted, and when it was due they presented it to the prosecutors, who were obliged to pay it. In the interim the Defendant became bankrupt.

The Chief Justice suggested, as his opinion, that the Defendant was not a person within the present Act of Parliament.

The Common Sergeant and Mr. Platt were heard in support of the indictment, and contended that the words "any other agent whatsoever," were sufficiently large to comprehend the case of the present defendant.

The Lord Chief Justice delivered his opinion at length, and said, that the Act being a penal one, must receive a strict construction; and looking at the preamble as well as the enacting clauses, it was clear that it was intended to remedy the frauds which might be practised by brokers or other persons entrusted in the way of their business, with securities, in order to get them discounted, and was not intended to reach the case of a person receiving a bill from a friend to get it discounted, without commission or other consideration.

The Jury accordingly acquitted the defendant.

THE PANIC.—WIGNEY V. THWAITES.

This action was brought by Messrs. Wigney and Co. bankers at Brighton, against the Proprietors of the *Morning Herald*, for publishing on the 24th of February, 1826, a paragraph containing a statement that the plaintiffs' bank had stopped payment.—The defendants pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Gurney detailed the circumstances of the case, and proved the publication of the objectionable article by producing the *Morning Herald* from the Stamp Office. It was also proved that the Plaintiffs' banking house did not stop payment.

Mr. Scarlett addressed the Jury for the defendants. He admitted that, as there was no justification, the verdict must be for the plaintiff. At the same time he thought the Jury would consider it a case which called for trivial damages. When rumours of public distress prevailed, he did not see how bankers could avoid the natural consequence of such rumours. He remembered once that the mere accident of an old woman falling in Birchin-lane, occasioned a report that a celebrated banking house had experienced a run, and had stopped. In the present case, much was to be said in behalf of the publisher. It would be seen that the same newspaper which communicated one statement from its Brighton correspondent, communicated a second, and that the first was corrected by the second. A Brighton correspondent wrote on the 23d of February, that this bank had stopped, and the next day a contradiction was published. Any person who read the second report, under the head Brighton, must have seen that it referred to the paragraph of another day. He could not say the first report was justified by law, but it was neither malicious nor criminal. Mr. Thwaites, the moment he had reason to suspect the paragraph was not correct, felt most anxious to make all the reparation possible. Even then he wished to stand well before the Jury and the Public, and express contrition for having made the publication. The day after the article was published another from Brighton appeared contradicting it, besides which, a written apology was made. The newspaper which went down on the Saturday, published to all the world the real state of the case, and was serviceable to the plaintiffs. I do not justify this (said Mr. Scarlett); but I submit to you, Gentlemen, that when the public expect all the information that can be procured on such a subject as the failure of banks, and the editor of a newspaper takes all the care he can, as we find he did in this case, there can be no foundation for a charge of malice, or intention to do injury.

The *Morning Herald*, containing the correction and apology of the Editor on the subject of the objectionable paragraph, was put in and read.

Mr. Gurney having been heard in reply,

The Lord Chief Justice said, it had been properly admitted by by the Learned Gentleman who conducted the defence, that the plaintiff was entitled to their verdict. The question was, what damages the Jury would give. His Lordship did not think it necessary to make observations to the Jury on the immense consequences false reports produced among mercantile men, and especially bankers. He should only say that, if there was a season when such reports were most injurious, it was in February 1826. His Lordship recommended the Jury to give temperate damages.

The Jury retired, and on their return, found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 100*l.*

GRIFFITHS V. WILKS, JUN.

This was an action on a bond. It appeared that Mr. Griffiths is an attorney. The defendant is of the same profession, and M.P. for Sudbury. The parties being desirous of dissolving partnership, Mr. Griffiths gave up the business to Mr. Wilks, in consideration of a sum of money which Mr. Wilks undertook to pay by entering into a bond. Some arrears being due upon the bond, the present action was brought.

Mr. F. Pollock said, a guarantee had been given when the bond was signed, that certain book debts were good debts.—The debts had, however, proved to be bad, and an instalment due upon the bond had been withheld to cover the loss.

The Lord Chief Justice asked, whether the guarantee was in Court?

Mr. Pollock said it was not.

The Lord Chief Justice then said, there was no question for the consideration of the Court.

The Jury, under the direction of his Lordship, found a verdict, establishing the validity of the bond, and also for the sum of 181*l.*

SURREY SESSIONS, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

THE TREAD-MILL.

In the course of the morning Mr. Briscoe, who had previously given notice of his intention to bring forward a motion to exempt females from working at the tread-mill, rose and addressed the Court. The Hon. Gentleman in his address to the Court said, that he felt assured that every magistrate in that Court, and the public in general, would concur with him in the opinion, that the labour of the tread-wheel was not suitable to the delicate constitution of females, and he was happy to say that there were remedies adopted in many prisons which were less degrading, and equally effective as to the prevention of crime in that part of society to which he alluded. He trusted that he took a proper view of his motion in a physical and moral sense, and that he would be supported by the Court. It would be superfluous for him to enter into an explanation of the wide difference between the male and female part of society; but he could with confidence assert the evils arising from this species of labour towards females; and one circumstance was sufficient to excite the disgust of every well-regulated mind. It was found necessary to erect a screen behind the females while they were at work, and to provide them with a strong pair of flannel—(Here the cries of "order, order," ensued)—trousers at the cost of the county; together with this, it reduced the women to a most wretched state; mothers who had just recovered from their delivery were obliged to accede to this mode of prison discipline, and many sufferers were now placed in the Refuge for the Destitute at Hoxton, in consequence of the effects that this mode of exertion had upon their minds. The Hon. Gentleman contended that something ought to be introduced from which habits of industry would accrue, but the tread-mill had no such effect upon females. It was not reasonable either to inflict the same sort of punishment upon the aged as the youthful offender. The Hon. Gentleman concluded his address by showing to the Court the necessity of adopting some other mode of employment for the female prisoners.

Sir T. Turton concurred with Mr. Briscoe, that the tread-wheel was more beneficial to the male than the female.

Mr. Palmer, M.P., rose and expressed himself in favour of the motion. In his opinion it was degrading to make females work at the tread-mill, and he advocated reasoning and religious instruction towards females, rather than a system that would plunge them farther into degradation than they really were. Although strong medical opinions had been given as to the tendency of the tread-mill to improve the health, he was satisfied that it had a contrary effect, as it risked health. The Hon. Gentleman, after other observations in support of the motion, concluded his address.

Mr. Randle Jackson contended that it was a notorious fact that great benefits arose from the use of the tread-mill, and he felt himself called upon to oppose the motion.

Mr. Denison concurred with the last speaker, that the effects of the tread-mill were beneficial to that class of persons committed to it.

Mr. Holme Sumner and other magistrates expressed themselves to similar effect.

Mr. Briscoe delivered an animated speech in opposition to their opinions, and said, that irons and handcuffs were used with females (cries of "No, no"): in one instance a woman had fallen from the "mill," and was injured materially.

Mr. Denison replied that the woman wilfully precipitated herself from the machine. Several magistrates confirmed this statement.

Mr. Briscoe was of opinion that abuses still existed, and he would persist in his motion.

After considerable discussion, an amendment of Mr. Randle Jackson was carried, and the Court proceeded to other business of little importance.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Henry Fuller was indicted for assaulting Wm. John Taylor, a Sheriff's officer, while in the discharge of his duty, by presenting a loaded pistol at him.

Mr. Phillips, on the part of the prosecution, stated, that the defendant was a gentleman whose name had become familiar to the public in consequence of his having, unfortunately, been the object of recent depredations in Bethnal-green. The learned counsel then detailed the facts of the case, of which, as proved by the witnesses, the following is a short outline:—The defendant had been sued in the Palace Court for a debt of 11*l.*; but throughout the pleadings he was described by the name of Joseph, instead of Henry, and he, therefore, took no notice of the proceedings. The plaintiff having obtained judgment against him, placed the writ in the hands of the prosecutor, who together with two other officers, or assistants, proceeded to the house of the defendant, for the purpose of executing it. The defendant declared he did not owe the money, and would not be arrested: the prosecutor then, to complete the caption, touched the person of the defendant, who thereupon drew a pistol from his trousers' pocket, and, levelling it at the prosecutor's head, declared that he would shoot him, if he attempted to arrest him; upon which the officers seized him, and took him out of the house by force. He also objected that the writ was against Joseph Fuller, and not against him. When they had got a little way, the defendant asked permission to send back for his hat, which was accordingly done, and the officers at the same time released their hold of him. He was then told to walk on, but he refused to do so, and having his right hand in his trousers' pocket, he was heard, as it was then supposed, to cock a pistol, upon which he was immediately searched, and a pistol, with a stop-lock, taken from his pocket. It was not, however, cocked, but the bolt had been drawn back to admit of its being cocked; and upon its being subsequently examined, it was found to be loaded with powder and ball, (which loading, together with the pistol, was produced in Court.) The officers immediately preferred a bill of indictment against him, and went before the Grand Jury, which was sitting at the time. It further appeared that the defendant had said to a person in the house, a fortnight before this transaction took place, that he would shoot any person who would attempt to arrest him for the debt in question.

Mr. Alley, for the defendant, called witnesses to show, that his client had merely kept the pistols in his possession to protect himself against the attacks of the Bethnal-green gang, to whom he had become obnoxious, and that when he presented the pistol at the prosecutor, he mistook him and his two companions for some of those fellows, the writ not having been shown to him until afterwards. It was, moreover, contended by the learned counsel, that the writ being against a person of the name of Joseph Fuller, it did not empower the prosecutor to arrest the defendant, whose name was Henry.

This point, however, was overruled by the Chairman.

Mr. Phillips replied at considerable length, and pointed out the inconsistency of the defence, as to the defendant's mistaking the officers, with the facts proved in evidence, and particularly with the circumstance of his having previously declared his intention of shooting any person who should attempt to arrest him.

The learned Chairman having summed up the case,

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

OLD BAILEY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

These Sessions commenced this morning before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Common Sergeant, the Sheriffs, and a number of Aldermen. They all appeared in black cloth robes, in consequence of the death of the Duke of York.

The Judges in attendance were the Chief Baron Alexander, Mr. Justice Burrough, and Mr. Baron Hullock; all of whom wore black robes and black scarfs. The following is the number and nature of the offences with which the prisoners are charged:—Cutting and maiming, 1; burglary, 14; highway robbery, 6; sheep-stealing, 1; horse-stealing, 2; cattle-stealing, 1; embezzling, 5; stealing from the person, 13; stealing in the dwelling-house, 15; receiving stolen goods, 5; selling counterfeit coin, 2; fraud 1; larcenies, 150; total, 216.

Of this number 44 are females: 36 of the total number are charged with offences in the city, and 180 stand committed for offences in the county of Middlesex.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron.)

Thomas Williams, aged 24, was capitally indicted for a burglary in the house of Moses Desse, and stealing therein a tea-chest, and other articles, his property, on the 10th of December last, about the hour of seven o'clock in the evening, in the parish of St. George-in-the-East.

On the evening named, the prosecutor left his house about six o'clock, and the articles mentioned in the indictment were then there. On his return, about half past seven o'clock, they were, with other articles, gone. Three police-officers met the prisoner in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, with the property in question in his possession, and from the account he gave of his coming by it, they took him into custody.

The prisoner in his defence said, that he met a gentleman near Whitechapel church, who asked him if he wanted a job, and gave him the property to carry to a house near Shoreditch church, for which he was to pay him 1*s.* If he arrived at the house before the gentleman, he was to go to a public-house opposite, and wait for him.

The Chief Baron recapitulated the evidence, and charged the jury, that if the prisoner had got possession of the property in the manner he had stated, it was for him to prove the fact.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty—Death.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Charles Pearce, aged 22, and Henry Hitchman, aged 23, were indicted for stealing a trunk and other articles, the property of Henry Sampson, Esq., on the 20th of December.

This was one of the numerous robberies effected by descending the areas of gentlemen's houses. The trunk in question, containing articles of considerable value, was in a passage on the basement story of the prosecutor's house, in Bryanston-square. The prisoner Pearce was seen carrying the trunk in Oxford-street on the morning that it was stolen; Hitchman was following him; and passing an Officer named Webster, said, "How do you do, Webster?" This awakened his suspicions, having known Hitchman before, and they were taken into custody.

The prisoner Pearce made a very long defence, asserting his innocence, that the trunk was given him by a gentleman that he had lived with, to carry for him, and had it not so happened that Hitchman was passing near him at the time, he should not have been taken into custody.

Three persons with whom Pearce had lived gave him a good character, but they had known nothing of him for the last twelve months.

The Jury found Pearce guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his former good character; and Hitchman not guilty.

ATTEMPT OF PEARCE TO KILL HIMSELF IN THE COURT.

On the verdict being pronounced, Pearce said, "My Lord, I have a few words to say."

The Recorder—You cannot be heard now: if you have any thing to say in arrest of judgment, you will have the opportunity when the sentence of the Court is about to be passed.

Pearce, in a state of great agitation, said, "Two months ago I was happy and comfortable, but—" and then turning round to walk out of the dock, just as he had got to the door, he uttered some other words, the last of which was "this." Then raising his right arm, grasping a knife in his hand, he instantly stabbed himself, and fell. He was immediately conveyed to the Interior of Newgate.

Mr. Box, the surgeon, and his assistant attended, and in a few minutes it was ascertained that the wound was inflicted on the right side, and although severe, it was not expected to prove mortal.

The wound was inflicted by a sharp-pointed knife, such as is used by shoemakers, the blade of which is about six inches long, and about an inch and a quarter in width, and which he had concealed in his coat-sleeve. The defence which Pearce made, or rather the speech, was of more than twenty minutes' duration: he went into the history of his family and connexions, which were respectable, but by a speculation that he stated his father (since dead) entered into, they were greatly reduced in circumstances, and he had, in consequence, left his father's home, to seek to maintain himself, and had lived in several situations with the greatest credit to himself. For the last twelve or fifteen months he appears to have been unsettled, or, as a youth he called to his character said, "he got his living by jobbing about—by portering, and things of that sort." He is a married man, but without a family: his great concern he stated was, to save his sisters and family from the disgrace of a protracted imprisonment, or perhaps an ignominious death. During the time he was addressing the Court and Jury, he frequently burst into a flood of tears.

The whole Court were much affected by the rash attempt.

Pearce was afterwards considered to be in danger, a coldness of the extremities having taken place.

A most shocking accident occurred in Gracechurch-street. A decently dressed man, who appeared to be looking in at the window of a print-shop, slipped off the curb-stone and fell backwards, at the moment a brewer's dray was passing, the wheels of which passed over his head, and he was crushed so severely as to occasion instant death. The body, which was much disfigured, was carried into a neighbouring chymist's. He was dressed in drab gaiters, and was reported to reside near Bethnal-green.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, 201½	Long Anns. 18 15-16 19
Red. 3 per Cent. 79½⅝¾ 8⅞	India Stock,
3 per Cent. Cons. 78⅞¾½¼	India Bonds, 46 prem.
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Ex. Bills, 1000, 24 25 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 86¼	Do. 500, 24 25 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 94⅝¾	Do. Small, 24 26 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826,	Cons. Acc. 80⅜¼⅛ 79⅞¾⅝

FOREIGN.

Chilian Bds. 36⅞ 7	Mex. Bds. 63¼⅞
Do. for Acc. 37¼	Do. for Acc. 64¼ 3⅞¾
Col. Bds. 33⅜	Portuguese Bds. 75½
Do for Acc. 33⅞	Do. for Acc. 75¼
Danish Bds. 58½	Spanish Bds. 1818, 12⅞
Do. for Acc. 58½	Do. for Acc. 12⅞ 13 12⅞
Greek Bonds, 1825, 15⅞	Do. Bds. 1823, 7⅞ 8

The British Securities during the week have experienced some fluctuation, especially on Friday, when the Consol Market was visited by a panic, which produced a decline in the price for the account to 79⅞, at which some extensive business was effected, but the cause of the alarm was by no means fully explained during the day, even by any plausible rumours. This day, however, Consols commenced steady, but in the afternoon they experienced a fall, and few buyers, in consequence of Government having ordered a considerable tonnage of transports to be taken up for their service in conveying artillery to Portugal, and also the departure of Prince ESTERHAZY for Austria, it is supposed to ascertain the views of his Government relative to Spain. Consols closed at 79⅞.

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

HORSE GUARDS, JAN. 12, 1827.

General Orders, in aid of the Ceremonial to be observed at the Funeral of Field Marshal his late Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces.

A Captain's Full Dress Guard from the Grenadier Guards, with a colour, will mount at St. James's Palace, at eight o'clock in the Forenoon of Thursday, the 18th January, as a Guard of Honour over the remains of his late Royal Highness, which will, during that, and the following day, lie in State, from ten o,clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

A Captain's Guard from the 17th Lancers will mount at the same hour and place, on the 18th and 19th instant, in order to secure ready access to the Palace, and to preserve order.

On Saturday, the 20th January, the Royal Body will be removed from St. James's Palace to Windsor, under the Escort of a Field Officer's Guard, with a standard, consisting of One Hundred and Twenty men, to be furnished by the Second Regiment of Life Guards. This escort will assemble at the Palace, at Seven o'clock in the morning of that day, and be relieved at Cranford Bridge by a similar Guard, to be furnished by the First Regiment of Life Guards, which will proceed with the Royal Body to the door of St. George's Chapel: the first escort to fall in the rear, and form the Rear Guard.

The Royal Horse-Guards (Blues) to take the Duty in Windsor, and a Detachment of that Regiment, dismounted to attend within the Chapel, every Fourth Man bearing a Torch. The Commanding Officer of the Royal Horse-Guards (Blues) will communicate with the Sperintendent of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, as to the number of Men that will be required for this Service.

A Battalion of the Grenadier Guards will line the Approach from the Castle-Gate to tha Entrance of St. George's Chapel.

A select Detachment, consisting of the oldest Soldiers of His late Royal Highness's Regiment, will line the *immediate* Approach to the Entrance, and the Space in the Chapel where the Body comes into the line of the Procession.

A Subaltern's Guard from the Foot Guards is to mount at the Porch Gate, and be responsible to keep all that space clear from interruption.

A Double Line of Guards and Infantry of the Line will form from the Porch down the Street, as far as their numbers will admit, when the Cavalry must line the remainder of the road as far as Frogmore.

From Frogmore to Datchet Bridge the Communication must be kept up by Patroles, in which the Rear Guard will take a part as soon as the Procession arrives at Frogmore.

A small Picquet of the Household Brigade of Cavalry must be placed at the Junction of the Roads on the London side of Frogmore, and at Eton Bridge.

These Patroles and Picquets must remain on duty until day-break of the morning of the 21st January.

The Troops for the above service will be as follow :—

Two Regiments of Life Guards.	
Royal Horse Guards.	
17th Lancers.	
Grenadier Guards,	2d Battalion.
Ditto	3d Ditto.
Coldstream	1st Ditto.
Third	1st Ditto.
67th Regiment of Foot.	

The Royal Horse-Guards (Blue) and the 67th Regiment of Foot being already stationed at Windsor, will take their Duties from their present quarters.

But the two Regiments of Life-Gnards, and the Foot-Guards, will receive Orders to assemble at, or in the vicinity of Windsor, on the 19th instant.

A Captain's Guard of the 17th Lancers will relieve the Life Guards on Duty at the Horse-Guards at Four o'Clock, on Thursday, the 18th instant, and the whole of the 17th Lancers will move into Lonlon to furnish the duties in the absence of the Life-Guards, until the 22d instant, when the whole of the troops will return to their former quarters.

Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian will take the Command of whole troops.

Colonel the Hon. H. B. Lygon will commond the Househeld Brigade.

The Foot Guards will be commanded by Colonel Macdonell, of the Coldstream.

All the Troops employed on this duty, are to be in Full Dress.

The Master General of the Ordnance will be pleased to make arrangements for providing a Detachment of Artillery, to fire Minute guns in Windsor Park, as on former similar occasions.

By His Majesty's Command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

The Philadelphia papers to the 20th, received yesterday, contain dates from Mexico to the 9th of November, which is much more recent than the intelligence received in London. A letter from an American, which is introduced into the paper in large letters, " Commercial—important !" says, " Send no more cotton goods to Mexico; a new duty of 250 per cent. on the cost prices is to be levied." We give the latter under the head—North and South American Coffee-house. This is at variance with the accounts previously received in London (though the dates are certainly not so recent), which anticipated that all the duties on import would be in effect, as well as in name, lowered. We doubt the American statement. There is a description of news known in the Havanna, and other places in the West Indies, by the name of " *Yankee news*," which is fabricated by the ingenious traders of the United States for the purpose of deterring all rivals from sending goods to those markets of which they are already in possession. This end is answered by exaggerating the dullness of the demand, political agitations, or expected tariffs. Whether this mercantile stratagem is played off in the present instance, we cannot undertake to say, but the amount of the duty is extremely improbable.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.

J. FRANCIS, Maldon, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. BURGESS and T. HILL, Great Windmill-street, booksellers.
F. DICKINS, Bow-lane, scrivener.

BANKRUPTS.

F. DICKINS, Queen-street, scrivener——W. POOL, New-road, stage-master——E. NICOLL, jun., Hendon, hay-salesman——T. TURNER, Lancashire, house-carpenter——H. SPRATT, Norfolk, miller——J. SAUNDERS Nottingham, cordwainer——G. SMITH and T. HOLMES, jun., Bristol linen-drapers——G. MARSDEN, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturer——D. BACKHOUSE, Yorkshire, and J. WOODCOCK, jun., Wakefield, dyers——W. ATKINSON, Lancashire, currier——S. STONES, Pontefract, inn-keeper——J. L. RICE, Taunton, builder——J. PETERS, Chelsea, victualler——J. LACY, Leicester-square, mercer—E. RUSSELL, Southwark, hop-merchant——W. HALLETT, Marylebone, money-scrivener——G. COLBECK, Hatton-garden, grocer——S. GILBERT, Somersetshire, currier.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.

S. ESCUDIER, Carpenter-street, Berkeley-square, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

R. FINCH, Egham, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

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MARRIED.—Jan, 4, the Rev. E. Osborn, M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Mary, second daughter of the late H. Bolland, Esq.—Jan. 6, Major Arthur Hill Trevor, to Helen Wyse, daughter of the late J. Jekyll, Esq. of Spetisbury House, in the county of Dorset—Jan. 6, Jackson King, Esq. of Montague-street, to Sophia, eldest daughter of J. Coulson, Esq. of Montague-place, Russel-square—Jan. 6, J. W. Holder, Esq. of Burton-street, Burton-crescent, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late W. Tuffnell, Esq. of Langleys, Essex—Jan. 8, G. W. Wainwright, Esq. of Harley-place, to Mary, only child of the late J. Holt, Esq. of Wordesley House, Staffordshire—Jan. 9, Bernard Brocas, Esq. of Wakefield House, Berkshire, to Sophia Anne, eldest daughter of D. R. Barker, Esq. of Bryanstone-square—Jan. 9, the Rev. E. Paske, Rector of Creeting, St. Peter, and Battisford, Suffolk, to Helen Amelia, youngest daughter of P. Gurley, Esq. of the Island of St. Vincent.

DIED.—At Richmond, in his 72d year, J. Butt, Esq.—Jan. 1, at Cheshunt, Jane Frances, youngest daughter of the late Sir R. Bickerton, Bart. of Upwood, Huntingdonshire—Jan. 2, at Oakford Villa, near Tiverton, aged 69, T. Cross, Esq. late of his Majesty's Customs—Jan. 7, at Rosslyn, Hampstead, H. Davidson, Esq. of Tulloch—At Sibford, Oxfordshire, aged 90, J. Lamb, one of the Society of Friends.

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THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. III. No. 89. SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1827. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. — On Monday, King Richard III., Duke of Gloster, Mr. Kean, to conclude with the Man in the Moon; or Harlequin Dog-star—On Tuesday, the Marriage of Figaro, after which, a new piece, called, My Best Friend; or, £277 7s. 7d.—Wednesday, Love, Law, and Physic, with other entertainments.—Thursday, A New Way to Pay Old Debts; Sir Giles Overreach, Mr. Kean.—Friday, a New Comic Opera.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Monday next, and during the Week, the new Nautical Burletta, called The Flying Dutchman, or the Phantom Ship. After which, a favourite Burletta, called A Dead Shot. To conclude with the Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled, Harlequin and the Eagle! or, the Man in the Moon and his Wife.

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DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK will shortly Close, when the present Views, The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Daguere, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effects of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators, will be removed, and TWO NEW VIEWS, which have lately been exhibited in Paris, with great admiration, will be put up.

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You keep no terms with me.

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Your gambols to the serpentine,
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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

An express from Paris confirms the statement of the withdrawal of the Swiss troops from Madrid, and exhibits symptoms of a pacific disposition on the part of Spain which late accounts had led us to distrust; but this intelligence must come in a more authentic form before implicit credence can be given to it. At the same time, if it were a mere question of rational probability, there would be no grounds for a moment's doubt. The funds have risen more than half per cent.

(From the *Quotidienne* of Wednesday, Jan. 17.)

Lisbon, Jan. 3.—The Queen Mother, is strictly guarded *(gardée a vue)* by the English; and the Royalists of Lisbon, closely watched by the Constitutionalists, are treated with great rigour. The English have also a police, and this, as you may believe, is insupportable to all parties. On the 1st of January, several persons were arrested; the distrust of the Constitutionalists and of the English is so much the greater, as they are certain that the major part of the troops of the garrison are only waiting for a favourable opportunity to declare in favour of the King, Don Miguel. The discontent is general; and already several Liberals, out of hatred of the English, have joined the Royalists.

The only partisans that England still retains here are in the middling class, among the ardent Liberals, whose number is very limited; and in the higher nobility, among those who fear the Queen Mother. Among the latter are reckoned the Souzas: besides, there are among these nobles, persons who affect to appear Constitutionalists only because they have large estates in Brazil. There are few families in this situation.

Every body is convinced here, that M. de Palmella exerts all his efforts at London to oppress his country; but those members of his family who are here, are hastening to send to England their most valuable effects, which proves that they do not expect a favourable result of their projects.

The ladies of Lisbon are remarked for an implacable hatred of the English, especially since the severity shown towards the Queen Mother. In spite of the efforts of the police to conceal it, it is known that five English have already been attacked by assassins. Two are dead, and three dangerously wounded.

In general it is not known at Lisbon, where the Royal army is; but to judge by the measures of the Anglo-Portuguese police, it cannot be very far from the capital.

Paris, Jan. 16.—We hasten to lay before our readers further details which have been sent us from Madrid, respecting the extraordinary movement of troops which is taking place in Spain, and on the composition and force of the army which is assembling in the provinces adjacent to Portugal.

(From the *Etoile* dated Thursday, Jan. 18.)

Paris, Jan. 17.—Yesterday, before mass, his Excellency Viscount Granville, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Majesty the King of Great Britain, presented to the King, in a private audience, the letter of his Sovereign, announcing the death of his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, brother to his Britannic Majesty.

The French Academy in its sitting yesterday, decided that a respectful petition should be presented to the King, according to the proposal made in a previous sitting by M. Lacretelle.

This proposal was carried by a majority of 18.

It was opposed by Messrs. Auger, Cuvier, de Lally, Campeon, de Levis, de Laplace, Laine, &c., and supported by Messrs. de Chateaubriand, de Segur, de Tracy, Villemain, Lemercier, Andrieux, Raynouard, Michaud, and several of their colleagues.

(From the *Courrier Francais* of Wednesday, Jan. 16.)

Paris, Jan. 17.—The funds have continued to fall to-day: it was said that the news from Spain was of an unfavourable nature. What most struck the speculators was the refusal said to have been made by the English Legation to be present at the diplomatic dinner given by M. de Damas.

In general a great discouragement is observed, which results from the uncertain course that our Cabinet follows, and the fear that is excited by the intrigues of our apostolical party, intrigues which cannot fail to drag France into a war, from which commerce has every thing to fear.

The Paris journals have been ordered by the Prefect of Police, to copy from the *Moniteur* a second reply to their arguments against the proposed law for the press.

PARIS GOSSIP.

On Monday Marshal Soult had an audience of the King. There were several persons in his Majesty's Cabinet. The King was greatly agitated. He walked up and down with his hands in his pockets, and spoke to himself, but loud enough to be heard—"What misfortunes would have been avoided, if at the beginning of the revolution, my unfortunate brother had determined on taking part in the war between Prussia and Holland. A war occupies the public mind, and prevents people from thinking on other things, and troubling their heads about their rights, new institutions, &c. Spain has from 30,000 to 40,000 good troops, and that is enough for the present moment. War is sometimes a necessary evil. Mr. Canning will find that he has not such a simpleton to deal with as he would seem to expect. Spain does not choose to put up with insults, and Spain is in the right."

A few days ago the Dauphin said to one of his confidants, "*Ah, mon Dieu!* Spain is in a sad state: there is no certainty of any thing with such a weak and wavering character as Ferdinand: he changes his policy every day. The influence of the Monks is all-powerful with him. It is much to be feared that they will hurry him into a war."

The Committee of the Chamber of Peers has unanimously resolved that the petition of M. de Montlosier against the Jesuits should be taken into consideration.

A Madrid letter of January 4, which has been published in the *Courrier Francais*, says:—"After the taking of Almeida, Mr. Lamb transmitted three notes to our Government. In the first, his Excellency said, he knew positively that it was from Ciudad Rodrigo that they had furnished artillery; in the second, he added, that the prisoners made by the rebels had been sent into Spain; and, in the third, he designated even the place to which they had been ordered. M. Salmon replied to these notes, that he had communicated to the contents of them to the Minister of War, and that the latter knew nothing of the injuries which had been complained of by his Excellency, and that no instructions on that subject had issued from his department. Mr. Lamb affected to be satisfied with the answers of M. Salmon, but nobody is duped by his prevarication, and though the foreign journals talk of peace, union, and a good understanding between the Great Powers, every one now is of opinion that immediately that the English have concentrated their forces in Portugal, and taken, in consequence, their measures, the veil will be withdrawn, and they will declare themselves with energy."

We extract from the German papers of Friday the following:—

Constantinople, Dec. 15.—Among the most remarkable ordinances that have appeared since the reforms undertaken in the internal administration, is the firman issued some time ago relative to the inheritances of the Mahometan and other subjects of the Porte, and the abolition of confiscation. This firman is to the following effect:—

"The Janissaries, by their audacity and insubordination, had been led to the commission of all kinds of excesses, and, by their exorbitant demands, exhausted the treasury; they had by this means prevented affairs from being regulated in a proper manner. Among the evils arising from this was that of confiscation and inventories of inheritance, as a necessary consequence to make up for the deficiency caused in the treasury by the sums expended on the Janissaries; but now that by the dissolution of the Janissaries, and the entire abolition of their name, it was become possible to purify the Government of the Sultan from this stain, he had been able to give the following order:—That since, thanks to Heaven, the Sublime Porte and all Mussulmen are henceforth sincere against the excesses of the said corps (of Janissaries), the profuse waste of the public money shall cease; that from this time forward people are especially to attend, with the aid of God in all things, to the observance of the pure law, that they do not depart in any point from the book of God, and the usages observed by his Prophet; and that above all things, from this day forward, the ruinous system of confiscation shall be abolished, so that on the death of a Vizier, a Pacha of two tails, a Minister, or any other officer of the Sublime Porte, or any other considerable person at Constantinople; or, on the other hand, of an Ayan, a Waiwode, a Mutselim, a Merchant, in short, of any Mussulman or Raya, whoever he may be, the whole of his property, be it great or small, all his effects and property, shall be divided among his widow and orphans, as God has made it our duty, and neither the Exchequer, nor any other whatever shall interfere; that the officers of justice shall not make any inventory of the property inherited by persons not minors, for whose benefit the law orders inventories to be made; no higher duty shall be charged than one paraper piastre. God forbid, that an asper more should be exacted under the denomination of Kiatibie or any other. Inventories ordered by the law shall be made by the local authorities and no others. The Vizirs, Pachas of two tails, Mutselims, &c. &c. are not to demand an asper, or to interfere in any manner in such affairs. In consequence, persons have been dispatched to each of the three military divisions of Romelia and Anatolia, to acquaint them with this irrevocable decision of the Sultan, which is to be strictly observed; Bujuruldas (Vizir's orders) to the same effect have been sent to the Kadiaskiers of Romelia and Analatolia, to the Cadi of Constantinople and Scutari, to the inspectors of charitable institutions in the two holy cities, and of the gardens of the Sultan. All those to whom they are addressed are to conform strictly to the resolutions of the Sultan, founded on justice, to take care that it is strictly executed, and to prevent any violation of it."

The Mehmander who is to receive M. de Ribeaupierre, set out for Rudschuk the day before yesterday.

The following is a letter from Capt. A. Hastings, who sailed for Greece in the Perseverance steam vessel:—

"Karteria Syra, Nov. 8.—My friends, the Idriotes, particularly the Conduriottis, have been busily at work against me, and I think I cannot revenge myself better than by giving publicity to their own reports. Perhaps you would announce in a paper, that letters received from Greece contain a statement from Idra, wherein Captain A. Hastings is accused of endeavouring to carry off the steam-vessel under his command, and sell her to the Turks.

"I have much on hand, and shall sail in a few days for the fleet, therefore excuse haste."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

MR. WELLESLEY AND HIS CHILDREN.

The arguments in this case being fixed for Tuesday, at Lincoln's Inn Hall, the Court was crowded at an early hour. Mr. Wellesley was present, and sat with his Counsel.

The Attorney General commenced by saying, the facts of the case had been so often detailed, it was unnecessary to go farther into them now. The first and principal ground upon which he was compelled to ask that Mr. Wellesley should not have the care of his children was, that Mr. Wellesley had deliberately sworn in his affidavit what was not true.

Mr. Wellesley, who was sitting immediately behind the Attorney-General, half rose from his seat, and in a loud tone asked—What is that?

The Attorney-General: I will not be interrupted.

Mr. Wellesley: Then you shall not say that.

The Attorney-General appealed to the Court to prevent such interruption.

The Lord Chancellor said, that no such interruption could be allowed in this Court.

The Attorney-General: Having been once interrupted, he would repeat what he had before asserted, that one ground upon which he was compelled to ask that Mr. Wellesley should not have the care of his children was, that Mr. Wellesley had deliberately sworn, in his affidavit, that which was not true, that he had suborned in a case which had been fabricated in absolute falsehood.—[Here Mr. Wellesley again rose from his seat, and attempted a second interruption. He sat down, muttering two or three inaudible words.]—And this was the man against whom it now stood proved, that an adulterous intercourse was actually carried on between him and Mrs. Bligh. This was the man who had ventured, at Naples, to make an affidavit before the Consul there, that he never had committed adultery. This was what he (the Attorney-General) should term moral perjury; and he called it so, because no indictment could be maintained, and because it could not receive a lighter appellation, when a man had sacrificed his word and his honour in the satement of such a fact [a sneer from Mr. Wellesley]. It was this man who was carrying on, at that very time, a constant connection with the woman who had been introduced into the very house in which his virtuous wife resided. This was the man who had carried on a scandalous, constant, and unremitting intercourse with a woman whose adulterous conduct had been proved at a trial which had lately taken place, and which had formed the basis of the very large damages which had been given on that occasion. [Mr. Wellesley appeared peculiarly uneasy, and, in a low tone, denied the assertion.] Innumerable affidavits had been since made to shew that a subsequent adulterous intercourse had subsisted between the parties; by which it would be seen that when Mrs. Bligh lived in York-street, she was in the constant habit of coming home between two, three, and four o'clock in the morning, sometimes in company with Mr. Wellesley, and sometimes without him. [Oh! from Mr. Wellesley.]

The Attorney-General was here about to read the affidavits, when Mr. Hart objected, inasmuch as they would introduce a new case.

The Lord Chancellor said, if the affidavits had not been filed, he certainly should have called for them; and as to the imputation of perjury against Mr. Wellesley, he (the Lord Chancellor) had no right to prevent Counsel from pursuing that course. Although the jurisdiction of this Court in these matters was unquestionable, yet it was one of a most delicate and painful nature, and ought never to be exercised but in cases of the clearest kind, and of the greatest emergency. It was impossible but that imputations must rest upon those whose affairs were subjected to such an interference.

Mr. Wellesley here rose, and with a loud voice, and most vehement action, said, "My Lord, I have been now suffering under these imputations for more than twelve months, and here is the Attorney-General (pointing to the Learned Gentleman, who sat just below him,) who dares to declare that I, a man of honour, have been guilty of perjury. I call upon your Lordship with a voice of an Englishman and a parent, to take the affidavits, read them, digest them, and decide upon them, in God's name. My Lord, what must be my feelings when I know that my children are at this moment in the keeping of a man—of Dr. Bulkeley, who dares to declare that he is a reader of the *Novelle di Casti*, a work I have never read, but which I understand treats of blasphemy, and every species of obscenity and villany which the human mind can contemplate; and this, my Lord, is the man who has been the director of the education of my children for twelve months. In God's name, my Lord, relieve me from this injustice! If I am infamous, declare me to be so, and take away my children. If I am an honest man, administer to me what I have a right to ask, and what I now demand as an English gentleman—my rights. I cannot speak calmly on this subject, my feelings overcome me. Consider my situation—it is death to me! For God Almighty's sake, give your judgment one way or the other.

The Lord Chancellor (who had listened to Mr. Wellesley with the greatest attention) then said, I shall give my judgment, Mr. Wellesley, as soon as I have heard Counsel. Give me leave to say, that while I cannot disapprove of your feelings as an English gentleman, I am bound to do my duty as an English Judge—that duty I will perform, and will do no more.

Mr. Wellesley—In God's name, let it be speedily.

The Lord Chancellor—Give me leave to add, that decency, both in countenance and in speech, is most fitted for this place.

The Attorney-General proceeded, and remarked upon the affidavits affirming a continuance of the adulterous intercourse, as well as on the affidavits on the other side, on which latter he was prepared to repeat the expressions with which he commenced, that a case had been suborned through the testimony of witnesses, who, he would again say, had grossly perjured themselves. Indeed, it was proved to demonstration, by evidence which could not be contradicted. The whole case, then, amounted to this—whether an individual who had so conducted himself, was or was not a fit person to have the custody of children. He humbly contended that such a person was wholly unfit for such an office. His Lordship was an English Judge, vested with most extensive powers: and it was incumbent upon his Lordship, however painful the task might be, to put in force those powers with which he had been wisely entrusted.

Mr. Shadwell said, he also appeared as Counsel with the Attorney-General, for these infant children. He was perfectly willing to accept the pledge which Mr. Wellesley, in person, had tendered; and, after hearing the whole case, if his Lordship possessed that mental courage which would enable him to state, that he implicitly believed what Mr. Wellesley had sworn, he (Mr. Shadwell) would at once abandon his case.

Mr. Wellesley—You may do as you please.

The Learned Counsel then proceeded to remark on the affidavits filed by Mr. Wellesley, in which he stated that he had received a letter from his wife recalling him home, when, as the Learned Counsel affirmed, on the affidavits of the Misses Long, Mrs. Wellesley had not written to him at all; but on the contrary had written to Lord Maryborough (his father), a letter full of grief, which shewed, more than all the affidavits which had been or could be produced, the manner in which her feelings had been insulted by her husband. "The moment," Mrs. Wellesley said to his Lordship, "is now come, when seeing Mr. Wellesley lost to all sense of tenderness or justice, and hardened to every vice, all hope is at an end, and the union between him and me is impossible." In a subsequent part she adds, "Can I forget that he has repeatedly made me the victim of infamous women?" This was the representation which the unhappy and injured wife made of the conduct of her husband, who had now ventured to swear that his conduct towards his wife had always been that of tenderness, affection, and respect—that he never treated her "with the most trifling degree of disrespect." Either words had no meaning, or Mr. Wellesley had totally different feelings and notions from the rest of mankind. Was it, he would again ask, consistent with all that ardent affection, to be living in open adultery with another woman? And Mrs. Wellesley declared, that she had been made the victim of infamous women.

Mr. Wellesley jumped up upon hearing these words, and with the greatest vehemence, exclaimed, "Good God! I hope your Lordship will not allow this. Upon my soul—Good God!—It is to much—Good God!"

Mr. Shadwell then proceeded to read the affidavit of Dr. Southcot, to explain the nature of the disease under which Mr. Wellesley laboured; and that, in consequence of his advice, Mr. Wellesley went to Paris to consult Dr. M'Lachlan, an eminent French surgeon, who confirmed Dr. Southcot's opinion as to the complaint. [Mr. Wellesley here laughed aloud, and appeared with difficulty to repress his feelings, and the Lord Chancellor said if he did not behave with decency, he should not sit in Court.] Mr. Shadwell, after commenting on other affidavits, concluded by asking if it was fit that an infamous adultress should be the companion and instructress of these virtuous infant children? and begged to impress upon the Court, that if the female infant was to live in the house of her father, it would be impossible that she should move in those high and dignified circles to which her rank justly entitled her.

The Court then rose, and on Wednesday the arguments were renewed.

Mr. Pepys, on the same side, commented on the several affidavits, and maintained the unfitness of Mr. Wellesley to have the guardianship of his children. He who, in his letters to his boys, had used expressions disgraceful even to the Lazzaroni of an Italian city—he who, a victim to the worst of vices, and so regardless of his means, as to have been compelled to fly his country because he had squandered an immense property in a disgraceful manner—was he the fit protecter of these infants? No. His conduct was the same now, as his past had been: he was still the same character he was when his persecuted wife recorded his unfitness to govern his children. The sufferings of this much-injured lady in her last moments were intense, increased, he would say, by the forcible intrusion of her husband in the asylum she had chosen for her residence. And what was the object of that intrusion? Was it for the purpose of a reconciliation? No. He knew that proceedings would be commenced for a separation on the grounds of his adultery, and he endeavoured to obtain a communication with his wife by stratagem, with a view to make it appear afterwards, that it was with her own consent. At the very time that he so pursued Mrs. Wellesley he was still engaged in his connection with the adulteress. The effect of his visit to Mrs. Wellesley's house on that occasion had had a most injurious effect upon her mind and body, already in some degree overpowered by the ill treatment she had sustained, and that intrusion had reduced her to the necessity of applying to her servants to protect her from his violence. This visit had destroyed her mind; so much so, indeed, that the very sight of a letter addressed in his hand-writing brought on a paroxysm of her disorder which almost proved fatal. She earnestly implored her sisters to remove her children, in the event of her death, from their father's care. That event shortly after took place; the spasms returned, which first produced delirium, and ultimately terminated in death. It was the dying injunction of a tender and affectionate mother to protect her children from the influence of their father's example. He (Mr. Pepys) did not ask that the Misses Long should have the care of those children—no; all he asked was, that the Court would be pleased to appoint some person to look after their education, who had not so disgraced himself as a husband and a father as Mr. Wellesley had done. Habitual drunkenness had been held a sufficient ground for the interference of that Court; and surely habitual adultery would not be regarded as too weak; and he conjured his Lordship to exercise that right which he held, as the representative of his Sovereign, to interpose his protection, and to snatch the unfortunate children from the abyss which threatened them, before it was too late.

Mr. Treslove followed on the same side, and maintained that Mr. Wellesley's affidavits were not entitled to the least consideration. They were not supported by any of his numerous and highly-respectable connexions—his own father indeed had expressed an opinion of his conduct in the strongest terms of reprobation—no one could be found to give testimony in his behalf, and all his power was destroyed by his own misconduct. The Learned Gentleman concluded by expressing his firm conviction that the Court would shield the children by the arm of justice, and protect them from the baleful influence of him who sought to have the direction of their lives.

Mr. Hart, on behalf of Mr. Wellesley, then rose, and expressed himself satisfied that he should be able to shew his Lordship that

no just ground had been made out upon which the Court would take from Mr. Wellesley the natural protection of his children. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to argue on the different affidavits which had been filed against his client, commenting severely on several of them, and contrasting them with those sworn to by the opposite party. He was not there to justify the connection which Mr. W. had, unhappily, formed at one time with Mrs. Bligh; but because that connection had once existed, that was no reason why it should last for ever. The fact was, it was most abundantly proved, that Mr. W. had been for months struggling to put a complete termination to that connection. All intercourse had ceased, except such as could not by possibility be avoided.

The Learned Counsel was proceeding, when the Lord Chancellor rose, and said he would go on with the hearing to-morrow (Thursday.)

Mr. Hart, on Thursday morning, resumed his argument on behalf of Mr. Wellesley, and again commented with great severity on the affidavit of Dr. Bulkeley, contrasting it in its material points with that given by Mr. Wellesley, and drawing conclusions favourable to his client. He considered the Doctor's evidence but as a rope of sand; it was, he said, rotten at the heart, and totally destroyed by investigation. He (Dr. B.) had been ready enough to make affidavits in that Court, but he did not come forward at the trial for crim. con., where he would have to submit to a cross-examination, and it was well known his evidence could not be relied on. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to defend his client from the vile aspersions which had been thrown on his character, and to comment upon other affidavits. With respect to the allusions so strongly urged by the opposite Counsel, "that none of Mr. Wellesley's near connexions had come forward on the present occasion," he (Mr. Hart) could give the most satisfactory explanation—they were satisfied of his general conduct, and therefore held back, lest it might be supposed the weight of their influence might influence the proceedings. The Learned Counsel concluded, by expressing his conviction that the Court would decide that there was nothing in the conduct of his client towards his wife which would militate against his children being placed under their father's protection.

Mr. Horne followed on the same side, rebutting many of the accusations against Mr. Wellesley, and commenting on the affidavits of Dr. Bulkeley and O'Meara. He maintained that Mrs. Wellesley, as she herself had written, had expressed her firm conviction of Mrs. Bligh's innocence when she withdrew her protection from that lady at Naples; and this evidence alone would produce a fatal effect on the character of the Doctor's testimony.

Here the Court rose, and as Friday was a Seal day, and the Court was closed yesterday, the further arguments were adjourned till Monday.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Guildhall, Jan. 16.

Conspiracy.—Richard Dixon, James Marshall, James Millwood, John Henry Nairn, Richard Oddy, Benjamin Seley, John Cox, Samuel Pullen, Samuel Davis, Thomas Peacock, William Gray, attorney-at-law, and John Haselden, were indicted for a conspiracy, to sue out a Commission of Bankrupt against John Haselden, and to prove, under the same, certain fraudulent and fictitious Bills of Exchange, and cause the defendants Dixon and Marshall to be chosen assignees of the bankrupt, and by means thereof to procure the bankrupt a certificate, for the purpose of preventing the due administration of the bankrupt's estate and effects amongst his *bona fide* creditors. Since the indictment was preferred, the defendant Peacock had died.

To prove the case it was necessary to release some of these and other parties concerned in the conspiracy: viz. a Captain Bayley, the late Master of the Ceremonies at Bath (Guinette), Whittenhall, Oddy, Cox, Pullen, Davies. These witnesses proved the facts against all the prisoners (except Millwood), acknowledging that they had proved debts under the estate upon fictitious or purposely-concocted bills.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, was of opinion there was not sufficient evidence to justify a conviction against Millwood; and with respect to the proof against Gray and Dixon, his Lordship thought it but of a dubious character, especially as it depended chiefly, if not entirely, on the credibility of those who acknowledged themselves to have been guilty of performing a part in this conspiracy. The testimony, however, against Haselden, Nairn, and Marshall was less suspicious, and was supported by the indubitable proof of written documents, and confirmed in some points by the evidence of persons whose credibility was unimpeached. They would use their own discretion in their verdict.

The Jury retired at 20 minutes after 11 o'clock, and at a little more than ten minutes after one o'clock returned with a verdict of Guilty against Haselden, Gray, Marshall, and Nairn; and acquitted Millwood and Dixon.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

LANAUSE V. PALMER.

This was an action brought for the recovery of a sum of 1,600l. the amount of nine bills, bearing fictitious names, as drawers and acceptors, and purporting to have been indorsed by the defendant. The plaintiff is a bill-broker, residing in Dublin—the defendant a salesman, in Liverpool. It appeared from what the witness stated, that the latter had employed a person named M'Manus to purchase cattle for him in Ireland; and that person had negociated several bills, purporting to have been indorsed by Palmer, but which were not really so, yet Palmer had ultimately paid them. The nine bills, which formed the subject of the present action, had been discounted by Lanause for M'Manus. They were dishonoured. The witnesses deposed, that after the most minute inquiries at the Banking-houses, Post-offices, and in the Directories of the towns (Liverpool and Manchester) where the drawers and acceptors were stated to reside, no trace of them could be discovered. When Palmer was applied to for payment, he answered, that it was clear M'Manus had been forging his name, and he refused to pay the 1,600l. Evidence was given to show, that notice had been served upon the defendant, to produce certain bills, the amount of which he had paid, and which had been negociated by M'Manus, they purporting to bear Palmer's endorsement. Upon this, some discussion arose between the Counsel on both sides, Mr. Scarlett, for the defendant, contending that his client was not bound to produce those bills, nor was he called on to admit their existence; nothing was more improbable than to suppose that Palmer would be accessary to the forging of his own name, or that he would pay the amount of dishonoured bills which he had never endorsed.

Mr. Pollock, for the plaintiff, replied, that the defendant must have known the fictitious character of the bills which he had formerly paid, and could not have been ignorant of the course M'Manus was pursuing, with the advantage of his name and credit, and that he must be considered as having assumed the whole debt, by having lent himself to the schemes of M'Manus.

Mr. Scarlet said, that the question was, whether there had been laid before the Court legal evidence to show that Palmer knew of his name having been put on those nine bills.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that those considerations were not sufficient to justify his withdrawing the case from the Jury—he would leave it in their hands. Though the defendant had declined the payment of those nine bills, yet there were twenty-five bills which it appeared he had paid, all of them of dates to fall due after the period at which he had refused the demand of the present plaintiff. For the payment of twenty-five bills he gave directions and found funds, and that, too, after he had refused payment of the plaintiff's demand, and after M'Manus had absconded. Under such a view of the case, the defendant allowing those bills to go into the world with the advantage of his credit and name, he could not withdraw the question from the consideration of the Jury.

Mr. Scarlett addressed the Jury for the defendant. The principal ground relied upon by the Learned Counsel for the plaintiff was, the words alleged to have been spoken by the defendant to a Mr. Kelly in the Cattle Market; but there could not be a doubt that Mr. Kelly, who admitted that he was at the time in a great passion, had mistaken the precise words spoken by Mr. Palmer. When his respectable character was taken into consideration, there could be no doubt that he would not have risked that character by doing business with M'Manus, after he had reason to believe that he had committed forgery. The Learned Counsel, having stated the facts which he should be able to establish in evidence, concluded by expressing his conviction that when the Jury should have heard the evidence they would find a verdict for the defendant.

From the evidence for the defence, it appeared that his signature upon the bills was a forgery—that the defendant had never taken up a bill for M'Manus except with funds furnished by M'Manus—that M'Manus went from Dublin to Liverpool, and from thence to New York, in December, 1825; and that, during his stay of about a week in the former town, he never went out of doors except by night.

His Lordship, in summing up, said, the only question for the consideration of the Jury was, did the defendant know that M'Manus was in the habit of negociating bills endorsed with the defendant's name? If the Jury should be of opinion that the defendant was aware of that circumstance, then their verdict must be for the plaintiff; but if the Jury should not be of a contrary opinion, then their verdict would be for the defendant.

The Jury immediately found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 1,612l. 4s. 5d.

LIBEL.—Friday.

HAYTHORNE AND ANOTHER V. WRIGHTSON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, Messrs. Haythorne and Wright, bankers, at Bristol, against the defendant, who is the proprietor of the *Birmingham Chronicle*, to recover from him a compensation in damages, for having inserted the names of the plaintiffs in a list of bankers who had stopped payment, in a number of his journal published on Thursday, the 29th of December, 1825. No special damage was averred, and the defendant pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Scarlett (with whom was Mr. F. Pollock) shortly stated the case on the part of the plaintiffs. The Jury were well aware, that in the month of December, 1825, the greatest despondency and distress pervaded the commercial classes of society, and at that period, under the head of bankers who had failed, the defendant had inserted the names of the plaintiffs. It was unnecessary to enlarge upon the mischievous tendency of such a statement, at such a time, to bankers, above all others; but it appeared that the defendant felt himself perfectly at liberty to state what he pleased, for in the motto of his Paper he announced

"I must have liberty with all,
As wide a charter as the wind,
To blow on what I please."

If, however, he thought fit to make a statement respecting a respectable banking-house, calculated to ruin and destroy them, though happily the paragraph in question had not produced such an effect, he must be answerable to the party aggrieved. The defendant's Paper, which was a weekly one, was published on a Thursday, and though the defendant was written to as soon as ever the publication was known to the plaintiffs, he took no pains to contradict the report he had been the channel for circulating, in the interval between that and his next publication. It was rather an aggravation, that the plaintiffs' was the banking-house appointed to receive the collections of excise in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and if this libel had come under the eye of those in power here, an extent in aid might have instantly gone down, swept away the plaintiffs' effects, and produced the calamitous result which the defendant had avouched as having already taken place.

Joseph May, a clerk to the plaintiffs, proved that they were bankers at Bristol, and issued promissory notes, which were not payable in London.

The proprietorship and the publication of the Paper in question were admitted.

The paragraph in question was then read, which was to this effect:—

"Bank Failures.—We subjoin a list, which we believe to be a correct one, of the failures of banks, not a few of whom we have reason to believe will be able to resume payments."

Mr. Brougham (with whom was Mr. D. F. Jones) addressed the Jury at considerable length for the defendants, and undertook to demonstrate to the jury that the insertion of this paragraph was purely accidental. The Learned Counsel did not pretend to deny that the printers and publishers of newspapers were responsible for whatever they published, and it would be very easy for the jury to place themselves in the situation of the plaintiffs; but he called upon them also to consider the position in which the defendant was placed. If he did not, through the medium of his journal, afford every information in his power on subjects important to the public, he might as well at once shut up shop. He took not the list in question from the idle rumours of the day, or from the conversation of merchants at the usual place of business in Birmingham, but he went to Messrs. Attwood, Spooner, and Co.'s banking-house, in that great commercial town, where he was shown the list circulated by bankers themselves; and that list he had published. It was conceded that he could have no malice; and in his very next publication, he inserted the following article:—"We regret to state that, in our last week's journal, we inserted the name of the very respectable house of Haythorne and Company, of Bristol, as having stopped payment. We understand, so far from this being the case, during the whole of the severe run, this was one of the three banking-houses that discounted freely for their customers, and paid all their notes in gold." This apology, therefore, which was not dealt out in a niggardly or stingy manner, made every amends possible within the defendant's power, and it was clear that the plaintiffs had not sustained any loss or injury by the inadvertent mistake, or they would have proved it.

The learned Counsel then called witnesses, who proved that the list published was given to the defendant by the house of Attwood, Spooner, and Co., bankers in Birmingham, and they had received it from their correspondents, Messrs. Attwood, Spooner, and Co., bankers in London.

Mr. Scarlett, in reply, put in a letter from the defendant to the plaintiffs' attornies, in which he stated that he could not find the newspaper from which he had taken the list; but not saying that he had received it from Messrs. Attwoods and Co.

Mr. Brougham addressed the jury upon this additional evidence. He observed that other newspapers had been misled by the bankers' lists, as well as his (the defendant's), to which he alluded when he said he could not find the paper from which he had taken the list in question; and the circumstance of his not giving up Messrs. Attwoods as the persons who furnished the lists, proceeded from a feeling of honour at the moment, which was more to his credit than his disadvantage.

Mr. Scarlett, in reply, contended that the defendant had lent himself to the malice of others, and now acknowledged that he chose to place himself in their situation. He acknowledged by his defence, "*Adsum qui feci! In me convestile ferrum.*"

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and the jury retired. After being out some time, they returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 250l.

DUCHY COURT OF LANCASTER, Dec. 17.

WAKEFIELD'S CASE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SURETIES OF WM. WAKEFIELD.

It will be recollected that at the last Assizes, the above-named defendant was to have been tried, with his brother, for the abduction of Miss Turner; but in consequence of his having absconded after the Grand Jury were discharged, the recognizances of his sureties, Dr. Davies and Mr. Cuthbert, were estreated into this Court.

Mr. Parke now appeared for the sureties, and took a preliminary objection that this case was not within the jurisdiction of the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

The Court overruled that objection, and said that its validity might be tried by bringing an action of trespass against the Sheriff.

Mr. Parke then submitted that there was a fatal objection to the estreat, on the ground of informality. The recognizances had been entered into by the defendant in the Court of King's Bench, and consequently the estreat ought to have been returned into that Court, in order that it might be handed over to his Majesty's Exchequer, where it would be applied to the general service of the Crown. Instead of this, however, it had been returned into the Duchy Court of Lancaster, where it could only be applied to the King's private personal service in his capacity as Duke of Lancaster. The Learned Counsel submitted, in the second place, that the recognizances of the sureties ought not to be estreated at all, because the defendant, Mr. W. Wakefield, had literally complied with the terms imposed on him. At the last Lancaster Assizes he had attended in Court *de die in diem*, until the Grand Jury had been discharged, and consequently he was there to meet any charge, or answer any matters that might be alleged against him. Moreover he had been actually placed in the dock, and the circumstances of his not having remained there, but having removed into the body of the Court behind his Counsel, did not originate with him, and therefore ought not to be alleged against him as an objection in a criminal matter.

Mr. Justice Park observed, upon this objection, that if it were insisted upon it would utterly destroy any inclination on the part of a Judge to indulge a prisoner, or afford convenience to his Counsel.

Mr. Parke proceeded at some length to argue the above points, and referred to the 33d Henry VIII; 30th Charles II., and the case of the Queen v. Ridpath, in Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown.

The Court, after mature deliberation, decided, that there was no foundation in law for any of the objections taken; and therefore judgment must be pronounced, for the Duke of Lancaster.

Mr. Parke then applied for the indulgence of the Court, and prayed that proceedings might be stayed, and that the amount of the recognizances, which was now paid into Court, might not be handed over to the Crown, until after the next Spring Assizes, when, he had reason to believe, that the defendant, William Wakefield, would appear, and take his trial. If that turned out to be the case, the sureties would have an opportunity of applying to the Crown for its lenient indulgence, and praying for the return of the money now paid into Court. This application was founded upon the affidavit of Mr. Cuthbert and Dr. Davies, the two sureties, who swore positively that William Wakefield absented himself from Lancaster, at the last Assizes, without their privity, knowledge, or consent, and that they had no expectation whatever of being indemnified.

Mr. Grant, on the part of the Crown, expressed his willingness to accede to whatever the Court might think reasonable.

The Court then granted the indulgence prayed.

OLD BAILEY, Jan. 16.

The business of the Sessions being concluded, the Recorder proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners.

Death—J. Adams, J. Finch, Eliza Davies, T. Williams, C. Lewis, J. Cranley, E. Webster, J. Willson, W. Howard, F. Langley, R. Young, for burglary; and Honour Baldwin, S. Willson, W. Davis, D. Burns, W. Jones, aged eight years, R. Hill, and T. Vandereer, for stealing in a dwelling-house; Mary Ann Sullivan and Martha Bellamy, for stealing from the person; J. Whitehead, for highway robbery; D. Davis, for post-office robbery.

The unfortunate Pierce, who stabbed himself, was not well enough to receive sentence. He is considered by the surgeon to be in a more favourable state, although not out of danger.

Transportation for Life—Susannah Hammond and T. Cordwell.

A great number were ordered for transportation and to be imprisoned for various periods, and kept to hard labour, others were fined, and a more than ordinary number of juvenile thieves were ordered to be whipped and discharged.

MR. WELLESLEY.

During the whole of Wednesday the Court of Chancery was crowded in every part by persons—some of them watching with apparent interest the progress of the cause—and all evidently anxious to catch even a momentary glimpse of Mr. Wellesley's person. That gentleman occupied a seat in the second row of benches, allotted to Counsel, and almost immediately behind Mr. Hart. His demeanour, during the speeches of the defendant's Counsel, was more composed than it was the previous day, and his interruptions less frequent. Occasionally, while Mr. Hart was engaged in dissecting the affidavits of the adverse party, his client found it difficult to repress all symptoms of satisfaction, and he frequently communicated his suggestions to the learned leader and the junior counsel by whom he was surrounded. When the Court rose, there was a simultaneous rush of people from those parts of the Hall which did not command a view of the position occupied by Mr. Wellesley during the proceedings. This circumstance, added to the anxiety of all present to obtain a closer view of the hero of the day, caused such a pressure about the space usually occupied by counsel, as for a short time to obstruct the egress of these learned gentlemen. This difficulty removed, Mr. Wellesley proceeded down the centre of the Court alone, the spectators forming a lane for him to pass. As he reached the door, he was assailed with hisses, cries of "Shame," and other unequivocal tokens of disapprobation. The persecution gained additional vigour in the open air, and accompanied Mr. Wellesley across the whole of the large square, till at length he took refuge in the Chambers of No. 9. Twice he stopped and faced his assailants; once opposite the Vice-Chancellor's Court, where he turned, and placing his hands upon his lips, smiled a gay and somewhat good humoured defiance; and again, at the entrance of the chambers to which he retreated, as he gained the entrance door some of the spectators cried out, "You have murdered your wife,"—while others, less charitable, exclaimed, "You ought to be hanged?"

Delays in Chancery.—On Monday the Lord Chancellor gave his decision in the cause 'Lucena v. Crawford,' which was an application for an order of the Court, declaring that 2000l. had become forfeited in consequence of the defendant having entered into another business, namely, the business of Consul. His Lordship did not think the forfeiture had taken place, and therefore that the money could not be paid to the account of the plaintiff, Mr. Horne and Mr. Hart, as Counsel for the parties, said the matter had occurred so long ago, that though they had both been employed, they had entirely forgotten all the circumstances of the case—they had indeed forgotten on which side each was engaged, and consequently to whose side the judgment was favorable!

The King's Letter to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, on behalf of the distressed manufacturing districts, was read on Sunday last in the several churches in and round the Metropolis, and in many of them appropriate sermons were preached, enforcing the claims of the sufferers upon public charity. Mr. S. Wesley, the celebrated organist, has suggested that a Selection of Sacred Music in the Metropolitan Churches and Chapels, to be performed by the principal vocal and instrumental performers, "who would all willingly give their assistance," might, on moderate terms of admission, be exceedingly productive, and urgently proffers his powerful assistance in furtherance of so desirable an object.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"PARLIAMENT GINGERBREAD, No. 2," *has been received, and shall be inserted in due time*—"dulce est decipere in loco."

N. B.—OUR OTHER NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENTS, AND VARIOUS IMPORTANT ARTICLES, MUST STAND OVER UNTIL NEXT WEEK, FOR THE CALAMITOUS EVENT OF YESTERDAY ABSORBS EVERY OTHER CONSIDERATION.

THE AGE.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Before the distribution of our present number, the remains of his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK will have been committed to the vault of his illustrious family. Designing to satisfy the extensive and minute curiosity of the public, we have devoted our columns, to the exclusion of all other matter, to the most ample details respecting the preliminary forms and attendant circumstances of the mournful ceremony of his ROYAL HIGHNESS's interment. To preclude the possibility of any error in our account of these sad solemnities, we have cautiously abstained from the insertion of ought on the foundation of hearsay and conjecture; indeed, that we might afford our numerous readers an authentic document, for present information as well as future reference, we have placed unlimited means, at the disposal of accredited and discriminating persons, for the acquirement of such particulars, as will conspire to render our relation original, interesting, accurate, and comprehensive. Having made these provisions, at considerable expence, we unhesitatingly refer our readers to details of the purest authenticity. We are desirous of observing that, on this momentous and sorrowful occasion, we have felt ourselves bounden, by the serious character of the event, to withhold from our columns such factitious incidents, as have sprung from an indecent indifference to the means employed to impose on the general anxiety, by a circulation of imaginary statements. Our columns may therefore be consulted as a record of rigid precision; and, we are confident that our readers will concur with us in thinking, that our unadorned account of the funeral solemnity, unassisted by extraneous matter, is sufficient to extend and impress that lesson of admonitory sorrow, which all pious and meditative *beholders* will already have derived from the obsequies of departed greatness—greatness it may indeed be called—for it was formed of Christian virtues, and devoted to the furtherance of human welfare.

At this awful moment of a nation's calamity, which has whelmed in its depth—not only every smaller enmity or petty discontent, but even the very voice of lamentation—how sensibly developed is the undissembled feeling of a moral and religious people! All sentiments of anger have elapsed, and yielded to the impulse of generous regret; every tumultuary feeling has subsided into the tranquillity of fond, though sorrowful, remembrance. The stronger poignancy of *individual* affliction has been subdued by the consolatory suggestions of future blessedness, which shed on the spirits of the confiding that exquisite harmony of hope and resignation, which animates us to ask, Where is the sting of Death—where is the victory of the grave?

We cannot but commend the judicious views, by which the splendid dignities, attendant on his ROYAL HIGHNESS's interment, have been dictated: our hearts and our conviction join in approbation of that external stateliness, however inadequate an attestation of the nation's grief: we admire the *wisdom* that would deepen or perpetuate the impression of our recent loss, or commend to souls, exalted by the love of glory, the example of those princely, *patriotic* qualities, which have been thus magnificently, but imperfectly, commemorated by funereal honours.

While we unite our humble voice with that of our countrymen, uplifted in benediction and in prayer, we know we should but intimate a due association of solicitude, in the expression of our hopes of consolation to that afflicted Family, on whose Royal bosoms, it has seemed meet to Providence to shed this solemn visitation of its will. The extent of our losses, which enhance the value of all remaining earthly gifts, must render us proportionately concerned for the surviving members of that Illustrious House, by which our freedom and religion were indissolubly confirmed, and by which they have been protected, and continue to be upheld. That Providence may vouchsafe its blessing to them, is our cordial orison; and, over the departed Prince, we know no epitaph more justly due than that affectionate and pure ploration of the elegiac muse—

> Oh! gone for ever, take this last adieu!
> Ne'er to those chambers where the mighty rest,
> Since their foundation came a nobler guest;
> Nor e'er were to the bowers of bliss conveyed
> A meeker spirit or more gentle shade!

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF HIS R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

The following is an accurate account of all those obsequies which have been observed towards the remains of his Royal Highness the Duke of York previous to their being deposited in the Royal Mausoleum, at Windsor: and it cannot but afford the highest satisfaction to the Illustrious Family of this lamented Prince, that the sincere sympathies of the whole nation have been awakened, and that all ranks have vied with each other in giving testimony to his public and private virtues, and in manifesting their heart felt sorrow for his loss, by every testimony of respect which they could pay to his memory.

THE REMOVAL OF THE BODY TO ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

On Wednesday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, the State-Coffin for the remains of the Royal Duke, which was made by Mr. Warren, the King's Joiner, and covered and decorated by Mr. Bailey, the King's Undertaker, was removed in a very private manner from Mr. Bailey's Ware-room, in Mount-street Grosvenor-square, to Rutland House, in Arlington-street, where the Gentlemen of the Faculty who attended the Royal Duke were assembled, together with the Duke's Executors, and Mr. Mash, as the representative of the Lord Chamberlain. The Royal Remains, in the leaden coffin were enclosed in the state coffin and at ten minutes after 12, Mr. Bailey and his assistants placed it in a hearse, which proceeded to the King's Palace, St. James's, followed by a mourning coach, in which were Sir Herbert Taylor, Colonel Stevenson, and the King's Serjeant Surgeon. The King's Guard, under the command of Colonel Macdonald, were drawn out to receive the Royal Corpse, which was afterwards conveyed into the State-room, assigned for the Lying in State, and placed on a platform previously prepared for it, under a State Canopy. Proper persons were then appointed to set up with the body, and the suite of rooms were closed for the night.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The external arrangements for the public entrance to St James's Palace, on Thursday morning, to see the remains of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York laid in state, were, as we feared would be the case, very inadequate for either the protection or the accommodation of the dense crowd whose presence ought to have been reckoned upon to witness the ceremony. At eight o'clock the company began to assemble, and the space within the barrier (as it was called) was soon filled, and contained, even at that early hour, a far greater number of persons than could hope, without much delay and consequent confusion, to obtain ingress through the narrower passage within, as soon as the gate was thrown open; but when, at ten o'clock, the crowd began to accumulate, and extended along the whole front of the Palace, and fill parts of St. James's-street and Pall-mall, it became evident that accidents must occur, from the struggles of the idle and thoughtless to press forward, and the efforts of others to extricate themselves from a situation which, though nearer the Palace, afforded them no chance of obtaining access without considerable risk. To add to the confusion, at ten o'clock a number of carriages, and, indeed, vehicles of all descriptions, were permitted to draw up at the ends of Pall-mall and St. James's-street, and to mingle among the ranks of people then forming across the pathways.

Immediately off the pavement, with their horses heads towards the Palace, a strong detachment of the 17th Lancers were formed; they were in attendance, dismounted, soon after eight o'clock in the morning, but at ten o'clock they were regularly drawn up in two lines, fully mounted and accoutred. At eight o'clock likewise the Captain's Guard of Honour, formed by Grenadier Guards, proceeded to the interior of the Palace, and in different avenues leading to the State Apartments. By the same hour, the civil authorities were in attendance in considerable numbers. There were large parties of the Bow-street or dismounted patrol, together with numerous bands of constables, headed by Mr. Lee, the high constable, whose services were extremely prompt and useful during the whole of the day. The Yeomen of the Guard assembled at their apartments within the Palace, and proceeded, at nine o'clock, to the staircases, long gallery, state-rooms, &c., where they were to perform duty. At the entrances set apart for the admission of those having tickets, and for the public, there were stationed small parties of Foot Guards, together with officers and others connected with the Palace or the Lord Chamberlain's department, to examine the tickets, or to see that proper or decently attired persons only gained admission.

By nine o'clock carriages in line by the Marquis of Stafford's house, leading to the entrance set apart for those having the Lord Chamberlain's tickets, began to assemble; as well as those who walked and had a like extra accommodation. Here the most perfect regularity was preserved, numerous as were the ladies and gentlemen who attended, together with the younger branches of their families. Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, appeared here; and when the entrances were cleared to permit admission, which took place before ten o'clock, the utmost bustle ensued to pass on with all possible rapidity, consistent with regularity. There were four chief barriers, at all of which the pressure of the company was checked, and requisite examinations of the tickets were made; and Mr. Mash and his attendants were most active in preventing any unnecessary delays. The admissions at this entrance continued for full an hour, the tickets having expressed that they were only available from ten till eleven o'clock.

Soon after eleven o'clock the dense crowd in front of the public entrance to the Palace became really alarming. Those who had early entered within the barrier were hemmed in, and pressed in an intolerable degree; while those without were still pressed forward recklessly, so as to present a scene of confusion and collision which is rarely witnessed on public occasions. The movements of a crowd are, in general, very blind and monotonous, but the appearance of this assemblage had this singular peculiarity—you were not hustled by a dirty and promiscuous throng, for in the dense mass which filled the area, not a single person was to be seen who had not complied with the Earl Marshall's order, of being dressed in "decent mourning." Unfortunately, too, it seemed to be a congregation of whole families, and every second person was accompanied by the females of his family. It was painful, therefore, to see elegantly dressed ladies and children exposed to such a tumultuous confusion. It is, perhaps, imprudent for the weaker sex to encounter such risks; but when they hear of a Court pageant for many days in preparation, and of ample arrangements being made for the general accommodation of that public who are invited to attend, it is not inexcusable for them to be persuaded that the gratification of their becoming curiosity is practicable, without having their clothes torn off their backs or their limbs dislocated.

The struggle upon the public entrance being thrown open, was very great. There was unfortunately, but naturally enough, perhaps, a terrific rush towards the archway, instead of a judicious leaning back, so as not to impede the easy passing of those who were at the porch-bars. It continued in spite of the very great efforts of the Lancers, patrols, and constables; and during this struggle, one of the breast-high barriers, which passed off across Cleveland-row, and was intended to break the pressure of the crowd, fell. Thirty or 40 persons fell with it, when the consternation became of the most alarming kind; but luckily the alarm of those who were behind the barriers, induced them to recede from the apprehended danger, and thus afforded space and opportunity for the most active exertions of the Lancers, &c. They kept the crowd back, and happily rescued many individuals from the most imminent peril; although at a later part of the day the employment of cavalry in a crowd was felt to be injurious, for the horses could not move without pressing inconveniently, and dangerously in one or two instances, upon those who were compelled to stand near them. Many respectable females were deprived of their shawls, bonnets, &c. as well as personal injuries inflicted, independent of the unavoidable facilities afforded to the operations of the light-fingered gentry, who would not lose so good an opportunity of performing their evolutions.

The maimed and exhausted state of persons who were rescued from this crowd, and the tattered appearance of their dress, did not seem to repress the ardour of others from pressing in to occupy the perilous places which they had abandoned, and hour after hour, as the day advanced, brought a fresh supply to the already overstocked throng, and all the avenues of the metropolis, north, south, east, and west, poured forth their tributary streams to fill the current which was setting to St. James's, until the hour had arrived (four o'clock) for prohibiting further admission.

The stair-case was lined with mutes, marshalmen, soldiers, and Yeomen of the Guard, with their partisans, hats, and swords covered with crape. The latter entirely lined the ante-chamber of the state-room. The appearance of the state-room was not so imposing as we were led to expect, when the whole arrangements were completed. The military part, of which so much was said by anticipation, consisted in having a few officers of the Guard lounging or lolling on the railway which enclosed the centre of the room under the large chandelier, and two standing with what looked like standards, bound with crape. The coffin appeared on the platform, covered with an immensely large pall, and was placed apparently quite on a level, instead of being raised at the head. Its foot was towards the centre of the room, and was the only part of the coffin that was visible to the company. Upon the pall was laid his late Royal Highness's Field Marshal's baton, sword, coronet, and orders: and behind the coffin sat, in full Court mourning, Sir Herbert Taylor in the center, General Sir George Cooke upon his right, and Colonel Stephenson on his left. Three gentlemen from the Lord Great Chamberlain's office stood at each side of the coffin; and next them stood the same number of gentlemen pensioners, bearing heraldic banners connected with the state and dignity of the illustrious deceased; among them were the white rose of York, the Hanoverian horse, &c. Ranged on each side of the coffin, on the steps of the platform, were some of the oldest Grenadiers, with their firelocks reversed, and the heads of the men leaning over the butt-ends of their guns. The company passed in front of this platform, and retired through the Armoury, which was lined with Yeomen of the Guard and Marshalmen, into the Court-yard opposite Marlborough-house.

A very serious accident took place during the day in Pall-Mall. A gentleman, attended by his servant, was driving a cabriolet towards St. James's Palace, when its off wheel came in contact with a gentleman's carriage, with such violence that the cabriolet was overturned, and the gentleman and his groom thrown out with considerable force on the ground. Several persons ran to their assistance, and it was found that the groom's right shoulder had been dislocated, and two fingers on his left hand broken. The gentleman's face was severely lacerated, and the cap of his left knee dislocated. They were both placed immediately in a hackney-coach, and driven home to the gentleman's house in the Regent's-park.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Notwithstanding the danger and inconvenience to which the vast concourse of persons were exposed, who attended at St. James's Palace on Thursday, for the purpose of viewing the solemn and imposing ceremony which was held within its walls, as early as eight o'clock yesterday morning crowds began to assemble in front of the Palace; and at nine o'clock the number of persons who waited for admission could not have been less than 800, while every moment brought fresh arrivals. It was intended that the boys belonging to the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, of which his late Royal Highness was the founder, should be admitted at eight o'clock in the morning, but the concourse of persons assembled at that early hour at the door of the entrance in Cleveland-row, precluded the possibility of adopting that design in the manner proposed, and the boys were permitted to pass through the door of egress in Palace-yard, and thence up the grand staircase to the chamber where the mortal remains of their illustrious Patron were laid in military state. In consequence of the insufficiency of some of the barriers in front of the Palace, it was found necessary to replace them in the night, and others were erected possessing greater strength, and against which the pressure of the multitude during the day had no effect. Another improvement was also adopted, the want of which was sensibly felt on the preceding day. On a white board, affixed to the barriers, the public were directed to the door of entrance, by which means, a great deal of doubt and inconvenience was obviated, and the point to which all were struggling was at once known. From ten to eleven, as on the preceding morning, the privileged few who were fortunate enough to procure the Lord Chamberlain's tickets, were admitted to the Palace through the entrance set apart for that purpose, and a few minutes after eleven o'clock that portion of the anxious multitude outside, who had forced their way to the door of entrance in Cleveland-row, were admitted, and an equal number of persons from the outer barrier were allowed to take their place, and wait for their return to gain admission. This arrangement, which was observed through the day, was effected by means of strong detachments of constables, headed and marshalled by Bow-street officers, and several companies of the 17th Lancers, to whose patience and good temper, with one or two exceptions, the crowds collected on this occasion were much indebted.

At twelve o'clock, in consequence of the crowds that thronged from every side, having added their numbers to those already collected, the front of the Palace presented a scene of bustle and commotion such as we have already witnessed. Thousands of well-dressed men, a large majority of whom were in mourning, and a great number of respectably dressed females, also in decent mourning, were huddled together, straining every nerve, and puffing like spent porpoises, as though the object to be gained affected their dearest hopes. Every one knew that nothing but exertion the most powerful would overcome the almost insurmountable difficulty of shouldering successfully an immense concourse of persons, and reaching a given point, and so, with one heart and with one object, the moving multitude seemed for a while impelled. But human nature could not stand it long. Arms of iron, and ribs of steel would be almost inadequate to bear the pressure that ensued. It was then that the women felt their shoes slipping from their feet, and their bonnets borne from their heads, while, in accents of distress, they begged to be permitted to return. But the thing was morally impossible, and so they were told to bear up a while—that fainting was of no use, for that nothing could be done to relieve them, and that they would soon reach the wished-for door, where they might enjoy sufficient room, and meet with the cool breeze. But all this was poor comfort, and we were really distressed to see several respectable females obliged to be forced from the crowd at the expence of their apparel, in order to avoid being suffocated. It is really surprising, after the accidents and distressing scenes of the day before, to think that women should be found to rush into the crowds of yesterday with the certainty of losing some of their garments and of being dreadfully pushed, and with the possibility—not a very remote one either—of being crushed to death without any hope of rescue. We saw at least a dozen females borne senseless from the crowd; most of them without shoes or bonnets, and some of them with their gowns actually torn from their backs: and yet, with these examples actually before their eyes, we saw several women anxious to push their way into the crowd, and only restrained from doing so by the men in their company. At several periods of the day during the pressure of the crowd, we heard the screams of females, and although we have not heard of any very serious accidents having occurred in consequence of the headlong spirit of curiosity that induced women to enter such scenes, we have no doubt that those who have suffered from their folly, are taught a lesson which they will not easily forget.

Having passed through the long wished-for door that led into the Palace, the crowd for the first time had space to breathe in. The interior of the Palace, its dismal passages hung with black, its dim lights, and the mute attendants that at intervals presented themselves with their solemn insignia, have all been described already, and we therefore have only to observe on the strong contrast which the chamber of death afforded to the stirring and animated scene from which we had just issued.

Having regained the street, on looking to the clock, we found that we had just been three hours struggling for admission.—Crowds from all parts were fast accumulating, and the Lancers

with difficulty kept back the throng, in executing which duty one of their horses pushed down a poor woman in St. James's-street, and we heard she was much hurt. She bled from the mouth, and was taken to a house close by. The mob believing the Lancer to be in fault, hooted him, and one boy in particular used some offensive expressions, on which a constable struck him a violent blow on the head with a brass staff, and his face in an instant was covered with blood. The act on the part of the constable appeared to be most wanton, and on a complaint having been made to the officer commanding the Lancers, he ordered the soldier who had rode against the woman to fall out of the ranks. The pickpockets were most industrious on this occasion, and we saw a fellow in the crowd a few yards off, cut a gentleman's pocket with a pair of scissors, and very leisurely put its contents into his hat. The gentleman, however, having been apprised of the robbery, seized the fellow, and gave him a terrible thrashing with a good stick with which he was provided.

The crowds continued until a quarter after four to gain admission, when the gate was closed; but we understood that persons were admitted at intervals until six o'clock. A fall of snow which came on a few minutes after four o'clock, contributed in a great measure to disperse the crowd; and by six o'clock the space before the Palace was comparatively empty. The shop of Mr. Sams, the bookseller, at the corner of St. James's-street, and the adjoining shops, were all closed: many of them had platforms raised in front in order to afford accommodation to witness the funeral procession this morning.

Several carriages belonging to the nobility and gentry were drawn up for the greater part of the day in front of the Palace, to afford the ladies who were inside a view of the busy scene.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

On Friday night, after the public had retired, Mr. Bailey and his assistants immediately proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral on the next morning, the persons who were to take part in the procession having previously received their respective fitments and instructions so as to prevent confusion.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE METROPOLIS.

For several days previous to the movement of the procession, the intended course of which had been announced, applications were made to many respectable housekeepers in St. James's-street and Piccadilly, from families of the highest distinction, for whole floors and windows, from whence to view the passing scene. For this accommodation, large sums were offered, and, in some instances, paid; but with many, these advantages were reserved for their private friends. There were a vast number, however, who determined to take advantage of public curiosity, and seats were let, as at the time of the Coronation, at various prices, from five shillings to five guineas; and this may be said to have been the case throughout the whole road to Windsor.

As early as five o'clock yesterday morning, although the streets were still involved in darkness, all the avenues leading towards the line of procession were crowded with persons of all rank proceeding to take stations in such places as chance might offer, or as had been previously secured. Hundreds, we might say thousands, of these pursued their route through Hyde Park Corner, and spread themselves along the paths for miles. Every elevated spot was tenanted, and waggons, carts, carriages, and temporary platforms, ranged on each side the roads and streets offered additional advantages. On no former occasion, in fact, did we witness a more intense excitement in the public mind.

As the morning advanced, the crowd became more dense, and the bustle increased, while the individuals departing in their carriages and other vehicles, for Windsor, gave additional animation to the busy groupes.

It had been previously understood that all the shops should be closed, and, in fact, the whole appearance of the town was that of the celebration of some solemn fast. All business was suspended and the public offices, except in cases of unavoidable necessity, were closed. A Proclamation was issued by the Lord Mayor, on Friday, recommending this course as a tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the illustrious deceased. It was announced, too, that service would be performed in all Churches and Chapels, and these edifices, throughout the country, were placed in mourning, while funeral sermons, suited to the occasion, were preached from every pulpit. The whole nation united, in fact, in testifying its respect by every possible means for the memory of the deceased.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PROCESSION.

At an early hour, Mr. Bailey and the Lord Chamberlain's assistants, were in attendance at St. James's Palace, and the individuals who were to take part in the procession, were seen hurrying to the appointed place of rendezvous.

At seven o'clock, the escort which was to accompany the Body, and which consisted of a Field Officer's Guard, arrived at the great gates of the Palace. It consisted of one hundred and twenty men, furnished from the 2d Regiment of Life Guards.—The officers wearing crape scarfs, and the standard covered with crape. A large body of Police was likewise in attendance, under the direction of the Magistracy and Mr. Lee, the High Constable, in order to preserve regularity among the multitude which was assembled.

The carriages, horsemen, and other formal members of the procession, assembled in St. James's Park, where they were arranged in the order in which they were to move.

Shortly before eight o'clock, all being in readiness, the signal for forming was given, and the hearse in which the body was to be placed, having been drawn up to the private entrance to the State Rooms, the coffin was brought down and placed within it.

THE PROCESSION

moved up St. James's-street in the following order, according to the official directions, issued from the Herald's Office:—

Trumpets and kettle drums of the two Regiments of Life Guards on horseback, the drums muffled.

The drums and fifes of the Foot Guards, on foot, drums muffled.

Eight Knight Marshal's men on foot, with black staves.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by four Horses, conveying the Servants of his late Royal Highness, Messrs. Wilde, Hughes, Longden and Cooley.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the Pages of his late Royal Highness, Messrs. Ude, Batchellor, Youard, and Marriane.

A Mourning Coach drawn by six horses, conveying the Medical Attendants and Private Chaplain of his late Royal Highness, (Sir Henry Halford. Sir Astley Cooper, Sir James M'Gregor, and the Rev. W. Deakins.)

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the Secretaries of his late Royal Highness, (Lieut.-Col. George Disbrowe, and Major Thomas Maling.)

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the Aids-de-Camp of his late Royal Highness, (Sir Henry Cook, Col. Armstrong, the Hon. G. Anson, and Col. Russell.)

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, convening the Equerries of his late Royal Highness, and the Assistants to the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master General (the Hon. Colonel Upton, Mr. Culling Smith, General D'Aquila, & Colonel Freeth.)

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying Garter Principal King at Arms, and two Gentlemen Assistants (Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Major M'Donald, and Sir R. Jackson.)

The State Carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, conveying Clarencieux King of Arms (Ralph Bigland, Esq.) with the Coronet of his late Royal Highness, attended by two Gentlemen Ushers to the King, as supporters

THE BODY,

In a magnificent Hearse, ornamented with a profusion of black feathers, and adorned with Escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms, and drawn by eight of his Majesty's black Horses, driven by His Majesty's Body Coachman.

A Mourning Coach drawn by six horses, conveying Garter Principal King at Arms (Sir Geo. Nayler), and two Gentlemen Assistants.

Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the two Executors named in the Will of His late Royal Highness (Sir Herbert Taylor and Colonel Stevenson).

Carriage of his Majesty drawn by six horses—the Coachman and Footman in deep mourning, with scarfs and hatbands.

Carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, drawn by six horses, the Coachman and Footman in deep mourning, with scarfs and hatbands.

Carriage of the Princess Augusta, drawn by six horses.

Carriage of the Duchess of Kent, drawn by six horses.

Carriage of the Princess Sophia, drawn by six horses.

Carriage of the Duke of Sussex, drawn by six horses.

Carriage of Prince Leopold, drawn by six horses.

Carriage of the Duke of Gloucester, drawn by six horses.

The whole of the procession was flanked by the Life Guards, and twenty-four horsemen, in deep black, were placed at intervals between the carriages.

St. James's-street, at this time, presented a dense mass of spectators, all clad in black, while every window was thronged with spectators, among whom the fair sex, many of them of the first distinction, predominated. To convey an adequate idea of the *coup d'œil* at this interesting moment, would require no ordinary powers, and would bid defiance to the pencil of the most celebrated artists. As the procession moved, all the church bells of the Metropolis tolled, and the crowd preserved a respectful and solemn silence, although some little confusion was created by persons rushing forward to get in advance of the band of the Horse Guards.

On turning into Piccadilly, the crowd increased in numbers, and every house seemed to overflow from its foundation to its summit. In this way the procession advanced at a pace of about two miles and a half an hour.

At this slow and solemn pace did the cavalcade proceed till it reached Cranford-bridge—about fourteen miles from town, where it had been arranged that a stoppage for refreshments should take place, and where relays of horses and of the Life Guards were in waiting.

The whole country round seemed to have poured its inhabitants into the main road, and the villages of Knightsbridge, Kensington, Hammersmith, Turnham Green, Kew Bridge, Brentford, and Hounslow, were as densely crowded as the streets of London, while the roads were lined with vehicles of all descriptions completely crammed with spectators. It was two o'clock before the halt took place at Cranford Bridge, and the Inns of this place were so thronged, as scarce to admit of the slightest accommodation for those who had not previously bespoken rooms.

PREPARATIONS AT WINDSOR.

Our next task will be to describe the preparations at Windsor for those parts of the obsequies which were observed there, and which were by far the most interesting, both in points of extent, and mournful magnificence.

So early as Friday the town began to exhibit the external symptoms of the preparatory bustle for the Royal Funeral.—The Mayor, on that day, issued a notice to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants in the Guildhall on Monday next, for an Address of Condolence to his Majesty upon this melancholy occasion; and notice was also issued, that at eleven o'clock on Saturday, Divine Service at the Parish Church would be performed, to suit the passing solemnity. The road from town to Windsor presented a military spectacle during the whole of Friday and yesterday. On the former day, a large body of the Foot Guards, upwards of eight hundred in number, marched to occupy the stations assigned them in Windsor and the neighbourhood, as well as some detachments of the Lancers, who halted on the parts of the road, where they maintained the order of the funereal procession. The officers were billetted in Windsor on their arrival; and the utmost difficulty was found to get beds at any price. Many persons of great respectability were glad, instead of being compelled to bivouack in the streets, to occupy small apartments, paying a sovereign each, and sit through the night as they could.

For the purpose of opposing as few obstacles as possible to the business of yesterday, in the town of Windsor, the regular weekly market in the streets was held on Friday; and yesterday business of all kinds was suspended, the shops were closely shut, and every demonstration of respect was paid which was suitable to the occasion. The whole of the military detachments for the town and immediate vicinity of Windsor, arrived on Friday evening, and were stationed at Datchet and near the Castle.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Mr. Bailey, his Majesty's upholsterer, and the persons of his establishment, were occupied throughout the week in making the necessary arrangements in this magnificent Gothic edifice.—The Board of Works erected the platform along which the funeral procession had to pass, and threw forth a covered porch into the court-yard, in front of the great gate at which the coffin was received from the hearse. The whole of the platform and the covered way was covered and lined with black cloth, and lamps were hung to illuminate the latter.

The interior of the Chapel was partially covered with black cloth, which was laid on with great taste, and so disposed as to produce a magnificently solemn effect. At all times this Chapel has been esteemed for its neatness, as well as the rich gothic splendour which characterises its structure. The stone roof is superb—it is an elipsis, supported by pillars of very ancient architecture, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole ceiling with admirable beauty and elegance. Every part of this lofty ceiling has a different device, executed to great perfection, as the Arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward the Third, Edward the Black Prince, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, Henries the Seventh and Eighth; the Arms of France and England quarterly, the Holy Cross, the Shield or Cross, the Shield or Cross of St George, the Rose, Portcullis, Lion Rampant, Unicorn, Fleur-de lis, Dragon, Prince, Feathers, &c.

The good taste of those who had the superintendence of the fitting up of the Chapel for this mournful ceremony, prevented their defacing its beauty by any tawdry and unnecessary artifices for decoration. A flooring was erected immediately within the porch and along the south aisle, forming a sort of inclined plane, which was covered with black cloth, and this led to the end of the nave, which was also railed off and similarly covered, two long steps being erected outside the ceiling for the soldiers who bore the torchlights. Within the Choir, the sable decorations were arranged with similar taste—the stalls were merely covered—a flooring was thrown up on the marble pavement, which was covered with black cloth: the seats were similarly decorated, but the whole of the knight's stalls, their escutcheons and armorial bearings were exposed, and their richness and martial appearance not only relieved the gloom of the building, but finely harmonised with the solemnity for the obsequies of a military chieftain. In the north aisle seats were erected, gradually ascending above each other, which were intended for the accommodation of the Eton Boys, and those persons who were furnished with tickets from the Lord Chamberlain's office. Other seats were constructed on the east side of the altar, in the choir, for which the issue of tickets was but limited, and those principally confined to persons of distinction.

The whole of the preparations were not completed till the middle of yesterday.

During the whole of the day the din of fresh arrivals kept the town in a constant bustle, and the scene of confusion in the market-place almost beggars description. The Royal Dukes took up their residence at Frogmore, and remained there until the proper time arrived for proceeding to the Chapel; but such was the crowded state of the place, that many of the members of the procession were subjected to the greatest inconvenience.

According to the arrangements for the ceremony, a detachment of the Horse Guards (Blue), dismounted, and of the Grenadier Guards, proceeded to St. George's Chapel at six o'clock, every fourth man bearing a flambeau. They were formed in line along each side of the platform on which the procession was subsequently to move.

A Battalion of the Grenadier Guards lined the approach from the Castle Gate to the entrance of the Chapel, and a select detachment, consisting of the oldest soldiers of his late Royal Highness's regiment lined the porch or immediate approach to the entrance, as well as the space where the body afterwards went into the line of the procession.

A double line of Guards and Infantry of the Line was formed from the porch down to the street, as far as the market-place, and from thence a free space was kept by the Cavalry, every sixth man bearing a flambeau, to Frogmore. From Frogmore to Datchet Bridge, the communication was kept up by picquets, who were subsequently assisted by the rear-guard of the procession.

Persons having tickets to the north aisle and altar were admitted soon after six o'clock, and took their seats in the most orderly manner. Scarce a whisper was heard, and all seemed absorbed in the contemplation of the painful cause of their assemblage.

In the course of the day the entrance to the mausoleum, which is described more at length hereafter, was removed, and the platform so arranged, as to receive the body of his Royal Highness, and lower it at the proper signal. The moveable bier on which the body was to be placed during the progress of the procession was also brought forward and decorated with an appropriate funeral canopy.

DEPARTURE OF THE PROCESSION FROM CRANFORD-BRIDGE.

Soon after four o'clock, the signal was given for resuming the march of the procession, when the Field Officer's guard, which was stationed there as the relief, took the posts of the men who had marched from London, and the latter fell into the rear, and formed the rear-guard. In this way they proceeded through Datchet and over Datchet-bridge, every fourth soldier, after the fall of night, bearing in his hand a lighted torch.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION AT FROGMORE.

Shortly before eight o'clock, the distant glare of torches and the melancholy note of the approaching cavalcade gave notice that the procession was near at hand, and the servants and grooms of his Majesty and of the Royal Family, in deep mourning, each bearing a flambeau, accompanied by the band of the Royal Household with their fifes and drums, stood prepared to receive it at Frogmore. The pitchy darkness of the night was now completely dissipated by the brilliancy of the torches, and the appearance of the whole at this junction exhibited a gloomy grandeur, perfectly in unison with the character of the scene.

The procession being thus increased, now advanced up Park-street, amidst the multitude by which it was surrounded, and turning into Castle-street, approached the gate which led into the Castle-yard, and thus to the entrance of the Chapel. Every window and every spot from whence a view of the procession could be obtained, was crowded to excess; and the Castle-yard itself, in the rear of the soldiers, on both sides, was equally thronged: but, notwithstanding the countless groupes thus collected, the most respectful demeanour was observable.

CEREMONIES IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

At eight o'clock, according to previous concert, the procession reached its destination, and the servants, grooms, trumpets, and drums, filed without the door. The individuals in the mourning and other carriages then alighted and entered the Chapel. The hearse finally approached, and the body was immediately carried into the south aisle by ten Yeomen of the Guard, where it was placed on the bier we have already described, which was drawn up close to the door for its reception. It was then received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir.

The soldiers who flanked the platform, and who carried torches, had previously lighted them, and thus an admirable view was obtained of the procession, which was then formed under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain's Assistants, and moved down the south aisle and up the nave, into the Choir, in the following order:—

Poor Knights of Windsor.
Pages of the Royal Family.
Pages of the King.
Pages of his late Royal Highness,
(Messrs. Ude, Batchellor, Youard, and Murriane.)
Solicitor to his late Royal Highness.
Apothecary to his late Royal Highness (Mr. Brande).
Surgeons to his late Royal Highness (Sir Astley Cooper, Sir James M'Gregor, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Tudor).
Physicians to his late Royal Highness (Sir H. Halford, and Sir G. Pearson).
The Corporation of the borough of Windsor.
The Curate of Windsor. The Vicar of Windsor.
Chaplains to his late Royal Highness (the Rev. W. Dakins).
Chaplain-General to the Army (the Dean of Carlisle).
Secretaries to his late Royal Highness (Major Maling and F. Dighton, Esq.)
Equerries to the Royal Family.
Assistant Quartermaster-General, (Lieut.-Col. Haverfield). Assistant Adjutant-General (Lt.-Col. D'Aguilar).
Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty.
Aides-de-Camp to his late Royal Highness,
(Lieut.-Col. Cook), (Lieut.-Col. Armstrong),
(The Hon. G. Anson), (Lieut.-Col. Russell).
Deputy Quartermaster-General, (Sir R. Jackson). Deputy Adjutant-General, (Maj.-Gen. J. M'Donald).
Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, (Sir Harry Calvert). Governor of the Royal Military College, (Sir A. Hope).
Quartermaster-General, (Sir W. Gordon). Adjutant-General, (Sir H. Torrens).
Equerries to the King.
Clerk-Marshal and First Equerry to the King,
(Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Hammond).
Equerries to his late Royal Highness,
(The Hon. Col. Upton and Culling Smith).
Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.
Master of the Robes to his Majesty,
(Lord MountCharles).
Pursuivants.
King's Solicitor-General, (Sir N. C. Tindall). King's Attorney-General, (Sir C. Wetherall).
Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, (Lord G. Beresford). Treasurer of His Majesty's Household, (Lord C. Bentinck).
Heralds.
Keeper of the Privy Purse to his Majesty,
(Sir W. Knighton).
Judge Marshal of his Majesty's Forces,
(Right Hon. Sir John Beckett).
The Lord Chief Baron.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The Vice-Chancellor.
The Master of the Rolls.
The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
The Paymaster-General to the Forces,
(Lord Farnborough).
Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.
The Secretary at War,
(Lord Palmerston).

The Bishop of Landaff. The Bishop of Salisbury. Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. — Bishop of Lincoln. Bishop of London. — The Bishop of Exeter. The Bishop of Winchester. Prelate of the Order of the Garter.

Heralds.
The Minister of State of Hanover,
(Count Munster).

The Archbishop of York. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Norroy King of Arms.

Captain of the Yeoman Guard, (The Earl of Macclesfield).
Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, (The Earl of Courtown.)
Master of the Horse to his Majesty, (Duke of Dorset).
Groom of the Stole to his Majesty, (Marquis of Winchester.)

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household,
Attended by the Deputy Comptroller of his Majesty's Household
(Marquis of Cholmondeley and T. Brent, Esq.)
Choir of Windsor.
Prebendaries of Windsor.
The Dean of Windsor.

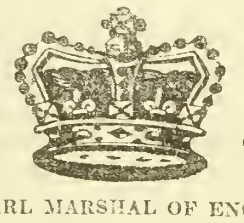
The Banner of Albany, borne by a Colonel in the Army.
The Banner of the White Horse of Hanover, borne by a Colonel in the Army.

The Banner of the Falcon and Fetterlock, borne by a Colonel in the Army.
A Gentleman Usher to the King.

THE BATON
of his late Royal Highness, as Field Marshal, borne upon a Black Velvet Cushion, by Field-Marshal the Earl Harcourt, G.C.B.

A Gentleman Usher to the King.
The Banner of the White Rose, borne by a Colonel in the Army.

The Banner of the Crest of His late Royal Highness, borne by a Colonel in the Army.
A Gentleman Usher to the King.



A Gentleman Usher to the King.
The Banner of the Arms of His late Royal Highness, borne by a Colonel in the Army.

THE EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.
(Duke of Norfolk.)

A Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.
The Vice Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household. (The Marquess of Graham)
The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household. (Duke of Montrose)
A Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to His Majesty.

THE BODY.

Supporters of the Canopy, Marquis Angleasea, Lord Howden, Lord Hill, and Lord Lynedoch.

Supporters of the Pall, The Dukes of Beaufort, Dorset, and Rutland.

Supporters of the Canopy, Generals Earls Cathcart, Ludlow, Rosslyn, and Cavan.

Supporters of the Pall, The Dukes of Wellington, Northumberland, and Newcastle.

Covered with a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Escutcheons of the Arms of his late Royal Highness, attended by Ten Yeomen of the Guard, under a Canopy of Black Velvet.

A Gentleman Assistant. Garter Principal King of Arms. (Sir Geo. Naylor.) A Gentleman Assistant.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE,

Supporter, A Marquis. in a long Black Cloak, with Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon. Supporter, A Marquis.

Train-bearers—Two Marquisses.
Eight Earls, Assistants to the Chief Mourner.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.
in a long Black Cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon: his train borne by Two Gentlemen of the Household.
The two Executors named in the will of his late Royal Highness, (Sir Herbert Taylor and Colonel Stephenson).
His Majesty's Ministers.
The private Friends of his late Royal Highness.
Peers, Privy Councillors, and others.
Gentlemen Ushers.
Gentlemen Pensioners, with their axes reversed.
Mr. G. Dowling, B. Smith, S. Page, M. Wilkinson, J. Wilkinson, B. Mills, J. Taylor, C. Wright, C. Leer, C. Bagne, J. Petter and J. Concum, Esqrs.
Yeomen of the Guard, with their partizans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the Procession within the Choir, the car was wheeled upon the platform, and the Coronet, Baton, and Cushions, were placed upon the Coffin.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence then took his seat upon a chair placed at the head of the Coffin; his supporters standing on each side.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex occupied a seat close to that of his Royal Brother.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household took his station at the feet of the Corpse; and the Supporters of the Pall, and of the Canopy, arranged themselves on each side.

During the progress of the Procession, the organ struck up its solemn peals; but all being arranged, its tones gradually sunk into silence, and the Rev. the Dean of Windsor proceeded to read the Burial Service, in the most impressive manner. During its performance, the pall was taken from the body; the Coronet and Baton were removed—and the Coffin gradually descended into the space leading to the tomb, till it was hid from every eye, save those immediately contiguous to the Canopy. The Dean then read that beautiful passage containing the words, "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." At that moment some consecrated earth was cast upon the body, and the Choir again sent forth its enchanting strains.

The service concluded with the collect and blessing.

Garter King at Arms now advanced and proclaimed the style and titles of the deceased in the following terms:—"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his Divine mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Illustrious Prince Frederick, Prince of Brunswick, Lunenburgh, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath—Brother of the Most Illustrious and Most Potent Monarch George the IVth, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, King of Hanover, &c."

During the whole of this awful ceremony their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex were deeply affected, and repeatedly applied their handkerchiefs to their eyes. A similar feeling seemed to pervade all those who were witnesses to these last tributes of respect paid to the memory of a Prince so justly and deservedly respected and beloved.

The whole having been thus brought to a conclusion, the Royal Brothers retired, and the remainder of the procession returned nearly in the same order as in which they came. During their departure the Organist played the Dead March in Saul on the organ, in a truly affecting manner.

A vast number of persons were then admitted to view the coffin and its splendid paraphernalia, as it lay in the passage—from whence it was shortly after conveyed to the place of its final destination.

THEATRICALS.

Our limits have been so occupied in detailing the particulars of the national affliction with which we have been visited, that we are unable to pay the attention we could desire to the interests of the stage—and even what we now write is written under a certain impression of distaste—but we feel that we *must* write, and we accordingly write as we feel.

Mr. KEAN appeared on Monday se'nnight, in his originally introductory character of *Shylock*, for the first time since his return from *America*. There was no reason for supposing, at least with rational beings, that this actor's re-appearance would be attended with any of those disgraceful circumstances which marked his last exit, previous to his transatlantic exportation—and even if there were a few blockheads who assembled in the theatre, on this occasion, under that fallacious expectation, their notions and their efforts were equally circumscribed. The disturbance created, in the first instance, by the public occurrence in which Mr. KEAN's character at that period was involved, arose out of party feeling, which was then attempting to establish the respectability of an actress, who had forfeited all claims to the distinction: and it was imagined there was no better way to do it, than by pitting it against the delinquencies of another performer, at the rival theatre. It is an odd thing that, eventually, the reverse of all this should come to pass—but so it is—Miss FOOTE has sunk as low as any person can well sink, in public opinion, and the COCK OF BUTE has regained the popularity, and is likely to regain the fortune, which he had lost—and it is but a proper retribution—for the LADY was a mass of humbug and impudence throughout, and the GENTLEMAN was "more sinned against than sinning."

There is not to be detected the slightest alteration in the performances of Mr. KEAN—they possess the same glaring errors, the same exposure to ridicule, and the same trickery which always marked them—it is in vain to deny that they still retain, as they also formerly possessed, some of the strongest indications of genius, ever exhibited to public observation, and some portraitures of human passions certainly approaching sublimity. Mr. KEAN's return was "a consummation devoutly to be wished," from the barren state of Mr. PRICE's tragic department, and by virtue thereof Messrs. COOPER and WALLACK being restored to their proper level, we may expect to see our higher order of plays done every possible justice to. The tide of popularity seems to be running rather strongly in favour of *Drury Lane Theatre* altogether—they have not only the best pantomime at this house, but they precede it by the best plays, acted by the best performers—a selection, the result of which will put it out of the power of the American Ex-Manager, to regret the sacrifices he has made in his own, or the arrangements he has made in this country. We have all along professed ourselves alive to his interests, and cannot better prove that we are so, than by congratulating him on his present good fortune.

We have seen Mr. MORTON's new comedy, and like it much—we like FARREN's acting in it much—and we will take an early opportunity of saying much more about it. We will talk to Miss HARGRAVE, if she continue to play, and to Miss JERMAN, when she *does* play—the latter of whom has lately been astonishing the natives at Bath, and astonishing herself by a benefit of 122*l.*, in that said city.

But the public calamity absorbs every other consideration at present—so "here break we off."

"The Eulogies" delivered in honour of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson are nineteen in number, making a volume of 422 pages.

An Address of Condolence to the King was voted on Friday, by a numerous and highly-respectable meeting of the parishioners of St. Olave, Southwark, the Rev. A. H. Kenny, Rector, in the chair, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for presentation to his Majesty.

Monday was the birth day of the Duke of Gloucester, when he entered his 55th year. The usual observances were not kept up, nor were the tradesmen's houses illuminated, in consequence of the death of the Duke of York.

Although it is not customary for the livery servants of the King to wear mourning, except on the demise of the King or Queen, his Majesty, being desirous that every mark of respect should be paid to the memory of his much lamented brother, has commanded his livery servants to appear in mourning at the funeral of his late Royal Highness. This was also done on the decease of his beloved daughter the Princess Charlotte.

DUBLIN, JAN. 14.
(From a Correspondent of a Morning Paper.)
DEATH OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

The melancholy tidings was received by the Protestant community of this metropolis with unostentatious regret. He was regarded as an excellent friend, not only to every solder under his command, but also as a steady friend and chivalrous advocate of Protestant prineiples. His death was in that quarter deemed no less than a public calamity, and nothing but gloom was visible there. On the other hand, the Roman Catholics felt, and expressed their feelings, in a very different way.

Yesterday evening a scene in low life exhibited pretty clearly the prejudices which the speech of his Royal Highness on the Catholic claims has instilled into the minds of the lower classes. The scene I allude to took place in Capel-street. A certain wandering street vocalist, called Crotty, took up his station, in broad daylight, collecting a crowd round him, who filled the footway to obstruction, and dwelt with ravished ears upon the metrical periods of the Clonmell patriot. We have here no street-keepers; but Captain Bell, of our City Police, unluckily for this volunteer in fugitive music, heard him exulting—not in Irish, but in intelligible English doggrel, and using phrases by no means equivocal, or feneed in with "ifs" and "buts," or such other qualifying phraseology as much greater men have occasionally studded their lucubrations with: as thus, alluding to the Duke of York's death:—"Our enemy is dead and d—d!" "Three cheers to the bleeding friends of our country." He sold these ballads quickly to the approving auditory, who scrambled for the prizes with all the avidity imaginable. The vocalist was soon a captive, was brought before the sitting Justices who usually preside at the Head Office of Police—the fact was distinctly proved—the violation of the public peace to which it led given also in evidence—and, exercising a summary jurisdiction, the Magistrates converted the singer into a martyr, and sent him to Newgate for a month.

THE YORK CLUB.

This society of Protestants was formed in November, 1824. The title of "York" was applied in compliment to his late Royal Highness, although his celebrated speech was not spoken until April, 1825. A more influential body, perhaps, has not been known in Dublin for many years. They could have returned Mr. Goulburn for this city, but he looked at the time to Cambridge. On the last election they proposed to support Mr. G. O. Moore, the present Member, on the Thursday, and before Saturday night he was virtually the Member of Parliament. They consist of about 300 members; amongst them are several Peers, distinguished Churchmen, and many persons of wealth and respectability.

Yesterday evening, about half-past four o'clock, as Mr. O'Connell was walking towards Merrion-square, leaning on Mr. O'Dwyer, Mr. Remmy Sheehan, brother to the proprietor of the *Evening Mail*, met him at the door of Morrison's tavern, which leads into Nassau-street, and suddenly said to him, "You abused me," or words to that effect, and then struck Mr. O'Connell with an umbrella which he held. Mr. Sheehan instantly ran off, and darted into Morrison's tavern. Mr. O'Connell walked to Sir Garrett Neville's house, and lodged informations for the assault. A warrant was forthwith issued.—*Dublin Paper.*

POACHERS.—PRESTON, JAN. 13.—Yesterday morning about two o'clock, another of those deadly fights, which are now so common in every part of the country, took place in the grounds near Claughton-hall, the seat of T. F. Brockles, Esq. The keepers having received information that a party of poachers were seen upon the road from Preston to Garstang, made preparations to protect the preserves. Having mustered to the number of eleven, they kept watch until three o'clock in the morning, when, as they supposed, they observed a party of about ten or twelve persons following their unlawful practices. The keepers immediately rushed upon them, and a terrible conflict ensued, in which some desperate blows were exchanged on both sides. In the end the keepers overpowered them, taking six into custody, and capturing five guns. During the affray one of the poachers fired his fusee, and lodged its contents in the thigh of an assistant keeper, named Francis Whitehead. By this discharge the flesh was desperately mangled, and the bone splintered in various places. When the men were all secured, and express was sent off to Preston for surgical aid: and to relieve the wounded man, Dr. Robinson, accompanied by Mr. Walker, of the Dispensary, arrived about six o'clock, and found it necessary to amputate the limb instantly. The poachers were brought to Preston yesterday, and having undergone an examination before the Rev. R. Moore and Mr. Marshall, were remanded for another examination this day. They are all Preston men; Their names are Peter Spencer, Thomas Varley, James Bleazard, William Mawdsley, John Barrow, and William Morland. The remainder of the party escaped, Two of them are badly wounded, and others received more or less injury before they surrendered.—*Preston Pilot.*

Sir Walter Scott is to receive 11,000l. sterling for 8,000 copies of his *Life of Napoleon*, the Baronet himself paying for the paper and print. The copyright to revert to the author after the sale of the first edition of 8,000 copies.—*Evening Paper.*

His Majesty's vessel Nimrod, 18 guns, and the American packet, bound for Liverpool, Panthea, with dispatches from the Mexican Ambassador to Mr. Canning, were totally wrecked at Holyhead, in the gale on Saturday evening. Everything was lost except the lives of the Captains and crews, and these were preserved by the exertion of the harbour-master, under Providence, and the Captains of his Majesty's Holyhead packets.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

The late Mr. Gifford appears to have been in the receipt of a large income. During the time that he was editor of *The Quarterly Review*, Mr. Murray paid him 900l. a year. He received annually, as one of the comptrollers of the Lottery-office, 600l. He had a salary of 300l. as paymaster of the band of gentleman pensioners, 200l. a year as clerk of the estreats in the Court of Exchequer; and, in addition to all these sums, he enjoyed a pension of, we believe, 400l. per annum from Lord Grosvenor.—*Evening Paper.*

A report is current, that circulars are issued to the Lords Lieutenants of counties, requesting them to hold themselves in readiness to call out the militia on the shortest notice. This rumour is probably founded on the knowledge that if it were found necessary to despatch more troops, even to a very small amount, from this country to Portugal, or elsewhere, the assistance of the militia must be temporarily called for, for home duty.

BEDFORD.—Within these few days the Russell and Whitbread families have distributed one peck of bread and two bushels of coals to upwards of a thousand poor families, and a present of game to each of the principal inhabitants of the town.

The beautiful grey cob, upon which his late Royal Highness the Duke of York is represented in the popular print lately published, and of which his Royal Highness was remarkably fond, is, by the order of his Majesty, to be turned out to graze for the rest of his life.

IMMACULATE LAWYERS—Dishonesty is of such rare occurrence among the Notaries of Paris (who also act as conveyancers and consigners of money during the arrangement of affairs that pass through their hands,) that one of them having on a recent occasion gone off with 3,000l. the body were so shocked that they immediately made up the sum to the person injured!

Sir Herbert Taylor and Colonel Stephenson are the executors of the will of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, the final codicil to which was added the day before his Royal Highness's death. These honourable persons have already entered upon their functions, by endeavouring to ascertain the exact situation of the pecuniary affairs of the Royal Duke up to his demise.

MR. LONG WELLESLEY.

The following are the letters alluded to in the trial :—

August 9.

Madam:—Since your elopement on the 31st of July last, I have been under the painful necessity of endeavouring to ascertain facts relative to your conduct previous to that date; and I have, in consequence, to inform you, that I have been enabled to procure such a strong body of evidence, publicly and authentically attested, as to leave no longer any possibility of doubt of your criminality, of which you did not hesitate to make my house the theatre. I have only now to make known to you, that I have taken the proper course under the existing circumstances.—I have the honour to be, &c. ——— BLIGH.

[Mr. Hart stated, that that proper course alluded to in Captain Bligh's letter, was to give notice to all the tradesmen to give her no credit on his account.] On the same day Mrs. Bligh returned this answer to her husband :—

9th August.

Sir,—Considering the lapse of time which has taken place since you drove me from my home, and the manner in which you have abandoned me to want and misery, and the way in which you cast off from me all hope, I think your letter is at least ill-timed. Whatever may be the evidence against me, however public, and however well authenticated, yet I am not unwilling to meet it. I desire that the evidence you possess against my character may be transmitted to me without delay, and, upon my honour, it shall receive a satisfactory answer. [After alluding to the declaration of her husband to the British Ambassador, and to Mr. Maxwell, that he had nothing to allege against his wife's character, the letter concluded thus.] Courting inquiry in every shape, I am quite ready to give answers to every question which may be put to me. I have this minute received your letter through Mrs. Maxwell, and I answer, as you perceive, without hesitation. I remain, &c. HELENA BLIGH.

Naples, October 2, 1823.

Sir,—The time is at length arrived when I consider myself at liberty to call upon you for *that satisfaction*, which, under all circumstances, I am entitled to claim at your hands, and which I do not see how you can possibly refuse me. It is not, Sir, the deep stain alone that you have dared to put on me and my family that *must* be wiped out, but likewise the repeated insults I have, for these last two months, been subjected to in consequence of the very extraordinary line of conduct adopted by you and Mrs. Wellesley, towards Mrs. Bligh, subsequent to her elopement from my house. Under any circumstances, Sir, I have yet to learn what plea you or Mrs. Wellesley can possibly have for interfering in my family affairs.

I do not think myself called upon to account to you for the length of time that I have, from imperious circumstances, been obliged to take, before making this communication to you, although in your very insolent note to me, of the 20th of August, you make that a plea for "assuming to yourself the power of holding no communication with me;" I must, however, remind you, that (in every way) I am as well entitled as yourself to assume to myself powers. I therefore shall expect a speedy and satisfactory answer. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS BLIGH.

The Hon. W. L. Wellesley.

P.S. I beg leave to propose Terracina or Beneventum as a place of rendezvous, as I believe we are both bound in honour not to break the peace in the Neapolitan dominions.

(Signed) B.

October 3, 1823.

Sir,—I distinctly decline giving you the satisfaction you demand, but not without offering you alternatives, which, hereafter, will enable me to acquiesce in your wishes.

My reasons for not now acquiescing in your wishes, are, because your letter, of the date, I believe, of the 2d of August, to Mrs. Bligh, together with the conduct with which you followed it up (I allude to that letter by which you deprive her of credit with tradespeople), fully justified any one giving to any wife so abandoned, support; but the peculiar circumstances under which I was placed, made it imperative upon me to give Mrs. Bligh *protection publicly*.

The same cause fully justified the subsequent and present conduct of Mrs. Wellesley and myself; which is, has, and will continue to be, so long as it meets with the assent of Mrs. Bligh's family, to give her delicate and becoming support against that which we believe and contend to be, calumny, and which Mrs. Bligh as well as myself have offered to prove to be so.

Because, even had you written no such letter as that above alluded to, the period of time which has elapsed (above two months) since your wife quitted your house, precludes the propriety of your seeking the redress you require for a conduct so unequivocal as that of Mrs. Long Wellesley's and mine, and of such lengthened duration.

Because, were I to accept of your invitation in the present stage of Mrs. Bligh's affairs, I should prejudice her cause, and I might compromise my character—the insuperable objection to granting your demand.

The alternatives which I offer you are, when you prove in a British Court of Justice your wife's criminality with me. If the Duke of Wellington and Lord Darnley think proper to occupy themselves with my conduct to Mrs. Bligh—when they, after giving me an opportunity of explanation with their Lordships, come to the result that my conduct has been, in any shape derogatory to your honour.

(Signed) W. L. WELLESLEY.

To Captain Bligh.

Naples. Oct. 4. 1823.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, refusing me satisfaction for the injuries and insults I have experienced on your account, I have, in the first place, to say, that part of your letter where you accuse me of having abandoned my wife, is positively *false*—"any wife so abandoned!"—it being a notorious fact, that she, on the contrary, abandoned me, and quitted my house for no other ostensible reason than because I had refused to permit her any longer to receive your visits, which (as I told her frequently) I thought highly improper. My letter to Mrs. Bligh of the 2d of August, to which you refer, was the necessary consequence of her having taken this step.

Your affording Mrs. Bligh your protection (under all circumstances), I cannot but think very rational; but you were not therefore obliged to appear publicly with her on your arm before my face—an insult, which nothing but the obligations I have hitherto lain under, could have prevented me from resenting at the moment.

Your objections to affording me satisfaction appear to me absurd. It is surely the injured person that has the power of choosing his time and place of redress. It is here, at Naples, that I have been injured—that I am pointed at as a *cuckold;* and it is here, and at the present time, I again demand redress.

You are pleased to offer it to me, when I shall have proved in a British Court of Justice my wife's criminality with you.

I must remind you that there are may cases of this sort, where, though it may not have been possible to prove the fact in a Court of Justice, it has, nevertheless, been fully proved, to the belief and satisfaction of every honest mind. Should I, however, succeed in so proving the fact, I am sufficiently redressed in another way; and, as to the reference you propose making to the Duke of Wellington and Lord Darnley, I cannot possibly conceive how they are to decide upon a point of private feeling; and I, therefore, refuse to accept your alternatives.

(Signed) THOS. BLIGH.

To the Hon. W. L. Wellesley.

Capella Vecchia, Oct. 4, 1823.

Sir,—You appear, by your letter of this day's date, to have strangely misconceived the sense of an expression in my letter to you of yesterday's date. The term "so abandoned" applies to your letter of the 2d of August, to Mrs. Bligh, and has no reference whatever to your general conduct towards your wife. I conveyed my letter to you yesterday by Dr. Bulkeley, in order that he might explain to you any ambiguity there might be in its contents.

The cause you assign for Mrs. Bligh's quitting your house was quite unknown to me; her intention of so doing was equally unknown to me, till it was in execution; and I used all the influence in my power to prevent its fully taking place.

With regard to giving your wife my arm, I most assuredly have done so in conducting her, in company with Mrs. Wellesley, from Mrs. Wellesley's box at the opera to her carriage.

Upon this point I am at issue with you, and until it is cleared up, I will never give you the meeting you require. I contend that the evidence of criminality against Mrs. Bligh and myself, I can make evident to any honest mind of plain sense, to be false. You say it is true. But give it to me; let it come forth, and I will prove it false; and I will manifest to you that your wife was free from crime with me as any virtuous woman can be. When of this truth I fail to convince such men as the Duke of Wellington and Lord Darnley, or Lord Darnley alone, if you please, I will give you the satisfaction you require.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) W. L. WELLESLEY.

To Captain Bligh.

OCCURRENCES IN BRIEF.

The King certainly goes to Brighton next week.—The Princess Augusta is quite recovered from her late accident, and paid a visit of condolence on Friday to the Princess Sophia and Duchess of Kent, at Kensington Palace.—The French Ambassador at Rome is said to have declared to the Pope that the Liberty of the Press should be abolished in France during this Session.—Some papers have announced that Lady Anne Coke has been delivered of a third son. The silence of the Norwich papers on the subject gives reason to doubt the truth of the statement.—Lord Portsmouth's concerns were again before Chancery on Saturday on three petitions presented to the Master, who had come to no result. Nothing was done, however, from the necessity of the Lord Chancellor seeing the Master. The court was crowded with Lord Portsmouth's creditors, who appeared extremely dissatisfied with this new delay.—Bank of England Branch Banks are to be established at Leeds and at Lincoln.—At Hants Quarter Sessions a great number of prisoners were tried for offences against the Game Laws. The increase of this crime the Chairmen attributed to the depressed state of agriculture.—A "Circular," issued by the trustee of Constable and Co.'s estates (the great booksellers of Edinburgh), intimates that from the state of the funds there will be no dividend.—Lieutenant Francis Beggs, convicted of manslaughter last week in Dublin, for killing a sheriff's officer, has been sentenced to transportation for life.—The aged father of a man named Littlewood, committed to prison in Yorkshire for shooting a gamekeeper, is since dead, supposed from grief at his son's delinquency.—The warehouses of Messrs. Cox, Young, and Co. at Limehouse, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The loss is estimated at 2,000l.

Fatal Effects of Jealousy.—Wednesday an inquest was held at the Blue Anchor, in Coleman-street, on the body of Caroline Redmans. It appeared that the deceased, who was a young and good looking female, had been only married nine months, and lived in Greea-court, Coleman-street. Her husband is a shoe-maker. For the first six months they lived happily together; but for the last three they had lived very unhappily; and the husband repeatedly declared, that he would leave her altogether, and endeavour to obtain work in the country. A month or two since, a woman named Rhodes came to town from Cambridge, where she left her husband, and took up her abode with Redmans and his wife, much against the inclination of the deceased; and, to add to her indignation, he insisted on the woman sleeping in the same bed with them. This roused the unfortunate woman's jealousy; in which she indulged so much, that about three weeks ago she procured some corrosive sublimate, and in the presence of her husband and the woman Rhodes attempted to swallow it; but was prevented by her husband, who forced the tea-cup out of her hand. The woman remained sleeping night after night with them; and Redmans' wife repeatedly said to the persons about the house, that she could not put up with such treatment, and she was determined to destroy herself. On Saturday week, her husband gave her five shillings to procure a Sunday's dinner, which she did; and after she had got it ready, he refused to dine with her, and ate his meal up stairs with the landlady; in the afternoon, his wife swallowed a large quantity of oxalic acid, and died soon afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of insanity.

The depth of rain that fell at a village in Rutland in the four last months of the year 1826, was 7·8 inches, or 3268 hogsheads per acre; which was something more than what fell in the aggregate of the eight preceding months on the same area of the earth's surface. The medium of the barometer for the whole year was 29·42. and the maximum heat 84· (within doors), on the 31st of July.

Fire.—On Thursday morning last, between two and three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in St. John-street, on premises belonging to a Mr. Fowler. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that the inmates of the house had great difficulty in escaping with their lives; and, for a time, the surrounding houses were threatened with destruction. The arrival of several engines, however, and a plentiful supply of water, in a short time, furnished the means of subduing the flames, which, by the active exertions of the firemen, were got under in less than an hour. The fire broke out in the upper part of the house; from what cause is unknown. The lower part was occupied by a widow, of the name of Butler, who carried on the business of a grocer and general dealer. She had paid a considerable sum of money on coming into the premises, about six weeks ago; and is now, in consequence of this calamity, reduced to penury; no part of her stock, &c. being insured. The whole of the upper part of the premises is consumed; and the houses on each side are greatly injured.

Singular Conviction.—James Deans, driver of the Royal Blue London Bath coaches, was last week fined in the mitigated penalty of 5l. and costs, before E. Pickwick, Esq., Mayor of Bath, under 50th Geo. III., which provides, "that if any coachman or guard shall put any outside passenger into the inside of a coach, without the leave of one at least of the inside passengers, and next to whom such person shall sit, such outside passenger, not paying as an inside passenger, the coachman or guard, or, if they cannot be found, the proprietor shall forfeit, on conviction, not less than 50s. or more than 10l." It appeared in evidence on the above case, that the coachman had used insolent language towards the complainant, and had declared that no passenger was his master, or had a right to dictate to him; and that he would put into his coach as many persons as he pleased. The Magistrate's Clerk read to Deans another clause of the Act in question, of which he observed, Deans seemed to be ignorant, namely, that he was liable to a penalty of from 40s. to 5l. for insolence to any passenger. The informant's share of the penalty was given to the Bath Hospital.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Charge of Forgery.—A young man named Evans Jones, was brought up in custody on Thursday, on a charge of forgery. The facts of the case, as elicited from the testimony of several witnesses, were briefly these :—

On Tuesday, the prisoner left at the bank of Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co. Lothbury, a bill drawn on them for acceptance for 300l. purporting to be by one of the firm of Jones and Co. bankers in Llandovery, Wales, who have an account open with Jones, Lloyd, and Co. The prisoner called next day, in the usual mode of business, for the bill, and the forgery having, in the interim been discovered, he was shewn into a private room, while an officer was sent for, who took him into custody.

Mr. Taylor, one of the partners in the firm of Jones, Lloyd, and Co. stated, that the house of Jones and Co. of Llandovery, had an account opened with them.

Two of the Clerks in the same firm proved the facts connected with the tender of the bill, and the circumstances which had induced them to have the prisoner given into custody.

Cope, the officer, into whose custody the prisoner was given, stated, that when they desired him to show where he lodged, he gave them a wrong direction; but, after some remonstrance on the folly of such conduct, he brought them to the right place, 136, Aldersgate-street. On a search, some parcels were found, and a portmanteau, which was concealed under the bed.

Mr. Jacob Hall, of 136, Aldersgate-street, stated, that the prisoner had lodged with him since the middle of November last; he only knew him by the name of Jones, and could not tell how he obtained his livelihood.

Mr. Stephen Ridge, of 57, High-street, Borough, linen-draper, said, the prisoner had lived with him as shop-clerk nearly two years, during which time he had frequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with his hand-writing. (The bill was here handed to the witness.) He had not the least doubt that the entire of it had been written by the prisoner. The prisoner left his employment with witness on the 23d of November.

The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner till Wednesday next.

UNION-HALL.—On Thursday a young man, named James Cooney, was brought up to this Office, in custody, before the Sitting Magistrate, M. Swabey, Esq., charged with having committed an assault of a most outrageous nature upon his own father.

A watchman of St. Saviour's parish stated, that on the preceding night, hearing cries of "Murder" issue from a house on his beat; he went to it, and on entering a room, on the ground floor, he observed the complainant, an elderly man, lying on the floor, with his throat cut, and the blood flowing profusely from the wound; he pointed to his son, who was also present, saying, "that's the villain who has cut my throat." The watchman immediately took the prisoner into custody. The prisoner appeared as if he had been fighting, for his face was cut and bruised a good deal.

To the horror of every one in the office, the defendant's father now stepped forward, and exhibited a frightful gash in his throat. He stated, that on the night before, between eleven and twelve o'clock, while in his bed-room, he heard a noise below stairs, and on going down he saw his eldest son, the defendant, and some of his other children, quarrelling. He ordered them to bed; the defendant refused, and ultimately struck his father a blow on the head with a chair. The latter, enraged at such treatment from a son, collared him, and in a struggle they both fell to the ground. While in this position the defendant, who was uppermost, reached over to a rack on which the working tools used in their trade were kept, and snatching out a sharp instrument, called a razor-knife, drew it across the old man's throat. The complainant added, that he was subsequently conveyed to the hospital, where, on inspection, it was ascertained that he had a narrow escape of his life, for, had the instrument penetrated a little further, the windpipe must have been severed. The House Surgeon, he said, sewed up the wound, and permitted him to appear at this Office to state the atrocious conduct of his son.

The Chief Constable gave evidence of the outrageous and turbulent conduct of the defendant towards his father on previous occasions.

The complainant said, that he was in continual danger of his life from the threats of his son, who has often declared he would murder him.

The defendant, who listened to the charge with the most perfect indifference, said, that his father was drunk at the time, and in struggling together, while he (the defendant) had a knife in his hand, cutting some bread, the instrument slipped, and cut his father in the throat.

The Magistrate held the defendant to bail, which he being unable to procure, was committed to gaol.

On Saturday a middle-aged and fashionably-dressed female, the wife of a Director in a Government office, was charged at Worship-street office with shop-lifting. She gave her name Elizabeth Foreman. T. Atkinson, shopman to Mr. Hopkins, linendraper, Shoreditch, deposed that the prisoner and another female (her daughter) came to the shop on Friday evening, and purchased a piece of lace, value 2s. 7½d. He afterwards displayed some half stockings, but she refused to purchase! While sitting beside the counter, the witness saw her draw a pair of stockings from the counter into her muff, which lay in her lap; and on her paying for the lace, he told her he was sorry to say he believed she had a pair of stockings in her muff. She replied, "No, I have not;" but as the stockings were partly out of the muff, he reached across the counter and drew them out. While she was moving towards the door, the witness looked over the counter, and observed a card of lace lying at the foot of the chair in which the prisoner sat, and he immediately passed round the counter and stopped her, saying, that he could not allow her to quit the shop until he had acquainted his employer with her proceedings. On searching her, a pair of the stockings that she had been looking at were found tightly rolled up in her hand. Mr. Butler attended for the accused, and urged that she might have taken the property involuntarily, and Mr. Hopkins said he had no doubt of it, and appeared most anxious to forego a prosecution. The magistrates, however, ordered the prisoner to be committed, but afterwards admitted her under Mr. Peel's Act to bail in the sum of 200l. to answer the charge at the Sessions.

Crowds opposite Printshops.—The Lord Mayor has issued a proclamation, prohibiting persons from crowding in front of print-shops, to the obstruction of foot-passengers, and stating that the street-keepers have received orders to prevent such obstructions. This step has been rendered necessary in consequence of several accidents having recently occurred through the obstacles presented by crowds of persons so assembling; particularly one which occurred last week in Gracechurch-street, when a person passing was thrown off the kirb-stone on his back and the wheel of a heavy dray passing at the time, unfortunately went over his head, and caused his instant death.

A verdict of Manslaughter was returned on Wednesday last at West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, against the father and mother of a child named Maine who died in consequence of their cruelty.—The child was of unclean habits, for which they frequently severely punished it, the father kicking and the mother beating and nearly starving it. On Saturday week it had again dirtied itself, when the the mother obliged it to be stripped, and, forced it into a pond or dike of water at the bottom of the garden, and so placed the child, that the water went all over its head and body; and after it came into the house, beat it with a whip or stick, until it was broken about the poor little sufferer, who died in a day or two after.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock,	Long Anns. 18⅝
Red. 3 per Cent. 78⅞ 9⅛	India Stock,
3 per Cent. Cons. 78¼ 8 ⅛	India Bonds,
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Ex. Bills, 1000,
3½ per Cent. Red. 85⅜	Do. 500,
New 4 per Cent. 93⅞ 4	Do. Small,
4 per Cent. 1826,	Cons. Acc. 79⅞

The last intelligence in the French Papers is favourable to the idea that peace will be preserved. The Swiss troops of France left Madrid on the 12th. The Spanish Government, on its part, has issued a manifesto, in the form of a circular, to the Governors of Provinces, declaring its pacific disposition towards Portugal. In Paris, whatever alarms had been excited at the beginning of the week, seem to have disappeared, and the French Funds have recovered from their depression. So long as a rebellion continues to rage in Portugal, the issue of the crisis must be doubtful, but the chances of the continuance of peace, even with Spain, still we think greatly preponderate.

The intelligence from Java yesterday reaches down to the 17th September. The Dutch authorities have been roused by the alarming state of the Island, to the most energetic measures; in addition to the 750 soldiers, lately landed from Europe, all the disposable forces from the coast and the adjacent Islands have been ordered to Batavia, to make one grand effort against the Rebel force. The troops from Pedang had passed Anjer, and those from Palembang had been spoken with, one day's sail from Batavia.

The authorities also appear to combine apparent moderation with their military movements. The Sultan of Djocjocarta, the good friend and ally of England, who has been a prisoner in the Moluccas since the evacuation of the island by the English forces, has been shipped to Batavia, and, under an escort of military, passed Solo on his way to Djocjocarta, to be crowned. The Dutch expect the greatest effects from this apparent clemency, as the son of the Sultan is the leader, and one of the most active of the rebels in Java.

We received intelligence yesterday, from Mexico to the 3rd of December. The measure for loading the import of cotton goods with high duties is partly confirmed—a measure to this effect has been submitted to Congress. A piece of goods, which cost at Manchester 16s. 6d., is liable to a duty of 11¼ dollars, or 45s.; low goods pay in proportion to the fine.

In consequence of this measure, the English merchants in the city of Mexico have sent orders to Vera Cruz to bond the cotton goods immediately on their being landed "for exportation."

The political intelligence from Mexico has no leading feature. The accounts represent the riches and resources of Mexico as inexhaustible, but assert that the country is suffering from ill-advised measures of the Government.

On the 6th of November two regiments raised the cry for General Guerredo as President, but the movement was instantly suppressed.

A convoy, with twelve hundred thousand dollars, left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 5th of November, and it was expected 300,000 more would be ready for the escort when it reached Puebla.

Mr. Bethell has very properly directed the subscription entered into to support his pretensions at the late election to be returned to the respective contributors, and has himself defrayed the expenses of his canvass.—*Leeds Intelligencer*

One of the French papers of Wednesday builds an absurd speculation on the absence of Lord Granville from a diplomatic dinner given by M. Damas. The death of the Duke of York is surely sufficient cause to account for the non-attendance of the British Ambassador at a sort of public entertainment. We may here mention that the French Court wear mourning on this occasion for eleven days. The first six days in black, the five last in white. The mourning began on Thursday last.—*Times*.

The quantity of tea taken for home consumption within the last twenty years, amounts, in the whole, to 430,308,170 pounds weight. The average consumption of this article in the kingdom, for that period, therefore, is yearly, 21,515,408 lbs.; weekly, 413,758 lbs. or 58,947 lbs. in each day.

It is computed that the different new works now in contemplation by the Middlesex County Magistrates, if all carried into effect, will require county rates amounting to upwards of 200,000l.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, as the Exeter coach was on its way to Bristol, the driver found the road impeded, between Taunton and Bridgewater, by a wagon and a gig, the latter being upset. On the passengers alighting, they found one gentleman lying dead on the road, the forewheel of the wagon having passed ovre his body, and anothre, much bruised. The latter stated, that in attempting to pass the wagon, the wheels of the gig came in contact with a heap of stones, which had been carelessly left in the road, by which means it was upset. The gentleman killed was a Mr. Lucas, of Taunton.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Tuesday, from Madrid, says the state of society there is dreadful: every one is afraid, not only of his neighbours, but of the members of his own family. The utmost reserve and caution is observed in conversation amongst the most intimate friends, and distrust is prevalent everywhere.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held for the dispatch of ordinary business. A petition was presented from the Rector, the Select Vestry, and a number of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, praying an advance of money from the Court, in payment for that part of the burial-ground belonging to the parish, which was wanted in the formation of the intended new Fleet-market. The Corporation had, it appeared, agreed to purchase the burial-ground in question for the sum of 9,000l. In consequence of this agreement, the parish had sought other ground, and had made a bargain with the Bishop of Bangor for the purchase of a plot at the sum of 4,000l.; but, now all arrangements were formed, they found that they could not make out a good legal title for the conveyance of their own ground to the City. They now offered security to the City for sixty years, and prayed that the difficulty of the title might, upon that security, be waived.—Referred to Improvement Committee.

HURRICANE.—On Sunday last the metropolis and its environs felt the effects of one of the most severe gales of wind which have occurred for some years. Upwards of 200 feet of the east wall of the New London Dock, now building at Shadwell, thirty feet high and four thick, was blown down. Had the wall been two feet higher, it would inevitably have fallen on the roofs of houses in the rear, and reduced them to a heap of ruins, and their inmates would most probably have been buried in them; or, had it occurred upon a week day, there is scarcely a doubt but many lives would have been lost, as there is a large body of men constantly employed about that part of the wall which has given way. As it was, two pigs and some fowls were destroyed. The expense of rebuilding the wall is estimated at nearly 2000*l*. The accounts from all parts of the country give melancholy details of the effects of the storm, though in no instance have we heard of any lives being lost. On Friday se'nnight, the Dublin coach to Cork, when it arrived at the bridge Urlingford, on the bog of Allen, owing to the tempest being almost terrific, the horses were either unable or unwilling to proceed; and one of them becoming restive, the passengers got out; they had, however, scarcely alighted when the coach, horses, and coachman were blown over the bridge into the bog; by which three of the horses were suffocated. The coachman was not injured, and the other horse, with some difficulty, was saved.

ELLISTON'S BANKRUPTCY.

The third examination came on on Friday, before the Commissioners of Bankrupts. There were very few additional debts proved.

Mr. Calcraft, M.P., of Manchester-square, came to prove two separate debts—one of 4,795l. 16s. 8d., as chairman of the proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre, on their behalf; the other, a private debt of 135l. He proved the latter without opposition.

Application was then made on behalf of all the parties interested, for a sale of a mortgage of 500l., with interest thereon, amounting to 161*l*. 0s. 7d., made to Mr. Soane on the Croydon Theatre by the bankrupt.

The Commisssioners thought they had no authority to order the required sale.

The solicitor of the assigness said a similar order had been granted and acted upon in the case of J. Green, of Hatton-garden.

The Commissioners asked the bankrupt if he had his balance sheet ready?

Mr. Elliston said, he had only yesterday come to town, and thinking that Mr. Dunn the treasurer's accounts would be sufficient, he had not come furnished with further accounts. However, he would be ready by to-morrow with them, if necessary.

The solicitor of the assignees said, they wished to accommodate Mr. Elliston in every thing, and would be satisfied with any day for an adjournment most convenient to him.

A day was then appointed for the adjourned meeting.

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES.—A curious case occurred on Sunday last at the Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square. A Dissenting couple, under the denomination of "Free-thinking Christians," presented themselves at the altar to be married, and at the same time tendered to the officiating Minister their usual protest against the ceremony, not believing the doctrine of the Trinity. The Minister refused to marry them but on their conforming to the words set down in the Ritual, and the parties left the church. On Monday they attended again, with an "Elder" of their church, and after a lengthened argument, in which he protested against the errors of the Church of England, and called upon the Minister to do his duty, the parties proceeded to the altar. The bridegroom presented a copy of the protest which he had delivered the previous day, saying, "This, Sir, is a declaration of the grounds on which we submit to the law." The ceremony then proceeded in the usual way, till the bridegroom was told by the Minister to repeat after him, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The bridegroom paused, and asked, "am I compelled to say that, when I do not believe in the doctrine of the Trinity?" The Minister insisted that he should do so, when the Elder said, "as Elder of the Church of God to which they belong, I protest against their using these words, but if you insist upon it, they will comply." The bridegroom then said, "In the name of the Father, and (but protesting against it) of the Son, and (but protesting against it) of the Holy Ghost." The Minister paused, but after having conferred with Mr. Marriott, one of the Magistrates of Queen-square, proceeded.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

H. PETERS, Cambridge, cutler——J. PHILLIPS, City-road, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. DODSON, Over, Cheshire, salt-manufacturer——J. PARKINSON, Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, snuff-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HILL, Stapleford Abbotts, Essex, dealer——W. BARNET, Sheerness, Kent, draper——T. PLAW, Fulham, Middlesex, carpenter——T. PYRKE, Cock-hill, Ratcliffe, Middlesex, linen-draper——MARY FOLKS, Well's-yard, Gower's-walk, Goodman's-fields, and Folks's-buildings, Cleveland-street, Mile-end, smith and farrier——F. NIXSON, Rock Mills, Milverton, Warwickshire, cotton-spinner——R. POWIS, Grosvenor-mews, New Bond-street, farrier——J. GODDARD, Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, merchant——H. LEVINE, Merthyr-Tidvil, Glamorganshire, dealer——H. R. ALLWRIGHT, Coleman-street, packer——R. ODDY and W. BROWN, London-wall, horse-dealers——T. C. CRIDLAND, Piggot-wharf, King's-stairs, Rotherhithe, Surrey, coal-merchant——E. FOWLER, Neptune-street and Albion-street, Rotherhithe, silkman——J. HANNAY, Park-street, Dorset-square, wine-merchant——J. P. STALLARD, Sapley Farm, Hampshire, wine and spirit-merchant and salt-refiner——S. LAWRENCE, Cheltenham, grocer——J. W. COE, Bath, haberdasher——J. MILLER, Liverpool, silversmith——A. DODS, Worcester, vender of medicines——W. C. BRUMWELL, Natland, Westmorland, currier.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

R. ROWE, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, grocer.——H. PELLATT, Queenborough, stone-merchant.——J. RYMER, Ramsgate, surgeon.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. HULME, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, pawnbroker.

BANKRUPTS.

J. SWANNELL, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, draper.——J. P. NIND, Ledbury, Herefordshire, tanner.——T. STAFFORD, jun. St. John-street, West Smithfield, pawnbroker.——C. F. KIRKMAN, Henley-upon-Thames, linen-draper.——Wm. NEATE, Sweeting's-Alley, Cornhill, jeweller.——J. A. HAWKER, Birmingham, merchant.——H. WYNN and A. WYKE, Manchester, brewers.——W. TEAGUE, Redruth, Cornwall, merchant.——J. H. HAYNES, Aston, Warwickshire, grocer.——J. W. WILD, Leeds, dyer.——W. J. BANTOCK, Clement's-lane, timber-merchant.——T. HODGSON, Pendleton, Lancashire, schoolmaster.——T. B. HINE, Jeffries-square, St. Mary-Axe, merchant.——W. HOOKER, Liverpool, victualler.——C. DRURY, Whetstone, Leicestershire, hosier.——J. CLARKSON, Gower-street, Bedford-square, and Austin-friars, ship-owner——S.V. STEELE, Bucklersbury, commission-agent.——J. and J. BATESON, Wortley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturers.——C. LITTLER, Gutter-lane, warehouseman.——H. CRUSO, Leek, Staffordshire, silk-manufacturer.

TURKEY CARPETS.—C. HINDLEY having received upwards of Three Hundred Real Turkey Carpets, some of which are of very large dimensions, begs to remind the Nobility and Public, he is selling them at nearly half the usual charge, and any size of the most brilliant colours and quality may be had, warranted free from damage, at the Carpet Warehouse, 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, where all applications will be duly answered. Some slightly damaged very cheap. A large Persian Carpet of very superior texture.

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MADAM—I should think myself deficient in duty to society and you, were I to withhold my public testimony to the great efficacy of your GOWLAND'S LOTION, which I have seen performed by the administration of it in a case under my own roof.

A young gentleman, aged about seven years, son of a Colonel in the army was afflicted with a virulent and sore eruption, accompanied with an intolerable itching in the wrists and insteps, the only places of attack of the complaint and that to so violent a degree as to make it necessary to confine his hands in bags, particularly at night: the complaint resisted various applications from the united consultation of three physicians of eminence, and continued to grow worse under the regimen prescribed, when a lady, who had received a cure of a very bad case of Scurvy in the face, of several years standing, by your Gowland's Lotion, recommended a trial of the same remedy. It was applied under my own inspection—the disease gave way—and three quarts of your Lotion performed a radical cure of a disorder, which had been of about four years duration, and had baffled the skill of several physicians eminent in their profession.

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BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst. at Goodwood, the Duchess of Richmond, of a daughter—At her father's seat, the High Sheriff of Essex, on the 9th inst. the lady of T. J. Marning, Esq. of a son.—On the 13th inst. at Corneybury, Herts the lady of Wm. Butt, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 15th inst. at Blestoe, Beds, the Rev. J. B. Magenis Vicar of Sharnbrook and Harold, in the same county, to Frances Margaretta Ede, of Merry Oak, Southampton—On the 15th inst. Anthony Wright, Esq. of Walton's Hall, Essex, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Simon Scroop, Esq. of Danby Hall, Yorkshire—On the 16th, at Cheltenham, Thomas Thistlewayte, Esq. of Southwick Park (late M.P. for Hants), to Typhena Bathurst, second daughter of Henry Lord Bishop—On the 16th inst. at Tottenham, Captain Hughes, of Hoddesdon, Herts, to Eliza, daughter of the late James Morisset, Esq. of Brunswick-square.

DIED.—On the 15th inst. at Enfield, aged 24, Robert, the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Lachlan, of Great Alie-street—At Paris, on the 5th inst. in consequence of having been dreadfully burnt on the preceding day by her clothes taking fire, Sarah Capel, second daughter of the late Capel Lofft, Esq.

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THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. III. No. 90. SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1827. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday, the Tragedy of Macbeth; Macbeth, Mr. Kean—On Wednesday, the New Opera of Englishmen in India—On Thursday, Hamlet; Hamlet, Mr. Kean—On Friday, Englishmen in India—On Saturday, Englishmen in India—On Monday, Feb. 5th, Richard III.; Gloster, Mr. Kean.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, the new Nautical Burletta, called The Flying Dutchman, or the Phantom Ship. After which, a favourite Burletta called A Dead Shot. To conclude with Quadrupeds.

Doors open at 6, commence ¼ before 7.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Grand Performance of Ancient and Modern Music, under the direction of Mr. H. R. Bishop. The new and splendid Orchestra, on a novel construction, designed and erected by Mr. E. Saul, and decorated by Mr. Latilla; and the new Organ, built for the Theatre by Mr. Bishop, will be used for this performance.—On Tuesday next, January 30, 1827, Part I. to commence with An Ode to the Memory of His most sincerely lamented Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany: the Music selected from a celebrated sacred work composed by Cherubini, never performed in this country, and adapted to words written for the occasion by I. R. Planche.—Part II. A Selection, from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and other eminent masters.—Part III. A Grand Miscellaneous Act.—Principal Vocal Performers, Madame Caradori, Miss Love, Mrs. W. Geesin, Madame Cornega, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Braham, Miss Stephens, Miss Cawse, Miss H. Cawse, Miss Farrar, Master Barker, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Tinney, Mr. Horncastle, and Mr. Robinson.—Leader of the Band, Mr. Spagnoletti.—The Performers in the Chorusses, (under the superintendance of Mr. Watson,) will be numerous.—The Dramatic Free List does not extend to the Oratorios.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK will shortly Close, when the present Views, The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Daguerre, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effects of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators, will be removed, and TWO NEW VIEWS, which have lately been exhibited in Paris, with great admiration, will be put up.

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FRENCH PAPERS.

ATTACK ON PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

"PARIS, JAN. 21.—Yesterday, at the conclusion of the funeral service at St. Denis, the Prince de Talleyrand, who officiated at the ceremony as Grand Chamberlain, left the church, and waited in a saloon adjoining, where the Princes retire previous to entering their carriages, when a man approached him hastily, and struck him on the head with his closed fist. The violence of the blow knocked the Prince down; the same man then gave him several kicks before the persons present could master him. The individual who has allowed himself to be guilty of these acts of violence is M. de Maubreuil, whose name has made so much noise in the Courts of Law, by reason of a famous suit.

"Monsieur, the Dauphin, was in the saloon at the same time, and his Royal Highness was one of the first persons who was enabled to assist Prince de Talleyrand.

"M. de Maubreuil was arrested and conducted to the Prefecture de Police; he did not endeavour to excuse the act. Prince de Talleyrand was conveyed to Paris in an alarming state; he was bled twice during the night; this morning he was a little better.

"P. S. We learn to-night that Prince de Talleyrand, after being bled for the second time, at midnight, became extremely weak; the weakness did not continue long. He slept well; the pains in the head, although more extended, have not become more severe. There is no fever."

The Biography of Living Persons, contains the following particulars relative to the individual who made so violent an attack on Prince Talleyrand, at St. Denis:—

Marie Arnaud Guerry de Maubreuil, was born in Brettany, about the year 1780. After making many campaigns in the French armies, he went into the service of Jerome Buonaparte, then King of Westphalia.

He was in Paris at the period when the allies entered it in 1814. He traversed the Boulevards, declaiming with extreme violence, against the usurper; some days afterwards, he said he was charged with a mission to get back the diamonds of the crown, which had been carried off by the Buonaparte family. On the route to Fontainbleau he met the Princess or Wirtemberg, the wife of Jerome. He detained her carriages, and seized a number of chests, containing articles of value. The Royal Government ordered them to be restored to this Princess, but a box of great value was not to be found.

M. de Maubreuil was immediately arrrested, and brought before the tribunal of the Seine, which declared itself to be incompetent to take cognizance of the charge.

He was set at liberty, but again arrested during the hundred days, when he published a libellous memoir against the Royal Government. Suddenly the doors of his prison were thrown open, and he hastened to Brussels, under a false name, but was recognised and arrested as a person suspected of intending to attempt the life of Louis XVIII. He was conducted to Ghent, where he attempted suicide in prison, but was prevented from carrying his design into effect, and carried to Aix-la-Chapelle, to be given up to the Prussians. He escaped on the road, and arrived in Paris at the moment of the second restoration.

In June, 1816, he was arrested once more, being accused of having plotted to carry off the Princes in the environs of St. Cloud. In August, 1817, he was brought before the Correctional Police, for seizure of the diamonds of the Princess of Wirtemburgh. That tribunal declared itself incompetent. M. de Maubreuil was then sent back to the Royal Court. He pleaded there his own cause, but like a man of unsound mind, and, at the same time, he addressed a note to all the Ambassadors, insulting their respective Sovereigns.

The Court of Cassation sent him back to the Royal Court at Rouen, and afterwards before that of Douay. At the moment when the sentence was to be pronounced he escaped from prison for the fourth time. He went to Belgium, and thence to England. The Court of Douay condemned him, for contumacy, to five years imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs.

MADRID.

The circular letter of the King of Spain to his Captains-General is published below. As part of the Portuguese rebels are now retreating towards the Spanish frontier, it will be seen apparent whether the Spanish Ministry mean to conciliate or to deceive Great Britain, by the avowal here expressed of a desire to avoid offending her. If the Portugnese rebels, on their return, should continue to be protected, encouraged, and kept united as a military body by the officers of the Spanish frontier, there exists no further possibility of negotiation:—

"Substance of a circular letter, addressed by the King of Spain's Minister (Zambrano) to the Captains-General on the frontiers, dated 11th January.

"The events which have taken place in Portugal since the death of his late Majesty John VIth, have called his Catholic Majesty's most serious attention to the present state of affairs in that country. His Majesty being determined to preserve his kingdom from every attempt against the safety, dignity, and independence of this Crown, and against the fundamental order of the Monarchy, all which may turn to the prejudice and contempt of Spanish honour, has thought fit to take measures most proper to fulfil this essential object.

"In consequence of this Royal determination, all the frontier towns have been reinforced with suitable garrisons, in order to combine a line of defence with the Army of Observation under the command of General Sarsfield.

"His Majesty has desired me to inform you of this measure, and to announce his desire of preserving friendly relations with his august allies, and to avoid giving any offence to Portugal, or to England its ally. It is, however, his Majesty's intention to repress by force the least aggression against the Spanish teritory, and also every internal attempt at revolt from discontented Spaniards. (Signed) "ZAMBRANO."

LISBON, JAN. 1.—"The ships have all arrived out, after excellent passages. The Spartiate, 74, entered the Tagus to-day, in seven days from Spithead; so that we have now here, the Ocean, Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk; Wellesley, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy; Genoa, Windsor Castle, Albion, Melville, Glocester, Spartiate, Romney, Pyramus, Falcon, and Lyra; the Sandwich packet, and nine sail of transports, which brought out the 10th Regiment from Cork, &c. The Melville and Romney will sail to-morrow for Gibraltar, to bring troops from that garrison. Sir William Clinton arrived yesterday in the Wellesley. The 4th Regiment and 1st battalion of the 60th Regiment landed previously to his arrival. The 63d Regiment landed this afternoon; the Guards will land to-morrow. The following are appointed as the present quarters of our auxiliary force:—Brigade of Guards, at Belem; 4th Foot at Val de Perario; 10th Foot at Campo d'Orique; and 11th Foot at Beato Antonio: 23d Foot at Bon Morte; 43d Regiment at Beaton Antonio, with two companies at Grillo; 1st battalion 60th Regiment at Val de Peraris; 63d Foot at Xebregas; the cavalry, artillery, and staff corps. Commissary-General and Store-keeper's departments, at Belem. Captain Ommaney, R.N., of the Albion, at present commands at Fort St. Julien, with the marines. There appears to be little known here of the operations of the anti-Constitutionalists, since they gained possession of Almeida. The Marquis of Chaves is at Vigura. Lord Beresford is here, at present, a quiet spectator; at least, he has not assumed any military command. The public feeling here appears most fluctuating; at present it is not possible to make out how parties run."

PORTUGAL.

By the mail, which arrived on Thursday from Lisbon, we received Portuguese papers to the 8th instant:—

LISBON, JAN. 1.—Two regiments of the English Guards have landed on the quays of Belem.

JAN. 3.—The 10th English Regiment of Foot, and some Lancers, have landed. All these corps were received with the greatest enthusiasm and satisfaction by all the inhabitants of this capital.

We learn from private letters that the rebels were at Gouvea. The Conde de Villa Flor was at Cea, and General Claudino and Colonel Piato in Tornaes; the Loyal troops were engaged with the rebels.

HEAD-QUARTERS, OPORTO, DEC. 30.—Colonel Pinto, Governor of Coimbra, writes on the 29th, from that city, that the Conde de Villa Flor, by a despatch of the 27th, dated Fulha Dozo, informs him that he intended to proceed by forced marches to the bridge of Murcella, having learnt that the Marquis de Chaves had passed the Mondego, and was marching to the same point; the Count, therefore, ordered him to proceed also with his forces to the same bridge at Murcella, which he expected to occupy on the 31st. Colonel Vasconcellos writes from Amarante on the 29th, that being informed that some guerillas advanced to our lines and forced in the out-posts, he had ordered some troops that morning to disperse them, which they had done, taking prisoners ten guerillas with arms in their hands.

It appears from the above official communications, that a decisive action must soon take place between our troops and the rebels, since the divisions of the Count de Villa Flor and of Generals Claudino and Azeredo joining, the rebels must either fight or fly precipitately, losing their baggage, and abandoning the Portuguese territory.

COIMBRA, DEC. 25.—This evening despatches were received from General Claudino, saying that the rebels were retreating by the road of Trancoso, where he thought to arrive before them.

Count Villa Flor writes to the same effect, and that his advanced guard was already engaged with them. It may, therefore, be expected that there will be a general action at the passage of the Coa.

JAN. 4.—A report has been current in the best informed circles, that Lord W. C. Beresford takes the command of the Portuguese army. If this means a command in chief, independent of the Ministry, as was formerly the case, we cannot suppose that any Ministers of the King would advise such a step. It would be a manifest violation of the charter, this being a public office, for which only Portuguese citizens were qualified, and General Beresford is a foreigner.

The public, however, is perhaps mistaken, and it may be only intended to give the illustrious General the command of operations (O Commando de Operacoes); but even in this there are constitutional difficulties which we do not pretend to solve.

We do not know whether it is absolutely necessary to place a foreigner at the head of a Portuguese army; but if it be, it seems more natural, conciliatory, and politic, that General Clinton, who commands the superior English forces, should take, as long as the necessity continues, the command of the Portuguese, who, by their reduced numbers, could make but a small addition to the English force. However this be, and whatever may be the intention of the Government, it seems to us that there is no foundation for the general anxiety which this report has caused, since we cannot believe that the Government will take a resolution manifestly contrary to the spirit of the letter of the Charter, by which the Constitution of the State would be essentially affected.

OPORTO, JAN. 3.—The Count de Villa Flor was on the night of the 27th at Oliveira de Hospital, and his advanced guard at Galizes. On the 29th, at 11 o'clock, they marched against the rebels, who had passed the night about a league distant.

Our troops went to pass the night at Torrozello, and marched to the heights of Pinhancos, where Magessi, Telles Jordao, and Silveira, were said to be.

The rebels are supposed to be flying to the Serra, in the direction of Covilhan.

Silveira had his head-quarters on the 30th at Passos, and the Count de Villa Flor at Cea. On the 31st the latter set out at six in the morning, and the rebels were retiring, occupying the country from Pinhancos to Gouvea. The troops of Claudino and Azeredo were at Carregal on the night of the 29th.

The Count de Villa Flor sent a flag of truce to the rebels, summoning them to surrender and lay down their arms, but they did not agree to this.

The position in which they are is very remarkable. The Count de Villa Flor on one side, Claudino and Azeredo on the other, and the Serra de Estrella, now covered with snow, on another.

There is a letter from Coja which says, that the rebels are entirely surrounded in Passos by the troops of Villa Flor and Claudino, and on the other side by the Serra de Estrella. Forty baggage-waggons are already taken.

A mail has arrived from Francoso and Pinhel, and it appears that part of the letters from that city are dated the 30th, which is a certain proof that that part of the country was already cleared.

We extract the following from a letter of a deputy:—

"The Infant Don Miguel has sent to his brother Don Pedro IV. the original invitation, the oath taken at La Serena, and the other papers sent to him by the rebels in Spain, calling him to the absolute Sovereignty of Portugal, with a solemn protest, wholly disapproving of such an attempt as his best and most faithful subject, which was officially transmitted to the Government, and by Austria to its Ambassador here."

Sir Robert Wilson is going to organize and command a Lusitanian Legion of 3,000 men, to act as a free corps.

Lord Beresford has rendered great services to the legitimate cause of Don Pedro, and his special mission to our Government had the most important consequences.—*O Portuguese* to the 5th of January inclusive

WAR-OFFICE, LISBON, JAN, 7.—The Count de Villa Flor writes from Gouvea on the 2d, that the rebels had precipitately retreated from the left to the right bank of the Mondego by the bridge of Cabra. He caused the bridges of Cabra and Palhes to be reconnoitred by the 4th and 13th Infantry, the 3d and 9th Chasseurs, and the 11th Cavalry. There was a good deal of skirmishing on the bridge of Cabra, which our troops passed under a constant fire of the rebels of the 4th and 7th Chasseurs and 40 Artillerymen, who defended the bridge and adjoining positions. The rebels had three killed and eight prisoners, all of the 4th Chasseurs; at the same time, some men of the 3d Regiment of Infantry abandoned them, and came over to our troops. An Ensign of our troops was severely wounded; also one private. Major Schewalbach, commander of the 3d Chasseurs, was the first that passed the bridge, crying "Long live Don Pedro IV." All the troops behaved bravely. The Count had given orders to explore the march of the rebels, which appeared to be in the direction of Trancozzo.

The General of the Lower Beira writes from Caria, on the 2d, that the Marquis and Marchioness de Chaves and Telles Jordao had arrived at Guarda the day before, and that he (the General) was advancing to Belmonte.

The Chief of the 1st Department, PINTO.

—*Lisbon Gazette*, Jan. 8.

GREECE.

The following is an extract of a letter received in town from Mr. Gordon, of Cairness, the gentleman well known to the British public for the active part he has long taken in Greek affairs, dated Zante, the 28th of Nov. 1826:—

"I shall now proceed to give you an abstract of the service which circumstances have enabled me to render to the Greeks with the limited means that were intrusted to me.

"On my arrival in Greece, last May, I perceived at once that the state of affairs was such as to preclude the possibility of forming a new corps of regular troops at that moment. In fact, the loss of Missolonghi had produced an universal discouragement; the magazines were empty, so was the treasury, and the regular troops were on the point of disbanding for want of pay and provisions. Fortunately, the enemy was weak also. Under these circumstances, my first care was to replenish the magazines of Napoli, and to give to Colonel Fabvier the means requisite to enable him to maintain and re-organize his corps. I then provided for the defence of Hydra, that bulwark of Greece (which was threatened with a very formidable attack), by throwing into it a garrison of regular troops (exclusive of Fabvier's corps), and furnishing them with pay and provisions for the space of two months, until the danger was past. This measure had the effect of raising the spirits of those brave islanders, and likewise of inducing the Spezziotes to go thither with their families and fleet, thus forming one community out of the two. I next turned my attention to other points; fully victualled the fortress of Carabusa, in Crete, and sent supplies to General Colocotroni, to the troops of Gastouni, and to the army of Roumelia. At different times I have shipped off from Zante more than 1,200,000lb. of flour and biscuit. I have still a portion on hand, which I propose to forward in small quantities, according to emergencies; and I am happy that at the present moment there is in this port a whole squadron sent by the European committees, and loaded with necessary supplies for Napoli. For the last month I have had a vessel of my own ready here, and only wait for a fair wind to return to Greece, in order to see whether, with my private means, I can put into execution my original project (for which winter is the most favourable season), in concert with the brave Colonel Fabvier, whom I am now proud to call my friend. This officer, although hitherto not very successful, owing to circumstances beyond his control, is treasure to Greece, if they make use of him rightly. His corps, though not so numerous as at first, is much fitter for service (as it proved at Athens), and he has been able to gain the attachment and confidence of his officers and soldiers. The Greek fleet, if its achievements have not appeared so brilliant as on some former occasions, has, nevertheless, shown more zeal, courage, and perseverance than it did before; neither have the Turks ever made a more inglorious naval campaign. I attribute this, in a great measure, to the hope of Lord Cochrane's arrival, which will, when it takes place, be the most important of all possible events for Greece. Should he have but a frigate and a steam-vessel, the enthusiasm that his name will create, and the confidence that the Greeks have in him, ensure his success. I cannot say enough in praise of the different European committees, who have been continually sending the most necessary supplies. Strange that England alone should be dead to such a cause! All we want here is bread, powder, lead, and a little money from time to time. Fabvier is supported by the French Philhellines. The late successes in Roumelia seem to have put Athens out of all present danger. Ibrahim Pacha is weak, and suffering greatly for want of money and provisions. For near six weeks we have had nothing but rain and gales of wind from the south, and no vessel has been able to get from hence into the Archipelago."

It is remarkable that Sir Wm. H. Clinton, now commanding the British troops in Portugal, is probably the only British General personally known to Ferdinand VII. It was at the quarters of Sir William, then commanding the Anglo-Spanish army, forming the blockade of Barcelona, that his Catholic Majesty alighted on his return from France, in March, 1814, after a fatiguing journey from Gerona. The King expressed himself very flatteringly to the British General, whose courtly manners are always acceptable with the great. General Sarsfield, now spoken of as the officer appointed to the command of the Spanish army on the frontier of Portugal, was, during 1813 and 1814, acting in immediate communication with the British forces, and in some degree under the command of Lord William Bentinck, and subsequently of General Clinton. General Sarsfield, although born a Spaniard, speaks English with fluency, and having learned it from his Irish relatives, with as fine a brogue as if he had never left the shores of Killarney. He is directly descended from the General Sarsfield who makes a figure in the Irish campaigns of James II. The present General Sarsfield distinguished himself highly at the defence of Tarragona against Suchet, and had his counsels and example been followed, that place would not have proved so easy a conquest to the French arms.—*Evening Paper.*

The Liverpool Ship-owners' Association have unanimously agreed to petition Parliament, complaining of the effects of the late alterations in the Navigation Laws.

On Thursday morning last, at Barnstaple, the tide, after having ebbed, and left the shipping to the port all a-ground for half an hour, suddenly returned and floated them again. A tremendous gale of wind came on at high water, to which the sailors attribute the phenomenon.—*Alfred.*

THE PEERAGE.—One of the most useful, as well as one of the most accurate, views of the Peerage of the British Empire we have yet seen, has just been published by Mr. Sams, of St. James's-street, and has deservedly obtained much of public patronage. The perspicuity of the arrangement (the names of the Peers following in simple alphabetical order, instead of being classed according to their ranks, and again divided according to their respective countries), is calculated to remove all those difficulties which have hitherto been encountered in the perusal of these works; and as it embraces the parentage, births, marriages, and issue, of all the living members of each family, descended in the male line, from the first Peer, it becomes doubly valuable. The work is to be continued annually.

The demand for weaving continues unabated, but wages are no higher; indeed we have been informed that a large house has again reduced the weaving of their mediums to the same price as their cambrics. Upon what principle of justice any manufacturer can offer the same wages for these two fabrics we are at a loss to discover, as the mediums are made from considerably finer materials, and require much greater skill in the workmanship. This system, if it become general, will operate materially to the injury of the weaver, and will be equivalent to a serious reduction of wages.—*Bolton Chronicle.*

On Tuesday evening, shortly after nine o'clock, as a young woman, named Webster, living in Allen-street, Goswell-street, was returning home across the Britannia fields from Frog-lane to the City-road, she was overtaken by an elderly and respectable-looking man, who, after warning her of her danger in being out at that time, offered his arm. This offer, however, was declined; he afterwards attempted to take some indecent familiarities, which she resenting, and calling out for assistance, the ruffian knocked her down by a blow on the shoulder, and after inflicting a wound with some sharp instrument, just above the left knee, darted off towards Hoxton. She had been also wounded in the left shoulder, where she had first been struck. Both wounds were, however, slight.

THE SPANISH REFUGEES.—Twenty pounds were sent anonymously on Tuesday to the Lord Mayor, and ten pounds on Thursday, for these unfortunate gentlemen. Several communications have also been received by the Committee, which shew that the distresses of these strangers have not been forgotten in the distribution of charity to poor natives. A number of tickets, entitling the bearers to a share in parochial allotments of coals, &c., have been sent by several well-intentioned individuals. The greatest difficulty to the unfortunate Noblemen and Gentlemen would, perhaps, be in getting the coals home, as the usual share of a peck or a bushel would in all probability weigh down their feeble frames.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Jan. 24.

WELLESLEY V. THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

On the sitting of the Court, Mr. Heald resumed his argument on this case. He confessed that he had the greatest difficulty in saying to what particular points he should address his remarks. It was almost impossible to say on which the opposite side rested their defence. They had filed affidavit after affidavit, the whole of which had been received by the Court, and treated with the most extraordinary patience. That patience of his Lordship had, however, been productive of the greatest benefit to Mr. Wellesley, and he would say, that that gentleman was a man who, since his return to this country, had been watched both day and night. Not an hour had his enemies allowed to escape without tracking his footsteps to some myrmidon. He had been dodged from his house to his garden, and from his garden to his house. Watchmen, police, attorneys, clerks, and servants had been called into action for the purpose of tracing his proceedings. Every one possessed of the slightest opportunity of setting forth his conduct, and to whom a shilling appeared to be an object, had been converted into a spy; and the natural result was, that a strong prejudice had been created against him in the public mind. No one ever heard of a crowd being assembled to hear the praises of an individual; but once begin a tale of condemnation, and there would be no dearth of listeners. Therefore, considering that expense was no object to Mr. W., especially when put in competition with his character, the delay had been most favourable to that gentleman, because it had given him an opportunity, not merely of meeting the case which had been adduced against him, but of sifting the whole of the circumstances to the very bottom. The case was consequently fully before the Court, and although as a Counsel he might have looked with too favourable an eye on one side, still he felt confident that the Court would grant the prayer of the petitioner. After consulting with his learned friends as to the defence against the petitioner, he could only discover the following to be the abstract of their case:—They set out by asserting that Mr. Wellesley was not to be believed on his oath; that he had sworn falsely, in order to mislead the Court—therefore that his explanatory affidavit was of no value—and that consequently a case was established against Mr. Wellesley sufficient to call upon the Court to withhold from him the guardianship of his children. He had also further discovered that the other side chiefly relied upon the affidavit of Dr. Bulkeley—that that was to have every credit heaped upon it, while Mr. Wellesley was to be considered as a perjured man, and that, from being regardless of an oath, it was utterly impossible he should be a fit person to be intrusted with the protection of his children. Notwithstanding, however, the assumptions of his learned friends, he was satisfied that no person acquainted with the proceedings that had taken place before that Court, could feel that there was the slightest ground for depriving Mr. Wellesley of what the law of nature and the land entitled him to, namely, the custody of his children. If, indeed, his conduct had been such as it had been represented to be, then the case would be widely different, and the Court, by setting upon him the seal of disgrace, by depriving him of his children, would only be doing that which the whole country, if referred to, would adopt by acclamation. Dr. Bulkeley's affidavit, then, his very first, containing the statements which must be regarded as the head and front of the case brought forward on the other side; he would at once proceed to an examination of some of the principal parts of that document. As third Counsel for Mr. Wellesley, it was unnecessary for him to enter into minute particulars; but still there were some observations which might properly be made. The learned gentleman then proceeded to inspect the statements made by Dr. Bulkeley, and to question their probability. On his reading this passage, "Mr. Wellesley replied that he hoped I did not think him capable of boasting of having received a lady's favours, but did not deny it."

The Lord Chancellor said that if the deponent meant to construe Mr. Wellesley's expressions into an acknowledgment of the truth of the report alluded to, that was a stretch of inference would not be allowed in a court of justice.

Mr. Heald said he had viewed the matter precisely as his Lordship had done, and proceeded with his examination of the affidavit. On his remarking on the improbability of that part of the affidavits in which the conversation took place between Dr. Bulkeley and Mrs. Bligh respecting her pregnancy,

The Lord Chancellor said he believed that, during such conversations persons generally retired, and therefore it was almost impossible to know the particulars.

Mr. Heald concurred with the remark, but thought it monstrous to suppose that any married lady should have behaved as Mrs. Bligh had been represented to do.

The Lord Chancellor assured Mr. Heald that it would take much to surprise him, after what he had heard on the case of the Gardner Peerage. He had gained a variety of information on the subject during that investigation with which he had no doubt even Mr. Heald himself was unacquainted.

Mr. Heald said he had never been called in on a consultation of that kind, and therefore acknowledged his ignorance. He said he should not designate the affidavit of Dr. Bulkeley as some of his learned friends had done those of Mr. Wellesley, but he would leave it to the Court to say whether it was worthy of credit. His mildness towards Dr. Bulkeley had excited the astonishment of some of his learned friends on the other side.

The Lord Chancellor remarked, that they did not appear to care greatly about it, for none of them were present. Then addressing Mr. Beames—"As you are concerned in making the new orders of the Court, I wish you would settle this point:—When four counsel of a side are engaged, and all of them are to be heard, to the presence of how many of them is the Court entitled during the hearing of the cause?" He was entitled to the assistance of counsel, and the only assistance they gave him was to gain their hearing, and then to absent themselves.

Mr. Heald continued, and having gone through the affidavit, contrasting it with others, he expressed it as his decided opinion that the Court would not feel itself called upon to attach to it much credit. Mr. Wellesley, he said, positively denied the statement of Dr. Bulkeley, but then it was said by the learned Attorney General, that Mr. Wellesley had been guilty of perjury. And what was the evidence on which he was to be condemned? Why, he had incorrectly stated a single date. A mistake, it should be remembered, which was readily admitted, and most satisfactorily explained. If, indeed, Mr. Wellesley could have been guilty of perjury for the purpose of misleading the Court, then beyond all question there would be sufficient ground for the interposition of the authority of the Court, so properly vested in the keeping of the first law officer. Then would his Lordship, in common with the whole country, feel that Mr. Wellesley was unworthy of the custody of his own offspring.—But such was not the fact; and it must be palpable to the most ordinary understanding, that Mr. Wellesley, on the contrary, had been most anxious that the whole truth should be laid before the Court. But besides that circumstance, what had been the conduct of Mr. Wellesley towards his children? Had it not, from their infancy to the present time, been strongly marked by affection? It had. He had exhibited the greatest solicitude for their welfare, and the sincerest parental attachment. Dr. Bulkeley had indeed stated, that he had advised his children, "to follow and to debauch every woman they met with." But that was an assertion to which it was next to impossible that any credit could be given, for at the time the language was represented to have been used, the eldest child was only nine years of age. He thus dismissed Dr. Bulkeley's affidavit, and with it he thought the charge of perjury, which, to say the least of it, had been so hastily made against Mr. Wellesley. There were points, he admitted, in Mr. Wellesley's conduct which he (Mr. Heald) did not mean to defend; but he had yet to learn, that if a man in fashionable life gave way to some of the many temptations which assailed him, that was a ground upon which the Court would deprive him of the custody of his children. Whatever might have been his faults, the morals of those children had never been prejudiced by them; and even when his wife, from circumstances, was compelled, as it were, to drag herself from him, under the advice of Lord and Lady Maryborough, even then, while he expressed his shame at the passion which enchained him, he evinced the strongest love for his children, and hoping that time would enable him to conquer the lamentable influence of a fascinating woman, he entreated that their education might receive the utmost attention. And further, so highly did Mrs. Wellesley think of his intentions, that she received from him a written statement of the plan upon which they were to be brought up. That same care he had evinced for them from their childhood, and in order to impress on their minds, as soon as possible, the difference between right and wrong, he had a book, that he termed, "Doomsday Book," in which he entered all their actions from the earliest period, rewarding or reprimanding as might be required. There was one more, and but one more affidavit to which he wished to call the attention of the Court, and that was one made by an apothecary, or a doctor, as he called himself. If that person could be believed to have deposed truly, then again would there be some case against Mr. Wellesley, for he stated that Mr. Wellesley had declared to him, "that it was his determination to bring his children up in such a manner that they should become perfect blackguards." It happened, however, for the purposes of truth, that Mr. Wellesley was under the advice of that doctor for an inflammation in his eyes, and being unable to write himself he dictated to him two of those very letters to his children, which had been so much and so justly commended for their moral sentiments and the excellent advice they gave. Another word on the doctor's affidavit could not be necessary. It was altogether monstrous to imagine that Mr. Wellesley would in one breath seriously tell a man that he intended to make scoundrels of his children, and in the next dictate to the very same individual a letter to those children which would powerfully tend to make them value virtue and to detest all kinds of vice. The court had, most properly, withheld from the bar all knowledge as to the view which it took of the case, and therefore all that counsel could do was to use their best discretion, and to direct their remarks to such points as seemed to them essential. This his Learned Friends who had preceded him had done so fully, that he, a third counsel, felt it unnecessary to offer any further remarks, and should conclude by expressing his firm conviction, that the court, instead of depriving Mr. Wellesley of his natural and common law rights, the guardianship of his children, would restore them to him with perfect confidence and without restriction.

Mr. Beames rose. He also appeared as Counsel for Mr. Wellesley, and he felt the difficulties of his situation not a little increased by the consideration that that was the fifth day which had been devoted to the arguing of the case, and that he was the eighth Counsel who had addressed the Court. The great importance, however, of the case, both to the public and to particular individuals, to the infants, those who acted for them, and, above all, to his client, convinced him that he should greatly neglect his duty if he did not offer some observations to the Court. The learned gentleman then fully stated to the Court the progress of the case from the very outset up to the present time; and proceeded to comment at great length on the arguments which had been adduced against Mr. Wellesley's right to have the custody of his children. He apprehended that it was not at all necessary for him, as Coulsel to Mr. Wellesley, to establish a case in his favour; all that he had to do was, to show that there was no case against him; that no sufficient grounds had been set forth to deprive him of a natural right confirmed by the law of the land. Mr. Wellesley stood upon his common law right, and therefore if his opponents failed in shewing that he had done something which ought to suspend that right, their case was gone. He maintained that the Attorney-General, although he had charged Mr. Wellesley with committing perjury for the purpose of deceiving the Court, had offered no proof in support of his assertion, unless ingenious argument could be called proof. When Mr. Shadwell stated that the Court had decided that drunkenness was a sufficient ground for depriving a father of the custody of his children, and would thence infer that adultery was also, he took leave to differ from his learned friend, and to declare that no such decision of the Court was to be found in print. He also denied the soundness of Mr. Shadwell's argument, when he attributed perjury to Mr. Wellesley, in consequence of an error in a date in one of his affidavits, and solemnly declared that if he (Mr. Beames) could have been induced to have believed that Mr. Wellesley would have perjured himself in order to deceive the Court, so that he might have his children restored to him, he would not have held the brief he then did. While arguing on the affection which Mr. Wellesley had ever shown for his children, the learned gentleman stated, as an instance of his solicitude for their welfare, that he had desired they might reside at the family seat, Draycot House, in consequence of its healthy situation.

The Lord Chancellor asked whether the house belonged to Mr. Wellesley or to his son.

Mr. Wellesley—To my son.

The Lord Chancellor afterwards called the attention of the learned gentleman to two letters, which had been written by Mrs. Wellesley. The one was dated June 4, 1825; and the other July 3, 1825. They were written after Mrs. Wellesley had received Mr. Wellesley's instructions respecting the education of his children; and the latter one in particular was important, for in it there was a statement to Col. Shawe, respecting the violence of Mr. Wellesley's conduct to the children.

Mr. Beames would endeavour to satisfy his Lordship on that point, after he had offered such remarks on Mr. Wellesley's letters as appeared necessary. He then proceeded to combat the arguments which had been adduced by the opposite side, and contended that the letters were most honourable in many respects to Mr. Wellesley. He maintained that the charge of perjury which had been brought against Mr. Wellesley in consequence of his last affidavit was altogether unfounded, and was arguing that Mr. Wellesley had not seen Mrs. Bligh between the end of November and the end of February, when—

The Lord Chancellor remarked, there could be no doubt Mr. Wellesley had not actually seen Mrs. Bligh from the 14th of November to the end of March; but whether he had corresponded with her or not—whether he had received letters through the post office, directed to L. P. W.—was another question.

Mr. Beames then proceeded to contend against the argument adduced by Mr. Pepys, and observed that Mr. Wellesley had been treated with great harshness respecting two letters which contained one or two expressions which certainly could not be justified.

Some discussion here took place on the production of the original letters, when—

Mr. Hart said, that as they were the property of his client, he should request that they would be returned to him.

The Attorney-General said he should object.

Mr. Wellesley said that as the letters were his property, he wished to have the whole of them returned to him; and he requested his Lordship to call for the production of all his original letters, so that he might have them.

The Lord Chancellor said he could make no such order.

The Attorney-General said he was desirous that the Court should peruse the whole of the originals; he thought it had done so, and was ready to hand them up.

Mr. Hart said he should argue the question at the proper time.

Mr. Beames then proceeded to contend that the letters were written for no other purpose than that of benefitting his children, when he was interrupted by the rising of the Court.

In reply to a question from Mr. Beames, the Lord Chancellor said he had no objection to the argument being resumed to-morrow.

The Court was crowded, and Mr Wellesley was again present during the whole of the day.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

Mr. Beames resumed his argument in this case, which principally went to shew that the dying request of Mrs. Wellesley, that the children should not be given up to their father, on which such stress had been laid by the opposite Counsel, could not influence his Lordship in his decision. Mr. Pepys had laid great stress upon the noble fortune which Mrs. Wellesley brought her husband—that was not material in the present inquiry, nor would it weigh a feather with his Lordship.

The Lord Chancellor said it had been stated that Mrs. Wellesley had brought her husband a fortune of between 35,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* a-year, and that subsequently 100,000*l.* had been raised on mortgage.

Mr. Wellesley immediately rose, and begged permission to give a short outline of his pecuniary affairs; he wished for no disguise, and he could do it without committing any breach of confidence. If there was any one act of his life on which he prided himself more than another, it was his conduct in pecuniary matters; and he would pledge his honour, that, if he were allowed to lay them before his Lordship in private, he should command his Lordship's respect. He wished to explain to his Lordship every thing connected with his embarassments. Mrs. Wellesley's property came to him under very peculiar circumstances. A portion of the property, now his son's, was subject to considerable charges, and incumbered with a debt which he had paid off. When the amount of the annual charges on the property was considered, it would be found that his income was far less than had been commonly supposed. He did not mean to say that he had not been guilty of imprudences; but when he found that he had so committed himself, he had adopted a principle, and laid down a line of conduct, the object of which was to preserve his property intact to his heir. He was willing to lay the whole of his accounts before his Lordship in private, and his honour should be pledged to the truth of them.

The Lord Chancellor wished to know what were the present circumstances of Mr. Wellesley, and whether the arrangements with his creditors were of a temporary nature or not, as he might again be compelled to leave the country, and he (his Lordship) would not suffer a child, who was a ward of that Court to be taken out of the kingdom. A discussion then took place as to the production of certain letters between Lord Maryborough and Mr. Wellesley, the latter objecting to their production if made public; but his Lordship said he could not accede to that production; he was bound to act as a Judge.

About the year 1810, his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, whilst reviewing, in company with his present Majesty, the troops of the eastern district, on Lexden heath, near Colchester, then commanded by the Earl of Chatham, an old soldier was observed by his Majesty, mounted on an old hack, who requested to be informed who he was. The Commander-in-Chief replied, "Why, it is old Andrews, the oldest soldier in the service, having served in the reigns of George the First, Second, and Third, and now on half-pay." An Aid-de-Camp was then immediately despatched for the old veteran's attendance, which was of course complied with, and a long and pleasing conversation ensued, of which the following forms part:—"How old are you, Andrews, and how long have you been in the service?" says the late lamented Duke. "Why, your Royal Highness, I am now ninety years old, and have been in the service about seventy years." But his Royal Highness, seeing he was dressed in an old suit of regimentals, asked how long he had had them? "Why, your Highness, about forty years;" at which his Royal Highness took up the skirt of his coat for the purpose of feeling its texture, and remarked that such cloth was not made now-a-days. "No," replied the old veteran, "nor such men either." The reply so pleased his Royal Highness and his Majesty, that the old veteran was placed from that day on full pay, making the remainder of his days comfortable. He died at the advanced age of 97, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Colchester.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that a petition for a revision of the game laws was signed by some of the magistrates attending our late sessions, and still lies at the office of the clerk of the peace for the signature of such others as may be inclined to give it their sanction. The object of the petition is to represent to Parliament the lamentable and increasing evils resulting from the violation of those laws, as peculiarly affecting the morals of the labouring classes; to point out the fact, that although the sale of game is prohibited, the demands of a large and wealthy class of the community create a market for it which can at present only be supplied by fraud and depredation; and the individual thus tempted to an infraction of the law, is led by degrees to the commission of the most atrocious crimes; and without expressing any opinion as to the general policy of the game laws, to solicit such modification of them as may render the execution of them less imperfect, and their operation more beneficial than at present. —*Bury Gazette.*

On Thursday morning last, at Barnstable, the tide, after having ebbed, and left the shipping in the port all aground for half an hour, suddenly returned and floated them. A tremendous gale of wind came on at high water, to which the sailors attribute the phenomenon.—*Alfred.*

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 17th inst. the almost naked body of a female was discovered by two boys, while passing along the beach of the Solway Frith, a little to the westward of Balcarry Bay. The sight of such an object in such a place, made a deep impression on the minds of the boys, and they immediately made all the haste they could to alarm some labourers who were working near. The labourers followed their conductors in silence, and rather unceremoniously dug a hole, and interred the corpse, at a short distance from the spot where it was found. A proceeding so informal, made some noise in the district where it occurred, and Colonel Gordon, of Culvenan, so soon as he became acquainted with the circumstance, humanely provided a coffin, a shroud, and every other necessary; and after the body had been disinterred, it was finally deposited in Berwick church-yard, with every degree of decency and solemnity. From the state of the corpse, it was evident that it had been long in the water; its appearance was that of a perfect skeleton; a shirt, a pair of stays, one stocking, and one shoe, were all that remained of the original clothing, and these articles have been retained by the sexton of Berwick, as the only means existing of identifying the deceased, should her relations ever learn, and take the trouble of inquiring into her unhappy fate. We should add, that the body was so far mutilated, that one of the feet had entirely disappeared, and that an opinion is entertained by some that the deceased could be no other than the female who perished along with the sailor, who endeavoured to save her during the melancholy shipwreck of the Ranger, in November last.—*Dumfries Courier.*

An Agricultural Association has been formed for Tunbridge Wells, and has resolved to petition Parliament against a free trade in corn. The Agricultural Association for the Rape of Hastings has also agreed to send a similar petition to Parliament.

The immense flocks of wood-pigeons which, since the commencement of the severe weather, are to to be seen near Chichester, are truly surprising, from 1500 to 2000 having been congregated in one field of twelve acres. Sir H. Featherstonhaugh's keeper, at Up Park, killed 60 couples of these birds in one day, which are retailed at 6d. a piece, and are in good condition, from the abundance of their favourite food, the beach-mast.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

HORSE-GUARDS, JAN. 24.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor to be his Military Secretary.

INSOLVENTS.

J. CRERAR, Guildford-street, Bagnigge-wells-road, baker.
A. STRICKLAND, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, banker.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

G. L. FOX, Sunderland-near-the-Sea, grocer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

R. DENTITH, Butterkeach, Cheshire, butcher.
J. BLAKE, Zeal's-green, Wiltshire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

S. HEYWOOD, Abchurch-yard, dentist——H. WICKERS, Greenwich, victualler——J. BENNETT, Whitecroft, Gloucestershire, grocer——J. HART, jun. Birmingham, coach-maker——E. SMITH, Coventry, coal-dealer——W. TINE, Bristol, inn-holder——J. ROARD, Ham, Somersetshire, coal-merchant——J. PIERCE, Marden, Kent, carpenter——J. NASH, Brixton, builder——R. F. HINDLE, Kendal, woollen-manufacturer——R. DENTITH, Huntington, Cheshire, butcher——R. COLLINS, Chew-Magna, Somersetshire, surgeon——J. and G. SAYNER, Leeds, dyers——J. BUNTING, Liverpool, hardwareman——J. M. HARVEY, Goole, Yorkshire, innkeeper——T. M'KNIGHT, Wellington-place, West India Docks, provision-merchant——T. WHITE, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, tailor——R. S. LATHAM, Bath, woollen-draper——J. DUNHAM, Cook's-court, Carey-street, bill-broker——H. WELLS, New Bond-street, tailor——E. HATHWAY, Poland-street, Oxford-street, bookseller——T. BOWEN, merchant——J. ROGERS, Duncan-terrace, City-road, printer——S. HOPSON, Long-lane, Smithfield, turner——W. CHAMBERS, Ely, Cambridgeshire, tailor——P. BANKS, Bradley, Staffordshire, iron-master——J. RYMER, Ramsgate, surgeon——H. PELLATT, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, tile-merchant——G. and R. FARR, Bread-street, merchants——B. and E. LOMAX, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, shipwrights——S. DAWES, G. BALLARD, and C. YORKE, King-street, Cheapside warehousemen.

THE AGE.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

It appears, by the latest accounts from *Lisbon*, that the Constitution of Don PEDRO is not so enthusiastically upheld, as we have been led in *England* to imagine. It is stated, that the pride of *Portugal* has taken umbrage at Don PEDRO's self-alienation from his European realm; and his appointment of a Regency, to the exclusion of Don MIGUEL, is regarded, by the Portuguese, as a virtual infraction of their liberties. The progress of the traitor CHAVES has been rapid; and, but for the arrival of General CLINTON's army, little doubt is entertained that the insurgent force would, at this instant, have occupied and given law to *Lisbon*. The movements of the MARQUESS have undeniably been conducted with celerity and skill; and he has had the address to attach considerable popularity to his enterprise, in the provinces which he has traversed either in advance or in retreat. Unauthenticated rumours prevail of a dissention between the REGENT and her Council, occasioned by her ROYAL HIGHNESSES's appointment of Lord BERESFORD to the Command in Chief of the Portuguese operating army. Peculiar energy appears to have been indispensable to rouse the feelings of the soldiery; and if the principle of emulation were wanting, we cannot too emphatically commend the sagacity of her ROYAL HIGHNESS, in having selected that gallant and experienced Nobleman to inspire the drooping spirits of her countrymen. It is also rumoured that the Government of *Portugal* had demanded, as a pledge of the neutrality of *Spain*, the restoration of the fortress of *Olivenza*, which for some time past has been in the possession of the Monkish arms. It is said the Apostolic faction will reject this reasonable requisition. The coldness of the populace of *Lisbon* is stated, with apparent exultation, by those who are opposed to our faithful interference in behalf of our ally. That such an inglorious spirit of inertion may exist among the indolent and worthless dregs of a metropolitan population, is by no means incredible or discouraging. The animated exertions of the *British* Ministry were designed for worthier purposes than the mere propitiation of an unenlightened mob, and the excitation of clamorous festivity among the poor and sluggish refuse of the capital. We confidently trust the object of our interposition will be steadily pursued, and that such ungracious apathy, in so miserable a class of beings, will in nowise damp the ardour of an undertaking, by which the liberty of one nation is to be secured and the perfidious despotism of another is to be annihilated. We trust that the leaven of affected clemency, which would emasculate the energy of the REGENT's Government, will fail in its design, and that a prompt and salutary penalty will be invariably attendant on the capture of those flagitious instruments of external mischief, who have conspired, at the instance of foreign bigots, to subvert the institutions of domestic liberty in *Portugal*. The unqualified pardon of such abandoned traitors would, in the present crisis of Peninsular distraction, amount to nothing short of sanction to succeeding insurrection. No one extenuating circumstance can be adduced by CHAVES, SILVEIRA, or their coadjutors, in mitigation of their infamous defection from the cause, and welfare of their country. Let it be seen by those misguided agents of the Spanish tyrant, that he will yield them without an effort for their salvation; and the dependents on that Royal wretch's false professions will learn the preferable course of an adherence to patriotism and liberty.

Of the fitness of Lord BERESFORD for his important duties, we can give no more striking evidence than that contained in the *Times* of yesterday:—

> It is not denied, that Lord Beresford possesses good sense, and clear judgment, and that he is a person of undoubted fidelity to his cause, of unshaken courage, a thorough master of the principles on which an army ought to be framed and organized, one who actually *made* the Portuguese army, for the size of it, one of the very best in Europe. He will be prompt, vigorous, and effective in all his undertakings, and will attach to the system of which he assumes the direction, that spirit and energy which are especially requisite for quelling a rebellion which has made such rapid and alarming strides.
>
> [illegible] Lord Beresford have the good fortune to overpower the [illegible] opposition of national disgust at his unlooked-for appointment, [illegible] Government of the Regent will probably have cause to be [illegible] with its choice.

The Lord Chief Justice BUSHE was asked, the other day, in *Dublin*, the reason "why every person sneezed at SHIEL in the manner they did?"—and replied, "because there is so much of the *Irish blackguard* in him!"

The *Gazette* of this week has afforded another striking instance of the wisdom of the British Cabinet, and the unlimited confidence reposed by His MAJESTY in the talents and virtues of his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON—both have united, and the universal voice of approbation has sanctioned, the appointment of the Noble DUKE to the command of the military forces of these realms—an office of such trust and responsibility the deliverer of *Europe* from *French* tyranny, is justly entitled to hold—he crushed the monster of imperial power with his mighty arm, and rescued the Continent of *Europe* from the galling yoke of tyranny—to him is the nation indebted for the tranquillity with which our Gracious MONARCH now sits on his throne; and the people, for the full enjoyment of all the blessings of peace, under a just and enlightened Constitution—And yet this is the individual denounced by the brawling advocate of the Catholic Association, as a "traitor to his country;" to be sure it is accompanied with the Jesuitical qualification of having been spoken metaphorically; but even this paltry subterfuge will not do: and we must pronounce the man who has had the audacity to stigmatize the hero by whose glorious victories the peace of nations has been accomplished, a traitor to his country—even with the *salvo* of a metaphor, to be himself a traitor and an enemy to good order and government. This defiant and intemperate demagogue has wantonly flung the torch of discord amongst his own countrymen, by torturing ideal grievances into actual sufferings; and, not satisfied with this, he endeavours to complete his title to vulgar approbation by his futile attempt to calumniate the hero of *Waterloo*—vain and impotent are his efforts—and fully do they manifest the foul and dangerous spirit of insubordination that lurks in every political act of the Catholic orator and the Catholic Association. We earnestly hope the Noble and distinguished Personage who now holds the office of Commander of his MAJESTY'S forces, will continue to direct his wise and prudent efforts for the suppression of those domestic evils which have threatened the peace of the sister country, and thereby give a striking proof that the tranquillity of his native soil is an object of not less ambition than the abolition of French tyranny and usurpation was in the continent of of Europe.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

When out of the Court Mr. WELLESLEY POLE banged,
And the mob began treating him rather too rough;
One half of them said, that he "ought to be hanged,"
And the rest, that he'd been quite *dependent* enough!

We are far from advocating any measure of inadequate severity, which may hereafter be adduced, upon the score of precedent, to justify the interfence of the Chancery in the exercise of the parental functions. We are altogether indisposed to an anticipation of the fiat, which Lord ELDON will pronounce upon a matter so profoundly and extensively considered, as the case before him, in which the Honourable WILLIAM WELLESLEY LONG has borne, and must continue still to bear, so unamiable and conspicuous a part. It is probable the judgment of the CHANCELLOR will be delivered ere the expiration of the week approaching; and we therefore prefer exerting a respectful patience of the usual juridicial proceedings, to the obtrusion of our opinion on a point, which will, doubtless, be decided with thorough knowledge and impartiality. We are not behind our contemporaries in our detestation of that abominable spirit of gloomy cant and formidable prejudice, by which the noblest purposes of life are artfully and infamously defamed into transgressions of spurious religion, and fanatical morality. On the contrary, our voice has been invariably raised against the torrent of overwhelming ignorance, hypocrisy, and superstition, of pseudo Saints and hirelings. We execrate their sanctimonious mummery, their affectation of forbearance, self-denial, and insensibility to this world's goods; and equally regret and spurn the spell, which they impose with deeper cunning upon kindred ignorance, in their spiritual debaucheries of manly piety and truth. We should much deplore the fate of Mr. WELLESLEY'S children, if their education were confided to instructors, of what is termed the "the Evangelical persuasion;" but it does not follow, as a matter of directly consequent inversion, that we look on immorality and irreligion as the constituent qualities of a desirable tuition. It is our opinion that no one office of paternity demands more serious deliberation than that, by which the plastic character of youth is submitted to the hand of early discipline; and we maintain, that no mind that is corrupted by the indulgence of indelicacy, by frequency of error, and familiarity with coarse transgressions, can possibly make such a disposition for the education of youth, as will insure it the inculcation of breeding, good morals, and religion. We believe there is that, in the more weighty offences against rectitude, so revolting to the native purity of youth, that neither precept or example would effectually inspire it with the love of grave and odious vices; for the very faculty of virtuous instinct guarantees the triumph of humane propensities. But in the minor errors which beset our being, how alluring is example! how fatally impressive, when those errors are exemplified in union with ability, authority, with personal advantages, or pre-eminent station in society! Now, to advert to as little as possible of that distressful history, which Mr. WELLESLEY'S case has set before the public eye, with what effect must his didactic admonitions to his children be attended, when every syllable he utters, on the more material points of moral conduct, which should sweeten the domestic, and protect and honour social life, must be a damnatory commentary on some flagrant outrage of his own. How will these successors to a princely heritage have learned to shun the broad, seductive paths of vicious notoriety and criminal indulgence, at the dictation of a father, when their own domestic circumstance incessantly reminds them, that all eviction of modesty and virtue is confined to the delivery of doctrine, while the triumph of unholy passions is blazoned to the world at large, in defiance of the decent obligations of existence. Mr. WELLESLEY'S children will have ample means of giving an effect to every institutionary feeling, which their education may confirm in them: not domestically, and as private individuals only: we can pretty well premise the situation and the weight of character, which persons so allied are destined to assert on their attainment of an age, which opens to the great the exercise of powers and duties, that affect the welfare or misfortune of mankind. In this point of view it is therefore of importance to the public, that youths so fortunately circumstanced in possibility, should be rendered efficient and voluntary instruments of good, by the judicious appointment of a virtuous, vigilant, and discriminating tutelage. It is remarkable that there are hardly at this moment in the kingdom, any children, in whom the public have so anxious a prospective interest.

Much has been said of the talent and good sense employed in some of Mr. WELLESLEY'S later letters to his children. These very observations seem to strengthen our remarks, regarding the effect of such indisputable qualities, when coupled with an evident obliquity of predilection for wanton habits of debauch and blasphemous vulgarity. We find no fault with Mr. WELLESLEY'S preference for fox-hunting; but he surely might have found a better term of exhortation to his son to ride with bravery and style, than that of pointing out to his ambitious rivalry the illustrative velocity of "Hell and Tommy." Mr. WELLESLEY'S classical remembrance might have drawn on the abundant stores of FALISCUS or NEMESIAN; and might have forcibly imparted to them his meaning of a fall, without recurring to the naked mention of that substantial portion of our clay, which Mrs. COUTTS had once the memorable sorrow to incide. We confess that Mr. WELLESLEY'S *nonchalance* in putting upon paper such indecencies in his epistles to "his son," have led us to infer that more considerable latitude of speech prevails between himself and the future *Pickle*, whom he designates as "Mr. JEMPS," than is consistent with the deference that should impress so young a son in his communion with a father. In short, we cannot possibly advert to any portion of the sad disclosures of the WELLESLEY case, without regretting that such reiterated, such incontestible instances of relaxed propriety appear, as justify, at least, our doubt of Mr. WELLESLEY'S fitness for that responsible and weighty duty—the tuition of his motherless and interesting children.

If there is a man in existence, of whom we entertain in one point of view, a more depicable opinion, than we do of another, O'CONNELL is that man; and a stronger instance could not possibly be adduced of the fact, than his recent conduct with Mr. SHEEHAN, one of the proprietors of the *Dublin Evening Mail*. Every one is of course well aware of O'CONNELL'S having "shot his man," as it is called in Ireland: and on the account he has publicly avowed his determination never again to give a meeting to another—a principle that cannot be too highly extolled, if it were maintained with all the dignity belonging to such a proper resolution.

But the very reverse of all this is the case—he comes to the establishment of a point, which he would have you believe is a nicety of honour, while the conduct he pursues in consequence, is a violation of honour's noblest attributes. Having framed his mind to this bearing, O'CONNELL should assume the demeanour of a peaceful man, at least; however his real sentiments might militate against such assumption; and he should maintain a "meekness of spirit" befitting the judicious resolution he had formed, as the result of the most unfortunate occurrences in any man's life. Instead of this, there is no degree of blackguardism, no approbrium of epithet, no coarseness of language, which he does not adopt to answer his purpose—and where any position is to be carried, the man cares not against whom his personality is directed, well knowing that he stands exempt from the chance of chastisement. Such conduct marks the veriest poltroon in existence, and we are free to say, that he *is* the veriest. A man of this description should be insulted on every possible pretext: and it is with this persuasion, that we congratulate Mr. SHEEHAN on his manly correction of such a sneaking creature. Mr. SHEEHAN, (we are told) is, as the old song says,

"——— without his shoes,
"Scarcely *three feet seven*:
While O'CONNELL,
"——— to all men's views,
"Is full *five feet eleven!*

And yet O'CONNELL coolly suffers himself to be *struck*,

and swears against the striker the peace, which he himself, by the most abusive language, had broken. He is a wretched coward, and well fitted to direct the CAUSE he has elected himself to lead.

When ROGER KEATING heard of the transaction, he expressed his great horror at Mr. SHEEHAN'S *horse-whipping* O'CONNELL *with an* UMBRELLA—and, all things considered, it really *was* shocking!

ZOOLOGY.

Our readers are probably aware that it has been some time in contemplation to apportion a certain part of the *Regent's Park*, for the purpose of forming a menageric, on the principle of the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris. This is a measure, for the completion of which we give our hearty good wishes, as a much more desirable object could not be thrown into the present scale of general improvement. In the first place, by the removal of *Exeter 'Change*, that inconvenient and intrusive part of the Strand will be extended to the width on the eastern side of it, by which the comfort of the passenger, and the observation of the spectator, will be equally gratified—and in the next place, the apprehension, which must at all times be entertained, by living or passing near a forest of wild beasts—

"With but one plank between you and destruction,"

will naturally subside. An establishment, for the collection of birds and beasts, is essential in every country, both to assist the zoological student, and to satisfy the common curiosity of mankind; and it must be obvious, that the very centre of the most crowded thoroughfare in the world, is not exactly the place for such an exhibition—and then, the collection at the Tower, even if people could be found sufficiently patient and inquisitive to go so so far to see it, is but a very limited one—consequently, a fitter place than the proposed one could not be selected in the whole kingdom for such purpose.

It has been imagined, particularly at the western part of the metropolis, that the mass of building now going on in *St. James's-street*, at the charge of the black-leg CROCKFORD, was erecting for this purpose—but that is a mistake, which has no doubt arisen from the fact of its being undertaken for the purpose of exhibiting many equally extraordinary beasts, now at large upon town, whose wildness, singular propensities, natures, tricks, and general attributes, are matters of almost as much amusement, as those of their savage archetypes. With a view of proving the accuracy of this remark, and at the same time of giving what information on the subject we have been enabled to gather, we submit to the examination of our readers a few particulars respecting the inmates of the projected establishment in the *Regent's Park*; on perusing which, they will be immediately convinced of the strength of our previous argument. The extensive enclosure, set aside for the immediate exhibition of "the savages of creation," will contain numerous deep dens for the separate reception, in most instances, of each creature, and among the rest, we hear, the following will be shown—a part of which (particularised by us in one of our early numbers) will be removed from *St. James's-street*, by permission of the present proprietor, RAGGETT, where they have for several years been the occasional amusement and derision of the whole town:—

A COLOSSAL MALE ELEPHANT,
Five tons weight, unquestionably the largest animal ever seen in Europe, whose *daily consumption of food is sufficient for* EIGHT *horses*. It is, without hyperbole, a MOVING MOUNTAIN; and may be said to reduce those hitherto shewn to absolute pigmies. Its *sagacity* almost exceeds belief; it *lies* down at command, in the form it receives its burden, and in the way it takes repose; bolts and unbolts its door, takes up the *smallest article* and disposes of it as ordered; and various other feats, to the admiration of the spectator,
The property of Lord Nugent.

A large *Sea* CALF, brought to England by Lord Harborough.

A huge BONASSUS, from Bombay, presented by Lord Arthur Hill.

A pair of *Horned* OWLS, presented by Sir J. Astley and Sir W. Abdy. (The breed of the one presented by the worthy Baronet is, we regret to say, entirely lost.)

Two POLECATS, one from *Boston*, sent by Messrs. Irby and Petre.

A REMARKABLY FINE
ROYAL BENGAL TIGRESS,
(formerly the property of Sir Henry Wellesley,)
in the same Den with
A NOBLE BRITISH LION!
(The property of the Marquis of Anglesea.)

A great Goose (*very tame*) from the Silly Islands, given to the Proprietor, by J. Hayne, Esq.

A *bald* COOT from Guinea, left by the late T. COUTTS, Esq.

ZEBRA, or *Ethiopian* JACK-ASS (formerly in the possession of Lord Clanmorris) beautifully *striped* on the neck and shoulders, the gift of CAPTAIN Wallace.

ARDEA DUBIA, or BENGAL ADJUTANT,
Called, from its astonishing *gorge*, the Gigantic Crane!—Some idea may be formed of its amazing voracity, from the circumstance of its swallowing TWO LARGE FOWLS at a meal! (*exhibited by express permission of* Sir GEORGE WARRENDER.)

A surprising Camel, bred in Anglesea (*being the only one ever produced in this country*) where it was caught by the Duke of ARGYLE.

A large OURANG-OUTANG, the property of T. Hope, Esq. (*A beautiful likeness of this extraordinary beast was painted by a French Artist, and exhibited in Pall-mall some years since.*)

A Coati Mondi, or *Ant*-Eater—by Mr. George Wombwell. (N.B. No relation to Mr. Wombwell, the Exhibitor.)

A Wild Cat from *Bang*alore, given by Lady Barrymore.

A remarkable POODLE—once the property of the late King of the Sandwich Islands—now in possession of Mr. Byng. (N.B. This animal has entirely recovered from the *mange*,—and may be viewed without any fear of contagion.)

A wonderful Monkey, mentioned by BUFFON—own brother to JACKO-MAKACKO—called DAN. MACKINNO—(the extraordinary feats of this Monkey must be seen to be credited.)

A Variety of Monkeys and Apes by Lords Chesterfield and Valletort, whose antics and gambols afford the highest amusement.

A very large *Grey* RAT—presented by Lord Normanby.

A *Polar* BEAR—shewn by permission of Mr. G. L. Fox.

Singular Cuckoo—sent by the Duchess of Bedford.

The largest HAWK, of the female species, ever seen—presented by Mrs. CORRI.

A great Badger—given by Mr. Peter Moore.

A beautiful specimen of the *Roe-buck*—the property of Lord SUSSEX LENNOX.

Guinea Fowls—presented by the Chorus singers of the King's Theatre.

A Bull—given by Mr. R. KEATING.

Cows—sent by Lord W. LENNOX.

A singular Ass—belonging to Mr. AULDJO.

A pair of Calves—belonging to Colonel CAMAC.

In a portion of the grounds will be cut a reservoir, for the reception of every species of fish that can be brought alive to the place; among which, curious specimens of the following ones will be sent by the parties whose names are affixed thereto:—

Smelt - - -	by Mr. PETRE.
Pikes - - -	Lord BINGHAM.
Jack - - -	Mrs. BLIGH.
Flat-fish - -	Sir V. COTTON.
Lobsters - -	JOHN LYSTER.
Sprats - - -	Lord TANKERVILLE and G. WOMBWELL.

with many others, "too numerous to mention."

REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

From the accounts we have received since our last publication, and we rely on information of an authentic nature, it is as plain as demonstration, what has long been the impression on every serious and reflecting mind, that the great mass of the Roman Catholic population wanted but a fit occasion to shake off the insufferable burden of Popery under which they had been so long pressed to the earth: that they wanted but the example of a few enlightened converts to Christianity, courageous enough to adopt the truth, and openly to profess it, in defiance of the denunciations of the priesthood, to enable them to exercise the liberty of adoring their great CREATOR according to the principles of the true Christian faith—that they wanted but the countenance, encouragement, and protection of the Protestant Gentry, to come fearlessly forward, and make an avowal of that faith, which the apprehension of excommunication and the persecution of the Priests have compelled them to hold in silence—that *important* event has at length arrived—that example has been set—that countenance and friendship, though but *partially* extended, will, we are convinced, under the fostering hand of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, become *general*—at its presence will vanish that murky and degrading superstition which has so long veiled the face of the country—and benighted the ignorant and infatuated classes of the Roman Catholic laity—that country, whose history hitherto furnished a narrative of crime and outrage, of nocturnal massacre and noon-day violence, of ignorance, with all its train of brutallized consequences, has now exalted itself in the scale of national eminence. We hail the moment, when the dominion of priestcraft, which for a period of seven hundred years has held in subjection the people of *Ireland*, will be uprooted, and every fibre belonging to it completely eradicated—then, and not till then, will the great mass of the Irish Roman Catholics be taught the important value of true Christianity; the gross and abominable errors of that church they had renounced will then be more evident, and the inestimable blessings of the best and wisest constitution in Europe, the British Constitution, will be more fully appreciated—that we should anxiously look forward to an era of such political magnitude and national importance is not to be wondered at, when we reflect on the innumerable obstacles it must encounter from the moral frame and constitution of the Roman Catholic priesthood—and though we strongly deprecate the idea of a comparison between the merits of the Reformed Church, and the ignorant and superstitious Church of Rome (if only for the sake of argument), it must be resorted to.

Every member of the Irish popish priesthood is supposed, by a vulgarity of conception, to be *spiritually invited*, or "CALLED," to put on the garb of his professional duties, for the sole and pious purpose of promulgating GOD'S holy will and ordinances, and the salvation of the soul of his fellow creatures—a more erroneous notion never existed—false in theory and falsified by practice. When a candidate for the priesthood once announces his spiritual calling, which is immediately followed by his emancipation from all manual labour and domestic drudgery, (as he is invariably the son of some petty farmer, village shopkeeper, or perhaps insolvent artisan) he is sent to a school to receive a preparatory education, to qualify him to become a student of that university called Maynooth College, which the *left-handed* liberality of the nation has founded, and continues to support by an annual grant to a considerable amount. The superintendance and direction of this juvenile seminary devolves upon certain pastors of the Romish Church: whatever boorish simplicity of manners or natural goodness of heart he might have brought into the academy, quickly vanishes, and in its place is fostered, low cunning, insidious artifice, and intolerant principles—the once, perhaps, innoxious student is soon converted into a dangerous politician, and the candidate for the sacerdotal order is prematurely corrupted by this mode of academical instruction; he is thus launched with all the advantages (if we may speak ironically) of early prejudices, and a biassed mind, from this system of perverted education, and he enters the College of Maynooth (to continue the figure) under auspices as flattering as can be well imagined. We pass over the tedious and uninteresting course of monkish education—monkish habits, and prejudices: and behold him at length fully engaged in the exercise of his clerical functions—here a vast field opens to the view, and affords a fit subject for much serious contemplation—tributary conversion being the object of the Roman Catholic priest, whilst religion and morals form that of a minister of the Reformed church, it is not to be wondered, therefore, the great work of the Reformation has been so long delayed:—the former are distinguished by low cunning, crouching sycophancy, mean origin, and insidious arts—the latter, by their liberal education, enlightened minds, strict morality, and exemplary piety. From this statement of the respective attributes of both, it is morally impossible the work of Reformation could ever have originated with the ministers of the Romish persuasion—they had a direct interest, one that in all countries has wielded a powerful sway in matters of a religious nature, to keep their flock in total ignorance of Scriptural truths—the continuance of that state was to them an income, a subsistence—the discontinuance, the loss of that income, and the means of livelihood—the Catholic priest can only subsist where the Gospel truths have not found their way—his moral food is gathered in the fields of darkness and superstition; for wherever one solitary ray of Gospel illumination has found an entrance, the errors of Popery are forced to abandon their gloomy mansions. The minds of the Catholic laity have been so completely pressed down under the weight of this pastoral despotism, that it has destroyed the very *germes* of Scriptural knowledge, and blocked up the avenues of religious and moral improvement, and blasted the natural fecundity of the human mind: but the time is at hand when the marshy and stagnant waters of superstition and idolatry, drained and absorbed by the cultivation of Christianity, will no longer corrupt the atmosphere with their unwholesome and noxious vapours. The mind is somewhat astounded, when it beholds the individuals who profess the Romish religion surrounded by the progressive movement of all other nations towards religious and moral improvement, so long withheld by the curb of superstition, had not dared to pass the barriers that separated them from Christian knowledge.

Surely this is lamentable—to find six millions of the human race denied the privilege which belongs to them as a portion of a Christian country, that of reading the charters of their only true *salvation*, is monstrous intolerance—to keep the Gospels of GOD closed against the examination of his creatures, is impious—and consequently to perpetuate the state of religious thraldom, which so long has disgraced the followers of the Romish Church, is little short of blasphemy. We have (it must be admitted) treated this subject with language which to some may appear too strong, because it is unsuited to certain palates—we cannot help this—we profess not to administer food to such vitiated appetites: our zeal and attachment to support the principles of the *British* Constitution will remain, as it always has been, *unshaken* and *undiminished*; and we will at all times, and in all places, never cease boldly to repeat what we have *heretofore* strenuously urged—that the reformation in *Ireland* can alone maintain the bond indissoluble between the two countries, and that whenever the Constitution of these realms ceases *for a moment* to be in all things *Protestant, as it now is*, it contributes to *its own dissolution*. For the present we shall leave this subject: in our next we shall give an accurate account of the influence exercised by the Pastors of the Church of *Rome*, at and previous to the late contested election in one of the northern counties in *Ireland*, which will present such a picture of base defection and ingratitude, on the part of the tenantry towards their landlord, as must satisfy every unbiassed mind of the dangerous consequences to be apprehended from such corrupt influence.

ASSAULT ON MR. O'CONNELL.

Saunders's News Letter of Monday last contained a report of a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell at the Catholic Association on the previous Saturday, in which it was stated that that gentleman, in some remarks made upon the *Evening Mail*, and its proprietors, asserted that "he (Mr. O'Connell) had once said that they were all renegades: but one of the vagabonds had since published in print that he was not so," and that he concluded some observation in the same strain, by saying "So much for the Clarks (who is a clergyman), and Sheehans, such miscreants are well worthy of each other." In the absence of Mr. Thomas Sheehan, one of the proprietors of the *Evening Mail*, his brother, Mr. Remmy Sheehan, who has no share whatever in that establishment, but who, it would appear, was included in Mr. O'Connell's attack, resolved upon making the matter personal, if possible, with Mr. O'Connell. Aware of the difficulty attending the execution of such a project, and convinced that no language used by him (Mr. Sheehan), nor any message delivered on his behalf, would effect the purpose, he was driven to the alternative—one very repugnant to his feelings, and at direct variance with his uniform opinion upon such cases—of personally insulting Mr. O'Connell in the most public way, and in the most public place, conceiving that neither Mr. O'Connell nor his advisers would tamely submit to the indignity of a blow. Having come to this resolution the moment he read the report, which was not until late on Monday, and having ascertained that Mr. O'Connell was not at home, Mr. Sheehan walked for a considerable time from the corner of Clare-street to the corner of Nassau-street, through which streets Mr. O'Connell should pass on his way to Merrion-square. Mr. Sheehan was not attended by any one, nor did he communicate his intention to more than two persons; and he resolved not to use any weapon on the occasion other than the umbrella which he carried in his hand. At a few minutes after four o'clock, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Sheehan met close to the door of Morisson's hotel, when Mr. Sheehan accosted him in these words:—"You traduced my brother and me where we had not an opportunity of defending ourselves,—take that—and that, you lying ruffian," striking Mr. O'Connell on the head with his umbrella. Mr. S. apprehensive of being taken by the police, and not wishing to encounter the attack of a mob, such as that which is generally in the wake of Mr. O'Connell, went into Morrisson's tavern, and through another door into Dawson-street. In three minutes after the occurrence took place, the following note, written before the rencontre, was sent to Mr. O'Connell, and that it was duly received, appeared in the sequel:— "Monday evening.

"Sir,—After what has occurred, little negotiation will suffice between you and me.

"I am gone to Armstrong's Hotel, at King's town, where your friend, when he calls, will have the goodness to inquire for Major Reed who accompanies me.

"I am, your obedient,

"D. O'Connell, Esq." "R. H. SHEEHAN.

Mr. Sheehan instantly proceeded to King's town, and had his arrangements made for crossing the Channel, or, if necessary, going to the Continent, fully impressed with the belief, as were those friends whom he subsequently consulted, that notwithstanding Mr. O'Connell's former resolution, a blow was a thing which neither he nor his friends would submit to lie under. A few minutes before 11 o'clock that night, the waiter entered the room where Mr. Sheehan and his friends were sitting, and inquired whether there was a Major Reed of the party, as there was a gentleman wished to see him. Major Reed being then absent from the room, Mr. Sheehan desired that the gentleman should be shown into a room which had been previously prepared, and went to apologize for the momentary delay, when he was taken into custody by a peace officer, who stated that Mr. O'Connell had sworn informations against him (Mr. Sheehan) for an assault, and that he had been directed there for the purpose of arresting him. Mr. Sheehan was about retiring to the room from whence he had come, but the peace-officer very respectfully told him that his orders were very peremptory not to suffer Mr. Sheehan out of his sight for a single moment; and that he must bring him off to the police-office in College-street. Another peace-officer then made his appearance, and Mr. Sheehan, although labouring under a very heavy cold, and suffering with inflamation in one of his eyes, was compelled to travel on an outside car to the police-office, where he was detained for the night, an armed sentry having been stationed in the room which he occupied. Against this absurd and mortifying proceeding he remonstrated. He stated that informations having been actually sworn against him by Mr. O'Connell, he could now have no object in avoiding the Police, as a meeting between him and that gentleman was of course out of the question. He instanced the impossibility of escape—even where he so disposed—being placed in the upper room of the house, and not being just the figure for creeping up a chimney or jumping out of a window; but all to no purpose. The sentinel on duty, said that he had received his instructions from his superior-officers, and that reliefs for the night had been appointed. Mr. Sheehan was therefore obliged to submit to the indignity.—*Evening Mail.*

That interesting musical exhibition, the APOLLONICON, in St. Martin's Lane, continues to attract the most fashionable and crowded audiences. The unrivalled effect of this magnificent instrument is testified by the patronage the inventors have experienced for so many years.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—During the past week we visited this little theatre, and was much pleased with the entertainments the Manager has produced for the amusement of the public. The pantomime, entitled, *Æsop's Fables*, is extremely well got up: it reflects great credit on Mr. LECLERQ, the Stage Manager; and we can safely add, his efforts are crowned with complete success.

BRIGHTON, Jan. 25.—Since his Majesty's arrival, the Nobility and Gentry have left their names in the Pavillion Hall-book, and in answer to the inquiries relative to the health of the Sovereign has invariably been, "His Majesty is well."

Nine Jews who had induced two women to apostatize from the Catholic Religion in Petersburgh, have been severely punished. Those under 30 were ordered to the army in Georgia.

A CLASSICAL HORTICULTURIST.—At Sutton, near Abingdon, Berks, a board is fixed up on a small cottage at the end of the village, with the following unique announcement:—Thomas Cullum, arbor st, florist, horticulturist, propagator of culinary and esculent vegetables, indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs, and plants; budder-grafter, pruner, and trainer of standard, espalier, and mural fruit trees, and operator of every practical branch of the horticultural geoponics—N.B. Plantations laid out in the most picturesque, geometrical, and scientific principles, on the shortest notice."

A PATHETIC REJOINDER.—A celebrated literary character, in a northern metropolis, had a black servant whom he occasionally employed in beating covers for woodcocks and other game. On one occasion of intense frost, the native of Afric's sultry shores was nearly frozen to death by the cold and wet of the bushes, which sparkled (but not with fire flies), on which, pathetically blowing his fingers, he was heard to exclaim, in reply to an observation of his master, that "the woodcocks were very scarce;" "Ah, Massa, me wish woodcock *never been!*"

The most distressing accounts of the state of the roads in various parts of the country have been received. Owing to the great fall of snow in many places, it has attained a height of several feet, particularly on the North road. On the arrival of the Edinburgh mail Thursday morning, at the Post-office, the guard said, that below Doncaster they were obliged to have sixteen horses to get on with the mail.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF BATH PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING, AT A COMMON HALL.

[From the *Bath Chronicle* of Jan. 24.]

Monday, the Body Corporate unanimously resolved to present the Freedom of the City in a gold box of fifty guineas value to the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as a mark of the high sense entertained by the Corporation of his transcendant talents and eminent public services. The Bailiffs, Robert Clarke, Esq. and Sir Georg Gibbes, immediately waited on the Right Hon. Gentleman, and communicated the Resolution.

Shortly after, by his own appointment, Mr. Canning attended at the Hall, to receive the freedom. He was accompanied by the Earl of Liverpool, and the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne. A great number of ladies and gentlemen had been previously admitted into the banquetting-room, to witness the ceremony. P. George, Esq. the Town Clerk, having read the resolution, the Mayor, Eleazer Pickwick, Esq., thus addressed Mr. Canning:—

"In the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, I have the honour to present you with the Freedom of the City of Bath, which has been unanimously voted to you this day, as a mark of the high sense entertained by this Corporation, of your transcendent talents and eminent public services. I feel, Sir, peculiar gratification, at being the organ of communication with you on the present occasion, and wish that you may long continue to exert those talents in our country's cause."

To which Mr. Canning replied:—

"Mr. Mayor, I receive with much satisfaction, an introduction into a society so respectable as that of gentlemen whom I have the honour to address, and the Freedom of a City with which the name of Pitt had, for two generations, been connected. I receive, with cordial thankfulness, this proof of your estimation of my public services; this adstriction is peculiarly gratifying to me, presented as it is by those who have, from their character and situation, as well as their means of information and channels of communication, an opportunity of forming an unbiassed opinion of the conduct of men in public life. This testimony of your regard is therefore most grateful to my feelings, as it evinces your approbation of my humble services; but whatever value they possess, they are derived from those of my Noble Friend—['The Earl of Liverpool, who was on the left of the Mayor.]—(Loud Cheers)—and I have to thank you, Sir, for the kind and flattering terms with which you have accompanied it."

At the same Hall, an Address of Condolence to his Majesty on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was unanimously adopted.

M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND'S Indian Tale, "THE NATCHEZ," which is on the eve of publication, records principally, the Adventures of an American Chief, who, being conveyed to France, was condemned by an act of cruel injustice to the galleys of Marseilles, from which, after a time, he was liberated, and presented to Louis the XIVth. by whose means, he was introduced to all the illustrious men of the age, and in short, was enabled to contemplate society in its highest point of splendour. After a few years, this warrior altered in his mind and habits, returns to his country, where, in his old age, he becomes acquainted with a Frenchman named René, who seeks an asylum from his misfortunes in the wildernesses of America. This occurrence, of which Chateaubriand has fully availed himself, produces the reverse of the former picture, and the reader who has seen the wild man in the brilliant societies of Paris, now sees the Parisian in the huts of the Indian warriors and huntsmen.

On Thursday last, Mr. Higgs, the Coroner, held an inquest in Dean-street, Soho, on the body of Elizabeth Collins, an unfortunate creature, who absolutely died from want in Meard's Court. She had been turned out of her lodging for non-payment of rent, and continued three days without tasting food. Another unfortunate girl had taken her to her lodging, and shewn some humanity towards her, but nearly every article of her apparel had been taken away. The Jury's verdict was—"Died by the Visitation of God!"

A violent storm visited this town on Saturday last, and continued until the following evening; the wind was so violent during the greater part of Sunday that many persons were deterred from venturing into the streets, from a fear of encountering some serious injury, by the falling of chimneys or slates from the houses. Considerable damage was done to the premises of several individuals in the town and neighbourhood; but by far the most serious mischief that has occurred, was the falling down of the newly built end of a factory, belonging to Mr. Kynaston, cotton-spinner, at Astley-bridge, near this town. The building was not quite finished, the windows on the western side not having been put in, the consequence of which was that the current operated on the opposite side of the building with redoubled force, and brought the whole fabric to the ground. The other part of the factory was not injured. The part blown down was six stories in height, and eight windows in length. We are sorry to say it was not insured. In other places the storm was extremely violent. At Liverpool, the river was as much agitated as the sea in a storm, and several vessels were forced from their moorings; no material damage, however, was done. At Leeds several buildings were more or less damaged or disturbed, and the lead stripped from their roofs; several large trees, engine-chimneys, and a whole stack of chimneys, supposed to have weighed nine tons, were blown down; but providentially no lives were lost, though many persons were in imminent danger.—*Bolton Chronicle.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S FUNERAL. On Saturday week a shocking occurrence took place at Knightsbridge. As Mrs. Ann Willis, of Philip-lane, London-wall, was on her return home from Hounslow, after viewing the funeral procession of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, in company with her son, a youth five years old, and a female friend; on their arrival between the Half-way house and the Horse Barracks at Knightsbridge, she was suddenly knocked down by a horse running away with a gig, and so dreadfully injured her that she expired in a few minutes; her son was also thrown under the vehicle, who narrowly escaped a similar fate, and her friend was much bruised. A gentleman named Grosse, a professor of music, was returning from Kensington and saw the occurrence; he saw the horse and chaise galloping at a furious rate along the road without any persons inside, they having been previously thrown out. The horse ran with the vehicle at a rapid pace along the footpath, and forced down several persons; it then proceeded on the main road again, and in a few minutes he heard the screams of a female, and the upsetting of a chaise, which was broken in pieces. Here the horse was stopped from doing further injury. Mr. Grosse went forward to assist the unfortunate woman, she was totally insensible, groaned bitterly, and died in a few minutes. The body was speedily conveyed to St. George's Hospital. The whole of her ribs were completely beaten in, and severe injury done to the vertebræ of the neck. The poor woman has left a husband and four children to lament her death.

Last week, the widow of John Preston, a labouring man, was brought up by Mr. Mason, churchwarden of Cripplegate, on suspicion of being privy to the stealing of the body of her husband. The grounds of suspicion against her were, her having allowed a surgeon to open the body on the day her husband died, and also partially to dissect the corpse on the following day in the presence of several of his pupils, for a gratuity from the latter; her postponing the funeral from the 12th to the 16th; and, contrary to her custom, her sleeping out of the room on the night of the 15th, when it was stolen.—There appearing no evidence to impeach her, she was discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The household of the late Duke of York removed on Friday from Rutland-house, in Arlington-street, to the residence of his late Royal Highness in South Audley-street.

The Field Marshal's baton, borne by his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, respecting the disposal of which the Dean and Chapter of Windsor and the executors are at issue, is, it seems (if it be one at all), no contemptible "perquisite," as, in addition to the value it may be supposed to derive in the eyes of the reverend gentlemen, from the associations connected with it, its intrinsic worth is sufficient to render it an object of cupidity. The staff itself is of silver richly gilt, with appropriate inscriptions, and the knobs which terminate it at each end are superbly set with diamonds. It is a present to its late owner from his Majesty. This is not the first occasion on which the Dean and Chapter of Windsor have been in hot water on the occasion of Royal funerals. At the time of the funeral of the late Princess Charlotte, it was reported that their conduct drew on them the displeasure of Royalty.—*Globe and Traveller.*

The rivers and smaller streams of Dartmoor, which are honoured with distinct appellations, amount to 53; the nameless brooks and rivulets cannot be counted; and the bridges kept in repair at the county expense, are at least 120; all within a district only 20 miles long by 10 wide, which is the computed extent of the forest and its purlieus.

ACCIDENT AT THE CANAL, ST. JAMES'S.—On Tuesday morning, as some boys were skating on the Canal in the Park, the ice gave way, and one of them unfortunately was drowned. It is much to be lamented that the police-officers are not a little more vigilant, by preventing persons from going on either of the Canals before the ice is sufficiently strong.

The rustic Lodge, for the Gatekeeper, at the northern entrance to his Majesty's Cottage in Windsor-park, was on Tuesday destroyed by fire between the hours of one and two o'clock. It is only within these few weeks past, that fire-places have been added to these little boxes, which are stationed at the different gates. They are composed of the boles of fir-trees fixed together after the Swiss fashion, and the chimney being placed at the back, and terminating with the roof, is supposed to have communicated the fire to it.

CONFLICT WITH POACHERS AT CLAUGHTON-HALL.—We regret to state, that the man whom we noticed last week was so badly wounded in the thigh, (and had undergone amputation), when assisting to take the poachers at Claughton-Hall, died on Saturday morning, in consequence of the injury he had received. A coroner's inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been brought in against William Marley, James Blizzard, Peter Spencer, Thomas Varley, John Maudsley, and John Barrow, who have been committed to Lancaster Castle to take their trials at the next assizes.—*Preston Pilot.*

ELOPEMENT.—A few days since, a gentleman, aged 37, a resident of Congleton, eloped on a matrimonial trip with a beautiful and accomplished girl, aged 17. In order to deceive the vigilance of the father of the young lady, the lover took his beloved in a cart to Leek, whence they set out for Manchester, and the would-be happy couple presented themselves at the church-door; when, lo! the father, who had taken the nearer road through Wilmslow, arrived at the church just in time to prevent the nuptials from being celebrated, and bring back his single daughter to Congleton.—*Macclesfield Herald.*

THE SERPENTINE RIVER.—The first day's exhibition was on Wednesday, when this fine sheet of water was completely frozen over. One-fourth of the surface, however, only bore the weight of the adventurous skaiter; and he only who excelled in the light and airy movements, escaped a ducking. We saw no less than three immersed in the water, in consequence of heavy falls, but they escaped after a severe struggle, by the assistance of the paraphernalia provided by the men belonging to the Royal Humane Society. The preservation of life is now almost certain by the means had recourse to; not only is there a flat-bottomed boat, running on rollers, but lines are run across the river in three several places; and where the springs rise, there are poles sunk with proper notifications. We saw few, very few, performers of eminence. Our old friend Mr. Atkinson, from St. Petersburgh, was there; and since the retirement of our men of rank, we consider him to be the best skaiter of the day. This gentleman exhibited all the most perilous figure-movements with an ease and grace quite peculiar to himself. There were in the New Road (the one just formed near the projected brige), about a dozen carriages. The best skaiters were near the bank, making their display of fine forms to the ladies. The watermen from the Thames attended, and were erecting their booths through the day. The purveyors of gin and gingerbread were in full request. The fashionable pedestrian promenade, on the south bank, from one to four o'clock, was well attended.

MANCHESTER, JAN. 22.—On Saturday last Miss Helsby, a young lady residing in Salford, 19 years of age, died in a very sudden manner. On the preceding evening she was invited to a party, at the house of a gentleman residing in Broughton, where there was a dance, in which, as she felt a little indisposed, she declined joining, but played on the pianoforte for the dancers. As it was late in the evening when the parties broke up, she slept all night in the house of the gentleman who gave it, and rose in the morning, to all appearance, in good health. She was in the act of washing her hands, when she suddenly exclaimed to a young lady who was in the bed-room with her, "I have got the cramp in one of my hands;" and after pausing a moment, added, "and in the other also." In a very few minutes she entirely lost the use of both hands and both arms. Feeling a good deal alarmed at the circumstance, she went down stairs, and had scarcely got to the bottom, when she began to feel the same sensation in her feet, and in a very short time wholly lost the use of her limbs. This torpidity then gradually extended over her whole frame, and in a few hours put an end to her existence. After death, a surgical examination was considered necessary, and took place yesterday, when it was ascertained that her decease was owing to the rupture of a blood-vessel in the spine, and a consequent effusion of blood upon the spinal cord.

The Ordnance-office, it is understood, is to be dissolved, the branch of it which concerns the sea force being transferred to the Admiralty, the military part to the office of the Commander-in-Chief.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Captain William R. Clarence Dalrymple, Vansittart; Captain Richard Glasspoole, Buckinghamshire; and Captain David Rae Newall, Scaleby Castle, for Bengal and China.

The late Johanna Southcott has still many followers in the north of Devon. Queen Boone, *alias* Mary Johanna, &c. is returned from London to her residence at Staverton. One of the peculiar practices of these people is the non-observance of the Christian Sabbath, and the keeping of the Jewish Sabbath instead. A farmer near Totness, an old disciple, instead of frequenting Totness market on Saturday, the market-day, regularly attends with his basket of butter, &c. on Friday. Like most other fanatics, the members of this sect are highly intolerant, and deem all persons who do not believe their mass of absurdities, and follow their whimsical practices, to be out of the pale of salvation. Twelve of the most faithful are chosen to represent the twelve Apostles; these never shave their beards. When one of them dies, recants, or is degraded, another is immediately selected to fill his place, so that the number twelve is constantly kept up. A long beard of this class may be frequently met with in the street of Plymouth and Devonport.—*Evening Paper.*

THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.

OFFICIAL GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Jan. 23.

The last duties having been paid to the remains of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the King deems it right to convey to the army a melancholy satisfaction, which his Majesty derives from the deep feeling of grief manifested by every class of the military profession, in common with his people at large, under the great calamity with which it has pleased the Almighty to afflict the nation and his Majesty—a calamity which has deprived the Crown of one of its most valuable and distinguished servants, and his Majesty of a beloved and affectionate brother.

The King does not think it necessary to dwell upon the pre-eminent merits of the late Duke of York; his Majesty knows that these are impressed and engraven on the hearts of his Majesty's soldiers. His Majesty desires that it may merely be observed, that the able administration of the command held by his Royal Highness for a long series of years, his assiduous attention to the welfare of the soldier, his unremitting exertions to inculcate the true principles of order and discipline, his discernment in bringing merit to the notice of the Crown, and the just impartiality with which he applied the honour of the service, have combined to produce results that identify the army as a profession, with the glory and prosperity of this great country, and which will cause his virtues and services to be in the grateful remembrance of the latest posterity.

The King feels that, under the present afflicting circumstances, his Majesty cannot more effectually supply the loss which the nation and the army have sustained, than by appointing to the chief command of his Majesty's forces Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the great and distinguished General who has so often led the armies of the nation to victory and glory, and whose high military renown is blended with the history of Europe.

By his Majesty's command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—Horse Guards, Jan. 24, 1827.

In obedience to his Majesty's most gracious commands, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, assumes the Command of the Army; and earnestly requests the assistance and support of the General and other Officers of the Army, to maintain its discipline, good order, and high character.

By Command of his Grace, the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

A forgery of a dividend warrant has been committed, by which 700l. was obtained on Tuesday, at the Consol Dividend Office at the Bank. The perpetrator has not been discovered.

The Duke of York's Library is to be sold by Sotheby. It contains about forty-five thousand volumes, including, besides a number of valuable illustrated books of ancient days, nearly every publication entered at Stationers' Hall, and every Novel and Pamphlet printed in the United Kingdom during the last forty years. In the Library is a valuable and extensive collection of maps and charts.—*Morning Paper.*

Lady Bathurst, the sister of the late Duke of Richmond, was not forgotten by the Duke of York in his last moments. The conduct of the Duke of York, in refusing to fire when he met the Duke of Richmond, then Colonel Lennox, on the occasion of their dispute, excited the highest admiration of his Royal Highness's magnanimity in the mind of her Ladyship. A strong friendship existed between the Duke of York and Lady Bathurst from that time to the period of his Royal Highness's death. At the interview which took place between his Majesty and his Royal brother, immediately before the Duke of York's death, his Royal Highness requested that his Majesty would, in the event of the disorder proving fatal, send a lock of his Royal Highness's hair to her Ladyship, in token of his friendship and affection. On Monday last his Majesty forwarded the hair to Lady Bathurst, at the Albion Hotel, Brighton.

Receipts for "Catholic rent" have lately much fallen off in Ireland; and, according to Dr. Doyle, the Priests are getting tired of seeing their parishioners drained of money to fill the exchequer of the barristers and attorneys belonging to the "Association."

It is a curious coincidence, that both the capitals of England and France were on Saturday last set apart for mourning rites sacred to deposited Royalty—London, for the solemnization of the Duke of York's funeral; and at Paris the day was observed as a solemn festival, it being the anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has left behind him nearly three tons weight of plate, of the most valuable description. The largest portion of it is deposited in chests at Messrs. Coutts's, the bankers. Much of his Royal Highness's furniture is of a rich and costly character. In mere articles of *vertu* more than 120,000l. have been expended. All these things will be sold by auction during the present season.

Caution to Millers.—All millers grinding for hire are liable to a penalty of 20s. for every offence, unless they put up in some conspicuous place in their mills, and renew when necessary, in fair and legible characters, a table of the prices in money, or of the amount, of toll for which the several operations of their mills are performed. This forfeiture is imposed by 36 Geo. III. c. 85, sec. 6.—In Leicestershire, near Syston, a Magistrate has recently carried the act into effect against his own miller, by laying an information against him.

Case of Henry Dunn.—Our readers will remember the case of Henry Dunn, who was tried with Martha Smith, and found guilty of robbing his employers, Messrs. Sewell and Cross, the respectable silk-mercers, of Old Compton-steet, Soho. The unfortunate youth met with his depraved companion at the theatre, where an acquaintance commenced which has annihilated his prospects, and involved his life in jeopardy. He took a house for her in Brook-street, Lambeth. The expense of this establishment was necessarily defrayed by robbing his employers; and, at her instigation, these depredations were carried to a great extent. He frequently felt and expressed to her his compunction and determination to desist, but she threatened if he did so to impeach him, and disclose his conduct to his employers. When he was ultimately detected, she hoped to escape justice herself, by giving him up as the plunderer; but she was also prosecuted and convicted of receiving the stolen property. It is hardly to be credited, that, after poor Dunn had received sentence of death, this female should have been demoniac enough to send him a night-cap, intimating that he would soon stand in need of one, as his execution was near; but the reader will be the less surprised at this, when he is informed that she had before seduced two other young men into the same guilty courses. But she was not destined to be thus gratified. He was not ordered for execution; and there are some hopes, founded upon his previous good character, the respectability of his friends, and the evident seduction by an experienced adept in crime, that his punishment may be mitigated to one of a comparatively light nature, especially as his late employers, Messrs. Sewell and Cross, have signed a recommendation to mercy, couched in the most earnest terms, and suggesting all the alleviating circumstances, which they admit have great weight with themselves, and trust they will not be overlooked in the further consideration of his case. We may add, that his conduct in prison has been becoming his awful situation. He has attended closely to his religious preparations—and was on his knees at prayers, with Houghton and Bishop, at the critical period when the general respite was forwarded to Newgate, only a few hours before they were to have been ignominiously hurried out of existence.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

A Commission under a writ *de Lunatico Inquirendo* issued by the Lord Chancellor, was opened on Monday, at Gray's-Inn Coffee-house, before three Commissioners, viz. (Messrs. Whitmarsh, Finnemere, and Wellfit), and a Jury of freeholders in the county of Essex (Sir Peter Laurie, foreman), to inquire whether James King, Esq. of Plaistow, in Essex, be of sound mind, or a lunatic, &c.

After the Jury were sworn, and Mr. Whitmarsh had addressed them on the nature of the duty they had to perform, Mr. Scarlett rose, and said, that he had the honour of appearing to conduct the present inquiry, which was of a most melancholy nature. He would, as briefly as possible, give a history of the parties, and detail the facts, which he should prove by the witnesses who would be examined in support of the Commission. The unhappy individual, Mr. James King, was the son of the late Mr. Henry King, a grazier and farmer, in Essex and Bucks, who, during his life time, carried on an extensive business in Newgate Market as a carcass butcher, and who died in 1810, leaving a will, by which his fortune, which by economy and industry he had amassed, consisting of large estates, lands, and tenements, money, and personal effects, devolved upon his two sons. Mr. Henry King, the eldest, and Mr. James King, who was the subject of the present inquiry. Mr. Henry King was the petitioner for having his brother's affairs placed under the coatroul of the Chancellor, and before he concluded, the Jury would see the necessity of the step which he had taken. Mr. H. King had, since his father's death, carried on the business in Newgate Market, and Mr. James King had occupied himself in agricultural and farming business on the estates at Plaistow, Essex, and in Buckinghamshire, and gave up entirely all connection with the butchering business. Soon after his father's death he exhibited symptoms which, for a period, made an impression on the minds of his friends, but they were of short duration. When he first became possessed of his property, his greatest delight was in personally attending to the rearing and improving of his stock; and the first decided symptom of his malady was an alteration in his former useful habits and pursuits. His nights soon afterwards became restless, and he was overheard by the servants to talk to himself in a loud and incoherent manner. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to detail various instances of aberration of mind, which were subsequently corroborated by evidence, and stated that his health had declined, that he gradually fell away, and so alarming were his symptoms, mental as well as bodily, that it was doubted much if his health should be restored, whether his mind would ever be. In a short time his health took a favourable turn, and he ate as voraciously as he had previously done sparingly. It was then hoped that his mind would soon have been restored, but he became wild and restless, and talked without cessation for hours in an incoherent strain. He was always full of business, with nothing to do, and yet he was in perpetual motion; but the most important fact to prove, that he was labouring under mental weakness and delusion, was the surprising change in his manners, habits, and conversation. He had formerly been a kind and indulgent master to his servants, and was rarely ever known to use a bad expression; but after his illness he became violent, passionate, and blasphemous.—Before his illness he was much attached to his horses, and was particularly careful that they should be treated with humanity; but after his indisposition he treated them in the most cruel manner, without any apparent reason. He would tie them up in the stable, and beat them with a stick about the head till the servants exclaimed against his barbarity, and for their interference he threatened to shoot them. Sometimes he would express his fears that a pair of horses could not draw him up the hills about Finchley, and at other times he would drive one horse forty miles without baiting, and gallop as fast as he could up the hills. Prior to his illness he was remarkable for his careful riding or driving of his horses, and he baited them regularly; he was considered a good judge of horses, and made considerable sums by buying and selling; but afterwards he kept a great number of horses without ever using them. He visited Cheltenham and Gloucester in the autumn of 1824, and there he fell into a delusion that he was so popular with the Gloucester folks that they were going to erect a statue to him. He boasted at Cheltenham that he kept a pack of hounds at Plaistow, and that he hunted them with the Duke of Wellington and his Majesty. At Gloucester his conduct was more extraordinary—it was there that he formed a connexion of a criminal nature with an obscure woman, whom he afterwards married. This female lived in a cottage with her father; and the lunatic, after some intimacy with her, took lodgings in the Booth Hall Hotel, at Gloucester, and took her there, and slept with her for one month. One morning he went out of the inn, and proceeded to a glover's shop and purchased gloves, and immediately afterwards he married the woman. On the following day he went to the office of a proprietor of one of the Gloucester newspapers, and requested him to advertise his marriage. In the advertisement he described himself as a relative of Lord Hood's, and that the lady he had married was a daughter of Lord Smith's, and sister to a Major Smith. The editor of the Paper knowing a person named John Lord Smith, took the liberty of altering the advertisement from Lord Smith to Mr. Lord Smith, and the next day the lunatic came to his office, and expressed the strongest indignation in consequence of the alteration in the announcement of his marriage. He insisted that every Paper should be recalled, and he would pay for them; and that another edition of the Paper, with a correct announcement of his nuptials, should be published, but he was informed that it was impossible to comply with his wishes. He afterwards took it into his head to go coursing. A little girl, who opened a gate for him, he determined should be his whipper-in, and he purchased a sort of jockey dress for her, and she was publicly exhibited by him in that dress, and rode out with him; and his general conduct was so extraordinary, that on his approach with the girl in the jockey's dress, they used to exclaim, "Here comes the crazy man." He compelled one of his men to drink a quantity of the Spa water at Cheltenham, although the poor fellow declared he was quite well. His master insisted that he knew better, and the poor fellow was obliged to submit. He gave orders to be supplied with nectarines and apricots, as a dessert after his marriage dinner, and when the fruiterer told him they were out of season, he replied that he must procure them; and, if he were in London, he could buy them at any fruit shop; one of his grooms tore his smallclothes, and he compelled the man to go to bed while he mended them; the orders which he gave to his servants he forgot immediately afterwards; he kept 22 saddle horses at Gloucester, Benford, and Cheltenham, and never rode above one or two of them; he returned to town at the close of the year 1824, and all his former acquaintances were surprised at the singular alteration in the man; he was formerly well behaved, mild in his deportment and of gentlemanlike manners, but he had become violent, and was an habitual swearer; he told different persons that his brother had robbed him of many thousands of pounds, and that he should like to shoot him, and directly afterwards he would sit down and write letters to his brother, couched in the most affectionate terms. After his marriage which took place on the 6th November, 1824, he went to Essex, and saw a female with whom he fell desperately in love; he told her he regretted he had not seen her before, and was not quite certain but he would marry her if she consented. It was impossible that any man could labour under stronger delusions than those which the witnesses would prove the unfortunate object of this inquiry laboured under. He at one time fancied that he was the best physician in England, and that he was a Member of the Medical Board. He boasted that he had purchased Merino sheep for his present Majesty. His late Majesty was somewhat of a farmer, but he (Mr. S.) had never heard that his present Majesty was addicted to any such pursuits. The lunatic had stated that his wife's relatives were persons of rank and fortune, and that his father-in-law could sell timber on his estate value one hundred thousand pounds at any time. He had, before 1823, exhibited the incipient symptoms of that delusion which subsequently took so decided a form, in Newgate Market and at Finchley, and from that period insanity had, more or less, constantly prevailed. He (Mr. S.) did not mean to say that the unfortunate man could not hold a rational conversation for hours together, but whenever certain topics were touched upon, his delusion was strongly manifested. It was not to strangers that he appeared a lunatic, but to those who were acquainted with his former habits.

Mr. Scarlett then called a number of witnesses to prove the case, and among others, Dr. Burrows, who has a large establishment for the cure of insane persons. He stated, that he saw Mr. King in October last, when he found him in the care of two keepers. His chief delusion was about his horses, and their great number and value. He (Mr. K.) pretended that he had purchased horses for his Majesty. Witness saw Mr. King on the 28th of October, and on the 6th and 8th of November, and on other occasions, and he was then perfectly deranged. On one occasion he spoke of his father-in-law's having given him 50,000l. when he married his daughter. The witness saw him on the 9th of the present month, when he spoke of an immense fall of timber on his estate, to the amount of 30,000l.; he also continued to speak of his hunting with the Duke of Wellington, for whom he had purchased horses and Merino sheep; he was intimately acquainted, he said, with all or most of the Sovereigns of Europe, and particularly with the King of Spain, for whom he had purchased horses, he knew the late King well, and also his present Majesty. Being asked by witness what he would do if he were well, he answered that he would travel, and first visit Gloucester, and then the Roman Isles. Being asked where the Roman Isles were, he said he did not know; but he inquired in which of the Roman Isles God lived, for that he should much like to visit him. He insisted that his brother had robbed him of 8,000l. He further stated that his wife's brother was a Brigadier-General, and that he (Mr. K.) was particularly well acquainted with Lords Spencer, Smith, and a great number of noble families. He said that the people of Gloucester adored him, and were about to erect a statue to him. The witness saw Mr. King in 1823; he was then alternately in a high and low state. He conceived that the malady had more or less prevailed with the patient since his illness in 1823, without his having had any thoroughly lucid interval. This was perfectly consistent with his correctness as to matters of account. Mr. King used also to boast of his great skill in medicine, particularly with respect to the inferior animals, and spoke of an operation which he had performed on a sheep's head. He said that he had got 50,000l. with his wife. Dr. Burrows concluded by saying, that he was clearly of opinion that Mr. King was not in a fit state to manage himself or his property.

The most material witnesses to disprove the allegations of lunacy were Dr. F. Willis and Dr. Babington. The former, who has had Mr. King under his care for some time past, on being asked if, according to the evidence he had heard in that Commission, it was his opinion that from the year 1823 to the present time the patient had been possessed of sufficient soundness of mind to buy or sell his property, or to choose a wife? The Doctor answered, that he certainly thought he had been. Dr. Babington stated, that he had attended Mr. J. King during his illness in 1823, at Newgate Market, and had also visited him twice at Finchley. At this time he did not labour under any delusions, nor had his appearance or conduct ever been such as to induce witness to recommend the calling in of any gentleman who had made the diseases of the mind his peculiar study.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL.—Forgery.—S. England, a well-dressed young man, was charged with uttering a forged cheque upon a banker for 345l. It was proved by Mr. Booth, clerk to Messrs. Hanburys, the bankers, that a cheque for 345l. dated Oct. 3, 1826, drawn in favour of Mr. William Wright, and purporting to be signed by Mr. Sewell, a hop merchant, in the Borough, and who kept an account at their house, was, on the 4th October, presented to be cashed. A 300l. note, and forty-five sovereigns were paid to the person who presented the cheque. He had no recollection of the person to whom he paid the money, nor could he swear that the signature to the cheque was not Mr. Sewell's hand-writing.

Mr. Shepherd, assistant to Mr. Hawley, jeweller, in the Strand, said, that on the evening of the 4th October, the prisoner came to Mr. Hawley's shop, and purchased a watch and appendages, which amounted to 44l. and he paid for it with sovereigns. When he pulled out his money, he observed, "I must take care of this large note." The witness inquired the amount of it, and the prisoner replied that it was a 300l. note, that it was too much to carry about at night, and that he would be glad if witness would take care of it for him until the morning. Witness consented and took his address, "William Parker, Prince's-Place, Kennington."—Next morning the prisoner called for his note, and observed, that he was going to see his father in Northumberland, and had selected a watch, chain, and seals, value about 35l., as a present to his sister, and requested the witness to deduct it from the note.—Witness asked the prisoner if he had any objection to accompany him to the Bank to get change? He answered, none, whatever, and away they went and got four 50l. notes, and one for 100l. The prisoner received the difference, after paying for his second purchase out of the 100l. note, and requested the witness to take care of the 50l. notes until he returned from the country.

Mr. Gates, the solicitor for the prosecution, said, he could bring forward other evidence to prove, that the signature to the check was not in Mr. Sewell's hand-writing. The prisoner was therefore remanded.

It is understood the prisoner was formerly in Mr. Sewell's employ as clerk. On Saturday week, the prisoner presented himself at Messrs. Hanbury's, and gave himself up as the utterer of the cheque, and he was imediately given into the custody of Mr. Cope, the City Marshal. He seemed quite calm, and mindful of the awful punishment that almost uniformly awaits such offenders.

The British Institution, for the exhibition of works of living artists opened on Wednesday, and though the collection is creditable to the character of British art, there are fewer new works of merit than have appeared on previous occasions, a great part of the present being composed of pictures which have already been exhibited at Somerset House and elsewhere.

Vintry Ward.—The result of the arduous contest for the aldermanic gown of this ward was decided on the scrutiny on Thursday. The Lord Mayor declared the number of legal votes for each candidate to be—for Mr. Wilde, 38; Mr. Sheriff Winchester, 35; and declared the former gentleman duly elected Alderman of the ward. The unsuccessful candidate declared his intetion of trying the legality of the election in a higher court.—Mr. Wilde was accompanied to his home by a band of music; and the whole of the streets of the ward were exultingly paraded by his friends.

Extraordinary Arrests.—About 120 shareholders of an independent Gas Light Company were arrested on Friday by Sheriff's officers, for an alleged debt due to the late engineer of the Company. He says that he was engaged for seven years, but was discharged at Christmas last; and he now makes a demand of between 2000l. and 3000l., for which he caused the shareholders to be arrested. Many of the shareholders remained in custody in consequence of their having refused to acknowledge the debt, while others gave bail.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock,	Long Anns. 19 1-16
Red. 3 per Cent. 79⅞ ¾	India Stock,
3 per Cent. Cons. 78⅞ 9⅛	India Bonds, 45 47 pm.
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Ex. Bills, 1000, 26 27 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 86⅝ ½	Do. 500, 26 27 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 91⅞ ½ ⅝	Do. Small, 26 27 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826, 95½	Cons. Acc. 78⅞ 9⅛

FOREIGN.

Col. Bds. 1824, for Acc. 32	Do. for Acc. 63 4 3¾ 4 3⅞
Danish Bds. for Acc. 58⅞	Russ. Bds. 86½ ⅝
Mex. Bds. 52½	Spanish Bds. 12¼ 11⅞
Do Bds. 6 per Cent. 63⅞	

The English Funds have been agitated during the week by the settling day, on which occasion eleven failures took place, five of whom were declared, and six arranged their affairs without a public exposure, the fluctuation was equal to 20 per cent. in the course of the day. Yesterday very little variation took place.

LATEST ACCOUNT FROM TURKEY.

(From the *Etoile*, dated Thursday, January 25)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 1.

Dec. 1. Three Jews who have been converted to Christianity by the English Clergyman, were arrested last night, in consequence of their having laid aside the costume of Rajahs, and put on the European dress.

Dec. 21.—The Sultan is engaged in forming a corps of cavalry. It consists already of 2 or 300 men, with whom he has gone through the streets adjacent to the Seraglio.

The Pacha of Bosnia has been deposed, on account of the troubles which have broken out in his Government.

The Sultan every day attends the exercise of the new troops. He holds a whip in his hand, and strikes those who appear to him to be negligent. The pages of Galata Serai, who have been taught the use of arms, are kept in the Seraglio!

Dec. 27.—Eleven Ionian subjects, who were confined in the House of Correction, have been set at liberty, at the instance of the English Legation; one of them had been there seventeen years, another eleven.

Ten thousand men were assembled at Boti 25 days ago. It is supposed that half of them have already arrived in detachments at Constantinople.

Dec. 30.—A Tartar who has come from Agrafa, in Albania, has brought news of the revolt of the Greek inhabitants of that country. He was the bearer of some heads, sent by Ismael Pacha, who is said to have commenced offensive operations against the rebels.

A plot, the object of which is unknown, has been discovered. It was formed by the Albanians, a great number of whom are employed in the public baths; several hundred persons have already been exiled on this occasion.

Dec. 31.—The Pacha of Mouch has revolted; the Porte has ordered Galeb Pacha, of Erzerum, to march against him.

The Sultan has been, to-day, to the arsenal; he has passed the day in exercising the new troops, and examining the details of their organization.

A private letter from Col. Heideck, which M. Eynard has addressed to the *Nouvellist Vaudois*, states, that the Greeks at the battle of Aracona defeated Muslan Bey Kiaffa, of Rumelia, who had 2,000 men under his command, and actually "sacrificed 1,300 barbarians to the *manes* of their countrymen who had previously fallen victims to Turkish cruelty."

Brussels Papers to the 25th inst. represent affairs in Java as in a considerably more favourable train than when the last intelligence left the island. The fears entertained for the fate of the Waterloo man-of-war, have been happily removed, by a letter from the Captain, from the anchorage of Borkum Island, where she was lying, on the 18th, dismasted, but not otherwise injured.

The English mail is due since Friday, and that from Amsterdam has not arrived.

Mr. Secretary Canning left Windsor on Saturday night week on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Liverpool at Bath.

Mr. Secretary Peel left Windsor on Saturday night week, in company with the Duke of Wellington, on a visit to his Grace, at his seat at Stratfieldsay, Hampshire.

Prince Polignac will return to London in the course of the week; so will his Excellency have nearly fulfilled his professed intention of not remaining more than ten days absent from this country.

The band of the King's Guard played, for the first time since the death of their Royal Commander, on Thursday morning, while mounting guard at the King's Palace, St. James's. The band was that of the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

THE MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES.—Several of the inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, are about to send in a memorial to the Magistrates, praying for admission to the Court on the days when the latter assemble to discuss the affairs of the county.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—On Sunday, between four and five o'clock, William Lewis, about 14 years of age, cabin boy of the Widdrington, Captain Muers, took a boat and proceeded from the shore to the vessel, for the purpose of feeding a dog that was in it. There being a strong fresh breeze, the boat was rapidly carried down the river by the current. The crew of the schooner perceiving his perilous situation, three spirited young men took a boat and succeeded in getting him into it, but immediately after it was upset by a heavy sea, and all in it sunk, and were drowned. —*Berwick Advertiser.*

The mortality at Groningen does not decrease so much as was expected from the change of the weather; thirty-seven deaths are reported from the 12th to the 18th inclusive, which make two more than the week before.

Captain Scott, of the Sir Neill Campbell, which sailed from Sierra Leone so long as the 10th ult. states, that our Government had given up the forts of Accra, Anamboo, and Dixcove, and that the garrisons had arrived at Sierra Leone. The colony had been sickly for some time, but at his departure it was perfectly healthy. The Ashantees were quiet.

Several publicans at Bath have recently been fined for not distinguishing their new measures from the old ones.

GANG OF COINERS.—On Friday Daniel Buckley, Shadrack Walker, Jeremiah Andrews, Daniel Pyecroft, Mary Ann Buckley, and Mary Ann Patrick, the individuals who have been five weeks in custody, charged as manufacturers and utterers of counterfeit coin, were brought up for final examination before Sergeant Sellon and W. L. Rogers, Esq. at Hatton-garden office. They were then fully committed for trial at the next Surrey Assizes, and the parties bound over to prosecute.

Intelligence from Constantinople, of the 22d December, mentions a letter from Lord Cochrane to the Greek Government, in which he says, that the time is approaching when he will come to their relief, and that he may be expected in the Morea, in the month of March.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.—A preliminary meeting of the Committee for conducting the subscription for this national measure was held yesterday at the Freemasons' Tavern. Letters, containing the strongest assurances of co-operation and support, from numerous distinguished persons, were read. Among those who were prevented from attending, by absence from town, were his Grace the Duke of Wellington and Lord Rolle. After some minor arrangements for a future Meeting, and for inviting other distinguished individuals to take part in the management, the Meeting adjourned to Friday next, when a day will be fixed for a Public General Meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern.

General Pepe set out for London last week, on private business, as it is said.

It is said to be in contemplation to put up the hatchment of the late Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, his palace not being finished at St. James's.

A Supplement to Tuesday's *Gazette* was published, containing the official account of the funeral ceremonies observed towards the remains of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York.

A letter has been received from Rio de Janeiro, dated the 3d of November, stating, that the ship of war Don Pedro the Fourth had sailed on the preceding day for Brest, to take on board Prince Miguel, who was expected in Brazil, on a visit to his brother the Emperor. This corroborates a story lately current in the French papers, that such a visit was meditated, but it is obvious that many political events may arise in the present state of Europe to prevent its actually taking place.

In the steam-packet which sailed on Tuesday for Lisbon, went passenger, with his spouse, M. Ferreira Borges, an eminent Portuguese Advocate, and one of the leaders of the Oporto revolution. This gentleman for the last three years has resided as an exile in England.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B., and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's squadron stationed in the Mediterranean, has left town for Portsmouth, to join the Asia at that port, and to proceed from thence immediately to the head-quarters of his destination at Malta. His departure was not expected to take place till the latter end of February.

Friday, a poor woman was seen sitting in the room at Union Hall, allotted for persons who are in want of assistance, and are in waiting for the attendance of the parish officers, with an infant in her arms, who seemed to the persons who were passing into the office to be in a dying state, apparently in consequence of the effects of cold. The circumstance having been made known to the Magistrates, they immediately directed the poor woman to be called into the office. The child, whose limbs were paralyzed with cold, was placed before the fire, and rubbed, but all endeavours to arouse the energies of the vital functions were fruitless, and it died in a few hours afterwards in the infirmary, next door, entirely in consequence of long exposure to the air during this inclement season.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF MR. CROMPTON.—The body of this unfortunate gentleman, who, it will be recollected, suddenly disappeared about six weeks ago, and for whom a long and unavailing search has been made, has at length been discovered. On Sunday last, some persons walking along the side of the river, near Carrington, saw something floating down on the surface of the water. With some difficulty they succeeded in drawing it to the bank, when they found it to be the body of a man. From its size and general appearance they immediately concluded it to be that of Mr. Crompton; and on examining the neckcloth, they found it was marked with a C. In the pockets were a watch, a silver pencil-case, a memorandum-book, and other articles, which the unfortunate gentleman was known to have about him when he disappeared, and which, as well as the body, were immediately recognized by his relatives. As the last time Mr. Crompton was seen was when he left the Bolton boat near Oldfield-road, it appears probable, from this discovery, that he must have fallen into the canal somewhere near the locks communicating with the river, into which his body has been subsequently carried. It certainly is difficult to conceive how a person could be drowned in so public a place, in the middle of the forenoon, without some one either seeing him or hearing his cries; but every other supposition is attended with still greater difficulties.—*Manchester Mercury.*

THE REFUGE FOR THE HOUSELESS POOR.—The two receptacles of the "Refuge for the Houseless," one in Grub-street, and the other in Honduras-street, Wapping, are now open and in full operation, and, from the great influx of persons seeking relief, it is apprehended that the suffering experienced by the lower classes in the metropolis is, and will be, more severe even than that of last winter. Applicants begin to pour in at about seven o'clock in the evening, or soon after night-fall, in such numbers, that more extensive premises are requisite for their complete accommodation. They receive beds of clean straw, and they lie down in stalls, which are soon completely filled. The Committee only give bread and water, and a warm bed of straw. One of the regulations for the preservation of health is, that of compelling every applicant to wash himself night and morning, and towels, soap, and water, are provided for the purpose. Half a pound of bread is given at night, and an equal quantity at morning to each individual. The great body are labourers, or others who have been driven to the metropolis to seek employment. Last year the larger portion of labourers were Irishmen. It is remarkable that there are now but few Irish labourers amongst them; that the majority are Welsh agricultural labourers, who have been driven to migrate by the distress which has of late pervaded their country, and in some instances by the enclosures of the wastes by the Welch land-owners. There is a separate apartment for females, who are provided for under the superintendence of a matron. The persons who seek refuge here are mostly of the lower class of servant girls, soldiers' wives, and other unfortunate creatures from the country, who come to London under similar circumstances to those of the male applicants; but, happily, they are not much above a quarter as numerous. The servant girls are those who, having been long out of place, or who, having come up to London to seek places, have not succeeded.

HORSE STEALING.—William Rust, Thos. Johnston, and Henry Johnston, were brought before the Magistrates at Worship-street on Thursday, for horse-stealing. The prisoners were apprehended at a lodging-house in Gray's-inn-lane; and in their room were found a quantity of horse furniture and a set of instruments for docking and altering the appearance of horses. On Tuesday last a black mare was stolen from the stables of Col. Osborne, at Cheshunt, and traced to Eldridge's stables in Gray's-inn-lane, where it had been left by Rust.—The prisoners were remanded for further examination.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

J. JOHNSON, Mercaston, Derbyshire, cornfactor.
H. PEARSON, Oxford, watch-maker.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

C. SPAWTON, Northampton, tallow-chandler,
C. ELWIN, Norwich, baker.

BANKRUPTS.

S. SMITH, Manchester, engraver.—J. FLETCHER, Liverpool, merchant.—C. JALLAND, Mansfield-Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, cornfactor.—J. MESSENGER, Wigton, Cumberland, mercer.—J. HOPKINS, Bristol, dealer.—E. COX, Ledbury, Herefordshire, currier.—J. FENTON, Hanley, Staffordshire, engraver.—F. CHARLTON, Blythe, Northumberland, draper.—T. OGDEN, Manchester, grocer.—J. H. BREWELL and R. B. ANDERSON, Liverpool, merchants.—T. CARPENTER, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, carcass-butcher.—T. DROSIER, Blakeney, Norfolk, miller.—J. W. CHASE, Eastington, Glocestershire, shopkeeper.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 228, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 1l., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

CHAMPAGNE.

" Et du vin d'Ai la liqueur jauxissante
En chatouillant les fibres des cervaux,
Y porte un feu, que s'exhale en bons mots."

LA PUCELLE.

We are told by Voltaire
That there's naught can compare
With Champagne for exciting one's wit;
Then instantly haste,
All pretenders to taste,
To the shop next the Opera Pit.

The best of all Wine
From the Garonne and Rhine,
Wright sells without trying to cozen,
Vin d'Ai et d'Avise,
He to all freely gives,
At Sixty-three Shillings a Dozen.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 21s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.
All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.
Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c.

WILMOTT'S COUGH PILLS.—These Pills have been found, by long experience, to be a most effectual Remedy, their operation is by promoting expectoration, and gently relieving the bowels, by which means they will speedily remove the most obstinate Cough. In Asthmas, Hoarseness, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, the efficacy of these Pills is well known in a very large and extensive connection, they have stood the test of time, and the inventor can with confidence introduce them into very general use.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by Wilmott, 83, High-street, Borough; Butler's, Chemists, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and 54, Sackville-street, Dublin; Savory and Co. 136, New Bond-street; and the principal Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Of whom may be had Dr. FOTHERGILL's TONIC FEMALE PILLS, recommended in general Debility of the Constitution, also as a safe and excellent remedy in those periodical irregularities which Females, of delicate and languid circulation, more especially the younger part, are liable to. In Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Also Dr. FOTHERGILL's DROPS, so much celebrated for their efficacy in Nervous Disorders. In Bottles at 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 22s.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN's BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN's BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN's BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles, at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

DR. COURTENAY'S NEW WORK, Price 4 .

AN HISTORICAL and PRACTICAL TREATISE on SYPHILIS, Gonorrhea, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Eruptions, Nodes, and Nocturnal Pains, so frequently mistaken for Rheumatism. These subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly-interesting cases, together with the miseries of a secret vice, so long and so unhappily pursued by the youth of both sexes. In the one it will be found the unfailing source of barrenness; the other have ravages fatally developed by a distressing state of debility, which, if not timely remedied, terminates in impotence; these are its remote and ultimate effects, while consumptions, loss of muscular power, and various nervous complaints, usually characterise the earlier stages of this most destructive and insidious habit, for the cure of which, a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author. With concluding remarks on the evils resulting from attempts at Self-cure.

Principiis obsta; sero medicina paratur.

By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. Robert-street, Adelphi.—Printed for the Author. Published and sold by Sutherland, No. 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; Jones and Co. Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell and Son, Cornhill; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Chapple, Pall-mall; and may be had of all Booksellers in town and country.

"Amongst the numerous medical and surgical works of the day, we consider that written by Dr. Courtenay, on Syphilis, and other frequently fatal complaints, to be worthy of the highest encomiums, and justly deserving the serious attention of all those persons who may unfortunately happen to be afflicted with the maladies which form the subject of this very interesting publication. The luminous view taken of these diseases, together with important warnings against excesses, entitle this work to great praise; and we may add, as a further recommendation, that it is written with much delicacy and morality."—Inspector and Literary Review.

A Letter from W. Drayton, Esq. Sion-Hill, Bath.
TO Mrs. VINCENT, SOLE PROPRIETOR of GOWLAND's LOTION.

MADAM—I should think myself deficient in duty to society and you were I to withhold my public testimony to the great efficacy of your GOWLAND'S LOTION, which I have seen performed by the administration of it in a case under my own roof.

A young gentleman, aged about seven years, son of a Colonel in the army, was afflicted with a virulent and sore eruption, accompanied with an intolerable itching in the wrists and insteps, the only places of attack of the complaint, and that to so violent a degree as to make it necessary to confine his hands in bags, particularly at night: the complaint resisted various applications from the united consultation of three physicians of eminence, and continued to grow worse under the regimen prescribed, when a lady, who had received a cure of a very bad case of Scurvy in the face, of several years standing, by your Gowland's Lotion, recommended a trial of the same remedy. It was applied under my own inspection—the disease gave way—and three quarts of your Lotion performed a radical cure of a disorder, which had been of about four years duration, and had baffled the skill of several physicians eminent in their profession.

From my conviction of the above cure I recommended your Gowland's Lotion to a lady whose face exhibited a very disagreeable eruption, (even large pustules, and as one died away another appeared.) so much as to prohibit her going into company: a Quart of your Gowland's Lotion effected a cure, and she is now free from eruption. I am, Madam, &c.

WILLIAM DRAYTON.

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MARRIED.—J. Frost, Esq. F.A.S. of Emanuel College, and of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Harriet, only daughter of the late J. P. Yosy, Esq. of Berne—W. Hickman, Esq. of Newington-green, to Ann, daughter of the late John Garratt, Esq. of the same place—The Rev. J. Davis, M.A. to Henrietta Eliza, only daughter of the late T. Vores, Esq. of Orchard-street, Portman-square.

DIED.—On Thursday evening, J. Vidler, Esq.—On the 23d inst. Mrs. Grant, widow of C. Grant, Esq. late one of the Directors of the East India Company—On the 17th inst. at Versailles, Frances E. Ussher, daughter of Captain Thos. Ussher, Royal Navy—On the 21st inst. General J. A. Harris—On the 23d inst Dr. R. Blegborough, late of New-Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Jan. 27.

The Attorney-General said, that in commenting upon the affidavit of Mr. Wellesley, it was particularly disagreeable to be obliged to attribute to him actions inconsistent with the character of a gentleman. He was, however, absolutely compelled to repeat, that Mr. Wellesley's affidavit was founded in direct perjury—not legal, but moral perjury, and equally despicable as regarded the question at issue, which was, whether Mr. Wellesley was or was not a fit person to have the care of his own children? Was it not important that the education and care of children should be intrusted to a person of unimpeached veracity; to a man, who as a husband and a father stood undefiled by foul reproach. He had carefully perused the affidavits again and again, and his opinion of this perjury was unchanged. Mr. Wellesley, with his wife and family reached Naples on the 15th of November, 1822, and Mr. and Mrs. Bligh arrived on the 29th May, 1823. Long before this Mrs. Wellesley had been acquainted with Mrs. Bligh. She was the daughter of a Colonel Patterson, who had greatly distinguished himself in India, and who had resided upon the estate of Wanstead, which was now unhappily dissipated, and its mansion destroyed. There Mr. Wellesley had seen Mrs. Bligh, then Miss Patterson, although he had sworn he had not seen her before her arrival at Naples, in 1823. In this, perhaps, he might have been mistaken. Mrs. Wellesley had sworn that the first time of her seeing Mrs. Bligh was at a ball given by Mr. Hamilton, the English Ambassador at Naples. She then saw Mr. Wellesley walking with her, and asked him who she was, but he did not introduce her. Mrs. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh were introduced subsequently by the Ambassador's lady, and they then became intimate. Mr. Wellesley had sworn that he was averse to the introduction, which was of his wife's seeking. This part of the affidavit fully showed the character of the man—it evinced one of the meannesses, one of the many proofs of an utter dereliction of every thing just and honourable. Was it consistent with the high spirit of a gentleman—nay, with the common household principles of honesty, to resort to such a paltry, contemptible subterfuge? Seeing the perfect subjection, the slavish servility, in which Mr. Wellesley kept his unfortunate wife, it was perfectly absurd to suppose that her introduction to Mrs. Bligh was against his wishes. The statement was nothing less than gross moral perjury. In the excursion to Mount Vesuvius, Mrs. Wellesley was not of the party, and the whole of them passed the night in one of the huts on the mountain. Mrs. W. had been kept from this party under a pretence of delicate health. Shortly after the improper intimacy between Mr. W. and Mrs. B. began to be rumoured, and Dr. Bulkeley commenced his attendance upon Mrs. B. for her pregnancy, whilst he impressively warned Mr. W., that he was threading upon a volcano. This was in June, and on the 31st July Mrs. Bligh left her house, owing, as Mr. Wellesley pretends, to some quarrel with her husband. The falsehood of this assertion was only to be equalled by its meanness and stupidity. The deed of adultery was alone the cause of her leaving her husband's house. The affidavit of the valet, Meara, conclusively fixed upon Mr. Wellesley the foulest perjury. As to the credibility of this servant, he was at least as respectable as his master, or a thousand times more respectable. Meara swore, that the day after Mrs. Bligh fled from her husband, Mr. Wellesley commissioned him to bribe Mr. Bligh's groom, and Mrs. Bligh's waiting-maid to secresy of their mistress's adultery with him.—The very next day Mr. Wellesley swore that he had never seen Mrs. Bligh but in general society, and under her husband's roof. This affidavit was shown to Mrs. Wellesley. Mr. Wellesley had sworn, on 28th of February last, that he was not living in open adultery with Mrs. Bligh; and he tried, by equivocation, to deceive the Court and the public. About twelve persons had sworn that he was living with this woman in York-street. His affidavit was therefore gross and flat perjury. It was made a great objection to Dr. Bulkeley's evidence, that he had provoked a duel between Captain Bligh and Mr. Wellesley; but the fact was, that instead of provoking, he had prevented a duel. His Lordship had naturally inquired why, if the adultery had taken place at Naples, it was not so proved on the trial? But his Lordship must be well aware of the tactics that were often resorted to in these cases; besides, the parties here were not the same; nor was the subject matter the same as in the trial at law. There was no attempt to contradict Dr. Bulkeley's affidavit, as far as it related to Mr. W.'s conduct at Florence, where it was so gross and vulgar, that even Mrs. Wellesley was convinced of the nature of his connexion with Mrs. Bligh; and after she had withdrawn her protection from her, Mr. Wellesley took lodgings for her in the same hotel with his wife, and continued his adultery with her. It was indubitably proved, that the criminal intercourse between Mr. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh continued from its commencement at Naples to the period when a child was born to them; and that, therefore, Mr. Wellesley had sworn to that which was false. The birth of a child was a stubborn fact that could not be controverted. On the arrival of the parties at Paris, in May, 1824, it was proved that Mrs. Bligh was there before them, and that Mr. Wellesley slept with her at a hotel on the night of his arrival, having left Mrs. Wellesley on the road. His Lordship would also please to attend to the date of the 24th of June, 1824, when Lord and Lady Maryborough arrived at Paris, Mrs. Wellesley had, at length, upon clearly discovering Mr. Wellesley's intercourse with Mrs. Bligh, written to Lord or Lady Maryborough, that she could no longer hear Mr. Wellesley's treatment of her. Lord and Lady Maryborough went to the Hotel de Londres, where Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley resided, and there it was that, as one of the witnesses had sworn, when Mr. Wellesley saw them, he roared out so loud that he might be heard in the Place de Vendome. It had been attempted to discredit the witness, on account of the improbability of this fact; he could, however, say himself, from local knowledge, that the fact was perfectly possible.—Something, too, might be allowed for the figurative mode of speaking which people sometimes adopted in describing such matters. The late Sir T. Plomer, who sometime spoke in a very loud voice, was, on a certain occasion, speaking in the House of Commons, when two Members were proceeding from the House to a neighbouring coffee-house—one of them proposed to stay to hear him, when the other said, "Hang him, he speaks so loud you might hear him in the next world." It might very well be said that some Counsel spoke so loud that they might be heard from the Hotel de Londres to the Place de Vendome. On the 15th of July, 1824, Mrs. Wellesley left Paris, when, notwithstanding all patience, obedience, and submission, she could no longer endure to live with her husband. Mr. Wellesley at that time gave some instructions relative to his children's education, which he admitted were very proper. She proceeded to Draycot, and lived there while the children were under the care of Mr. Pitman—a man admitted to be a very proper person to conduct their education. His Lordship would in the next place please to advert to Mr. Wellesley's arrival in London, and visit in Clarges street. It was in proof that he arrived on the 26th of June, 1825, and went with Mrs. Bligh to Seymour-place, where Doctor ——— took a house for her, stating to the owner of the house that she was pregnant, and that her name was Madame Roncet, Mrs. Wellesley being at that time residing in Clarges-street. A letter had been written by Mrs. Wellesley to Colonel Shaw, mentioning her determination to procure a legal separation from her husband, and in that letter it was intimated that she had communicated her resolution to Lord Maryborough, and that Mr. Wellesley knew it. What was the object of Mr. Wellesley's breaking into the privacy of his wife in Clarges-street, after she had so properly separated from him? It was to induce her not to sue out a separation, or to enable him to set the application aside by a condonation, the Court often granting a condonation upon the affidavit that the parties had been seen together. The mode of Mr. Wellesley's paying that visit was disgraceful to him in the extreme. Whilst he went to see the unhappy Mrs. Wellesley, he left his mistress to go and pay a visit to Madame Vestris, in the adjoining street. This was what Mr. Wellesley called paying a respectful visit to his wife. Nothing, however, could have been more cruel and ruffianly. From February 1826 to March 1826, there was no evidence of an adulterous intercourse between Mr. W. and Mrs. Bligh. If there had been any cessation, how infamous was it in Mr. W. to renew it. It had previously been kept up at Utrecht, Paris, Dieppe, and London. There may have been intervals, but there was no abandonment of the adultery, and the affidavit that at one particular moment there was neither an open or clandestine adultery carrying on between him and Mrs. Bligh was a dirty quibble—a miserable sophistication that would not deceive any one. The Learned Gentleman proceeded to vindicate the testimony of Mrs. Scott and the watchman from the imputation of perjury. The facts to which they deposed were such as were not likely to come under the observation of other persons. Who else could so well testify to Mrs. Bligh's coming home at three or four o'clock in the morning? The Learned Counsel here adverted to a fact sworn to, as evidence of Mr. Wellesley's general moral habits, that he had a tenancy in common for the favour of a lady, the condition being, that one of the gentlemen should be received in the absence of the other. This was important, as it served to show the habitual abandonment of Mr. Wellesley, and his consequent inability to exercise, with due efficiency, the parental rights with which he sought to be intrusted. As further evidence of the general demoralization of his mind, it was important to remark, that he boasted in one of his letters of his indiscriminate intercourse with women—in illustration of which he introduced a passage from 'Don Giovanni.' The next point to which he would refer was, Mr. Wellesley's declaration, that if he could not get his children by legal means he would have recourse to stratagem to obtain them. And it was important to the Court to consider whether the present defence, the subornation of perjury, was not a constituent part of that stratagem. Were not his affidavits made up of stratagems? Was not his statement, that he was not living in open or clandestine adultery, a fraud to deceive the Court? From it he would have it inferred that, because he was not living in the most barefaced adultery—because he was not, in short, found *nudas cum nuda*—(loud laughter)—he was, therefore, not carrying on an adulterous intercourse. After commenting on the means by which Mr. Wellesley endeavoured to deprive his wife of her pin-money—of 11,000l. a year—after spending the remainder of her fortune, after she had generously thrown her pin-money into a common stock for their support, and which attempt was only prevented by the influence of Lord Maryborough; the Learned Counsel said he would next make a few observations on Mr. Wellesley's conduct in relation to his children.

MONDAY, Jan. 29.

The Attorney General, in continuation of his reply, said, that he had then presented to his Lordship, a list of dates commencing from the 29th of May, 1823, relative to the connexion of Mr. Wellesley with Mrs. Bligh, in order to deduce therefrom that there had been a continuous and uninterrupted adultery between those two parties from that time down to the present; and that the affidavits sworn to by Mr. Wellesley in February, 1826, denying the continuity of that adultery, were utterly destitute of all foundation in truth. It was, therefore, for his lordship to consider whether the falsehoods contained in Mr. Wellesley's affidavits were not such as destroyed his character as a man of honour and veracity. He contended, that the consideration of that point was a vital one—it was a mistake to suppose that he and his learned friends were contending that adultery was a sufficient ground in itself to take away from Mr. Wellesley all parental control over the education of his children. Undoubtedly, the continuous adultery of Mr. Wellesley was one strong circumstance in their case. They had a right to bring before the Court the whole of Mr. Wellesley's moral principles and conduct. They said that the defence to the present application was deliberately founded by Mr. Wellesley on perjury and subornation of perjury. If that point could be once made out, there was an end to the question; for even his learned friends admitted that if a man deliberately swore that which was false in his affidavits, no security could be placed in his credibility and veracity, and that he was therefore unfit to superintend the education of his children. The learned counsel then proceeded to show, from the affidavits, that the structure of Mr. Wellesley's mind was decidedly profligate and immoral. Among other circumstances to which he adverted in proof of it, was the obstinate manner in which he persevered in his disgraceful and degrading connexion with Mrs. Bligh, notwithstanding the mild and affectionate remonstrances which his wife addressed to him, with a view of breaking it off. He felt it his duty to call the attention of his Lordship to a letter, to which none of his learned friends had hitherto alluded. It was a letter written by Mrs. Wellesley to Lord Maryborough, which he had no doubt had been communicated by Lord Maryborough to Mr. Wellesley, though he could not actually prove it by affidavit. In that letter, written by Mrs. Wellesley after her eyes had been opened to the baseness and cruelty of her husband's conduct, and after her feelings had been outraged in such a manner as the feelings of few women ever were outraged, she offered to Lord Maryborough, that if the connexion between Mr. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh were broken off, she would, out of her diminished and half-exhausted pin-money, give to that lady the means of obtaining a respectable subsistence. The learned counsel then proceeded to contend, that in proportion as Mr. Wellesley persevered in his adulterous connexion with Mrs. Bligh, in spite of the well-meant and reiterated remonstrances of his affectionate and broken-hearted wife, was the structure of his mind likely to become improper to educate his children, and to gain for him their esteem and respect. He then called the attention of his Lordship to another portion of Mr. Wellesley's affidavits, in which Mr. Wellesley han sworn with the same disregard to truth as was exhibited in the portion to which he had before adverted—he alluded to the indecent attacks made by Mr. Wellesley on his late wife's sisters, the Misses Long. The counsel on the other side had insinuated that those ladies were tainted with that species of over-religion, which, in the dialect of the day, was denominated saint-ship. Mr. Wellesley had gone still further, and had sworn that they were sectarian and fanatical. Now, whether they were so or not, was, as far as related to the issue of the present application, of no importance. Mr. Wellesley's plan was to blacken and destroy, as far as he could do by his own oath, the character of every person who had appeared in the course of this suit to give testimony against him. He had adopted it with regard to Dr. Bulkeley, Mr. Pittman, and other most respectable witnesses, who, the learned counsel said, were placed far beyond the reach of his malice. After defending the conduct of Dr. Bulkeley at considerable length, and contending that in the evidence which that gentleman had given he had not been actuated either by malicious or interested motives, he proceeded to notice the conduct of Mr. Wellesley towards his children. It had been stated that Mr. Wellesley was in the habit of swearing to his children himself, and of teaching them to swear in return—that he regularly instructed them in the *patois* of the lowest classes of society in the country in which they were, and that ribaldry, vulgarity, obscenity, and blasphemy were permitted to be used in his presence, without restraint, before his children.—The letter of Mrs. Wellesley, on which Mr. Attorney-General relied, was dated May 20, 1825, in which she rejoiced that her boys were placed under Mr. Pitman's care, whilst they were yet uncontaminated by their father's example, and said that, "if they were under their father's roof, they would hear vice upheld and admired, and morality and religion scorned and ridiculed every day." In corroboration of these affidavits, the Attorney-General also read a letter of instructions sent by Mr. Wellesley to his wife, in which he admitted that he had permitted his son William to swear a little, in order that he might be able to distinguish in his mind between a vice and a venial fault. After reading such letters, and such affidavits, he (Mr. Attorney-General) was surprised to find that Mr. Wellesley could have the effrontery and audacity to swear, that instead of permitting and encouraging his children to use blasphemous and ribald language, he had always checked them in it by every means in his power. Was not such an affidavit on the part of Mr. Wellesley an insult to the judicature of the country? It was contradicted, not only by the six witnesses whose affidavits he had read to the Court, but also by Mr. Wellesley's own letter. This piece of posthumous perjury—for the affidavit containing it was dated May, 1826, after all the other affidavits were sworn which specified times, words, oaths, and places, in the most distinct and stringent manner—this piece of posthumous perjury was, he contended, as superfluous as it was imprudent. Could Mr. Wellesley suppose that his unsupported oath would be believed in the lowest Court in the country, in opposition to the oaths of six disinterested individuals, supported as they were, by his own letter?

Mr. Horne wished the whole of that letter of Mr. Wellesley's to be read on, which his Learned Friend relied as contradicting that gentleman's affidavit. With his Lordship's permission he would read it, as the context completely contradicted the gloss which his Learned Friend had put upon it. The Learned Counsel then read the letter of Mr. Wellesley to his wife, in which he told her that her manner to her children was defective, on account of its not being sufficiently peremptory—that her pettish manner to them at one time, and her coaxing manner at another, was not the proper manner to obtain their obedience. "I would recommend you," continued he, "to adopt the course which I adopted to cure William of lying, the father of all other vices. I allowed him to swear a little in order that he might be able to distinguish in his mind between a vice and a venial fault." (Loud laughter in the Court.)

The Attorney-General did not conceive that the whole of Mr. Wellesley's letter varied in the slightest degree the meaning which he had set upon it. He might perhaps agree with Mr. W., that swearing was a less crime than lying. Blasphemous oaths might be mere *bruta fulmina*, which injured no one: lying was a vice more dangerous in its consequences, as they led to the injury of other parties. He had produced the letter to show that Mr. W. allowed his children to swear. Did it not prove that fact? He allowed them to swear a little! Yes, swearing was mere or-geat and water; lying was a dangerous and intoxicating spirit. He had now only to advert to the law of the case. The counsel on the other side had allowed that if Mr. Wellesley had so far sported with the sanctity of an oath as to deprive himself of all claim to future credibility, he was not a fit person to be intrusted with the guardianship of his children. But they had denied that he had so far sported with the sanctity of an oath, and had then asked whether adultery alone was sufficient to destroy the parent's right to control the education of his children? He would not follow Mr. Beames through his inquiry whether the Court of Chancery possessed the power which it was now called upon to exercise. His learned friend had dilated much on the magnitude of that power. Undoubtedly it was a great power, but then it was given to the Lord Chancellor by the Constitution of the country, and his Lordship would be a traitor to the King, of whom he was the delegate, if he refused to exercise it when called upon by circumstances to do so. There was, however, another branch of this subject, which, as his learned friends had touched upon it, he would also notice. He had not as yet said one word with regard to Mr. Wellesley's pecuniary circumstances. He believed that it appeared in one of the affidavits that a clerk of one of the solicitors employed in this cause had examined the judgments both in the King's Bench and in the Common Pleas, and had found a great many entered up against Mr. Wellesley. Whether those judgments had been satisfied since that examination or not, he could not tell, as he had no evidence before him on the subject. His Lordship had, however, heard Mr. Wellesley's own statement on the point, and would know better than he did how to deal with it. He should, however, contend, that on the score of finance alone, Mr. Wellesley was not a fit person to have the disposal of the money which was to be set aside for the education of his children. His children were to be bred up to the possession of a large fortune; and it was not impossible that an indigent father might lead them into rash and inconsiderate bargains, by which their wealth might be made to contribute to the relief of his distress. He contended, that the indigence of the parent, even supposing there were no moral depravity to be urged against him, might be such as to disqualify him from acting as the guardian of his wealthy children. A case of this kind, for instance, might happen. The husband of one woman might have formed and continued a connexion with another woman for three years in spite of the remonstrances of his wife, and his and her joint friends. He might be so fastened to that woman, either by the charms of her person or by the terror of her threats, or by the various kinds of influence which women often obtained over the men who debauched them, as to sell the interests of the children of his wife to raise money for purposes very uncongenial with their interests. He begged also to remind his Lordship, that it was not an uncommon occurrence for a man to marry the woman whom he had seduced from the path of virtue. He was certain that his Lordship would recollect that it once became matter of grave discussion in the House of Lords, whether all divorce bills should not contain a clause prohibiting the adulterers to marry. Some of their Lordships contended that such a clause would be highly useful to the morals of the community, whilst others argued, and successfully, as appeared by the result, that seduction might occur under such circumstances as rendered marriage a proper atonement to the woman who had been seduced, and to her family. Such an atonement might be expected from Mr. Wellesley, in the present case, by the members of the highly respectable family to which the woman whom he had seduced belonged; and if it were expected, Mr. Wellesley would have great difficulty in evading it, since the death of his wife left him at liberty to take another. Without saying whether such an atonement would be made to Mrs. Bligh or not, he would merely remark, that the rule which some members of the House of Lords had wished to lay down with respect to divorce-bills, had been rejected on the ground that circumstances might require such an atonement as marriage to take place.

The Lord Chancellor, on the conclusion of the Attorney-General's speech, observed, that as he was obliged to attend to-morrow to an important motion respecting a writ of Habeas Corpus, affecting the liberty of the subject, he should postpone his judgment on this case till Wednesday morning. In the meantime he should wish to have some affidavits as to Mr. Wellesley's circumstances. He did not wish to have that minute statement of Mr. Wellesley's circumstances which might be inconvenient; but there were one or two points on which some further information was necessary. There were already affidavits filed as to the number of judgments against Mr. Wellesley in the King's Bench and Common Pleas. With reference to those judgments this distinction had been made—that those which were written in red ink were satisfied, and that those which were written in black ink were not satisfied: It was not, however, stated whether satisfaction was entered up on those judgments. He knew that there was an affidavit of Mr. Wellesley's, stating that he believed that satisfaction was entered up. As that fact was one to which it was unnecessary to pledge belief, since knowledge of it could easily be acquired by any clerk, he should like to have that knowledge. The affidavits likewise stated, that previously to Mr. Wellesley coming to England from the Continent, to which he had fled to be out of the way of his creditors, his trustees had entered into some temporary arrangement on his

constable. He also saw her draw a something from her muff at is spot, and she was given in charge to ascertain whether she id not loaded fire-arms upon her person. There was an elderly male then in her company, whom they had not noticed before. here was some delay at the Bread-street watchhouse, in opening e door, and while standing there, the prisoner presented a pistol the direction of his face, within two feet of him, and it snapped. he flint struck fire; but the powder did not ignite. He bobbed r head when he saw the flash, and Mr. Howell seized the prisoner's n. They then all went into the watchhouse.

Mr. John Howell, coal-merchant, of Greenhithe, deposed that ter following the prisoner twice up and down Friday-street, he bserved by the light at the White Horse Inn, that she drew a istol from her muff when she came opposite to them. He saw it istinctly, and sent his friend in search of an officer. Before he eturned, however, he noticed the prisoner spoke to an elderly oman, at the corner of Old Fish-street, and supposing she had iven her the pistol, when the constable arrived, he gave them oth in charge. While waiting at the watchhouse door, witness ood half facing her, between her and Mr. Randall; but they were ll close together. Presently the prisoner drew a pistol with her ght hand from the muff, and extending her arm across witness's nest, levelled the pistol at Mr. Randall's head. Witness seized er arm with his left hand, and the barrel of the pistol with his ght, and just at the instant he raised the muzzle above the line f direction to his friend's head, she pulled the trigger. He got e pistol from her with much difficulty.

In reply to questions from the Alderman, the witness further ated, that he was used to fire-arms, and he was sure he did not ove the trigger himself, in struggling to get possession of the istol. The pistol was loaded with powder to within an inch of e end of the barrel, but there was no bullet. There was powder ound the touch-hole, and the mouth of the pistol was presented ithin a foot of Mr. Randall; but he thought it, instead of snapping nly, the priming had caught, the contents would have passed oove his friend's head, because he had elevated the barrel at the oment. She struggled so hard to keep the pistol, that he hurt er hand in wreaching it from her.

Matthew Carter, the constable, produced a full-sized duelling istol, and the powder with which it was charged, but he had lost e wadding. He said he had tried the pistol and it would not re. He took charge of the two women and conveyed them to the atchhouse. Mr. Howell put his hand into the prisoner's muff nd took out the pistol, saying—"Here's a pistol."

Sir John Perring.—What; He took it out very quietly then?

Witness.—Yes.

The witness continued.—He did not see the pistol levelled at Ir. Randall, nor see the flash, nor hear the snap. He did not otice what passed he was so anxious to get open the watchhouse oor. The prisoner unloaded the pistol herself, because there was othing handy in the watchhouse to do it. She picked out the adding with a pin.

Perhaps it was a nail given her by the beadle. He could not ell what she picked it out with; they had better ask the beadle. Laughter.)

Elizabeth Broadhurst, a laundress, living in South-street, ambeth, said she had washed for Miss Harwood, the prisoner, ree years, and about two months ago she declared her deteriination to shoot Mr. Randall. She dissuaded her as well as e was able, and the prisoner dropped talking to her upon the ubject; but she heard from a female friend of her's that the risoner had purchased the pistol to fulfil her threat. One Saturday, bout six weeks ago, the prisoner called in and said, "don't be larmed, I am going to try the pistol in the yard," and she added hat she would shoot Mr. Randall. She went into the yard and red, but the pistol made very little report indeed. She came up tairs again, and said the flint was not good, and she thought the istol was not good; but upon a second trial in the yard, she roduced a dreadful noise, and frightened the whole neighbourood. When the prisoner went away, she said, "now I am oing to Randall's counting house, and I'll shoot him. I shall e here to-morrow." "Oh," said witness, "how can you xpect to be at large if you think of committing such a rash ct?"

Hammond, the beadle, stated that the prisoner tried to draw the harge in the watchhouse with a pin, but it was not strong enough, ut a nail accomplished the business.

Mr. Howell explained, that Carter saw him perhaps searching e prisoner's muff, to ascertain if she had a second pistol, and onfounded that with what passed out of doors.

Carter remarked, in a low tone, that he knew the gentleman *old him* something of putting his hand in the muff and of a istol.

Mary Blakely, of Nags-head-court, Knightsbridge, the old oman who was apprehended at the same time with the prisoner, as next called as a witness. She knew very little of the prisoner, id nothing of her intentions with respect to Mr. Randall. The risoner had recommended her to a place of service in Woodreet, and that was the way they happened to come together from nightsbridge, on Monday. She saw a flash like lightning at watchhouse, and there was an immediate struggle to get someng from the prisoner. She did not the pistol at all, but heard gentlemen talk of examining it.

Ir. Randall was recalled to strengthen Mr. Howell's statement, ch had been contradicted by Carter. Mr. Randall said, after pistol snapped Mr. Howell tried to wrest it from her; she sted, and it was a minute before he succeeded. She comced in the watchhouse that her finger had been torn, and l Mr. Howell had no right to tear it. The constable heard t.

Carter was recalled, and questioned as to that fact. He said the soner asked him for a bit of rag to bind up her finger. Her ve, as well as her finger, were torn, and she complained that Randall had done it.

ir John Perring asked the prisoner if she had any thing to say his charge, but cautioned her against saying any thing which ld criminate herself, as it would deprive her of the advantage ny little difficulties that may arise in the proceedings.

he prisoner, who had held her head down, and appeared to be ping while the witnesses were under examination, rose, anced to the table, threw her veil aside, and with tolerable comure, inquired whether the Alderman wished to know the reasons induced her to take such steps as she had.

ie Alderman said, he was willing to hear any thing she had ffer, or any witnesses she pleased, but he cautioned her ist making any statement admitting the charge preferred ast her.

e replied, that she was anxious to give the Alderman a comhistory of her connexion with her accuser, and the motives actuated her in what she had done, if the Alderman would t her; but she would put herself under the advice of Mr. nder.

. Alexander a solicitor then stepped forward and said, he had ttended on her behalf or at her request, but he had received a e of her apprehension from the Governor of the Compter.—he knew of the prisoner was this: She had been recommended im by a friend, as a client, for whom an action for breach of mise of marriage was to be brought. He wrote to Mr. ndall, and at an interview, he was informed of circumstances ich induced him to think such an action would be unadvisable; on seeing the prisoner subsequently, he told her to bring all friends to him, who knew any thing of her history, which, r some time, she did; and from their statements he was satisfied re was ground of action, and he determined, on Friday last, to mence proceedings; but a difficulty arose—he could not obtain Randall's two Christian names, and he directed the prisoner make inquiry in the neighbourhood of Friday-street. He submitted that she might have pulled the trigger accidentally, in struggling with Mr. Howell to retain the pistol. He advised the prisoner certainly to enter into no justificatory detail here.

The prisoner was still desirous of stating her case, but yielded to the persuasions of the Alderman and Mr. Alexander, and contented herself with saying, that when she accosted Mr. Randall in Friday-street, she begged to detain him a few minutes; that he replied to her with very harsh language; and that she meant only to fire over his head to frighten him, having supplicated and done every thing else to gain her point in vain.

The Alderman said, he thought the charge completely established; but he remanded her for a week, that she might have the superior accommodations at the Compter, instead of Newgate, until the sessions approached.

Mr. Lupton Relfe, bookseller in Cornhill, appeared before Mr. Alderman Garratt on Thursday, upon a summons, to answer the complaint of a Mr. Charles Fricker, for misappropriating 60l., entrusted to him for a specific purpose.

Mr. Torriano appeared as solicitor for the defendant, and took an objection *in limine*, that the Alderman had no jurisdiction under the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Alderman Garratt said he was unacquainted with the facts, and could not judge whether he had a right to interfere until he had heard the complainant's case.

Mr. Van Sandau, the solicitor on the other side, then stated that his client, Mr. Fricker, was a grocer at Brighton, and drew a bill for 60l. upon an individual, who was not able to honour his acceptance when the bill came to maturity; Mr. Fricker, therefore, was obliged to make up the amount himself, which he sent to the acceptor, desiring him to take up the bill with it. The acceptor sent his porter to Messrs. Ransom with the money, and the ordinary notice that the bill was lying there, but they would not receive a Bank-post-bill for 10l. as cash, and the porter knowing his master had transactions with Mr. Relfe, went to him to beg he would accommodate him by changing the said Bank-post-bill, stating the objection made by the bankers, and that he had been sent to take up this bill. Mr. Relfe asked him for the rest of the money, which the porter handed to him with an understanding that Mr. Relfe would pay the whole to Messrs. Ransom, and send the bill enclosed at night to his master. The porter was afterwards sent to Mr. Relfe with a verbal message for the bill, and he returned with a note thanking the acceptor for having exerted himself to collect the money, and intimating that it had been appropriated to another bill of the acceptor's, drawn by Mr. Relfe upon him, and which was then overdue. Mr. Fricker, to prevent himself from being arrested upon his own bill, was compelled a second time to provide a sum of 60l. Mr. Relfe wished it to be believed that he had misunderstood a note which had been sent to him by the acceptor, stating that he was unable to meet the bill he had drawn him; but that he was going to Woolwich, and if he should fail in obtaining money there, he would willingly send Mr. Relfe 10l., and renew the bill, which was for 50l. When the porter gave Mr. Relfe 60l. it was impossible he could suppose that so much had been sent to take up a 50l. bill, and moreover the notice that a bill drawn by Mr. Fricker for 60l. was lying at Ransom's was exhibited to Mr. Relfe.

Mr. Torriano—Exhibited you say; I deny that.

Mr. Van Sandau proceeded to state, that the mis-appropriation was evident, and the consequence to Mr. Fricker had been that he had had to pay 120l. upon his own bill for 60l.

Mr. Torriano asked under what statute Mr. Van Sandau supposed his charge could be entertained?

Mr. Van Sandau said, Sir Thomas Plomer's act.

Mr. Torriano read the 2d section of that statute, and pointed out that it was necessary that the money should have been accompanied by notice in writing of the purpose it was to be applied to.

Mr. Van Sandau said, the banker's notice where the bill was lying, was tantamount to such a written order.

Mr. Torriano observed, that the statute required the written order should be signed by the party placing the money, &c. in the hands of another. The banker's notice would not all bear out the description of notice required by the law, and Mr. Van Sandau would not upon his professional credit assert the contrary.

Mr. Van Sandau at length confessed there was no statute upon which he could rely; but he took up a new position, that a gross misapplication of money by any one was an offence at common law.

Mr. Alderman Garratt said, Sir Thomas Plomer's Act could not be applied to this case, in which he thought he had no jurisdiction, and he regretted the summons had been granted.

Mr. Van Sandau was about to retire, but Mr. Torriano said he observed notes had been taken of the case, and it was unfair that any statement should go to the public without the explanations of the other party.

Mr. Alderman Garratt thought Mr. Torriano had an undoubted claim to be heard, if he pleased, although the case was disposed of.

Mr. Torriano stated, that Mr. Relfe drew a bill for 50l. upon the same individual on whom Mr. Fricker had drawn for 60l. They both came due about the same time, and on the 25th of Jan., Mr. Relfe received a letter from the acceptor that his feelings were much distressed from being disappointed as to some remittances he expected by post to make up the 50l., that he came to London in search of money, and was disappointed still, that he was going to Woolwich with the object, and he would send Mr. Relfe 10l., and beg a short renewal of the bill, if he should be disappointed again at the latter place. This letter was brought by the acceptor's porter, and four hours afterwards that identical porter came in again with the 10l. Bank post bill, stating that he had been to the bankers to take up the bill of exchange (by which Mr. Relfe supposed his own bill was meant), and that they had rejected the 10l. Mr. Relfe aked him for the money, which the porter handed over. There were three respectable individuals in the shop at the time, who, if the case had proceeded, would have deposed upon oath, that if there had been any misappropriation of the money, it arose entirely from the stupidity of the porter in not explaining himself when he asked for change for the note, and gave up the rest of the money. He exhibited the acceptor's bill for 50l. which he was ready to give up at any time.

Mr. Van Sandau remarked, that if Mr. Relfe found the money had got into his pocket by mistake, he ought to refund it, like an honest man.

Mr. Torriano said it would not be given up unless the law compelled it, and made a personal observation upon his opponent's motive in bringing the case before the sitting Alderman.

Mr. Alderman Garratt dismissed the parties, recommending the solicitors to apply to the reporters to suppress the case altogether. The publication of such cases, he thought, sometimes inflicted deep injury upon the whole families.

Mr. Van Sandau concurred in the propriety of the worthy Alderman's recommendation; but the solicitor for the defendant was silent.

BOW-STREET.—Lady Barrymore and Another.—The notorious Mary Ann Pearce, alias Lady Barrymore, was brought to the office on Thursday, charged with "smashing" several glasses in the Portobello Tavern, St. Martin's-lane, and with creating a mob of several hundred persons in the street. Her ladyship was placed by the side of the bar, during the hearing of another charge. She occasionally burst into loud fits of laughter, and boasted of her amours with different magistrates. She afterwards wept immoderately, and begged some one to blow her brains out with a pistol. At this moment, a poor woman, who, several years ago, was the kept mistress of a man of rank, and subsequently was considered one of the finest women that graced the saloons of the theatres, entered the office, with a letter in her hand, which was handed to the Magistrate. Lady Barymore having obtained a view of her, exclaimed, "Here is another poor unfortunate wretch like myself;" and, after some hesitation, she said, "we have been your victims, and now we may lie in a prison and rot." Mr. Halls read the letter, which was signed "Harborough;" and he directed the female to be informed that he could render her no assistance. She refused to quit the office, and was obliged to be ejected by force. Her name is Mrs. Smith. She was the kept mistress of a Noble Lord, and afterwards of Captain B. Since her protector, Captain B., deserted her, she has been in a deranged state, and calls herself "Lady Harborough." She has been confined in Marylebone Infirmary, but was turned out; and now she perambulates the street day and night, without any place to lay her head in. Her application to the Magistrate was to obtain his assistance in getting the restoration of some clothes, which are kept at a house where she lodged in Duke-street, Adelphi; but, as she owes rent, the Magistrate declined interfering.

Mary Ann Pearce was committed till the sessions, and a gentleman in the office gave a trifle to Mrs. Smith to relieve her present necessities.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Robbery at the Travellers' Club House.—Mr. Roe the sitting Magistrate, was occupied on Thursday till the evening, in the investigation of a very mysterious robbery, which was committed between the hours of six and nine on Wednesday morning, at the Travellers' Club House, Pall-mall. It appears that seven massive silver candlesticks, worth nearly 100l., the property of the Club, were stolen from out of a cupboard in the butler's pantry, by some persons who had obtained admittance to the house; but what renders the case a very singular one is, that although there are between 20 and 30 silver candlesticks of the same description on the dresser, yet they were left untouched, and those in the cupboard, amounting to seven (the key of which was turned), were carried off. On the robbery being discovered, the secretary to the Club applied at this office for assistance, and Clements and Schofield, two active officers, immediately proceeded to the Club-house to make inquiries, and apprehended two porters and four young chimney-sweeps, who had been employed in the house on the morning before the robbery was committed. They then swept all the chimneys except one, and the sweeps had appointed to come on the following morning, and finish the work. The prisoners were examined separately. One of the porters said, that about six o'clock in the morning he heard a knocking at the door, and he admitted three persons, whom he thought were sweeps. They did not speak to him, neither did he address them, and they passed up stairs. He understood that the sweeps were to come that morning, but he did not mention to any person that he expected them. He continued his business in the coffee-room, and he saw nothing of the men afterwards. He had been to various places to endeavour to find the sweeps, but without effect.

The watchman said that he observed three persons near the Travellers' Club-house, between five and six o'clock on Tuesday morning; one of them was a boy about 15 years of age, and he had a sack over his shoulder; they told him they were going to make some alterations in the Club-house. They went into King's-place, and he saw nothing more of them.

The sweeps protested that they were innocent, and the watchman and the porters were unable to identify them.

The Magistrate said that nothing appeared to criminate the sweeps, who might all be discharged; neither did he attach any guilt to the two young men, and they were liberated upon their promising to come forward again when required.

MARYLEBONE.—Thursday, John Joseph Stockdale, the publisher of *Harriette Wilson's Memoirs*, was summoned by the overseers of Acton, to appear before the magistrates at this office, in consequence of his refusing to pay the poor rates charged upon his residence in that village.

Mr. John Williamson, the assistant overseer, supported the claim of the parish, by proving that two rates were in arrear, one due at Michaelmas, and the other at Christmas last, amounting together to the sum of 5l. 13s. 10d., and

Mr. Rawlinson called upon Stockdale for his answer.

There can be no question, said Stockdale, that I am brought here, not by the overseers, but by my landlord; he has obtained unjust possession of my house, and the very day after a new trial is granted, I am summoned before you, Sir, for no other purpose than to annoy me.

Mr. Rawlinson asked the assistant overseer, if there was ground for such an imputation?

Mr. Williams replied, certainly not; for not only Mr. Stockdale, but many others, had been summoned as defaulters, according to the custom of the parish.

Mr. Stockdale then said the parish officers had taken up a new line of policy; for, when he became an occupant, they came upon him, as the occupier, for his predecessor's arrears, telling him that they had a right to come upon the premises for payment. If so, then why did they not now go upon the premises, and obtain payment of Mr. Winter?

Mr. Williamson—The house is empty.

Mr. Stockdale—A person sleeps there.

Mr. Rawlinson—How long has Mr. Stockdale quitted the premises, and when was the rate made?

Mr. Williamson—The rate was made in October, and Mr. Stockdale left about two weeks before Christmas.

Mr. Rawlinson—Then, I think, Mr. Stockdale, you are liable to pay it. What do you propose? Do you want time? I believe it is usual to grant 14 days.

Mr. Stockdale—I expect to be in the house again very soon, and I will then pay it.

Mr. Rawlinson—That won't do.

Mr. Stockdale—Then I propose for them to go upon the premises, where a great deal of my property is left.

Mr. Williamson—Mr. Winter states that there is not a shilling's worth of your property there.

Mr. Stockdale—Mr. Winter says there is no property of mine there! Why, there are ten sacks of potatoes! and surely that is sufficient to pay your rate.

Mr. Rawlinson said, the parish had nothing to do with the dispute between Mr. Stockdale and his landlord, and ordered him to pay the rate.

Mr. Stockdale requested the indulgence of a month, which was granted.

The third edition of the new novel of "*Almack's*" will be ready for delivery on Wednesday next.

A General Meeting of the Coroners of England and Wales was held on Thursday, at the Exchequer Coffee-house, Palace-yard, for the purpose of preparing a Petition to Parliament, to amend some of the provisions of the old statute respecting the mode of electing coroners, the duties imposed upon, and the amount of fees or salaries paid to these officers. Reporters were excluded, but we were informed that a petition to Parliament, praying the payment of larger fees on inquests, was adopted, without, of course, any discussion.

Truckleborough Hall.—By drawing the portraits of a nobleman in possession of the patronage of a borough containing some fifty electors—his son, one of the members—Mr. Turnstile, a convenient politician—and citizen North, one rather more stern and uncomprising at first, but who wriggles himself, at last, to a seat on the Treasury benches—the author of this diverting Work has exposed the almost universal hollowness of political pretensions, and has shown that what many people imagine to be *opinion*, is, in reality *motive*.

A forgery of considerable extent, in which the agent to a Scotch distillery house, residing at Hull, is deeply implicated, has been discovered during the week.—The accused party has absconded.—*York Herald.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Hamburgh Papers to the 29th ult. were received yesterday. They contain no intelligence of public interest; but we extract a few miscellaneous paragraphs:—

"BERLIN, JAN. 24.—His Majesty's recovery proceeds in the most favourable manner; but is said to be his Majesty's wish to keep the foot bound up for a fortnight longer than the physicians at first thought necessary, in order that the cure may be more certain. We hear that the King will go to Toplitz as early as the beginning of May.

"The King has appointed M. Andrew Richet, in Cape Town, Consul at that place.

"The funeral of Lieut.-General Von Brauchitsch, Governor of Berlin, who died on the 19th, took place yesterday, quite privately, according to his own direction. Only an hour before his death, he received the discharge which he had solicited from the King's service.

"ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 13.—On the 10th of this month the Royal Academy of Sciences celebrated its 100th anniversary in the presence of their Imperial Majesties.

"On the 6th the Gallery of Russian Generals, of which we spoke in our last, was consecrated in the following manner:—The subalterns and privates of the regiments of the Guards who served in 1812, 13, and 14, were assembled, with their standards, in the Hall of St. George, and the White Saloon; during the liturgy, thanksgivings were recited in both the halls. When their Majesties and their Imperial Family came out of the church, they proceeded to the new gallery, where only those Officers and Generals were assembled who had the medals of 1812 and 1814. After the performance of the hymn for the late Emperor Alexander, and prayers for the welfare and long life of the present Emperor, the gallery was sprinkled with holy water. Henceforward the standards of the Guards are to be preserved in it, the places for which were fixed by the Emperor, under the inscription 'Borodino Tarutino Klastzi Krasmoje.' After the ceremony was over, the subalterns and privates were admitted into the gallery; it was pleasing to hear these veterans, as they recognised the features of the Generals who had shared their hardships and dangers, repeat their names, and relate to each other their great actions in the field."

We understand that the Count de Ofalia comes forthwith to London, to occupy the post of Spanish Ambassador at this Court.

We understand that several Gentlemen of the Bar aspire to the honour of filling the office of Counsel to the City of London, upon the next vacancy. Mr. A. Ryland, Mr. Robert Scarlett, son of the King's Counsel, and Mr. Jardine, are amongst the number.

The health of the celebrated composer Beethoven appears, by the most recent letters from Vienna, to be in a most deplorable state. He is laid up with a dropsy in the abdomen; and though the operation of tapping has been performed, the physicians have pronounced him to be in extreme danger.

Monday being the Anniversary of the Accession of his Majesty to the Throne, the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells. The Standard of England was hoisted on the steeples of several of the Churches and public buildings. The Park and Tower guns fired a double royal salute upon the occasion. The Judges at Westminster Hall appeared in scarlet robes—the King's Sergeants were attired in purple. The bells continued ringing until a late hour at night.

Mr. Williams Wynn has given one of the Writerships, which have devolved upon him as President of the Board of Controul, as a prize to be contended for by the boys at the Westminster School. The competition is to be open to all, whether King's scholars or town boys, in the two upper forms, who may be disposed to enter the lists; and the boy who passes the best examination, is to bear away the prize. The election will take place in the course of the ensuing week. Dr. Goodenough (the head master of the School), has, with great propriety, declined to decide on the merits of the respective candidates; and the examinations are to be conducted by scholars of eminence, selected from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with whom the Principal of the East India College at Hayleybury is to be associated. This donation of Mr. Williams Wynn will speak for itself—it appears eminently to combine gratitude towards the seat of his own education, and munificence, in the disposal of his patronage, with very enlarged views of policy towards British India.

EXTRAORDINARY WILL.—The late Mr. Ellerby, the surgeon, who died at his house in Broad-street, on Monday, has left a will, the contents of which have created much conversation in the medical world. He has directed that his body should be conveyed immediately after his decease to the new Anatomical Theatre, in Aldersgate-street, erected for the use of Messrs. Lawrence, Tyrrell, and Wardrop, and dissected, in order that the cause of his protracted illness (supposed to have been some affection of the heart) should be ascertained. He then bequeaths his heart to one anatomist, his lungs to another, and his brains to a third, to be preserved by them, and concludes by saying, that unless this part of his will is faithfully executed, he will, if possible, come and torment those deputed to the perfomance of the duty imposed on them. Mr. Ellerby was a man of some acquirements, and did not turn his thoughts to the profession until at an advanced age. He was an active Member of the Committee appointed by the General Meeting of the Members of the College of Surgeons, held at the Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a redress of certain grievances now experienced by the body of Surgeons. He was a Member of the Society of Friends, and a man of singular habits.

IMPROVEMENTS OF LONDON.—One of the most important plans for the improvement of our capital has just been finally sanctioned. A Minute has passed the Treasury Board, authorising the erection of a Terrace from Storey's Gate, up the Bird Cage Walk, along the whole of the south side of the Park, to Pimlico. This will be in unison with the Terrace on the opposite side, from Spring Gardens westward; and thus, with the King's new Palace at one end, and the Horse Guards and other architectural public buildings at the other, form St. James's Park into one Grand Square. In the centre, the canal is to be reduced and diverted into picturesque windings, instead of its present formal and uninteresting shape. The marshy ground is to be drained and disposed into parterres, shrubberies, and other ornamental designs. Thus we shall at last have a delightful promenade in London, vying in size and attractions with the Gardens of the Tuilleries or Luxembourg.

In consequence of many depredations having been recently committed in the neighbourhood of Alresford, Hants, a strong suspicion arose that the various kinds of property stolen, were conveyed to London, and a warrant was therefore obtained to search a road-waggon from Alresford, for turkies taken from the poultry-house of the Rev. F. North, at Old Alresford, which had been broken open. The officers overtook the waggon a little beyond Bagshot, and, on searching the same, discovered a great number of hares and partridges. On being about to relinquish the search, they observed the leg of a hare sticking out of some pea-haum near the spot where the waggon then stood; and, upon removing part of it, the turkies, with a number of hares, were found. The waggoner, who had left his vehicle, and was riding on the coach, having observed the constable at Bagshot, proceeded forward while the coach changed horses, and concealed the game and turkies. He afterwards admitted that the property had been in the waggon, and that he purchased the whole the preceding evening, knowing it to have been stolen, of a man named Walker, who is now in custody with the waggoner, for trial at the next Sessions. The waggoner has carried on similar proceedings for some years, and has recently been twice convicted of offences against the Game Laws.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

On Friday the Provisional Committee for arranging the Public General Meeting, in aid of the Subscription for the above object, met at the Freemasons' Tavern. The meeting was attended by a number of persons of distinction, among whom there were several General Officers. The business of the day commenced by the reading of numerous letters, containing the strongest assurances of active co-operation from many exalted characters. Among the number, there were communications from his Grace the Duke of Portland, the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, Lord George Beresford, Sir William Curtis, &c. who, together with Gen. Maitland, who was present, were added to the Committee.

It was then determined that Messrs. Coutts and Co., and Curtis and Co., should be treasurers to the fund—that his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earls of Harcourt and Chatham, Lords Rolle and George Beresford, and Sir William Curtis, be urgently solicited to become Trustees—that the Bankers in London be requested to receive subscriptions, and that no part thereof should be withdrawn without the sanction of two or more of the said Trustees in writing—and that application should be made to several other distinguished persons to give their names and services to the Committee.

It was then communicated to the meeting, that the Royal Union Association, which had been formed under the patronage of the late Duke of York, as a testimony of its gratitude for his Royal Highness's kindness, begged that the Committee would make use of its Board Rooms during the whole business of the subscription, free of expence.

It was resolved, that the offer of the Association be accepted, and that the Committee in future sit at the Royal Union Office, in Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge.

It was further determined, that as it was desirable to concentrate the subscription of the whole kingdom in one grand national object, instead of dividing the public feeling into various testimonials of respect, the numerous counties, towns, and cities, in Great Britain and its dependencies, should be invited to meet in aid of the general subscription, and forward the amount, from time to time, to the Committee in London, the more especially as the present afforded the most eligible opportunity of raising some splendid trophy in honour of the British Army, whose courage, discipline, and success, under the auspices of its late illustrious Commander-in-Chief, had justly gained for it the admiration and respect of the whole world.

General Maitland was solicited to act as Honorary Secretary; and, after some other arrangements, the public general meeting was fixed for Monday, February 26, at the Freemasons' Hall, and the Committee adjourned to Friday next.

A great excitement has been occasioned in the political world by the appearance of a publication under the title of "The Posthumous Letter of His Royal Highness the Duke of York." Sir Herbert Taylor, one of the executors of the Royal deceased, has disavowed it, and many of the Journals have done the same. Mr. Clerc Smith has, however, fulfilled his promise, and put forth the Third Edition, with Observations to establish its indentity.—The Letter relates to—Wardle's Accusations—The late Duke's Speech in Parliament, and his reasons for it—his opinions on Catholic Emancipation and Catholic Consolidation—and the peculiar situation of the Blood Royal in money matters.

On Saturday se'nnight, Mr. Sergeant Vaughan came into the Court of Exchequer to move for a new trial in a cause which was tried at the assizes; his appearance excited some curiosity, as it is generally believed that the Learned Gentleman will succeed Mr. Baron Graham, who retires. On taking his seat at the table, Mr. Jervis said, "Come, come, brother Vaughan, take your seat at the bench, you are but one step from it."

Thursday evening an inquest was held at the Grange, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on the body of Mary Gee, who was killed by an accidental fall down a flight of stairs, while in a state of intoxication. Mr. Cosgrove, a surgeon, of Surrey-street, in the Strand, said the deceased had a severe wound on the back part of the head, which produced a depression of the brain. She died about ten hours after the accident. He had subsequently removed the upper part of the skull, in order to ascertain the nature of the injury. Several of the jurors here simultaneously expressed their displeasure of his having done so. They considered it highly improper, as it was one part of their duty to take a view of the body in the state in which it was left by death; and they were rendered unable so to do by his conduct in opening the skull. The witness, in explanation, said he had done it to prepare himself to answer any questions that might be proposed. He was sorry he had thereby incurred their displeasure; he had done it for the best. The Coroner said he certainly was wrong in doing so; it appeared, however, from what he had stated, that he had erred through mistake.—The Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death; and accompanied their verdict by a resolution, expressive of their disapprobation of the conduct of the medical gentleman in opening the head.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

G. BEADLE, Bishop-Stortford, Hertfordshire, tailor.
W. S. BETTY, Richmond-street, Walworth, surgeon.
S. E. and I. SAMPSON, Battersea, vitriol-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

D. MORGAN, Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

J. CASH, Liverpool, tailor.——C. S. SILVESTER, Maida-hill, Edgware-road, builder.——J. DALTON, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, man-milliner.——W. E. LEDGARD, Brighouse, Yorkshire, merchant.——C. SYMES and A. C. SMART, Bath, cabinet-makers.——T. CADE, Shalford, Surrey, schoolmaster.——R. PROFFITT, Friday-street, warehouseman.——J. C. MUSGRAVE, and T. GARRETT, Wincanton, bankers.——W. THOMAS, Ledbury, Herefordshire, maltster.——W. HOLGATE, Stainton-Cotes, Yorkshire, grazier.——R. BAGGOTT, Ledbury, Herefordshire, breeches-maker.——S. NICHOLSON, New-street, Covent-garden, cheesemonger.——J. WILLIAMS, Beddington, Surrey, boarding-house-keeper.——W. HALLEWELL, Little Sheffield, builder.——J. H. CLARK, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, auctioneer.——S. HACHER, Canterbury, builder.——C. GOODRICK, Etton, Yorkshire, cornfactor.——R. SKINNER, Tiverton, cabinet-maker.——R. B. WITHY, Phœnix-alley, Long-acre, coal-merchant.——W. YEATHERD, Jury-street, Aldgate, wine-merchant.

FISTULÆ AND PILES.—The following Case is one of recent occurrence, and an undoubted proof of the abilities of Mr. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon Accoucheur, No. 2, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, which can be attested by a Gentleman of respectability, on application to him, at Mr. Miller's, No. 3, Little Windmill-street, Golden-square, who is induced to give it this publicity, with the hope that it may be of benefit to many individuals so afflicted, by informing them where to apply for a safe, speedy, and permanent cure:—

"Having been afflicted with those dreadful complaints for more than eighteen years, during which period I was under the care of different eminent surgeons, and underwent five operations without effect, I mentioned the circumstance to a friend, who told me Mr. Van Butchell was particularly distinguished for the cure of these complaints, by a mode of treatment peculiar to himself. I was, therefore, induced to place myself under his care, and, in the short space of six weeks, without cutting, caustic, confinement, or restraint of diet, I have the happiness to acknowledge myself now perfectly cured. "J. P. C."

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 228, Regent-street, and 16, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 21., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

CHOCOLATE of the finest Quality, 3s. per lb.—COCOA-NUTS, the finest Grenada, 2s. per lb.—The Public are respectfully informed they may now purchase the above-mentioned Articles, warranted of the finest quality, at MARSHALL and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand. Also, Turkey Coffee, warranted of the finest Quality, at 3s. per lb.

CHAMPAGNE.

We are told by Voltaire
That there's naught can compare
With Champagne for exciting one's wit;
Then instantly haste,
All pretenders to taste,
To the shop next the Opera Pit.

The best of all Wine
From the Garonne and Rhine,
Wright sells without trying to cozen,
Vin d'Ai et d'Avise,
He to all freely gives,
At sixty-three shillings per dozen.

Opera Colonnade. CHARLES WRIGHT.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 43s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	42s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Santerne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

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BIRTHS.—Jan. 25, at Gomersham-park, the lady of E. Knight, jun. Esq of a son and heir.—Jan. 24, Mrs. T. E. Bryant, Harleyford-place, Kennington, of a daughter.—Jan. 27, at the Vicarage, Southwell, Notts, of a daughter, the lady of the Rev. R. H. Fowler.—Jan. 29, in St. Agnes-place, the lady of Mr. C. Bevan, of a son.—Jan. 27, Mrs. F. Le Mann, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 14th ult. J. Moor, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Bombay Artillery, to Mrs. M. A. Sealy, relict of the late Capt C. Sealy, Hon. Company's Bombay Marines.—On the 1st inst. J. Nelthorpe, Esq. of Temple-place, Surrey, to Miss Myers.—On the 17th ult. Mr. C. T. Taylor, King-place, Commercial-road, to Mary Catherine, niece of W. Hereke, Esq.—On the 27th ult. at the Isle of Wight, L. T. Williams, R.N. to Julianna Drinkwater, of Plymouth.—Feb. 1, Mr. R. Craddock, of Islington, to Elizabeth Massengale, of Lynn.—The Rev. H. Vallance, M.A. of Kingsland-road, to Charlotte Channing Abdy—Jan. 30, E. G. Hornby, Esq. of Dalton Hall, Lancaster, to Sarah Yates, of Irwell House, near Bury.—Feb. 1, A. Perkins, Esq. of Cadogan-place, to Charlotte Pemberton, of the Island of St. Christopher.

DIED.—Jan. 21, at Rotterdam, Rear Admiral I. S. May, aged 62.—Jan. 23, New-street, Spring-gardens, E. H. Delafield, Esq.—Jan. 25, Lieut. W. M. Slade, R.N. aged 30.—Jan. 31, Mr. Lovell, of Pentonville, aged 70.—Aug. 5, at Rajkote, Lieut. A. Balmanno, of the 21 Bombay Light Cavalry.—Feb. 1, at Camberwell, Mr. S. Carter, aged 77.—Jan. 25, Frances, wife of F. Pollock, Esq. of Bedford-row.—Lately, at Ayr, N. B., Lieut. Col. Rudd, late of the 77th Regt.—Jan. 23, at Brighton, aged 57, Major Hugh Falconer.—Jan. 28, J. Burford, Esq. of the Panoramas in Leicester-square and the Strand.—Jan. 28, at Tonbridge Wells, aged 50, Miss Elizabeth Fry, of Grove House.—Jan. 29, at Dawlish, Devon, aged 54, Lieut. Gen. A. C. Jackson.—Jan. 30, in Harley-street, the Right Hon. James Sutherland Lord Duffus, at an advanced age.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Feb. 8.

Their Lordships met to-day at four o'clock; and the Bishop of Landaff, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Cathcart, Earl Nelson, Lord Colchester, and several other Peers, took the oaths and their seats.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a Petition from the Owners and Occupiers of Land in the Western Division of the County of Sussex, complaining, that by the alterations made in the laws relative to wool, large quantities of that article were imported from abroad, so that they could not dispose of their stocks, and that though they were suffering severely from the reduction in the price of wool, the woollen manufacturer was not benefitted, nor the price of woollens reduced: the petitioners therefore prayed that their Lordships would take the state of the laws, which regulated the importation of wool, into their consideration.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented Petitions from the Occupiers of Land in the several Hundreds of Westbourn, Aldwick, Box, and Southwick, and two others, all praying that there might be no alteration in the Corn Laws. The Petitions were all respectably signed. They were, however, signed exclusively by the occupiers of land, who had refused to allow them to be signed by one landowner, because it had been said that nobody but landowners, who were anxious to keep rents high, petitioned against an alteration of the Corn Laws, and these occupiers of land had therefore come forward to express their opinion against any alteration of the law.

Lord REDESDALE presented a similar Petition from Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire. The petitioners represented to their Lordships, the Noble Lord said, that they had been induced, under the sanction of the law, to expend large sums of money in improving their lands, which, if foreign corn were imported, would be lost to them. The petitioners also complained, like the petitioners whose prayer another Noble Duke had presented to their Lordships, of the importation of wool. They stated that the price of wool had remunerated them for keeping an additional number of sheep, by which, on our present improved system of farming, the quantity of corn grown had been increased; but that the price had now sunk so low that they could no longer keep up large flocks, and their cultivation must be deteriorated. While they regretted this, they observed that the price of woollen cloths had not fallen. The petitioners also complained of the importation of hides, which had beat down the price of their cattle, but they found leather no cheaper.—The Petition was read, and laid on the Table.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, in rising, wished first, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, to inform their Lordships that public business would always commence in future, as formerly, at five o'clock. The Noble Earl then said, he rose to give notice, that on Monday next he should move an Address of Condolence to his Majesty on his late melancholy loss; and he was sure that every one of their Lordships who heard him would participate in that sentiment. The Noble Earl moved, "That their Lordships be summoned for Monday."—Ordered.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL then gave notice, that he would, on Monday, the 19th instant, or on some day not remote from the 19th, bring under their Lordships' consideration the subject of the Corn Laws.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE said that he had heard no arguments throughout the country, from the Ministers' own friends, against those who opposed the alteration of the Corn Laws; but a declaration that they were ignorant what the Ministers meant to do, and that it would be time enough to petition against their measure when it was known. If the country was only to know what the Ministers' propositions were to be after they were settled in both Houses of Parliament, he would say the country was not dealt fairly by. He thought, after the propositions were made, not only the two Houses should have time to consider them, but the people ought to have time to examine them, and express their opinion on the subject. If they had not time for this, they would be entrapped into suffering a measure to pass without expressing their opinion, which, he would say, was one of the most important to the welfare of the country, both politically and economically, ever agitated.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL felt as much as the Noble Lord the importance of the subject; but he could not suppose that he (the Earl of Liverpool) meant to do any thing so improper as to call on their Lordships to agree to whatever propositions he might make on the day they were submitted to the House. On the day he had already named, or on some early day afterwards, he should bring the subject under the consideration of their Lordships, and should state the opinions entertained by the Government; and he should then be ready to attend to any reasonable suggestion as to the period of the discussion. He had no intention whatever, he could assure the Noble Lord, of proposing Resolutions to their Lordships, and calling on them the same day to agree to them.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE, at the hazard of being thought pertinacious, must repeat that his observations were not directed to the time of passing the measure through the two Houses. He did not suppose that the Noble Earl would ask their Lordships to decide on the day he submitted the propositions to them; but he hoped that a reasonable delay would take place after the propositions were made known, so as to give the public sufficient time to express their opinion. The Noble Earl, he thought, could not have misunderstood him, for he had prefaced his observations by remarking, that the only argument of the adherents of Ministers out of doors was, "wait till you see the propositions, before you decide on them." If the public were not to have time to consider them after they were known, and before they were passed, what use was there in telling them to wait? It reminded him of something which happened to his father-in-law. He had ordered his coach one day, and was just getting in, when his coachman came to advise him that he must get another coachman, for he had been married the day before, and could not serve him any longer. If the two houses were to be wedded to the Resolutions first, they would, before being made known, be placed beyond the influence of public opinion. He wished, therefore, that the Noble Earl should, after the propositions were made known, allow the public a sufficient time to consider them.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL did not know what the Noble Lord meant by a sufficient time; but he would state, that after submitting the propositions to their Lordships, he should allow a reasonable time to elapse before calling on their Lordships to take them into consideration.

The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice that he should, tomorrow, move to have the order which had been made for hearing an appeal on Monday next discharged, and that he should, at the same time, move that an account of all appeals now depending should be laid before their Lordships.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Lord CLIFDEN presented a petition from the Catholics of Aughagower, in the county of Mayo. He felt it his duty, in presenting this first petition of a great many that would be afterwards laid upon their Lordships' table, to call their attention to a few observations he had to offer upon it. It was now two years since the Catholic question had been discussed. A general election had taken place, and a great change had taken place in Ireland, where the Orange power had greatly fallen, particularly in Waterford, in which, in one week, the Catholics destroyed and crushed the influence of the most opulent family in Ireland. In Louth they defeated the oldest politician in Ireland, Lord Oriel; and in Westmeath, Dublin, and other places, their success had been great. In Armagh, that cradle of Orangeism, their triumph had been still greater. The present Member, Mr. Brownlow, after having voted against the Catholics for two years, had, at length, changed his opinions, and voted for them. The triumph of the Catholic was great in that place. It had been the fashion to abuse the Catholic priests. God save the mark! If he had seen any of the Rev. Bishops present, he should have said more on this subject. However, the parsons brawl without measure. There had been an instance in the late election of one of them attacking a candidate, and clergymen had interfered in different places during the course of the election. The conduct of the Catholic priests, on the other hand, was beyond all praise. The Noble Viscount said he should now read a paragraph from a newspaper, which had been published and circulated for 40 days previous to the election. The paragraph which the Noble Lord read was an appeal to the Catholics to read and reflect upon the laws by which they were excluded from taking a seat in Parliament, or holding an office under Government. It stated that all liberal Protestants, as well as every Catholic, were united in wishing to have those laws by which an invocation to the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, was decided to be idolatrous, repealed; and that none but Orangemen desired to have them continued. It stated that the question to be decided in the next Parliament was, whether those laws should remain, and reminded the Catholics that if they voted for a candidate who was opposed to their claims being granted them, they voted against themselves. The Noble Lord thought that men who could write what he had just read would not allow themselves to be crushed. Their Lordships all recollected the advice that had been given to his Majesty, to recommend it to Parliament to put down the Catholic Association. Had the project succeeded? No. And what was the reason that Parliament had thus been defeated? It was because the men who composed the Catholic Association spoke the sentiments of millions. The Irish House of Commons could not crush those who spoke the sentiments of the population in the year 1793, and it might be recollected how the Ministers were frightened out of their wits, and how Pitt —— *multa gemens*, which might be translated, howling and groaning—was struck dead with fear, when he heard of General Humbert's expedition. It would be for ever impossible to crush the Catholic Association. If that body consisted only of 20 or 30 individuals, their Lordships might succeed, but they could not prevent the complaints of millions from being heard. The only way to do that, was to remove the cause of their complaints—to do them justice. As to the complaints against the Catholic priests, he could not see why they should not interfere when our own clergy disgraced themselves by raising the cry of "No popery." That cry had, however, lost its power. The people of this country had now more vital interests affecting them. They were now groaning, in the twelfth year of peace, under a debt of 800,000,000l., and an expenditure of 30,000,000l. He trusted to God that the question of the Catholic claims would come up again this session from the House of Commons. If their Lordships persisted in refusing their concurrence, they would render themselves the laughing-stock of the country. Even the Holy Alliance had not ventured to embark upon religious questions, and there were 100,000,000 of people in Europe free from such exclusive laws. Would their Lordships persist in continuing what the very Holy Allies had refrained from imposing? It should be recollected, too, that a communication with Ireland by the means of steam was now easy, and that France looked with delight upon the spirit of disunion that prevailed in that country. We had told France that it had plenty of discontented subjects. What said Chateaubriand? He replied that we had more. Three hundred and eighty men from Bedlam could not behave worse than their Lordships, if they still persisted in refusing the Catholic claims. He would ask the Noble Lord on the woolsack if it was likely there ever would be an end to the discussion of the question, but by granting the Catholics their rights. He (Lord Clifden) was far on his journey to the other world; but wo to those who came after him if this question should be undecided. He understood that there was to be a prosecution of Mr. Shiel, for the language he had used at a Catholic Meeting. Mr. Shiel had, however, under-stated the danger which attended the expedition of General Humbert. Those days, however, were passed. He would recommend their Lordships to read Mr. Shiel's speech. It would be seen that the speaker had no other motive than the peace and tranquillity of Ireland. The Noble Viscount then moved that the petition be laid on the table.—Ordered.

The Noble Viscount also presented Petitions to the same effect from the parishes of St. James, Tintoug, Rosegarden, and Inch, in the county of Wexford.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN presented Petitions from the Guildry of Dundee, praying for an alteration in the Corn Laws; from Burford, Oxfordshire; from Hendon, Wiltshire; and from Chobham, praying for a mitigation of Negro Slavery in the West Indies. He wished to take that opportunity of giving notice to the House, that he had a number of Petitions to present on the important subject of the state of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. It was not material for their Lordships to be informed on what day he should submit to their consideration the local Petitions which he had in his possession; but he thought it might be convenient for the House to know that it was his intention on Wednesday next to present the general Petition of the Roman Catholics, and also one from the Roman Catholic Bishops. He gave this notice, not because it was his intention to go into the merits of the general question, but because he meant to point out a course which he wished to suggest for the adoption of the House.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE presented Petitions from the Merchants and Traders of Montrose Corn Market; from the Dundee, Brechin, and Arbroath districts of Forfarshire; and from Sherborne, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 8.

The Speaker took the Chair at four o'clock.

A considerable number of Members, not previously sworn, took the oaths and their seats.

Mr. HIRST moved for a new writ for the Borough of Horsham, in the room of the Honourable Mr. Fox; who, since his election, has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.—Ordered.

A new writ was also ordered for the Borough of Cockermouth, in the room of Carus Wilson, Esq.; who, since his election, has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

An Account of the Number of Causes entered in the Court of Exchequer, with those tried during the last seven years, was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.

The SPEAKER said, before entering upon private business, he felt it necessary to inform the House, that he had ordered fresh lists to be made out of the Members to be called upon to serve on Committees on Private Bills, the former mode of appointing those Committees having been very irregular. The principles upon which he had endeavoured to equalise the Members for the different counties brought the numbers down to 120 for each. The mode in which the lists were made out was this: by the Members of the County from which the Private Bill came, and to their number were added as many from the adjacent Counties as made up 60; to that 60 were added from the more distant Counties, in order to make each Committee as general as possible. He had delivered the lists so made up to the Clerk of the House, and from those lists the Committees on the different Private Bills would be appointed.

BOROUGH OF DENBIGH.

Mr. SPENCE presented a Petition from John Heaton, Esq., and other Electors of the Borough of Denbigh, who had petitioned against the return of the Honourable F. R. West for that borough. The petitioner Heaton stated, that he had, through the omission of his agent, omitted to comply with the forms of the Act of the 53d George III., in consequence of which the time allowed by law, for entering into the necessary securities, had expired. The Honourable Member was proceeding to read the Petition at length, when he was interrupted by cries of "Order, order—Chair, chair."

The SPEAKER informed the Hon. Member, that it was contrary to the forms of the House for any Member to read a Petition at length upon presenting it; a question might arise as to whether a Petition described to the House should be received, and, if read at all, it should be read by the clerk.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. SPENCE went on to observe, that the petitioner had petitioned the House in the usual form, and that upon attending at the Speaker's office, to comply with the forms of the 28th Geo. III. as he understood he was bound to do, he was informed that that was not sufficient, but that he must comply with the 53d Geo. III., which requires the petitioner to enter into his own recognizances for 1000l. and give two sureties for 500l. each; that the time allowed by law for such purpose being nearly expired, and his place of residence being more than 200 miles distant, he petitioned the House for further time within which to comply with the necessary forms, the prayer of which Petition the House had not thought proper to grant. Petitioner re-stated the circumstances which had caused the delay, and prayed, that as they were merely forms inadvertently passed over by his agent, and from the omission to comply with which no injury had been done or prejudice created, further time might be allowed to him, as otherwise the merits of the case, which he bound himself to establish, could never be entered into.

The SPEAKER said, that the only course in such a case was to have the truth of the statements contained in the Petition verified upon oath, and then the House would deal with it as they should think proper.

Mr. SPENCE said, that the Petition had only been put into his hands a short time before he entered the House, or else he should have taken care to have the truth of its contents properly authenticated. He should therefore move, that the agent should be called to the bar and examined.

Mr. DAWSON did not think the prayer of the Petition could be granted. An important stipulation had been omitted, and that, too, by a person professing to understand and conduct the business of Election Petitions. Besides, the agent had been precisely in the same situation before he had been examined, and the House had decided against the prayer of the Petition. He, therefore, called upon the House to reject the Petition.

The SPEAKER said, that if the Petition were withdrawn, the original Order would be withdrawn, as a matter of course.

The Petition was withdrawn, and the former Order was discharged.

The SPEAKER reported, that Wm. Cobbett, Esq., who had presented a Petition, complaining of an undue election for the Borough of Preston, had not entered into the necessary recognizances to prosecute the same according to the directions of the Act. The Order for taking the Petition into consideration on a future day was of course discharged.

The SPEAKER reported, that James Paul Gee, Esq. had not entered into recognizances to prosecute his Petition, complaining of an undue return for the county of Waterford.

Mr. CROKER said, that he had been entrusted with a Petition from Mr. Gee, praying for further time to complete the recognizances, on the ground that some formality had been accidentally omitted. He should move that the debate on the Petition be deferred to a future day.

The Petition was then read. It stated that the name of one of the sureties had been inserted in an affidavit upon an erasure, which was considered by the proper officer an informality.

Mr. CROKER moved, "That the prayer of the Petition be *pro forma* complied with."

The SPEAKER remarked, that if the object were to take the discussion on a future day, it would not be necessary that the House should even *pro forma* consent to the prayer of the Petition.

Mr. WYNN enforced the necessity of uniformity in the practice of the House in cases of this kind. For this reason, previous decisions upon the same question ought to be examined. The general rule certainly was, that the House would not allow further time in cases of inattention or inadvertence.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that there could be no doubt as to the construction of the Act of Parliament; the order for taking the Petition into consideration was to be discharged, "unless, on matters specially stated to the satisfaction of the House, and verified on oath, the House shall see cause to enlarge the time for entering into such recognizances."

Mr. WYNN thought that the House had the power to fix the convenient time for examining the party on oath.

Mr. J. P. Gee was called in, and being sworn at the Bar, deposed to the truth of the contents of his Petition.

Mr. CROKER then moved, that the time for entering into recognizances be enlarged to the 1st March.

Mr. ABERCROMBY thought that the opposite party ought to have an opportunity, if they liked to avail themselves of it, of examining Mr. Gee again.

Mr. CROKER added, that he meant to adjourn further proceedings on the Petition to Tuesday next.

It was then ordered that the Petition be printed; and, on the motion of Mr. S. RICE, that the petitioner attend again on Tuesday.

The order for taking into consideration the Petition of Mr. Ogilvie, complaining of an undue return for Sudbury, was discharged for the want of recognizances.—The same Order was made for the same reason with regard to the Petition of John Darcy, Esq., which complained of an undue return for the County of Galway.—The Order on the Petition of C. P. Leslie, Esq. respecting the Monaghan Election, and the return of Mr. Westenra, was also discharged on a similar ground.—William Treweller not having entered into his recognizances, the order on his Petition, complaining of an undue return for the Borough of St. Ives, was discharged.—The Petition of Anthony Marmion, Esq. complaining of an undue return for Dundalk, not having been supported by recognizances, the order made upon it was discharged.

The Orders for the consideration of the Petitions against the Returns for the following places were discharged on account of the petitioners not having entered into the proper recognizances, in terms of the Act of Parliament, viz. the Borough of Denbigh, the Borough of Tregony, the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, the Borough of Beverley, the County of Kerry, the County of Cavan, the County of Westmeath, and the Town of Galway.

The SPEAKER then stated, that having gone through the list of those cases which were regularly discharged on account of the non-compliance by the petitioners with the terms of the Act of Parliament, he had now to submit to the consideration of the House another class of cases, which might require further deliberation. In these cases, the names of the sureties had been transmitted, and the recognizances had been entered into in proper time, and in the proper manner, with this exception, that the recognizances had been executed, or purported to have been executed, before the expiration of the eight days' previous notice required by the Act of the 53d of the late King. This objection applied to the Petitions against the returns for Leominster, for Stirling, and the boroughs connected with it; for the town of Dover, and for the county of Limerick.—The discussion of these cases was adjourned till Tuesday next.

Mr. Secretary PEEL gave notice, that on Monday next he should move an Address of Condolence to the King, on the demise of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York.

THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. S. RICE presented several Petitions from the Catholic inhabitants of parishes in different parts of Ireland, praying for the concession of the Catholic Claims; one from the county of Mayo; another from the county of Tipperary; and three from the county, and one from the city, of Limerick.—Ordered to be printed.

Sir F. BURDETT then rose to present the general Petition of the Catholics of Ireland. This duty, he said, he was anxious to lose not a moment in performing, but he would not avail himself of that opportunity to make any preliminary remarks with reference to the general question, lest they should hereafter be productive of inconvenience in the debates that would ensue. He would content himself, therefore, with shortly expressing his regret at the absence of the Right Honourable Gentleman, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was desirous, for his correct guidance in promoting this great question, to have had some communication with that Right Honourable Gentleman. It had become a matter of such pressing necessity—of such hourly growing importance (hear, bear,) that no consideration would induce him to delay bringing it before the House at the earliest period that public convenience would permit. In saying this, however, he felt that he could not then undertake to name any precise day for that purpose, though he would state, that the impression on his mind, as well as that on the minds of the petitioners, was, that no further delay should take place than was absolutely necessary, under all the circumstances that affected the discussion of the question (hear, hear). The Honourable Baronet concluded by declaring, that he earnestly hoped that it would be on a very early day that the Question would be brought forward, but at present he could not venture to fix it positively. He moved that the Petition be brought up.

Lord NUGENT, in seconding the motion, said, that he also had a Petition, with a similar prayer, to present to the House, from a distinguished and very considerable body of British subjects. He would take that opportunity of stating that the Petition to which he alluded was in a course of signature amongst the Catholics of England and Scotland, He would be guilty of injustice towards them, if he did not add, that he entirely concurred in the spirit that animated them, viz.—that of the warmest and deepest sympathy with their fellow-sufferers in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The only reason why this Petition was not then presented was, that it had not yet received the full amount of expected signatures.

The general Petition of the Catholics of Ireland was then brought up and read. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Duncombe presented a Petition from the Owners and Occupiers of Land in the North Riding of Yorkshire, against any alteration in the Corn Laws.—Lord G. Lenox presented similar Petitions from five places in the county of Sussex.—Colonel Torrens presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of London and Westminster, praying for the repeal of the Corn Laws.—Mr. Hume presented a Petition to the same effect from the Magistrates of the Royal Burgh of Arbroath.

Sir G. CLERK brought up the Navy Estimates for the present year. They were ordered to be printed. The Hon. Baronet then gave notice, that he would move for a Supply on Monday.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. HARE rose to present a Petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Listwell, in the county of Kerry, praying for a removal of all those civil disabilities under which persons of their religious persuasion laboured. The Hon. Gentlemen begged leave, although there was no specific question before the House, to make a few observations on this occasion. He had himself witnessed the many evils which resulted from the system of exclusion which was acted on towards his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. All the disunion, ill-feeling, and animosity, public and private, which prevailed in Ireland, might be traced to that source. (Hear.) And, for his own part, he could not conceive how permanent tranquillity could be secured in Ireland so long as such a penal code was suffered to exist. (Hear.) It was assuredly a matter of infinite moment to conciliate the feelings of the people of Ireland, and by that means to restore peace, order, and unanimity; and he thought that nothing could effect that most desirable object but complete and unqualified eman ipation. (Hear.) Such a measure might truly be said to carry its own security along with it, since (independent of oaths or pledges) it was calculated to excite the warm gratitude, to draw forth the friendly and affectionate feelings, of the millions for whose benefit it was intended. (Hear.) It might be said, as it had been said by the opponents of this measure, that if the Legislature gave more extended civil rights to the Roman Catholics, such a proceeding would destroy the great bulwarks of the Constitution. Now, he was as ardently attached to the Constitution as any man could be; he gloried in it as the proudest boast of the country; and if granting a participation in all its immunities to his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects was likely, in the slightest degree, to impair the Constitution, he certainly would oppose any further concession. But he denied the assertion. Such a measure would strengthen, instead of weakening, the Constitution (hear); and he could not see how it was incompatible with the safety of that Constitution to admit those who bore their full share of the taxes and burdens of the State to a full participation in all civil rights and privileges. (Hear.)—The Petition was then read, and laid on the table.

Mr. LLOYD presented fourteen petitions in favour of Catholic emancipation, from different towns, parishes, and united parishes in the county of Limerick.—Laid on the table.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL presented a petition from Cheltenham against any further concession to the Roman Catholics.

Mr. BROWNLOW presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of the parish of Cammus, county of Tyrone, in favour of Catholic emancipation.—Laid on the table.

Mr. HERRIES presented a petition from Harwich against the Catholic claims.

Sir F. BURDETT gave notice, that he would on Thursday, the 22d instant, submit a motion to the House on the subject of the Roman Catholic claims. And he now moved that on the day which he had named the House should be called over.—The motion was agreed to without observation.

Mr. HUME said, he now rose to present a petition, which was certainly couched in very strong language; but the letter by which it was accompanied expressed a hope that the House would not cavil at strong language when it came from men who were in a starving condition. The petitioners described themselves as "the starving weavers of Blackburn and its neighbourhood;" and the petition set forth, that for the last two years they had not had half the food which was necessary for their subsistence; that hundreds of their wives and children had died of want; that the average earnings of a weaver amounted to no more than 5s. a week; that where two persons had work, in a family of six, they earned but 10s. a week, and even to procure that, they were obliged to toil daily for 16 hours; they therefore called for a repeal of the corn laws, for the reduction of the military establishment, for the abolition of useless places, for the discontinuance of unearned pensions, and for the better application of the enormous revenues of the church. All these desirable objects (and in his view of the matter they were most desirable) could not, the petitioners observed, be effected without a reform in that House; and they besought the House to commence the God-like work of reform before the arrival of that crisis of difficulty and danger which was rapidly approaching. The petitioners observed, that endurance beyond a certain point became a crime, and at that point they had arrived. They were in a state which they could not bear much longer; they were dying daily, and under such circumstances it would be criminal to remain any longer silent.

The petition was then read. In addition to the points which had been noticed by Mr. Hume, the petitioners further alleged that a standing army was kept up "to murder the people if they complained;" that the corn laws were carried while large bodies of soldiers were stationed round the House; that all their evils arose from the want of reform in Parliament; and therefore they called for reform by ballot and universal suffrage.—The petition was laid on the table.

LEOMINSTER ELECTION PETITION.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved that the House in this case should allow the recognizances to have been duly entered into; the spirit of the Act of the 53d George III., which requires eight days' notice between the naming of the sureties and their final acceptance, having, in his opinion, been complied with.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was of opinion, that the real intent of the Act had been satisfied; and that the party petitioned against had sustained no loss or inconvenience by the course pursued.

Sir E LLOYD was of the same opinion.

Mr. BERNAL thought that the spirit of the Act was not sufficient: the petitioner was bound to abide by the strict letter, which had not been done.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought that the course taken had been satisfactory.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS differed from the Honourable and Learned Gentleman.

Mr. C. W. WYNN supported the view of the Attorney and Solicitor-General.

Mr. Lockart and Mr. Carter supported the motion, and Mr. Abercromby opposed it.

The House then divided, when the numbers appeared

For the motion, 59 | Against it, 21 | Majority, 38.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.

The following official bulletins from Oporto contain the military operations of the army as late as the 17th ult. The bulletin of the latter date confirms the report of the complete overthrow of the rebels.

"Head-Quarters of the Oporto District, Jan. 14.

"General Mello, in his despatch of the 11th instant, dated from Villa Pouca, states that, on marching to occupy that place he experienced no resistance, the rebel militia having fled precipitately, some of them leaving even their arms behind them.

"He also states that a column of the squadron commanded by Colonel Zagallo, supported by the 6th and 9th cavalry, posted in Poldorada, had overcome considerable obstacles in advancing to the Boticas, where it, however, arrived, after beating the rebels, who lost 40 killed and 16 prisoners, including 7 wounded. General Mello intended to join the Marquis de Angeja in Villa Real on the 12th, and had marched for that purpose with part of his force.

"Colonel Serrao, commanding the bridge of Amarante, writes, under date of the 13th, that having detached 100 bayonets to occupy the position of Campean, the detachment found already there Captain Anselmo, of the 16th infantry, in command of a detachment from Colonel Vasconcellos's column, which had established itself in Villa Real, the rebel guerrillas on the side of the Regoa being dispersed.

"The Military Governor of Oliveira de Azemeis writes, on the 13th, that the reconnoitring officer on the points of Manhuce and Gralheira confirms the accounts of numbers of militia guerrillas and cavalry having deserted from the rebels to the division of Count Villa Flor, though the same rebels had been beaten in the neighbourhood of the Sierra da Lapa, while endeavouring to retire by Francozo, in the direction of the frontier.

"GERALDO JOSE BRAACAMP, Orderly Lieutenant."

"Head-Quarters, Oporto District, Jan. 15.

"The military Governor of Oliveira de Azameis, writes on the 14th instant, that on the 9th, as he was informed by the officer reconnoitring on the points of Manhuce and Gralheira, the division of Count Villa Flor defeated the rebels commanded by Telles Jordao in the position of Carutas, near the Sierra da Lapa. The rebels, who lost in killed and wounded about 100 men, were completely routed and dispersed.

"It is ascertained that General Mello jointed the Marquis of Angeja in Villa Real on the 12th, and that the remains of the militia of Arouca had fled from Lamego, and abandoned the party of the rebels.

"This day the English troops were to leave Lisbon, and begin their march for different points.

"SAAVEDRA, Orderly Lieutenant."

"Head-Quarters, Oporto District, Jan. 16.

"Marshal Moura (Governor of Valenga, and Provisional Governor of the province of the Minho) announces, under date of the 13th current, the complete route of a corps of rebels 400 strong, consisting of refugee Portuguese, Guerrillas, and two companies of Spaniards. The action occurred on the 11th, in the position of Fiaes. Our troops were commanded by Major Antonio Vincenti de Queiroz, of the Viana Militia, and the rebels by the infamous Don Ignacio Pereira. The rebels fled in disorder to Spain. He besides states, that on the 12th another rebel Guerrilla appeared advancing upon Lindozo, with the intention of descending by the Areos; but that he detached a force sufficient to make the rebels abandon their project. He concludes with stating that not only the frontier towns, but all other parts of the province, are in a state of perfect tranquility.

"Colonel Zagallo has transmitted from Montalegre, under the date of the 12th current, an account of the march of the troops under his command on Chaves. The rebels, from whom he experienced some resistance in the course of his march, sustained great loss. He states that Colonel Brito was in Rotieas, having also beaten the rebels who attempted to obstruct his march.

"General Pinto, Military Governor of Coimbra, writes from Viseu under date of the 12th, that he intended to return on the following day to Coimbra. He adds that the rebels were retreating in the greatest disorder, and that almost all the militia had abandoned that infamous party.

"SAAVEDRA, Orderly Lieutenant."

The *Etoile* of last Friday contains the following news from Lisbon, 27th of January, and Madrid 2d of February, received at Paris by express:—

Lisbon, Jan. 27.—The insurrection, now concentrated in the province of Tras-os-Montes, can no more threaten the tranquillity of the other provinces. The last letters received from Count Villa Flor were from Trancoso; he is going to join the Marquis d'Angeja near Villa Real. He did not pass the Douro on the 22d., as was said; he wished to assure himself that the insurgents would not throw themselves into Beira behind him.

The pacific resolutions adopted by the Cabinet of Madrid have been announced by a Spanish courier to the Count de Casa Flores, who was ordered at the same time to communicate them to the Portuguese Government.

M. de Casa Flores has obtained leave of absence. The Secretary of Legation will remain Charge D'Affaires, and the title of the mission willbe preserved.

Three of the English ships of the line that were in the Tagus sailed to return to England. The Marshal went on board the Ocean.

The Chamber of Peers has just rejected the law proposed by the Chamber of Deputies, which fixed the number and the salary of the Counsellors of State. It is thought that the law or the donation of the Crown will be also rejected by that Chamber

It appears that both sides are disposed to suffer the mixed committees to fall into disuse. It was a bad institution, for the result of it naturally was, either to place the administration entirely in the Chambers, if they agreed, or to put them in opposition to each other in the contrary case; but in doing away with it, nothing else has been substituted for it.

WAR OFFICE.

Lieutenant-General Marquis d'Angeja writes from Villa Real on the 18th—"I hasten to inform your Excellency that General Mello, having effected the movement which I had ordered him, entered Chaves to-day, after having repulsed the rebels, who to the number of 400, as well veterans as cavalry of the 9th Regiment and disbanded soldiers, made a considerable resistance.

"They at length abandoned the field of battle with several killed and wounded, to retreat towards Lomba and St. Vincent. General Mello, is pursuing them and has already taken some prisoners. As soon as I receive a more detailed account, I shall have the honour to send it to your Excellency, to be presented to the Princess Regent.

"Brigadier-General John de Silveira writes from Guarda, on the 7th, that he entered that town the day before, and that he expects there the orders of the Count de Villa Flor."

There has been no sitting in the Chamber of Peers for these three days. The Chamber of Deputies was engaged yesterday, in revising some articles of its standing orders, and with a project of law on a new mode of election.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has acknowledged the receipt of the act by which the Chamber votes thanks to the King of England. This act will be transmitted to the Marquis de Palmella, the Minister of Portugal at the English Court, that he may have the honour of presenting it to his Britannic Majesty.

Madrid, Jan. 30.—The King has just ordered a separate list to be made out of all the officers, absent or on unlimited furlough, or retired, who were in the Royalist Volunteers; and that these officers are to be paid as regularly as possible by the local authorities.

News from the Havannah, of the 24th of November, has been received. The colony enjoyed the greatest tranquitlity. The Guerrero ship of the line, respecting which some apprehensions were entertained, arrived there on the 6th. All necessary measures were taken to repair the disasters caused by the hurricane of September.

The accounts from Mexico say, that a change in the present form of Government may be looked for, because it has too many adversaries among the partisans of a more central Government. As for the revolution in the Terra Firma, directed by Paez, though it seems to tend only to overthrow the present Government, the true object of it is to give the people of colour the preponderance over the whites.—*Madrid Gazette.*

Madrid, Feb. 2.—Several persons have been executed at Velez Malaga, who were arrested in consequence of the revolutionary movements which broke out some weeks ago in the neighbouring villages.

All the roads are so infested by robbers, that we do not remember any thing like it since the civil war. An Austrian courier has been stopped half a league from the capital.

At Alicant (Valencia), the police have made some domiciliary visits.

The Superintendent-General of the Police published, on the 29th of last month, an ordinance against the seditious and calumnious writings which it is attempted to circulate in Spain.*

*It seems that this severe ordinance has a reference to the pamphlet published in England, and of which the *Etoile* has already spoken, in which the Liberals, taking the mask of Royalism, announce the idea of raising the Infant Don Carlos to the throne.—Note of the *Etoile.*

CRIMINAL LAWS.

A statement having appeared in the public papers, entitled "The Consolidation of the Criminal Code," from which it would appear, that a gentleman of the name of Hammond has been employed, under the authority of Mr. Peel, in various projects connected with the Criminal and Civil Law of this country, it is thought necessary to give publicity to a communication made to Mr. Hammond, on the 9th of January last, which explains the circumstances under which Mr. Hammond received any authority whatever from Mr. Peel, and the limits within which that authority is restricted.

It seems wholly impossible to reconcile with this communication, the statement above referred to, entitled "Consolidation of the Criminal Code."

(Copy.) WHITEHALL, Jan. 9.

Mr. Peel considers that it would be for the convenience of Mr. Hammond and himself, that Mr. Hammond should distinctly understand the nature and extent of the authority which he has from Mr. Peel, to proceed in the consolidation of a certain branch of the statute law of England.

Some time after Mr. Peel had undertaken, with the assistance of Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Gregson, to consolidate the laws relating to the trial and punishment of criminal offences, he learnt that Mr. Hammond was employed, under the direction of a Committee of the House of Commons, in preparing drafts of bills, consolidating the law relating to forgery, and some other crimes.

Though Mr. Peel had, previously to the appointment of this Committee, undertaken a similar work, which he proposed to carry on gradually, and with that mature deliberation which is essential to its success, he was unwilling to interfere with the performance of the duty assigned by the Committe to Mr. Hammond, and was ready, as far as his intentions corresponded with those of the Committee, to stand in the same relation to Mr. Hammond in which the Committee stood.

Mr. Peel contemplated, if time and opportunity were permitted to him, the ultimate consolidation of the whole of the statute law relating to crime.

From the first Resolution of the Select Committee on Criminal Law, he presumes the object of the Committee to have been the same as his own. The Resolution is to the following effect:—Resolved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that the statutes relating to criminal law should be consolidated under their several heads."

Mr. Peel is perfectly willing that Mr. Hammond should proceed, under his authority, in completing what remains to be performed by him, within the limits above prescribed.

Mr. Peel understands these limits to be, the collection under one head of the several existing laws in the statute book relating to criminal offences.

Mr. Hammond has sent to Mr. Peel the result of his labours with respect to the laws relating to forgery, to coining, and to offences against property.

The only material heads that remain are the laws relating to offences against the person, and the laws relating to the preservation and destruction of game.

As to the latter, Mr. Peel has to observe, that as the subject is to be brought before Parliament in the present session, by Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Hammond's labours upon it will probably be thrown away unless they are completed before his Lordship's motion.

Mr. Peel does not feel himself enabled to give Mr. Hammond any authority respecting the reduction of any part of the criminal law to writing, or as to the consolidation of any other portion of the statute law, than that which relates to crime.

Anthony Hammond, Esq. Tanfield-court, Inner Temple.

We understand, that besides Mr. R. Scarlett, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Barstow, Mr. Burnaby, and Mr. Ryland, that also Mr. Robson, Mr. Payne, and several other Gentlemen of the Bar, have declared their intention of becoming Candidates for the honourable distinction of Counsel to the City of London, whenever that important situation shall become vacant.

David Wilkie, R. A.—We are happy in having an opportunity of assuring his friends and the public in general, that our distinguished countryman, Wilkie, was well, at Rome, on the 12th of last month. We have seen a letter of his of that date, addressed to a Reverend Friend in our neighbourhood.—*Fife Herald.*

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

N. BEARD, Kennington-lane, Lambeth, common-brewer.
W. H. MOODY, Aldersgate-street, coach-master.
M. P. TOURAY and P. TOURAY, City-road, mustard-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

A. GRUA, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, music-seller.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. STIDOLPH, Bagnor Mill, Speen, Berkshire, paper-maker.——J. RAYWOOD, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-draper.——W. WELLS, Norwich, tailor.——S. E. and I. SAMPSON, Greek-street, Soho, vitriol and aquafortis manufacturers.——H. L. SHARP, Smithfield, chemist and druggist.——D. JONES, High-street, Southwark, hatter.——F. LANGLEY, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, dealer.——J. WHITE, Walworth, Surrey, tailor.——S. D. NEELY, Regent-street, bookseller.——J. R. TRIPP, Swansea, Glamorganshire, money-scrivener.——J. B. OLIVER, Ipswich, tallow-chandler.——J. SPRINGFORD, Warminster, Wiltshire, victualler.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

C. ROACH, South Lambeth, schoolmaster.
J. S. TOMLINSON, New Bond-street, milliner.
E. TIPPLE, Mitcham, apothecary.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S. H. GRUEBER and H. GRUEBER, Denbighshire, spinners of linen-yarn.

BANKRUPTS.

T. COGGER, Wardrobe-terrace, Doctors'-commons, engineer.——T. DANVERS, Gower's-walk, Whitechapel, silk-dyer.——S. N. GREENLAND, Frome-Selwood, clothier.——A. MATTHEWS, Jun. Chatham, tailor.——W. JACKSON, Rochford, Essex, banker.——J. TAYLOR, Halifax, innkeeper.——T. BURROW, Worcester, glover.——J. BEESTON, Mugginton, Derbyshire, lime-burner.——T. CLEMENCE, Truro, cabinet-maker.——J. TROBRIDGE, Exeter, victualler.——D. DUNK, Brighthelmstone, butcher.——G. K. SHARP and J. STROVAN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, drapers.——C. DOWDING, Shadwell-dock, cooper.——T. WHARTON, Finsbury-place South, tailor.——G. G. GILL, Billinghay, Lincolnshire, miller.——J. RAY, Peel-town, Isle of Man, merchant.——G. BEADLE, Bishop-Stortford, Hertfordshire, tailor.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock, 207½ 7	Long Anns. 19 11-16 9-16 11-16
Red. 3 per Cent. 82⅞ ⅝	India Stock,
3 per Cent. Cons. 82⅜ 1⅞	India Bonds, 55 54 58 pm.
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Ex. Bills, 1000, 30 31 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 89⅝ 9	Do. 500, 30 31 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 97⅜ 7	Do. Small, 30 31 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826,	Cons. Acc. 82⅜½1⅞ 2 1⅞2⅛ ¼

FOREIGN.

Col. Bds. 1826, 38½ 8 ¼	Mex. Bds. 55¼¾
Do. for Acc. 38½ 7⅞ 8 ¼	Do Bds. 1825, 67¾¼⅝ ⅝
Danish Bds. for Acc. 61½⅝¼⅜	Do. for Acc. 68 7¾ 8 7¼½⅝⅜
Do. for Acc. 61½⅝⅜¼⅜	Peruvian Bds. 33
Guatamala Bds. 47	Russ. Bds. 89½¾½
Greek Bonds, 1825, 15½¾	Spanish Bds. 12½⅝
Do. for Acc. 15½	Do. New Do. 8

The English Funds have been much brisker during the past week than for some time before. Consols for Acc. it will be seen, commenced at 82⅜, reached 82½, (in consequence of the advance of one per cent. in the French Funds), and terminated at 82¼.

The Foreign Securities have stood their ground tolerably well, and the following prices may be quoted as the average:—Mexican Bonds (1825) 67½; Colombian Bonds 38¾; Russian Bonds 89½; Spanish 12¼; and Greek 15½.

The Share Market remains without any material alteration.

THE AGE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

By the Paris Papers which arrived yesterday, we received intelligence from Lisbon to the 28th ultimo What remained of the rebel force in Portugal, was concentrated in the province of Tras-os-Montes, and all apprehensions were at an end as to its extending its movements southward. The last despatches received from Count VILLA FLOR, were dated Trancoso. On the 18th January, General MELLO entered Chaves, after a rather severe conflict with the Insurgents. On the preceding day General SILVEIRA entered Guarda.

The conduct of the Spanish Government seems, at length, to correspond with its professions. Its pacific intentions had been formerly announced to that of Portugal, by the Count de CASA FLORES; who, subsequently, it appears, obtained leave of absence, the Secretary of Legation remaining as Charge d'Affaires. But if we may credit one piece of news, contained in these Papers, FERDINAND is still susceptible of Quixotic enterprises. "It appears certain," says the *Quotidienne*, "that the Spanish squadren stationed at Cuba, commanded by Admiral LABORDE, after having repaired the damages it had sustained, was to take troops on board, in order to make a descent *either in Mexico or Colombia!*" We should say, in both; or rather, on all the points of South America, at once, which heretofore belonged to the Spanish Monarchy.

The Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs had officially received the communication of the vote of thanks, passed by the Chambers to the King of England. This was to be transmitted to the Marquis de PALMELLA, in London, that he "might have the honour of presenting it to his Britannic Majesty."

A proportion of our Paper was last week devoted to the insertion of the splendid oration delivered by the LORD CHANCELLOR, in giving judgment in the WELLESLEY cause, and we were consequently denied the opportunity of recording our opinions on the subject. We therefore do so this week—we shall be brief in so doing, and sincerely trust this will be the last time we shall have occasion to revert to so melancholy an affair.

A decision fraught with stricter morality, wisdom, and general evidence of fixed principle, at the same time conveying universal satisfaction to the country, was never pronounced from the seat of justice; and little as the integrity of Lord ELDON needed to enforce on public belief the greatness of his moral and judicial character, this celebrated event has furnished him with that little. There are very few people who do not deride the attempt of such a father as Mr. WELLESLEY to obtain possession of his ill-fated offspring, while every evidence which had been adduced, in support of his claim, has only corroborated the determined prejudice the world had previously imbibed against him. We had hitberto expressed our sentiments pretty freely on this gentleman; and in referring to them now, we are bound to repeat that a much more worthless character, of such elevated rank, seldom has appeared before the public; and the prepossession of that advocate must be singular, indeed, who could presume to imagine that the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND could think, for one moment, of consigning children to the custody, protection, and formation in mind and character, of the violator of all those attributes which render character respectable. The idea which some entertain, that they would not have been placed under the surveillance of Mr. WELLESLEY's renowned courtezan, even if they had been entrusted to him, is absurd—if they really were not, the continual fear would be, that they *might*, and the prospect for the safety of their morals and education would consequently be equally alarming.

It would be affectation not to express a regret at the view of the case which has been taken by our distinguished contemporary *John Bull;* but while we refer to that, we must be permitted to scout the nonsensical position maintained in *The Times*, of Mr. WELLESLEY having become a proprietor of *Bull*, and thereby influencing the opinions that Paper has given in his case. The idea is absurd—and the defence of Mr. WELLESLEY therein promulgated is produced, we should imagine, by the same means which prompted the genius of the "leading journal" to take up the cudgels of the departed QUEEN CAROLINE," of glorious memory."

THE DUKE OF YORK'S WILL.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS's Will has been proved in Doctors' Commons, and the executors have sworn the effects to be under One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Pounds. The document is interesting in itself; but its publication is rendered much more so at the present moment, as it puts a stop to the reports so extensively propagated respecting the amount of the Duke's debts; and at the same time removes the apprehension so generally entertained that an application would be made to Parliament to discharge the debts of his ROYAL HIGHNESS. It will be seen by its perusal, that so little idea had the DUKE of any such trespass upon the public sentiment, that he directs his debts and funeral expences to be paid, and expresses a confident hope that there will be assets not only to discharge these claims, but that there will be a surplus, which he bequeaths to his sister Princess SOPHIA, with whom and his ROYAL HIGHNESS a great warmth of attachment has ever subsisted. The will is dated on the 26th of December, ten days before the decease of his ROYAL HIGHNESS, and Sir HERBERT TAYLOR and Colonel B. C. STEPHENSON are appointed trustees—two gentlemen long officially attached to the department over which the DUKE presided, and in whom he reposed the most implicit confidence. Dr. MACGREGOR, one of his ROYAL HIGHNESS's medical attendants, F. DIGHTON, Esq., one of his private secretaries, and J. PARKINSON, Esq., his solicitor, are the witnesses. The affectionate attachment of the KING to his ROYAL HIGHNESS, and his universally allowed merits as Commander-in-Chief, called for a *public funeral;* and not a murmur was heard throughout the nation, save for his loss—all parties uniting in expressions of condolence to the SOVEREIGN, and testifying to the amiable qualifications of the deceased PRINCE. The expences of the funeral will therefore be paid by the public out of the Civil List.—As it may fairly be presumed that his ROYAL HIGHNESS must have had the best knowledge of the state of his affairs, it would be idle and impertinent to suppose that his property is insufficient to discharge all claims upon his estate, or for any persons to doubt the accuracy of the calculation, whose opinions can only be formed upon the surmises of those who have no means of ascertaining the facts. The disposal of the residue, and to a beloved sister, evinces the DUKE's sincerity in believing his property to be more than sufficient to pay all demands upon his estate.—We subjoin a copy of the original document:—

COPY OF THE WILL AND TESTAMENT OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY.

"This is the last will and testament of me, his Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York and Albany:—I direct all my just debts, funeral and testamentary expences, to be paid and satisfied with all convenient speed after my decease; and I charge all my real and personal estate with the payment of my debts; and I most sincerely and confidently hope that the produce of my real and personal estate will supply a fund amply sufficient for that purpose. I give, devise, and bequeath, all my freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates, and all my personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever (except letters and manuscripts not being contracts, securities, or muniments of title) unto and to the use of Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.H., and Col. Benjamin Charles Stephenson, Surveyor General of his Majesty's Board of Works, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, according to the nature and quality thereof respectively, UPON TRUST, that they, and the survivor of them, and the heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of such survivors, shall and do with all convenient speed after my decease (but subject and without prejudice to any contracts that may have been entered into by me for the sale of any of my estates), and with full power to carry or join in carrying all or any of such contracts into execution; or to rescind or join in rescinding the same, or any of them, if it shall be deemed advisable so to do, without incurring any loss or resposibility by so rescinding or joining in rescinding the same; and make sale and absolutely dispose of, by public sale or private contract, all and singular my said freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates, and such part of my personal estate as shall be saleable, and collect, get in, and receive such parts of my personal estate as shall not be saleable; and do and shall stand and be possessed of, and interested in the monies to arise by such sales, and to be collected, got in, and received as aforesaid; and the rents, issues, and profits, dividends, interest, and proceed of my said real and personal estates, until the same shall be sold, collected, got in, and received, UPON TRUST thereout to pay all the costs, charges, and expenses whatsoever attending such sales, collection, and getting in, and all other expenses of my said trustees, or any of them in or about the performance of all or any of the trusts hereby in them reposed. And in the next place thereout to pay all my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the interests of such debts as carry interest, and to pay all the residue (if any) of the aforesaid trust monies unto my dear sister, the Princess Sophia, her executors, administrators, and assigns, for her and their own absolute use and benefit. And my will is, that the receipts in writing of my said trustees, or the survivor of them, or the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of such survivor, shall be good and effectual discharges to the person or persons purchasing, paying in, or delivering all or any part of my freehold, copyhold, leasehold, or personal estate, for so much of the purchase or other money, or effects, as in such receipts respectively shall be expressed or acknowledged to be received, paid in, or delivered; and that the person or persons to whom such receipts shall be given shall not afterwards be accountable for any loss, misapplication, or nonapplication of the money or effects, which in such receipts respectively shall be expressed or acknowledged to be received, paid in, or delivered; or be bound or concerned to see to the application thereof. I give and bequeath to the said Sir Herbert Taylor all my letters and manuscripts (not being contracts, securities, or muniments of title), and I request him to preserve and dispose of the same respectively, according to such directions as I may have given to him for that purpose. I hereby constitute and appoint the said Sir Herbert Taylor and Benjamin Charles Stephenson, executors of this my will; and, hereby revoking all former wills and testamentary dispositions by me at any time made, I hereby declare this to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I, the said Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, the testator, have, to this my last will and testament, and to a duplicate thereof of the same tenor and date, set my hand and seal this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1826.

"FREDERICK." (Seal.)

"Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the above-named Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, the testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, hereunto subscribe our names as witnesses.

"PATRICK MACGREGOR.
"FRANCIS DIGHTON.
"JOHN PARKINSON."

To this will his ROYAL HIGHNESS added the following codicil:—

"This is a codicil to my will. I desire my executors, in all matters in which they may have occasion for legal aid and advice, to resort to my solicitor, John Parkinson, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Written in my hand, this twenty-sixth day of December, 1826. "FREDERICK."

CARLILE.

We have been hitherto prevented from noticing the following circumstance, which is to us one of the most distinguished examples which the authority of modern days has taken upon itself to set, and one which it would be highly advisable to recommend the furtherance of. This miserable blasphemer, whose name we have affixed at the heading of this article, appeared at the late sessions at the Old Bailey, to give evidence, when the Recorder thus interrogated him:—

Have you been sworn?—I have.

RECORDER.—Have you been sworn on the Holy Scriptures?—I have been sworn in the usual way.

RECORDER.—Do you believe in the book on which you have been sworn?—I do, as a history, believe some parts.

RECORDER.—Do you believe in the Gospels?—In a general way, I do.

RECORDER.—Do you believe in the Gospels on which you have been sworn? If you do not, your oath cannot be taken, for it is not worth a farthing.—I do not believe in the Gospels further than as a matter of history; as a whole, I do not believe in them. I repeat, that, in my opinion, they are only a matter of history.

RECORDER.—Then you do not believe in the Bible.—I do not.

RECORDER.—Then I cannot believe you on your oath. Do you believe in a God? It is a simple question.—I do not think it is a simple question.

RECORDER.—I must insist upon an answer. Do you believe there is a God?—Witness. I do not understand the term.

RECORDER.—There is not a person in this Court who hears me but yourself that does not.—Witness. I cannot understand what is meant by God; there may be such a Being. He is spoken of in the Bible, which I only believe as a history, and nothing further; I claim as much right to have my testimony received as any other person. I have as much respect for the truth as any other person.

RECORDER.—Once more, I ask you, do you believe in a God?—I believe in parts of the history in which that name is mentioned.

RECORDER.—Then, as you do not believe in the Gospel, on which you have been sworn, I will not receive your evidence; I will suffer no man to be accused and tried on the oath of one who dares to revile his Maker. Stand down, Sir.

The hardened wretch shrank to nothing at the rebuke of his earthly Judge, and left the Court, shrouded in the contempt of every spectator—how will he meet his ETERNAL JUDGE, from whose presence there is no retreat, and from whose rebuke there is no appeal?

We lately slightly hinted, under the article on *Zoology*, at a late occurrence in fashionable life, which has added another to the many flagrant instances of immorality which mark the conduct of the upper orders of society.

Lord SUSSEX LENNOX, youngest son but one of the late Duke of RICHMOND, has eloped, within the last fortnight, with the Baroness ROEBECK, daughter of the Lord and Lady CLONCURRY—a circumstance which, we need hardly say, has involved his Lordship's relations in very considerable distress. It seems as if this family, in its younger branches, were doomed to keep before the public, and in no very enviable light, for almost every day furnishes some instance in which their names and their deeds are recorded, to the mortification and grief of the Nobleman, so universally respected, who wears the family coronet. The last public exhibition of Lord SUSSEX was backing his half-brother, the *Cheltenham* Douglas! to beat JUDGE, the Editor; and beyond that, we are not aware of any particular service he has "done the State." The family of the Lady is quite on a par for notoriety; for Lady CLONCURRY (the mother of the Baroness) went off with SIR JOHN PIERS, (who by the way, is *not* dead, but living incog. in a remote part of Ireland) and afterwards became Mrs.

SANDFORD; and the example thus set by the parent was rather in danger of being followed by the child, who, from very early life, was always thought a great flirt. The young Lord is pennyless, the *old Lady* little better, and although she is certainly handsome, "beauty soon grows familiar to the eye," and love and a *continental* garret would not find SUSSEX LENNOX even in cigars. It is really a melancholy thing to reflect upon, chiefly on account of the feelings of that estimable and dignified Peer, the present Duke of RICHMOND, and his most virtuous and charming Duchess. The Baron ROEBECK, an Irish Commoner, who took the name and title, for the sake of the fortune, got, we presume, about as much as he bargained for—and having got the money, the sooner he gets rid of the name (considering the peculiarity and application of it) the better—for as to prosecuting SUSSEX LENNOX, he might as well *Aldgate pump*. If an excuse can be urged for the delinquent, it is his extreme youth, and the fact of the Lady being nearly old enough to be his mother—but, on a general principle, no palliation can be held out; and we leave him, and his Noble compeers in crime (amongst whom he has now enrolled himself), to the common disgust their conduct has excited.

It is gratifying to find, that Mr. PEEL is still proceeding with his desirable reformation, or rather consolidation of the Criminal Code. Mr. HAMMOND, the barrister, is employed by the Right Hon. Gentleman to collect under one head the several existing laws in the statute book relating to criminal offences. He has already completed those relating to forgery, coining, and offences against property. The only material heads which remain, are those which apply to offences against the person, and the laws relating to the preservation and destruction of game. As to the latter, Mr. PEEL has written to Mr. HAMMOND, that as Lord WHARNCLIFFE (late Mr. STUART WORTLEY), intends to bring the subject before the House of Lords, his (Mr. HAMMOND'S) labours are likely to be thrown away, unless they are completed before his Lordship's motion. Mr. PEEL declines giving any authority to Mr. HAMMOND for reducing any part of the common law to writing. We hope, however, that he does not mean to rest his important labours upon the present instructions which he has given his professional assistant.

The principles upon which this Digest has been framed are—*First*, An abstract is given, which consists of two branches—1. The general rule or exception which the case warrants; and, 2. The reasons of the rule or exception. *Secondly*, The case is subjoined at length, to afford a medium for verifying the fidelity of the abstract; to afford, too, an illustration of the rule, and to render unnecessary any reference to the Reports.

The distribution of the contents of each article is thus:—1. A table of contents. 2. A table of the names of the cases cited or referred to. 3. A table of the books and opinions cited. 4. A table of the Statutes consolidated or referred to. 5. The Code itself, consisting of so many sections. The first section is entitled the Introduction, and is chiefly historical. The remaining sections, except the last, contain the digest of judicial decisions, and the consolidation of the enactments. The last section contains a summary of the law, as contained in the preceding sections. 6. The verbal index of reference. And, lastly, the Appendix, containing the process by which the enactments have been consolidated, of which process a general explanation is contained in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Criminal Law of England, dated April 2, 1824.

Besides this Code, there is a series of papers called "The Consolidation of the Criminal Laws; Offences against Property." The distribution of these documents has been the same as of those printed by the Record Commission, with this difference, that a certain number of copies have been allotted for the use of the profession, in the hope that it may occasion suggestions for the improvement of the laws from as many sources as possible. The copies have been placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, to whom each title as it is printed off will be transmitted:—Mr. EDWARD GOULBURN, of the Midland Circuit; Mr. M'MAHON, of the Oxford Circuit; Mr. H. JEREMY, of the Western Circuit; Mr. JOY, of the Northern Circuit; Mr. ABRAHAM, of the Home Circuit; and Mr. HICKS, of the Norfolk Circuit—in all 36 copies of each title.

The printing of the division of the Code, which relates to offences against property, is nearly finished, and contains the following titles:—1. Burglary; 2. Housebreaking; 3. Church Robbing; 4. Simple Larceny; 5. Robbery; 6. Receipt of Stolen Goods; 7. Advertising for Stolen Goods; 8. Taking Reward to help to Stolen Goods; 9. Fraud; 10. Coining; 11. Forgery; 12. Mischief, including Arson; 13. Restitution; 14. Compensation; and 15. The Game Laws. Another division will be sent to the press, entitled *Procedure*, understanding that term as generical, and applying it to the criminal mode of proceeding. The Law of Procedure is the most important, the most extensive, the most intricate, and as it now stands, the most defective of the whole criminal law. Accordingly, the greatest pains have been taken with this part of the Code, and the most sweeping alterations suggested. It embraces as well the civil as the criminal mode of business, the two being so intimately connected that it is impossible, in a satisfactory manner, to treat of or to reform either by itself.

Besides the two divisions, "offences against property," and "Procedure," there are two others, namely, "offences against the person," and "offences against the State." From the exertions which the King's printers have made, and from the state of the copy at present, it will not be long before the whole is in print. And after the completion of these parts, Mr. HAMMOND intends to proceed with Civil Law, in the same way. In the arrangement a primary object has been not only to bring under view every thing that has been enacted by the Legislature, decided by the Courts, and laid down by authoritative writers, but so to arrange the matter, as to suggest more readily, and more distinctly, the question, whether the law shall remain in its present state, or undergo alteration. To furnish a ready mode of ascertaining the doctrine upon any particular point, a verbal index has been subjoined, referring as well to the body or text of the work as to the notes below. Another object in this arrangement has been to render it useful to those engaged in the administration of justice, by giving a view of the whole doctrine of law, and by rendering any reference to the statutes, reports, or authoritative writers unnecessary, since they will all be found in this Code, and to furnish a document in which the whole body of the law, upon any given subject, may be found, whether the information be sought by the historian, the antiquary, or the lawyer.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN, on Friday night, announced his intention to present the general petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland on Wednesday next, on which day he proposes to give notice of a motion founded on it, which he has it in contemplation to submit to the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons, Sir F. BURDETT gave notice that he would bring the question of Catholic Emancipation before the House on the 22d instant; and it was ordered, to ensure a full attendance, that the House should be called over on that day.

Though the discussion of this important question is thus fixed for Thursday week, various circumstances make it probable that it will not be brought on so early. The Hon. Baronet, when he gave his notice, was, probably, not aware of the serious indisposition of Mr. CANNING. Before the 22d arrives, we hope it will be our pleasing duty to announce an important improvement in the health of the Foreign Secretary, but we can hardly expect that he will be sufficiently re-established, to permit of his taking part in such a debate with safety. His friends would, therefore, be naturally anxious to prevent his attendance, and Sir FRANCIS would hardly think it well to go on with his motion, in the absence of so powerful and so splendid an advocate. —*Courier.*

THEATRICALS.

It is but seldom that we omit giving some notice of the important occurrences bearing this title, but as sure as we do so one Sunday, our desk is inundated with complaints and contributions, long before the arrival of the next. Such has been the case this last week, and it would be a fund of no small amusement, for the reader to wade through the quantity, and (with respect be it spoken) the quality, of all which has arrived in that lapse of time. The best part of the business is, that the players consider themselves the most ill-used set of devils in existence, if they are *not* noticed, and very often a much worse set, if they *are*.

Miss JARMAN (from almost every theatre in the kingdom), whose trumpet has been so loudly blown for the last few years, appeared at *Covent Garden* on Wednesday, in the character of *Juliet*. It would have been desirable if, on this occasion, we had been permitted to enter the house, under the old impression, "blessed is he that expecteth nothing, and he shall not be disappointed:" but we had been led to expect so much, that the disappointment was, comparatively speaking, the greater. Miss JARMAN is, in person, well proportioned, and of an agreeable height, but her countenance is not expressive, nor handsome, and its general character is certainly forbidding. That index to the mind—the eye—is a very indecisive feature in this lady, for it is too sunken, to convey the least animation, and we should imagine the mind of its possessor not sufficiently strong, to give any particular force to its direction. Miss JARMAN is far from the worst *Juliet* we have seen—she is equally far from the best; and that class of merit we should feel disposed to allot this actress, is a cultivation of other persons' effects, matured by much experience, without any peculiar genius of her own, as to their application. The old trick with the nurse—the hacknied gag on the balcony, "I do forget, &c."—and the masquerade scene, were managed with that dexterity which practice will always supply; but we deem it not heresy to say, that, in the celebrated scene, where *Juliet* receives the intimation of *Romeo's* banishment (the absolute test of the representative's powers), Miss JARMAN has not the means of embodying the poet's ideas—it was rant, without distinction, and violence, without the least point. We shall not hastily decide on the talents of this long heralded performer, but await the opportunity of a fuller appreciation, which some other performances may furnish us. At present we entertain a strong conviction that this aspirant's powers would develope themselves more in comedy, than the line of character thus far selected—for certes, Miss JARMAN might be there, but *Juliet* was "absent without leave."

We will talk to Mr. PEAKE, about his "*100l. Note*," next week.

We "confess the cape" of inattention to a certain extent, but we have the misfortune to deem the interests of the other part of the nation of far more importance, than those of its dramatic portion—but while we may have appeared to be culpably neglectful, we have made our *memoranda*, and the following is the result thereof:—

Mem. 1.—We have seen Miss HARGRAVE, and do not like her in what we saw her. She has neither strength of execution, or intensity of conception enough, to depict the majestic sorrows of the *Lady Constance*. The most effective part of her performance was her reproach of *Austria*, and hard indeed must be the destiny of any tragedian, who could not render that sublime combination of language, with some degree of point—the other parts of her performance induced us to wish we could see her in a less important character—she has a better face than Miss LACY, but, in other respects, not a fraction of that lady's qualifications.

Mem. 2.—We have seen LAPORTE in £277. 7*s.* 7*d.* and are delighted with his admirable personation of the *Bailiff*. The piece is in itself exceedingly droll, but the situations in which it places him, and his mode of performing them, are as highly comic as any thing we remember. LAPORTE is, we find, to play in Dublin to-morrow week, and adds this character to the list of those he is about to appear in there—whether he returns to *Drury Lane*, "this depenent sayeth not," although BALL HUGHES says, Mr. PRICE has *closed* with him, which he expresses, "*il a fermé* LA PORTE."

Mem. 3.—We have seen Mr. WALLACE'S new opera of *Englishmen in India*, and are quite pleased with it—the music is an opera without the dialogue, and the dialogue an excellent comedy without the music—united, they are effective in the extreme. It is seldom that so much talent is congregated, in support of an entertainment, as appeared in support of this, the principals of which had an allotment of character "in their line," as the parties facetiously term it. The *Sir Matthew Scraggs* of DOWTON is as good a piece of acting as he ever was guilty of, but his eternal patronage of "dammee this," and "dammee that," is highly reprehensible. COLMAN, to a certainty, had cut them all out, and although we laugh at the nicety of the Licenser, we know the extent of his power, and the actor ought not to infringe upon his fiat—but DOWTON would do the same in *Hamlet*, were he playing it—and perhaps we ought not to be over scrupulous, when we remember that if he damned himself, he did not *damn* the play. Mr. BRAHAM was in admirable voice, and rendered the music entrusted to him most effective, and if a regret once arose in our minds, it was from his having so little to do. Mr. HARLEY'S "bit" of *Tape* was *well measured*—a performance not to be surpassed. GATTIE thinks he can act a Frenchman,—we *don't*—and nobody else would, that saw him play *Glorieux* on this interesting occasion. The prettiest part of the music is given to Miss STEPHENS, who did it every justice, but several fine passages are scattered throughout the work, and bear evident traces of the master hand of their composer. BISHOP was bound to time in the production of *Englishmen in India*, and, what is a *rara avis in terra* with him, he was ready a day before his "bond" expired.—We would rather never see genius fettered, if it is to be the cause of cramping its exertions. There were Mrs. DAVISON, Miss KELLY, Mr. WALLACK, and Mr. COOPER, each strenuously supporting the opera, but we regret we have not space, to give them separate notice—for their exertions deserved it, in the most unlimited sense of the word. In which ever point of view we regard this opera, we have no hesitation in saying that we have derived as much gratification from these *Englishmen in India*, as we ever did from any *Indiamen in England!*

Mem. 4.—We have seen the "Dead Shot" at the *Adelphi*, and we think it "a dead hit."

Mem. 5.—We find that ELLISTON has been playing to about 7*s.* 6*d.*, before the iron and coal miners at *Wolverhampton*—that Mr. JONES is to join the *English Opera House*, and Mr. W. FARREN is to supersede his brother PERCY, in the management of the *Haymarket*—a choice which cannot possibly be of the slightest utility to any party concerned—that Colonel BERKELEY has been figuring in *Douglas* at *Cheltenham*, and Major DAWKINS playing—the fool at Bath, for BARTLEY'S benefit—that there will never be an end to the mummeries of these precocious amateurs—that Mrs. BARTLEY has taken to the comic old women, commencing a few nights since in *Mrs. Malaprop*, at the Bath theatre—that Miss GRADDON has had the absurdity to throw away a few pounds per week (her salary at *Drury Lane*) because she can't have it all her own way, the result of her making a considerable impression in an indelicate song, by WADE, the other day. "Give these players a good thing," but the proverb is somewhat musty—that Sir JOSEPH COPLEY calls MATHEWS "an *old file*," for buying the collection of play bills, which were sold a few days since by SOTHEBY in the Strand.

Mem. 6.—That Mr. YATES has removed his dancing academy to No. 33, Soho-square. We always thought YATES lived at 29 in that said square; and that is all we think upon the subject at this present writing;—"and that Mrs. MONTE CORRI (as SAM SPRING called her, when he told ELLISTON she was *past her work*) died the other day at *Liverpool*, and that Miss PATON sings in the same town on Wednesday next."

Lord Harrowby, Lord Melville, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Buller, and Lord St. Helens, all left the Palace, to return to town this morning.

The Duke of Wellington, on a visit to the King, is remaining. Sir Herbert Taylor arrived at the Palace this morning, and, with the Commander-in-Chief, had the honour of dining with his Majesty; but no tickets to invite additional company have been issued.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord Melville, and Mr. Secretary Peel, directly after the Council, were honoured by his Majesty with separate audiences.

Lord Egremont, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Fitzclarence, Lord Calthorpe, Lady Copley, and Lady Keith, with others of the Nobility, left their names at the Palace this morning.

Lord Bathurst left us, for town, on Sunday; the Countess is gone on a visit to the Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood.

The Royal Band have orders to be in attendance in the Concert-room of the Palace this evening.

The Duke of Wellington, Mr. Secretary Peel, &c. paid visits to the Chain Pier and Saloon this day. His Grace, in the earlier part of the morning, was walking on the Cliff Parades with the Princess Lieven. The Duke, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, seems to enjoy good health.

The Dowager Marchioness of Downshire, with her son, Lord G. Hill, and a select and brilliant party of nobility, dined with Mrs. Fitzherbert yesterday.

The Third Edition of the new novel of "*Almacks*" is now published, and may be had of the booksellers in town or country.

THE NATCHEZ.—Chateaubriand's beautiful episode of *Rene*, which now appears for the first time in an English dress in the Tale of the Natchez, promises, like its predecessor *Atala*, to attract extraordinary attention. The fatal amour which forms the subject of "René," is a warning to those young persons, who, deluded by the pernicious sentiment of Goethe's Werter, and the reveries of Rousseau, think that a disregard of the institutions of society, is a proof of genius.

A correspondent of an evening paper observes, that the account which appeared in a Liverpool paper, stating that Sir Francis Burdett was laid up at his country seat, with a severe attack of the gout, must have been incorrect, for on Tuesday afternoon he was seen walking in the Bird-cage Walk, St. James's Park, accompanied by a friend, and then appeared in good health, and looked remarkably well.

A translation of a notice posted up by order of the Bishop who at present superintends the education of the young Duke de Bordeaux, in the Cathedral of Strasburgh, a few days previous to the anniversary of the birth of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits:—"Forty days' indulgence will be granted to all those who, after having fully confessed and communed, shall visit this Cathedral on the anniversary of the birth of the Holy Father Ignatius Loyola, and shall there pray for the union of Christian Princes, the *extirpation of heresy* (l'extirpation des heresies), and the exaltation of the holy and true religion."

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—It is now well understood, that on the resignation of Mr. Baron Graham being accepted by his Majesty, Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, who is the brother of Sir Henry Halford, will be elevated to the Bench, and occupy the Baron's vacant seat in the Exchequer.

RAPIDITY OF INTERCOURSE.—We see in the lists of imports at Liverpool from New York, among other articles, a saddle of venison. The "New World" seems a great distance to send to market for fresh provisions, but the ordinary term of a voyage across the Atlantic is no more than that during which a saddle of venison or mutton "ought to hang."

The fishing vessel which foundered off Hastings on the 21st ult. was discovered by a French boat on the 27th, and towed into that port in a dismasted state. Four pounds were given to the Frenchmen for their exertions. The boat is worth about 15l. We regret to add, that the men who are lost have left together fifteen children, who, with the widows have a strong claim upon the benevolence and compassion of the public.—*Kentish Gazette.*

While the Lord Wellington Leith smack, on her passage from London, was lying at anchor in Harwich Roads, where she had taken shelter during the gale on Saturday (3d), one of the passengers came on deck in the night, and asked the seaman on watch to go below and get him some drink, who, on his return, discovered that the man had leaped overboard. The hands were instantly called up to endeavour to save the unfortunate person, but he had sunk to rise no more. We understand he was from Fife.

The subscriptions by the Members of the United Service Club, for a Statute to perpetuate to posterity the profound respect and esteem in which they hold his late Royal Highness's memory, are rapidly filling up, and will, no doubt, soon be completed.

Since the decision was given in a late case in the Court of Chancery, Mr. Wellesley has been very much indisposed. The knocker of the house (belonging to Mrs. Baligh), No. 35, Baker-street, is muffled; and, from the unremitted attention paid to Mr. Wellesley by his physicians, it is supposed that his disorder is of a serious nature.

The unexpected vacancy in the See of Lincoln, has excited, as might be expected, a strong sensation among the aspirants for lawn sleeves, and conjecture is already alive as to the future possessor of this fine preferment.

Mr. J. George, a farmer at Mill-hill, Hendon, gave information at Queen-square police-office, that no less than 71 Welsh sheep had been stolen out of his flock, which consisted of 100, of which he could gain no tidings. Upwards of 20 informations were laid against various tradesmen at the above office, for serving their customers on the Sabbath-day, contrary to the late circular issued by the Magistrates.

Another week of steady progressive improvement has been experienced by most of our manufacturers of cotton goods. Some houses, that six months ago had dismissed nearly their whole establishment of workers, have, during the last fortnight, been so pushed to complete orders, that their full complement of hands have been employed both night and day. We earnestly hope that this will not prove what is usually called a mere spirt; but that the demand for goods will be so steadily continued, as ultimately to operate on the wages of labour favourably for our unfortunate weavers.—*Scotch Times.*

It has been ascertained from the Almanacks of the different departments and of Paris, that there are in France no less than seventeen hundred thousand eight hundred and forty-three medical men. There are, according to another calculation, fourteen hundred thousand six hundred and fifty-one patients. Turning to another class of public men, we find that there are nineteen hundred thousand four hundred and three pleaders, and upon the rolls there are only nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand causes; so that unless the nine hundred and two thousand four hundred and three superfluous lawyers see fit to fall sick of a lack of fees and employment, there must remain three hundred thousand one hundred and ninety-two doctors, with nothing to do but to sit with their arms across.—*Le Furet.*

Thursday morning, Mr. Agar, the Governor of the county gaol at Maidstone, received a letter from the Secretary of State, signifying that the execution of the sentence of death, passed upon the 14 smugglers, should be respited until the further signification of his Majesty's pleasure. Agreeably to further orders, all 14 prisoners were yesterday removed from the gaol, to be put on board ship, for the purpose of transportation for life. It was supposed by many people that some of them would be executed on Monday morning; accordingly, an immense concourse of persons from all parts of the county assembled here, for the purpose of witnessing the execution.—*Maidstone Journal.*

IRELAND.

NEW CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, FEB. 3.

PROSECUTION OF MR. SHIEL.

Mr. Nicholas Mahon requested to know to what day the meeting would be adjourned, as he wished to make a few observations on a subject which interested, not only every person in that room, but every person in the Empire.—(Hear, hear.)—he meant the intention on the part of the Government to prosecute, or rather to persecute, a certain gentleman.

Mr. O'Connell said, though it was too late to enter on the discussion of the notice which stood on the books for that day, he was sure there was no person present who would not be glad to hear any observations Mr. Mahon might wish to make; he was entitled to this mark of respect from them for his many years of service in their cause; Mr. Mahon might justly be termed the father of the Catholic Body.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mahon said he wished to make a few observations on the subject of this prosecution. He hoped it would not be carried on with that detestable plan and pretence which instigated former prosecutions of this nature. He trusted their illustrious Chief Governor would interfere to prevent a measure so unpopular, and one which was calculated to increase the discontent that prevailed in this already discontented country. As a fellow-soldier, he had reason to know the liberality of the Nobleman at the head of the Government: and with respect to the individual who was to be the subject of this prosecution, he had the honour and the pleasure to call him his particular friend. He (Mr. Mahon) trusted that gentleman had not transgressed the law or the statute; but if he had done so, "the love he bore his country was his fault." (Cheers.) He hoped that Mr. Shiel would receive the support of the country, and of that body on the present occasion—(great cheering)—and that he would not suffer for his patriotic efforts in the service of his country, adorned as they were by his brilliant genius, which was known, not only to these countries, but to France and the rest of Europe.

Mr. O'Connell said, he was fully aware that, in a case which might hereafter come before a tribunal of his country, his respected friend, Mr. Mahon, would not make use of any unguarded or improper observations. Every man, even when put on his trial, was held to be innocent until he was convicted; and, of course, the man against whom no proceedings had, as yet, been taken, must be equally considered innocent. He trusted this prosecution was merely a malignant rumour to calumniate Lord Wellesley and Mr. Plunkett; he trusted that some of their hated enemies had resorted to this means, to render Lord Wellesley and Mr. Plunkett unpopular, and to embarrass them with the other part of the Government. Mr. O'Connell then pronounced an eloquent eulogium on Mr. Shiel, whose head and heart, he said, were both right, and whose speech was a splendid exertion to save madmen from their destruction.

Mr. Lawless said, he rose to mention a report in circulation, that the notice served on some of the parties in this business was a fabrication; that it was only an attempt to unpopularise Wm. Conyngham Plunkett. For his own part, he did not believe one word of this prosecution; he could not think that the able Senator, who had made so many eloquent speeches in favour of Ireland, would assail the ablest advocate of her rights.

[From a Morning Paper.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—The chief topic of conversation at present is the expected trial of Mr. Shiel. It seems that the Attorney-General will not proceed against him by an *ex-officio* in the King's Bench, but by an information, the trial to take place at the Commission, on the 17th of this month, in Green-street. It is confidently stated that this step has been preferred in consequence of instructions from London. The accusation is for publishing language of a seditious nature, calculated to withdraw his Majesty's liege subjects from their allegiance, by exciting and encouraging an attempt to invade and revolutionize this country.

Mr. Shiel has not been arrested. A report to that effect prevailed in town at a late hour last night, and it was even said that a Magistrate of the Head Office, and Mr. Farrell, the chief peace officer of Dublin, had waited on and apprehended the Barrister at his own house, in Holles-street. It is not likely that any arrest will take place, or if so, it will only be a mere matter of form. He was last night officially told that he is to take his trial in Green-street. Imprisonment for twelve or eighteen months, and a fine to the King, will be the heaviest penalty inflicted. The Catholic Association was well attended yesterday; it was expected that Mr. Shiel would speak on the subject most interesting to himself, at this juncture, but he said not one word.

Mr. SHIEL.—(Extract of a letter.)—Dublin, Monday, Feb. 5, 1827.—Informations were lodged at the Head Office on Saturday, and notice sent to Mr. Shiel to attend. He called yesterday at the police-office, to say he had got a notice to give bail, and that he would attend for the purpose at ten o'clock this morning. Of course, I cannot tell by whom the informations have been lodged: but the manuscript given by Mr. Shiel of his speech to the *Morning Register* has been applied for, and will be given up. He, I hear, has been in consultation with his lawyers all day; at all events, up to the hour of post, he has not come, according to his undertaking, to the Head Office to give bail.

We understand that a very singular work is about to appear under the title of "Napoleon in the other World." The adventures of the Ex-Emperor in the Region of Shades, (of which dolorous place a new idea is given) are reported to be sketched by a powerful imagination. Personages, are treated with little ceremony, and are brought into the most ludicrous juxtaposition, while the secret transactions of their lives are disclosed by the truth-compelling situation in which they are placed.

The late robbery of the mail from Dover to London has caused a great deal of annoyance at the Post-office, to which some blame is attributed, there being no doubt that if the necessary precautions had been taken, no loss would have been sustained. The strictest silence is observed at the Post-office on the subject, and there are some errors, we are informed, in the accounts which have appeared in the newspapers, in consequence of the strict injunctions of secrecy which have been issued. A regular gang, who have been for a long time on the town, and have generally engaged in robberies of bankers' parcels and other respectable depredations, as the thieves call all serious plunder, learned through the medium of their agents, that a large quantity of diamonds had been expected from Paris, and they set to work accordingly. They endeavoured to secure all the places inside and outside of the mail, but there were two inside places otherwise engaged. They, however, placed some of the most active of the gang outside, and at Canterbury the best opportunity of getting hold of the diamonds presented itself. The Paris bag was, as is the custom, on the top of the coach, and it contained the expected diamonds, which are said to be of very great value. There was, however, another bag, the Neapolitan bag, which contained no diamonds, and upon this occasion the ingenuity of the thieves did not meet with its accustomed luck. They pitched upon the wrong bag, and became masters of 1,600 letters from Naples and its neighbourhood. Some of the letters contained acceptances, and other securities, the absence of which may no doubt produce much inconvenience, but we believe that the thieves have not laid their hands upon a single paper which was convertible into cash. They had even gone to France for the purpose of getting hold of the property, but they found that there was infinitely more chance of facilities in this country for obtaining the desired reward of their hazardous and expensive labours. The bills are, we believe, redeemable by a sum of money but little exceeding the amount expended in attempting to put the intention into execution. We are assured that the robbery was contrived with the greatest possible skill.—*Morning Paper.*

ST. OLAVE'S, HART-STREET.

A Meeting of the parishioners of Dr. Owen, of St. Olave's Hart-street, took place yesterday, to take into consideration the propriety of continuing to assess Dr. Owen for the poor-rate, and all other matters connected therewith. It was very numerously and respectably attended. Mr. Churchwarden Frisby, in the absence of Dr. Owen, took the chair.

Mr. Davey said, that Dr. Owen had given him the most solemn assurance that, if exempted from paying poor-rate, he would never increase his tithe beyond two shillings in the pound. He (Mr. Davey) thought that Dr. Owen was quite sincere in his intentions of not advancing any fresh demands on his parishioners, and he therefore implored the parish to yield, in order that peace and quietness might once more exist throughout the parish.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Hill perfectly coincided in the remarks of Mr. Davey, and thought that the scenes of contention which had distracted the parish during the last two years, should be put an end to.

Mr. Nodin thought it was quite obvious that Dr. Owen must be compelled to pay the last poor-rate; and that it was the most proper course to adopt, that the Churchwardens should be instructed to take the necessary measures to collect the same.

Mr. Nelson moved the resolution.

Mr. Drinkald perfectly concurred in the suggestions thrown out, and was satisfied no other plan could be adopted.

Mr. King said, it appeared to him rather a singular mode of conciliation, to propose that Dr. Owen should be compelled to pay his arrears. If the parish were desirous of living in peace with their Rector, they should consent to forego their claims.

Mr. Rolfe said he had heard much that day of conciliation, and of the propriety of conciliation; but why did not Dr. Owen come himself, and manifest a desire to promote it? Was his opposition to contribute towards the maintenance of the poor a mark of conciliation? Was compelling the parish to borrow money at interest a proof of his conciliation? Were the repeated law-suits, in which he had been so constantly engaged with his parishioners, a sign of conciliation? Did his threat, that he would appeal against every poor-rate, if the parish continued to assess him, manifest a spirit of conciliation? Dr. Owen, not content with exacting his tithe from his parishioners, under the obsolete and unenrolled Act of Henry VIII., expects to obtain relief from contribution to the Poor Laws, which were not framed till the period of Queen Elizabeth. One gentleman had informed them, that he had Dr. Owen's solemn assurance, that if he was exempt from any payment of the poor-rate, he would never augment his tithe beyond 2s. in the pound. This, to be sure, was very modest, and very forbearing considering that Dr. Owen only received 2,000l. per annum, at the levy of 2s. in the pound. Consider the time Dr. Owen had chosen to object against contributing towards maintaining the poor—the very period when the Head of the Church had directed the Bishops to instruct the Clergy to ask of the people alms for their support. (Hear.) "Yes, gentlemen," exclaimed Mr. Rolfe, "we have Dr. Owen going round, in obedience to the mandate of his superior, soliciting alms for the poor, and the very same Dr. Owen setting himself up in hostile array against the whole parish, with a view to get exempted from bearing any portion of the expense attendant on the support of the poor." Mr. Rolfe, who has always been the most strenuous in opposing the Doctor, concluded by saying, that in dealing with him, the memorable words of St. Peter should always be before them—"Through covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandize of you." (Cheers.)

Mr. Nodin observed, that the law made it imperative, not only to assess the Rector, but also to receive the rate from him after being so assessed; and gentlemen must be quite aware that, unless the Rector did pay his quota to the poor-rate, it would form good, valid, and sufficient reason, for any individual to appeal against the rate. The parish had no alternative, but to do that which the law directed them to do; and they should do that fearlessly, regardless of the threats of the Rector. It was his bounden duty to share with the parishioners the expenses incidental to the relief of the poor.

Mr. Davey—Dr. Owen has stated, that if he is rated, he shall appeal against every poor-rate.

Mr. Baker, the Vestry-Clerk—I apprehend that a rate can be made out, which Dr. Owen could not successfully make an appeal against.

Mr. Hill—Dr. Owen has declared, that he will appeal against every rate, if he be assessed. Could not the parish, in order to render the assessment proper, continue still to rate Dr. Owen, though they need not call upon him for the payment of the rate?

Mr. Nodin agreed, that no other plan could be devised, than that of granting the Doctor a gratuity; and it would be for the parish to determine, when the proper time came, how far that would be expedient or just. It was quite evident that the Rector must pay the poor-rate, as the only valid plea for exemption was poverty, and it was not very likely that Dr. Owen should set up that plea.

It was at last agreed, without a dissentient voice, that Dr. Owen should not only be compelled to pay the two poor-rates, which were due, but that he should still continue to be assessed for the future. The Meeting then dissolved.

The sum for which the stud of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York sold at Tattersall's was 8,800l. This includes a few chaises and dogs. Two or three of the horses were not sold.

THE INFIDEL TAYLOR.—This notorious person was the occasion of creating considerable disturbance, on Thursday night, at a Dissenters' Meeting-house, in Barbican. An Anniversary Meeting of a Society, called "The Christian Instruction Society," was held there, at six o'clock in the evening. It was attended by Dr. Styles, and several other popular Dissenting Ministers, and the Chapel was crowded to excess. Soon after the business of the evening had commenced, it was buzzed about the Chapel that "the infidel Taylor was present, with some of his colleagues." This produced great excitation in a considerable portion of the congregation, but, we believe, the rumour did not reach the ears of the Ministers present for some time. As soon, however, as it was generally known that this person was in the Chapel, the notice of all was attracted. The speakers, and particularly Dr. Styles, took occasion to advert to some of the doctrines promulgated by the celebrated Deistical writers, such as Shattesbury, Bolingbroke, Voltaire, Hume, Tom Paine, &c. and to defend the doctrines of the Christian Religion against the attacks of these writers. This they did in an eloquent and powerful manner. Taylor, who had before attempted some interruption, now increased his efforts, and the whole congregation became considerably excited. They applauded the several speakers with great vehemence, while Taylor, or a party of his, who were understood to be in the Chapel, occasionally hissed, and offered other interruptions. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Taylor stood on the seat he occupied, at the back of the Chapel, and, with a paper in his hand, attempted to address the Meeting, but was prevented from doing so by the disturbance which then prevailed. One of the Ministers, from a temporary platform erected at the other end of the Chapel, addressed him, and intimated that the business of the Meeting was then over, and that if he did not immediately take his departure, the consequence to him would be serious, adding, that that place was not a debating club. Taylor, who now appeared much irritated, renewed his efforts to address the Meeting, but in vain, and at length, finding that he was likely to be forcibly expelled from the Chapel, he precipitately made his way out, followed by a great crowd. The rest of the congregation then separated. Shortly after Taylor had quitted, some of the glass of the windows of the Chapel was broken, but we did not hear that any further mischief occurred. Taylor, who was dressed in his usual dandified style, took written notes of some of the speakers' addresses during the evening.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Feb. 6.

THE KING *v.* WILLIAM AND EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD.

Mr. Sergeant Cross moved for a rule, calling upon the defendants to show cause why a writ of *procedendo* should not issue for the trial of the defendants (in the county of Lancaster), against whom a bill of indictment, for a misdemeanour, had been found at the last Assizes for Lancaster. The alleged misdemeanour was committed in March, 1826, and the defendants appeared at the last Assizes for Lancaster. One of the defendants was bound to take his trial at that Assizes; but the other defendant, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, had by law a right to traverse until the following Assizes, and he having availed himself of that right, the other defendant, William Wakefield, absconded on the day of trial. On the 22d of last month, E. G. Wakefield obtained a writ of *certiorari* for the removal of his trial into this Court, and entered into recognizances to try the indictment at the next Assizes; but the recognizances did not state that the defendant would appear at that Assizes. The other defendant did not enter into any recognizances, but pleaded to the indictment by his attorney. The application of the defendant was granted upon two grounds; first, that there were difficulties in the case which rendered it necessary that it ought to be brought into this Court in order to receive the collective consideration of their Lordships; and secondly, that the cause could not be fairly and impartially tried by a Lancashire jury, in consequence of various publications in the *Macclesfield Courier*, a newspaper published in the adjoining county, (Cheshire.) The defendant's affidavit particularly alluded to two paragraphs which had appeared in that newspaper; and it was further stated, that the said newspaper had a very extensive circulation in the Northern Counties. In answer to this affidavit he (Mr. Sergeant Cross) had an affidavit, stating, that not more than 40 copies of that newspaper were sent into the county of Lancaster, which contained a population amounting to nearly a million—and that the two paragraphs in question were merely observations upon a statement published by the defendants, reflecting upon the character of the prosecutor; that those paragraphs were re-published in the various other newspapers throughout the kingdom, and if those paragraphs could have produced any prejudice in the minds of the Jurors of Lancashire, they must have produced a similar prejudice in the minds of the Jurors of every county in England, and therefore, the cause could not be impartially tried in any other county. The consequence of removing this indictment into this Court, even if it should be tried in the county of Lancaster, would be, that the defendant need not appear in person at the Assizes. The affidavit on the part of the prosecution stated that it was necessary the defendants should appear in person at the Assizes, in order that they may be identified.

Lord Chief Justice.—Take the rule.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Do you apply in one case only?

Mr. Sergeant Cross.—No, my Lord, there is another indictment, in which Mrs. Frances Wakefield, and Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the defendants, and in which, upon their affidavit, a writ of *certiorari* has been also granted. I therefore pray for the rule in both cases.

Rule granted, and service of the rule upon the defendants' attornies to be sufficient.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Lord Teynham waited upon the Lord Mayor, to deny the general truth of the statement made to his Lordship by the female who was brought before him from the Refuge for the Houseless.

The Lord Mayor referred the Noble Peer to the gentlemen of the committee for the management of the refuge, who had given her relief, and inquired into the circumstances of the case, and who could better satisfy his Lordship as to the evidence which had been received as to the truth of her statement.

Lord Teynham then went in search of the gentlemen of the committee, but we believe did not succeed in finding them. His Lordship, we understand, complained, where he went, that such a liberty should be taken by the press as to mention the name of a peer of the realm in such a manner as to reflect upon him. His Lordship stated, that he buried his brother in 1814. The latter, he declared, married, in 1802, Anne Smollet, at the church of St. Anne, Soho; they disagreed and separated, and she was living at the time of his death, and has since (his Lordship was told) married again. Therefore, "Mary Rivitt" could not be his widow. She was not the daughter of a captain in the navy, but of some "low man" in Norwich, where his Lordship believed she had a sister married to a manufacturer. Until 1824, he declared that he never heard or saw this woman, nor did he ever know of her connexion with his brother, Mr. E. Roper, before then. She then, he presumed, thought she could extort money from him by threatening to expose in the newspapers the follies of his late brother. His Lordship, who seemed to have minute information, said his brother's connexion with her began about 1810, consequently she could not have had seven children by him, nor did he believe that she had any. His Lordship declined from the first any intercourse with her, as she had no reasonable claim upon his family for support, whatever might be her misfortunes. His Lordship denied that her statement had any foundation whatever. He added, moreover, that supposing her to have any just claim, he had ten children, and his fortune was not sufficient to meet it. He denied that he had any disagreement with his brother, or that the latter had any other income than that which he derived from his Lordship's bounty. His Lordship succeeded to his title from his first cousin, and not from his father. Mr. Edward Roper, being his Lordship's younger brother, could not, of course, be the Hon. Mr. Roper

It is requisite to state, that the circumstances under which the female in question was received at the Refuge for the Houseless, and brought before the Lord Mayor, were—first, that she was undoubtedly in a state of extreme distress; secondly, that she produced a certificate of marriage between her and Mr. E. Roper, at Marylebone Church, in 1800; so that, according to his Lordship's statement, it must be a forgery, or his brother must have contracted the marriage criminally. Then she produced letters and documents from other persons, from Mr. Fenton, the music-seller, and others; and Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, when referred to, declared they knew her, and had opened a subscription, and were ready to receive subscriptions again in her behalf.

These circumstances, together with the fact of a subscription having been opened before, which his Lordship had not, it is understood, in any way noticed, led to the conclusion that her case was one which might be depended upon. Impostors never can do any thing more fatal to their career than to allow the public statement of their cases at such a place as the Mansion-house, since it is sure to elicit the best existing evidence for or against them. A further enquiry will, we understand, be made into the authenticity of the marriage certificate produced by the applicant, and also into other parts of her case, to prove whether or not she may be considered deserving of the relief sent to her, or any additional aid. Several small sums of money have been received for her.

MARYLEBONE.—Wednesday the lady of Mr. C. T. Hall, a respectable riding-master in the New-road, was brought up from Marylebone watchhouse, to which place she had been consigned for the night, on the charge of an alleged assault upon her husband.

Mr. Hall stated that it was impossible for him to live with his lady, because of her ungovernable temper; the night before "she worked herself up into a fit of exasperation," under the influence of which she struck him and pushed him down stairs.

Mr. Rawlinson.—And did you give her no provocation?

Mr. Hall.—It was because I was going to the Opera; a friend gave me a ticket, and I was going.

"Without her, I suppose," said Mr. Rawlinson?

Mr. Hall.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Rawlinson.—Which put her in an ill humour, and she pushed you down stairs?

Mr. Hall.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Rawlinson.—It is a disgraceful thing in your situation to send your wife to a watchhouse: probably there are faults on both sides, and when disagreements arise, why do you not call in your mutual friends to settle the matter between you?

Mr. Hall.—Our friends have interfered repeatedly, and I have had her several times before Mr. Griffiths to no purpose, her conduct is as violent as ever; she follows me, I assure you, Sir, from room to room, and even into the stables, for the purpose of striking me.

Mr. Rawlinson, (to Mrs. Hall.)—I am sorry, madam, to see you here under this charge; have you any answer to give?

Mrs. Hall.—I do not wish to justify myself, or expose him. I have a family of small children, and I do not wish to say any thing.

Mr. Rawlinson—I think your being sent to a watchhouse is an unjustifiable step. (To Mr. Hall)—What is to be done—do you wish her to find bail?

Mr. Hall.—Yes, Sir, for I do not think myself safe; my character is not safe, and my respectability is not safe.

Mr. Rawlinson.—I do not knew what you mean by your "respectability is not safe."

Mr. Hall.—In consequence of the mob she collects round the house.

Mrs. Hall.—If you require bail, Sir, I must go to prison. I cannot give bail: he is as much in fault as I am.

Mr. Rawlinson.—I do not wish to enter into your disputes; if you cannot agree, had you not better part?

Mr. Hall.—We have been acting for some time past under Mr. Griffiths's advice; we entered into an agreement, which she has broken. Mr. Hall went on to complain of Mr. Rawlinson's not letting the case be heard in private, an indulgence which he stated the other worthy magistrate had on former occasions granted.

Mr. Rawlinson said if it would be more satisfactory to Mr. Hall to bring the matter before Mr. Griffith, it might stand over till the following day, when that gentleman would be on the bench: the lady in the mean time must be liberated, upon a promise to attend.

This proposition was accepted, and on the following day Mr. Hall repeated his former statement, and Mr. Griffith addressed Mrs. Hall: I am sorry to see you here again, Madam; what will be the end of all this?

Mrs. Hall.—I really do not know.

Mr. Hall.—Is it your fault, or is it my fault?

Mrs. Hall.—I do not wish to justify myself.

Mr. Hall.—And I do not wish to expose you; I only wish to have protection.

Mr. Griffith—And protection he must have, Madam; this is the same thing over and ever again. I was almost under the necessity of signing a warrant before; indeed, I believe I did sign one, and unless you can govern your temper, he must have security.

Mr. Hall proposed an arrangement for their separation, to which Mrs. Hall said she would accede, and the case was dismissed.

W. Pole was brought before Mr. Griffith, on a warrant granted to his wife, for that he did, on the 4th instant, threaten to cut her down. The disparity of this couple, when they presented themselves before the bench, occasioned much surprise. The defendant is an effeminate and very little man of 25. Mrs. Susanna Frances Pole, the complainant, is a tall robust woman of 70, who, if ever she did possess personal charms, has now to regret the loss of them. As soon as Mrs. Pole had taken her proper station, She pronounced her life in danger, and said she had brought her landlady to prove the truth of her assertion. "Your worship," said she, "my husband locks me out, and locks me in, and threatens to cut me down."

Mr. Griffith (looking at all but the right person, for he stood surrounded by his friends) said, "Which is your husband?"

Mrs. Pole—That man, your Worship.

Mr. Griffith.—What, the little man?

Mrs. Pole.—Yes, your Worship.

Mr. Griffith.—Well, go on with your story.

Mrs. Pole.—When I married him, your Worship, I had a pretty school of four-and-twenty children, and they all left me in consequence of his bad conduct. I lived in Cleveland-street, and since I removed into Spring-street, I had two other boarders, and they have now left me. One day he threatened to thrust a case knife down my throat, and he has poisoned himself twice—

Mr. Griffith.—Poisoned himself?

Mrs. Pole.—The last time he poisoned himself was on Christmas-day, and he had two doctors with him from ten in the morning till eight at night.

Mr. Griffith—You have made a strange choice of a husband, and you are telling a very strange story. What did he do last night?

Mrs. Pole—He did nothing last night, for he was in the watchhouse; but on Sunday he took up the poker, and threatened to cleave me down.

Mr. Griffith (to the defendant).—Have you any thing to say?

Mr. Pole (casting a significant look at his wife).—After the lady has done.

Mrs. Pole.—I could say a great deal more.

Mr. Griffith.—No, it is his turn now.

Mr. Pole.—Five months ago, that is two months after we were married, she began her tricks with me, for she took boiling hot water off the fire, and threw it in my face. Afterwards, when I was ill in bed, she took the —— I do not know how to express myself, your worship.

Mr. Griffith wished him to proceed, and he stated that on that occasion she threw the candle and the candlestick, with every thing else in the chamber, and all their contents, upon him. It is her, added the defendant, that assaults me, and not me her.

"I have a witness to prove to the contrary," cried out Mrs. Pole, "and I can tell your worship a great deal more myself."

Mr. Griffith.—Don't let her talk again; let her stand down.

The landlady then stood up and gave her evidence:—The first I knew of it, your worship, was on Christmas-day, when Mrs. Pole came down to me, and said she hoped I would not be alarmed if I heard a noise upstairs, for Mr. Pole was come home groggy, and had begun his old tricks; this was early in the morning, and to complete himself he borrowed some money, with which he bought three glasses more of brandy, and a quantity of laudanum. After he had drunk it, we could not see any life in him, and it took two or three doctors the whole day to recover him. Last Sunday, one of the boarders came down stairs screaming, for Mr. Pole was breaking every thing in the room of her governess to pieces; on Monday he locked himself into the room, and his wife out; he tied the door also with cords, and fastened the window with gimlets.

Mr. Griffith (to Mrs. Pole).—What trade is this husband of your's?

Mrs. Pole.—He is a tailor; but earns nothing. He brought me nothing but a few crockery, which he has broken to pieces, and all I want of him is peace.

Mr. Griffith (to the defendant).—If I hear any more complaint from your wife, I will send you to Bridewell.

Mrs. Pole.—He went last night, your worship, to all the shops in the neighbourhood, left his card, and ordered all manner of things which were not wanted.

Mr. Griffith.—Hear me, woman: if he plays these tricks again, I'll send him to Bridewell.—Case dismissed.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Novel Application.—A singular visaged native of the sister isle, was, at his own earnest entreaty, introduced to the presence of W. L. Rogers, Esq., the Sitting Magistrate, to request, as he said, "his Wortchip's interfarance in the recovery of his child, of which he had been robbed."

When asked to state his grievance, he began—"Och, its no grievance then, in the world, its downright robbery, your wortchip, for they have kilt and murdered my child."

Magistrate.—In what way can I assist you? Who killed your child?

Complainant.—The mother, your wortchip, and no soul else, but two or three more women.

He was then told that it was impossible for the Magistrate to understand him, unless he told his tale straight forward.

Complainant.—That's what I'll do, then; my name's Tim Flannigan, and I lodge in Saffron-hill; but I've not lived there this two years. My wife does thoughts, and so does the child that's dead, and was buried last Tuesday week. Sure, she has another child of her own, that's not mine, and that crature had the falling sickness, saving your Wortchip's presence, which the undutiful mother, bad luck attend her, charmed out of her other urchin, and puts it all upon my poor cratur, which was her's as well, for we were lawfully married at Kilkenny, eight years agone. They've kilt the child and buried it, your Wortchip; but I don't believe its dead, only spell-bound, and I know you can break the spell.

It was with considerable difficulty poor Tim was convinced that the magistrate had no power to break charms of that description, and he returned, declaring that he would apply to the "clargy."

UNION-HALL.—Two young men, named John Vaux and Charles Goring, of respectable appearance, were brought before M. Swabey, Esq., from the Camberwell watchhouse, where they had been confined during the preceding night, charged with uttering two counterfeit sovereigns.

Baxter, a constable of Camberwell, shortly stated the circumstances under which he apprehended the accused persons. He said, that on the previous evening, as he was passing along Camberwell, he observed Vaux in a shop making some purchase, in payment for which he tendered a sovereign, which on being sounded on the counter by the shopkeeper, did not appear to him to "ring" as a genuine one should; he therefore refused to take it, observing that he thought it was a counterfeit; upon which Vaux produced another sovereign, which was also refused upon the supposition that it was a bad one; the latter then left the shop, and proceeded to another, within a few doors, followed by the constable, who made his appearance just as Vaux had handed one of the sovereigns which had been pronounced as counterfeit coin in the first instance, to the person within the counter. Both the sovereigns were also rejected here, upon which Baxter immediately took him into custody on a charge of uttering counterfeit sovereigns, and locked him up in the watchhouse. It appeared that Vaux had repeatedly declared them in his judgment to be genuine sovereigns, and recollecting that he had taken them a short time previously from an individual named Goring, he sent for that person to the watchhouse, who at once admitted that he had paid them to Vaux, and expressed his surprise and astonishment that the sovereigns should have been rejected, as he was convinced they were gold. The constable, however, instead of placing any reliance on Mr. Goring's statement, locked him up also in the watchhouse along with Mr. Vaux, where they were detained during the night. Baxter now produced the two sovereigns which were described as counterfeit ones; he said that he had tried them, and was convinced they were composed of spurious metal.

The magistrate, on looking at them, observed that they appeared to have been filed a good deal.

The constable said that he cut them in order to discover what they were made of.

Magistrate.—And can you now positively swear that they are counterfeit.

Baxter.—No, Sir, I should not like to do that; but I firmly believe them to be base metal.

The magistrate here directed the sovereigns to be rung on the table, in order to discover whether they were good or bad; but that plan failed, as the constable had been exercising his ingenuity on them with the file, by which he took all sound out of them, and rendered it impossible to arrive at the merits of the case by that method.

It was here suggested that Mr. Phillimore, the pawnbroker, should be sent for, in order that he might be enabled to state positively whether the suspected money was genuine or otherwise.

In the interim, the case against the accused persons seemed, in the view of the Magistrate, to be so pregnant with suspicion, that he actually directed their commitments to be made out. Mr. Phillimore, however, soon entered the office, prepared with the usual test for trying gold, viz.—aquafortis; and on applying it to the sovereigns, he at once pronounced them to be genuine; they were afterwards placed in the scales, but were a little deficient in weight, and this was accounted for from the operation of filing they underwent in the hands of Baxter, the constable, who cut into near the centre of one of them during the experiment. Upon hearing the decision of the pawnbroker, the constable, more than any body else, appeared to be astounded. "What," said he, "the sovereigns not bad? why this has been a dreadful mistake, indeed. Well, I could have almost sworn they were counterfeit before the trial with the aquafortis."

Vaux complained of the hardship of having been locked up on such a charge, and said that his committal to gaol (had not this investigation taken place) would have brought utter ruin upon him. His associate in trouble also inveighed against the constable, for having locked them up without more minutely examining the money which he charged them with having uttered as counterfeit, but which now, after they had been confined a whole night, turned out to be genuine.

The Magistrate expressed his regret that they should have been put to the serious inconvenience alluded to, and observed that they were now perfectly exonerated from the charge, and therefore left that office without the slightest imputation upon their characters.

Escape of the Convict, Bishop.—Portsmouth, Feb. 8.—As the affair at Bethnal Green, in which Bishop and Brighton were concerned, has occasioned much noise in the world, I write you to say that they were both sent here after their respective, as convicts for life, probably to await the muster of a ship load for Botany. When here, they are at the Government Works.—Bishop was among the gang, working on shore daily at Fort Monckton, on the Gosport side; and last evening he contrived to make his escape, in which he must have been well assisted, as from his disguise, he evaded the vigilance of the keepers, as well as the numerous centinels posted round them. His convict clothes were found in one of the embrasures of the Fort; and from this, it is imagined, his friends had secreted a complete disguise for him the day before, and by some means made him acquainted with it.

M. Cesar Moreau.—This very ingenious gentleman, whose numerous and important, and most laborious works on commerce have deservedly obtained the frequent notice and praise of the public, has, we have been given to understand, been unanimously elected a Member of the Royal Society.

National Tales.—We were the earliest, and we think, the warmest panegyrists of Hood's clever *Whims and Oddities*, and can barely express our satisfaction at the thought of meeting him under the form of two new volumes of tales. We are told that some of the forthcoming stories are grave, but we confess a sneaking fondness for the humorous, and are not displeased to learn that a large proportion of the books consists of decidedly comic narrative.

THE ARMY.

The 2d Division of the 21st (Royal North British Fuzileers) Regiment, arrived on Wednesday on board the Indian Trader, transport, at Cowes, from the Leeward Islands.

Detachments belonging to the 80th and 85th Regiments of Infantry, embarked on Wednesday, on board the Heydon transport, at Gosport, for Malta.

A Detachment of the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, marched on Friday, from Westminster, for Nottingham.

A Detachment belonging to the 57th Regiment of Infantry, marched on Friday, from Westminster, for Baraley.

A Detachment belonging to the East India Company's Service, embarked yesterday, on board a Steam-vessel in the River, for Gravesend, on route to Chatham.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. SIR W. STEWART.

The late Lieutenant-General Sir W. Stewart entered the service on the 8th March, 1786, as an Ensign in the 42d (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot; obtained on the 24th October, 1827, a Lieutenantcy in the 67th Regiment of Infantry; was promoted on the 24th January, 1791, to a Company of Independents; was transferred on the 31st October, 1792, to the 22d Regiment of Foot; and advanced on the 28th December, 1794, to a Majority in the 31st Regiment of Infantry.

The Hon. Sir William Stewart was appointed on the 14th January, 1795, Lieutenant-Colonel of Independents; was transferred on the 1st September, 1795, to the 67th Regiment; and on the 25th Augnst, 1800, to the Rifle Brigade. He was appointed on the 2d April, 1801, Colonel in the Army; was raised on the 25th April, 1800, to the rank of Major-General; on the 4th June, 1813, to that of Lieutenant-General; and made on the 31st Aug. 1809, Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade.

Deal Barracks, Feb. 6, 1827.

This day the Depots of the 44th, and 48th regiments were inspected by Major-General Sir H. Torrens, who expressed himself highly pleased with the regularity and soldier-like appearance of the men under the command of Captain Duke, 48th regiment, an officer in high estimation here, and considered an excellent drill under the Adjutant-General's new system. The General seemed much pleased with the school establishment for the privates and non-commissioned officers of the Depots here, and the extreme regularity of the Hospital Department, under the direction of Assistant-Surgeon Marshall, of the 87th regiment.

We are happy in being enabled to announce that the accounts from Brighton yesterday evening state Mr. Canning to be decidedly better.

The *Allgemeine Zietung* has been received to the 4th instant. Under date of Rome, Dec. 26, is mentioned that a great sensation had been created in "the eternal city," by the shield of Achilles, of which we some time ago translated a minute description, and the other splendid presents sent by the King of France to the Pope, which however, at that date, had not been seen by any one.

We received yesterday, the *Austrian Observer* to the 29th ult. The Marquis de Ribeaupiere, the Russian Ambassador to the Porte, left Jassy on the 14th January, to proceed Bucharest and Constantinople.

Baron Stierneld, the Swedish Minister, transacted business on Wednesday at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Count de Survilliers (Joseph Buonaparte) has just commissioned one of his friends in France to subscribe 1,000 francs towards the monument to be erected to Talma, and 1,000 francs to the monument of David.

In consequence of the late alarm in Portugal, we understand that the principal merchants of Oporto have made large shipments of the oldest Wines to Mr. Charles Wright of the Opera Colonade.

A file of papers from Port-au-Prince (Hayti) to the 17th December have been received. They contain no news, but seem to establish the fact, which has been so much disputed lately, of the existence of a Rural Code in Hayti, as the *Telegraphe* of the 12th of November contains a notice from the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government, fixing the amount of stamp duty to be paid on certain contracts prescribed by the law No. 3, of the Rural Code. It appears also by the address to the Chamber of Deputies in Hayti, at the close of the session on the 10th of May last, that a Rural Code is mentioned as one of the measures completed during its continuance. No copy of such a Code has, however, reached England by the present arrival.

HASTINGS.—A melancholy and fatal accident happened on Monday evening last, at Government-house, the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Theophilus Jones, who was suddenly seized with a paralytic stroke, and fell from her chair, and fractured both her legs. Mr. Dick, surgeon, and Dr. M'Cave, were immediately called in, and Admiral Jones was sent for express, and arrived on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Jones lingered till Thursday afternoon, when she expired; she continued insensible, and neither spoke nor opened her eyes from the time the fatal accident occurred; she was in her 86th year, and her name will long be remembered with gratitude by the poor of this place, who have in her lost a good and warm-hearted friend.—*Brighton Gazette.*

A Supplement to the *Gazette*, which was published on Monday, contains Addresses of Condolence to his Majesty on the death of his late lamented Royal Brother, from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James's, and a number of places in various parts of England and Scotland; all of them couched in terms most devotedly affectionate towards his Majesty's person and Government.

THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.—It has been stated that till within the last three years, his late Royal Highness the Duke of York was a remarkably healthy and strong man, fond of parties, but very attentive to business, and undergoing much fatigue in order to attend to his public duties. The following anecdote, while it serves to confirm this statement, furnishes a remarkable instance of his Royal Highness's extraordinary success in one of his shooting parties:—In the season of 1823, his Royal Highness was extremely fortunate in all his shooting parties; in fact, his Royal Highness had been what is called the best shot of the company, particularly on Saturday, the 24th January, 1824, at the seat of the Earl of Verulam, in Hertfordshire, when his Royal Highness killed 98 pheasants, besides other game. The Royal Duke continued the pursuit of his sport till dark, as was his Royal Highness's custom, and afterwards dined with the Earl and Countess, stopped to an evening party, and left between one and two o'clock for London, where he arrived on Sunday morning about four o'clock, and attended Divine Service at the Chapel Royal, at 12 o'clock.

DREADFUL FIRE, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 8.—On Monday morning, a fire broke out in the Aston Junction steam-mill, Aston Road, occupied by Mr. Badam, which gained such complete possession of the upper part of the mill before it was discovered, that the men who were at work below, had scarcely time to escape, from the flames breaking through the ceiling with such rapidity. A single young man was at work in the uppermost story, and, being in a bad state of health, it is thought he had fallen asleep, and while in that state the candle set fire to the room, and he was suffocated. When the upper floor fell, his body fell with it into the burning mass of ruins. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that in a very few minutes the whole range of building, a hundred and twenty feet in length, was an entire blaze. By the timely arrival of the engines, and a good supply of water from the canal, a great deal of property was saved. The most meritorious order was preserved by the soldiers, who came from the barracks. Yesterday afternoon an Inquest was held on the body, when the Jury, without the least hesitation, returned a verdict of—Accidental Death.

MADEMOISELLE SONTAG.

This lady is one of the loveliest and sweetest singers that has appeared for a long time. She is said to have been born in France. She is at present engaged at Berlin. In four months the King's Theatre, in London, will enjoy her presence, and in a year she will appear for the second time at the Italian Theatre of Paris. Now, can you guess, ladies and gentlemen, to what cause you owe the pleasure of hearing this singer, and to what you may probably owe the pain of never hearing her on the stage again? To a passion—a passion the most lively in its nature, the most profound—in fact, absolutely German. The young gentleman whom Mademoiselle Sontag has inspired with such tender feelings, Lady Fame, hitherto the most discreet of Females, has informed us is a German, heir of one of the first families in Prussia, the Prince de Hardemberg. We have not learned whether the fair object of his love returns it. The following is the story that has been given to us:—The young Prince had no sooner beheld Mademoiselle Sontag in the theatre at Berlin, than he became distractedly in love with her. He offered her his heart—his fortune—his hand; but she would accept of none of them, without the consent of his family. The Prince having received a formal refusal from his father, fell into a deep melancholy, from which nothing could rouse him. He renewed his entreaties, but with the same success, and finished at length by writing to his father, that he would never act against his will, but that, not being able to exist without the woman he loved, he was determined to put an end to his sufferings by ridding himself of his life. If the recital that has been made to us be not unfaithful, the father, who is much attached to his only son, but who partakes of those prejudices which are united in the ancient German nobility with great simplicity of manners, answered him, in a very affecting letter, that nothing in the world would make him consent, whilst he lived, to the dishonour of his name, by a *mesalliance*—that it was he who ought to quit a life, the termination of which was approaching, and that if the Prince persisted in his project, he would speedily by that means place him at liberty to attain it. The son, without renouncing his love, sacrificed it to a more sacred duty. The affair came to the ears of the King of Prussia, of whom the father is one of the most faithful servants. His Majesty summoned him to his presence—spoke to him with kindness—and, without participating in his prejudices of birth, he requested him to observe, that if, as every thing announced, the conduct of Malle. Sontag was irreproachable, and even exemplary, there could be no dishonour in his son marrying her, since his passion was so violent; that it would not be the first time that the heir of a great name had raised an actress to a level with himself; but it was proper to submit the one to a trial of absence, and the other to a trial of the allurements of life. It appears that the King of Prussia is exactly informed of the allurements that are to be met with in Paris and London, for he resolved that Malle. Sontag should enter upon her trials in France, and finish them in England; and hitherto admirers have, doubtless, not been wanting. This is the reason why Malle. Sontag was heard at Paris, and this is the reason why you are to hear her at London. We have heard it added, that emissaries charged to watch over her conduct, and to render a faithful account of all her doings, watched her day and night during her sojourn in France, and that no imprudence, no levity on her part, has yet furnished a pretext for the slightest doubtful report; so that in a very short time she will be seen no more on those boards of which she might one day be the brightest ornament.—*Le Furet.*

MADAME VESTRIS is again delighting the town with the Bavarian Broom Girl's Song, introduced in Peake's new farce of the "1001. Note."

It is stated, that since the year 1824, no fewer than 21,421,985 acres of land have been ceded by the Indians to the United States.

The *Almanack of Spectacles* gives the following account of the state of the Paris theatres:—They support 15,000 families; the number of actors, dancers, &c. is 2,994; 100 directors, 100 managers, 100 leaders of bands, and 15,000 musicians!

CLERICAL RECUSANT.—The Rev. Roger Hitchcock, who has for several years been a most worthy clergyman of the Church of England, performing his clerical duties with the utmost zeal, and in return possessing the esteem and affection of his flock, has for the last few months seceded from the Establishment, and become a convert to the necessity of adult baptism. The venerable Bishop of the diocese used every means, by way of argument, to retain the Rev. Gentleman in the Church, but without effect; and on Sunday week he underwent the ceremony of immersion at the Baptist Chapel in Devizes.—*Chester Courant.*

DUBLIN, FEB. 5.—Mr. Shiel has just entered into recognizances, himself in 400l., and two sureties in 200l. each, to abide his trial at the next commission, for a seditious speech. Daniel O'Connel and Stephen Woulfe, Esqrs. are his bail. We understand that the prosecution is grounded on the speech made by that gentleman wherein reference was made to Theobald Wolfe Tone.

On Sunday last, four inhabitants of Bandon, county of Cork, publicly read their recantation, abjuring the errors of Popery, in Kilbeogan church, in presence of a numerous and highly respectable congregation.—*Belfast Commercial Chronicle.*

THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.—An emergency or special general meeting of the Grand Masonic Lodge of England was convened for Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of preparing an address to be presented to their brother, the King, on the death of the Duke of York. Precisely at high noon, the hour appointed, the R. W. D. G. M. took the chair on the Throne, when an address, couched in terms of sympathy and true masonic feeling, was unanimously adopted, and the Lodge separated without having entered into any other business whatever.

In the late Duke of York's wardrobe, the robes, &c. worn by his Royal Highness when a boy, were found, which are understood to be the only robes remaining belonging to any of the Royal Family, which they wore in their juvenile days.

As a proof of his late lamented Royal Highness the Duke of York's attention to the offspring of old Officers—there is an Officer now quartered at Chatham who laid before his Royal Highness the Commissions of his ancestors, signed by King Charles I. and II., King William III., Queen Anne, King George I. and II., and one given to his great-grandfather on the field at the battle of Aughrim, signed by General de Ginckell, dated 1691. His Royal Highness immediately appointed him to an Ensigncy. This Officer joined his Regiment in Spain, and was severely wounded at the battles of the Pyrenees and Toulouse.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—We have the greatest pleasure in communicating to the public, that the Committee of Management for carrying into execution the patriotic object of the Meeting, held on Wednesday, for erecting a Monument in the metropolis of Scotland, to perpetuate the memory of the late Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the late Duke of York and Albany, have, in compliance with a very general feeling, expressed to them *from High Authority*, agreed that no limitation shall take place in the amount of individual subscriptions.

COLDS CAUGHT AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S FUNERAL.—The Bishop of Lincoln died on Wednesday morning, in consequence of cold his Lordship took while attending the funeral of the Duke of York, in the Royal vault in St. George's Chapel. The Duke of Sussex is at present suffering severely from the same cause, and his medical attendants are in daily waiting on his Royal Highness. Mr. Canning labours under a similar indisposition. It has been asked how the Lord Chancellor, whose years, it might be supposed, would have rendered him as susceptible of cold as any of these individuals, escaped? His Lordship very wisely placed his hat under his feet during the funeral solemnities, and thus avoided the danger which was to be dreaded from standing upwards of an hour and a half on the cold stones of the Royal cemetery.

Sir J. G. Cotterell has received an answer to the petition from the Maltsters of Herefordshire, praying for an alteration in the time of wetting malt, and we regret to learn, that the Lords of the Treasury have found it "impossible" to comply with the wishes of the petitioners.—*Worcester Journal.*

On Wednesday last, as one of the turnkeys belonging to Preston Gaol was removing a convict, named George Waddington, to the Hulks, he contrived to elude the vigilance of his keeper and escape. Waddington, it appears, was placed on the roof of one of the Woolwich stages, where he was secured as such subjects commonly are under such circumstances. By some means or other, though in the middle of the day, he contrived, when the coach arrived at the Canal Bridge, Deptford, to slip his hand through the handcuff which fastened him to the roof, whence he jumped down and ran off, although double-ironed, and his legs much swollen in consequence of the fetters he wore.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which fire opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 22a, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 21., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMAS, &c.

BUTLER'S PECTORAL ELIXIR. Experience during a very long period has incontestably proved the superior efficacy of this Medicine, in all cases of Colds, Coughs, and Asthmatic Affections. By promoting gentle expectoration, it very shortly relieves the Patient of a slight or recent Cold, and a few doses are generally sufficient to remove those which neglect has rendered more confirmed and obstinate, and which are accompanied with Cough, Spitting of Blood, and other serious symptoms. Its peculiar balsamic powers tend to heal soreness, and allay the irritation of the lungs, in cases of Cough; and in Asthmatic Affections it assists and gives freedom to the Breath.

Sold in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by Butlers, Chemists, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; 73, Prince's-street, Edinburgh; and 54, Sackville-street, Dublin; Savory and Co. 135, New Bond-street; Willmott, 83, High-street, Borough; and the principal Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Of whom may be had, BUTLER'S BALSAMIC LOZENGES, used in recent Coughs, Hoarseness, &c. and for rendering the Voice clear and flexible, and protecting its organs from the effects of exertion. In Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. N.B. Be careful to ask for Butler's Pectoral Elixir.

IMPOSTURE UNMASKED.—The progress of Merit, although frequently assailed, is not impeded by Envy and Detraction. The aggression of ambuscade terminates in defeat; and conscious rectitude ultimately triumphs in the attainment of the grand object—public approbation. The test of experience is the guarantee of favour, and has established WARREN'S BLACKING in general estimation; of which there exists not a stronger proof than the tacit acknowledgment of a host of servile imitators, who surreptitiously obtrude on the unwary a spurious preparation as the genuine article, to the great disappointment of the unguarded purchaser, and manifest injury of WARREN, whose character and interest by this iniquitous system are equally subject to detriment. It becomes therefore an indispensable duty to CAUTION THE PUBLIC against the manœuvres of Unprincipled Venders, who having no character to lose, and stimulated by avarice in their nefarious pursuits, aim at the acquisition of money through any medium than that of honour! The original and matchless BLACKING bears on each bottle a short direction, with the signature

ROBERT WARREN.

All others are counterfeits; and in many instances the imposition labels are artfully interlined with a different address, in very small characters, between the more conspicuous ones of "No. 30," and "STRAND." It is earnestly recommended to Shopkeepers and others who are deceived by base fabrications of WARREN'S BLACKING, to return the detected trash to the source whence it came, and expose the machinations of rascality to merited obloquy.

WARREN'S BLACKING is surpassingly brilliant;—it excludes damp; gives pliancy to the leather; retains its pristine virtue in all climates; and, combining elegance with comfort, is an article equally of indispensable fashion and utility. Sold by every respectable Vender in Town and Country, in bottles at 6d. 10d. 12d. and 18d. each.

DR. COURTENAY'S NEW WORK, Price 4s.

AN HISTORICAL and PRACTICAL TREATISE on SYPHILIS, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Eruptions, Nodes, and Nocturnal Pains, so frequently mistaken for Rheumatism. These subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly-interesting cases, together with the miseries of a secret vice, so long and so unhappily pursued by the youth of both sexes. In the one it will be found the unfailing source of barrenness; the other have ravages fatally developed by a distressing state of debility, which, if not timely remedied, terminates in impotence; these are its remote and ultimate effects, while consumptions, loss of muscular power, and various nervous complaints, usually characterise the earlier stages of this most destructive and insidious habit, for the cure of which, a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author. With concluding remarks on the evils resulting from attempts at Self-cure.

Principiis obsta; sero medicina paratur.

By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. Robert-street, Adelphi.—Printed for the Author. Published and sold by Sutherland, No. 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; Jones and Co. Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell and Son, Cornhill; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Chapple, Pall-mall; and may be had of all Booksellers in town and country.

"Amongst the numerous medical and surgical works of the day, we consider that written by Dr. Courtenay, on Syphilis, and other frequently fatal complaints, to be worthy of the highest encomiums, and justly deserving the serious attention of all those persons who may unfortunately happen to be afflicted with the maladies which form the subject of this very interesting publication. The luminous view taken of these diseases, together with important warnings against excesses, entitle this work to great praise; and we may add as a further recommendation, that it is written with much delicacy and morality."—Inspector and Literary Review.

A Letter from W. Drayton, Esq. Sion-Hill, Bath.

TO Mrs. VINCENT, SOLE PROPRIETOR of GOWLAND'S LOTION.

MADAM—I should think myself deficient in duty to society and you, were I to withhold my public testimony to the great efficacy of your GOWLAND'S LOTION, which I have seen performed by the administration of it in a case under my own roof.

A young gentleman, aged about seven years, son of a Colonel in the army was afflicted with a virulent and sore eruption, accompanied with an intolerable itching in the wrists and insteps, the only places of attack of the complaint and that to so violent a degree as to make it necessary to confine his hands in bags, particularly at night: the complaint resisted various applications from the united consultation of three physicians of eminence, and continued to grow worse under the regimen prescribed, when a lady, who had received the cure of a very bad case of Scurvy in the face, of several years standing, by your Gowland's Lotion, recommended a trial of the same remedy. It was applied under my own inspection—the disease gave way—and three quarts of your Lotion performed a radical cure of a disorder, which had been of about four years duration, and had baffled the skill of several physicians eminent in their profession.

From my conviction of the above cure I recommended your Gowland's Lotion to a lady whose face exhibited a very disagreeable eruption, (even large pustules, and as one died away another appeared,) so much as to prohibit her going into company: a Quart of your Gowland's Lotion effected a cure, and she is now free from eruption. I am, Madam, &c.

WILLIAM DRAYTON.

Sold by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler's, 4, Cheapside; 73, Prince's-street, Edinburgh; 54, Sackville-street, Dublin; Newbery, St. Paul's, and Dublin; Sutton's, Bow-church; Edward's, St. Paul's; Barclay's, 95, Fleet-Market; Smyth, perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street; and by most respectable Perfumers and Dealers in Genuine Medicines in every town in Europe. In quarts, 8s. 6d.; Pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. 6d.

☞ To prevent numerous counterfeits, see M. E. VINCENT, on all the Genuine.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st inst. at High Wycombe, Bucks, Mrs Nayler, wife of the Rev. T. Nayler, Chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, a son and daughter.—On Wednesday, in Russel square, the Lady of Hew Hoyle Ogdie, jun. Esq. of a son—On the 22d of January, at Ayr, N. B., the Lady of Sir D. Hunter Blair, Bart. of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 6th inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Wolff, Missionary to the Jews, to the Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, fourth daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Orford.

DIED.—On the 6th inst. the wife of F. Crace—On the 5th inst. J. Maxwell, Esq. of Kirkconnell, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright—On the 6th inst. at The Grove, Camberwell, Ann, wife of W. Scott, Esq.—On the 1st inst. at Rawlton, near Taunton, at the house of W. P. Anderdon, Esq. Mary Ann, young daughter of T. W. Bridges, Esq. and grand-daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Bridges.

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THE AGE.

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VOL. III. No. 93. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1827. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday, The Stranger; the Staanger, Mr. Kean, the part of Mrs. Haller by a Young Lady, her first appearance.—On Tuesday, Rob Roy; Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Mr. Liston.—Wednesday, The Marriage of Figaro; Figaro, Mr. Liston; with Love, Law, and Physick; Lubin Log, Mr. Liston.—Thursday, Othello; Othello, Mr. Kean.—Friday, The Hypocrite: Doctor Cantwell, Mr. Dowton: Maw-worm, Mr. Liston; with All the World's a Stage.—Saturday, Englishmen in India.

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ORATORIOS.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Feb. 12.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty that the House of Lords fully participates in the deep regret so generally manifested by all his Majesty's subjects on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and to convey to his Majesty the expression of their Lordshtps' sincere regret on the loss of his beloved brother. To assure his Majesty also, that they take this opportunity of again expressing their sense of the great services of his Royal Highness as Commander-in-Chief ;that their Lordships have borne witness, with the utmost satisfaction, to the conduct of his Royal Highness in paying, to the last period of his life, that unremitted attention to the duties of his office, and to that impartiality in the exercise of all its functions, which has so essentially contributed to the public advantage, and to exalt the character of the British army—and that to the expression of these feelings of their sense of his public services and of their sincere sympathy, their Lordships add their dutiful assurances of their loyalty and attachment to his Majesty.

The Address was agreed to *nem. diss.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

The Earl of Lauderdale presented petitions from Forfar, Fife, and the Bamftshire Farmers' Club, against alteration of the Corn Laws; also one, having the same object, from Preston, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Lord Redesdale presented a Petition from Darlington, in the County of Durham, for protecting duties in the corn trade, and against alteration of the existing Corn Laws.

The above Petitions were read, and laid on the table.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CLARENCE.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL brought down a Message from the King, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, and subsequently by the Reading Clerk:—

" G. Rex.

" His Majesty being desirous of making such further provision for the maintenance of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, as may be suitable for their present high station, relies on the House of Lords for their concurrence, in assisting him to make such provision as the circumstances of the case may require. G. R."

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, after the above had been read, moved, that his Majesty's most Gracious Message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and the Lords summoned.—Ordered.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY begged to inform their Lordships that his Majesty had been waited upon with the Address of Condolence, to which he had been pleased to return the following answer:—

"I thank you for your dutiful address, and the assurances of your sympathy with me in my present affliction; and the respect paid by you to the memory of my beloved brother, which is most consolatory to my feelings."

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CLARENCE.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL then said, it was not his intention to take up their Lordships' time by making many observations on the subject of the address he should have the honour to move, because he certainly did think, after the melancholy event of the demise of the Duke of York, and the situation in which the illustrious Duke, then the subject of the address, stood, there could be no objection to a reasonable provision for that illustrious person. Their Lordships knew, however, that no pecuniary measure could originate in that House; but they, no doubt, expected to know how the provision was to be made. In consequence of the death of the Duke of York, 3,0001. a year fell to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, as well as the other Noble Dukes, by right of survivorship. It was proposed to add to that sum 3,0001., and 6,0001. for the Duchess of Clarence, making an addition in the whole to his Royal Highness's income of 12,0001. a year. With respect to the Duchess of Clarence, any person who had witnessed her conduct, must know she was a most deserving object. The Noble Earl was unwilling to occupy more time than was absolutely necessary, and concluded by moving an address, to assure his Majesty that the House of Lords concurred in making provision suitable to the situation of the illustrious Duke, who was the subject of his most gracious message.

The address was then put and carried nem. dis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 12.

Mr. C. W. WYNN hoped that the indisposition of Mr. Canning would induce the Hon. Baronet opposite (Sir F. Burdett) to postpone the important motion of which he had given notice (respecting the Catholic Claims). Perhaps he would postpone it to the 1st of March.

Sir F. BURDETT acceded to the suggestion of the Right Hon. Gentleman; and, on his motion, the order for the 22d instant was discharged, and fixed for the 1st of March.

Mr. PEEL gave notice, that as the 22d instant would now be an open day, he would then move for leave to bring in a bill for the consolidation of the criminal laws.

The MASTER of the ROLLS gave notice, that he would on Tuesday next (as we understood) move for leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of the Court of Chancery. (Hear, hear.)

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

Mr. PEEL commenced by observing, that in the interval which had elapsed between the period of the present re-assembling of Parliament, and its late separation, the country had, by death, sustained the loss of the first Prince of the realm—a Prince who, if he had lived, would in the probable course of nature have filled the Throne. Under such circumstances, the House would have been induced at any time, and without any extraordinary qualifications, to have respectfully addressed the Throne in terms expressive of sympathy and distress, from those feelings which arose from a conviction that no other form of Government than that which at present existed was congenial to the genius and character of the people, and to the preservation and continuance of their happiness. He could not, however, help feeling, that the circumstances under which he felt himself called upon to move this address, in consequence of the death of the Duke of York, were peculiar. This address, if acquiesced in by the House, would be presented to one who had associated with the lamented Prince in early life, who had lived in constant habits of affectionate intimacy with him, and who had watched over his dying hours with tenderness and affection, and he (Mr. Peel) was convinced that no consolation was better calculated to assuage the affliction of his Majesty, than the assurances of that House that they were sharers in the general respect of the country for the memory of the Duke of York, and in the general regret for his decease. Those feelings of regret which must have existed under any circumstances were not a little increased by the retrospect of the past services of his late Royal Highness. On a domestic score they must also be great: the benevolence and kindness which characterized the late Duke would have graced the life of a person in any situation, but they threw a peculiar lustre on that of a Prince. He (Mr. Peel) did not stand there to pronounce a studied eulogium upon the Duke of York. It had been well observed by an Honourable Gentleman opposite, upon a somewhat similar occasion, that laboured panegyrics on the dead were better suited to despotic countries than to those which enjoyed the freedom of discussion; and nothing could be more unlike the manly character of the Duke of York, than to ascribe to him qualities which he did not possess. The truth, however, he trusted that he should be permitted to express; and he was convinced that he did not transgress the truth, when he said, that as Commander-in-Chief, his late Royal Highness had improved the discipline and considerably raised the moral character of the army. He did not transgress the truth, when he said that the Duke of York possessed qualities which eminently fitted him for the discharge of his high duty, and that he had lost no opportunity of turning them to advantage in the discharge of that duty. He had been a soldier for 46 years, and with the exception of a very short interval, he had held the post of Commander-in-Chief for a space of 32 years. He (Mr. Peel) very well knew that no man was capable of appreciating what the Duke of York had effected in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief, except that man had made himself acquainted with the state, the discipline, and the constitution of the army, when the Duke entered upon his office, and was likewise acquainted with its state, when he, through death, relinquished his command. He could never forget the last words which he (Mr. Peel) had from the Royal Prince only nine days before his death. When he (the Duke) received the news of a part of our troops having landed at Lisbon, he exclaimed in a faint, but triumphant voice, " I wish that the country could compare the state of the brigade which has landed at Lisbon in 1827, with the state of the brigade which landed at Ostend in 1794." These were the last words which he (Mr. Peel) heard from the living lips of the Duke of York. As he had before observed, the Duke had been for many years a soldier, and he must not forget to add, that when he came to office, he declared that no man should for the future labour under the disadvantages which he had to contend with. Professional men, he would again say, were alone able to understand all the benefits which the Duke had conferred upon the army. If they were enumerated, it would be necessary to go through many details of various regulations connected with religious duties, with military schools, with points of discipline, and with the security of fair hopes of promotion to every man in the service. But it was unnecessary to enter into such details. It was sufficient to recollect, that upon the Duke of York's assuming the office of Commander-in-Chief, every man knew that justice would be done him, and it was by this, and not by the minute regulations of discipline, that the English army had obtained that plastic energy which distinguished the free soldier from another. During the long period, during the 10,000 days in which the Duke of York had been in office, he (Mr. Peel) did not think that one of those days had passed without his devoting some portion of it to the business of his official situation. No letter ever came to the office which, if it had a signature, was not read and attended to. Individuals might frequently have mistaken the proper quarter to which their applications should be addressed, but even in these cases a civil answer was always returned, accompanied by a direction to the applicant respecting the department to which he ought to apply. In the case of no signature being attached to letters, the Duke nevertheless made inquiries as to the truth of their contents, and endeavoured to ascertain the names of the authors of them. Whenever the subject of promotions in the army had been brought before that House, justice had always been done to the strict impartiality of the Duke of York, and there had been every disposition on the part of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite to allow this. It was beyond all doubt that the strictest impartiality had invariably characterized the conduct of the late Commander in-Chief; and he (Mr. Peel) could not give a better proof of this than by reading a statement which he held in his hand. On the augmentation of the army in 1825, the only Lieutenants who were promoted were senior Lieutenants: no interest was allowed to interfere in this, and the only exception to the rule which the Duke here laid down, was one which reflected any thing but dishonour. It was in the case of a Lieutenant of the year 1814, who was promoted on account of his conduct at the battle of Waterloo, where the command of his regiment devolved upon him, all the other officers of the regiment having been disabled or slain. In the year 1825, twenty-two Captains were promoted to the rank of Majors without purchase. The power of conferring promotion, without purchase, was certainly a means of conferring favour; but the average service of these twenty-two Captains, who had thus obtained Majorities without purchase, was twenty-six years. Sixteen Majors were also raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels, and the average service of these was fifteen years. During the whole of the time in which the Duke of York was in office, there had never been an instance of an officer being raised by purchase over the head of another, without the offer being previously made to that officer, or unless he had for some reason forfeited his claims to promotion. Three-fourths of the commissions which had been given away in the year 1825 without purchase, were conferred upon the sons or relatives of old officers. The Duke of York possessed extraordinary advantages from having been in the army for forty-six years, and having filled the office of Commander-in-Chief for thirty-six years; and he (Mr. Peel) must be allowed to add, that it was no slight encouragement to a soldier to know that an experienced eye observed him, and he knew of no greater advantage in a Commander-in-Chief than that he knew who had seen service. He thought that the House would feel no difficulty in representing to his Majesty their satisfaction for the military services of the Duke of York, which they had more than once acknowledged. He did not know if it were necessary to say any thing more upon the Address, but he thought that no man could read the history of the monarchy of this country without observing the influence of Royalty upon morals, and he thought that it would be difficult to find an instance of a more ready disposition to charity, and the promotion of the object of charitable institutions, than that of the Duke of York, as well as of every other branch of the Royal Family; and here he thought that they might all find an example worthy of imitation. Every Hon. Gentleman knew, when he had been occupied all day in business, how unpleasant it was to attend public meetings of the nature to which he had alluded; but wherever there was any good purpose to be effected, the Duke of York had never been known to refuse the application of any one to contribute by his presence to forward it. He would here close the few observations which he had thought it necessary to make. He trusted that he had strictly adhered to his intention of confining himself to truth, and of abstaining from all exaggeration. He had studiously abstained from any point that could possibly excite angry feelings—from every topic that could induce reluctance to an acquiescence. He was confident that every Hon. Gentleman, whatever might be his political sentiments, would be anxious to join in this Address, which merely expressed deep sorrow for the death of an illustrious Prince, who had executed a high office, and fulfilled an important trust with impartiality and with great talents—who had raised the condition and the character of the army, and whose name would be associated with that of the army for ever. He was convinced that every man would sympathize with his Majesty for the loss of a Prince, who could console himself on his death-bed with the reflection, that he had never abandoned a friend, and never resented an injury. The Right Hon. Gentleman then moved the Address, amidst loud cheers from both sides of the House.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose, and, in a voice scarcely audible, seconded the motion. He agreed entirely with the opinion which the Right Hon. Gentleman had expressed upon the sentiment which had been uttered by an Hon. Member on that side of the House on a former occasion—namely, that laboured panegyrics on the dead were better suited to despotic countries than to those which enjoyed the freedom of discussion. He considered it as no small praise to the Duke of York, that having for so long a time held the office of Commander-in-Chief, he had never allowed his political principles—by which he (Mr. Brougham) meant party principles—to interfere in the discharge of the duties of his office. The best testimony of the sincerity and honesty with which the late Duke entertained those strong political sentiments which he was known to hold upon some subjects, was, that he entertained them free from all asperity towards the persons who differed from him.

Sir R. WILSON said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had omitted to observe, that the improvement which the Duke of York had effected in the discipline of the army was maintained without any exaggerated severity. When his Royal Highness came into office, corporeal punishment, which had been carried to so great an extent that it was become a matter of opprobrium in the eyes of foreigners, was considerably reduced by him, and he (Sir R. Wilson) called upon the House to complete that which the late Commander-in-Chief had begun. The kindness, the benevolence, and the impartiality of the Duke of York were well known; and although parties, upon whose cases he judged, might sometimes think his decisions harsh, yet in no case had any one impeached the motives upon which he had determined.

An Hon. Member under the gallery (whose name we could not learn) also bore testimony to the benevolence of the Duke of York, and to his conduct as Commander-in-Chief.

The Address was then agreed to, and ordered to be presented by such Members of the House as are of the Privy Council.

SUPPLY—NAVY ESTIMATES.

Sir GEORGE CLERK moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the supply to be granted to his Majesty for the Navy for the present year. The estimates differ little from those of the preceding session. The following is an abstract:—The wages of 30,000 men, at 2l. 9s. per man per month, 955,5001., and their victuals, at 1l. 12s., 624,0001., make, for 13 lunar months, 1,579,5001. The civil salaries paid to various ranks and classes amount to 1,092,5001.; the half-pay, superannuations, hospitals, &c. 1,546,0001.; the victuals for the 30,000 seamen and marines fall short this year of the last year's estimate by 58,0001., or about nine and a half per cent. The breakwater at Plymouth, 50,000 per annum; and the works at Sheerness, the sum of 589,1011. towards their final completion; the demands of the Admiralty for that purpose last year were 150,0001., and now 100,0001. Altogether the estimate for 1827 is 6,125,8501. 7s.

After some objections by Mr. Hume and others, the grant was agreed to.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

Mr. Herries brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said he would take that occasion to bear his testimony against the abominable oppression of impressing seamen for the navy, which he was convinced was not a source of strength but of weakness, and had driven many of our best seamen out of the navy, as might be seen by the manner in which the American vessels were manned and fought during the late contest. He was confident that there existed a power in this country of supplying our navy with seamen without having recourse to such a violation of the subjects' rights.

Mr. WARBURTON said the practice was so odious in the sight of all classes of the people, that he was confident, if it were necessary, they would submit to additional taxation to deliver the country from so great a reproach.

Sir GEORGE CLERK said it was only in cases of great necessity that press warrants were ever issued. The navy service was so popular that an ample supply of seamen was obtained in time of peace at much less wages than was given by the merchants; and, even during the war, the greater number of seamen were volunteers; but there were cases of emergency, when impressment was absolutely necessary for the defence of the country.

Mr. LOWE said the American service was so much preferred to the British, that Government had removed their packets from New York, in consequence of the great desertions that took place.

Sir GEORGE CLERK said the cause of desertion was not a preference of the American service, but the high wages given for loading and unloading vessels in the port of New York.

Mr. HUME said he had conversed with numbers of seamen on the cause of their dislike to the service of the royal navy, and they all said it was not wages, and their living was much better than in the merchants' service; but the powerful and only cause of their dislike was the severity of the discipline—the degrading punishment to which they were subject at the will of an individual. At present the seamen in the navy were prisoners, and were constantly guarded by marines to prevent their desertion. The tyrannical conduct of officers on board ship deterred the seamen from entering the service; for a naval officer on shipboard, and on shore, was as different as creatures of a different species.

Sir BYHAM MARTIN denied that the naval service was unpopular. As a proof, the last 80-gun ship that was put in commission, the Asia, had 370 volunteers on board in three weeks.

Sir CHARLES FORBES said, that so great was the preference of the royal navy service, that the East India Company were obliged to apply to the Admiralty to prevent volunteers being taken from the Company's ships in the East Indies. He knew there had been cruel punishments practised on board men of war, but he believed the practice was nearly discontinued, and that more punishments now took place in the merchants' service.—There was no instance of an Indiaman making her voyage without some punishments taking place, not unfrequently some dozens.—The man of war service was now generally preferred. He would prefer, in case of necessity, to give double, or even treble bounties, to induce seamen to enter the navy, rather than have recourse to the oppression of impressment. If seamen were to be had, money would obtain them, and if they were not to be had, of course impressment could not be useful.

Mr. Alderman WOOD said he had, in early life, often witnessed the misery and degradation of impressment, and was confident there could not be one man in the country who would not wish to get rid of it. By an Act of Parliament passed some time ago, in case of war, a certain number of watermen were to be taken from the river Thames for the service of the navy. Why should not that regulation be extended to other descriptions of men fit for the navy, and in that way the greatest evils of impressment avoided.

Sir EDWARD OWEN said it was necessary to have punishments on shipboard as well as on shore; but every man who walked the streets was not subject to punishment, neither was every man who entered on shipboard, and every charge was inquired into before punishment was inflicted. He was afraid that no extent of bounty could entirely remove the necessity for impressment in cases of emergency. He did not believe the fact of desertion from the British navy to the American navy. He had, in his own case, known impressed men become volunteers; when they had been brought on board, they had said to him, " Now you have us, we'll enter voluntarily."—(A great laugh.)

The Report was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

Mr. HUME moved for all the papers referred to in the papers already laid before the House regarding Colonel Arthur and Colonel Bradley; the case could then be urged on documentary evidence. He moved only for papers referred to in other papers—to the evidence complete, the Duke of Manchester's proclamation, &c. By these it would appear, whether the authority exercised had been possessed. He moved for 14 different documents.

Mr. WARBURTON seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON (who had just entered the House) said that some of the papers were not in existence. He had before observed that Major Bradley had questioned the authority of Colonel Arthur; and that the King had been advised to dismiss Major Bradley, from Mr. B.'s own representations as well as from Col. Arthur. Major Bradley had appealed to the law, and the Court was satisfied that the arrest was illegal, but that the duration of the arrest was excessive, which was the ground of damages. He followed his former statements with producing the documents to show that Colonel Arthur had the authority which he exercised. He produced also documents to show that Colonel Arthur was aware of the existence of such power. He thought, from looking over the list of documents, that the Hon. Member had a confusion in his mind.

Mr. HUME said he wished for the documents to remove that jumble which the Noble Lord seemed to think still existed in his mind. The question did not concern Major Bradley only, it affected the whole army, therefore he deemed it important. He only desired that justice should be done to Major Bradley.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said that some end ought to be put to this case—they had not time to pursue it day after day—and he thought that the justice of the case had been satisfied. The question was, whether the commission existed or not giving Colonel Arthur command? It was before hinted that it was fabricated; it had been produced. Then what could the House do more? Had not the justice of the case been satisfied? General Fuller's commission to Col. Arthur did give that power—that was the opinion on the commission also of the Judges of the King's Bench. They also held that the disbanding of Col. Arthur's regiment made no difference in the qualification of Colonel Arthur to hold the commission. Then he trusted that the House would agree with him, that it was unnecessary to have further papers produced.—(Hear.)

Mr. BERNAL said, the Judges ought manfully to have stated whether by statutes or otherwise the Crown had the power to delegate to Commandants power to grant commissions. The question had been "blinked" by the Judges, and he thought the Right Hon. Gentleman ought to have such question set at rest. He thought the case appeared to have borne most oppressively, most hardly on Major Bradly: and though they had not time to investigate such cases, if one of hardship were made out, he thought they ought to consider it, and to recommend that some redress be afforded.

Sir H. VIVIAN said, in what a strange state would the Colonies be, if, on deaths, or otherwise, there was no local power to grant commissions and fill up vacancies. Colonel Fuller had been duly appointed; half-pay officers could hold military rank; it was frequently done; at this time, a half-pay officer was the Town Captain at the Tower of London, and exercised military rank. He did not desire to say any thing harsh towards an old but unfortunate officer like Colonel Bradley, but he thought the exercise of the power by the Commander-in-Chief towards Major Bradley was most proper. The conduct of Colonel Bradley was of most dangerous tendency.

Motion for first paper negatived—as were the motions for the other papers.

Mr. HUME having remarked that there were two Commissioners,

Lord PALMERSTON said there was but one.

Mr. HUME wished to look at the documents, he did not think it safe to rely on the word.

Lord PALMERSTON asked whether it was intended to say he had uttered what was not correct.

Mr. HUME said, after the Noble Lord's conduct towards him, he did not consider him entitled to any courtesy.

The SPEAKER said, courtesy was due to the House, but he had understood the Hon. Member to imply that documentary evidence was the safer course.

Mr. HUME replied that he had always desired to avoid giving personal offence, and had not intended to do so now; his intention was to intimate that documents were most to be relied on. This explanation he readily made to the House.

The conversation here dropped.

Mr. SHADWELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill regarding the Writ of Right. As the law stood, titles to property were required to be made out for 60 years, which frequently worked great injustice; and half the property of the country was in such a state that titles in fee could not be made out without the assistance of a Court of Equity. In the Cholmondely case, the House of Lords decided that applications regarding disputed property could be made within 20 years; his bill would fix the time to 20 years without any restrictions. Secondly, it would prevent persons who had no right whatever instituting vexatious suits, and fixing costs of defence on those who defended the property possessed. The costs of such injurious suits to be on the persons instituting them. A like Bill had been brought in by Lord Kenyon in 1788; but it then failed; however, there was now a spirit of improvement, and therefore it did not follow that it would fail now. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law regarding the Writ of Right, Claim of Power, &c.

Mr LOCKHART thought the Bill would be most useful.—There were many other grievances that required remedy. He hoped this Bill was only the beginning of measures to provide a remedy.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY trusted that the Bill would go further and strike at the root of the evil. He should move for a Committee to enquire into the laws regarding property.

Mr. HUME said there ought to be included in the Bill a bar to claims for tithes after a certain time. An enlightened and comprehensive remedy was required. This Bill was mere patchwork.

Mr. SHADWELL said he desired to remove certain and known evils; deeming it better than to wait for (what was almost hopeless) a complete remedy.

Motion agreed to.

Lord PALMERSTON presented Returns of Officers dismissed without trials by Courts Martial.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the Bar with a message from the King, which was read by the Speaker. It recommended to the Commons, to make further provision for support and maintenance of the Duke and Duches of Clarence, suitable to their situation, and such as circumstances may require.

On motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was ordered that the Message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. W. HORTON rose to move for the revival of the Committee on Emigration. He did so as its former Chairman, and not as connected with the Government, or as holding out any hope that the Government would hereafter propose any definite measures on the subject. In 1823 it was deemed advisable to make trial of an experiment, by affording facilities for the transfer of persons from the South of Ireland to the colonies in North America. In 1826 a Committee was named. The evidence adduced before that Committee in particular. had been much misunderstood and much misrepresented; but it afforded much most valuable information, especially regarding the state of Ireland. There were immense numbers of the Irish population wholly unemployed, wandering about, and depending on charity or plunder for their living. Under Mr. Robinson, 120 families had been taken thence, and located or planted in Upper Canada; and they were happy, having property in 1826 worth 7,000l., and which, in seven years, would be worth 30,000l. Further, they were satisfied with their locations. The minutest particulars on these heads would be laid before the Committee about to be appointed. They were so satisfied that they had addressed the Governor, stating, that should an enemy approach the soil, they would lend him all possible aid to reject such enemy; and, if they had no other persons, they would mow down their opponents with their native shellelahs! That was a genuine address, and gave utterance to feelings that deserved encouragement. They were not only happy, but were most usefully employed. All the evidence, especially from the Colonists, spoke of the value to be derived from such emigrants; and it was considered that they might return in money, or money's worth, the expense of sending them out. The Committee truly thought that the wants of the Colonies might afford useful occupation to the superfluities of the mother country. It was a mistake to suppose that transferring the emigrants, and landing them, would be sufficient; the emigration of 1823 or 1825, proceeded on different principles—that of planting the emigrants, not leaving them to chance. It was better to place them in such a situation that they might soon want labourers. By such conduct they were identified with the soil. In their own country they were in hopeless poverty: in the Colonies they saw their means and wealth increase. He had no doubt that a great part of the transport expenses of locating the emigrants, might be repaid by instalments for the land allotted to them. The more details that were afforded, the more would the House be acquainted with the subject, and be satisfied with the value of emigration. The advantage of emigration, under peculiar circumstances, had been admitted, and only resisted from an idea of the immense and incalculable expense of sending out a number of emigrants adequate to afford relief to Ireland. In Ireland labourers could not get work, or if they could, the pay was insufficient; poverty, like a destructive mildew, spreading over the whole country. But he thought it would transpire that parishes in Ireland would contribute to the expense, and the emigrants be answerable for the remainder; so that he expected the ground of expense might be answerable. To show to what a state the labourers had come in particular places, he would astonish the House by mentioning the case of Shipley, Sussex (communicated by a Member, Mr. Curteis, we believe). The rental was 2550l.; the poor rates were 2300l.; there were 67 cottagers without work; there were 147 persons unable to procure hard work, and 70 in the poor-house. There were 273 labourers, and the occupiers were obliged to employ them, after certain rates, in turn; but three out of every nine were useless. Thus was expended 33 per cent. or 1300l. more than was necessary—413l. was the total expense of the labouring poor. The poor must be kept belonging to the parish; now they were ready, if the law would allow them, to supply 50l. for each family to emigrate. A saving of 75 per cent. on the poor rates would be effected. Why object to it, for the labourers were useless here? by their removal, that of able-bodied persons, their comforts would be promoted, and the rates materially relieved. He repeated, that the emigrants were satisfied, for how could they be otherwise, when their situation in Ireland and in North America was contrasted? Why was not the system to be pursued, if it could be shown that it was a legitimate outlay of capital? There was an illimitable extent of land to be cultivated, and the expense would not wholly fall on the country. The necessity of the system was obvious, but he believed measures might also be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the evil. But how could capital be expected to flow into a country like Ireland, where the poor was in such a condition as was proved by the report of the last emigration Committee, Petitions had been presented from Glasgow complaining of the distress there. The subject would be investigated before the Committee, when it would be ascertained how far emigration could be applied to a manufacturing population. The opinion against such emigration ought not to be too hastily adopted, for portions of manufacturing population sent from Scotland some years ago, were now amongst the most flourishing of agriculturists of Upper Canada, &c. However tedious these details might be, the subject was of the greatest consequence to the prosperity of the country. The advanced civilization of the country, in some degree, accounted for the difficulty; but to satisfy adequate remedies, it was important correctly to trace the causes. To give an idea of the changes that had taken place, he instanced Blackburn, where, in 1814, they had 9s. 6d. a piece for weaving, now the price was 1s. 9d. each piece—ruinous changes to the poor that had resulted from improved machinery, &c. To lead them to destroy machines, would only mislead and indulge the gratification of foollsh passion; was it not better to make the causes of such changes known, and that the effects were inevitable. In Manchester, where there was a population of 20,000, there were between 3,000 and 4,000 families wholly out of employ: then, was it not worth while to see whether there was not any chance of change for the better to them; if not, what remedies ought to be applied? Machinery was an advantage to any country, especially to a country like this; and much valuable machinery for manufactures and agriculture was now in abeyance in consequence of the state of the country. He considered that the colonization was feasible, and at 20l. a head, with the prospect of it being chiefly returned, or paid by the parishes; and that such colonization would be most advantageous to this country, especially to agricultural, perhaps to manufacturing, districts. He thought there was no remedy but that of grappling with the subject, that the inquiries might be usefully pursued, and that colonization would afford a remedy to the country. He concluded with moving, the revival of the Committee on Emigration.

Mr. GRATTAN said that the re-appointment of this Committee was calculated to lead the country astray, especially to practise a delusion on his country (Ireland). This was a particular hobby of the Hon. Gentleman, and he thought there had been sufficient experiment already. The expense would be 20l. a head; could that be borne? Let them begin to attempt to make the people comfortable first. (Hear.) He wanted to see some law which would compel Irish landlords to employ their peasantry; there was work enough, if the landlords were only compelled to give it. If there were to be an Irish rate, let it be to employ the Irish in their bogs, rivers, &c. not to send them out and make them comfortable abroad. If Irishmen were sent to the colonies, they might in time become our most dangerous enemies; besides, one witness said, that eight out of every ten emigrants sent out went over to the States. He hoped the delusion would not be continued. He concluded with moving an amendment, declaratory that the distress in this country and Ireland required a more prompt remedy that what was now proposed.

Mr. LOMBE seconded the amendment. The scheme now talked of would do no good for Ireland. No; they must grant Catholic emancipation. The civil and religious differences were the sources of Ireland's evils. He hoped Ireland would obtain her civil rights and religious freedom.

Col. TORRENS said the objections that had been urged had only strengthened his opinions as to the benefit calculated to be produced by emigration, to England, as well as Ireland. There was a redundancy of population in Ireland; the Irish paupers were knocked backwards and forwards between the two countries, like so many miserable shuttlecocks; but this system would afford the remedy. There were redundant capital and population in England and Ireland, and in the Canadas there were redundant lands; here was the remedy for the evil, and to check the destructive progress of the poor rates, which threatened to swallow the rental, aristocracy, gentry, and all. He thought the expense of a million emigrating could be well borne to occupy 20 millions of acres.

Mr. BRIGHT said, the question was one of a practical nature to be decided by facts. It appeared by the evidence taken before the Committee, that the emigrations in 1823 and 1825 were any thing but prosperous. Was there not sufficient time to bring home correct information of the state of the emigrants who went out in 1823? but instead of information that could be depended on, Mr. Robinson, who conducted the emigration, could only write home respecting them, that they were in as good a state as could be expected. But though he thought the emigration contemplated was a hopeless scheme, he still thought that a better plan of emigration could be devised, and that it was a national question of the greatest moment; and that a large sum of money from the public purse would be well expended in giving facility to emigration, which might be done by laying out roads, and encouraging those who could to emigrate on their own account. The propositions made for bearing the expence by parishes were fanatical. It involved in it the destruction of the cottages of the poor. For if the cottages were to remain, there would the poor harbour, and there would the children be born; and if there was any man in that House who would legislate to deprive the poor of their cottages, he was not the man. It had been said in that House, that Ireland was benefitted by the want of poor-laws he never thought so; but by the present report it was intended to introduce a new species of poor laws into that country; it was expected that the Irish landlords would burthen their estates with a poor-rate for the purpose of transporting the people, an opinion which he was certain would be disappointed. He was surprised that no enquiries had been made by the Committee respecting sending emigrants to the West Indies, where he was certain a white population could be established with success. He would recommend to the Government to give assistance to the Institution in Quebec, that encouraged emigrants by putting them into the best way of getting employment, and in this way they could confer a benefit on the poor of Ireland and of Scotland.

Mr. BARING said, the subject was one of immense importance to both Ireland and England. He had seen the settlers in all parts of the United States and Upper Canada, and a more healthy or happy peasantry he never saw.—(Hear.) The fertility of the new soil in those countries could scarcely be conceived by the farmers of this country. The life of a settler while clearing his land of wood was a life of labour, but after that was effected, it was one of great comfort; and to whatever extent emigration to Canada was promoted good would be done. He should support the motion for a Committee.

Mr. PEEL said, he thought a plan of emigration, would be of great benefit to this country, as in a state of the greatest manufacturing prosperity, there must be particular districts in which there would be numbers, for whose labour there would be no demand. Such must be the result of the improvements of mechanical skill, which ultimately conferred the greatest benefit on the country. Such had been the effect of the power loom, and would it not be desirable, if the want of employment caused by that great invention could be relieved by emigration.

Amendment negatived, and Committee appointed.

Mr. HUME having moved for some Naval returns, &c.,

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

Admiral SOUTHERON presented the Report of the Leominster Election Committee, which stated that Mr. Bish was not duly returned—that Mr. R. Stephenson was duly returned, and that the double return of Messrs. Bish and Stephenson was not frivolous. The Clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend on Monday next to amend the return by striking out the name of Mr. Bish.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CLARENCE.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the King's Message,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the proximity of the different branches of the Royal Family to the Throne was an ingredient in considering their incomes. The Duke of York had his additional before he was so near the Throne by the death of the Princess Charlotte. The late Duke had 26,000l. and 7,000l. Irish, making 33,000l. The Duchess, while living, had 4,000l. separate income. The Duke of Clarence now had 26,500l., which amounts were provided by different Acts of Parliament at various periods. On the Duke of Clarence's marriage, it was proposed to give him an additional 10,000l., but the House reduced it to 1,000l. which sum the Duke declined, but the grant was renewed on the least arrangements respecting the Royal Family—that making the 26,500l. By the death of the Duke of York he had 3000l. by benefit of survivorship; that made the sum to which the Duke was now entitled 29,500l. The Duchess had no separate allowance; he proposed for the Duke 30001., making 32,500l.; and for the Duchess of Clarence 6000l. Grants of this kind were not made from personal consideration, but on account of the station of the parties, and the proximity to the throne. He concluded with moving a resolution for the additions to the income.

Lord ALTHORP bore testimony to the exemplary and domestic conduct of the Duke of Clarence; but in the present state of our finances, there being a deficiency of 4,000,000l., he regretted this application.

Mr. HUME also regretted that this application was made. The Duchess, as he had understood, had already 6000l. fixed on her.—These enormous expenses of Royalty were not calculated to make the people in love with Monarchy. Upwards of 1,200,000l. were expended for the Civil List, most of which went to support monarchy and its appendages. And what enormous sums were paid directly to the several branches of the Royal Family! When their table was overwhelmed with petitions complaining of distress, and when there was a deficiency of nearly 5,000,000l. no country in the world would think, at such a time, to make extra demands on the people. He could not believe that the King was made duly acquainted with the distresses of the country. It was the Ministers who had advised these grants, to pay court to the "rising sun," as was the case with the profligate grant to Prince Leopold of Coburg. If they had money to spare, let it be given to the starving people of those countries, for whom our church and parish officers were going about from door to door to collect pence.

Mr. CURWEN admitted that the sums were not large, but, under the circumstances of the country, he wanted no time to persuade him that he ought to oppose the grant.

Mr. MONCK spoke to the like effect, and said he could not support the grant.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, if there had been any new exigency he would have supported this proposition. But what new circumstances had arisen? none, to warrant this application. When millions were deficient, and when there was so much distress, they ought to save every possible amount. He considered this question without any reference to the public or private conduct of the Duke of Clarence; and he had no other feelings than those of pain, that this proposition should have been made.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, such a question as this, was far from being pleasant to have to propose, but he had thought the sums now proposed could not be deemed unreasonable. He denied that the vote was proposed to pay worship to the "rising sun;" it was from a sense of duty. (Hear.) He believed there would be great extra expense, to maintain the station of heir presumptive; there would be additional demands on the Duke of Clarence's benevolence, from which he could not so well escape, on account of his proximity to the throne.

Mr. ABERCROMBY was against the additional grants; he saw no reason for them. There was nothing so new in the Duke of Clarence's situation as to require him to alter his mode of life; the Royal Duke could not do better than to continue to pursue a quiet and retired course of life. By rejecting the proposition he should be the better courtier than the Ministers; by such course the monarchy would be strengthened.

Mr. HUME had proposed an adjournment, instead of a direct negative, hoping the ministers would withdraw it; that would be a less reproach than a direct negative.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw. The numbers were:
For the Adjournment, 167 | Against it, 75 | Majority, 92.

Original Resolutions agreed to—Report on Monday.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Ordnance Estimates.

£9,259 was granted for other salaries.
£38,221 was voted for foreign garrisons.
£71,779 was voted for the Royal Engineers.
£259,436 was voted for the Royal Artillery.
£29,042 for the Royal Horse Artillery.
£1,241 for the Field Train Inspector General.
£4,045 for the Civil Office of Woolwich.
£106,400 for Ordnance Extraordinaries.
£120,456 for the Office of Ordnance in Ireland.
£313,090 for the Office of Ordnance in Great Britain and Ireland, for the Half-pay and Superannuation Allowances and Widows' Pensions, and Pensions to Officers' Children.

The House resumed—the Report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock,	Long Anns. 19 9-16 11-16
Red. 3 per Cent. 82½⅜¼ 2 1⅞½¾	India Stock, 245 3 3½
3 per Cent. Cons. 81¾ 2 1½ 1 80¾⅞	Ex. Bills, 1000, 32 33 pm.
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Do. 500, 32 33 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 88⅜⅞	Do. Small, 32 34 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 97¼ 6¾	Cons. Acc. 81⅞⅜ 2½ 2 1½ 1 80¾
4 per Cent. 1826, 98½	1½ 80¾⅜⅞

FOREIGN.

Col. Bds. 34½	Do. for Acc. 68⅜⅛⅜¼ 7⅜
Do. Bds. 1824, 38½ 8⅛ 7¾	Russ. Bds. 89¾ 90 89
Do. for Acc. 38¼ 8½¼ 7¾	Spanish Bds. 13¼½ 14½ 14 13¾
Danish Bds. 61½¼ 60¾	Do. for Acc. 13¼¾ 14½ 13¾
Mex. Bds. 5 per cent. 56¾	Do. Bds. 1823, 8¼¾¼
Do Bds. 6 per cent. 68⅜⅛ 7⅜	

The Money Market has experienced some fluctuations this week, but on the whole Stocks have advanced. The Bank of England still continues to have under its consideration the question of lowering its rate of discount on bills, which is now nearly two per cent. above the market price, bankers and private individuals discounting at 3 to 3½. Money is a complete glut in the City, from the difficulty of finding any safe and advantageous channel for its investment, the uncertainty which prevails as to the Budget, and the effect of the forthcoming measures on the Corn Laws.

Yesterday the Market was in a feverish state all day; numerous unfavourable reports were in circulation, among others we regret that the illness of Lord Liverpool was founded in truth.

The attention of the Foreign Market has been particularly directed towards Spanish Bonds, on which a considerable improvement may be quoted. Colombian and Mexican are heavy, with scarcely any thing doing in them. There is not much variation in the remaining Securities.

SIX O'CLOCK YESTERDAY EVENING.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.—It is with the deepest grief we announce that the Earl of Liverpool has been seized with a most alarming illness, which excites the utmost apprehension for his life, and which, at all events, will, it is feared, render him incapable of ever resuming public business.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, Feb, 12, 1827.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Hospital Assistant Alexander George Horne, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bell, promoted. in the 25th Foot.

3d Ditto—Cornet and Ridingmaster Aylmer Lambert Bourke to have the rank of Lieutenant.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon James Cross, from the 66th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dawn promoted.

4th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant William Huntly Campbell, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, paying the difference to the half-pay Fund, vice Cartan, promoted.

5th Ditto—Captain John William Barrington Browne from the half-pay to be Captain, paying the difference, vice Galbraith, appointed to the 27th Foot.

10th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Robert Andrew M'Munn, from the half-pay 94th foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Ditto—Assistant Surgeon William Bain, M. D. from the 9th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Knott, appointed to the 6th Dragoons.

19th Ditto—Lieutenant James Jackson, from half-pay 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Durnford, promoted.

27th Ditto—Captain Morgan Galbraith, from the 5th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Talbot, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the difference.

31st Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Eames Ayre, from the 83d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sheppard, deceased.

35th Ditto—Hospital-Assistant William Charles Humfrey to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Chrichton, deceased.

39th Ditto—Captain George Augustus Durnford, from the half-pay, to be Paymaster, vice Bunn, retired upon-half-pay.

40th Ditto—Captain Theodore Henry Elliot, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Ryan, promoted.

45th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon William Brown, M. D. from the 87th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice William Smyth, placed upon half-pay.

51st Ditto—Hospital-Assistant John Molynaux to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Clarke, promoted.

52d Ditto—Hospital-Assistant Richard Tuthill, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Paterson, appointed to the 3d Foot.

58th Ditto—Lieutenant Robert Thomas Fletcher, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Simon Fraser, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

59th Ditto—Hospital-Assistant Thomas Foss to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sievwright appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons.

60th Ditto—Captain Honourable George Upton, from the half-pay, to be Captain, paying the difference to the Half-pay Fund, vice Mackenzie, promoted.

65th Ditto—Major Thomas Perronet Thompson, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice Roderick James Maclean, who exchanges receiving the difference.

66th Ditto—Hospital-Assistant William Linton to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Cross, appointed to the 3d Light Dragoons.

72d Ditto—Hospital-Assistant Samuel John Stratford to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Burrell, appointed to the Staff.

79th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Matthew Baillie, M.D., from the 92d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Grant, appointed to the 10th Foot.

83d Ditto.—Hospital-Assistant George Ross Watson to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Ayre, appointed to the 31st Foot,

STAFF.—Captain James White Worsley, from the half-pay, to be Sub-Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands, vice Temple, promoted.

CHAPLAINS.—To be Chaplains to the Forces.—Rev. Horace Parker, from the half-pay; Rev. Nathaniel Robert Dennis, from the half-pay.

UNATTACHED.—The under-mentioned Officers, having Brevet rank superior to their regimental commissions, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April, 1826:—

To be Majors of Infantry.—Brevet Major Octavius Temple, from Sub-Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands; Brevet Major John Longden, from the 33d Foot; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mackenzie, from the 60th Foot.

The under-mentioned Lieutenants, actually serving upon full pay in Regiments of the Line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th December, 1826:—

To be Captains of Infantry—Lieutenant Charles Stewart, Lieutenant George Cochrane, Lieutenant Hans Morrison, Lieutenant Hamilton Edmonds, Lieutenant John Gond, Lieutenant Robert Armstrong, Lieutenant John Emerson, Lieutenant George Augustus Durnford, Lieutenant Patrick Cartan, Lieutenant Joseph Frazer Wilson, Lieutenant William Villiers Fitzgerald, Lieutenant John De Lacy, Lieutenant Thomas Pilkington, Lieutenant Roger Stewart, Lieutenant James Robertson, Lieutenant Robert Hughes.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

W. CRABB, Minories, hatter.
J. B. WILLIS, Swan-place, Old Kent-road, corn-dealer.
H. M'LEAN, Cambridge, tea-dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. HORN, Oxford, baker.

BANKRUPTS.

E. WALKER, Birmingham, victualler.—T. BATES, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, linen-draper.—J. TAYLOR, Somer's-place, New-road, baker.—F. J. PROUD, Upper Thames-street, merchant.—T. BOWON, Lynn, Norfolk, linen-draper.—R. FAIRLAND, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, glue-manufacturer.—I. H. PRICE, Hereford, timber-merchant.—J. WOODCOCK, Westham, Essex, builder.—J. B. BRITTAIN, Charlotte-terrace, New-cut, Lambeth, oilman.—J. HAGUE, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire, ironmonger.—F. ARNITT, Thirsk, Yorkshire, tanner.—J. IGGULDEN, Dover, Kent, painter.—J. T. LAMBERT, Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothier—P. LONGLEY, Ramsgate, Kent, carpenter.—T. HODSOLL, Chancery lane, auctioneer.—T. SEDDON, Liverpool, clog and shoe-maker.—J. WEST, sen. Shepton-Mallett, Somersetshire, clothier.—J. WELSBY, Liverpool, merchant.—H. MITCHELL, Tottenham, coach-master.—W. ROBBINS, Birmingham, grocer.—T. GIBBON, and D. EVANS, Marchmont-street, linen-drapers.—W. SMITH, Middleton-street, Clerkenwell, builder.—S. MELLOR, Alstonefield, Staffordshire, cheese-factor—J. K. PICARD, Russell-street, Covent Garden, white lead-maker.—W. HAYWOOD, Nottingham, glass-merchant.—J. ATKINSON, Lancaster, grocer.—J. JOHNSON, Manchester, victualler.—G. R. WARDALL, Liverpool, innkeeper.—R. L. P. NECK, BEAMINSTER, Dorsetshire, victualler.

INSOLVENT.

W. CHILDS and T. SANDS, Wortley, Leeds, cloth-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

T. CLARKE, Oswestry, Shropshire, timber-merchant —W. CRUCKSHANK, Broomfield, Somersetshire, maltsler—S. SLINGSBY, Cheapside, cotton-printer—W. BOOTH, Manchester, victualler—J. FAIRHURST, Prescot, Lancashire, saddler—S. LUSTY, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, corn-dealer—N. BEARD, Kennington-lane, Lambeth, common brewer—W. BANKS, Pain's-lane, Wrockwardine, Shropshire, grocer—J. BOTTOMLEY, Delph, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant—M. SILLCOCK, New Park-street, Southwark, timber-merchant—W. SPRALEY and J. JOHNSON, Long-acre, coach-axle manufacturers—W. POPE, St. John's-street, West Smithfield, tailor—J. F. PICKERING, Wath, tallow-chandler, Yorkshire—C. ELKINGTON, Birmingham, printseller—M. P. and P. TOURAY, City-road, mustard-manufacturers—J. HOLGATE and R. WESTON, Manchester, calenderers—W. GARDINER, Gloucestershire, clothier—G. SCHOFIELD, Farnley-Tyas, Yorkshire, clothier.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would recommend A. B. C. *to learn his initials, before he again takes the liberty of submitting his genius to the tribunal it is now before.*

JOHN BULL *has been received, and we beg to assure him that we perfectly agree with him as to the humbug practised by the absurd puffs which have appeared in the papers, respecting the all-lamented* DUKE OF YORK—*they insult, instead of exalt, his memory—and none of them has assumed so impudent a front as that of Mr.* STEVENSON, *which can only be looked upon as an attempt of a quack to puff himself into notice.*

Mr. BERKELEY DRUMMOND *had much better keep his opinion of us to himself; or, at least, confine it to his* PETTICOAT ESTABLISHMENT *at Limerick!!*

The WOLVERHAMPTON MANAGER *will find his letter (which speaks for itself) in its proper department.*

JOCOSO NEMO *has been received, and he is requested to accept our sincere acknowledgments for a contribution so talented and agreeable. If he has any desire to oblige us—(and we are induced to surmise* that he has)—*he will favour us with another contribution this ensuing week. If we knew where to send him a line, we could tell him an excellent joke—a gentleman and scholar, like himself, is ever an acceptable correspondent.*

DRAMATICUS *informs us, that the new opera of* Englishmen in India *is written by Mr.* DIMOND, *and not by Mr.* WALLACE; *and observes "that we ought to have known that before"—we can only say, that, according to all accounts, very few people "know any thing before" of Mr.* DIMOND.

THE AGE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

It was moved in the House of Commons on Friday, by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, that, on his MAJESTY'S Message an additional sum of 9,000l. per annum be granted to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CLARENCE, in consequence of the proximity to the throne in which the demise of the Duke of YORK had placed his Royal Highness; and the motion for this grant was carried by a majority of 102.

It is not to be supposed that, under any circumstances, a proposal for the slightest increase to the sums, already voted for the dignity of the Crown, could be made, without exciting all the bilious malevolence of Whiggery; but it was really hardly to be expected, that such a fine handle should be made of so trifling a subject, as was indulged in, on this particular occasion. By the lamented death of the HEIR PRESUMPTIVE, the Civil List is disincumbered of the sum of 37,000l. per annum, out of which it has been properly suggested to Parliament to extend a grant of *less* THAN ONE-FOURTH, to place the ROYAL DUKE, who is now in this exalted station, in the same light, in point of income, in which his predecessor stood—a suggestion equally essential and considerate, whether as it respects the dignity, the consequence, or the exposure to increased expense which naturally attend such elevation of rank. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction, to witness the comparatively respectful tone in which the opposition to this proposal of Ministers has been conducted, with the exception of the language of Mr. HUME, which, as usual, betrayed the very perfection of low life vulgarity, unmeaning abuse, and most determined ignorance. To us it has ever been a matter of surprise, that some decisive step is not, on all such occasions, adopted by the House, for the protection of its own dignity, and for the carrying on its important duties. Not a single measure is agitated in the Senate without the absurd interference of this Scotch ideot, whose existence seems to depend upon throwing every possible obstacle in the furtherance of public business. If Mr. HUME had any pretensions to the name of scholar, politician, historian, or man of *any* acquirement—if he possessed courtesy of manner, or pleasantry of address, or, in short, any of those qualifications which command respect, in God's name let him speak, and let him be heard; but when he has not one claim to a solitary particle of one of them, the idea of his speaking at all is laughable. By experience, and a degree of obstinacy that has no connexion with patience, Mr. HUME has brought the thickness of his skull to that perfection of impenetrability, that all the anvils of opposition could not make an incision in it; but it does not follow that the time and study of our first statesmen is to be taken up by the presumptuous interference of a man like this, who has not an ounce of ability to compete with them. It is a source of much regret that we feel ourselves compelled to speak in this unmeasured manner of any person, permitted by circumstances, to occupy a seat in Parliament, but we feel that we could do no otherwise, and do our duty with so determined a blockhead as HUME.

The grant of his Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE was carried in a manner highly satisfactory to the country, and in a way which testifies the sense entertained by Parliament of that PRINCE'S character, and of the illustrious situation in which he now stands; and the trifling opposition raised against it, must be laughed to scorn, when it is recollected that, by the mournful event through which this additional grant is asked, the country (even when it *is* granted) will be 28,000l. in pocket.

One of the most absurd errors imaginable crept into last Sunday's AGE, respecting the Baroness ROEBECK. A memorandum concerning the parties was sent late on Saturday, to be inserted in the body of an article previously written; which one of the clerks had the presumption to alter, for the sake of amusement, at the expense of truth. The BARONESS, instead of being "old enough to be the mother of Lady SUSSEX LENNOX," is (as most people know) *two years younger than* his LORDSHIP!

We have, of course, said to this fellow, "never more be officer of mine;" and can only plead his inebriation, as an apology to our readers, for the monstrous mistake.

THE PROSECUTION OF MR. SHIEL.

We have always thought the first post of safety was to stand by the Constitution, and the second post of safety was to stand by the Constitution, and the third post of safety was to stand by the Constitution—so has his MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland—and we emphatically repeat it, that if ever the first law officer of the CROWN was loudly called upon to exercise the power with which the Constitution has invested him for the protection of its rights and the due execution of its laws, it is in this particular instance—we beg it may be distinctly understood, that the whole tenor and import of our observations on this question may be considered not *personally* pointed against the individual whose fanatick zeal has exposed him to the painful ordeal of a criminal prosecution. No: it is the measure, and not the man, whose impolicy we arraign: it is the rash and infuriated conduct of the *body* styling itself the *Catholic Association*; a kind of *imperium in imperio*: an intolerant, audacious, impolitic, and brainless set of demagogues, whose object and whose aim is to excite the popular feelings; and, when the torch of discord is flickering in the atmosphere, to hurl destruction on the misguided victims of their impolicy.

We believe Mr. SHIEL in private life to be possessed of every virtue that can adorn a gentleman, and as a man of superior talents we think him highly deserving of praise—but as a politician, we consider him a fool, and the veriest of fools—vain, empty, rash—without reflection, indiscreet—grasping at what he never will obtain, and losing advantages which might otherwise prove more certain.

We warn Mr. SHIEL to beware of the fatal rock upon which so many of his countrymen have been wrecked—the rock of political profligacy and want of individual principle—the total abandonment of every tie by which men are united for a common purpose—the complete violation of every pledge to secure a unity of object and a community of purpose—for all those sacred ties of party have been hitherto broken, and the man who freely offered himself a martyr to the cause in which he had engaged, generally found himself a victim to the delinquency of its betrayers. We therefore, in the language of pure and unsophisticated admonition, tell Mr. SHIEL to take care of the party with which he has identified himself—he cannot forget, neither do we, the melancholy fate that befel the unfortunate FITZPATRICK, the bookseller; he was made the vehicle of libel and calumny upon an illustrious and worthy Chief Governor, now no more, and suffered as a proxy for the delinquency of another, the painful and distressing punishment of two years' imprisonment. His incarceration was followed by his bankruptcy, and ere a few months had followed his *emancipation*, his aged and persecuted body was committed to the grave, "*unwept*, unhonoured, and unsung."

We remember the trial of this unfortunate and ill-fated man: we shall never forget the offer made by the then ATTORNEY-GENERAL to forego the prosecution against FITZPATRICK, if he would give up the author of the libel. No: the wretched victim had been made so drunk with the deleterious poison of the Catholic Board of that day; his senses were so completely infuriated by the maddening draught, that he said, "No; I will not give up the name of the author; I will abide all the consequences of this prosecution, because I have been promised by the Catholic Board a *general indemnity*." Now what was the first act of indemnity he experienced from the Catholic Board?—A refusal to discharge his bill for printing the several publications connected with Catholic affairs, of which he had been the *authorised* printer. Shall we not introduce the case of the unfortunate but faithful servant of the Irish Roman Catholics, poor EDWARD HAY—this man had discharged the duties of chief secretary to

the Irish Catholics for a series of years; and, in order to give *eclat* to his official station, had dealt more profusely with his finances than otherwise he might have done, till at last his petition for compensation was presented, and, after meeting with protraction almost unexampled, delay had converted that which was originally a right into an unheeded claim, and poor petitioner HAY would have been delighted to change the legitimacy of his demand into an eleemosynary request, provided it were attended with success. Thus, even a mendicant on their generosity, he was suffered to go away *naked* and *hungry*, whilst his meritorious services, as their officer, went unrequited.

We could enumerate others whose melancholy fate ought to serve as an example to caution the *hirelings* of popular approbation not to put any trust or confidence in the Leaders of the *Catholic Association*—by inheritance they are faithless, in principle delinquents, and in practice criminal to the good order and constitution of the country. Even poor Counsellor BRIC, the very latest of the martyrs, who, according to Mr. O'CONNELL's account, possessed every virtue that render private life estimable—even he, who fell by the hand of an attorney, has not to this hour been honoured with a solitary mark of respect: his vaunting dying declaration—"For God and my country," has not up to this hour awakened the gratitude of his Roman Catholic countrymen, and convinced them of the justice of erecting a common grave-stone to his memory!—How can Mr. SHIEL expect they will purchase an estate for him?

We would implore Mr. SHIEL to look back at the case of the unfortunate EMMETT, it comes nearer to *his own time:* he was distinguished by genius of the highest class, and would have been one of the brightest stars that ever glittered in the political hemisphere of his native country; nature to him had been most prodigal; fate most disastrous—the glory of his ambition, to use his own language, consisted in an attempt to *give freedom to his countrymen*—but the ill-fated and fanatic demagogue soon discovered, that the road to freedom is not through the *waste which revolution has depopulated,* and he expiated his offences by an ignominious and untimely death upon the scaffold—*one* of the accusations preferred against him was his *connection with the imperial power of France:* and his determination to render that power auxiliary to the destruction of the government of Ireland—this he considered so foreign to his principles, and so disgraceful to his character as an Irishman, that in language the most eloquent, and with argument the most persuasive, he disclaimed so foul an imputation: he said, if a French force should land upon the shores of his native country, he would meet them at the beach with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other, and dispute every inch of ground till they arrived at the citadel, and if his resistance proved unavailing, his last effort to save his country from the French yoke would be to set fire to her capital.

Mr. SHIEL has said, "in rising to address you upon a subject by which the national sympathy has been in a great degree awakened, I do not intend to express myself with a vindictive virulence in regard to Mr. PLUNKETT. I contemplate this proceeding with more sorrow than resentment." We desire Mr. SHIEL distinctly to understand, that our conduct towards him is actuated by similar motives—we despise *vindictive virulence:* we look upon the proceeding with more sorrow than exultation: we cannot but deplore the folly of any man who uses the brilliant talents that nature has bestowed on him to disturb the tranquillity and good order of society: we regret that he should consider it necessary to stimulate the friends of Catholic Emancipation by depicting a state of things which must be taken to be little short of revolution: that the Legislature should be tauntingly threatened with such an alternative if they should reject the measure; and that the tranquillity of Ireland was only to be purchased by violating the sacred rights of the British Constitution.

Mr. SHIEL in another part of his speech has said, "I do not presume to blame him (Mr. PLUNKETT) for bringing me before a grand jury of my fellow citizens, and trying another experiment upon their complaisance"—neither do we blame the Right Honourable Gentleman: on the contrary, it is our opinion that his Majesty's Attorney-General of Ireland would have been guilty of the grossest dereliction of public duty if he had permitted the speech in question to pass unprosecuted. We beg it may be distinctly understood, that in saying thus much, we mean not to prejudice Mr. SHIEL in the public eye—we speak generally: we care not who may be the orator: it is the *measure*, not the *man*, we here arraign. In another part of his speech, Mr. SHIEL charges the Attorney-General with inconsistency in his politics, and apostacy in his principles. He says, "I can turn his own weapons against himself—I can cut down this *Goliah* with his *own sword.*"—Now really this is one of the most unfounded charges ever made against an individual; for, if ever there was one man whose political career has been characterised for consistency of principle and fidelity to party, Mr. PLUNKETT is that man. Does Mr. SHIEL forget that Mr. PLUNKETT is now, for the *second* time, holding an office which he formerly resigned—that he might have retained it from that period up to this hour, had he been inclined to sacrifice his politics to his *interest*; but, with a tone of dignity, for which he must ever be admired, retired from office with the GRENVILLE Administration?

We would recommend the advocates of the Catholic Association to be a little more *consistent* in their conduct, when they impute inconsistency to others. We shall only remind them of their ingratitude to the most intrepid and virtuous champion of their rights—the late Mr. GRATTAN. At one time he was their idol—from idolatry they changed to distrust—and when the virtuous and enlightened statesman thought the tranquillity of his country could only be secured through the *continuance* of a coerciye enactment, he was declared no longer entitled to the confidence of Irish Roman Catholics, because he voted for the measure by which their lives and properties were protected. If we recollect rightly, Mr. O'CONNELL was the person who moved the resolution.

For the present we shall conclude our observations, by presenting our readers with an extract from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed, in 1798, to examine the evidence touching the *then* state of Ireland, by which it will appear to what extent Mr. THEOBALD WOLFE TONE had been engaged in fomenting that rebellion:—

"The society, under the name of United Irishmen, it appears, was established in 1791; its founders held forth what they termed Catholic Emancipation and parliamentary reform, as the ostensible objects of their union: but it clearly appeared, from the Letter of Theobald Wolf Tone, accompanying their original constitution, as transmitted to Belfast for their adoption, that, from its commencement, the real purpose of those who were at the head of the institution, was to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and to subvert the established constitution of this kingdom: in corroboration of which, your committee have annexed to this report several of their early publications, particularly a prospectus of the society, which appeared in the beginning of the year 1791; as also the plan of reform they recommended to the people."

"For the first three years their attention was entirely directed to the engaging in their society persons of activity and talents, in every quarter of the kingdom; and in preparing the public mind for their future purposes, by the circulation of the most seditious publications, particularly the works of Mr. Thomas Paine. At this time, however, the leaders were rather cautious of alarming minds not sufficiently ripe for the adoption of their principles, by the too open disclosure of the real objects which they had in view. In 1795, the test of the society underwent a striking revision; the words in the amended test stand, 'a full representation of the people,' omitting the words, 'in the Commons House of Parliament;' the reason for which has been admitted by three members of the executive, examined before your committee, to be the better to reconcile reformers and republicans in a common exertion to overthrow the state."

And now let the voice of every man, who wishes the Constitution to remain in all its present purity and justice, say, whether or not his MAJESTY'S Attorney-General for Ireland was not fully justified in adopting the course he has taken.

When BALL HUGHES was first informed that Sir JOHN COPLEY was to be Master of the Rolls, he observed, "Then I presume Lady COPLEY will be called Lady ROLLS."

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ.

SIR,—Having been repeatedly asked the question, and unable to answer it, I shall be obliged to you to inform me, what you do with the CATHOLIC RENT weekly received as the result of your brilliant oratory.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Feb. 17, 1827. THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

P.S. To prevent the possibility of a mistake, I send you a copy of the paper in which this letter appears.

LIES OF THE DAY.

LOT. I.

We hear ESTERHAZY has been trying the arts of persuasion with the pretty *Brighton* pastry-cook—she makes a good stand—more than can be said of him.

Report says that Lords ELLENBOROUGH and TULLAMORE are the new Lords in waiting.

It is supposed Lady COPLEY will be *better bred*, now Sir JOHN is MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Lord SUSSEX LENNOX has applied to the Duke of RICHMOND for permission to reside at *Aubigny*—hoping by borrowing his brother's manors, to make up for his own total want of good ones.

Little PARKER, of the Life Guards, hunting lately, swaggered, and like the frog in the fable, tried to look big, at "a snob" and his dolly, who were hunting likewise—the lady fell, PARKER offered his assistance, and got a good horse-whipping by way of thanks.

Found, by VILLIERS STUART, Esq. M.P. for *Waterford*, the remainder of his speech—*vulgo*, latter end—and some assurance: and lucky enough for him, for he could never again have met his constituents, if *he had forgotten to say* ALL *they* HAD *told* HIM.

We were happy to see Lord BINGHAM, looking so well, at the Opera, last Tuesday.

We are sorry to announce the speedy departure of W. LOCKE for *Portugal*—his last attempt was unsuccessful, but he hopes to become one of the body guard to the PRINCESS ROYAL.

The lovers of fox-hunting will learn with regret, that the HONOURABLE GEORGE FORRESTER is prevented by his Parliamentary duties from going to cover of a morning, being engaged on an Election Committee.

The Army Estimates, which are to be submitted to Parliament to-morrow, are full and explanatory of the amount and descriptions of the public force. The cavalry in the United Kingdom and Portugal, exclusive of four regiments in India, consist, 1st, of three household regiments, amounting to 1,305 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of which 1,032 are rank and file; and of the rank and file 822 are mounted: the expense of this body guard is 92,399l. for 1,095 mounted cavaliers, officers included, and 210 dismounted—about 90l. a-year each. Each of the regiments of Life Guards contain 274 mounted rank and file, the charge of which is 31,117l.; the 1st Dragoon Guards, having 337 privates mounted, costs 22,481l. 2d. The remainder of the cavalry in Europe comprises nineteen regiments of 5,909 mounted men and officers, besides of dismounted privates, 1,005; the total expense of these nineteen regiments is 340,399l. per annum. Of the infantry, besides 20 battalions in India, consisting each of 1,000 rank and file, and paid by the India Company, there are at home, and on garrison, foreign and colonial service, 7 battalions of Foot Guards, containing bayonets, 5,101; 66 battalions of Infantry of the Line; 3 Fusileer battalions; 5 Highland ditto; 7 Light Infantry ditto: 4 Rifle ditto; in the whole, of the Line, 61,420: Infantry, rank and file, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, 66,524. The cost of this body of Infantry is something more than 1,650,000*l.*

THEATRICALS.

Our predictions respecting Miss JARMAN were realised—her performance of *Lady Townly* having proved that her powers lie much more in the comic, than in the tragic department. We were much pleased with her representation of this character, which only wanted a little easier carriage, so exclusively the property of high life, to have rendered it nearly perfect. Mr. C. KEMBLE is by far the best *Lord Townly* now on the London Stage—Mr. SERLE the very worst *Manly*—Mr. C. KEMBLE is the best *Lewson* that ever perhaps *was* on the stage—Mr. SERLE we should conclude to be the worst—what can induce Mr KEMBLE to resign a character, he rendered quite as conspicuous, as the *Beverley* and *Mrs. Beverley* of his brother and sister—but Mr. YOUNG *is*, as Mr. MACREADY *was*, the thorn that prickles "the aspiring blood of Lancaster." Mr. KEMBLE by this time ought to know the vast difference between—*making a secondary character*-FIRST RATE; and *a first rate character*—SECONDARY!

Our notice of ELLISTON's exhibitions in *Staffordshire*, in our last Sunday's imprint, have drawn upon us the displeasure of a Mr. BENNETT, manager of the *Wolverhampton* Theatre, in that district, whose expostulation, per post, runs thus:—

"SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your rectifying a mistake in your Paper of this week, wherein you state—'We find Elliston has been playing to about 7s. 6d. before the iron and coal miners at Wolverhampton.' As it is *void* of TRUTH, and highly injurious to my interest, as Manager, not only in Wolverhampton, but throughout my circuit; likewise as regards my treaty with other *Stars*.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
"Theatre, Wolverhampton, "H. BENNETT.
Feb. 14, 1827.

"P. S. The lowest receipt during Mr. Elliston's performance at Wolverhampton was twenty-three pounds odd. He performed at Bilston, which is three miles from Wolverhampton, on the *off nights*, but cannot say what his receipts were.

"I consider Wolverhampton as good a theatrical town as any out of London, and as well attended."

We certainly admit there is some difference between 7s. 6d. and 23l. *odd!*" as Mr. BENNETT facetiously terms it, and right happy are we to find that our old friend, the EX-LESSEE, has been so fortunate. As Mr. BENNETT considers *Wolverhampton* "as good a theatrical town as any out of London, and *as well attended*," and as HIS EXCELLENCY Mr. ELLISTON proved it by attracting "23l. *odd!*" we think that provincial theatres must be in a most flourishing condition, and hold out a great inducement to "other Stars." We could recommend Mr. BENNETT a few from London, who are receiving here as much per night, and do not draw as many shillings. To this letter Mr. BENNETT politely puts "post paid," which the post office crosses out, and writes, above, the word "not," by which we presume the receipts (since Mr. ELLISTON's departure) have been "odd," *without* the 23l.; but we do not begrudge the 10d. for the information derived.

We perceive by the papers the distressing situation in which Mr. YATES has been placed in at *Paris*—his residence has been beset by every person in that city, to induce him to give his *Reminiscences*. No—it would not do: the KING sent him a letter, beginning "Dear YATES," but that was "no go!"—then, the Chambers of Peers and Deputies moved an address, which was presented to him "on bended knee," but it *moved* him "not a jot!"—then, all the municipal authorities exerted their influence—they might as well have tried to poke the fire in *Mount Ætna:* however, it seems that Lord GRANVILLE was the fortunate man to do for *France* what *France* could not do for herself—*voilà*.

"YATES, the comic actor, *could* NOT, *after all*, withstand the pressing solicitations of Lord GRANVILLE, to give his *Reminiscences* in Paris, on Tuesday evening, to one of the most distinguished audiences, in point of rank, that ever assembled in that gay capital. Nearly all the Ambassadors, several Members of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, besides most of the respectable English residents, were present, and unequivocally expressed their admiration of the versatility of YATES' comic talents, and the closeness of his imitations. The rapid change of costume and character, peculiar to YATES, excited astonishment amongst his distinguished visitors. The place was crowded to excess."—*Daily Papers.*

As YATES, of course, did not not go *prepared with dresses*, the French Government testified the gratitude of the nation, by providing them at the public expence.

Mr. FAWCETT and Sir SNUFFLE SNUFFLE have had a difference of opinion, respecting the former's refusal of a part to Miss CAWSE, pupil of the latter. However, on Sir SNUFFLE's remonstrance, Mr. FAWCETT, who had just been looking over the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S remark on the motion for a new trial in SINCLAIR'S case, gruffly exclaimed, "Well, take a rule to *shew* CAUSE."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The following is an outline of the new law relative to the liberty of the press in France, and was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 9th instant, by M. Bonnet. The French Papers have been filled with the discussions on this obnoxious measure.

"Art. 1. No writing of 20 sheets, or under, can be sold, published, or distributed in any manner whatever during the five days which shall follow the deposit prescribed by art. 14 of the law of the 21st of October 1814, and by art. 29 of the law of the 26th May, 1819.

"The contravention of this law shall expose the printer to the penalty of being fined in 3,000 francs.

"Art. 2. The provisions of art. 1 do not apply to the speeches of Members of the two Chambers, to the publications prescribed by public authority, to pastoral charges or letters, or consistorial instructions, to memoirs written in the progress of trials and signed by an advocate, to memoirs of literary or philosophical societies established under the authority of the King, to catalogues, prospectuses, or dramatic works, published after the representation of the pieces, to journals and periodical works which appear oftener than twice a month, and which shall be obliged, in consequence, to give security, to writings on projects of laws presented to the Chambers from the time in which such projects are presented, until the final deliberation of the Chambers, to notices or advertisements, the publication of which shall be permitted by the municipal authority, to printed papers relative to private interests, and destined to be exposed to sale.

"Art. 3. Every printer who shall print a greater number of sheets than that announced in the declaration which he makes in execution of article 14 of the law of the 21st of October, 1814, shall be visited with the penalties enacted in article 15 and 16 of the same law. The sheets which shall exceed that number shall be suppressed and destroyed.

"Art. 4. Every removal or transfer of a part of an edition, from the workshop of the printer, and before the expiration of the delay fixed by Article 1, shall be considered as an attempt at publication. Under the denomination of printing-offices are comprehended those of the workmen employed in collecting, folding, and stitching the sheets.

"Art. 5. No publication of five sheets and under, in a form below 18mo. shall be published without the authority of Government, delivered at Paris by the directors of the bookselling-trade, and in the departments by the prefects and sub-prefects.

"Art. 6. The penalties enacted by article 1 and 3 of the present law are independent of those which the authors of the publication shall incur for other crimes or offences committed by the said publication.

"Art. 7. The provisions of the present title are indiscriminately applicable to all printed works, whatever be the mode and process of their impression.

"Art. 8. No journal or periodical work whatever shall be allowed to be published till a declaration has been previously made, stating the name of the proprietors, their abode, the share of each in the enterprise, and the licensed printing-house in which the journal or periodical work is to be printed.

"Art. 9. In case a journal or periodical work shall belong to several co-proprietors, they shall be bound to choose one, two, or three among them, who shall be responsible for its conduct. These proprietors, *redacteurs*, must unite the following conditions: first, they must have the qualities prescribed by article 980 of the Civil Code; secondly, they must possess among them, at least, a third part of the property, and of the security required, or a half, if it is a periodical work.

"Art. 10. In case of the death of any of these responsible proprietors, *redacteurs*, the partners shall be bound, within the interval of one month, to find a substitute for them, and another responsible proprietor, who shall fulfil the conditions required by the preceding article. In case of dispute, the matters shall be settled by the competent tribunals; and, notwithstanding the decision of the directors of bookselling, or of the prefect, shall not receive its execution till the judgment of the tribunal of the First Instance, which shall be carried into execution, notwithstanding an appeal. If a prosecution takes place before the tribunals, the proprietors, *redacteurs*, shall be liable to all the penalties, with the exception of pecuniary condemnations, which shall be borne jointly by the other proprietors.

"Art. 11. The declaration of the journals actually existing shall be made or renewed, in the form prescribed by article 8, within the 30 days that shall follow the promulgation of the present law. The name of the proprietors (*redacteurs*) shall be printed at the head of every copy, under the penalty of 500 francs to the printer.

"Art. 12. No partnership relative to the property of journals or periodical writings shall be contracted, except in their collective name, and according to the forms established for that kind of partnership by the code of commerce.

"Art. 13. All acts, conventions, or dispositions relative to a journal or periodical writing, made by the author or authors of the declaration, shall be valid, notwithstanding any *contre-lettre* or contrary stipulation.

"Art. 14. No journal or periodical writing shall appear till the proprietors have furnished the security fixed by the law of the 9th of June, 1819. This security shall be the personal property of the parties interested, whether supplied in money or in funds inscribed in their name. (The Commission proposed the suppression of the articles relative to the increase of the stamp duty, and to modify the scale of fines.)

"Art. 20. Every publication respecting the acts of private life of any Frenchman living, or of any stranger residing in France, may be prosecuted by the public Ministry, and punished with a fine of 500 francs.

"Art. 21. Every offence of defamation committed towards individuals may be prosecuted *ex officio* on the demand, and by the assent, of the parties.

"Art. 22. Every printer of any work published and condemned shall be responsible civilly for the fines, and damages, and expenses of the condemnation.

"The tribunals, however, shall have the power, according to circumstances, of discharging printers from all responsibility."

GERMAN PAPERS.

Augsburg, Feb. 3.—The following cabinet letter, addressed by his Majesty the King of Prussia to his Serene Highness the Prince of Salm-Salm, is sent to us for insertion:—

"The reasons assigned in the letter which you have sent me, and which have induced you to quit the Roman Catholic for the Protestant Church, are so pure in their source, so firm in their principles, and so laudable in their views, that We have only to congratulate you on the resolution which you have taken with mature deliberation, and carried into effect with conscientious piety. You have hereby given an important counterpoise to many melancholy occurrences of our times; and in the pure scriptural religion which you profess you will find entire consolation for the sufferings and mortifications which you have experienced. Accept the assurances of my especial esteem, with which I remain your Highness's well affected.

"Berlin, Dec. 9, 1826. "FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"To his Highness Prince Constantine of Salm-Salm, at Baden."

Allgemeine Zeitung, Feb. 4.

We understand that the names of the stories which Mr. Hood has added to his *National Tales* are, "The Venetian Countess" and "A Tale of the Harem." Both promise well. We trust the work will not be long delayed in the publication.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Gifford, Esq.—The will of this gentleman has just been proved by his sole executor, and steady friend, Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster. The probate is taken out under 25,000l. personal property. He gained very little by his *Baviad and Mæviad*; and for his editions of *Ben Jonson* and *Massinger* the booksellers gave him less than 800l. Gifford has left the bulk of his fortune to the Rev. Mr. Cookesley, who is likewise his residuary legatee. He leaves his house in James-street, for the remainder of the term, nearly thirty years, and a legacy, to Mrs. Hoppner, widow of the eminent portrait-painter, and legacies of a few hundreds each to her daughters. He leaves a sum of money, the interest of which is to be distributed annually amongst the poor of Ashburton. He likewise leaves to Exeter College another sum, the foundation of an annual scholarship. Three thousand pounds are left to the relatives of his beloved maid-servant, who was buried in South Audley Chapel, where the poet himself intended to repose, but for the pressing request of his grateful executor, who was anxious that Gifford's remains should be mingled with the great and good in Poet's-corner, Westminster-abbey. He has left to Mr. Heber his edition of *Mattaire's Classics*, and any other books Mr. Heber may choose to fancy. To Mr. Murray, the bookseller, he leaves 100l as a memorial; likewise 500 guineas, to enable him to reimburse a military gentleman, to whom he appears to have become jointly bound for the advance of that sum for Mr. Cookesley, at a former period. He leaves to his executor, Dr. Ireland, 50 guineas, and any of his books the Dean may select. He requests his executors to destroy all confidential papers, especially those relating to the *Review*, so that the illustrated *Quarterly*, mentioned in all the journals, in which the names of the authors, and the prices paid for each article, were inserted, will never see the light. Other legacies to obscure individuals are likewise left. There are various codicils to the will. The whole is in the hand-writing of Mr. Gifford.

The codicil to the will of the Duke of York, although so expressed by his Royal Highness, is not in the Duke's hand writing, but written by one of his executors. The signature by the Duke is very feeble, and barely legible, resembling the signature, to his testamentary paper, of the late Right Hon. William Pitt.

The Duke of Wellington has been prevented from holding a levee, since his appointment to the office of Commander-in-Chief, by indisposition. On Friday week last, his Grace was so much recovered, both in health and strength, that he announced his intention to hold a levee on the following Thursday, which took place at the Commander-in-Chief's office in the Horse Guards, and whs very numerously attended. There were no less than thirty-four General Officers present; the other Officers attending the levee amounted to upwards of sixty. They were introduced to the presence of the Duke, not according to their rank, but agreeably to the numerical order in which their names stood on the list, by his Grace's Aide-de-Camp in waiting. The company were received in undress. The levee was conducted in every respect the same as that of the late lamented Duke of York, except that the Duke of Wellington and his Aide-de-Camp appeared in regimentals, whilst the Duke of York used only to appear in his morning dress.

Dr. Lloyd, the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, is to be the new Bishop of the Diocese of Oxford; and Dr. Kaye, the Bishop of Bristol, is to be translated to the Diocese of Lincoln.

In a moderate-sized pamphlet which has been handed to us, entitled *A Complete View of Joint Stock Companies*, there is presented a summary, and the most frightful summary that ever was printed, of the modes, the means, and pretences through which our profit-loving countrymen, whether cheaters or cheatees, contrived to waste, and be wasted out of, some dozen millions of good solid money. It appears, if this account of the matter be true, that the years 1824 and 1825 gave rise to no less than 624 new money-taking projects, requiring towards their completion the reasonable sum of rather more than 372 millions sterling, and this exclusive of many provincial, Scotch, and Irish companies. Upon the above projected capital, there was actually paid, not including premiums, 17,600,000l.; which, at the present price of the several stocks, is worth in the market about 9,000,000l. sterling. Mr. English, the compiler of these statements, has been for a long time familiar with the subject, and has had access to useful sources of information.

A public subscription has been opened for M. Villemain, in Paris. Four thousand pounds were collected directly the subscriptions were opened—a large sum in France, and which would be equivalent to at least three times its amount in this country. One contribution of 100l. was sent by an Englishman from this side the Channel.

In the vicinity of Ulverstone there resides an elderly and eccentric bachelor, who keeps no fewer than seventy cats, which he feeds and attends with great regularity. In this harmonious society, instead of that of a wife and children, his happiness seems to consist; and their delightful caterwauling, which by others would be deemed rather unmusical, is by him esteemed a "concord of sweet sounds."—*Carlisle Journal.*

The attempt to obtain spring water at Boston, Lincolnshire, by boring, is still continued, but without success. The total depth to which they have gone is 215 feet.

Sour milk is esteemed as nectar among the Laplanders, who drink it greedily, by quarts at a time. They speak of it as other nations do of wine, saying that it gladdens and strengthens the heart, refreshes the spirits, and fortifies them for labour.

We have to announce the death of two General Officers on Saturday week—namely, General W. Cartwright, Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards; and Lieutenant-General Ramsay, of the Royal Artillery.

On Saturday evening, about half-past five o'clock, the boiler belonging to an engine erected at the United Hills Mines burst with a tremendous explosion. At the time there were two enginemen, one of the captains, and some sump-men near the place, but happily they escaped without serious injury, though the boiler, composed of the thickest plate iron, was rent in pieces; the roof and walls of the boiler-house were blown to an amazing distance, and the boiling water, &c. showered into the valley in a manner that for some secoads exhibited the appearance of a dense cloud, which hid the objects over which it rested, from the eye of those who saw it from a distance. Had the accident happened a few seconds before it took place, there is every reason to believe that between thirty and forty persons would have lost their lives by it; but it being a general settling day, the persons at work in the mine had but just left when the explosion took place. We understaud the damage will be repaired by Sunday next, as the neighbouring mines have generously lent assistance to effect this desirable object, by which upwards of 100 miners will be enabled to resume their labour, which has been suspended by the accident. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained, though every possible inquiry has been made.—*West Briton.*

Burghley Papers.—From the repeated inquiries made respecting the publication of *The Life of Lord Burghley, by the Rev. Dr. Nares*, it has been thought requisite, in justice to the author, to apprize the public that the work has not only been continually in progress, but that it would have been much earlier ready for publication, had not the amount of documents to be examined been found to exceed all possible calculation, being besides so widely dispersed as to render a constant or easy access to them extremely difficult, compatibly with the usual residence and professional duties of the learned biographer. The work is, however, now so far advanced as to warrant the expectation of its speedy appearance, as the labours of the press and of the artists, in the necessary embellishments, will proceed uninterruptedly.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Feb. 12.

WILLIS V. DUNCOMBE.

This was an action by the plaintiff, a respectable music-seller in St. James's-street, against the defendant, for pirating the popular song of *Cherry Ripe*. The defendant made no defence, and the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 200l.

Mr. Brougham having obtained a rule, calling on the plaintiff to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside and a new trial had, on the ground that the sudden illness of the defendant's attorney had prevented his delivering the briefs which had been prepared for the defence, and that there was a good defence,

Mr. Scarlett showed cause against the rule, and contended that the defendant had not set forth any sufficient grounds to induce the Court to grant a new trial. If the defendant will pay 100l. into Court, and pay the costs, we will accept it.

Mr. Chitty, who was on the same side, said, if the defendant would pay 5l. into Court and the costs, it would be accepted.

Mr. Brougham—No, we cannot do that. The learned Counsel then detailed the facts relative to the defendant having instructed his attorney to defend the action; that the attorney had prepared briefs, and attended to examine the cause list, but by sudden illness, was compelled to return home, and that in consequence thereof, before the briefs could be delivered, the cause was tried. The affidavits also alleged that the supposed piracy consisted of two parts, the one part as old as any song in existence, and that the other part did not bear any resemblance to that part of the song which the plaintiff claimed as his property.

Lord Chief Justice.—On payment of costs, and the defendant's bringing 20l. into Court within one week, to abide the event, you may take a rule for a new trial.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

SLANDER—HUTTON V. WESTCOTE.

This was an action for slanderous words. The plaintiff, who is a gentleman of some celebrity in the literary world, having published his travels on the Gold Coast, complained against the defendant, who is an officer in the public police-office, Marlborough-street, that he had designated him as a rogue and a swindler in the presence of several persons.

A witness named Stride, who is a box-keeper at Drury-lane Theatre, stated that he was at Arthur's Club-house in St. James's-street, in the latter end of May last, in company with Mr. Taylor, the Member for Wells; and the defendant, when conversing on the subject of the approaching election, said that the plaintiff was a swindler. Hutton, the plaintiff, was an agent for Mr. Edwards, the rival candidate who opposed Mr. Taylor, and the defendant was an agent for Mr. Taylor.

Three other witnesses were called, who stated that in consequence of similar expressions being made use of by the defendant respecting the plaintiff, they declined to execute some orders he had given them.

On cross-examination it was elicited that two of these witnesses were first cousins to the plaintiff, and they afterwards executed the orders he had given them.

Mr. Merewether addressed the Jury for the defendant, and after the case was shortly summed up by the Chief Justice, a verdict was found for the plaintiff.—Damages 1s.

WYNNE V. JACKSON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, a celebrated hopper (not at the Opera House) to recover a sum of 42l. 10s. alleged to be money lent.

By the evidence of the first and only witness called, it appeared that the defendant represented to Mr. Wynne, on the 17th July, that he had engaged to hop a distance of 63 yards in 19 hops, for a considerable wager, and having put down part of the stakes, he was not enabled to complete his deposit by 30l., and he wished the plaintiff to advance him that sum. The plaintiff accordingly lent him the 30l., having previously lent him 12l. 10s. to complete the stakes in another hopping match, in which he agreed, for a considerable wager, to hop 60 yards in 19 hops, being allowed three trials.

After the case had proceeded thus far, it turned out that the money was lent upon an agreement which was not stamped; and, upon the objection of the Common Sergeant on this point, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

RAGGETT V. SIR PHILIP MUSGRAVE, BART.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who has been duly appointed as the master of the Cocoa Tree Club, in St. James's-street, against the defendant, Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. to recover from him the sum of ten guineas, being the amount which the Hon. Baronet ought to have paid, as his subscription to the above-named Club for the year 1825.

Mr. Gurney shortly stated the outline of the case, and then called the head waiter at the Cocoa Tree,

John Bush, who stated that Sir Philip Musgrave became a member of that club in 1821. He paid his subscriptions regularly for that and the succeeding years, down to the end of 1824. He continued a member during the year 1825, but had not paid his subscription for that year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett—Though Sir Philip was a member in 1825, witness did not know that he attended the club in that year. Gentlemen who are members of the club have dinners there, and also wine. It is likewise a card-club; and occasionally there is a good deal of play. Witness was not called on a former occasion, when a similar action was brought against another gentleman.

The rules and regulations of the club were now put in and read, by one of the articles of which it appeared, that no gentleman, who was a subscriber, could withdraw himself from the society without sticking up a notice in the club-room, for a certain length of time, that it was his intention to withdraw. By another article of the rules, the subscriber so giving such notice was bound to pay the subscription for the current year when it was given; and by the evidence it appeared that the defendant had not complied with either of these regulations.

Mr. Scarlett took an objection that the action was not maintainable, inasmuch as it was not proved that the defendant had received a copy of the rules.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that he would either nonsuit the plaintiff, giving his Counsel liberty to move, or direct a verdict against the defendant, giving Mr. Scarlett liberty to move.

Mr. Scarlett preferred going to the Jury. He was suprised to see Mr. Bush, the waiter, in the box, as another waiter had been called on a former occasion, when an action was brought against another member of the club; he was still further surprised that a witness named Bush should be called at all in this case, because that witness stated that the plaintiff supplied the members of the club with wine as well as dinners, and the proverb says, "good wine needs no *bush*." However, the reason why Sir Philip disputed the payment of the sum in question was, that he had not attended the Cocoa Tree Club in the year 1825, and therefore he doubted (reasonably enough) whether he was obliged to pay his subscription for that year. If his Lordship was of opinion that the defendant ought to pay, he must submit to a verdict; but it was clear that no proof had been given of his receiving a copy of the rules.

The Lord Chief Justice said he was of opinion that any gentleman who was a member of a club ought to be presumed to be acquainted with the rules of that club, and therefore if the Jury concurred with his Lordship, they ought to find for the plaintiff.

The Jury instantly returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 10l. 10s.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Westminster, Feb. 12.

PROSSER V. FAIRMAN.

The defendant in this case, the proprietor of the late *Palladium*

newspaper, applied to the Court to be discharged out of custody under the Lord's Act, and was opposed by

Mr. Sergeant Wilde, on the ground that since his confinement the defendant had sold a commission which he held in the army, and had not accounted for the proceeds of that sale in the schedule of his effects. He then proceeded to examine the defendant, who acknowledged that he had received, through the hands of Messrs. Greenwood and Cox, various sums to the amount of about 800l. These sums he had made use of for the purpose of carrying on the *Palladium* newspaper, in which he had unfortunately embarked. He had hoped that that paper would have been a source of profit to him, but it had turned out the contrary: he had by some extraordinary means been deprived of the copyright, but he intended shortly to bring that transaction before one of their Lordships.

The Lord Chief Justice said, as the commission had been sold, it was necessary it should appear in the schedule.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde then intimated to the defendant that no mention was made in the schedule of any printing-presses, type, &c., which he should suppose would be necessary in carrying on of a newspaper.

The Lord Chief Justice informed the defendant that this had been mentioned in order that he might come prepared next time, and not risk being remanded a second time.

The defendant thanked the Court, and said that he had offered fresh security to the plaintiff, who, however, refused to come to any terms.

The defendant was then remanded.

SIR JACOB ASTLEY V. GARTH.

In this case Mr. Sergeant Taddy showed cause against a rule which had been obtained by the defendant for the postponement of the trial. The defendant himself had made the affidavits on which this application was grounded. The plaintiff had given notice of trial, on the 5th of December last, for the first sittings in Hilary Term, and the defendant made an application for its postponement on the ground of the absence of two witnesses, who, he stated, were very material and necessary. The affidavit went on to state, that on the 24th of January last, the defendant caused inquiry to be made after Martha Shorter, one of the witnesses whom he described as being necessary, so much so, that if her testimony did not obtain the verdict for him (the defendant), it would, at any rate, very materially reduce the amount of damages which might be given against him in case of a contrary result. It stated that application had been made at the houses in which she usually resided while in town, but the reply given by the inmates was, that she had left town, and was gone to a place called Wheatly, in Oxfordshire. Upon receiving this information, the deponent caused diligent inquiry to be made at Wheatley, but the only intelligence that could be obtained of her there was, that she had left that place a few days previous, nor could the deponent obtain any information as to where she was gone, but he had every hope of being able to procure her attendance by the first sittings in next Easter Term. The next person who was stated to be a material witness was James Carrol, Esq., who, while in England, invariably lodged at the Union Hotel, in Cockspur-street, but he was stated generally to reside in Ireland, where he was at present, but was expected to return to the Union Hotel in about six or eight weeks. The learned Sergeant having read this affidavit, contended that it was not sufficient to maintain the application, that it was not made conformably with the rules of the Court, and that it did not contain any of that information which their Lordships, in similar cases, always required.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, in support of the rule, said that this affidavit contained more information than affidavits of this kind generally afforded: it stated what was the nature of the evidence which the witnesses described were supposed to be capable of giving. It stated that Martha Shorter was a servant-maid whose evidence would be most important.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that according to the rules and practice of this Court, there appeared to be nothing in this statement that could properly be called an affidavit. For any thing that appeared to the contrary, the defendant might have used every means in his power to keep the witnesses out of the way.

Mr. Sergeant Taddy admitted that the affidavit contained matter that would cast aside any imputation of the defendant having made use of any means to prevent the appearance of the witnesses named in the affidavit; but he submitted that that affidavit was made in too general terms, and was not supported, as it undoubtedly should have been, by the affidavits of those persons who had actually made the inquiries.

The Court were decidedly of opinion that this affidavit was insufficient. They could not act on what the deponent had been informed and believed; they ought to have been furnished with the affidavits of those who had made the inquiries. Their Lordships decided that they would refuse this application, on the ground that the affidavit was insufficient.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan observed, that by this refusal of his application, the defendant would be compelled to go to the expense of another application, as on the day of trial he should renew the application, by which time he hoped to obtain more satisfactory affidavits.—Rule refused.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

MARGARET FRIEND V. THOS. HARRISON, JUN.

Mr. Sergeant Peake and Mr. Hutchinson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sergeant Vaughan for the defendant.

This was an action for debt, on a bond, to recover 121. 10s. Harrison had kept the Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden. A bond had been given by him to the plaintiff, to secure to her an annuity of 50l. After the signature to the bond was proved the defence was entered on. It was that the bond had been given to the plaintiff with a view of supplying an inducement for the continuance of illicit cohabitation with the defendant. In support of this Fred. Taylor and Thos. Hatkins were examined. The latter witness stated that the plaintiff was a common street-walker when the defendant's acquaintance commenced with her, and that for nearly two years before the bond was given, they had cohabited, and continued to do so after the bond was given for about a month, when Margaret Friend went out of town for three months, and then resumed her intercourse with the defendant for a considerable period—nearly a year.

On the cross-examination of this witness nothing material was elicited.

Taylor stated that he keeps a house in Prince's-street, Leicester-square; that the plaintiff lived in his house at the time stated (Feb. 1824), and left it for three months.

The Lord Chief Justice said, this was a case of importance to the public and the parties; for the principles on which it rested ought, as far as possible, to be set free from any uncertainty. If it had been a case where the plaintiff was seduced, and that the bond was given in some degree to repair the injury, in morals and in law there could not exist a stronger claim. A man who deprives a woman of the means of honest support, is bound to do all in his power to save her from a course of prostitution. There was a difference in the case of a common woman: but a man cohabiting with such a female is at liberty, on breaking off the connexion, to make a provision for her future maintenance, and would be responsible on his bond. Cases, however, occurred in which threats on the part of the female, of putting an end to the connexion, so operated on men, under the influence of excessive fondness, as to induce them to give bonds as the condition of future illicit cohabitation. Of the invalidity of such a bond there could be no doubt; but for the Jury to say, what were the circumstances under which the bond was given, it would be necessary to look at the conduct of the parties. If it appeared that they had totally separated immediately after the execution of the bond, they must find for the plaintiff; and though she were induced, at a subsequent period, to renew the cohabitation, still she might recover; but, if it could be inferred from the conduct of the parties that they had consented mutually to continue the cohabitation, the bond would be void. It appeared that the connexion between the defendant and the plaintiff, continued for a month after the execution, was only temporarily interrupted, and then was renewed for nearly a year. The Jury would say whether, under those circumstances, the bond was given in contemplation of future cohabitation, or solely for provision on immediate separation.

The Jury deliberated a short time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 12l. 10s.

BERKELEY V. FAIRMAN.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan stated, that this was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover a sum of 100l., lent to the defendant.

A letter of the defendant's was then put in as evidence, the handwriting being proved. It was addressed to the plaintiff, and appeared, from its post mark, to have been sent in the month of May, 1825. It stated that the writer, from the rank which he held in the army, and from his situation and connexions, would not be induced to solicit a loan under ordinary circumstances; that he was engaged in carrying on a little work of considerable importance, which could not proceed without funds; that his object in establishing the *Palladium* newspaper, was to acquire the means of resisting with effect the attacks of the mercenary and unprincipled portion of the press. For this purpose he had incurred considerable expense, and was then likely to want a loan of two or three hundred pounds, and, in case he should require it, he requested to know whether Colonel Berkeley could afford him that accommodation, adding, that delay would be death, and begging an immediate answer. It further said, that the want of funds would prove ruinous to the speculation, and that its failure would be a source of the highest exultation to the least respectable portion of the press.

A cheque for 100l., dated in the month of May, 1825, drawn by Colonel Berkeley on his banker, was shewn to have been in the hands of Colonel Fairman, by means of the numbers of the notes in which it was paid.

The Counsel for the defendant objected to this evidence, and the Court took a note of the objection.

It was alleged on behalf of the defendant, that the 100l. in question was given, not as a loan, but for the purpose of carrying on the paper.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that that was not the language of the letter.

Verdict for the plaintiff—£100.

OLD BAILEY, Feb. 15.

OLD COURT.

This morning these Sessions commenced before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Recorder, the Common Sergeant, Mr. Sergeant Arabin, &c. &c.

STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S GAOL OF NEWGATE, FEB. 13.

Prisoners under sentence of death, 45; transportation for life, 31; for fourteen years, 33; for seven years, 105; under sentence for various periods for felony and misdemeanors, 3; for trial at the ensuing Sessions, 248; committed under the Bankrupt Laws, 4; whose judgments are respited, 4; remanded from last Sessions, 2; for trial at the Admiralty Sessions, 1.—Total, 376. Of the above number there are 317 males and 159 females.

CONSCIENTIOUS JURYMAN.

One of the Jurymen summoned to serve on the Middlesex Jury made an application to the Court, seeking to be excused the duty.

"My Lord," said the applicant, "I beg to be excused serving on the Jury."

Mr. Sergeant Arabin.—Upon what ground, Sir?

Applicant.—Because I could not conscientiously return a verdict, the tendency of which would be to inflict the penalty of death.

Court.—What are your reasons, Sir, have you any to state?

Applicant.—My reasons are, my Lord, I think that the penalty of death ought to be abolished.

Mr. Sergeant Arabin—The laws of your country say otherwise—you are a very extraordinary man, but I cannot ask you any further questions now. Gentlemen (said the Learned Judge, addressing the Jurors already impanelled), perhaps it would not be well to have such a conscientious man among you.

The Applicant was then ordered to stand down for the present.

Another gentleman having similar scruples, made the same application, and he was ordered to stand by for the present.

When the panel was gone through, Mr. Sergeant Arabin, alluding to the circumstance, said, "There were two gentlemen who addressed the Court just now upon a subject upon which the Court could not enter into a discussion. They have not made a sufficient excuse, but we shall endeavour to dispense with their serving on the Jury, if we can do without them, but they must attend the Court, and the officer will inform them at what time and where they are so to give their attendance.

At ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Littledale, and Mr. Justice Gaselee, took their seats on the Bench.

SILK TRADE.

COPY OF A NOTE RECEIVED FROM MR. HUSKISSON.

"Board of Trade, Whitehall, Jan. 10.

"Mr. Huskisson presents his compliments to Mr. Alderman Waithman, and in reference to the memorial of Messrs. Gillman and Co., transmitted in his note of the 13th ult. has the pleasure to acquaint him, that directions have been given to discontinue the charge for licence duty, to persons solely employed in printing, painting, staining, or dying silk goods; but that it is deemed necessary that the premises of such printers should be entered, and be subject to the inspection and survey of the officers of excise, to prevent any fraud upon the revenue, or upon the manufacturer of cotton goods, or of silk goods mixed with cotton."

THE ARMY.—One squadron of the 1st (the King's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, marched on the 15th instant, from Leeds, for Berwick. Three troops of the 9th Regiment of Lancers, marched, on the 15th inst., from Glasgow, for Carlisle.

Admiral Sir Robert Stopford is to succeed Admiral Sir James Saumarez, as Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ship at Plymouth.

Major-General Fisher is to command the Artillery at Woolwich, in the room of General Ramsey deceased.

It was lately mentioned, that Mr. Secretary Peel had caused the Clerks of the Peace to be written to, on the subject of fees claimed from parties who were tried and acquitted. A case notably in point occurred on Wednesday last. It was a petty assault case, and the matter of complaint was so trifling, that the Chairman gave it as his opinion, that it did not amount to an assault. Upon this, Mr. Clarkson, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, instead of arguing that no assault had been committed, to the surprise of most present, "begged the Jury to find his client guilty, because he felt satisfied that the Court would inflict merely a nominal fine of one shilling in case of conviction; and if his client should be acquitted, he would have to pay 11. 7s. 6d. fees."

The public is always too precipitate in endeavouring to identify the characters of a satirical novel with living originals. With what success this has been done, in reference to the personages who figure in *Truckleborough Hall*, we know not; but, according to common report, Citizen North has been assigned to Mr. W—ds—th; the Rev. and Loyal Dr Mufflechops to the Rev. Mr. V——n, who is at present labouring hard for a bishoprick; Counsellor Babblethwaite, to Mr. Sergeant V——n; Lord Slender, to Lord G——le; Louisa Slender, to the Lady L. H., &c. &c.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LONDON SESSIONS.

Wednesday these Sessions were held at Guildhall, before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Thorp, Birch, Sir R. C. Glyn, and Sir Peter Laurie.

William Carpenter, the pastry-cook of Fleet-street, was tried upon an indictment preferred by his wife, for an assault committed upon her the day before Christmas-day last.

The contentions of the defendant with his wife have been repeatedly the subject of the police reports from the Justice-room, Guildhall. The Jury found the defendant guilty.

The Court was of opinion, that the defendant had not only been guilty of brutal violence on the occasion in question, but of grossly immoral conduct in general towards his wife. To punish him for the act of which he had been found guilty, they sentenced him to two months' imprisonment in the Giltspur-street Compter; and to protect her for the future, they required that he should be further imprisoned until he found sureties to keep the peace towards her for the space of two years.

The defendant pleaded his large family of eight children, and the injury his business would sustain by his imprisoment, to obtain a mitigation of his sentence.

The Court refused to alter or mitigate the sentence.

RIOT IN WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON.

William Martin, William Spriggins, Henry Burrell, Samuel Simmons, Fisher Alderton, Edward Hannam, George Smith, and Peter Martin, were put to the bar, on a charge of having been guilty of riot in the Whitecross-street, Prison, and assaulting a prisoner named Mapleston.

The first witness for the prosecution was Valentine Musson, who deposed, that he was a prisoner in Whitecross-street Prison. On the 20th of November there had been an election of a "twelver"—that was, a person whose duty it was to make the beds, clean the rooms, and empty utensils. There was great noise then, for there was much party spirit in favour of the respective candidates. Mapleston was a prisoner. "Catting" was a punishment inflicted on those who did not pay the fees of the ward. It was chiefly performed by the parties, with their faces blackened, and disguised with rugs, going and taking the bed clothes from the offender, and otherwise maltreating him. The fees were appropriated to keep the ward clean, provide coals and candles, and other things for general comfort. The witness described an attack which was made by a number of prisoners, who went disguised, armed with brooms and sticks, to the bed of Mapleston; they made a noise in imitation of the mewing of cats, from which the practice derives its name. Mapleston resisted desperately. Witness saw the chamber utensils, with their contents, flying from his room; one of the assailants was knocked down, and they retreated; they afterwards returned again, when Mapleston set up cries of "Murder." He was dreadfully beaten, and they left him with the blood flowing profusely from his wounds.

The RECORDER, in his charge to the Jury, said, that a voluntary contribution for mutual comfort might be permitted, but a forced tax could never be tolerated in the prison.

The Jury found William Martin, William Spriggins, Henry Burrell, and George Smith, guilty, but acquitted the other defendants.

One of the Jury—We recommend the prisoners to a lenient punishment, in consideration of the practice having been an established custom there. We think the authorities are more to blame, in having permitted it, and that the prisoners, having been drawn into it to maintain the comforts of the place, are deserving rather of compassion than of punishment.

Another Juryman—That is our unanimous opinion.

The RECORDER, after consulting with the Magistrates on the bench, said, that if the offence had been a mere personal insult, such as pulling off the bed-clothes, the Court would have listened to the humane suggestion of the Jury; but it was violence, approaching almost to murder. The inmates of that gaol would think themselves countenanced, if the defendants now convicted received but a slight punishment. The Court therefore thought it their duty to sentence the defendants to be imprisoned for six months each, to hard labour, in Giltspur-street Compter.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

An inquisition was taken at the Belvedere Tavern, Pentonville, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. Coroner, and a respectable jury of the inhabitants, touching the melancholy death of Mr. James Wm. Aldridge, surgeon accoucheur, of Penton-street, who terminated his existence by taking a large quantity of laudanum on Friday night last. It appeared by the evidence, that so cautiously and unobserved had the decesed effected his purpose, that no discovery of the circumstance was made, nor even a suspicion entertained, until half-past ten o'clock at night, and within a very short time of his dissolution, previous to which his convulsive and agonizing groans attracted the attention of his family, and led to a discovery of the fact. Immediate medical assistance was obtained, and every effort used to save his life, but without effect, and the deceased expired a few minutes before 11 o'clock. It was the opinion of the medical gentlemen who attended the deceased, that the fatal drug had been taken about four hours before their assistance was called for. A short time back the name of the deceased appeared in the *Gazette*, and it is believed that that circumstance, connected with pecuniary difficulties, and a large family, preyed so much upon his mind as to excite him to the fatal act. The Jury brought in a verdict of—"Temporary mental derangement."

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—Just before ten o'clock on the evening of Saturday se'nnight, the following melancholy occurrence took place at the Smithfield Coffee-house, Smithfield-bars. Mr. Pickman, the respectable proprietor, having been from home for the previous two or three hours, enjoying the company of a friend, entered into some dispute with an old acquaintance sitting in the coffee-room, in the course of which a trifling point was debated with much warmth on both sides, each insisting on their correctness. Mr. Pickman at length became much irritated, and taking a carving-knife from a side-board, declared he would as soon stab himself as be argued out of his senses, and at the same instant plunged the knife into his side, and fell to the ground. Several of his horror-stricken family were witnesses of this dreadful catastrophe, and he was removed to his chamber weltering in his blood, and surgical assistance procured, but without avail, he dying within an hour after the rash occurrence took place. The knife had penetrated nearly three inches, and inflicted a severe wound in the liver.

On Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, a daring robbery was committed by two fellows dressed as sailors, on the person of Mr. Jones, a gentleman residing at Islington, on that part of Spa-fields leading from Baker-street to Amwell-street, Pentonville. He was first knocked down by a severe blow on the head, which completely stunned him; and on recovering himself, he found both his hands tied together with a strong cord, and his pockets completely ransacked of their contents, which, amongst other articles, contained his pocket-book and 10l. in gold. A gentleman residing in Baker-street, passing by just afterwards, assisted Mr. Jones to disentangle his hands from the cords, which were severely injured by the tightness of the pressure. No traces of the thieves have been discovered. A number of robberies of a similar description have been committed during the winter within a few yards of the same spot.

VIVIAN GREY.—As the time approaches for the appearance of the continuation of this work, about which there has been so much controversy, the eagerness both of its friends and enemies, to know the nature of its contents, is great in the extreme. Their curiosity, however, will now speedily be gratified, as we observe the new volumes are to appear next week.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MR. CANNING'S HEALTH!

We are happy to hear that Mr. Canning is considerably better. The accounts from Brighton yesterday continue of the same satisfactory character. An uninterrupted, but gradual, progress towards recovery is now confidently expected by his medical attendants.

PORTUGAL.

By intelligence from Portugal, received yesterday, it appears, the rebels had actually penetrated to within twelve or fifteen miles of Oporto. At the date of the latest advices from thrt city, however, all apprehensions of immediate danger had subsided, though, as may be expected, considerable anxiety prevailed. General Stubbs had about three thousand troops under his command, and was, besides, in communication with the Counts de Villa Flor, and Angeja, whose forces were interposed between Oporto and the rebels, under the Marquis de Chaves. The inhabitants of Oporto seem to be doubtful as to the fidelity of the troops stationed there; and it is a probable inference, indeed, that the effort of Chaves to enter the city, would not have been made, unless he had received information which led him to expect that the garrison would declare in his favour the first opportunity.

The British army, under the command of General Clinton, had marched from Lisbon to Coimbra, which was to be their headquarters, and where they were to arrive by the 16th. It was considered that by the 10th instant there would not be a British soldier in Lisbon, except those in the depot, and in the hospitals. A Proclamation from the War Department, issued in the name of the Infanta Princess Regent, on the 6th, announces the departure of our brave fellows, and expresses the confident hope of the Princess, that in every part of the interior where they may arrive, their "order and propriety" will "renew the same ties of fraternity which, during the Peninsular War, united the Portuguese and English army into one." This Proclamation speaks, also, in high terms of the discipline and regularity of the British troops while they remained in the capital.

ABDUCTION OF MISS TURNER.—It has been decided by the Court of King's Bench, that the trials of the Messrs. Wakefield, for the abduction of Miss Turner, shall take place at the ensuing Lancaster Assizes, on the *nisi prius* side.

CRIM. CON.—The trial of Sir Jacob Astley and Mr. Garth, for crim. con., is fixed for to-morrow in the Court of Common Pleas.

The bed-chair in which his Royal Highness the Duke of York died, has been removed from Arlington-street to Cumbridge-house. By command of the King, it is not to be sold, but will remain, as a melancholy memorial, with a beloved sister.

The Duke of York's useful furniture, together with his wines, will be sold by Christie, in the first instance. His ornamental furniture and his plate, the latter of which exceeds in quantity every similar sale in England, will come to the hammer afterwards.—*Evening Paper.*

We beg to recommend to the Public a New Establishment for the sale of boots, at 33½, Strand, where, for the low price of one guinea, persons may be comfortably provided with those necessary articles of dress.

We have great pleasure in stating, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington has signified to General Maitland, the Honorary Secretary of the Provisional Committee for conducting the proposed National Mouument to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, his consent to take the chair at the public meeting convened for the 26th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern. We are satisfied his Grace could not have signalised the commencement of his arduous duties, in the high office which he now fills, by any act more grateful to the feelings of every man in the British Army, and to those of the country at large.

In the debates on the Navy Estimates on Monday evening, Sir George Clerk made a statement to the following effect:—"The adulteration of flour intended for the use of the navy had been carried to so great an extent, that it became necessary for Government to take the grinding of it into their own hands, and they had accordingly established mills at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Deptford. In the last year, not less than 6000 bags of flour were found to be adulterated, either by a mixture of foreign ingredients, or by using wheat of an inferior quality; and as it was impossible that the examining officer could inspect every sack, it was fair to suppose that many others had escaped detection."

A short time back, the following dialogue was held between a patient and Mr. Abernethy:—"I'm come, Sir."—"You need not tell me that; I see you're come. Well, what do you want with me!"—I feel very bad in my inside, and have no appetite."—"Pray what are you?"—I'm a publican, Sir."—"Oh, you're a publican, are you; well, Mr. Boniface, I suppose you take a glass of gin before breakfast?"—"Yes, Sir."—"And sometimes two?"—"Yes, Sir."—"And very likely if a friend comes in, you take a third glass?"—"That does happen sometimes, Sir."—"Why, you gin-drinking scoundrel, you burn up your guts with drams, and then have the impudence to come to be cured; get out of the house this moment."

The octagon, building at Buckingham-house, which originally constituted a part of the library of the late King, and in which the unique collection of old English poetry and plays was deposited, is to remain, and to be converted into a Royal Chapel. The splendid cartoons, by Raphael, now at Hampton-court Palace, are to be placed in this Chapel, Mr. Nash having ascertained that the various vacant compartments will exhibit these monuments of Raphael's genius to the greatest advantage.

On Thursday, between ten and eleven o'clock, Colonel Purden arrived at the Colonial-office in Downing-street, in a chaise and four, having landed on the coast of Cornwall, bringing despatches, with an account of the decease of the King of the Ashantees, in consequence of the four wounds his Majesty received in the celebrated battle in which Colonel Purden distinguished himself as commander of the British forces. The King was accompanied to the field of battle by twenty-nine of his wives! The King's great Chief has also died since the battle. Soon after the battle was over, the surrounding native troops took possession of the bodies of the slain Ashantees, cut off their heads, and were very expert in separating the jaw-bones, to take home with them as proofs of their victory. When General M'Carthy was taken, the King of the Ashantees had his head taken off, and worshipped it in a libation of rum. Colonel Purden has since got possession of it. During the conflict, the Colonel was wounded in the thigh. No less than three attempts were made to poison him. On his voyage home, he was nearly shipwrecked off the Rocks of Scilly. He left England about three years ago, with the rank of Major. The late Duke of York subsequently promoted him to the rank of Colonel of the Royal African Corps.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The resignation of Lord Amherst as Governor-General of India has been received by the Court of Directors; his Lordship is expected to quit Bengal in the latter end of this year. The severe family bereavement which Lord Amherst has suffered in the loss of his eldest son, has led, it is understood, to an earlier abandonment of the office than he previously contemplated. The vacancy, of course, is not yet filled up; but the "wise men of the East" are speculating on the probable successor to his Lordship. Lord William Bentinck, the Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Wynn, and Lord Melville, are talked of. To the last it is said that the post has been offered, but declined. It is a singular coincidence that vacancies have occurred in all the three Indian Presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, nearly at the same time. The two last have been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Lushington to the Presidency of Madras, and Sir John Malcolm to that of Bombay. At the three seats of Indian Government the chair will be simultaneously filled, about the end of the present year, by individuals new to the office.

GENERAL MOURNING FOR THE DUKE OF YORK.

As the Lord Chamberlain's order respecting the changes of Court mourning, in Friday's Gazette, may be misunderstood, and thereby frustrate his Majesty's most gracious consideration for the many thousand manufacturers of fancy articles of dress, whose employment is almost entirely suspended during a public mourning, we republish his Majesty's command in the London Gazette at the decease of her Majesty Queen Charlotte.

"Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 5, 1818.

"It is the intention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and that of the Royal Family, to continue their mourning for her late Majesty during the space of six months, but it is not expected or desired that other persons should appear in mourning, except at Court, after the expiration of six weeks from the day of her late Majesty's demise."

The French Budget presents one item, which deserves to be noticed. No less a sum than eight millions sterling, nominally, but estimated, according to the value of money in France, at little short of twelve millions in reality, is devoted to the service of the navy. We would intreat those who display their zeal for economy, in attempting to cut down the Navy Estimates, to keep in mind this fact.

It is said, that on the 31st ult. the amount of property vested in securities in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, was the enormous sum of upwards of forty millions.

RECORDER'S COURT, DUBLIN.—O'Connell v. Sheehan.—Mr. Sheehan applied personally to the Recorder, to have the trial in this case postponed for a few days, upon the grounds of not being sufficiently prepared. The Recorder ruled that he should make the necessary affidavits, and give notice to the opposite party.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

ITALIAN OPERA.—Miss AYTON was in excellent voice last Thursday, her sweet notes and brilliant execution are an additional attraction, belonging to so pretty a figure and under so good a guidance: the *naiveté* and attraction of the actress awakened all our sympathies for the mimic scene. We were delighted to see so select an audience—this is as it should be. The scene in which the highest perfection of musical talent is introduced should be patronized by those whose education and fortunes entitle and capacitate them for the enjoyment. We noticed a number of distinguished personages in the pit passing us during the evening. We hope the proprietor will, in the *bizare* performances announced for next Thursday, draw a wide distinction between the Carnival on the Parisian Boulevards, and a Masquerade at the King's Theatre; indeed the capabilities of his establishment entitles us to expect it.

The *Journal des Debats* states, that an intention exists of healing French honour, which has been wounded by the Austrian Ambassador's refusing to recognize the German titles of French Marshals, by a somewhat curious expedient. Austria, it seems, has made no objection to titles representing victories over her armies, but only to tilles taken from her fiefs. It is proposed, therefore, to add to the family name of each Marshal some German adjunct, descriptive of a German battle; and the first experiment is to be made in the case of Marshal Soult, who is at once to acquire a peerage, and three additional syllables to his name, by being admitted to the House of Peers under the title of Duke Soult-Austerlitz. We can scarcely credit a rumour so absurd on the face of it. Should it be true, there is more than one nation which will have the right of decorating its Generals with titles and names derived from various towns of France. Austria will, of course, lose no time in nominating Dukes of Lyons and Paris.

GO TO 33½, STRAND, there you will get your WELLINGTON BOOTS, made to measure, of the best Leather and Workmanship that England can produce, for £1 1s.
Remember it is at 33½, Strand.

WINE DEPOTS—JUST OPENED:—
No. 4, Milner Place, Lambeth, near the Coburg Theatre.
No. 1, Darlington Place, opposite Vauxhall Gardens.
40, Chichester Place, Gray's Inn Lane Road, and
65, Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square,
4, Sussex Place, Kent Road,
13, St. James's-street, Brighton.
TRY IT.
Fine Port, and bright Sherry, well worthy of name,
Two Shillings per bottle—Madeira the same;
Good Cape, Fifteen-pence—and, the marvel to crown,
Champagne, Five and Sixpence—the cheapest in town!
Opera Colonnade. CHARLES WRIGHT.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 81s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Chablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.
☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.
Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

AT SIMPSON'S MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, No. 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, London, are sold
The ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, free from mercury or antimony, inestimable as a Family Medicine for the removal of Indigestion, Bilious and Nervous Complaints, and as a mild Aperient.
The ROYAL ELIXIR of LIFE, in Bottles of 11s. each, strengthens the Stomach, increases the Appetite, dispels Spasms and Gout in the Stomach, and prevents all the inconveniences produced by excess at table.
The ANTISEPTIC BOTANICAL TOOTH-POWDER, 2s. 9d. per Box, cleanses, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, and fastens them, even if loosened by mercury.
These articles are sold (by appointment) at all respectable Medicine Venders, Chemists, and Druggists, throughout the kingdom.
Superior Eau de Cologne and Swiss Eau d'Arquebusade, Mason's Convent Soap, &c. &c.

A REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FRENCH AND SINUMBRA TABLE LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
TUCKER, (268, West Side of St. Clement's Church-yard, first house from the corner of the Strand,) respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and others, requiring articles of the above description, they may be supplied with them of all kinds in Bronze, Or-Molu, and Japan, of the newest and most approved patterns, manufactured and warranted by him to burn well, and with strict regard to distributing the rays of light to the best advantage, at a price full 25 per Cent. lower than any house selling town made lamps of equal quality.
Where also may be had, the PATENT ECONOMICAL CHAMBER or NIGHT LAMPS, the peculiar merits of which are known to thousands of families, and persons of every class, as a valuable acquisition, as well for the study, sideboard, hall, staircase, &c. with which no other can compete for safety, portability sweetness, and economy, burning less than the cost of a common rush light with genuine Sperm Oil; which may be had of the above, equal in purity to spirits of wine, in any quantity.
N.B. Please to observe the Name and Number on the front of the house. Letters (post paid) will meet with immediate attention.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 228, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for £1., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, JEWEL CASES, WORK BOXES, POCKET BOOKS, &c.
PALMER, Cutler to the Royal Family, St. James's Street, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that he has commenced manufacturing the above articles, for which he solicits their future favours, confidently offering a superior manufacture with the essential advantage of securing Cutlery of well known excellence. Pocket Instrument Cases with Almanacks for the present Year.
No. 1, St. James's Street, opposite St. James's Palace.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.
Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.
Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

MOGUL, OR REAL CHETNA SAUCE.
C. HODGSON, ORIGINAL INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR, is induced to caution his Friends and the Public against several spurious Sauces offered for sale, under the title of
"MOGUL, or REAL CHETNA."
C. H. will feel obliged if each purchaser of the above delicious Sauce will please to observe the Label: which should be signed, "C. HODGSON," and the Cork, sealed and impressed, "HODGSON'S MOGUL SAUCE," without which none can be genuine.
C. H. also begs to acquaint those who have not yet made a trial of this much approved Sauce, that the flavour will be found quite different, and far superior to any yet offered, for all kinds of Curries, Steaks, Stews, Chops, Hashes, Game, Grills, Broiled and Wild Fowl, Cold Meat, and for enriching Gravies, &c., and feels assured, that when tasted, it will fully justify what he has above stated. To Merchants and East and West India Captains, it is strongly recommended, being warranted to retain its full flavour in any climate.
To be had at the manufactory, No. 68, Long Lane, Bornugh, London, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, the Queen's Head Tavern, Holborn, and at any of the principal Oilmen and Grocers in Town and Country.

PILES.—A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN from Edinburgh, having been afflicted with this distressing complaint for more than seven years, and being aware of the danger of cutting, after consulting several eminent surgeons, from whom he derived but little benefit, was recommended to Mr. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon Accoucheur, No. 2, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, who has effected a perfect cure in the short space of two months. In testimony of Mr Van Butchell's superior treatment of this disease, he is induced to give publicity to his case.
Every particular may be had by applying to Mr. Craddock, Chemist and Druggist, No. 54, Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square.

TOOTH-ACHE AND EAR-ACHE.
PERRY'S ESSENCE has received the sanction and support of the most distinguished personages in the Kingdom, together with the united testimony of the first physicians in Europe, and numerous favourable comments in highly respectable Medical Journals, where it has been declared to be the "best thing ever discovered for the Tooth-Ache and Ear-Ache." It instantaneously relieves the most excruciating pain, preserves the Teeth sound and firm, prevents further decay, effectually cures the Scurvy in the Gums, fastens loose Teeth, and renders them firm and serviceable to the latest period, and effectually prevents the Tooth-Ache.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by Butlers, Chemists, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and 54, Sackville-street, Dublin; Savory and Co. 136, New Bond-street; Willmott, 83, High-street, Borough; and the principal Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Of whom may be had MORRIS's BRUNSWICK CORN PLAISTER, an excellent Remedy for eradicating Corns, Bunions, &c. In Boxes, at 1s. 1½d.
N.B. Ask for Perry's Essence for the Tooth-Ache.

NEW EDITION, THE TENTH, ENLARGED,
With Observations on the Danger of trusting to Nostrums, as an Internal Remedy for the Cure of Strictures. Illustrated by Cases. Price 3s.
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTUM, recommending an improved system for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important cases, in some of which, Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over every other method hitherto practised. By C. B. COURTENAY, M.D. To which are added, Observations and Practical Comments on Gleet, Seminal Weakness, and the miseries occasioned by Self Abuse, for the cure of which a mode of treatment, the result of long and successful practice, and at once safe, speedy, and effectual, is adopted by the Author.
Printed for the Author, Robert-street, Adelphi; and published and sold by Jones and Sherwood, Paternoster-row; Onwhyn, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; Chapell, Royal Exchange; Marsh, 145, Oxford-street; Walker, 90, High Holborn; Chappell, 94, Pall Mall; Sutherland, 9, Carlton-street, Edinburgh; and may be had of all Booksellers.
"We earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr. Courtenay to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with the complaints which the Author has made the subject of these Observations. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of perfect health from states which were considered hopeless by Practitioners of eminent talents, and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate him on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

A Letter from W. Drayton, Esq. Sion-Hill, Bath.
TO Mrs. VINCENT, SOLE PROPRIETOR of GOWLAND'S LOTION.
MADAM—I should think myself deficient in duty to society and you, were I to withhold my public testimony to the great efficacy of your GOWLAND'S LOTION, which I have seen performed by the administration of it in a case under my own roof.
A young gentleman, aged about seven years, son of a Colonel in the army, was afflicted with a virulent and sore eruption, accompanied with an intolerable itching in the wrists and insteps, the only places of attack of the complaint, and that to so violent a degree as to make it necessary to confine his hands in bags, particularly at night: the complaint resisted various applications from the united consultation of three physicians of eminence, and continued to grow worse under the regimen prescribed, when a lady, who had received a cure of a very bad case of Scurvy in the face, of several years standing, by your Gowland's Lotion, recommended a trial of the same remedy. It was applied under my own inspection—the disease gave way—and three quarts of your Lotion performed a radical cure of a disorder, which had been of about four years duration, and had baffled the skill of several physicians eminent in their profession.
From my conviction of the above cure I recommended your Gowland's Lotion to a lady whose face exhibited a very disagreeable eruption, (even large pustules, and as one died away another appeared,) so much as to prohibit her going into company: a Quart of your Gowland's Lotion effected a cure, and she is now free from eruption. I am, Madam, &c.
WILLIAM DRAYTON.
Sold by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler's, 4, Cheapside; 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh; 54, Sackville-street, Dublin; Newbery, St. Paul's, and Dublin; Sutton's, Bow-church; Edward's, St. Paul's; Barclay's, 95, Fleet Market; Smyth, perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street; and by most respectable Perfumers and Dealers in Genuine Medicines in every town in Europe. In quarts, 8s. 6d.; Pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. 6d.
☞ To prevent numerous counterfeits, see M. E. VINCENT, on all that is Genuine.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th inst. at the Rectory, Wallingworth, the lady of the Rev. E. Barlee, of a son.—On the 12th inst. the wife of Mr. Lyttleton, of Alfred place, Bedford-square, of a son.

MARRIED.—T. W. Chevalier, Esq. of South Audley-street, to Albertina Mary Ravizotte, of Paris.—Edward Leech, Esq. of Poland-street, to Elizabeth Waine.—Captain Chalmers, late of the 52d Regiment, to Miss Lawrence.—Mr. James Carter, of Hackney, to Eliza Martha Jones, of St. Paul's Church-yard.—J. Whatley, Esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Charlotte Augusta, widow of T. Crespigny, Esq.—H. Burn, Esq. of Great Quebec-street, to Eliza Maria Bellingham, widow.—Robert Stone, Esq. of Sussex, to Louisa Donovan.—W. H. Tinney, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Anna Maria Ifume.

DIED.—C. Dickinson, Esq. of Stafford-row, London.—The Right Hon. Lady Carrington.—Mrs. Reynolds, widow of the late Dr. Reynolds, aged 76.—Miss Atkinson, daughter of the late Mr. G. Atkinson, of Southwark.—Mr. W. D. Taylor, aged 30, at Chester-le-street, Durham.—Ester Ann, wife of T. Hodges, of Kent.—Mr. E. Browne, surgeon, of Islington, aged 73.—Mr. J. Phelps, of Panton-street, Haymarket.—Jane, wife of R. Tabrum, Esq. of Regent-street.—Age 183, Wm. Mitford, author of the "History of Greece."—Captain G. N. Ramsay, of the 6th Enniskillen Dragroons.—The Rev. John Till, fifty years Rector of Hayes, Kent.—At Hughenden, near Wycomb, Mrs. Faithorn, aged 101.—T. Watson, chemist, of Cambridge, aged 55.—John Clayton, of Dunmow.—Mr. W. Sadler, of Mile-end, aged 78.—Mr. Branston, the celebrated wood-engraver.

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THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. III. No. 94. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1827. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday, King Richard the Third; Gloster, Mr. Kean. And the Pantomime.—Tuesday, A New Way to Pay Old Debts; Sir Giles Overreach, Mr. Kean; the last night of his engagement; with the Pantomime, being the last night it can be performed.—March 1, will be produced a New Comedy.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. The Popular Lecture on Astronomy, and the Structure of the Universe, will be delivered by Mr. BARTLEY, on the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent; illustrated by a grand Planetarium and magnificent ORRERY.—The Lectures will commence on Friday next, March 2, 1827.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, The Flying Dutchman, or the Phantom Ship. After which, Nephew and Niece. To conclude with a new romantic burletta, called the Pirate's Doom! or, the Solway Mariner. On Wednesday evening March 7, and every Wednesday and Friday in Lent, Mr. YATES will have the honour to present a New Entertainment.

ORATORIOS.—THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully acquainted, that the Grand Performance of Music during the Lent Season, will commence on FRIDAY, March 2, 1827, under the direction of Mr. H. R. Bishop; when will be performed Handel's Sacred Oratorio, the MESSIAH: with Additional Accompaniments by Mozart.—Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Paton, Miss Love, Miss Cawse, Miss A. Tree, Miss H. Cawse, Miss Farrar, and Miss Stephens.—Mr. Braham, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. Tinney, Mr. Robinson, Master Barker, and Mr. Phillips. At the end of the first part Mr. Mori will perform a concerto on the violin. The Band will be numerous and complete in every department.—Leader, Mr. T. Cooke.—The Performers in the Chorusses (under the superintendence of Mr. J. T. Harris), will also be numerous, and assisted by the young Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and St. Paul's Cathedral.—Places in the Boxes, or Private Boxes, may be taken of Mr. Spring, at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THE APOLLONICON, a Grand Musical Instrument, (under the Immediate Patronage of his Majesty) invented and constructed by Flight and Robson, Organ builders, is now OPEN to EXHIBITION, and performing by its self-acting powers, Mozart's "Overtures to Figaro," and Weber's celebrated "Overture to Der Freischutz;" which it executes with a grandeur and brilliancy of effect superior to any other instrument in Europe. Performing daily, from One to Four, at the Rooms, 101, St. Martin's-lane. Admittance, 1s.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK will shortly Close, when the present Views, The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Daguerre, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effects of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators, will be removed, and TWO NEW VIEWS, which have lately been exhibited in Paris, with great admiration, will be put up.

N. B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the appearance of sunshine is produced with equal effect on the most cloudy day. The Dimension of each picture is 70 feet by 50—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Under the Patronage of the King's Most Gracious Majesty,

DRURY LANE THEATRICAL FUND, established for the Relief of Indigent Persons belonging to His Majesty's Company of Comedians, and their Widows and Children. It is most respectfully announced, that the Tenth Anniversary Dinner in aid of this institution, will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on FRIDAY, the 2nd of March, 1827. President, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The Musical department under the direction of Mr. Horn. The Hall will be opened at five o'clock, and dinner on table on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Tickets, One Guinea each, including wine, may be had at the Bar of the Freemasons' Tavern, and of the Secretary, Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

EDMUND KEAN, Master. JOHN HUGHES, Secretary.

To sail early in March,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the beautiful new first class Brig LION, ALEXANDER KENN (late of the William Shand) Commander. Burthen 275 Tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or passage, apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

"THE STEPHENS' AND VESTRIS' MEDLEY," composed of fragments of Twelve Popular Songs sung by Miss Stephens and Madame Vestris, with Portraits.—Also, "BRAHAM'S MEDLEY," formed also of Parts of Twelve Popular Songs, by Mr. Braham, with a Portrait. Arranged by T. Williams, Author of "All the Town is cherry-ripe," new air, founded on the Titles of Twelve celebrated Songs.

"Now all the town is cherry ripe,
And lads with lasses roaming."

The above Medleys (so much admired in MS.) are now just published at 2, Strand, and sold by all Music-sellers, price 2s.

Just published,

"LAYS and LEGENDS of the RHINE," the Poetry by J. R. Planche, the Music by Henry R. Bishop: dedicated to Sir Walter Scott, Bart. The work is embellished with drawings of the situations on which the Legends are founded; lithographed by Mr. Haghe, and presenting beautiful delineations of scenery so much admired.

Also, "Melodies of Various Nations," vols. 1, 2, 3, the Accompaniments, &c. by H. R. Bishop and Sir John Stevenson: and "Songs to Rosa," the Accompaniments by T. A. Rawlings; the Poetry by T. H. Bayly, Esq.

GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square, Cabinet, Cottage and Square Piano Forte makers.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square

PIANOFORTE.

AIRS in "La Schiava in Bagdad," (Fl. Acc.) by J. F. Burrowes..... 4s.
——— "Aureliano in Palmira,".....Ditto..... 4s.
——— "La Dame Blanche,".....Ditto...3 Bks. each 4s.
Ronpo—"In my bower a Lady weeps," G. Kiallmark..... 3s.
———"When in disgrace,".....Ditto..... 3s.
——— from the third Trio by F. Kalkbrenner..... 3s.
———"Buy a Broom," T. A. Rawlings..... 3s.
Exercises, calculated to form the hand of the Pupil and facilitate the acquirement of a good Execution—H. Hertz..... 4s.
Commander-in-Chief's Slow and Quick Marches, by H. R. Bishop..... 2s.

VOCAL.

The SONGS, DUETS, &c. &c. in the Comic Opera called "ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA," as sung by Miss Stephens, Mr. Braham, &c. composed by H. R. Bishop

"Painted Butterfly I know thee," composed by Walter Turnbull..... 2s.
"The Bonnie Lassie," composed by Mrs. Miles..... 2s.
"Lady list thee to my story,".....Ditto..... 1s. 6d.
"Return, O my love," Air in "The Flying Dutchman," by G. H. Rodwell 1s. 6d.
"'Tis now the hour," Duet in Ditto.....by Ditto..... 2s.

And "LAYS and LEGENDS of the RHINE," the Poetry by J. R. Planche, the Music by H. R. Bishop. The Views of the Scenery of the Rhine, accompany this Work, are acknowledged as among the first specimens of the Lithographic art, and present most perfect delineations of scenery so justly admired

NEW MUSIC, published by MORI and LAVENU, 28, New Bond-street, Four Doors from Conduit-street.

FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

The Airs from the "Oracle, or Ipterrupted Sacrifice," with Accompaniments for Flute and Bass, ad lib. by Pio Cianchettini, in 2 Books, each 4s.

The Airs from ditto, as Duett for Two Performers, in 2 Books, each 4s.

The Overture to ditto as a duet and single, each 3s.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Feb. 20.

THE KING V. RICHARD DOWNING RICHARDS.

Mr. Adolphus opened the pleadings. This was an indictment charging the defendant with having published in The Age Sunday Newspaper several false, scandalous, and defamatory libels of and concerning the Dowager Countess of Glengall, and her son, the Right Hon. the Earl of Glengall.

Mr. Scarlett, in stating the case to the Jury, observed, that he had no doubt they had heard of a newspaper called The Age. So long as a newspaper contributed to excite a smile, by its observations on the follies of the day, provided it refained from wounding the feelings of individuals, or from attacking their moral character, he (Mr. Scarlett) would be the last person to advise a prosecution; but when the proprietors of a newspaper took advantage of the liberty that they enjoyed, and transgressed those bounds by making their columns the vehicle for the malice, the calumny, and slander of persons who might contribute to its collections, it was high time that a stop should be put to proceedings involving the peace and happiness of families. There could be no doubt that some of the real proprietors of this paper entertained some secret malice against the Earl of Glengall, for the series of wanton attacks to which he had been subjected could in no other way be accounted for. He (Mr. Scarlett) did not mean to say that the defendant himself was the author of these libels, but that he was put forth as the responsible person of others who preferred remaining in the back ground; and not content with calumniating his Lordship, they had also attacked his mother with similar abuse, attributing to her that she was a smuggler, and had, at last, only escaped detection by changing her name; while to his Lordship they imputed the habit of telling lies—one of the most disgraceful vices which could render a man odious in the sight of the world. He (Mr. Scarlett) should not trouble them with further observations on a subject which the libels themselves would exhibit in its true light. The defendant, or his correspondents, had adopted various modes for putting forth their calumnies: sometimes they appeared as Notices to Correspondents, or answers to letters alleged to have been received by them; and the first instance which he (Mr. Scarlett) should call their attention to was a publication in the defendant's Paper of the 19th of February, 1826, purporting to be remarks on his Lordship in a supposed Obituary for the year 1846, in the following words:—

"We are sorry to have to record the decease of the Right Hon. the Earl of Glengall, one of the most amusing *story*-tellers in town. In the early part of his life his Lordship was better known by the name of "Dull Care," but brightening up, he became the owner of several dramatic *pieces—Irish Tutor, Cent. per Cent., High Life in London;* and *Norah*, and a play called *The French Libertine*, have been attributed to his pen: they were nearly all, however, 'damned' at the time. His Lordship's mother was celebrated for carrying the question on the legitimacy of Lord Belfast, who married her Ladyship's daughter, and also for smuggling to such an extent, that it was a regular rule to search Lady Cahir; and she only avoided it the last time by becoming Lady Glengall during her absence from England—a title the preventive service were not acquainted with. The Earl was, however, a good-humoured, handsome, and witty man, and his talents are thus recorded:—

'' 'Here lies *Le Menteur veridique*,
'The Menteur *very Dick* indeed,
'Of whose sentiments here to speak
'There surely is but little need.
For Dick's accomplishments were such,
'He's left a fame that never dies,
'And having lied in life so much,
'No wonder 'tis in Death he *lies*.'

ANOTHER.

'Good passenger, one does lie here
'Who living did lie every where.' "

The next was contained in the defendant's Paper of the 11th of December, 1825, in the following form, as if alluded to some theatrical performance about to take place:—

"We hear that the following entertainments have been suggested by the parties whose names are opposite to them:—Begone dull Care and the Lie of the Day, by Lord Glengall; the Smuggler, by Lady Glengall." And again in The Age of January 29, 1826, the following appeared:—"Mrs. Chatterley refused to play in Glengall's comedy—his Lordship more partial to Chatter*lie* than Chatterley to his Lordship;" and in the Paper of the 21st of August, 1825:—"Thursday, went to Manton's, found Glengall looking at a gun—Should have expected to find him at Waring's, in Caroline-street, knowing his propensity for shooting—*with a long bow*;" and in another number, containing a copy of verses, entitled the *Age of Monkies, or the Monkies of the Age*, his Lordship was represented as

'The *White Eye-lid Monkey* is Dicky Glengall,
'Who for tricks all the other before is.'

If, continued the Learned Counsel, addressing the Jury, you should be of opinion, that such publications, by which an individual is to be rendered contemptible and ridiculous in the sight of mankind, are to be suffered to pass with impunity, you will find your verdict accordingly.

Mr. Joseph Tims and Mr. James Mallison having produced from the Stamp-office the affidavit that the defendant was sole proprietor of The Age, as also the newspapers of the above-mentioned dates.

Mr. William Manningham stated that he had been long acquainted with the Countess of Glengall, who was formerly known by the title of Lady Cahir.

The defendant not having appeared, or offered any defence,

The Lord Chief Justice, after recapitulating the different libels, told the Jury that if they were of opinion that the publications in question were of a tendency to bring into ridicule and contempt Lord and Lady Glengall, they would find the defendant guilty; if they were of a contrary opinion, they should acquit him.

The Jury, after deliberating in their box for a quarter of an hour, retired at half-past ten o'clock, and at 11 o'clock, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty, their foreman at the same time observing that they could not but express their decided reprobation of the conduct of a person who had been guilty of such repeated attacks on private character.

The Lord Chief Justice (who seemed to regard the verdict with some surprise) said, "You know best, gentlemen, the reasons for your decision; I suppose you mean your opinion to be recorded as part of the verdict."

HUGHES V. RICHARDS.

Mr. Adolphus opened the pleadings.

Mr. Scarlett stated the case to the jury. He said, this was an action by the plaintiff to recover from the same defendant such a compensation in damages as they might deem him entitled to for the publication of a gross libel on his character and reputation. The plaintiff was a gentleman of great respectability, and well known in the highest circles. Some time since he had become the purchaser of Oatlands, the estate of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and he had also married a lady who had formerly appeared as a performer at the King's Theatre. Although her situation in life was not then such as to render her an object of choice, yet her beauty, her accomplishments, and her worth, had been to Mr. Hughes sufficient to render her acceptable, and a sufficient excuse for the passion he entertained for her. He (Mr. S.) did not suppose that the defendant knew any thing of either Mr. or Mrs. Ball Hughes, yet he had, or through the means of his paper some one else had, cast upon the conduct and character of this gentleman the most serious imputations, and he (Mr. Scarlett) trusted that when he should prove to their satisfaction that the defendant was the proprietor of this paper which had put forth these false and libellous attacks on the conduct of unoffending individuals—he trusted that although the defendant might not appear to be very rich, the jury would by their verdict mark their detestation of his conduct, and either in his purse or in his person make him feel that punishment which he so richly deserved. The defendant had in this case pleaded the general issue, and by that plea he had admitted the libel. If he had had any shadow of defence, it was competent for him to have pleaded a justification, and placed the matter in justification on the record; but having adopted a different course, it only remained for him to produce the necessary proof of the publication, and read to them the libel which was contained in the defendant's paper of the 19th of Feb., 1826, under the head of memorandums, for the last week, in the following words:—

"York House getting on—one story finished—another *story* talked of as the reason of delay, owing to Ball Hughes owing the ready for Oatlands to his Royal Highness, and having taken French leave, and his wife's maid from the Quadrant *without* leave:"

Thus imputing to the plaintiff that he had absconded under the most disgraceful circumstances. The next publication appeared in the paper of the 2d of April, in the Obituary for 1846:

"Few persons have gone down to that bourne from which no traveller returns, more regretted than Mr. Ball Hughes, just departed this life. As a wit, a scholar, a finished gentleman, a tender father, and a devoted husband, he has left behind him no equal. About seven or eight and twenty years ago, this noble gentleman burst out upon the town with a fortune of nearly 700,000l., the greatest part of which he, with a too great liberality, gave away in the holy cause of charity, retaining just enough to enable him to support his establishment in a becoming manner. Mr. Hughes is a singular instance of the victims mankind are to calumny; for, in spite of his well-known character, it has been malignantly said of him, that when he took Mademoiselle Mercandotti (the present Mrs. Hughes) accompanied by her mother out of town in the year 1823, (on which event so many epigrams appeared), amongst which was the celebrated one of the facetious G. Colman, ending with

"She's one Ball at her foot," &c. &c.

he had not the remotest idea of marrying her; but not being able to effect his purpose without, and urged by Lord Fife, wheedled by the mother, and *denied* by the lady, he finally consented. The tongue of slander has never said that sometime after his marriage he had such a predilection for a *maid* instead of a matron, that he supported one for a long time at No. 139, *Regent-street*, from which place he removed her to the *Quadrant* in the same street, and finally removed her to the continent in the year 1826. They did also say that he was addicted to gambling, and lost heavy sums to the notorious Crockford, part of which he never paid, and that the debt for the purchase of *Oatlands* from the Duke of York was never all discharged. But we have reason to believe that the whole of these reports are a tissue of malice and invention. Mr. Hughes spent a great part of his life with the late *Tom Raikes*, (whose regard for his sister, Lady Burke, was well known.)—They were at Paris together for some time, when Mr. Hughes acquired that perfection in the French language for which he was so distinguished: as a proof of which the following epitaph was some time since written by himself, and is placed on his tombstone agreeably to a codicil in his last will and testament:—

'' 'Here's Mr. Ball Hughes stretched at length
'Whom all the maids that knew, pay
'A tribute of regret to find
'*Son Vie est sitot coupe!*' "

The jest, continued Mr. Scarlett, contained in these lines, was perfectly worthy of the good taste of the persons conducting The Age; but if these attacks had not extended to the character of the plaintiff, they might have been passed over in silence with that contempt they deserved, but as the plaintiff had been urged by these repeated calumnies to bring his case into Court, he (Mr. Scarlett) trusted that the jury would by their damages against the defendant, who was merely the stalking horse of others, pronounce their horror and detestation of such conduct.

The usual evidence having been given from the Stamp-office, that the defendant was the sole proprietor of The Age,

Mr. Samuel Kendal, land steward to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, proved that the plaintiff, Mr. Ball Hughes, purchased Oatlands on the 4th of October, 1825, and that the purchase-money was invested in the names of trustees some few weeks after the signing of the contract.

The defendant offering no defence,

The Lord Chief Justice, after remarking on the nature of the publication, observed that it was for the jury to say whether in their opinion those publications were libellous or not: if they thought they were, they would find a verdict for the plaintiff, with such reasonable and temperate damages as they should think him entitled to.

After deliberating in their box for about three quarters of an hour, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £150

RAIKES V. RICHARDS.

This was an action by the plaintiff, a gentleman of great respectability, to recover from the same defendant a compensation in damages for certain libels published in The Age Sunday newspaper, tending to bring the plaintiff into ridicule and contempt.

Mr. Scarlett (with whom were Mr. Common Sergeant, and Mr. Adolphus), in stating the case to the Jury, said he could not help making some observations on the decision of the jury in the first case against the present defendant; he must say that, entertaining the greatest respect for those gentlemen, he at the same time felt the greatest surprise at the result of their deliberations; and as they had by their decision refused that redress which the prosecutors sought for the calumnies and abuse they had been exposed to, he would only wish, that at some future period those gentlemen might themselves feel the sting of such publications as they had by their verdict refused to suppress. He regretted that any journal should resort to such practices as those which had brought The Age into a degree of unenviable notoriety. The plaintiff had to complain that he had been, by a succession of libels, driven to seek protection and redress from a Court of Justice. It could not be contended, that because the attacks which the plaintiff had been subjected to were, taken singly, mere trifles, that they were the more excusable, or less likely to prove injurious to character. The constant dripping of water would wear away the stone, and a man might have the forbearance for once or twice to look over such attacks; but when, week after week, his name was posted up at the corner of every street as a subject to be attacked in the present or next week's paper, it was not to be wondered at that he sought that relief from the hands of a jury of his countrymen which could alone put a stop to such licentious and unmerited attacks. When the names of Dicky Glengall, and Tommy Raikes, and Hughes Ball, were advertised to be the food for public scandal, to be served up in the next number of The Age, it was impossible to suppose that there was any thing but a deliberate intention to make those individuals conspicuously remarkable and contemptible, by placing them in some ludicrous or malicious point of view, and though it might be beneath the notice of a sensible man to commence proceedings against the author of remarks respecting the peculiarity of his countenance or person, if those remarks proceeded to such a length as to render that person the subject of ridicule and observation, it was impossible not to feel uneasy and irritated at a series of attacks, though petty and insignificant in themselves, destructive of the peace and happiness of individuals and their families. One of the libels against the present plaintiff was contained in the supposed Obituary published in the defendant's paper, and already adverted to. The first was in the following words:—

"Tommy Raikes, whose demise we lately noticed, was at one time an eminent merchant; but losing a very considerable sum of money by an unfortunate speculation in *tallow* during the Russian war, he has not died as wealthy as was expected. It has been attributed by some to his entering at *rather* an advanced period of life into fashionable society, and therein wasting both time and money. It is said that the feeling of vanity was so predominant in him, that he would not "bring out his daughters," lest they should betray their father's age. He was educated at Eton, and was a very clever and witty man; he is said to be the author of a work on *Vaccination*; but whether true or not, we are unable to determine. He was buried in a private, respectable, but cheap manner, in Cripplegate church, and a tablet is erected to his memory with this inscription:—

'' 'Who o'er this tomb his contemplation makes,
'Laments o'er one of London's oldest *rakes*.
'He was, or fate before had stopped his breath,
'So very ugly that he frightened Death:
'And yet he had such fear in nerve and limb,
'That any living always frightened him.
'Though covered with the *pits* he *faced* before,
'He's covered now in one *he'll face no more*.' "

The next was in defendant's paper of the 4th of January, 1826, as follows:—

"*Woodstock*, at the rival theatre, has gone 'to the place from whence it came,' and the best place for it too; and its performance is only remarkable for an instance of downright Cockney impudence, deserving castigation. On the evening of its production, a party were permitted to occupy his Royal Highness the Duke of York's box, and one among them was a pert cit, who generally contrives to poke his face every where, which is the more reprehensible, as it is one of the ugliest in the kingdom: we allude to Mr. T. Raikes, who, during Mrs. Chatterley's recitation of the epilogue, leant out of the Duke's box, tore up a play-bill, and threw the fragments on the stage. Can such an old prig as this man is, therefore, wonder that The Age, or any journal, should hold up to ridicule the conduct of one who, after obtaining the *entree* of a society he was no more born for than he is fitted for, does not know how to behave himself in it. If the Duke condescends to allow any such person to sit in his box, he naturally concludes he will deport himself like a gentleman; but that not being the case, we hope this circumstance (which we saw from the opposite box) coming to his Royal Highness's knowledge, will operate on the grant of any future permission to such very vulgar people."

In the defendant's paper of June 4, 1826, under the title of the *Age of Monkies, or the Monkies of the Age*, the following lines appeared:

'' 'In these days when no one but monkies you see,
'To fill up our streets and our stages,
'We venture to trace, of each kind and degree,
'Who the monkey in chief of the age is:
'That every ass may see in his glass,
'As thorough a monkey as any that pass.' "

And with reference to the plaintiff the following:—

" 'It is also apparent the name ————
'Of the *common baboon* justly makes his;
'And 'tis equally evident, by the same rule,
'The *un*common one Tommy Raikes is:
'That every ass, &c.' "

In another of the defendant's papers, professing to contain the account of theatrical representations, suggested by different persons, the farce of *The Liar*, attributed to the suggestion of the plaintiff, and placed opposite to his name, with the intention of imputing to him habits which would entitle him peculiarly to that performance. The learned counsel, after remarking at considerable length on the irritating nature of these attacks, concluded by expressing his hope that the jury he had now the honour of addressing would not, like their predecessors, declare that it was not libellous to call a man a liar. It was greatly to be regretted that the defendant was the only person that the law could, in the present instance, reach, for he was a mere man of straw, set up as a blind for the authors of those libels which had appeared in The Age; but he (Mr. Scarlett) trusted that by their verdict they would teach the defendant that such conduct could not be pursued with impunity.

Mr. Tims and Mr. Mallison having produced the necessary affidavits and the newspapers from the Stamp-office,

Mr. Rowley, of the firm of Dawson, Capron, and Rowley, was called to prove that it was impossible to walk down Bond-street, or the principal streets, without observing the placards which had been published, announcing in The Age some of the libels which were to appear relative to Mr. Raikes.

Mr. Brougham objected to the admission of this evidence.

Mr. Scarlett—What! does my learned friend mean to say he defends this action?

Mr. Brougham—Indeed I do.

Mr. Scarlett—Then you ought to have apprised me of it. The last case was undefended, and my learned friend, who was in Court, made not a single remark.

Mr. Brougham—I had no brief in the last case, and until it was necessary in this, I did not think it proper to say any thing.—(A laugh.) The learned gentleman then contended, that as there was no evidence to connect the defendant with the placards that had been posted up, the evidence of the witness could not be received.

Mr. Scarlett submitted that it was matter for the jury to consider whether such information as was contained in those placards could be obtained in any other way but from the defendant.

Mr. Brougham, in reply, contended that if the doctrine of his learned friend was admitted, it would have the effect of admitting evidence of the most improper nature. The fact of the placards containing the name of Mr. Raikes, was only evidence that the newsvender intended to excite the curiosity of the public by puffing off the paper to contain some anecdotes respecting Mr. Raikes.

The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that there was no evidence that the placards were published by the authority of the defendant.

Mr. Brougham, in addressing the jury for the defendant, observed, that his learned friend (Mr. Scarlett), when he adverted to the trifling nature of the libels, evidently felt some misgivings on the subject, and he (Mr. Brougham) was not surprised at his learned friend's feelings. It was quite absurd to say that Mr. Raikes's character was likely to suffer, or had suffered, or his feelings been lacerated, by those publications. The topics which his learned friend usually insisted on in cases of libel, were, that they affected the fair fame, blighted the reputation, and wounded the feelings of the parties against whom they were directed; but in the present case such topics did not apply. The question, whether Mr. Raikes was a little more or less ill-favoured in his countenance, could be of little consequence. It had nothing to do with his reputation—nothing to do with his happiness—and, if he was a sensible man, very little to do with his feelings. The libels, if libels they could be called, had been, by his learned friend's admission, frittered down to nothing. It had been admitted in substance, that no person in a dignified situation would think it for a moment worth his while to bring an action on such trifling charges. A man well known, filling a public situation, would depend upon his own respectability and reputation, without considering what others thought of him. This his learned friend had admitted, but then, said he, when a person filled no public situation, but was only known in private life, and in the circle which he moved, it was not pleasant to have his person made he

subject of conversation or ridicule in the little coteries of which he was a member, or at the dinner parties which he attended: this was the ground his learned friend had taken, and what could be more curious? Mr. Raikes's person must have been known to those coteries. The persons who composed them could not be ignorant of it, when they had the advantage of a view which the jury had not. (A laugh.) His learned friend's position was, that the libels now complained of were for the purpose of making the plaintiff's person a subject of ridicule and contempt in the circles in which he moved. Yet was it possible that the individuals who composed those circles were unable to judge of their own knowledge, whether Mr. Raikes was ill-favoured or not? Was it to be supposed that their judgment was to be suspended till they had seen the next Sunday's newspaper? Then, and not till then, according to his learned friend, they were to decide, by the assistance of the editor of THE AGE, whether Mr. Raikes was an Adonis or not; whether they were to laugh at him, or treat him as a handsome man. If Mr. Raikes was not a very handsome man, he was not to blame—he could not help it, nor the newspaper was not in fault, it was nature that was to blame; and if Mr. Raikes was a very handsome man, nothing could be more harmless than the comments contained in the paragraphs in question. His learned friend said the libel must apply to the plaintiff; he (Mr. Brougham) did not know that it did apply to him, but if it did, the foundation was in nature, and if it had not its foundation in nature, there was nothing in it, and Mr. Raikes had only to show himself, and there was an end of the squibs. He (Mr. Brougham) had heard of ladies being offended at imputations on their personal loveliness: such observations might mar a woman's prospects, but it really was too ridiculous for a gentleman of Mr. Raikes's age, having daughters old enough to be brought out in the world, to trouble himself with such ridiculous squibs. Of all the cases of libel he (Mr. Brougham) had ever heard, this was the slightest, and one that tended the least to affect a man's fair fame, his reputation, or his happiness. But then his learned friend said, that the editor of this newspaper was not contented with ridiculing his client, but he had actually placed him in the obituary, and killed him whilst living. But this was a misfortune which others besides clients were subject to. (A laugh.) Lawyers, as well as laymen, had been killed before their time; and it really was very annoying, for the first intimation the person thus despatched had of his death was, if in Parliament, to find that his letters had been stopped at the Post-office, and, next day, to see a long paragraph, containing his life and character, in a newspaper. The advantage of this practice, was, that the person thus prematurely killed, heard all that good of himself during his life-time, which, under other circumstances, would have been kept for his executors and administrators. (Continued laughter.) On this ground, therefore, Mr. Raikes had little reason to complain, as he was no worse off, he would say, than his betters, but certainly than his *fairers*. Well, then, there was another charge; Mr. Raikes was termed a cockney. Mr. Raikes, it seemed, was a respectable merchant, and he was called a cockney. Well!—what was a cockney? By a cockney was meant a person who had been born within the sound of Bow bells, or was connected with the City of London. Now, what imputation was this on any man? It assuredly could not be considered a matter of disgrace—at least, he hoped not; for he (Mr. Brougham) was himself subject to an imputation, being a member of the corporation of that great and wealthy metropolis—a connexion which he always looked to as conferring very great honour on him. He knew many respectable gentlemen having business in the city, and living in the west end of the town, who treated the imputation sought to be cast on Mr. Raikes in the highest contempt. Yet such was the charge upon which Mr. Raikes thought it necessary to have a special jury empanelled in Westminster—he could not go a little to the east, when he knew that to be called a citizen would be accounted an honour, but he came to Westminster to persuade a special jury to find a verdict for a libel. Another charge was, that it was said Mr. Raikes was not fit for genteel society. Really a man of Mr. Raikes's age should not think himself hurt by such an observation, for what was to be unfit for genteel society in the opinion of all others but those regular idiots who have the phrase for ever in their mouths? To be unfit for genteel society in the minds of rational men, was to be regular, punctual, industrious, and above fashionable vices. Every man, he repeated, but vulgar fools, thought a man the better for being frugal, honest, and industrious; and this it was to be unfit for genteel society. Now, there remained another libel to which his learned friend thought proper to allude. A number of characters, domestic characters, were placed opposite to gentlemen's names—and that appended to Mr. Raikes's name was "the Liar." Opposite a noble friend of his, Lord Nugent, was "the Minor." Now, his noble friend, Lord Nugent, he knew was two or three and thirty, if he was a day; so that the name of the "minor" could not apply to him, any more than that of "the liar" to Mr. Raikes; and he could only account for their names being appended to those characters, by supposing that his noble friend Lord Nugent patronized the farce of the *Minor* at some private theatre, and Mr. Raikes patronized the farce of the *Liar*. This, he protested, was the only way he had of accounting for the circumstances. He, therefore, called upon the jury to look at the matter as men of sense, and not to inflict heavy damages on a poor man, whose condition was pretty well demonstrated by his allowing another case to go undefended. His learned friend said by pleading the general issue, the falsehood of those libels had been admitted; but how could a special pleader have justified the libels if they were true? It would be too ridiculous to set forth in the declaration, that Mr. Raikes was a very ugly man. Under all the circumstances, he thought the Jury would best consult their duty by returning a verdict of not guilty.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, observed, that the only question for the consideration of the jury was, whether the publication complained of were libellous or not. If they were of opinion that the publications in question would have the effect of rendering the plaintiff ridiculous in the eyes of the people he was in the habit of associating with, he was entitled to their verdict, with such reasonable and temperate damages as they might consider a compensation for the injury he had received. In my opinion (continued his Lordship) the calling a man a liar is imputing to him one of the greatest deviations from moral rectitude which a man can be guilty of."

The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 40s.

SMITH AND ANOTHER V. JONES, ESQ.

This was an action by Messrs. Smith and Perring, woollen-drapers, in St. Martin's-lane, to recover the sum of 1,914l. 10s. from the defendant, the Marshal of the King's Bench prison, for having suffered the escape of a person named Abraham Simmonds, who had been lodged in execution in his custody for that amount, at the suit of the defendants.

The usual proof having been given that Simmonds had been duly lodged in the custody of the Marshal, and obtained the rules, the evidence for the plaintiffs proved, that on the evening of the 3d of October last, Simmonds went from his house, in the London-road, to the house of a friend, named Hart, in Mount-row, Lambeth, which was out of the rules. Notice was immediately given, by the plaintiffs, whose attorney filed the bill against the Marshal, at five minutes before 11 o'clock that night, and Simmonds did not leave Hart's house till ten minutes before 12, and was followed by the witnesses to his own door. For the defendant it was contended that the witnesses for the plaintiffs were wholly mistaken as to the person of Abraham Simmonds, that he had a brother of the name of Elias Simmonds, so closely resembling him, that few people could know them apart, and that in fact it was on that the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff had seen at Hart's house on the evening in question, and followed to his brother's house. In support of this statement ten witnesses were called, who swore that Abraham Simmonds was at the house of a Mr. Lewis, in Melina-place, Kent-road, on the evening of the 3d of October, from between the hours of five and six till half-past 11 at night, and that it was Elias Simmonds that had been seen at Hart's house that evening, and not his brother. Evidence was also produced that Elias Simmonds was now confined in a mad-house. In reply, the plaintiff's witnesses were recalled, who stated that they were acquainted with both the brothers, and were certain that it was Araham Simmonds they had seen beyond the rules that night, and not his brother Elias.

The Lord Chief Justice, after recapitulating the evidence to the Jury, left it for them to say whether it was not possible the witnesses might have been mistaken.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FEB. 19.

SIR JACOB ASTLEY V. THOMAS GARTH, ESQ.—This was an action for Crim. Con. and several witnesses, servants to her Ladyship and the defendant, were called, who clearly proved the adultery. The mother of Sir Jacob, his sister, and the Chaplain, all testified to the perfect harmony which subsisted between the parties up to the time when her Ladyship eloped with Captain Garth. For the defence, it was urged, that Sir Jacob had negligently left his wife at various times on electioneering pursuits and horse-racing, during which absence he was guilty of every excess incompatible with his wife's feelings, and that his conduct had driven her to the necessity of seeking protection elsewhere. The adultery was admitted, but Sir Jacob's treatment was alledged as a strong palliative for the injury for which he claimed recompense. Many witnesses were examined for defendant.

Among others, Mary Richardson, being sworn, stated, that in the year 1826 she was living in Leicester, where she carried on the business of a dress maker. Two young ladies, named Burbridge and Sparfield, lived with her, and assisted her in carrying on her business. She remembers the private races in that year between a horse of Sir Edward Mostyn and one of Sir Jacob Astley. Sir Jacob Astley was present. Witness saw and spoke to him on the race-course. She afterwards saw him in a private room at the Bell Inn twice. Lady Astley was lodging at the time close to the Bell Inn. Witness when she saw Sir Jacob on the race-course, had with her the Misses Burbidge and Sparfield. Sir Jacob came to them from his carriage, in which Lady Astley was sitting, and told them that he would come and treat them in the evening. He had a whip in his hand, with the hooked end of which he lifted up Miss Burbidge's petticoats. This was on the public race course, and within a few hundred yards of Lady Astley. Sir Jacob, on returning to his carriage, got up into the dickey, and turning round to them, kissed his hand, and repeated his promise of coming and treating them in the evening. Sir Jacob did not come to her house that evening, but he came the next, accompanied by several gentlemen. They sent out for wine—Sir Jacob gave her a sovereign to pay for his share. After a little time Sir Jacob retired up stairs into a bed-room with Miss Burbidge. They locked the door after them, and continued up there nearly half an hour. When witness saw Sir Jacob at the Bell Inn he gave her money. He never came to her house either before or after the time she had mentioned.

Witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Scarlett, who failed, however, in shaking her testimony.

Mary Ann Webster confirmed great part of the account given by the last witness, as also did Charlotte Spawforth.

Miss Burbidge also gave evidence to the same effect, and admitted having retired to a bed-room with Sir Jacob; but on being asked whether an adulterous intercourse had taken place there, she declined answering that question.

Sir Edward Mostyn stated, that he was one of the party who were introduced to them, and treated with wine. After they had drank a few glasses of wine, Sir Jacob left the room and went up stairs with one of the girls. He was absent about 20 minutes.—Witness's opinion is, that he did not retire in order to commit adultery; but he is not able to give any reason for that opinion. He can only say that such was the impression on his mind. Witness was in company with Sir Jacob on the race-course when he looked up the girl's petticoats, and witness cautioned him that if he did not mind his wife would see him. On the evening of the races, Sir Jacob and witness were standing at the door of the Bell Inn, when four loose females came up and accosted them. They appeared to be drunk: witness retired into the room where they had dined, and was followed by Sir Jacob, together with the girls, who had several glasses of wine before they left. They at last became so noisy that the landlord was obliged to eject them forcibly. Sir Jacob was not tipsy when he went to Mrs. Richardson's house.

Captain Bulkeley admitted having been of the party at Mrs. Richardson's; and Sir Jacob was also there, and that he had acted as described by the last witness.

Captain Rich gave evidence to the same effect. Both these witnesses stated that Sir Jacob was perfectly sober.

Miss Susan Paul stated that she had been accosted by Sir Jacob Astley in the streets of Yarmouth, and asked for her card; that she declined giving it to him, or telling him where she lived. He afterwards met her at a place in that town, called Vauxhall Gardens, where he spoke to her, and gave her 5s. to pay for admission to the theatre.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said, that if it were as had been hinted by the Counsel for the plaintiff, the object of the defendant to prove adultery on the part of the plaintiff, for the purpose of avoiding any promise he might have made to the lady, a worse wretch did not crawl on the face of the earth. If it were done to free him from engagements which he might otherwise think himself compelled to perform, it was most scandalous. The lady had been proved to be the wife of the plaintiff, and the verdict of the Jury must therefore go against the defendant. The only question was the amount of damages, a subject which the Constitution of the country had wisely, in such cases, left to the Jury. If they should be of opinion that the crime of adultery, as alleged against the plaintiff, was proved, it would diminish the damages. The defendant's case, if proved to their satisfaction, left the plaintiff no claim to any thing beyond nominal damages. If he had thrown away his wife to associate with the women who had appeared in that Court he had nothing to expect from a Jury.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict at seven o'clock, and a little after nine returned into Court, when their names having been called over, the Foreman read their verdict from a written piece of paper he held in his hand, as follows:—

"The Jury have to express their great regret that they cannot conscientiously in this case mark their deep detestation of Captain Garth's conduct, by giving heavy damages against him, on account of the plaintiff not having himself come into Court with clean hands. On that ground they, in finding for the plaintiff, had awarded to him—One Shilling damages only."

The damages were laid in the declaration at £12,000.

CONSISTORY COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

ASTLEY V. ASTLEY.

In this case Sir Jacob Astley has instituted a suit, praying to be divorced from Lady Astley, on the ground of her adultery with Capt. Garth.

Dr. Daubigny (with whom was Dr. Dodson) now applied on behalf of her Ladyship, praying the Court to order Sir Jacob Astley to pay her Ladyship a sum of money on account of alimony. The Learned Counsel said he was not instructed to press the Court for any particular sum, but of course the Court would see the propriety of granting something sufficient to enable Lady Astley to support herself in that rank which she was accustomed to fill, and in which her marriage portion, as well as her husband's large fortune, entitled her to a place.

[It is understood that Sir Jacob received 10,000l. on his marriage with Miss Dashwood, now Lady Astley.]

Drs. Jenner and Lushington appeared for Sir Jacob, and after some remarks between the Counsel for both parties, the Court ordered that the sum of 800l. should be paid to Lady Astley on account of alimony.

OLD BAILEY, FEB. 22.

The Sessions having terminated, the Recorder proceeded to pass the awful sentence of death upon the following prisoners, previous to which he addressed them nearly as follows:—"You have all been tried by impartial Juries of your countrymen, who felt themselves reluctantly compelled in the discharge of the duty they owed to their country and their God, to find a verdict of guilty against you. It is dreadful to reflect, that the example that was made of similar offenders within the last six weeks, has not been sufficient to deter you from the commission of crimes, by which your lives have become forfeited. It is much to be lamented, that the offences of a great many of you are of the deepest die. The crime of horse-stealing in particular has increased to an enormous degree. To such of you as were convicted of that offence, I can hold out no hopes of mercy, and I implore each of you to prepare for that awful change which awaits you.

He then passed sentence in the usual form upon John Smith, Joseph Clarke, Henry Spizey, and Page Donald, for stealing in a dwelling-house.—Sharpe England and Even Jones, for forgery.—John Eagles for stealing a letter from the General Post-Office.—Charles Seward (who pleaded guilty) for returning from transportation.—John Davis, George Avery, Thomas Fowler, Henry Ironmonger, Robert Jones, and Benjamin Saunders, for highway robbery.—William Blanchard and Jeremiah Connor, for burglary.—William Rust, John Oliver, John Howard, alias Johnson, Edward Laycock and Samuel Jones, for horse-stealing. W. Austen, W. Fox, and J. Duxberry, for house-breaking in the day-time; and Rebecca Mullens, for inciting the two last named prisoners to commit the said offence.

To be transported for Life.—George Page, Mary Smith, Elizabeth Addison, John Smith, Margaret Cain, Margaret Goulding, George Pallmer, Wm. Draper, Henry Smith, and James Barnes. hands, that the public securities would be powerfully influenced

To be transported for 14 Years.—Mary Mumford, Thomas Ellison, Thomas Jones, and Silas Brooker.

To be trasported for 7 Years.—William Davis, Charles Davis, Frederick Jones, John Warner, John Smith, George Foster, Joseph alias Barnett Mitchell, Richard Hawkins, John Bury, Thomas Pickney, John Cain, Jeremiah Daley, Jane Gale, Thomas Cullimore, Thomas Browne, Sarah Chamberlaine, Rich. Row, Thomas Law, John Jones, Henry Duncombe, John Poole, James Smith, Walter Iighte, James Rumbell, Michael Collins, Samuel Laugton, Mary Hughes, George Blackman, Henry Barton, John Meares, William Keefe, Joseph Williams, John Crow, John Sheffield, Charles Skinner, Richard Margarets, John Smith alias James Clarke, Robert David, Elizabeth Castle, Sophia Coleman, George Davidson alias George Stevens, Thomas Collins, William Carter, John Jouks, Dennis Manning, Ann Bennett, Wm. Bentley, J. Browne, Thomas Wood, J. Hargrave, James Phillips, Theophilus Cotton, Michael Cotton, William Stephens, Thomas Currey, John Richardson, Eliza Browne, Ann Grattan, Richard Glover, Robert Juller, James Cord, and George Humphries.

Several were then sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and fifteen to be privately, and one to be publicly, whipped.

The Court then adjourned the session.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—BLASPHEMY.—The Rev. Robert Taylor was brought before the Lord Mayor on Monday, in custody on a charge of blasphemy uttered by him at his Areopagus, in the City. The charge was distinctly proved by the testimony of Collins, Ward Beadle of Walbrook, corroborated by Mr. Cornelius Pugh, grocer, of Cannon-street. The Rev. Orator, in his defence, entered into a recriminatory attack on the character of the witnesses, whom he described as illiterate men, and therefore incapable of judging whether the expressions which they declared blasphemous, had been uttered by him in a hypothetical manner, for the sake of argument, or if they were pronounced in didactic tone as truth. The Lord Mayor ordered him to give 48 hours' notice of bail, to stand his trial on two distinct charges of blasphemy, uttered on the 6th and 13th inst. himself in 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each, to be approved by the City Solicitor. The required bail was put in on Wednesday, and Mr. Taylor was liberated.

FATAL TEMERITY.—On Thursday sen'night, between four and five o'clock, the following dreadful occurrence took place:—At the Star Inn, in Bedminster, was a caravan of wild beasts, and the keeper being in want of an attendant, a person who had from his infancy been accustomed to the business, offered his services on the Wednesday, and was accepted. He was, however, cautioned not to go within the reach of any of the beasts: this caution he unhappily neglected. A party came to see the animals, and as the lion was asleep, and did not appear willing to rise, the man imprudently went into his den. The beast suddenly awakened, and probably hungry, and alarmed at the presence of the stranger, darted forward one of his paws, with which he seized the showman by the shoulder, and at the same moment with the other he very dreadfully lacerated the face. The miserable man cried piteously, and struggled to get loose, but his efforts were in vain, and the lion, now infuriated, seized him by the throat with his mouth, and held him in that situation until death put a period to the too horrible sufferings of the victim. A gentleman happening to pass who lived in the neighbourhood, immediately brought his pistols, and another person called to a blacksmith, who had a piece of iron red hot, to afford assistance, but it was twenty minutes before the animal would quit his prey, although his mouth was much burned; at length the head of the unhappy man fell from his jaws, a spectacle too horrible for description, when the body was drawn from the cage. We understand that under ordinary circumstances the animal was exceedingly quiet and docile, so much so, indeed, that two women and two children had actually been in the cage with him on the preceding day. We hope this will be a warning to persons not to intrust themselves within the reach of such ferocious animals; and we should be glad to learn that the disgusting practice of hallooing down the throats of lions and tigers was discontinued.

NATIONAL TALES.—The Illustrations to these Tales will not exceed in number eight. They have been designed on stone, and highly finished by that ingenious and singularly original artist, Thomas Dighton. The two horses in the illustration to the German Knight are admirable; and the group of the shaven and turbulent friars, the plate of which appertains, we suspect, to "The Miracle of the Holy Hermit," is in excellent keeping.

FROM THE MONTHLY REVIEW.—The new novel of Almack's may be said to present masterly representations of the leading features of fashionable existence, the country and its amusements, the routs, dinners, and the Opera, &c. in town, and the balls at Almack's. It seems to have been the sole object of the writer to give a natural representation of the manners, the conversations, and in short, the every day employments of the Aristocratic circles; and she has succeeded to the fullest extent. Readers of every class cannot fail to be amused with a work so full of variety and of elegant satire, controlled throughout by sound good sense, and informed by a spirit that is remarkable for its acuteness of observation.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C.'s *joke, respecting the Opera House* Prima Donna *has been received.*

We are obliged by Captain WHITE's "*pamphlet on the Burmese War,*" MORDECAI MULLION's "*illustrations,*" *Mr.* HERMAN HENDRIK's "*Statement of Facts,*" "*the Remarks respecting Rents and Prices,*" *Dr.* HIGHMORE's "*Church-Corruption,*" *and Mr.* MOREAU's *indefatigable effort*—"*the Records of the British Navy.*"

FAIR PLAY's *intimation of the curious trial, between* BALL HUGHES *and a foreign Lady, about to come on in the* Common Pleas, *has been received.*

We have not room for C. H.'s *verses from the Temple.*

"*The sudden death,*" *is only an encore of an old joke—this* toujours perdrix *system is a bad one.*

L. S.'s *dramatic stretch has been received—our objections against its insertion, are, that it is too long, and too dull. The personalities would not be intelligible "to the multitude," and assume rather the irascibility of a discharged performer, than the castigation of error by proper criticism. If the tale be true, the writer is injured; but we have no means of ascertaining the truth, and cannot personally reprobate, without sufficient reason.*

VINDEX *is wrong in the party—it was* LADY ELIZABETH.

SCIO. DEAN STREET. B. F. NERO; *and* A FRIEND TO JURIES *are thanked for their kindness.*

We have received the following reply from that egregious bully O'CONNELL, *which speaks for itself—it is pretty certain where the Catholic Rent goes!—*

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of THE AGE newspaper, containing a letter addressed to me on the subject of the Catholic Rent.

I now answer your laconic epistle in as few words as possible, by saying, that as you are not a contributor to that fund, your curiosity is impertinent, and that all those who are subscribers, and consequently friends to Ireland, have full access to the books of the treasurer to the Catholic Association. I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

Merrion Square, 22d Feb. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

THE AGE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The country has read, with unmingled and deep regret, the particulars of the illness with which it has pleased the DISPOSER OF EVENTS to afflict the illustrious Earl of LIVERPOOL, and has watched from day to day the progress of his affliction, in the official bulletins which have been regularly issued, and in the reports gathered from the anxious enquiries of hundreds of people at his LORDSHIP's residence.

A more lamentable occurrence could not certainly have befallen the nation, at this crisis, when matters of such weighty importance are about to come under the cognizance of Parliament, in the consideration and discussion attendant upon which his LORDSHIP's judgment and assistance would be of such infinite value. It is, however, gratifying to be enabled to state, from accounts given to us up to the latest moment last evening, that the NOBLE EARL's recovery is now placed beyond a matter of doubt, both speech and action being considerably restored. The particulars of the mode in which his LORDSHIP was attacked, have been laid fully before the public during the week, and after reading the melancholy occurrence, it was hardly to be supposed, that party spirit would have been indulged to such an extent, as to make the distressing affliction the subject for argument, as to the probable and most advisable way of filling the distinguished place in the Administration of the country, held by the Noble Earl. But such has been the case, and from day to day have the columns of the Opposition Journals been filled with conjectures and opinions upon this subject, nominating, with a barbarous want of feeling, and with singular indelicacy, whatever person the fancy of the writer might choose to pitch on, as successor to the Earl, before it could possibly be ascertained how far it was likely his Lordship might sufficiently recover, to reassume the reins of Government. It is unnecessary to comment on this principle, because we feel that its pursuit has naturally disgusted every class of readers. A man more universally venerated than the Earl of LIVERPOOL does not exist; and it is but natural, therefore, to suppose that such an indignity wonld naturally excite the contempt it merits.

We have much pleasure in submitting the following bulletin, which is the last that has been said on the state of his LORDSHIP's health:—

"Fife House, Feb. 24, Half-past Twelve o'Clock.

"Lord LIVERPOOL is quite as well as he was when the last favourable Report was issued, although his Lordship has not had so much sleep during the night."

THE EARL OF GLENGALL,
MR. BALL HUGHES, AND MR. T. RAIKES,
versus
THE AGE.

It will have been seen that the actions of these celebrated gentleman, against this Journal, came on in the Court of King's Bench on Tuesday last, the result of which has been, that in the Earl of GLENGALL's case, the defendant has been found *Not Guilty*; while Mr. HUGHES has obtained 150*l.* damages, and Mr. RAIKES the important sum of *forty shillings!*

Upon this subject, as we know it is a most ungracious thing to be prolific about one's-self, we shall endeavour to be as brief as possible; but we feel that some observations are necessary. In the very infancy of this paper, the Earl of GLENGALL made it his especial business to cry it down in every society he entered, for no other purpose that we are aware of, than on account of its castigating the vices of fashionable life; and in retaliation for this attempted injury of our property, we are bound to admit that we have handled the peculiarities of the NOBLE LORD, in a rough, and in some instance, illiberal manner—at the same time, we were further wrought to this extreme, by his LORDSHIP having combined, with his two friends here cited, and the Lord BINGHAM, to prosecute the Paper; wisely judging, that, if its proprietor could stand up against their arrayed and collected wisdom, he could not against their collected purse. Our readers will cease to doubt the existence of CONSPIRACY, when they are apprized, that the four actions of these gentlemen were notified to us *the same day*, three of them in a *different* legal shape, by *the same attorney* (not the *regular* professional adviser to either party), and three of them brought into Court *the same day*, with the assistance of *the same Counsel!* Against all this combination, we could only oppose the strength of our opinions in the first instance, and afterwards combat it in Court, to the extent of our means, and by the advice of our counsel. That we were rightly advised, the result has clearly proved; although we are persuaded, had we defended the action of Mr. HUGHES, we should, *by the evidence we* COULD *have adduced*, have defeated the main petition of his case. No matter, we are perfectly satisfied with the result, which is far more than can be said, we presume, of our Noble opponents.

We are anxious that the Earl of GLENGALL should not for a moment imagine, we exult over his defeat in this attempt to punish us—indeed we do not—we are glad to have escaped punishment—but truly sorry that his LORDSHIP should have been so ill-advised as to bring, before a tribunal of his country, a few harmless jokes, that could in no respect injure his worldly character. The question having been tried, and the truth of our position having been proved, we do not mean to triumph over a fallen enemy—but, on the contrary, we never again will, from this day, directly or indirectly, aspire to prejudice the NOBLE LORD in worldly opinion, even by the most remote joke, unless his LORDSHIP should again harass us, by vexatious and unnecessary litigation. Having been victorious in this instance, we cannot be supposed now to entertain any latent bile, and expressing therefore every proper regret for past occurrences, we at present take leave of the Earl of GLENGALL.

It is a most fortunate thing for Mr. HUGHES, that we entered into no defence of his action; for if we had been advised to the step, we could have brought some witnesses respecting his quondam *Regent Street* establishment, who would have given a different colouring to that transaction, to what it received on Tuesday last from the Court, with whom no doubt poor BALL passes off, now, for the most moral and injured man in existence. But let it pass—if it is possible for any thing to have exalted our opinion of Mr. HUGHES's strength of mind, this prosecution has had that effect. We however admit it was culpable in us to circulate so prejudicial a report, as the one of his not having paid for *Oatlands*—we might just as well have said, he has not paid CROCKFORD.

But the person for whom, in this unfortunate business, we feel most, is Mr. RAIKES, who was most reluctantly drawn into it, by the absurd instigation of others. A harmless plain man, (we mean in habits, as well as face) like him, would, if left to himself, have gone into any other extreme rather than this, for, as it was natural to expect, the result of it will, in all probability, stick to him for life. However opposed to Mr. BROUGHAM we may be in polilics, we have ever entertained the highest respect for his vast legal attainments, which may safely be rated beyond most men in existence; and to no other man could a case of this description be so well entrusted. Above that unfortunate conceit which brought Mr. RAIKES into Court, Mr. BROUGHAM did not hesitate to bring into comparison his own peculiarities as a set off against those, alledged to be the property of the Plaintiff; which is at once the most liberal and most judicious mode of proceeding—the consequence of this admirable defence has been, the most contemptible verdict imaginable, even *which* would have been in favour of the Defendant, if the charge of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE had not conveyed an imputation, from us, on Mr. RAIKES's veracity. Poor TOM has therefore to console himself with the possession of 40*s.* damages, for our alleged suspicion of his word, with the surety that the everlasting gaze of mankind will be on him, to ascertain how far Mr. BROUGHAM and ourselves have over, or underrated his scale of beauty. If this subject were to be discussed *seriatim*, we should feel disposed to comment on Mr. RAIKES, for this last stretch of his folly, in severer strains, than upon any act of his life; for it is indeed painful to think that an old man, nearly sixty years of age, with grown-up daughters just launched into the world, should come before a Court of Law, to claim compensation *for being termed* UGLY; a charge which, we heartily believe, either of his children would have treated with contempt—but seriousness with him is not our purport at present. We think TOM RAIKES ought to have shown that he has been disappointed in the expectation of possessing some rich heiress, by this horrible charge, or been instrumental in alarming ladies in a certain condition, or exciting a general panic through society—*then* we should have done him deep injury—but the solid and only proper way to have proved the truth of our remarks, would have been to put TOM-TIT into the witness-box, and then we really think his countenance would have thrown the whole Court into convulsions.

Of Mr. BROUGHAM's masterly defence in this action, it is impossible for language to speak too highly; and the very fear of coming under such a man's irony ought to have induced Mr. RAIKES to have thrown himself over *Westminster Bridge*, rather than have entered *Westminster Hall*—and we think he would to do so now, sooner than try the experiment again; but Mr. BROUGHAM's knowledge, eloquence, and satirical powers did not end with poor RAIKES, for he pounced upon SCARLETT like an eagle, and gave him his quietus in a very few minutes. SCARLETT's astonishment, at seeing Mr. BROUGHAM rise up to object to the evidence of one of his witnesses, was greater than any thing of the kind we ever remember. With reference to Mr. SCARLETT (who in all the prosecutions against THE AGE has certainly stuck pretty closely to us), we are much surprised that, as he expressed himself so concerned respecting our charge of mendacity against one of his clients, he did not avoid the possibility of such a charge being made against himself. His account of the former pursuits of the Editor and Proprietor of THE AGE is equally false and malicious; and as he is so extremely anxious to ferret out people's origins, we can with pleasure, if he wishes it, accommodate the good folks of *Peterborough* with a full account of *his*. Mr. SCARLETT appeared much annoyed at our killing his client before his time—we are surprised at that, when, as Mr. BROUGHAM so admirably hinted, the very same thing happened to Mr. SCARLETT a year or two since; and the world then spoke *quite as much* in his favour, as they afterwards did when they found he was alive. Another able part of Mr. BROUGHAM's management of this defence, was directed to a Mr. ROWLEY, attorney in the three actions, who perked himself in the witness-box, with the utmost self-conceit imaginable, to give evidence of his having seen very frequently, in *Bond-street*, a placard reflecting on his client, Mr. RAIKES—his evidence was laughed at, and so was he himself; and even if Mr. ROWLEY *should* continue to parade *Bond-street*, (although we think he had much better stick to his desk in *Saville-place*,) we shrewdly suspect he will not be over anxious to submit an account of his perambulations before such a man as Mr. BROUGHAM.

In closing our remarks upon these trials and their issue, we have no cause to do otherwise than to congratulate ourselves thereon. The discernment and justice of an English Jury (*in each of these instances* SELECTED BY THE PLAINTIFFS) has decided, that a Journal is not to be oppressed by every petty complaint which may be brought against it; and consequently that power is not to be compromised, which it ought to possess, of pointing out, with a view to their correction, the many glaring improprieties, vices, and follies so continually practised by the upper orders of society, from whom, as we have urged over and over again, a far different sort of example ought to proceed. This circumstance being now passed, we sincerely hope a better understanding may exist, than has hitherto been the case, between such parties and ourselves—we will endeavour to amuse rather than annoy, if they will give us the opportunity; and with this anxiety, we look for considerable amendment in the circles referred to.

In our last number we made a few hasty observations on the above production; a press of other matter prevented our taking a more comprehensive view of it; as also a desire to abstain from any observations that might by possibility give a bias to the public mind against Mr. SHIEL, previous to a Grand Jury of his country deliberating on its supposed immorality. We have attentively read this production; we have carefully looked back at the conduct of the Catholic Association; the state of *Ireland now*, and for the last five years; and our firm opinion is, that a more insidious or more inflammatory speech was never uttered by any individual—if its object be not to inflame, we should be glad to know by what process of moral contrariety it can tend to tranquillize? *Ireland* is at this moment, either generally tranquil, or generally disturbed: this is her position; of the former, how can it be supposed that the eulogised introduction of the life and adventures of the Traitor THEOBALD WOLFE TONE, who had the desperate and unshaken hardihood, *thrice* to attempt the destruction of the Government of his native country, by means of a *French* force, be calculated to promote a continuance of that tranquillity? And if the latter, surely this oration cannot tranquillize her; it is worthy of remark how the Catholics of *that day* are sought to be distinguished from those of the present; and that as the former were indebted for their defeat to the failure of Mr. TONE's expeditions, and the defection of some of their advocates, so the *latter* might avoid a recurrence of similar misfortunes, by a different line of conduct on the part of their Directors—leaving the mind to draw the obvious conclusion from these premises—that another expedition from a foreign shore, not exposed to the vicissitudes of the winds, but impelled by steam navigation, and perhaps commanded by some other adventurous traitor to his KING and country, may prove more successful in planting the standard of revolution upon the shores of his native soil. The history of this unfortunate and ill-fated rebel is introduced to the Meeting, at which the speech was delivered in rather a curious way—a reference is made by the orator to the lessons of unanimity and general co-operation, so repeatedly inculcated on the popular mind by the noisy leaders of the Association, and the decry of the rebel TONE, published by his son in *America*, is quoted in proof of the necessity of this conduct, thereby stamp-

ng the speeches of the advocates with the authority of a precedent founded upon the advice of a rebel traitor.

So far it is sought to give strength and importance to the speeches of Mr. O'Connell, by showing that he only recommended the avoidance of that line of acting, which Tone had previously reprobated as fatal to their object. It became also necessary, *for further effect*, to state something about this connection of Mr. Tone—and mark the ungracious spirit of offensiveness in which that statement is made. Mr. Shiel says, "of his character," meaning Tone, "on this occasion, it is not necessary to say any thing, except that he was loved and prized by all those who knew him, and more especially by Mr. Plunkett and Dr. Magee.

Now, if Dr. Magee and Mr. Plunkett had the misfortune of knowing a person whose crimes would have doomed him to the scaffold, had he not anticipated the stroke of the execution by suicide, it is quite enough that they, in common with others, had long since suffered the poignancy of regret for such a connection. Without again feeling the effect of an unnecessary and ungracious allusion to a man whose death was an outrage on Christianity, if Mr. Tone was a man of such respectable connections, why not have named others, that the odium which attended an acquaintance with him might be equally subdivided? No, no; this would not serve the purpose. Mr. Plunkett at the head of the law, and Dr. Magee at the head of the Church in *Ireland*, were the only two persons that could be found in the wide circle of Mr. Tone's friends, (and according to Mr. Shiel's statement he had many,) fit and proper to be introduced to the public attention. Of Mr. Plunkett we have already spoken—we have repelled the charge of inconsistency, so wantonly flung against him—of his talents, there is but one opinion—of his fidelity to party, there can be no question—of ability to discharge the important duties of his office, all admit—and, as a zealous and steadfast friend, no man stands superior to him. With the name of Dr. Magee, the mind naturally associates every qualification that can possibly adorn so distinguished a supporter of the Church over which he presides—the sanctity of his religious habits, the purity of his morals, his unabated zeal in the great cause of the Protestant Church, justly entitle him to the admiration and gratitude of every friend to the *British* Constitution. Whether in the pulpit or in the senate, his services are equally valuable; and it is our sincere and ardent wish that he may long preside over that Church whose doctrines he has fearlessly promulgated, and whose institutions he has improved. We hope his pious example will be universally followed, and that every Prelate belonging to the Established Church will as zealously devote their labours to its support as the Archbishop of Dublin.

The speech, after thus identifying these enlightened individuals with the friends of Mr. Tone, next proceeds more fully to detail what the opinion of the unfortunate Diorist was; and the words are, "He states it (meaning Tone) as his conviction, that if, in the embarrassed condition of *England*, with the prospect of war without, and insurrection within, the Catholics had been firm, the Ministers would have given way, and complete emancipation would have been carried." (Cheers.)—How well the orator knew the palates of his auditory, and the seasoned food to administer to their palates; for, at the conclusion of this sentence, loud cheers followed from every side. And now mark the language in which the impression then made is endeavoured to be more firmly fixed in the minds of the *Irish* Catholics:—"Whoever reads the political diary of Mr. Tone will be convinced that the *men* who influence the *councils of the Roman Catholics*, will only consult their own interest by acting with *spirit, energy*, and *determination*; that they must rest upon *the* people for their *exclusive support*; that the public passions are "*the element wherein they live and have their being*;" and that, whenever they listen to the false blandishments of authority, and manifest a willingness to compromise the great, the essential and fundamental rights of their fellow-citizens, they will inevitably prove the dupes of official artifice, and of their own unwise cunning. Here the people of *Great Britain* are told, in words whose meaning will not admit of even the shadow of ambiguity, that if *England* should be hereafter engaged in war, and become embarrassed in her condition, or harassed by insurrection at home, then emancipation will be *demanded*, and if *not conceded*, will be enforced. The "public passions" are to be appealed to, said Mr. Shiel, because "they are the *element* wherein they *live* and *have* their being."

We implore Mr. Shiel to consider the nature of the elements to which the appeal is to be made; is it to be a rash, infuriated, and misguided rabble, the justice or impolicy of the great question of Catholic Emancipation is to be submitted for consideration, is the decision of the Legislature of these realms to be reviewed by a lawless mob, or the fundamental principles of the British constitution to be prostrated at the feet of anarchy and revolution? He who looses the winds of Heaven can alone direct the storm—we admire a sober and legitimate appeal to the public voice as much as Mr. Shiel; we know she is a chaste monitor—we defer to her judgments and appreciate her admonitions; she punishes slowly, yet effectually; but when she forgets her duty, she becomes dangerous—licentiousness leads on to crime; crimes become multiplied, and from chastity, she degenerates into delinquency, leaving her *victims* to suffer all the penalties of their transgressions. We come now to a passage in the speech of Mr. Shiel, which, for the sake of religion, morality, and every Christian virtue, we wish had been omitted; it is by way of a solemn thanksgiving to Heaven, in order to render it still more imposing; judge how the Deity is invoked; the awful Majesty of the most high and the most just God, called upon to accept the unfeigned thanks of the orator of the Catholic Association; wherein he says, "But I thank God, that the admonitions, given in Wolfe Tone's diary of our cause, are now unnecessary." This is really too gross an insult to the Omnipotent Disposer of all human events to offer Him thanks, not for his gracious and merciful interposition in saving the country from the machinations of the evil minded Tone, but that the people were now more fitted for a similar experiment to be practised upon them, by some more desperate character—that in fact they had become systematically and generally organized: that the Catholic Aristocracy were *now* above the suspicion of *defection:* that their co-operation in the great cause was a matter of *certainty:* that the result of such an union of strength and principle would be finally to dissolve the bond of connection between the two countries, and thus afford England a melancholy proof of the alleged impolicy of her administration—but the orator is not satisfied with this pious offering of his gratitude to Heaven for so great a blessing—he feels it necessary to proceed further and to inform the *supporters* of the Constitution, "that they ought to look pale in turning over the memoirs of Tone;" thereby insinuating that in those very memoirs they may read a warning lesson; which may teach them how dangerous it is for the Legislature any longer to deny unqualified concession of religious and political power to the Catholics of Ireland. From this address to the "Ascendancy," he next appeals to the Cabinet, and in language not to be misunderstood, says, "I could fain commend *them* (meaning the Memoirs) to the nocturnal vigils of the Cabinet: and if there be any man who, in reading what I say, shall be disposed to smile (for what I say is meant for the *whole country*, and will reach far beyond the walls of this contracted room), I would bid that sardonic reader to recollect, that *a fleet composed of seventeen sail of the line, with fifteen thousand Frenchmen on board, an immense port of artillery, and fifty thousand stand of arms to supply the population*, ought to awake reflections of which *scorn* should not constitute a part."—This was followed by cheers. Let us ask why was it applauded. Was it because it was a pretence of the past, intended to serve as an archetype of the future: we fully agree with the popular speaker in recommending the diary of Mr. Tone to the serious consideration of the *British Cabinet:* we would also recommend, like him, the vital necessity of *unanimity* and general *co-operation*. Mr. Tone imputed the failure of his evil designs upon the Government of his native country to a want of union and support on the part of the people: we anxiously look forward to see that line of policy pursued by the Cabinet of England, which will effectually secure the British nation against the machinations of the successors of that unfortunate individual.

Hitherto the speaker had only stated what had been done, and what might hereafter be done under particular circumstances: he now proceeds to tell his auditory by what financial and other arrangements Mr. Tone had proceeded upon his plan. He first transplants him to *America*, with a wife and two children. The soil of republicanism appeared, however, too poor to sustain this political glutton, and, after spending seven-eights of his portable income, he takes shipping for *France*, in order to improve his destinies; he arrived there 1st February, 1796, as stated, and proceeded direct to Paris. A new scene now opens upon our view———

A Correspondent informs us that Tom Raikes was complaining to Alvanley, that, since his trial in the Court of King's Bench, every one he met stared him out of countenance—to which Alvanley replied, "Well, according to Brougham's account, you ought to be very much obliged to them."

We have not time to refer, but we think this is an old joke of ours upon Lord Kinnoul. No matter; we give Tom the benefit of it.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

This class of literature has got into such repute within the last year or two, that it may be said to form the principal feature in the lucubrations of the reading part of the community. Like every other mania, with which our countrymen become afflicted, it has been most woefully abused; but, making allowances for those visitations on our patience and credulity, which the *carpe diem* principle of daily and obscure scribes is sure to bring about, we are free to include ourselves amongst those who have derived much gratification from a perusal of some of the "Memoirs," which have lately been submitted to public opinion.

Our attention has been directed to a consideration of this subject, by one of the most ignorant and insulting articles, on the same point, in the last *Quarterly Review*, that ever came under our observation; in which no line of distinction is drawn between the productions of distinguished literary men, and a common murderer and highwayman, some time since executed in *Edinburgh*. This article is understood to be the production of that exquisite coxcomb, Mr. J. Lockhart, lately imported from the North to edit the *Representative* newspaper, and who failing in that, has aspired to fill the chair of the late illustrious Mr. Gifford. By this beauty we are told, that the autobiographists of the present day are men without the pale of society, and that "people have themselves to blame for admitting the companionship, *on any terms*, of farcewrights and professional buffoons!" Let us "talk a word with this same learned Theban."

Among the late principal productions, in this department of literature, may be enumerated, Mr. Moore's *Life of* Sheridan—(faulty enough we admit—but written by one of the first poets that ever lived.) *The Lives of* Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, by Mr. Boaden, an acknowledged gentleman and a scholar; *The Memoirs of* Kelly, understood to be edited by Mr. Theodore Hook, certainly the most extraordinary wit and genius of this or any other age; *The Life and Times of* Reynolds, by himself, who is allowed to be one of the most humourous and talented dramatists ever before the public; and, soon to be added to the list, is *The Life of* George Colman, a man on whose extraordinary wit and acquirements, and on whose companionable qualities and incessant humour, Princes, Nobles, and Gentles, have dwelt for years in admiration. These, to say nothing of names of minor consideration, are classed, by this scribbling *Narcissus*, in common with ephemeral accounts of pickpockets and vagabonds, whose notoriety always procures some kind of writer to commemorate their crimes and profligacy.

In one point of view, we are disposed to discuss this matter seriously, and consequently to express our regret that a publisher, like Mr. Murray, should have allowed such an article to emanate from his house, reflecting, as it does, on men whose rank and genius *he* must know, although his stripling Editor may affect not to—and then militating, as it must, against the interests of a rival publisher, by whom the greatest part of these works have been brought forth. A more liberal patron of our current literature than Mr. Colburn does not exist, or one whose gentlemanly manners, and punctuality in business, have rendered more generally liked; and it is therefore a reflection, of no enviable character, on Mr. Murray, that he can permit an attack of this description to be made on the property of a contemporary bibliopolist, for displaying a generosity in his purchases, which he himself has not the spirit to do.

To the young gentleman who has been propagating all this, we shall speak with less reserve. One would have supposed that a person so tenacious respecting his own literary character, as this man Lockhart has proved himself, (a tenacity which led to the unfortunate death of that lamented and talented individual, Mr. Scott), would have paid a little more regard to the feelings of others, and not have dealt out this quantity of abuse and ignorance, without drawing at least a proper line of distinction. It is barely credible that the said Lockhart is ignorant of the fact of the gentlemen, enumerated above, moving in the highest circles of association in this country, and entitled so to do, whether as respects their education, their rank in life, their manners, or their acquirements; and the character of English society must have arrived at a pretty pass, if, in this account, its respectability is to be questioned by such a presumptuous intruder on our literary *elite*, as this man has proved himself to be.

Independent of every other consideration, there is nothing in this young gentleman's pretensions that can persuade us he is not far more fitted for executing the duties of the toilet than the study, more particularly (to adopt the phraseology of a well-known writer on his qualifications) as "he labours under the dark insinuation of wearing a frogged coat;" and in referring to the writings of another person—Mr. Lindley Murray—which he has equally traduced, we can only say, that it would have been highly desirable if, in taking upon himself the editorship of the *Quarterly Review*, he had made himself much better acquainted with the works of this English philosopher, than his exhibited ignorance of grammar and history convince us he has done.

"And now," Mr. Lockhart, "to breakfast, with what appetite you may."

LETTERS OF TON, No. VII.

FROM T. R. ESQ., AT OATLANDS, TO HIS FRIEND, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF G———,
Lower Grosvenor-street, London.

Dear Dick,
I have seized the first moment, to say
The "Circle" down here are in monstrous dismay,
At learning the news from the *Court of King's Bench*,
(Which horrible place,—when detailing in French
To *pauvre* Madame an account of it all—
Le banc du Palais Ball Hughes happened to call)
Lady B. and myself have been laying together
Our heads, for the purpose of settling, whether
(Considering all that has passed) 'twould be better,
To give you a call, or to send you a letter;
—The first, from regard to the state of your health—
—The next, from regard to the state of your wealth—
But postage from *Oatlands* will go little way
To increase the expences you now have to pay;
And therefore accept, without grudging the cost,
This "Address of Condolence," for what you have lost:
Though I feel, *entre nous*, that you need not repine,
For, whatever it is, it cannot equal mine!
Consider, dear Dick, how this blow may undo
All the plans and arrangements I had in my view;
Imprimis, I feel I can ne'er shew my face
In the *Regent's Park*, where I have purchased a place—
Besides, I had reckoned the "damages" would
Have furnished the house, as a gentleman should;

(Which though ALVANLEY once or twice hinted to you
As an *en-passant* joke, yet by G—— it is true.)
The "Trial by Jury" let none say a word of,
For a much greater humbug there never was heard of,
When on your libelled truth, they *no* damages set,
And on my libelled beauty—£2 only—net!*
Of the case to JOE COPLEY I casually spoke,
Who, as usual, threw in a d——d "*Joe Miller* joke,"
"Never mind, my old buck, like the girl in the play,
"That *your* 'face is your fortune' you never can say."
It is clear 'gainst us both MASTER BALL has the jest,
As being best off, although "bad *is* the best."
They were fools that, in *his* case, they did not subpœna
His sister, my dear LADY B., for between her
And poor Madame HUGHES, they'd have easily shown
BALL sent off *her* maid, when MADAME did her own;
And when LADY B. writes to SIR JOHN, and complains,
SIR JOHN sends back word, "you're a fool for your pains."
Adieu, my dear DICK, this long terrible bout
Of sickness you've had, makes us very much doubt,
(However your wishes may that way incline)
If you'll e'er be *remembered at all in your line.*†
BALL begs me to add, if you're hard up for cash,
Or, as SHAKSPEARE says, "who steals you're purse, will steal trash,"
The loan of his verdict you gladly may claim,
The instant that RICHARDS *remits him the same!!*
Let us hear from you shortly, for all of our sakes,
And believe me,
Yours, vastly annoyed.
T. R——s.

P. S. I have not to the City since been,
And am reckless if in it I'm e'er again seen—
For, from what they all read about *Russia*, they call
The place I have got in the Park—*Tallow* HALL!
Thus, from the East to the West I am so much perplexed,
And with every one's jokes so infernally vexed,
When I think of what "damage" they happened to give
I shall only say "*damn* AGE" as long as I live!
Oatlands, T. R.
Wednesday, February 21, 1827.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

* We really think a merchant, in writing to a Nobleman, should *sink the* SHOP.

† Has not Mr. R—— borrowed this idea from Lord BYRON, who, by the bye, borrowed the idea from SHAKSPEARE—"hailed him *father to a line*, &c. &c.

BLASPHEMY.

A wretch, by the name of the *Reverend* ROBERT TAYLOR, who has been for some time past endeavouring to thrust himself on public notice by outrageous language and conduct, has been this last week committed by the LORD MAYOR, (and subsequently bailed) to take his trial on a charge of blasphemy, contained in his addresses to a set of vagabonds, denominating themselves the CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY. We some time since hinted at the necessity of a stop being put to these infamous proceedings, and highly must we extol the CHIEF MAGISTRATE for his praise-worthy conduct: but we must beg leave to differ with HIS LORDSHIP, in the view taken by him, when he requested the particulars of the evidence, on which this fellow was taken up, might not be made public by the press, owing to its dangerous doctrine. *We* think that a proper exposition, now its consequences have been partially visited on the chief offender, may awaken the followers of such a specious brute as this TAYLOR, to a sense of their danger, and be the means of correcting a fatal bias, particularly in young minds—and with this view alone, do we submit the following specimen of unprecedented outrage on the RELIGION OF THE COUNTRY:—

Wilson, Ward Beadle of Walbrook, stated, that on the evening of the 6th inst., he went into the Areopagus; he paid for admission a shilling. He was in the lower part; the galleries were crowded with a number of persons, of whom many were young. There was a person in the Chair, who announced the subject of debate for the night, to be a reply to the defence of Christianity, written by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. The audience applauded throughout. When Mr. Taylor sat down, the Chairman rose, and asked if there were any one to argue against the Rev. Doctor? After the Chairman had made this offer, the Rev. Robert Fletcher was called on by name to advance, and defend Christianity, but no reply was made. The Chairman then gave out the subject of the next meeting, which, he said, would be advertised in the *Examiner* of Sunday following. I saw the announced advertisement. It stated, that the discussion of the 13th instant, would be on the character of our Divine Redeemer, as published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This advertisement was signed "Robert Taylor, 17, Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields." In consequence of this advertisement, the witness went again on the 13th instant to the Areopagus. He went into the gallery in the course of the evening, there were present about 300 persons. In the gallery were 20 or 30 females, of 15 or 16 years old, and several boys, who appeared to be only 11 or 12, and they seemed principally brought there by elder persons. The same Chairman presided as on a former evening. Mr. Taylor read what appeared to witness a small tract, descriptive of the character of our Saviour; which was to be, he said, the subject of that evening's discussion: he then spoke for nearly an hour: in the course of his oration he quoted the well-known lines from *Hamlet* as applied to the Redeemer:—

"Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damned," &c.

Talking of the incongruities which he declared existed between the Gospel of John, and those of the other three Evangelists, the prisoner had said they formed as heterogeneous a mixture, as if a horse's head were placed on a fish's body. Taylor, adverting to the marriage at Canaan, called it a drunken feast. The prisoner contrasted the dying moments of our Saviour with what he called the triumphant deaths of Voltaire and Talma. When Taylor sat down, the Chairman put the question, "whether the character of Christ was a good or bad one?" About twenty persons held up their hands for the former, and at least eighty or ninety for the latter, which the Chairman declared carried; on which there was a great deal of shouting and clapping of hands.

After a perusal of this, there surely cannot be found many persons in existence, who will not compliment the LORD MAYOR on the excellent principle he has thus held forth, of punishing to the utmost these various impostors who are going about, in the hope of enriching themselves, by selling, to everlasting perdition the souls of their fellow-creatures.

A NOBLEMAN'S MEMS. OF THE LAST WEEK.

Read GARTH'S trial—find Sir JACOB got "a little shilling" damages—BALL HUGHES says "its half-price into the pit at *Astley's*"—Overheard DOCTOR —— tell JOE COPLEY that Lord LIVERPOOL was not quite restored to his senses, upon which JOE exclaimed, "can't thou not *minister* to a mind diseased"—Understand Mr. PEEL is going to be made a PEER—reminded of the song,

"When His Majesty made it *appear*,"

—False report of the Duke of CUMBERLAND'S death—Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, on being asked whom His ROYAL HIGHNESS married, replied, "why, the PRINCESS OF *Salms*, and she was good enough for *hymn*—Perceive TOM RAIKES got *forty shillings*, for being told by BROUGHAM he was an ugly fellow—TOM would make a fortune, if every one paid equally dear, for speaking equally true—The *Covent Garden* Manager gone to *Hull*, and left Covent Garden to *lie a hull*, as Captain FORBES calls it—Saw HENRY STANHOPE, with his "fat, fair, and forty," doing a bit of conjugal, *in his gig* in the Park---pretty good trial for the springs—When BALL HUGHES heard of CROCKY building his *Hell*, by torch-light, he said to JOHN LYSTER, "that fellow *styx* at nothing"—Understand Lord CHESTERFIELD has taken GEORGE FORRESTER'S covers, and has commenced Fox-hunting—Met EBERS, who says he wishes Miss AYTON had a P— to her name—Speaking of the Baroness ROEBECK, ALVANLEY said, "there is no end to her—give her an inch, and she'll take an L——" weather extremely unpleasant—does nothing but *throw dust in one's eyes*—no bad excuse for the blindness of *some* people in *Grosvenor-square*.

White's, SATURDAY AFTERNOON. N.

We understand, that if Mr. ROWLEY (of the firm of ROWLEY, CAPRON, and WELD, attornies against us in the late trials) had not been so soon set down by Mr. BROUGHAM in the witness box, he intended to have sang A SONG to the Court, descriptive of the origin and progress of these actions, and the following may be considered an authentic copy of the same:—

AIR.—*A frog he would a wooing go.*

A LORD he would a sueing go,
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
Because his mother would make him do so,
With his ROWLEY, powly,
Gammon, and spinnage,
"Heigho, said MISTER JOHN ROWLEY!

He drove to *George street, Hanover square*,
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
To talk with TOM RAIKES, who was coming from there,
With his ROWLEY, powly, &c.

Down they went to *Oatlands* Hall,
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
To get the assistance of Mr. HUGHES BALL,
And *his* ROWLEY, powly, &c.

In close consultation they sat down all three,
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
When TOM begg'd to call in his friend LADY B.
With his ROWLEY. powly, &c.

"I give you my word," said the LORD in a quake,
"Higho," said ROWLEY!
"You give us," said she, "what the *Age* would'nt take,"
With your ROWLEY, powly, &c.

Says BALL, "they allege I my maid keep, my dear,"
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
LADY B. said "your wife would not let her keep, here,"
With your ROWLEY, powly, &c.

Says TOM, (to the Lady) almost in a swoon,
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
"They say I'm as ugly, love, as a baboon,"
With my ROWLEY, powly, &c.

"Indeed," said the LADY, "how painful to you!"
"Heigho'" said ROWLEY!
"But what they have said, is most certainly true,"
With your ROWLEY, powly, &c.

Then off they all set, in a giffey, to town,
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
And very soon after, each cause was set down,
By their ROWLEY, powly, &c.

The trials came on, and the first was soon tried,
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
But they gave the LORD—*nothing*! who "costs" paid, beside,
To his ROWLEY, powly, &c.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY, off Mr. BALL bore,
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
For which he may keep half a dozen maids more,
With his ROWLEY, powly, &c.

Then came TOMMY RAIKES, but so weak were his grounds,
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
They awarded his beauty—*a couple of pounds!*
For his ROWLEY, powly, &c.

They each seem'd to think they had paid pretty dear,
"Heigho," said ROWLEY!
So they all left the Court, with a flea in their ear,
With their ROWLEY, powly,
Gammon and spinage,
"Heigho," said MISTER JOHN ROWLEY!

THEATRICALS.

Miss BROTHERS has made her appearance this last week at *Drury-lane* Theatre, selecting *Mrs. Haller* as her character of debût, and that of *Desdemona*, for her second appearance---the last of which selections was much more judicious than the former. This young lady has not too many requisites for the line of life she has entered upon, though she possesses one, of whose superior quality, she is either not aware, or does not know how to avail herself---we mean, her voice, than which few have a much finer. We have always entered our protest, and always shall, against the introduction of novices on the metropolitan stage, which should be exclusively considered the *College*, and not the *school*, of the Drama---and we have seen few debutantes, who have proved the truth of this opinion more forcibly than Miss BROTHERS. She has some good qualifications for the formation of an actress of superior calibre, but those qualifications require that cultivation, which practice and experience can alone give them, and which practice and experience can alone be well learnt in a provincial theatre; let them afterwards come to *London* for refinement and due appreciation. We mean not a syllable unkindly to Miss BROTHERS, when we say, she is totally unfit at present for the support of any particular line of business at either of the national theatres; but while we are compelled so to express ourselves conscientiously, we are assured that two or three years' gradation in the country will render her a most acceptable and talented actress.

Miss PATON has returned from her Irish excursion, apparently full of health; and by all accounts full of money—we saw her in the *Oracle*, on Tuesday last, and were highly delighted with her, though we cannot say as much for this second exhibition we have seen of this opera. We were present, on its production in the summer, at the English Opera House, and were pleased---its transplantation was in our opinion quite unnecessary, and its general effect not half as good. Were there no other drawback, the *Rocca* of Mr. SERLE would be quite enough, which is many, many degrees beneath the performance of the same character by Mr. PERKIN, on whom, by pure mistake; we were unfortunate enough to fix the name of *Gerkin*. But the production of this opera is only one, among the many instances, which has displayed the incapacity of the present *Covent Garden* management, which we regret to hear is completely *hors de combat*—indeed, so much so, that it is understood Mr. C. KEMBLE has altogether retired from it, and certainly, except that were the case, nothing else could justify his absence from London. We have so often had to expatiate on the inability of this cabinet, which the genius of Sir SNUFFLE SHUFFLE does not appear to have enlightened, that we forbear to say more at present—and only sincerely hope that on the termination of the approaching cause in the Court of Chancery, the parties will petition Mr. HARRIS to resume the management; for which his long experience, his urbanity of manners, his appreciation by every member of the profession, his long head and his good heart so eminently qualify him. We shall then have men and things once again in their proper places—but never till then.

Since the publication of our last number, we find that YATES has yielded *once more* to the solicitations of the Parisian Nobility, and has so much charmed the Duke of ORLEANS, that his Highness has naturalized him, procured him the *Star of the Legion of Honour*, and that he has been eventually appointed Ambassador to this Court, to succeed the Prince POLIGNAC, for which purpose he landed at *Dover* this last week, with Mrs. YATES, under a salute from the batteries. If he looks sharp, and is not too much infatuated with Gallic honours, he may stand a chance of succeeding Lord AMHERST, as *Governor General of India*. This is all as it should be. We are glad to hear that LAPORTE'S talent is very highly appreciated by the *Dublin* people, which is the more valuable, as "by my *sowl*, they know what's what." In addition to this information we find that Miss FOOTE hos cleared 300*l*. at *Portsmouth*, and that partridges are selling for 1*s*. 6*d*. a couple in the same town—from which it would appear that *game* is just now very plentiful at *Portsmouth*---all of which excellent news we are very glad to hear.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FEB. 19.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented several petitions against further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

The Earl of Kingston and the Earl of Limerick presented several petitions praying for the removal of Catholic disabilities.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE presented various petitions against any alteration in the Corn Laws. The Noble Earl also presented a petition from Belfast, praying for means to enable the poor of that town to emigrate to Canada.

The Duke of Athol and Lord Teynham presented petitions against any alteration in the Corn Laws.—These petitions were ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

THE CORN QUESTION.

Earl BATHURST rose to move the discharge of the order for summoning their Lordships on Monday, on the Earl of Liverpool's motion respecting the Corn Laws. Though it was necessary that any measure on this subject should originate in the other House of Parliament, yet his Noble Friend had thought it incumbent on him to avail himself of the earliest opportunity of explaining to their Lordships the nature and extent of a measure of so much importance as that which was to be brought forward. His Noble Friend had hoped by that explanation to have allayed that degree of irritation, and to have arrested that conflict which exists between two great national interests now unjustly set in array against each other. Unfortunately, the illness of his Noble Friend made it impossible for him to bring the subject forward as he had intended. Under these circumstances, therefore, he should move that the order be now discharged.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE had not the slightest wish to oppose the discharge of the order; but he could not refrain from expressing his sincere regret at the cause of its being recinded. As a public man, there was no one whose character stood higher; and he was convinced that that House and the country looked up to him as the person most likely to succeed in reconciling the present apparently conflicting interests. With regard to his conduct in that House, no opponent had ever been more fair in argument than the Noble Lord. He should be extremely sorry if the Noble Lord should be lost to his private friends, even if, unfortunately, the attack he had sustained should deprive the public of his valuable services. With respect to the course to be pursued, it was probable that he should think fit to move certain resolutions. Whether any future inquiry should be limited in the way the Noble Lord suggested, or should be more extended, there would be sufficient time to consider. The question was one

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. III. No. 95. SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1827. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday, Rob Roy; Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Mr. Liston. After which, the Knights of the Cross.—On Tuesday, the Englishmen in India; after which, a new divertisement, called the Peruvian Lovers.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—On Wednesday, March 7, 1827, a Grand Peformance of Ancient and Modern Music, under the direction of Mr. H. B. Bishop, in the course of which will be introduced some of the most approved pieces from Beethoven, Mount of Ollves, the Seasons, and, first time in this Country, a New Offertorium, composed by Evbber, of Vienna, with the whole of the First Part of Haydn's celebrated Oratorio, the Creation. To conclude with a Grand Miscellaneous Act. Principal Vocal Performers, Miss Paton, Miss Love, Mrs. W. Geesin, Madame Cornega, Miss A. Tree, Miss Cawse, Miss H. Cawse, Miss Farrer, and Miss Graddon. Mr. Braham, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Horncastle, Master Barker, and Mr. Phillips. Leader of the Band, Mr. Spagnoletti.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. The Popular Lecture on Astronomy, and the Structure of the Universe, will be delivered by Mr. BARTLEY, on the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent; illustrated by a grand Planetarium and magnificent ORRERY.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. The Public are respectfully informed that they will find Mr. MATHEWS AT HOME on Thursday Next, March 8th, with an entirely new Entertainment, founded on his Observations on Character, Manners and Peculiarities, entitled The HOME CIRCUIT; or, Cockney Gleanings. Part II. A Monopolylogue, to introduce the Dead alive, entitled MATHEWS' DREAM; or, Theatrical Gallery.—Doors open at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight.

Boxes, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lower Gallery, 2s. Upper Gallery, 1s.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Luke the Labourer! or, The Lost Son. The Comic Burletta of A Dead Shot! The Flying Dutchman, or the Phantom Ship. On Wednesday evening, March 7, and every Wednesday and Friday in Lent, Mr. YATES will have the honour to present a New Entertainment.

Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s. Doors open at 6; commence at ½ before 7.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The Public are respectfully informed, that on WEDNESDAY Evening Next, Mr. YATES will have the honour to present an Entirely New Entertainment, called PORTRAITS and SKETCHES in TOWN and COUNTRY.—The Evening's Entertainments during Lent will conclude with a succession of Scenic Views.

Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s. Doors open at 7; commences at ½ past 7.

THE APOLLONICON, a Grand Musical Instrument, (under the Immediate Patronage of his Majesty) invented and constructed by Flight and Robson, Organ builders, is now OPEN to EXHIBITION, and performing by its self-acting powers, Mozart's "Overtures to Figaro," and Weber's celebrated "Overture to Der Freischutz;" which it executes with a grandeur and brilliancy of effect superior to any other instrument in Europe. Performing daily, from One to Four, at the Rooms, 101, St. Martin's-lane. Admittance, 1s.

ARGYLL ROOMS.—The Royal MASQUERADE, under the immediate patronage of the Haut Ton, will take place at the Argyll Rooms, on Monday, March 12. For Domino, Character, and other Tickets, and Boxes, to view the Masquerade, without mixing with the motley group, apply to the Committee, at Mr. Charles Wright, Opera Colonnade, who will supply the wine on the occasion.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, REGENT-STREET.

MR. HAWES most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY, April 5, 1827, at the above Rooms. Particulars will be duly announced.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; at all the principal Music shops; and of Mr. Hawes, 7, Adelphi-terrace, where the earliest application for Boxes is requested to he made.

KING'S CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE.—DOCTOR CROTCH, respectfully announces, that his Oratorio of Palestine (the words hy the late Bishop of Calcutta) will be performed at the above Rooms, on Thursday, the 29th of this instant March.—Principal vocal performers, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Wm. Knyvett (late Miss Travis) and Miss Paton. Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Wm. Knyvett, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Phillips. Leader of the Band, Mr. F. Cramer; Organ and Conductor, Doctor Crotch. The orchestra will be selected from the Opera Band, the Philharmonic and Antient Concert; and (with permission) the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music. Tickets, half-a-guinea each, to be had of Dr. Crotch, Notting-hill, and the principal music shops. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

To sail shortly,

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the beautiful new first class Brig LION, ALEXANNER KENN (late of the William Shand) Commander. Burthen 275 Tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or passage, apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

LEGHORN AND WHITE GERMAN COTTON HAT WAREHOUSE, 30, Ludgate-street.

VYSE informs the Trade in general that having Imported an immense assortment of the above Hats of the Real Brozzi Fabrick, he intends to commence in the wholesale, determined to sell at such prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

BILL DISCOUNTED.—A Gentleman who has the means, offers accommodation to those whose pretensions are well founded, and assures them that they will not have to encounter delay or disappointment, provided their securities are valid. The amounts, however large, will be no objection where the parties are approved of. Apply personally or by letter, post paid, to Mr. S., 23, Oxendon-street, Leicester-square.

MRS. LEMON, from HOPTON'S, MILLINER, STRAW and LEGHORN HAT MANUFATURER to the Princesses and the Royal Family, is removing her Establishment from 366, Oxford-street, corner of Argyll-street, to 293, REGENT-STREET, west side, near to Portland-place, where an entire New and Fashionable Assortment of Millinery, and Straw and Leghorn Hats for the ensuing Spring will he on view, and most respectfully submitted to the inspection and approval of the Nobility, and Gentry.

293, Regent-street, west side, near Portland-place.

CHOCOLATE of the finest Quality, 3s. per lb.—COCOA-NUTS, the finest Grenada, 2s. per lb.—The Public are respectfully informed they may now purchase the above-mentioned Articles, warranted of the finest quality, at MARSHALL and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand. Also, Turkey Coffee, warranted of the finest Quality, at 3s. per lb.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 33, Fleet-street, respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that he continues to fix Natural and Artificial Teeth, on his improved principle, without the least pain, from a single tooth to a complete set which he guarantees shall restore to the wearer every comfort in articulation and mastication, and at the same time preserve the original form of the mouth. Extracting, Scaling, and every other operation on the Teetb and Gums. Mr. H.'s terms are little more than half the usual charges.

A REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FRENCH AND SINUMBRA TABLE LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, &c.—T. TUCKER, 268, West Side of St. Clement's Church-yard, first house from the corner of the Strand, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and others, requiring articles of the above description, they may be supplied with them of all kinds in Bronze, Or-Molu, and Japan, of the newest and most approved patterns, manufactured and warranted by him to burn well, and with strict regard to distributing the rays of light to the best advantage, at a price full 25 per cent. lower than any house-selling town-made lamps of equal quality.—Where also may be had, the Patent Economical Chamber or Night Lamps, the peculiar merits of which are known to thousands of families, and persons of every class, as a valuable acquisition, as well for the study, sideboard, hall, staircase, &c., with which no other can compete for safety, portability, sweetness, and economy, burning less than the cost of the common rushlight, with genuine Sperm Oil, which may be had of the above, equal in purity to spirits of wine, in any quantity.—N. B. Please to observe the name and number in front of the house.—Letters (post-paid) will meet with immediate attention.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN postponed his motion on the Catholic Question from the 8th to the 15th of March.

Several petitions against further concessions to the Catholics from West Farley, Littledale, Sundal, Rye Dock, Bunton, and other places in Kent; from the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Wells, and from several parishes in Devonshire, were read and laid on the table; as were petitions in favour of them from numerous parishes in Ireland. Lord Clifden, in presenting the latter, said that this was, he believed, almost the only country in Europe in which such laws were still in existence. He must except one; we had an ally in our intolerance in Ferdinand, that famous worker of petticoats.

The following petitions against any alteration in the Corn Laws were presented:—Eighteen from parishes in the East Riding of Yorkshire; from Langon, and other places in the county of Lincoln: from Dorchester, Binfield, Longfield, and other places in the county of Oxford; from Brandon; from Cambridge; from the county of Durham; from certain landowners of Kingston; from Barham, Bouden, Wickham, and other parishes in Kent; and from Newton Ferrars, Ulverston, &c.

Lord TEYNHAM called on their Lordships to resist any alteration, for it had been hatched and brooded by the French Revolution, the commencement of which was introduced by the calling for a free trade in corn, and by a free trade in corn the advocates of that Revolution hoped to overturn the Altar and annihilate the Throne. At these sacred institutions the attacks were in reality directed, and he called energetically on their Lordships to resist them.

Petitions for a repeal of the Corn Laws were presented from the merchants, householders, and inhabitants of the borough of Southwark; from the Anti-Bread Tax Association No. 85; from the cloth-manufacturers of Burley in Gloucestershire; from weavers in Forfarshire; from the clergy, gentlemen, and manufacturers of Blackburn, and from manufacturers of Ripon.

The Earl of MACCLESFIELD presented petitions fromseveral places in Oxfordshire praying that the Winchester measure might be restored.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a petition from the Magistrates of Bury St. Edmund's praying for a repeal of the Game Laws; and immediately afterwards drew their Lordships' attention to the motion of which he had given notice for a revision of those laws. He stated, that he did not expect that the alterations he had in view would remove at once the grievous evils of the present system, but he was sure if a change were made consonant with the feelings of the people, such a change as he meant to propose would tend to the ultimate removal of all the evils of those laws. He was a land-owner, fond of field sports, and anxious to avoid any thing that might put an end to sporting habits, as tempting gentlemen to reside on their estates. But if that could not be attained without a continuance of the Game Laws, in his opinion the advantage was too dearly bought. His Lordship then went into the particulars of his intended Law, pointing out many absurdities which now existed. Although an advocate for making the sale of game legal, that alone was not sufficient, because the qualifications to kill game must be greatly altered. He next came to a branch of the subject of great importance; he saw no reason why, having the property of the game, landlords should not also have the power of selling it. He was, however, free to admit, that, for some years, such permission to sell game might have an injurious effect; for which reason he should propose, by a clause in his Bill, to enable Magistrates to licence persons to sell game. These were the heads of the first Act he should propose. His second would be directed against persons who should go out at night, armed, to kill game. The Noble Lord, after reminding their Lordships of the crowded state of the gaols for offences under the Game Laws, and of the general impression upon the public mind, that the deteriorated state of the morals of the people was ascribable principally to those laws, contended that every man must concur with him that those laws required amendment. It was high time that some measures should be taken to improve the moral state of society. He should, with that object, propose the repeal of the 57th Geo. III. commonly called, "Mr. Bankes's Act," on account of the extreme severity of punishment which it affixed to the offence of poaching—namely, transportation. One consequence of that severity was, to induce Jurors to forget their duty and acquit guilty persons. His proposed Bill would give to magistrates the power to punish summarily, by three months' imprisonment and hard labour, for the first offence; by six months' imprisonment and hard labour, a second offence: but that for a third offence, the party should be sent before a jury, and if convicted, punished as a felon, by transportation. In every case, whether a first offence or not, when violence should be used towards a gamekeeper, he should propose that the offender should be tried and punished as a felon. He should introduce into his Bill a clause to enable magistrates to hold offenders to bail. These were the provisions of his Bills; and he entreated for them the fullest consideration of their Lordships.

The Earl of MALMESBURY feared the rendering game property would increase poaching, the increase of which of late years was to be found in the want of employment.

Lord Teynham, Earls Hardwick and Carnarvon, and Lord Clifden, spoke in favour of inquiry.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said he should vote for the second reading of the Bills. In the mean time he moved for returns calculated to shew the connexion between the crime of poaching and the other offences which had crowded our prisons to an overflow.—Ordered.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE then introduced his two Bills, which were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the 13th.

Their Lordships then adjourned to Thursday.

THURSDAY, March 1.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Lord ROLLE presented petitions from Great Torrington and its vicinity; from St. Stephen's, Exeter; from various parishes in the county of Devon, and St. Mary's, Exeter, against granting any further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a petition to the same effect, from Newcastle-under-Lyme, in Staffordshire. The petition was signed very numerously, but as a great part of the signatures were upon a separate sheet, he should present the petition as that of the persons who signed the first sheet. He also presented a similar petition from a parish in the county of Southampton.

The Bishop of EXETER presented petitions to the same effect from the Archdeacons and clergy of the Archdeaconry of the city of Exeter; and from the Ministers, churchwardens, &c. of the parishes of St. Paul and All-Hallows in the Wall, in Exeter.

Lord MAYNARD presented a petition from a place in the county of Essex, against the Roman Catholic claims.

Petitions in favour of the Roman Catholic claims were presented by the Earl of Rosslyn, from the parish of St. Andrew, Dublin, and from a parish in Galway; and by Earl Spencer from certain inhabitants of the town of Northampton. The noble earl stated, that 20 years ago a man would have been hooted at who said any thing in favour of the Cathols, but, thank God, the absurd cry of "No Popery" was now not listened to.

Lord ROLLE presented a petition from a parish in Devonshire, against alterations in the corn-laws.

The Earl of MALMESBURY presented a petition to the same effect from Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, in which the number of acres that each petitioner owned or occupied was attached to his signature; also petitions to the same effect from parishes in Norfolk.

Lord GOWER presented a petition from the town and neighbourhood of Newport against alterations in the Corn Laws.

FRIDAY, March 2.

Lord KING said, if it was necessary for any persons who lived by their industry to come forward and demand justice in the matter of the Corn Laws, it was not less necessary that they should do so, after what had been divulged within the last 24 hours. In a petition he had to present, the petitioners begged their Lordships would enable them to live by their labour. They said, the cause of their suffering was the Corn Laws. All was to be attributed to the Corn Laws. They limited trade, and limited food. He knew there were many persons who wished to make it appear that no difference existed in the interests of the manufacturer and the corn grower, but it was nothing more nor less than a contest between high rents and the suffering industry of the country. If Parliament enacted any thing like the resolutions and duties he had heard proposed elsewhere, the hands of that House would be on every man, and they must expect in return that every man's hand would be lifted against them. The Noble Lord concluded his remarks by presenting a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London in Common Council assembled against the present state of the Corn Laws, as the cause of the misfortunes of the country. The Noble Lord also presented a similar petition from Ratray, in Perthshire.—The petitions were severally received, and laid on the table.

Earl BATHURST moved an Address to his Majesty, for the second and third Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Administration of Criminal Justice in the West Indies.—Agreed to.

The Noble Earl then gave notice that it was his intention to bring in a bill for the better Administration of Justice in the Colonies.

Lord MALMESBURY, adverting to returns laid on the table respecting the price of grain in foreign countries, said, he could not find any return from the British Consuls at the ports in the Black Sea. He considered the returns from that part of the world most important. There was another part of the Mediterranean, namely, Alexandria, from which no return had been made. He also thought the House ought to have before it the price of corn at Odessa. The Noble Lord at the same time took the opportunity of saying, with respect to the Resolutions in another place, that he should prefer prohibitions rather than fixed duties. He did not wish to enter upon the subject then; but they had no opportunity of hearing the Resolutions regularly read, and therefore could not enter into a discussion before the Bill came from the other House. The Noble Lord concluded by moving for a return of all the information received from ports on the Black Sea, relative to the price of corn.

Lord REDESDALE, in a speech of considerable length, contended that the present distress of the country was in no measure owing to the Corn Laws. After some further conversation, the House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 26.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. W. HORTON presented a Report from the Emigration Committee, containing a resolution that they were not prepared now to advise a general system of Emigration, even though it was submitted, the private aids would be afforded. The Committee had deemed it right to make this Report thus early, because from what had heretofore been said, of the readiness to advance private and parish Funds, it might be supposed that there were no other obstacles to the adoption of a system of Emigration.—Report ordered to be printed.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Lord ALTHORP, on the resumption of the debate on his resolution, that a Committee be appointed, to whom should be referred Petitions on Corruption said, it was notorious there were many Boroughs in which bribery notoriously existed; where 5l. 10l. 20l. and 30l. a man were given for votes. There were laws he admitted, but the corruption continued; the remedy however, of throwing open Boroughs had been found effectual. The object of this resolution was to make discoveries of the "head money" system more frequent. The proposed Committee was for Petitions alleging corruption generally; to ascertain whether there was any case for the consideration of the House. He thought it very desirable that some measure should be adopted, to prevent these disgraceful practices, which did any thing but reflect credit on the House.

Mr. L. FOSTER said, there could be no doubt that corruptions at Elections ought to be prevented; but here extensive and important alterations were proposed. If a case could now be made, in every instance he thought the House would be fully and actively disposed to promote and encourage inquiry. (Hear.) Grampound proved it; efficacious remedies did exist. (Hear.) It was best to leave the power to the House. The proposed plan would raise painful and odious distinctions. Who would like to be on the proposed standing Committee? Those who would like it would be the most unfit for it; and as there was no over-ruling necessity for the plan, why adopt it! It was also objectionable, having an ex-parte character; but he did not think any alteration necessary for the investigation of complaints respecting bribery and corruption.

Lord J. RUSSELL had hoped that the proposition now made would have been unanimously agreed to, the form being most unobjectionable. More efficient remedies were requisite. The proposition of his Noble Friend was not to appoint a judicial Committee, but a Committee of Inquiry. They were not to have power in any way to inculpate the conduct of any Member, though there might be such delinquency proved against the Borough as to cause its disfranchisement. Although the House had proceeded to inquiry and punishment in the case of Grampound, yet it was not till half the electors had been convicted of bribery in a court of law, and was no proof that the same course would be followed in any ordinary case. He thought it was a great advantage that the Committee should be a standing Committee, rather than be appointed to investigate the case of each particular Borough, as the proposed form would effectually guard against partiality. He was aware with what difficulty any improvement coming from his side of the House would be received. It was quite easy for a Minister to come down to the House with improvements of the law; he was certain of support from a great majority, many of whom, but ten years ago, were ready to denounce, as Jacobins, those who promised the same measures, and supported them with the best arguments. (Hear, hear.) Very different was the fate of him who proposed any improvement from his unfortunate side of the House. He was continually baffled by objections and delays from the other side of the House, till at length, wearied out, he, in despair, submitted to the continuance of bribery and corruption. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. PALMER said he was requested to state a fact which took place on every general election at a borough in his neighbourhood. The Hon. Gentleman read an extract from a letter which stated that when the time for presenting a petition against the election was expired, a miller went round and delivered a parcel containing 20l. to each of the electors. This he thought ought to be put a stop to in some way. (Loud cries of hear.)

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said it was the unanimous profession of the House to be desirous of putting an end to the bribery and corruption that notoriously existed in returning Members of that House. He had fourteen years ago proposed what he conceived would be found the only effectual remedy; that was, that instead of making the electors take the bribery oath, that oath should be taken by the elected at the table of the House, and if the House was really in earnest to prevent bribery, and preserve its own honour, they would agree to such a bill, and he pledged himself to bring such a Bill into the House.

Mr. PEEL said, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had promised to bring in a better measure than that now proposed by the Noble Lord, he would resist the present measure, to give the House an opportunity of considering the Right Hon. Baronet's. He had to acknowledge with gratitude the support he had received from both sides of the House in his endeavours to improve the laws, but he could not agree in the censures that had been bestowed on his side of the House of opposing improvement. He hoped no man in the House would stand up in the support of bribery and corruption, but he thought they should take time to consider the details of the proposed remedy before its adoption. He still thought that the House should procced by Bill rather than by Resolutions. The Resolutions stated that the Committee was to report its opinion on ex-parte evidence, which would have a great effect on the opinion of the House. According to the Resolutions of the Noble Lord every complaint of every man against any Borough was to be referred to this Committee, without incurring any responsibility. He was not to give any security that he would proceed to prosecute his petition, but say to any Member that he had such a case against him, and invite a compromise. If the case of bribery stated by the Hon. Member was proved at the bar of the House, he for one would give his vote for punishing the parties concerned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. MARTIN said he felt himself bound to support the Resolutions of the Noble Lord. He would however recommend to the Noble Lord to withdraw his Resolutions for the present, for the purpose of conferring with those Members on his side the House who were willing to prevent the existence of the practice. But why confine the operation of the Resolutions to Boroughs, when it was notorious that corruption was infinitely more atrocious. He could state, and was ready to prove, that an Under Secretary of State went into a County and opened a bank for the payment of all the expenses of a Candidate whom he called his man; who paid all his expenses, promised offices to his supporters, and even promised a Peerage. He would prove these facts before a Committee, so help him God. The person who did this was the Marquis of Clanricarde, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he would within a month prove the facts before a Committee, and apply for a special Report against the Marquis of Clanricarde. (Hear, and laughter.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he knew nothing of the election for Galway, but he hoped the House would suspend their judgment against the Noble Marquis, who had been accused by the Hon. Gent. when they knew that that Hon. Gent. was petitioned against himself, and that it was alleged he would be proved to have been guilty of every offence which it was possible for a candidate to commit. (Hear, and laughter.)

Lord MILTON said he agreed with the Member for Galway, that it would be an improvement to have included counties in the Resolutions. He was confident, however, after what had taken place in that House that night, it was impossible they could stop short. The corruption that had been stated to have taken place at a Borough, which, though not named, was probably known, and must be inquired into.

Mr. W. WYNN read a Resolution, giving twenty-eight days, after the payment of any money as bribery at election, to present a petition to inquire into the same, which, he said, he was ready to move, if it was the pleasure of the House.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE said, the Resolution was one very fit to be adopted; and it appeared to him that the whole House were substantially agreed in the Resolution of his Noble Friend. The whole difference was, would they appoint a Committee on the commencement of the Session, or would they appoint it on each particular case as it occurred?

Mr. BARING thought the Resolutions of the Noble Lord would open the door to very vague proceedings; and that the Resolutions proposed by the President of the Board of Controul was to be preferred.

Lord ALTHORPE said, his principal object was to disfranchise corrupt Boroughs, which the Right Hon. Gentleman's resolution would not effect. He must, therefore, prefer his own Resolutions, but would not divide the House on it.

The question on Lord Althorpe's Resolution, was negatived without a division.

Mr. WYNN then moved his Resolution.

Mr. HOBHOUSE supported the Resolution, though he did not expect much from it; for, in his opinion, much stronger remedies should be applied to purify Parliament.

Mr. GEORGE LAMB said, there was no necessity of hurrying to the adoption of the present Resolution, as it was only to apply to future elections.

Lord MILTON said, to pass the Resolution would be an attempt to blind the people of England by making them believe that something had been done to purify that House, when in fact nothing was done.

Sir ROBERT WILSON said he wished to see the election of every borough in the kingdom conducted with the same purity as the borough he had the honour to represent.

Lord MILTON moved an amendment, that after the words—"payment of money, or reward," there be added, "gift, or promise of place."

Mr. WYNN moved that the debate be adjourned to Friday, which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

The MASTER of the ROLLS obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the practice of the Court of Chancery, in pursuance of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the actual state of that Court—its alleged abuses and delays, and the imperfections of its practice.

Mr. BROUGHAM was perfectly aware, as every professional man must be, of the defects of the system in this Great Court of Equity, but he attributed those defects to the personal administration of that system by the Noble and Learned Lord who presides over the Court of Chancery, rather than to the system itself.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Peel vindicated the Lord Chancellor; and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, leave was given to bring in a Bill to declare the law relative to bills of exchange falling due on Good Friday and on Christmas-day.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

At four o'clock, thirty members only being present, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 1.

The interest excited by the expected declaration of Ministers this evening on the subject of the Corn Laws filled all the avenues of the House at a very early hour. At five o'clock the House commenced business; but until after six, the confusion which prevailed in the gallery prevented us from taking any accurate account of the matters which occurred. The committee was sworn on the Stirling burgh election petition: the names of the Members were as follows:—The Hon. W. Gordon, Mr. W. Rickford, Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. F. G. Howard, Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Mr. W. R. Cartwright, Mr. E. B. Wilbraham, Mr. C. B. Wall, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. H. Dawkins, Mr. Abercromby, and Sir G. Clerk.

Mr. PLUNKETT gave notice, that he would to-morrow present the petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying for a repeal of the disabilities affecting their body. It would not be doing justice to so momentous a case as theirs, to call the attention of the House to the subject at this hour, when they were about to apply their minds to a different consideration, but to-morrow he should present the petition in the manner in which he

thought it right to be submitted to their calm and deliberative judgment.

CORN LAWS.

Mr. Secretary CANNING moved, that the House resolve into a Committee on the Corn Laws.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL did not wish to give unnecessary opposition, and would not oppose it if he and his friends should not be compromised by agreeing to it.

Mr. Secretary CANNING said, such a motion was pro forma, and ought to have been moved yesterday.—Motion agreed to.

Mr. Secretary CANNING then rose. He first begged to return acknowledgments for the favour extended towards him. He had been very desirous that the views of Government should be fully known, and he had to regret that the serious visitation of Providence that had befallen a Noble Colleague, had prevented the motion from being made simultaneously in the other House. He was therefore not only the representative of his Noble Friend, but the organ of Government, and he therefore desired the attention and consideration of the House. Heretofore he had taken no part in these discussions, except as far as concerned a clause. He came to this discussion without prejudice, or pledge, or acrimony towards any party. It did surprise him that so much acrimony was introduced into these discussions. As yet he had never met with the extreme opinion on either side—for complete exclusion, or for unqualified admission. All the intermediate stages are those of mode and degree. He never yet met with the advocate for free trade in Corn that denied that there ought to be some protection to the agricultural interests. And the agriculturists who desired prohibition always did so with qualifications. Then it was the question of mode and degree—to what degree should protection be extended? That was the question they had in reality to discuss. Different plans had been suggested by those most formable to free trade in Corn, but they proposed protection. One proposed a duty of 20s. until it had gained a certain maximum. A Noble Lord had proposed duties from 16s. to 10s., the latter to be permanent. A third was for a duty of 5s. or 6s., without reference to the price; but in case of extremity, there was to be an appeal to Parliament. That was his objection to this course; they would not stand times of pressure, when famine should appear in their streets, in the workshop, and in the cottage. The plans would not stand in times of extremity; their advocates appealed from legislation to discretion. Did the laws as they now existed, afford adequate protection, or to an unnecessary, or not to a sufficient extent. The law of 1815 introduced prohibition; that was in fact the character of the law. Though there was a certain price fixed, the law was prohibition. In 1815, there was, he repeated, up to a certain extent, unqualified prohibitions; and what was surprising, after a certain price, there was to be unqualified admission. It seemed as if it were desired to reconcile the most opposite principles, as if the desire were to prevent the combination of the two principles. It was a most extraordinary state of things. The averages showed the injurious operation of the prices in 1819 and 1820. In that year the law of 1815 was altered, and such correcting law never came into operation. It gave up unlimited prohibition, and contemplated a duty; but still we live under prohibition up to 80s. absolutely. If duty be the fit protection, the law just mentioned would never do. In one year corn was 38s., but the duty, that yielded to fluctuation, would not give protection. He was disposed to assume the price named in 1822, namely 70. The average price preceding 1815 for twelve years was 85s. From 1815 to 1820, it was 75s. The average for the last twelve years was 65s.; but he thought 66s. now might be deemed what 70s. was in 1822. Then what would be the point of protection? His Noble Friend thought that 60s. was the price at which the agriculturists were entitled to protection. (Hear, hear.) He was not favourable to fixed duty, but to a scale of duties, correcting excesses and making up deficiencies, and thus to secure steadiness, one ingredient to insure the lowest price. Foreign corn would enter into the consideration. What he proposed was, that there should be a duty of 20s. when the price was 60s.; to diminish 2s. on every advance of 1s., and advance 2s. on every decrease of 1s.; so that at 70s. all duty would cease, and importation remain free. The desire was to hold the scale equal between the contending interests, casting the balance in favour of the consumer. He could not from either party anticipate objection; if there were any he trusted the amplest time would be taken for consideration. Heretofore there was a disposition to encourage exportation. Now there was only the alternative of adhering to the principle of 1815; but so as to prevent the alternatives that had hitherto affected the market, and to supersede the necessity of the Government legislating instead of the Parliament. Then there was the abuse of average. By previous arrangements, three halfpence or twopence had opened the ports, when they ought to have been shut; and shut them when they ought to have been opened. By the new plan the great capitalists would not have the opportunity of getting together, and defeating the law. Now the prices of one Saturday would regulate the imports of next Saturday. The Government had done right in letting in corn last year; but though it did much good it inflicted much private mischief; by the stroke of a pen many merchants were overthrown. He should not call for the decision of the House, but leave the Resolutions for a future consideration, perhaps Friday week, as should be most convenient. There had been the amplest and most anxious attention extended to the subject by the Noble Lord at the head of the Government and his colleagues; and he trusted that it would be received as a peace-offering between clashing interests that have heretofore been supposed could not exist except at the expense of each other. (Hear, hear.) He concluded with moving a series of Resolutions, that wheat, when between the price of 60s. and 61s. should be imported on payment of a duty of 1l. for each quarter; and for every increase of price of Is. a decrease of duty of 2s., until the price reached 70s.; and for every quarter, when the price was 70s. and above, the duty to be Is. per quarter. When the price was 60s. and not under 59s. the duty to be 1l. 2s.; and for every decrease of 1s. in the price, to be an increase of duty of 2s. Similar regulations for barley, oats, &c.

Mr. WESTERN said, this was a dangerous question to meddle with, and much had resulted from the constant tampering with the law. He could not help thinking that the system of duty would be more obnoxious than prohibition to a certain price; because in the former case the object evidently was to produce corn at home; in the latter it will be to raise a revenue. When corn was higher by 10s. or 12s. a quarter than at present, trade and manufactures were flourishing; at present, with a low price of wheat, they were in a state of the greatest distress. Indeed, no case could be produced in which manufactures had flourished when agriculture was distressed; and he was confident that the present experimental measure had already paralyzed the activity of the farmers, and that if it should fail, the ruin of thousands engaged in the cultivation of the soil would be the effect. He would, however, give the Resolution of the Right Hon. Gentleman the best consideration, and hoped other Gentlemen would do the same.—(Hear, hear.)

A Gentleman, whose name we could not learn, said he agreed in the propositions of the Right Hon. Gentleman, as far as they regarded England, but he was confident that it would be necessary to give a higher protection to the cultivation of barley and oats in Scotland, and hoped time would be given to allow Scotland to be heard before the measure was finally settled.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said the manufacture of flour in Ireland ought to be protected, and he would trouble the House at length on that subject when the Bill was brought in.

Mr. BANKS said he wished the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated what effect he supposed the present measure would have on the price of wheat; whether it would make it lower than the present price of 53s., or whether it would raise it.

Mr. CANNING said it might be inferred from the proposal of laying a duty on wheat at the price of 60s. that they did not consider the present price a high price.

Mr. C. GRANT said that since the passing of the Act of 1815, corn had been as high as 112s. and as low as 38s; the present measure would prevent such fluctuations.

Mr. W. WHITMORE said he was far from thinking that either the manufactures or the agriculture of the country would flourish under the Act proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He thought the duty proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman was much too high, and would cause snch a difference between the price of corn in this country and other countries, as must be prejudicial to its agricultural and manufacturing interests.

Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL said the principle proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman of substituting duty for prohibition, was of the utmost importance, but he would own that he preferred the principle of prohibition, though he would admit that the question required the fullest consideration.

Lord ALTHORPE thought the propositions of the Right Hon. Gentleman were a great improvement on the present Corn Laws. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would improve the situation of all classes of the people; and that the protection offered by the Right Hon. Gentleman was beneficial to the agriculturist, and as much as he had a right to expect.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON thought the duty proposed on wheat was much too high, though he would rather give the agriculturist a protection too high than too low.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE said, the propositions of his Majesty's Government had not come in that questionable shape which he had anticipated. (A laugh.) After the dire reports that had reached him, the scale of duty proposed afforded him some consolation, though he thought the duty much too low, and at present thought he must oppose the propositions. He wished to know whether the averages were to be taken weekly.

Mr. CANNING replied in the affirmative.

Sir JOHN SEABRIGHT said he thought the propositions a great improvement on the present state of law.

Mr. CURWEN expressed his opinion in favour of the propositions.

Mr. Alderman WOOD protested against any increase of the proposed duty on barley.

Mr. PORTMAN said he considered protection absolutely necessary to the existence of agriculture in this country, but he greatly preferred protection by duty to prohibition. He wished to know whether the quarter of corn was to be taken by the Winchester measure.

Mr. CANNING replied in the affirmative.

Colonel WOOD said that the country was in such a state, that if a false step were taken in the rate of duty it might be productive of serious injury. He thought protection by prohibition was to be preferred to protection by duty.

Lord MILTON thought the propositions made was a great improvement of the present state of the law; and would be particularly beneficial to the agricultural classes of the community. He hoped the Government would not be diverted from a course which entitled them to the thanks of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROUGHAM hoped that the discussion of the propositions would not be brought on at a time that some Members of the House would be absent on the Assizes. He would at present abstain from giving any opinion on the propositions; but he would simply offer for the comfort of those who took alarm at the apprehension that prohibition was to be removed, that the propositions combined prohibition with duty. The law would say that they might import at their peril; but unless human nature changed, men would not import unless there was a prospect of a profit; and that could not be expected unless the price of wheat in England was at the least 55s. a quarter. He agreed with Sir Joshua Child, who said that trade and land must wax and wane together. He could not regard the alarm as well founded, but deprecated any lengthened discussion at present, as there would be ample opportunity when the Bill should be brought in.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, his opinion was not in unison with those of any set of gentlemen who had declared their opinions. He was a decided advocate for the principles of free trade, and that a free trade in Corn was for the benefit of both the manufacturing and agricultural interests. He, however, gave credit to the Right Hon. Gentlemen, for venturing to introduce so liberal a plan as the present; but when the subject came to be discussed, he should endeavour to show that it was the interest of the landed interest, that a nearer approach to free trade in corn should be made. He did not say this as making a sacrifice of his particular interest, but because he believed it was best promoted by free trade. He was surprised that the question of Currency was not adverted to, which was the prime cause of all the fluctuation in the price of Corn.

The House resumed.

Sir ALEXANDER GRANT reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 2.

The House was occupied six hours in reading petitions for and against the Catholic claims.

Mr. H. GRATTAN said, that those who opposed the Catholics, used far more violent and unjustifiable language than was adopted by the Catholic Association, or any other body of Catholics. By Dr. Duigenan, they had been entrapped into the taking of certain oaths to the King; and then the Catholics were turned round upon and accused of disloyalty to the King and blasphemy to their God. He hoped to be able to read documents to prove these things.

Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWSON presented petitions signed by upwards of 22,000 persons, Protestants, against further concessions to the Roman Catholics. He had also similar petitions from the counties of Wicklow and Westmeath, signed by Peers, Yeomanry, &c., who were neither under the controul of Landlords or Priests. He observed that his opinions remained unaltered, if any thing more strongly against further concession to the Roman Catholics. The conduct of the Priests had been most culpable—so much so that England would hardly believe the details which he should hereafter have to detail; but he should state them without fear, and if after that the people of England chose to put up with a Catholic supremacy, let them abide by the consequences. The Catholic Association, that unjust, illegal, and unconstitutional body, had sown all sorts of calamities; for the Protestants of Ireland were the oppressed body, and they had lived in the fear of their lives till now that they they were determined to speak out.

Mr. J. GRATTAN complained of the "seditious" speech just uttered, and expressed the hope that the Catholic Association would continue to exist till the emancipation was granted. The inhahitants amongst the Protestants in Wicklow, were not unanimously against the claims.

Lord NORMANBY said, that the Hon. Member (Mr. Dawson's) speech more strongly convinced him that the present state of things in Ireland could not continue as they were. (Cheers.) He admitted that the Protestants in Ireland could not sleep in safety in their beds, but all things showed the necessity of adjusting the Catholic Claims.—Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLUNKETT presented a Petition from the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, to which he was most anxious to call the attention of the House; not only for the sake of the information they might give to the House, but the state of the feelings of those over whose interests they presided. They said that they should be wanting in their duty, if they did not warn the House of the dangers that awaited the non-compliance with the Catholic Claims. The state of things was most perilous. They repelled the calumnious assertions heaped on them and their faith—repeating, however, only what they had before sworn to. He would not mix up the Catholic Question with this Petition, but to these Prelates were they indebted for the tranquillity preserved in Ireland, more than to any other body. He added that the Prelates had uniformly afforded redress respecting the conduct of any of those under them whose conduct might be complained of. He hoped the Petition would be allowed to be read at length.

Sir GEORGE HILL was surprised at the eulogium that had been pronounced on the Roman Catholic Prelates: they had countenanced and approved all the acts of the demagogues of the Catholic Association. He should like to know whether Dr. Doyle's name was attached to such petition: he doubted not it was; and did J. K. L. appear there? That authority had denounced the Protestant Church, and said he had no doubt that the Catholic establishment would take the lead: that being the fact, did the prelacy deserve the eulogium that had been pronounced?

Mr. MAXWELL said he should not do his duty to the country if he did not state that, during such election, the priests had exclusively attended to political affairs. They had led the freeholders to the poll to vote for the Catholic candidates, one priest before them and another behind them; and they cursed from the altar those who had voted for the Protestant candidates. After what the Attorney-General for Ireland had said, he deemed it right to state these things; he had affidavits to prove such facts, particularly regarding the conduct of one of these priests, named Patrick Cor. He also mentioned that between 7 and 800 persons in Cavan had renounced the errors of Rome; all of them had adduced affidavits of previous good conduct. As he learned that Dr. Doyle's signature was attached to the petition, he would read an extract from his letter to Lord Farnham.

It was then read at length, to which Mr. Plunkett entreated attention, as there was much noise in the House.

Mr. DAWSON said that there were many parts of this petition that ought to be contradicted on the moment. The Prelates wished what they asserted to be taken as axioms of the Roman Catholic religion; but heretofore they had receded whenever the Pope desired it. To James I. the Catholics took the oath of allegiance, &c.; but when the Pope found that the oath contained a denial of the Pope's deposing power, the Pope sent an order to recant, and recant the Roman Catholics did. The same was the case with the Veto of Lord Grenville's Bill in 1806; that was granted, then retracted. Dr. Doyle too, had denounced the Protestant Church as an incubus, as like the religion of Juggernaut, which constantly required human victims. It would be ridiculous to believe in such tergiversation and hypocrisy; if we did, we should have reason to deplore it.

Mr. Secretary PEEL, in presenting petitions, said he should abstain from remarks, for on Monday it would be his duty to express his opinions. The first petition was from the University of Oxford against further concessions to the Roman Catholics. He presented a similar petition from Protestant proprietors in Ireland, signed by 1,200 persons, amongst them 27 peers, and the amount of property of all the petitioners not being less than 1,000,000l. per annum, and all the petitioners were residents; the name of every non-resident had been carefully excluded. (Hear.)

Sir CHARLES HASTINGS presented a petition from the Vicar, Curate, and Protestants of the Parish of St. Martin, in the Borough of Leicester.

Lord MILTON moved, that the petition be read at length, as it would appear as if drawn up by a frantic maniac. The petition was read at length, and stated, that the Legislature would not be just to God and Man, if they did not refuse any further concessions to Roman Catholics, whose religion was set up in rivalship to God. That the petitioners were a band of plain humble men, having nothing to recommend them but their loyalty to God and the King, and called upon the House, on scriptural grounds, to preserve the true faith; for they held it abominable to suppose that Popery and Protestantism could ever walk hand in hand. The petition also said a good deal about Babylon and the Old Beast, and produced such continued bursts of laughter, that it was not easy to collect the particular expressions. It concluded by calling on the House to gird themselves, and stand on their watch tower, not to defy God, but to defy Satan. As soon as the last burst of laughter had subsided,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he did not rise to offer any observations on the petition just read, which appeared to contain a more than usual portion of the figure called rigmarole. (A great laugh.) He merely wished to suggest, that the House had spent six hours in presenting petitions and observing on them; and if the House were to proceed in the same way on Monday, a great deal of time would be lost; he therefore hoped an hour would be fixed at which that discussion should commence.

Mr. PEEL said he could produce a petition presented from the Roman Catholics of a parish in the county of Wexford, in which there was such an assemblage of persons, as shewed there must be great ingenuity in bringing them together. The Right Hon. Gent. read a number of names from a paper, which excited repeated bursts of laughter—amongst them were Judge Blackstone, Julius Cæsar, Lord Tyrionel, Alexander the Great, Artaxerxes, King David, Joshua, Pompey, Mark Anthony, &c. &c. Mr. Peel concluded by observing, that the two petitions might be permitted to pair off together.

ANNUITY TO THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the second reading of the Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill.

Sir ROBERT HERON said he must oppose the Bill; he thought it unnecessary, and at present highly improper. He moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. DAVENPORT, jun. said the Bill should meet his decided disapprobation. He thought they should wait to see the effect the change in the currency would produce in the income of the currency; did they consider that 30,000l. a year in golden sovereigns was equal to 50,000l. twenty years ago? Besides, if his Majesty should be graciously pleased to contract another marriage, (a laugh)—he was glad to see Gentlemen so much amused—but if that event took place, would any Minister undertake to get back the additional income now proposed to be voted.

Mr. WELLS said he felt it his duty to oppose the Bill.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said that the Bill was one of the most ill-timed ever introduced to the House; and in the present distressed state of the people of this country, it was impossible for him to support it. He was lately obliged to hear eightys ummonses in a single parish issued against persons incapable of paying the church and poor rates.

Mr. HUME wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer how, as an honest man, he could support this grant when he knew himself to be a bankrupt, the revenue being four and a half millions deficient. If he could show the number of distresses issued to collect the taxes at the present rate, he was confident it would be found that fifteen thousand persons would be turned out of their houses to pay that additional tax. (Murmurs, and cries of question.)

The House divided—For the second reading, 128; against it, 39; Majority for the Bill, 89.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the order of the day for bringing up the Report on the Mutiny Bill.

Mr. HUME objected to going into the discussion after twelve o'clock.

Mr. PEEL said, if the House did not sit after twelve o'clock, they would have an immense arrear in the warm weather.

The Report was then brought up and agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read on the 5th of March.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

HERALD'S-COLLEGE, Feb. 28, 1827.

In reference to the order for a general mourning for his late Royal Highness Frederic Duke of York and Albany, next Brother to his Majesty, which was announced in the Gazette of the 9th of January; these are to give notice, that it is not desired or expected, that the Public should any longer continue to appear in mourning. NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, March 2, 1827.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Rev. Robert, Lord Bishop of Chichester, Clerk of the Closet in ordinary to his Majesty.

WHITEHALL, March 2, 1827.

The King has been pleased to order a congé d'elire to the Denn and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Bristol, empowering them to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor John Kaye, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Lincoln; and his Majesty has also been pleased to recommeud to the said Dean and Chapter Doctor Robert Gray, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Bristol.

CROWN-OFFICE, March 1, 1827.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Lent Assize for the Oxford Circuit, 1827.

Mr. Baron Garrow—Mr. Baron Vaughan.

Berkshire—Friday, March 2, at Reading.
Oxfordshire—Tuesday, March 6, at Oxford.
Worcestershire—Saturday, March 10, at Worcester.
City of Worcester—The same day at the City of Worcester.
Staffordshire—Thursday, March 15, at Stafford.
Shropshire—Thursday, March 22, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire—Saturday, March 31, at Hereford.
Monmouthshire—Thursday April 5, at Monmouth.
Gloucestershire—Monday, April 9, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester—The same day, at the City of Gloucester.

INSOLVENTS.

W. H. MARSHALL, Princes-street, Lambeth, ship-owner and broker.
T. STABB, Torquay, Devonshire, wine and spirit merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. BARNET, Sheerness, Kent, draper.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. MUSGRAVE, Bramley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer.
W. BIRD, Cheltenham, plasterer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. N. HEYWARD, Totnes, Devon, grocer.
R. POTTER, East Teignmouth, Devon, ship-builder.
G. W. BREAREY, Manchester, draper.
J. DRUMMOND, Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, distiller.
W. JORDAN, Leeds, joiner and builder.
T. ROBINSON, Birkby, Yorkshire, woolstapler.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

A. SMITH, Kingsland, Middlesex, timber-merchant.
H. COPE, Barnet, Hertfordshire, tailor.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. L. SHEPHERD and H. FRICKER, Southampton, and West Cowes, Isle of Wight, linen-drapers.
A. CHILD, Jun. Walcot, Somersetshire, carpenter.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BUSH, Brighthelmston, Sussex, dealer and chapman.——A. BEATSON, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.——G. WALBANCKE, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, goldsmith.——Z. PEARSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.——G. STROUD, Gloucester, coal-merchant.——J. HOYLE, and M. ATKINSON, Bacup, Lancashire, maltsters.——S. HILL, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, tailor.——B. WILKINSON, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, fancy-manufacturer.——E. W. GARBETT, Hercules-hall, Lambeth, zinc-manufacturer.——J. PEPPER, Chipping, Barnet, Hertfordshire, innkeeper.——W. CURTIS, Sloane-street, linen-draper.——T. HUDSON, Ramsgate, coach-master.——W. H. MOODY, Aldersgate-street, coach-master.——T. LUCAS, Brampton, Derbyshire, iron-founder.——J. OKEY, Granchester, Cambridgeshire, cattle-salesman.——W. BEAUMONT, Steps-mill, Aldmonbury, Yorkshire, fulling-miller.——C. L. LEE, Leeds, Yorkshire, stuff-manufacturer.——J. HOLLAND, Louth, Lincolnshire, miller——J. FLEMING, Pendleton, Eccles, Lancashire, plumber.——W. HODGSON, Pickering, Yorkshire, corn-factor.——N. BRAGG, Whitehaven, Cumberland, butcher.——E. TIPPLE, Mitcham, Surrey, surgeon. B. BOOTH, Runcorn, Cheshire, grocer.——J. CRANE, Bristol, grocer.

PRICE of STOCKS up to FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock,	Long Anns. 19½ ⅝ 9-16
Red. 3 per Cent.	India Bonds, 57 55
3 per Cent. Cons. 81⅞ ¾ 2	Ex. Bills, 1000, 38 34
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Do. 500, 38 34
3½ per Cent. Red.	Do. Small, 38 35
New 4 per Cent. 97 6⅞ 7¼	Cons. Acc. 81⅞¾ 2 1¾ 2¼ 1⅞ 2
4 per Cent. 1826, 98½	

FOREIGN.

Brazilian Bds. 66 5⅝	Peruvian Bds. 34⅝
Col. Bds. 1826, 38⅞ 9	Portuguese Bds. 76⅛
Do. for Acc. 39	Russ. Bds. 86¾
Greek Bonds, 1825, 16¾	Spanish Bds. 13 12⅞ 13⅛
Mex. Bds. 6 per cent. 68 7⅞	Do. for Acc. 13¼⅛
Do. for Acc. 68 7⅞ 8¼ 7¾⅞	Do. Bds. 1823, 7¾

The fluctuation in the Funds in the morning was about a ¼ per cent., the first price of Consols was 81¾⅞, and at 82 (sellers), their nearest value, with scarcely any thing done. Exchequer Bills fluctuated between 34s. and 38s. pm.

The business in the Foreign Market was limited, but the Securities fully retained their value. Mexican Bonds were about 68, and Colombian 39; Spanish 13¼; Greek 16; Portuguese 76½; Russian 86½.

An Express arrived from Paris with Wednesday's Prices.—Five per Cents. 101f. 40c.; Three per Cents. 69f. 15c."

THE AGE.

LONDON, March 4.

The important discussion respecting the Corn Laws, was opened in the House of Commons on Thursday evening, by Mr. Canning, and the proposed alterations in their present construction are herewith subjoined, to which we direct the particular attention of the reader; as affording a very clear explanation of the scale of duties proposed to be levied on imported corn.

The question comes again before the House on Friday next, and until then, we shall defer the maintenance of any determined opinion upon the subject; prefering that every person may fully weigh the matter thus placed before them, in the most perspicuous manner, and be prepared for the various arguments to which its discussion will naturally give rise:—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that any sort of corn, grain, meal, and flour, which may now, by law, be imported into the United Kingdom, should at all times be admissible for home use, upon payment of the duties following, viz.—if imported from any foreign country:—

WHEAT, VIZ.

"Whenever the average price of wheat made up and published in manner required by law, ahall be 60s. and under 61s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter - - - - - - - - £1 0s. 0d.

And in respect of every integral shilling by which such prices shall be above 60s., such duty shall be decreased by 2s. until such price shall be 70s.

"Whenever such price shall be at or above 70s., the duty shall be for every quarter - - - - - - 0 1 0

"Whenever such price shall be under 60s. and not under 59s. the duty shall be for every quarter - - - 1 2 0

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 59s., such duty shall be increased by 2s.

BARLEY.

"Whenever the average price of barley made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 30s., and under 31s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter - - - - - - - - 0 10 0

And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above 30s., such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 37s. Whenever such price shall be at or above 37s. the duty shall be, for every quarter - - - - - - - 0 1 0

"Whenever such price shall be under 30s, and not under 29s. the duty shall be, for every quarter - - 0 11 6

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 29s. such duty shall be increased 1s. 6d.

OATS.

"Whenever the average price of oats made up and published in manner required by law shall be 21s., and under 22s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter - - - - - - - - - 0 7 0

And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above 21s., such duty shall be decreased by 1s. until such price shall be 28s.

"Whenever such price shall be at or above 28s. the duty shall be for every quarter - - - - - 0 1 0

"Whenever such price shall be under 21s. and not under 20s. the duty shall be for every quarter - - - 0 8 0

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 20s., such duty shall be increased by 1s.

RYE, PEAS, AND BEANS.

"Whenever the average price of rye, or of peas, or of beans, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 35s. and under 36s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, - - - - - - 0 15 0

And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above 35s., such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 45s.

"Whenever such price shall be at or above 45s. the duty shall be for every quarter, - - - - - - 0 1 0

"Whenever such price shall be under 35s. and not under 34s., the duty shall be for every quarter, - - 0 16 6

And in respect of every integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 34s., such duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d.

WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.

"For every barrel, being 196l., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of wheat.

OATMEAL.

"For every quantity of 252l., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK-WHEAT, BEER OR BIGG.

"For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

"If the produce of and imported from any British possession in North America or elsewhere, out of Europe:—

WHEAT. £ s. d.

"For every quarter, - - - - - - - 0 5 0

Until the price of British Wheat, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 65s. per quarter.

"Whenever such price shall be at or above 65s. the duty shall be for every quarter - - - - - - 0 0 6

BARLEY.

"For every quarter, - - - - - - - 0 2 6

Until the price of British barley, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 33s. per quarter.

"Whenever such price shall be at or above 33s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, - - - - - 0 0 6

OATS.

"For every quarter, - - - - - - - 0 2 0

Until the price of British oats, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 24s. per quarter.

"Whenever such price shall be at or above 24s., the duty shall be, for every quarter - - - - - 0 0 6

RYE, BEANS, AND PEAS.

"For every quarter - - - - - - - 0 3 0

Until the price of British rye, or of beans, or of peas, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 40s.

"Whenever such price shall be at or above 40s. the duty shall be for every quarter - - - - - 0 0 6

WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.

"For every barrel, being 196lb., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of wheat.

OATMEAL.

"For every quantity of 252lb. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK-WHEAT, BEER OR BIGG.

"For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that all the duties shall be regulated and determined, from week to week, by the average prices of corn, made up in manner required by law; which prices shall, at the several ports of the United Kingdom, determine the several rates of the said duties, for and during the week next after the receipt of the proper certificates of such average prices at such ports respectively."

TABLE, SHOWING THE OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED DUTIES ON FOREIGN WHEAT.

If the price per quarter be				Duty.	Price left to the importer of Foreign Wheat after payment of duty.		
	70s. and upwards			1s.			
	69s.	and under	70s.	2s.			
	68s.	..	69s.	4s.			
	67s.	..	68s.	6s.			
	66s.	..	67s.	8s.			
	65s.	..	66s.	10s.			
	64s.	..	65s.	12s.			
	63s.	..	64s.	14s.			
	62s.	..	63s.	16s.			
	61s.	..	62s.	18s.			
Assumed point of protection.	60s.	..	61s.	20s.	40s.	up to	41s.
	59s.	..	60s.	22s.	37s.	..	38s.
	58s.	..	59s.	24s	34s.	..	35s.
	57s.	..	58s.	26s.	31s.	..	32s.
	56s.	..	57s.	28s.	28s.	..	29s.
Average price of the last six years.	55s.	..	56s.	30s.	25s.	..	26s.
	54s.	..	55s.	32s.	22s.	..	23s.
Average price of 1827, to Feb. 15.	53s.	..	54s.	34s.	19s.	..	20s.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR TWELVE YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1815.

Per quarter.	s.	d.	
Year ended....1803	57	1	
1804	60	5	
1805	87	1	
1806	76	9	
1807	73	1	
1808	78	11	..Average of 6 years, 72s. 2d.
1809	94	5	
1810	103	3	
1811	92	5	
1812	122	8	
1813	106	6	
1814	72	1	..Average of 6 years, 98s. 6d.
Average of 12 years......	85	4	

ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR TWELVE YEARS, FROM 1815 TO 1826, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Per quarter.	s.	d.	
Year ended....1815	63	8	
1816	76	2	
1817	94	0	
1818	87	8	
1819	72	3	
1820	65	10	..Average of 6 years 74s. 2d.
1821	54	5	
1822	43	3	
1823	51	9	
1824	62	0	
1825	66	6	
1826	56	11	..Average of 6 years 55s. 9d.
Average of 12 years	64	11	

Average of first six weeks of 1827 ...... 53s. 6d.

We were much gratified in noticing Mr. Canning's appearance, in which no apparent trace was left of that unfortunate and severe indisposition, which the country has so lately had to lament.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

The improvement in the state of this regarded Nobleman, is as progressive as an affliction, of the alarming nature which has visited his Lordship, could well be expected to be. The utmost anxiety still pervades all circles; and the inquiries at *Fife House* have been even more numerous, during the last, than they were the preceding, week. For the satisfaction of all classes of society, who watch with incessant solicitude the state of the Noble Earl's health, we subjoin the latest bulletin which has been issued:—

"Half past Twelve o'clock.

"Lord Liverpool has had another very good night, and is somewhat better in all respects."

REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

In some of our former numbers will be found arguments in favour of this all-important work. It is gratifying to find the expediency of this measure, towards the emancipation of the Catholics of the sister country from the horrors of an idolatrous religion, and an intolerant priesthood, is now so fully admitted by persons on whose judgment much faith is to be placed, that little room, indeed, is left any longer for doubt upon the subject.

The rapid progress of the Reformation is unexampled; every day furnishes additional intelligence of the vast numbers of the Irish Roman Catholics renouncing the errors of Popery, and embracing the true doctrines of Christianity. We really are astounded at the rapid march of religious and moral improvement in *Ireland*, when we consider the numerous and formidable obstacles opposed to its progress by the Priesthood of the country; but, thank Heaven, the irresistible truths of the Scriptures are forcing their way into every cottage in *Ireland*; and the arid surface of irreligion and bigotry has become irrigated by the waters of the living fountain, whereunto hundreds of our benighted fellow-creatures have been led to drink, by the illuminating spirit of the true Gospel. Their weary steps have been directed thither; and, through the assistance of Divine grace, they will soon find the difference between the state of superstition and idolatry, and the consolatory hopes of eternal mercy. A Noble Lord, zealous in the promotion of Scriptural knowledge, has in his place declared, there is but one course left for the Emancipation of the Irish Catholics, and that is the Reformation. This was the opinion expressed by us on a former occasion; and it is truly gratifying to find, that in that opinion we are strengthened, not only by him whose labours in the cause his country must ever remain indebted for, but by other Noble Lords, whose residence not being in the country, cannot have the practical knowledge of its blessings as the Noble Lord we have alluded to. That Noble Lord has fearlessly and justifiably called upon the Legislature to protect the Protestant classes from the insults and outrage of the disaffected; he has told the British nation, that unless some strong coercive measures are resorted to for the suppression of the Catholic Association, insurrection must ensue with all its awful and fatal consequences.

This is really a melancholy picture, but drawn as it is by a Noble individual, whose intimate knowledge of the country of which he speaks is not to be excelled, it eminently deserves most serious attention—he has pledged himself for the truth of his assertions—indeed, the truly pious habits of the Noble Lord's life, and his unremitting exertions in the great cause of religious and moral education, forbid it for a moment to be imagined he could utter a falsehood. That the state of the country is as depicted by the Noble Lord we are

fully satisfied; and we can assure our readers, we have taken no ordinary pains to arrive at an accurate knowledge of the fact. We earnestly recommend the melancholy situation of *Ireland* to the serious consideration of Parliament—some measures must be adopted for its amelioration—some check must be put to the daring conduct of the leaders of the Catholic Association—the people of *Ireland* must be taught to trust to the wisdom of the Constitution for redress of their supposed grievances—they must not imagine that the law of this country can tolerate such a monstrous assumption of power as the Catholic Association has attempted to exercise—and that if the merciful forbearance of the law, in not punishing their offences sooner, may have led them to believe they have not transgressed its provisions, that to its mercy, and not its defectiveness, they are to attribute the indulgence. It is not for us to suggest to the wisdom of the Legislature the remedy that ought to be applied, we only say, and we say it boldly, that in any regulation for the better government of *Ireland* which his Majesty's Ministers may be inclined to adopt, let them never forget for a moment, that our Constitution is in all respects Protestant, and that in order to continue so, she must not submit to innovation.

MORE AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

We have the satisfaction of finding that our sentiments, delivered last week upon this subject, have been echoed back by all the literary and reading circles of the metropolis; and that we have consequently been instrumental, in removing, from many eminent men, a most insulting imputation, thrown on them by one of no eminence at all.

But more than this has been effected; for the desire of perusing autobiography has certainly received a considerable impetus, within the last few days—second editions have made a sudden and unexpected appearance, and other people who had hitherto been deterred, by this "libellous varlet," from entertaining any high opinion of their own works, and letting those works entertain other persons, have all at once taken courage, and seriously turned their thoughts to publishing. However much this was to be expected, we think it never was to be expected, under all the circumstances, that the life of this very person himself should be submitted for sale—unless, indeed, as many people have imagined, his general vituperation of the subject arose from a desire to produce additional curiosity for the purchase of such works. We have been informed, on pretty good authority, that a friend of the party waited, the beginning of this last week, on an eminent house in *Paternoster-row*, when the following dialogue took place:—

Friend. I am come to ask what you will give for the "Life of Mr. LOCKHART," written by himself?

L. and Co. Mr. LOCKHART! We don't know any thing of him! LOCKHART. or HAGGART, did you say, Sir?

Friend. LOCKHART!

L. and Co. What is he—a highwayman?

Friend. A what, Sir?

L. and Co. A highwayman! If so, it may sell—according to an account we read in the last *Quarterly*.

Friend. The person whose "Life" I have to offer you, is an eminent author.

L. and Co. Of what?

Friend. PETER'S LETTERS TO HIS KINSFOLK!

L. and Co. We never heard of it.

Friend. No! then, REGINALD DALTON!!

L. and Co. Never heard of that, either.

Friend. And, VALERIUS!!!

L. and Co. Nor that.

Friend. God bless my soul. Well then, he was the editor of the *Representative*.

L. and Co. What, MURRAY'S paper that *failed!* Hum—ha—

Friend. And, beyond all this, he is the editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

L. and Co. What, MURRAY'S magazine that's *failing?* Why this is worse than all. We are very sorry, Sir, that we can make you no offer; more particularly, as the very reasons you have urged, in your friend's behalf, are those which he himself, in his said *Review*, has given as arguments against such publications.

[*Exit* FRIEND, *in a huff*.

A more extraordinary circumstance, than this, has has never come under our knowledge; and it only shews the vast difference between "criticism and infallibility," as Lord BYRON terms it. On the presumption that the account be correct, it will point out to this young gentleman, the magnitude of the error (to say the least of it) into which he has fallen, and the very proper check which his literary ambition has here met with, will teach him two important things—to think much more highly, than he does, of *others*—and much less so, than he does, of *himself*.

CHARADES.

"*D'ye give it up?*"—KEELEY. 100*l*. *Note*.

A VERY clever farce, under the title of the £100 *Note*, has been playing these three weeks, or a month, at *Covent Garden* theatre; in which an actor, by the name of KEELEY, personates the "Boots" at an hotel, and perpetually torments you with charades, ejaculating (before you have time to think, even if you were so disposed) the above phrase, "do you give it up?" We saw it the first night, and were quite amused with this character particularly—the farce, as every one knows, turns on the adventure of JEMMY BRADSHAW and his wife, when she was performing at *Manchester* as Miss M. TREE. As variety is at all times pleasing, and as the farce is likely to be a permanent favourite, we have put together a few charades, in case KEELEY should like to pop in a new one, every now and then.

Q. Why is TOM RAIKES like the Archbishop of YORK?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because his aspect is *holy*.

Q. Why is the Baroness ROEBECK like Mr. CURTEIS?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because she is the present Member for *Sussex*.

Q. Why is CHARLES KEMBLE like the late Doctor KITCHENER?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because he is suddenly *gone off*.

Q. Why is JOE HUME like Lord BINGHAM?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because he is a man of *figure*.

Q. Why is Mrs. BLIGH like the British Army?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because she is on the *peace* Establishment.

Q. Why is Mrs. COUTTS like *Momus*?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because she is seldom *out of* SPIRITS!

Q. Why is JEMMY BRADSHAW like a Freemason?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because he is wedded to *mys-t'ry*.

Q. Why is WILLIAM LENNOX like Mr CHANTRY?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because he has always a *cast* IN HIS EYE!

Q. Why is PETRE like the *Augæan* stables?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because it would be a herculean task to thoroughly clean him.

Q. Why is AULDJO like a post-paid letter?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because he was *taken in*, without *paying for it!*

Q. Why did ROWLEY, the attorney, look, the other day in Court, like the BRAZEN HEAD?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Because he was BRASS *without*, and NOTHING *within*.

Q. What is the present Covent Garden Manager like?

"D'ye give it up?"—A. Like to go out.

We could give Mr. KEELEY several more, equally good; but we think the above quantity will do for the present.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN!

One of the *Edinburgh* Papers has been playing off an absurd trick upon Sir WALTER SCOTT, by reporting that, at a Theatrical Fund Dinner, a few days since, in that city, the Baronet returned thanks to the company for drinking his health, and wound up by acknowledging himself to be the sole individual author of the novels, which, though attributed by at least half the world to his pen, have always been classed, from the forms of common courtesy, as the works of *The Great Unknown*.

We submit Sir WALTER's speech, exactly as it is reported by the *Edinburgh* wag, as being a curious document—its being a true one, is out of the question; because a man of his extraordinary genius, who has prided himself in keeping this secret to Royalty, Nobles, Gentles, and "great—as even they," to the first literary circles of the world, could never, if he was sober, bottle it up for a series of years, and at last confess it before a set of players; and then claim, as the only privilege of *such* a man, that of drinking the health of some mime who has played one of his characters—*Baillie Nicol Jarvie*, we believe—in that city of *Edinburgh*. If he was *not* sober, that alters the matter—but we think equally out of the question—at all events this is his speech, and the reader may judge for himself:—

Sir Walter Scott certainly did not think, that in coming there that day, he would have the task of acknowledging, before 300 gentlemen, a secret which, considering, that it was communicated to more than 20 people, was remarkably well kept. He was now before the bar of his country, and might be understood to be on trial before Lord Meadowbank, as an offender; yet he was sure that every impartial jury would bring in a verdict of "not proven." He did not now think it necessary to enter into reasons of his long silence. Perhaps he might have acted from caprice. He had now to say, however, that the merits of these works, if they had any, and their faults, were entirely imputable to himself.—(Long and loud cheering.) He was afraid to think on what he had done. "Look on't again I dare not." He had thus far unbosomed himself, and he knew that it would be reported to the public. He meant, when he said that he was the author, that he was the total and undivided author. With the exception of quotations, there was not a single word that was not derived from himself, or suggested in the course of his reading. —The wand was now broken, and the rod buried. They would allow him further to say, with *Prospero*, "Your breath it is that has filled my sails," and to crave one single toast in the capacity of the author of those novels; and he would dedicate a bumper to the health of one who had represented some of those characters of which he had endeavoured to give the skeleton, with a degree of liveliness which rendered him grateful. He would propose the health of his friend *Baillie Nicol Jarvie* (loud applause); and he was sure that, when the author of *Waverley* and *Rob Roy* drank to *Nicol Jarvie*, it would be received with that degree of applause to which that gentleman had always been accustomed, and that they would take care that, on the present occasion, it should be prodigious! (Long and vehement applause.)

Advices from Tiflis, of the 24th January, mention, that on the 9th of that month, Lieut.-General Prince MADATOFF had passed the Araxis, and, having formed a junction on the other side with Colonel MITSCHENKO they had vigorously attacked the tribes cantoned along the Samboor.

The Swiss brigade, on its return to France, were every where received with the greatest attention. The King of SPAIN had ordered his Ministers, and the public authorities in the line of their march, to refuse nothing to General D'ARBAND-JONQUES, which he might demand. The people, it is added, exceeded the wishes of the Government, by the cordial reception which they gave to these troops.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the discussion on the Law of the Press was still continued.

THEATRICALS.

THERE were sundry objections to the new comedy called the *Trial of Love*, produced on Thursday at *Drury Lane*; the title was a bad one—the cast was a bad one—the scene of action a bad one—and it was, moreover, understood to be written by MR. SOANE, who verily hath no fun in him. But the great drawback to the affair was the assumption of such a character as *Antonio*—a gay, fashionable, finely-dressed, and love-making fop—by MR. LISTON: and we are quite at a loss to account for this eminent comedian undertaking any thing so totally out of his line. If MR. LISTON's name is essential to the *security* of any new comic piece (which we very believe it to be) then no such piece should be produced which has not a part in it exactly suited to his peculiar abilities. MR. LISTON is an exceedingly ugly man—so is TOM RAIKES—and neither fortune, nor fine clothes, have ever made any person think them otherwise. LISTON, to be sure, has this great advantage over RAIKES, that *his* face has produced him a mine of wealth, while TOM'S has only procured him the sum of forty shillings.

The people have so identified this inimitable actor with a peculiar range of eccentric characters, (for which he is certainly principally qualified) that they are not willing to have their ideas of him disturbed by any other representation; and least of all, by one of a nature like this. We believe there is no instance on record of his having produced a solitary effect, in these fine holiday gentlemen, and, as one party concerned, we never wish to see him try the experiment again. The principal feature in the acting of this comedy was a *finished portrait* of SALVATOR ROSA by MR. WALLACK, which, in his interview with the Banditti, was peculiarly excellent—his manner was characteristic, his action graceful, yet impassioned, and, by way of finale, his costume perfect, both as to correctness and beauty. Mrs. YATES is next entitled to all the favour she received, for her admirable personation of *Angela*, which possessed that elegance and neatness of manner, and that agreeable conception, as well as execution of character, which has always distinguished this very pleasing lady. Beyond this deserved eulogium, we do not remember any thing particularly worthy of notice, in the performance of a *Trial of Love*.

Mr. SOANE has had to contend against himself, in producing any thing bearing even the name of COMEDY—there was a prejudice against author and piece at starting, which was never got rid of through the evening. But it is unjust and false to deny, that there is not some superior language, and also an excellent situation or two in this play, which would have had the effect anticipated for them, if they had been better wrought up—if the character allotted to LISTON, (a principal feature in their construction) had been of a very opposite mould, and if more attention had been paid, to have prevented those stage inaccuracies committed by young MACREADY (SOUTHWELL!) and his bells, and one or two others. This article should not be dismissed without bestowing on Mr. WALLACK a full meed of approbation for his prompt concession to public opinion, in instantly withdrawing a piece, which did not particularly seem to tickle their fancies.

Considerable expectation is excited, in behalf of Mr. POOLE'S forthcoming comedy, both as respects the eminent talent of the author, and the principle actress, Madame VESTRIS, who has, we hear, what is commonly called "a crack song" in it, which is expected to run *Cherry Ripe* very hard. It is to be produced at *Covent-garden* immediately on MADAME'S return from *Bristol*, where she sings this ensuing week with CARADORI and others, while Miss AYTON proceeds to *Oxford*. Besides all this, we find that the *Drury-lane* Theatrical Fund collected *nearly* 900*l*. on Friday, and that LISTON was excessively indignant at the Chairman calling on him for a song—and that, according to the *Morning Chronicle*, the following *gentlemen* were present:—Lord SALTOUN, Lord BURY, Lord W. LENNOX, Lord WEYMOUTH, Mr. O. SMITH! Mr. G. ROBINS! Mr. EVANS! Mr. YARNOLD! Mr. ELLIOTT! Mr. HUGHES! &c. &c.

The Oratorios commenced, with every prospect of success, on Friday last, and among the distinguished quantity of talent there present, we *nosed* Miss A. TREE. What a funny world this is, my masters!

INTERESTING THEATRICAL FUND DINNER.

(Abridged from the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of Saturday.)

The first annual dinner of the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund was held yesterday in the Assembly Rooms, Sir Walter Scott in the Chair; and near whom sat the Earl of Fife, Lord Meadowbank, Sir John Hope, of Pinkie, Bart., Admiral Adam, Baron Clerk Rattray, Gilbert Innes, Esq., James Walker, Esq., Robert Dundas, Esq.; Alexander Smith, Esq.

Lord Meadowbank begged to return the thanks of the patrons for the honour now conferred on them. He could bear testimony to the anxiety which they all felt for the interests of the institution, which it was for this day's meeting to establish. For himself, he was quite surprised to find his humble name associated with so many others, more distinguished, as a patron of that institution. But he happened to hold a high and important public station in the country. It was matter of regret that he had so little the means in his power of being of service. But it would afford him at all times the greatest pleasure to give assistance. As a testimony of the feelings with which he now rose, he begged to propose a health, which he was sure, in an assembly of Scotsmen, would be received, not with an ordinary feeling of delight, but with rapture and enthusiasm. He knew that it would be painful to his feelings if he were to speak to him in the terms which his heart prompted; and that he had sheltered himself under his native modesty from the applause which he deserved. But it was gratifying at last to know that these clouds were now dispelled, and that the great unknown—the mighty magician—(here the room literally rung with applauses, which were continued for some minutes)—the minstrel of our country, who had conjured up, not the phantoms of departed ages, but realities, now stood revealed before the eyes and affections of his country. In his presence it would ill become him, as it would be displeasing to that distinguished person, to say, if he were able, what every man must feel, who recollected the enjoyment he had had from the great efforts of his mind and genius. It has been left for him, by his writings, to give his country an imperishable name. He had done more for his country, by illuminating its annals, by illustrating the deeds of its warriors and statesmen, than any man that ever existed, or was produced, within its territory. He had opened up the peculiar beauties of his country to the eyes of foreigners. He had exhibited the deeds of those patriots and statesmen to whom we owed the freedom we now enjoyed. He would give the health of Sir Walter Scott, which was drank with enthusiastic cheering.

Sir Walter Scott certainly did not think, that in coming there that day, he would have the task of acknowledging, before 300 gentlemen, a secret which, considering, that it was communicated to more than 20 people, was remarkably well kept. He was now before the bar of his country, and might be understood to be on trial before Lord Meadowbank, as an offender; yet he was sure that every impartial jury would bring in a verdict of "not proven." He did not now think it necessary to enter into reasons of his long silence. Perhaps he might have acted from caprice. He had now to say, however, that the merits of these works, if they had any, and their faults, were entirely imputable to himself. (Long and loud cheering.) He was afraid to think on what he had done. "Look on't again I dare not." He had thus far unbosomed himself, and he knew that it would be reported to the public. He meant, when he said that he was the author, that he was the total and undivided author. With the exception of quotations, there was not a single word that was not derived from himself, or suggested in the course of his reading.—The wand was now broken and the rod huried. They would allow him further to say, with *Prospero*, "Your breath it is that has filled my sails," and to crave one single toast in the capacity of the author of those novels; and he would dedicate a bumper to the health of one who had represented some of those characters of which he had endeavoured to give the skeleton, with a degree of liveliness which rendered him grateful. He would propose the health of his friend *Bailie Nicol Jarvie* (loud applause); and he was sure that, when the author of *Waverley* and *Rob Roy* drank to *Nicol Jarvie*, it would be received with that degree of applause to which that gentleman had always been accustomed, and that they would take care that, on the present occasion, it should be prodigious! (Long and vehement applause.)

Mr. Mackay, who spoke with great humour in the character of *Bailie Jarvie*—My conscience! My worthy father the Deacon could not have believed that his son could hae had sic a compliment paid to him by the Great Unknown.

Sir Walter Scott—Not unknown now, Mr. Bailie.

Mr. Mackay—He had been long identified with the Bailie, and he was now vain of the cognomen which he had now worn for eight years, and he questioned if any of his brethren in the Council had given such universal satisfaction. (Loud laughter and applause.) Before he sat down he begged to propose "the Lord Provost and the City of Edinburgh."

A Marine Insurance Company at Cadiz once took the Virgin Mary into formal partnership, covenanting to set aside her portion of profits for the enrichment of her shrine in that city. Not doubting that she would protect every vessel in which she had such a manifest interest, they underwrote ships of all sorts, at such reduced rates, that in a few months the infatuated partners were all declared bankrups.

Bonaparte's Empress, Maria Louisa, has presented Dr. Automarchi, the physician, with a diamond snuff-box, for his attention to Napoleon during his last moments.

The American Congress seems to be inclined to recede from their extravagant pretensions relative to their intercourse with our West India Colonies, and respecting which, it will be remembered, a correspondence was lately published between Mr. Canning and Mr. Gallatin, the American Minister.—A bill is in progress for raising materially the duty on woollens imported into the United States.—The Americans have now building five 74's, seven 44's, and seven 18-gun vessels.

Thursday being St. David's Day, the Society of Antient Britons (which is now in the 113th year of its establishment, having been instituted on the 1st of March, 1714) celebrated the Anniversary Feast of St. David, in honour of the Principality of Wales, in their usual manner. In the morning they went in procession, accompanied by the Children of the School in Gray's Inn-lane-road, (150 in number), to hear Divine Service at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, where prayers were read in the ancient British language, by the Rev. Thomas Alban, A.M. Chaplain to the Society, after which a sermon, in English, was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester. The Society and their friends dined in the evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P. in the Chair, supported by Lord Kenyon, and several other individuals of rank and distinction. After the cloth was removed, and the usual toasts were drunk, the children of the School (100 boys and 50 girls) were introduced into the room by Lord Kenyon, the Treasurer, and other officers. They walked in procession round the room, the band playing a Welsh march. Their appearance was extremely interesting.

Caution to Stage Coachmen.—In the Court of King's Bench on Tuesday, a verdict was given against the proprietor of a Clapham stage for neglecting to call for two passengers who had booked their places to return to London at half past nine. The parties waited till eleven o'clock, and then took a post chaise, for which they paid 13s. The defendant refusing to pay the money to the plaintiff, telling him, when he asked for it, that he might go to Hell, and otherwise abusing him, this action was brought; and the fact being proved, the Lord Chief Justice directed the Jury to find for the plaintiff, damages 13s. adding, he hoped the action would be a lesson to coachmen in future.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF MR. ELLISTON.

On Friday Mr. Elliston underwent his final examination before the Commissioners in Basinghall-street.

Mr. Calcraft, M. P. proved a debt of 5,670l. 16s. 8d. due from the bankrupt to the proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre, and the admissibility of which debt was debated at a private special meeting convened for that purpose.

Mr. Teasdale, of Fenchurch-street, solicitor, proved a debt of 204l. 9s. 2d. due for business transacted, and for which he, as the surviving partner of Weston and Teasdale, held two leases of Coventry Theatre.

Mr. R. Stevenson, the banker of Lombard-street, proved to the sum of 410l. money lent; and Messrs. Manfield and Turpin, timber-merchants, Commercial-road, proved 345l. 9s. 1d. for goods delivered.

Mr. Pullen, the solicitor to the assignees, handed up the bankrupt's account and balance-sheet. The assignees, he said, were satisfied with them, though at the same time, there were many items of expenditure to which they could not but object.

One of the assignees said, they considered the accounts to be as satisfactory, under all the circumstances, as the bankrupt could make them, and they, therefore, had no objection that he should pass his final examination.

The Commissioner (Mr. Law) said that was quite sufficient, and he should now proceed to close the bankruptcy.

The Assignee said there was some property at Leamington which had belonged to Mr. Elliston, but which, it appeared, he had given over to his sons; of this they wanted some explanation as to the time when, and circumstances under which, the transfer had taken place.

Mr. Law—Do you wish for another examination for the purpose?

Assignee—No; we are contented at present, and Mr. Elliston has promised to explain all satisfactorily.

Mr. Chater (the bankrupt's solicitor) said, the assignees were for the present satisfied with the explanation contained in the accounts which they had looked over.

Mr. Elliston, in answer to the Commissioner's questions, said the accounts were made out under his own inspection, and were, every item, true. He had never been a bankrupt before, nor had he even compounded with his creditors. His books, accounts, &c. had been given up to the assignees, and all his remaining property.

From the balance-sheet it appeared, that at the time Mr. Elliston took the theatre, in 1819, he was possessed of unincumbered property to the amount of 20,000l.; the extra expense sunk in Drury-lane in the vast alterations which he made in its interior were between 30,000l. and 40,000l., independent of the current expenditure. His debts at the time of the commission was taken out were about 40,000l., and his available property was 15,000l.

After the bankrupt was sworn, and had answered the usual questions, the Commissioners signed his final examination, and he was immediately congratulated by several friends on having at length overcome the law's delay." The assignees returned Mr. Elliston his watch, gold seals, rings, &c., having, they said, been perfectly satisfied with his conduct throughout the commission, and declared their conviction that unforeseen events alone had compelled him to resort to a commission of bankruptcy.

EXTRAORDINARY PHILANTHROPY.

A Mr. French, butcher, residing in Great Quebec-street, Oxford-street, has recently taken into his house six children of a man who fled to the Continent, and there deserted them. The poor orphans were left at Bonne on the Rhine, whence they hegged their way to Brussels, and some benevolent individuals in that city provided the means of forwarding them to Dover. Here the parish officers paid their carriage to town, and Mr. French took them under his protection, as above stated. What heightens this generous act is, that Mr. French lost 1500l. by becoming security for the father, and has also himself a family of eight children. Sir Francis Burdett last week sent Mr. French 100l. enclosed in the following letter:—

"Sir,—Impressed with a due sense of your noble conduct, in receiving into your own family another family of orphan children, who, but for you, or some like you—and where could he have been found?—must have probably perished, I beg your acceptance of the enclosed, both as a testimony of my admiration and esteem, and as contributing to your success in trade, and in some degree aiding your benevolent purpose. I beg you will observe, Sir, that you are to employ my contribution for your own advantage, convinced as I am, that there can be no other way of employing it so much to the advantage of the unfortunate children, to whom you have so generously afforded an asylum. I remain, Sir, with the bigbest esteem, your most obedient servant,

"F. BURDETT."

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. KITCHENER.

On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, an inquest was held at the sign of the Marquis Cornwallis, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, on the cause of the death of Dr. Kitchener.

Mr. Robins, surgeon, of 137, Tottenham-court-road, had known deceased for some years past. He was a doctor of medicine, but was not in practice. Witness attended him professionally, and knew him to be affected with a disease of the heart. He was also subject to frequent spasmodic affections, which witness considered would one day or other terminate his existence. For the last fortnight he appeared much worse, and on Monday, by desire of witness, went out to dine with Mr. Braham; he (Mr. Robins) thinking company might rouse him from a depression of spirits under which he appeared labouring. At eight o'clock that evening he called at the house of deceased; but finding him not returned, he supposed him better, and went home. At twelve o'clock he was called up by Dr. Kitchener's footman, who begged him to come instantly, as his master was was dying. He hastened to the house with all speed, and found the deceased quite dead. An attempt to bleed him was quite ineffectual. Dr. Kitchener often declared to witness that he knew his disorder would take him off suddenly. He was in continual fear of death.

In answer to questions from the Jury, Mr. Robins said, that the doctor had not practised medicine for a considerable time. He had devoted his time to other pursuits, principally literary. He had published the "The Cook's Oracle," "An Essay on Telescopes," a large collection of national songs, particularly those by Dibdin, and various other works.

William Antiss, footman to the deceased, came home with his master about eleven o'clock on Monday night, and on letting him out of his carriage, thought something more than common was the matter with him. They almost immediately went to their apartments, and before twelve o'clock witness was alarmed by the loud ringing of his master's bedroom bell. On reaching the apartment he found the housekeeper there, who begged him to send up some warm water and brandy, and hasten for the surgeon, as she feared his master was dying. He immediately fetched Mr. Robins. His master had given directions, that whenever he should be taken ill, his feet might be bathed in warm water, and a little brandy administered.

Mary Ann Beams, the housemaid, corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

After viewing the body, the Jury, under the direction of the Coroner, returned a verdict, "that the deceased died by the visitation of God."

Fresh recognisances have been entered into for the personal appearance of Mr. W. Wakefield to take his trial at the approaching Lancashire Assizes. Upwards of one hundred witnesses are subpœnaed in his behalf. The case will be tried by a Special Jury, before Mr. Baron Hullock, in the Nisi Prius Court.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

AFFAIR OF M. MAUBREUIL.

It is needless to say that this cause had attracted a great number of auditors.

Before 11 o'clock M. de Maubreuil was brought into Court. He is a man about forty-one years of age; his button-hole is decorated with the red riband; he appears ill, and his language is incoherent.

"The Counsel," said he to the President, as soon as the Judges had taken their seats, "the counsel commissioned to defend me has betrayed me. I am destitute of means of defence. I conjure all the counsel who hear me to lend me their assistance. The one whom I had chosen has seized upon my papers; he has written to M. Talleyrand. I am ignorant of all this: I have not been able to write to my family. If my defence is paralysed—if the horrible means are employed against me that have already been used, what would you have me do? I have confidence in M. Teste; he is a man of talent and of great probity.

The President—First of all, we must know your name.

M. de Maubreuil—You are M. Dufour. You have had me dragged before you hound with ropes. Will you permit me to write to my sister, and to bring a complaint against my counsel?

The President—We must proceed regularly: tell us your names.

Maubreuil.—Will you have the goodness to hear my complaint?

The President.—I will receive all the papers that you think fit to communicate to me; but we must first prove the identity of the person brought before the Court.

Maubreuil.—Is not M. Talleyrand there?

The President.—Your name?

Maubreuil.—You know my name, I have told you.

M. Desportes de Lusson, the King's Advocate.—If you have any complaints to make, we will hear them, but first of all tell us your name.

Maubreuil.—My name is Marie Armand de Guery de Maubreuil. I am 41 years of age, and was born at Maubreuil.

The Court now proceeded to hear the witnesses. In the course of the examination Maubreuil confessed that he had formed the design to insult Prince Talleyrand, and repeated the story of his having been sent for by Talleyrand on the 2d of April, 1814, who promised him 200,000 francs, and the title of Lieutenant-General, and gave him the infamous mission to assassinate Napoleon and all his family.

The result of the trial was, that the accused was found guilty of the facts laid to his charge, and as he had acted with premeditation, and considering that Maubreuil has already been condemned to more than one year's imprisonment, the Court sentenced him, conformably to the 56th article of the Penal Code, to five years' imprisonment, 500 francs fine, 10 years surveillance of the police after the expiration of his imprisonment, and 3,000 francs security.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Lisbon, February 21:

"I embrace the opportunity of the sailing of the Pyramus for England, in order to give you the news which has occurred since Saturday. The Marquis of Chaves made his last attack at the head of fifteen hundred regulars, who were well provided, and was assisted by 4 or 5,000 Guerrillas, who fled at the first fire. Chaves, being obliged to escape, got into Spain, and passed near Monteray, at the head of a party of Horse, and fled towards Tras-os-Montes, into which he effected an entrance; he is at Chaves joined by Telles Jordao, who has not more than 300 regulars, and about 1,000 Guerrillas. No dependance can be placed in the armed peasants, who fly at the first shot.

"A rumour is circulated that General Clinton has issued a Proclamation against the rebels, threatening them with immediate destruction if they resisted any longer.

"We are all here on the *qui vive*, these two days, in consequence of the discoveries of certain parties in the interior and in Lisbon, carrying on a correspondence with Chaves and his party.

"This correspondence was discovered in the capture of the baggage of Viscount Monte Allegre. It compromises many of the greatest men in both Chambers, Peers and Deputies, and many of the first merchants, amongst whom is the Viscount P. G. in whose house Sir Wm. Clinton lodged.

"General Stubbs has taken copies of the letters, and sent the originals to the Government. Copies are also sent off to England. This discovery has produced a great sensation, for we are afraid to look at each other. The papers were laid before the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, where there was a secret sitting on the subject."

Advices have been received from Bogota, to the 14th of December. They confirm the preceding accounts of the vigorous measures of retrenchment carrying into effect by Bolivar, and repeat the strong hopes entertained, that the annual expenditure of the Republic will be brought within four millions of dollars. In the *Gaceta de Colombia* we find the following Decrees, viz.—

1. For the organizing anew of the militia.
2. Reducing the land-tax from ten per cent. to five per cent., and imposing a poll-tax on all free persons, between the ages of fourteen and sixty years, throughout the Republic, of three dollars annually per head.
3. The collection of this tax to commence in January last, and to proceed with all possible dispatch.
4. Increasing the pains and penalties of smuggling, adding imprisonment to the loss of goods, ship, vessel, carriage, and cattle, employed in this unlawful traffic. The process to be summary and without modification.
5. Incorporating the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs with that of Secretary for the Interior—also, the Marine with the War Department.
6. Suppressing two of the High Courts of Justice, and uniting them to other Courts.

Business had begun to improve at Bogota, and European manufactures were going off, although not at very encouraging prices; but the cessation of further supplies had improved the prospects in this respect.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Bogota, Dec. 14:

"During the Liberator's short stay in this city, he has done much towards restoring confidence and general tranquillity, by passing severe decrees, and taking upon himself the supreme command. The Liberator has decreed, that general economy must be practised, that the interest upon the foreign and domestic debt may be punctually met; to accomplish which, he has reduced the total expenses of the Republic to 4,000,000 dollars per annum. The revenue arising from the duties on imports and exports, exceeds 8,000,000 dollars annually; it may, therefore, confidently be expected, that, under the new system, and under the direction and personal observation of the President, that Colombia, in the years 1827 and 28, willl find herself in a more flourishing condition than ever.

"From what I have observed, and have been able to collect, I am justified in saying, that, in all next month, a remittance will be made to England, for the purpose of meeting the dividend on the English Loan; and, in July next, the time fixed by law, the dividend upon the home debt will be punctually paid.

"The revenue arising from tobacco (a Government monopoly) is at present badly managed; but, if put under proper direction, might be made to produce a net revenue of 3,000,000 dollars annually."

THE AGE.

"THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. III. No. 97. SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1827. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Monday, Pizarro; with Comfortable Lodgings, or Paris in 1750, and Deaf as a Post. Tuesday, Guy Mannering; with the Lottery Ticket, and Comfortable Lodgings, or Paris in 1750. Thursday, Der Freischutz; with Comfortable Lodgings, or Paris in 1750, and X. Y. Z. Saturday, Malvina; with other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—On WEDNESDAY next a grand Performance of Ancient and Modern Music, under the direction of Mr. H. R. Bishop, selected from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, &c. To commence with (third time in this country) a grand Sacred Cantata; the Music composed by the late Carl Maria Von Weber, the words translated from the German of Friedrick Rocklitz, and in the course of the evening, (by particular desire) the selection from Der Freischutz, performed last season, under the direction of the composer. The whole to conclude with a grand Miscellaneous Act. Principal Vocal Performers, Miss Paton, Miss Love, Mrs. W. Geesin, Miss Farrar, Miss Cawse, Miss H. Cawse, and Madame Cornega, Mr. Braham, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Horncastle, Master Sporle, Master Barker, and Mr. Phillips; Leader of the Band, Signor Spagnoletti.

*** Handel's Sacred Oratorio, The MESSIAH, will be performed (for the last time this Season) at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, on Friday next, the 23d instant.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—It is most respectfully announced, that M. HENRY will have the honour of repeating, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, his eccentric Entertainment, entitled HENRY'S WHIMS and WONDERS, in which he will introduce a variety of his Extraordinary Illusions; after which, the Harmonised Musical Glasses. M. Henry will likewise administer the Nitrous Oxyde, or Laugbing Gas, to any one of the audience. The Entertainments will conclude with a Grand Optical Display of beautiful dissolvent Scenes, upon a scale of magnitude never attempted by any other person, (and as originally produced in London by M. H.); together with the Theatrical Picture Gallery, introducing most of the first-rate Histrionic Professors of the present day, and also M. H.'s Dance of Monkeys, by several hundreds of fancy-formed figures, producing, by a combination of mechanical and optical effects, a most whimsical spectacle.

Commence at a Quarter past 7—Half-price at a Quarter before 9.
Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. Mr. MATHEWS AT HOME Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, with an entirely new Entertainment, entitled The HOME CIRCUIT; or, London Gleanings. Part II. A variety of Comic Songs. Part III. A Monopolylogue, to introduce the Dead alive, entitled MATHEWS' DREAM; or, Theatrical Gallery.

Mr. BARTLEY'S LECTURE on ASTRONOMY on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Monday, the Pilot, 23, John-street, Adelphi, and Quadrupeds.
Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s. Doors open at 6; commence at ½ before 7.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The Public are respectfully informed, that on Wednesday and Friday Evening Next, Mr. YATES will have the honour to repeat his Entirely New Entertainment, called PORTRAITS and SKETCHES in TOWN and COUNTRY.—The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with THE CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Yates's New Monopolologue will be brought forward at Easter.

Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s. Doors open at 7; commences at ½ past 7.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S,
Under the immediate patronage of several of the Nobility.

MISS HINCKESMAN has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and her Friends generally, that her Annual Concert will take place, on a grand scale, on Thursday, April 5th, 1827, at the above Rooms.

Principal Vocal Performers, Miss PATON, Miss Venes, Miss George, and Miss Love, Madame Cornega, and Madame VESTRIS; Signors, Torri, De Begnis, and Bellamy, &c. Instrumental Performers, Messrs. Mori, Lindley, Card, Misses Woolrych and Hinckesman. Leader, Mr. Mori; Conductor, Mr. Pio Cianchettini. The Band will be numerous and complete in every department.—To commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Has room only for measurement goods, and a few passengers,
FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the beautiful new first class Brig LION, ALEXANDER KENN (late of the William Shand) Commander. Burthen 275 Tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

To sail early in April,
FOR CEYLON, the fine first class ship LADY ROWENA, BOURN RUSSELL, Commander. Burthen 323 Tons. Lying in the West India Docks. Has superior accommodations for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark-lane.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) a highly respectable House, in excellent condition, No. 7, Brompton-square. Rent £65. Fixtures £40. Enquire on the premises.

A COTTAGE and GARDEN to LET, situated in Hoxton New Town, well adapted for a Clerk in any of the public Offices, or a respectable tradesman; it consists of Six Rooms and Kitchen, and commands an extensive open prospect: has a garden in front, which may be increased. Fixtures to be taken at a fair valuation. Rent Thirty Pounds, gardeu exclusive. For further particulars inquire at 49, Moneyers-street, Hoxton New Town.

FOREIGN DAMASK SILKS.—DAVIES, of Bond-street, respectfully invites the Public to an Inspection of bis INDIA DAMASK SILKS, for Furniture, which, through the wise and liberal policy adopted by his Majesty's Ministers, and acted upon since the 5th of July last, he is enabled to offer at the unprecedented price of Six Guineas the Piece of eighteen yards, being seven shillings the yard.

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"Of all the hours,".....	Miss Goward.....	C. E. Horn...	2 6
"The summer is coming,".....	Ditto.....	Ditto.....	2 0
"There's a tear that falls,".....	Miss Stephens...	arr. by W. Hawes,	1 0
"Say, my heart,".....	Ditto.....	Ditto.....	2 0
"Troul, troul," a dinner glee.....		C. E. Horn.	
"O Araby, dear Araby,".....	Mdme. Vestris.....	Weber.....	2 6
"A lonely Arab Maid".....	Ditto.....	Ditto.....	2 0
"O 'tis a glorious sight".....	Mr. Sapio.....	Ditto.....	3 0
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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MARCH 12.

A number of petitions against further concessions to the Roman Catholics were presented, and a few in favour of emancipation; but nothing of interest occurred further than the usual conversation on similar presentations.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented six petitions from the Protestants of parishes in the county of Donegal, against further concessions to the Roman Catholics; and

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS, presented one from Ilchester, having the same object.

The Earl of CARNARVON said, the oppressors of Ireland were the High Church Party, who kept them like Greeks in the Turkish Government.

Lord RODEN felt it quite impossible, as a resident in Ireland, to sit and hear the Noble Lord, who had just sat down, say the Roman Catholics of Ireland were treated as Greeks under the Turkish Government. There was no liberty common to British subjects which they did not enjoy, except that of legislating for a Protestant Church. It was impossible, consistent with the safety of the Constitution of England, to admit Roman Catholics to legislate for a Protestant community.

Lord MALMSBURY presented a petition from the owners of land at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, against the Weights and Measures Bill. The petitioners complained that, in the intended measure relating to the price of corn, the averages had been taken under Winchester measure, and when they came into the market, they were to sell by Imperial measure. The consequence would be a loss to the seller of three per cent.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE said, he had strongly opposed the Weights and Measures Bill, when it came before the House.—He had told them it would be an abortive law, and such it had turned out. It was optional whether the public used imperial weights and measures or not. In fact, it was only an alteration of phraseology. It was like passing a law to forbid him from speaking in a Scotch dialect, whether he could avoid it or not. (Laugh.) It repealed no less than 250 statutes with regard to weights and measures, and it answered no other purpose than to become a stain on the wisdom of Parliament.—Adjourned to

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

The Bishops of Bath and Wells, of Durham, Lincoln, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of St. David's, and the Duke of Newcastle presented petitions against the Roman Catholic claims; and Earl Fitzwilliam and Viscount Clifden in favour of emancipation. Laid on the table.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a petition from the ship owners of the Port of Liverpool, praying for the repeal of the charges and duties pressing upon them, and for an alteration in the navigation laws. The Noble Lord said, that every thing which had passed since he had expressed his opinion on the subject in another House, had confirmed the view which he had taken, that the shipping interest in this country was in great danger of being destroyed, if the present system of navigation laws was not altered. Laid on the table.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a petition from Bingley, in the West Riding of York, praying that the law which prevents the exportation of machinery may be repealed.—Laid on the table.

Several petitions were presented from landowners of different counties, praying that the present measure with respect to corn might not pass into a law.—Laid on the table.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

The Earl of Limerick and Marquis of Londonderry presented petitions in favour of Catholic Emancipation, and

The Lord Chancellor several from the nobility and gentry against them.—Laid on the table.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA regretted the abandonment of the Catholic claim bill by a Noble Marquis; he should notwithstanding take this opportunity of saying there was one measure that would benefit that country—he meant a measure that would release the people of Ireland from religious fraud, the effect of which would be to unite them in the bond of true religion, and they would be then in a happy state of freedom. His hope was, that their Lordships would unite to preserve entire that constitution of England which made this country the envy of all surrounding nations, and that they would not, by way of experiment or expediency, fritter away the privileges they then enjoyed. If they remained true to their religion and country, they might remain the happiest nation on earth. The Noble Lord concluded, by presenting several petitions from Northampton and Kent, against further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

The Bishop of Norwich presented petitions from several learned persons in different parts of Ireland—and one signed by a person styling himself the Bishop of Waterford, in favour of Catholic Emancipation.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, as a servant of the Crown of Great Britain, he could not permit any person to present a petition to that House, styling himself Bishop of Waterford. He took it to be a principle of our law, as well as the Church, that there could be but one Bishop for one place; and he could not acknowledge any other than the Protestant Bishop. If the petition was presented as the petition of a person of the dignity of a Bishop in Ireland, he could not have any objection to it, but he could not, consistent with his duty to his country and his Sovereign, allow any man to present a petition, assuming a character which the law knew nothing of.

The Bishop of Norwich then withdrew the petition.

The petition from the Clergy of Norwich, against the Catholic claims, was then read and laid on the table.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

After a few Bills of private interest had been disposed of, a sharp conversation ensued on the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, relative to the propriety of continuing flogging in the army.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said, that he never could hear any reason for the continuance of the degrading and disgusting practice of flogging.

Sir J. SEBRIGHT said, from his experience in the army in the early part of his life, he was persuaded that the discipline of the army could not be adequately maintained without such power.

Sir H. HARDINGE said he would not quote military authority, but he would appeal to other authority of a high nature. The Hon. Gentleman then read a Report of the Prison Commlttee, which stated that solitary confinement was found insufficient, and that corporal punishment should be resorted to.

Mr. HUME said, the gallant officer who quoted the Report of the Prison Committee had compared the British army to convicted felons. (Loud cries of "No, no.")

Sir H. HARDINGE said it was most untrue to say that he had compared the army to felons; but as military authority was objected to, he had quoted the opinions of persons not military, in favour of corporeal punishment in this country. The Hon. Gentleman's construction was most unfair and illiberal. (Hear, hear.)

The Bill was then passed.

THE CORN LAWS.

Mr. C. GRANT moved the order of the day for a Committee of the whole House upon the question of the Corn Trade.

Mr. W. J. DENISON supported the Resolutions of Ministers, and he believed with the concurrence of his constituents. Some change as to the terms of the spring corn (the oats and barley) he thought might, perhaps, be made with advantage in the Committee; but as to the wheat, he was entirely agreed.

Mr. HOBHOUSE would only say two words, and they were to complain that Ministers should have suddenly altered their Resolutions after the general support which they had received in that House. Their alteration, too, was not for, but against the people, and to suit the particular interests of a party in that House.

Mr. PEEL observed, that the Hon. Member had been diverted, by his indignation against his Majesty's Ministers, from the real question before the Committee. He (Mr. Peel) should have thought, had he entered the House ignorant of the matter at issue, that his Majesty's Ministers had been guilty of some scandalous dereliction of duty, whereas they had merely added a little further protection to barley. Was the Government of the country so constituted that it could not propose to the House an alteration in a proposition once submitted to it? He (Mr. Peel) should not have expected that the Hon. Member for Westminster, an advocate for popular government and the rights of the people, would raise his voice against the mode in which Ministers had proposed a reasonable alteration in their first plan, which was done in consequence of better information on the subject.

After some discussion, of no particular interest nor conveying any fresh information on the subject, the Resolutions fixing the scale of duty on imported duty were passed. A proposition, however, of the Ministers to increase the rate of duty on barley, excited surprise and opposition. Mr. Canning had stated, that whenever the price of barley was 32s., and under 33s., the duty upon every quarter should be 10s. Last night Mr. C. Grant proposed to fix the duty at 12s. A division took place; but the majority in support of the increased rate was very great, being 215 to 38.—In like manner the duty on oats is to be increased; a tax of 9s. is to be imposed whenever the price in the home market is 24s.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Secretary PEEL brought in the Bill to consolidate the Laws regarding Larceny. He said he had three other Bills afterwards to bring in, and there would be another Bill to repeal the various Acts, rendered unnecessary by these Bills, should they pass into Law; and if they pass, all the laws regarding theft would be embraced in about 28 pages, repealing 130 Acts. After these changes, he hoped there would be a reprint of the Statutes, as nearly whole volumes would be rendered unnecessary. The Bill was not quite so concise as the French laws, the conciseness of which the French were beginning to feel; such brevity was not consistent with the character of the English laws. He hoped in these Bills to introduce various alterations that would operate as improvements—such as not making breaking into stables, &c. burglary. Also to amend the law touching getting goods under "false pretences," placing them all under one head. He also directed some attention to the Malicious Trespass Act; he proposed to retain the sum (5l.) that gave the jurisdiction, and instead of three months' imprisonment, he limited it to 10 days for 1l., to 20 days, if 2l. He proposed to exempt all offences under the Game Laws, from this Bill; that was, not to give the summary jurisdiction in addition to the Game Laws. As to another part of the amendments, he proposed that power should be lodged with the Magistrates to mitigate all pecuniary penalties, especially where the law might have been violated without marked malice. In order that they might have the blanks filled up, he hoped the House would allow them to be read a second time, and to go into the Committee pro forma.

Sir J. NEWPORT wished to know whether Ireland was to be included in the plan for consolidation.

Mr. PEEL said it would much embarrass the Bills.

Sir J. NEWPORT mentioned that Ireland would then remain for years without the benefit of any such measure.

Mr. PEEL said he should be glad to aid in such measure if it were practicable.

Mr. HUME asked whether the Right Hon. Gentleman had directed his attention to the Debtor and Creditor Law?—(Hear.)

Mr. PEEL said that his attention was directed generally to the Debtor and Creditor Law, in consequence of what had heretofore taken place in that House.

Sir J. NEWPORT again urged the necessity of assimilating the laws of Ireland with those of England; and if it were not done, he would hereafter take the sense of the House on the subject.—Ordered to be recommitted this day se'nnight.

Mr. Secretary PEEL then brought in the Laws against the Hundreds Bills, and the malicious injury to Property Bill. Read a first and second time, and committed, and ordered to be recommitted on Friday se'nnight.—He then brought in the Acts Repeal Bill, observing, that he had been much indebted to the co-operation of the Judges, as well as of the humblest practitioners, and without remuneration.

Mr. A. DAWSON wondered why this consolidation and attention could not be applied to Ireland; for he was sure that there were many learned gentlemen, who would gladly give their gratuitous attention to the accomplishment of such objects.

Mr. Secretary PEEL hoped too much would not be pressed upon him; and that it would be better to wait a year or two, to see how these consolidations should have worked. A Right Hon. Bart. (Sir J. Newport) had intimated his intention to introduce a Bill to extend the Jury Law to Ireland: he could with pleasure say, that the Jury Bills had answered extremely well in England, not requiring any other Bills to explain or enforce them. He however, could not but urge cautious proceedings; it would be well to see how the changes worked in England.

Mr. S. RICE said, what he wanted was English law in Ireland to be administered by Irish Magistrates. He hoped, when these Bills were passed, the Right Hon. Bart. (Sir J. N.) would move for a Committee to inquire into the propriety of extending such consolidations to Ireland.

Mr. Secretary PEEL begged it to be understood that he had not the least objection to the extension of such consolidations to Ireland; he should be glad to see the desired assimilations; he only wished that they might take place with all possible caution, and after the effects had been seen in England.

Mr. SHADWELL feared that, by attending to the suggestions regarding Ireland, some confusion might result; but recent inquiries showed that the subject had attracted justly serious attention.—The Bill was ordered to be re-considered on Friday se'nnight.

Mr. PORTMAN presented a Petition from Blandford against further concessions to the Roman Catholics. Though he could not concur in its prayer, he though it his duty to present it to the House. He would also take the opportunity of asking the Home Secretary whether he intended to propose any measure for the relief of the distresses of Ireland?

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, he yielded to no man in anxiety for Ireland, but certainly he had no specific measures to relieve the evils of society in Ireland; but if he had, he did not think the Hon. Member had any right to call on him for a premature disclosure of them.

MISSIONARIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, he had to bring forward a Motion regarding an act of lawless violence committed on an unoffending Congregation, by an armed body under the orders of a regular Clergyman. He had hardly expected that such violence would take place so soon after the Resolutions of that House; it took place at St. Ann's, Jamaica, on Christmas day last. The clergyman incited the militia to commit acts of outrage; and on the afternoon of that day they committed an outrage on the dwelling of Mr. Radcliffe, Missionary, and fired 14 shots into the said dwelling. It was an act of Providence that murder was not committed. He had understated these atrocious facts; and he begged it to be understood that he did not bring forward this motion at the request of any body of men. He brought it forward for the preservation of religious liberty. The country was much indebted to the Wesleyans for the only instruction given to the unfortunate slaves; but they had had no competitors amongst the members of the Church of England. There was now an effort to rear a regular establishment, but he should lament it, if its object were to exterminate other sects. However, he would not desert them. The established minister who had incited these outrages was named Willis, and he afterwards re-preached the same sermon. He entertained a much better opinion of the inhabitants of Jamaica than of Barbadoes; but he could not, after what occurred in Barbadoes, allow any act of intolerancy against missionaries to elude the notice of that House. Whether the Missionaries surpassed the Church of England, or encouraged that Church to renewed exertions, the result must be beneficial to the practice of morality in the West Indies and the safety of this country. The Hon. Member concluded by moving for copies of all despatches received by his Majesty's Government on the subject he had mentioned.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON said, no despatches on the subject had been received. He thought the Hon. Gentleman could exercise a more sound discretion, by leaving the subject for the present in the hands of Government, assuring him that nothing could be farther from the disposition of Government, than to countenance any act of violence. He trusted in God, that the next despatches would shew, that justice had been done, and that the persons engaged in the atrocity mentioned, had been brought to condign punishment.

The Motion was then put, and agreed to without a division.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said, on a late occasion he had hazarded an opinion that the Lord Chancellor received 20,000l. a year from the bankruptcy practice in his Court. This statement was contradicted by the Member for Corfe Castle, who said the Chancellor's emoluments from that source did not amount to more than 3,000l. a year. He had since made inquiry on the subject amongst the profession, and he believed it could be proved that the Lord Chancellor had in the last year received 30,000l. from the practice of bankruptcy in his court; out of which he had some salaries to pay, but certainly not to the amount of 10,000l. a year. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for a return of the fees on bankruptcy in the Court of Chancery, from the 1st of October, 1825, to the 1st of October, 1826.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that the fees of the Lord Chancellor had been inquired into, and an account laid on the table of the House, down to the year 1811. If the Hon. Gent. would propose to have a return laid on the table of all the fees received by the Lord Chancellor in bankruptcy cases, he should support it, and so would Lord Eldon; and he was confident the average would be found under 4,000l. a year; and if any part of his emoluments were taken away, compensation should be made. He was enabled to say that the whole emoluments were under 15,000l. a year. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY called the attention of the House to the informations under the Custom and Excise Law. The informations under the Custom Laws from 1819 to 1826, were 940, brought for the recovery of 500,000l., of which only 24,448l. ever found its way into the pockets of the public. To recover the sum of 11l. 11s. 6d. the costs incurred were 151l. paid by the Crown; and where the Crown brought an action to recover 600l. at a cost of 270l. they actually compounded for sixty shillings. It was absolutely necessary that these facts should be inquired into.—It was a notorious fact that persons were despatched last year to endeavour to seduce the small shopkeepers in Sussex into the purchase of smuggled articles, and after they were prevailed on, information was given for the purpose of wringing money from them as costs. The Hon. Gentleman moved for copies of bills of costs incurred by the Crown on informations filed under the the customs laws against a number of defendants named in the motion.—Agreed to.

The Spring Guns Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill was ordered to be committed on Monday.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Mr. Dugdale brought up the Report of the Pontefract Election Committee, which confirmed the election of the sitting Members; and Lord Milton brought up the Report of the Sudbury Election Committee, which declared Bethel Walroud, Esq. to be duly elected.—Neither petition frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. SYKES presented a petition from the master block-makers of Hull, complaining of the falling off in ship-building. The petioners stated, that in the last year the paupers had increased in a proportion of four to one greater than in any other year in their recollection.

Mr. WARBURTON deeply sympathised in the distress complained of by the petitioners; but he must be allowed to state, that a great portion of it was owing to the measure for which these very persons were so anxious. With respect to the falling off in ship-building, it was easily accounted for by the extent to which this branch of trade was carried on in Canada. By a letter which he had lately received, he learnt that there were no less than thirty ships for sale, all built during the last year. The expense of ship-building in this country was from 20l. to 25l. per ton; in the northern ports it was 14l. a ton, when in Canada it did not amount to more than 7l. per ton. He hoped that Ministers would persevere in the wise line of policy they had adopted.

Mr. J. HEATHCOTE believed the commercial marine to be the keystone of the prosperity of this country, and that it was deserving of the serious attention of that House. The trade of the port of Boston had diminished one-third in British vessels, while in foreign vessels it had been nearly trebled.

Lord MILTON believed the distress complained of by the petitioners to be only a part of that general distress which now affected every part of the commercial community, and that it was wholly attributable to the alteration which had last year taken place in the currency.

Petition brought up, and ordered to be printed.

The Master of the Rolls brought up his Bill for the better regulation of the practice of the High Court of Chancery. The Bill was read a first time, and the second reading appointed for Monday next.

Mr. ABERCROMBY hoped the Master of the Rolls would allow time for the members of the bar to become acquainted with the contents of the Bill.

The MASTER of the ROLLS said that nothing could be farther from his intention than to hurry the Bill through the House. If Monday next should be found to be too early a day, he should have no objection to defer the second reading to a later period.

Bill ordered to be printed.

FLEET PRISON.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from the insolvent debtors confined in the Fleet prison, praying that the House would inquire into the state of that prison. The Hon. Member said, that finding the city of London had no controul over it, he should submit to the House, that a committee should be appointed upon the subject, if something were not done in it by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Alderman WOOD said, that the number of persons confined in that prison precluded the possibility of giving proper accommodation to them all. The city of London had offered to give a spot of about six acres for the purpose of erecting a new prison, and to take the present site at a valuation. The persons, however, to whom this proposal was made, had no money, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department had assured him, that the Treasury was so poor, that no money could be expected from that quarter. The Hon. Member suggested, that a part of the money locked up in Chancery, which amounted to 4 or 5,000,000l. should be employed upon this work, and he cited an act of Parliament which authorized the putting out of the money in the Court

of Chancery for a similar use—namely, for the erection of some buildings in Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. HUME said, that in rising to move that the petition be printed, he would take the opportunity of doing justice to Mr. Peel, by informing the House, that the Right Hon. Secretary had appointed a medical gentleman to attend the prisoners—a very necessary person to those who could not afford to pay for medical advice, but one that the prisoners never had before.

Petition ordered to be printed.

Colonel DAVIES presented a petition from the operative sawyers of Worcester, praying for a tax on machinery.

Mr. S. RICE presented a petition from Sir Charles Waller, Bart. praying for the introduction of the poor laws into Ireland.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUME moved for a copy of the bye-laws or rules for the admission of proctors to the Ecclesiastical Court, Doctors' Commons, with the dates of such admission, and by whose authority they were made. The Hon. Member complained that the proctors exacted a sum of 1,000l. from each person desirous to act as proctor. He also enumerated other charges, which he said were equally unjust and oppressive.

Dr. PHILLIMORE had no objection to the production of the papers moved for by the Hon. Member, although, at the same time, he thought it would have been more proper and courteous if the Hon. Member had reserved his comments until the papers were produced.—Motion agreed to.

Mr. HUME rose to move for a return of the number of hackney coach and cabriolet licences granted to the present period. He complained of the monopoly practised under the present system of granting licences, which were reserved for the favourites of the hackney-coach commissioners, to the complete exclusion of industrious and deserving men. An instance, he said, was known of one person, a wine-merchant, who was the owner of 18 or 20 cabriolets, each of which he was in the habit of letting out for 24s. or 25s. a day, giving him an enormous profit, which might be much more beneficially divided between a number of poor men. The gross sum collected last year by the commissioners of hackney coaches amounted to 69,000l., and the expence of collecting the revenue was 12,000l. per annum. In the year 1797, a committee was appointed to take into consideration this department, and they reported that the whole of the duty of collecting the revenue, and granting licences, might be transferred with advantage to the Stamp-office, a measure which the report recommended. He meant to move, at a future period, for a committee to consider the propriety of abolishing the hackney-coach office altogether.

Mr. MABERLY was convinced that a saving of at least 10,000l. a-year would be the effect of acceding to the motion.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. HUME moved for a return of the number of officers appointed to commissions in the army since the year 1816, distinguishing the rank of each, and also of the number of officers reduced to half-pay during the same period, distinguishing the rank of each, and those officers who served in India.—Ordered.

The Hon. Gent. then moved for a return of the number of officers on half-pay who had made application to be employed on full pay since January, 1820, together with the number of officers draughted from half to full pay during that period.—Ordered.

Adjourned at half-past six.

THURSDAY, March 15.

Mr. DICKENSON brought up the report of the committee on the Crail election, declaring the sitting member duly elected, and the petition not frivolous.

Lord MILTON said he rose for the purpose of moving the second reading of the Wakefield and Ferrybridge canal bill. This was a bill on which much canvassing had taken place. The only objection made against the hill was on the part of those ladies and gentlemen who held shares in the Aire and Calder Canal, and who thought that this rival establishment would be injurious to their interests. Almost all of those through whose lands it was proposed to run the new canal to Wakefield, were favorable to the measure. He thought the best way of coming to a fair division on the subject would be to allow the bill to go to a committee.

Mr. R. COLBURN opposed the motion. The undertaking was unnecessary, as the proprietors of the Aire and Calder canal were preparing to effect improvements, by which all the objects proposed by the new canal would be obtained.

Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. W. Horton, and Mr. G. Bankes, opposed the motion; and Sir J. Yorke, Mr. Wyville, Mr. Sykes, Lord Normanby, Mr. Crompton, Sir T. Lethbridge, Lord Folkestone, and others, supported it.

The House divided—For the Amendment 133; Against it 130; Majority against the second reading 3.

Mr. CHICHESTER wished to know from the Hon. Member (Mr. Martin) whether it was his intention to bring forward that night the motion of which he had given notice, relative to the county of Galway election.

Mr. MARTIN said, that having, upon consultation with his friends, found there was almost an universal opinion against him, it was now his intention to refer the matter to which he had called the attention of the House, to a select committee, and that he should not trouble the House with the motion of which he had given notice.

COUNTY POLLS.

Lord ALTHORP brought forward his motion for a Committee to inquire into the state and mode of taking polls at county elections—a motion that was brought forward with additional propriety at the beginning of a new Parliament, when facts were fresh in the recollections of parties, and when private interests might not be too strong. He said it was now impossible to avoid "treating." His object was, to have regulations made for the taking of votes in different parts of a County, and to reduce the expences of elections. He concluded with moving for a Committee to ascertain how far such objects were practicable.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was not disposed to resist the motion; but as to taking the poll at different parts of the County, he thought it would remove what was rather useful, the "badgering" of the candidates. (A laugh.)

After a few observations from Lord Althorpe the motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Mr. SYKES rose to move an inquiry into the conduct of the Corporation of the Borough of Leicester at the late election, in pursuance of a notice he had given on presenting a petition from certain freemen of the borough, complaining of the conduct of the Corporation. He disclaimed all personal feelings towards the Members for the borough, or the Corparation, with none of whom he was acquainted. In the borough of Leicester the right of election was in the Mayor, Burgesses, Freemen, and Inhabitant Householders, the latter of whom amounted to 5,000. The Corporation, however, possessed a power to make non-resident freemen, and the petitioners complained that they abused this power, and in the year 1822 and 1823 they offered the freedom of the borough to upwards of 2,000 persons, for the purpose of drawing the power of returning the representatives. In December, 1822, they sent letters, conferring the freedom of the borough to a great number of persons, stating that they were anxious to increase the number of their freemen by persons of sound constitutional principles, and hoped these persons would take up their freedom without delay, and the Corporation would pay all expenses except 3l. duty to the King. Of the 2000 persons to whom these letters were sent, 800 took up their freedom, of whom 104 were clergymen. He thought the whole conduct of the Corporation, both in making an army of sham votes, in paying a part of the expense of the Candidates, and in their partial conduct at the election, formed as strong a case of illegal and scandalous conduct at an election as was ever brought under the consideration of the House. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the allegations of a petition of the borough of Leicester, complaining of the conduct of the Corporation of the borough of Leicester at the late election for that borough, and to report their opinion to the House.

Mr. WYNN said there was not any one ground stated in the petition, or in the Honourable Gentleman's speech, that called for the interference of the House, except the refusal to take the votes offered for the candidate proposed the 3d day of the election; and that might have been inquired into by an Election Committee.

Sir CHARLES HASTINGS said, there was not a more honourable body of men in the kingdom than the Corporation of Leicester. He had hoped, that when the Hon. Gentleman considered the allegations of the petition, he would have abandoned the motion. If there were any grounds for an inquiry now, they were grounds for a petition against his return, which would have been the proper method of investigating the facts of the case. In fact the petitioners had complained to the Court of King's Bench of some of the facts stated in their petition, and the matter was now pending there.

Mr. PEEL hoped the House would mark with their reprobation these attempts to supersede the operation of the Grenville Act. The Petitioners he was informed had been taking a legal opinion whether they had any case under the Grenville Act, and found they had not; besides, if they had proceeded under the Grenville Act they should have entered into recognizances, they should have borne the expences of their witnesses, and if their Petition was frivolous and vexatious, they would have to pay the expence of the other party. He thought it a trumpery case, not fit to be entertained by the House of Commons. If motions of this description were acceded to, it would prevent appeals to the Grenville Act.

Sir F. BURDETT said that corruption, in this country, was so systematic, that it was well known to exist where, without the power of the House it might be impossible to prove it. If the present motion was dismissed, the public would see it in a determination to oppose every inquiry into abuses of elections. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD opposed the motion.

Lord MILTON supported it.

The House divided—

For the motion, 68 | Against it, 92 | Majority, 24.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Mr. HUME rose to move that an account should be laid before the House of the receipts and expenditure of the Society called the Refuge for the Destitute, for the last seven years; specifying the greatest number of persons ever provided for at one time, with the numbers annually discharged and admitted. The Hon. Member said that the grant of 5,000l. annually made by the House to this institution formed a sufficient ground for his motion to proceed upon. As he understood, for several years past the receipts of the es establisbment had exceeded 12,000l. a year, out of which funds it would scarcely be believed that only 60 persons had been maintained.

Mr. F. BUXTON said, that if such were the case, the expenditure no doubt must be extravagant. The cost must be more than 200l. a year for each individual.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN begged to correct his statement. He had meant to say 60 males and 60 females, which was about 100l. for each pauper.

Mr. PEEL said that it was proposed, this year, to lower the parliamentary grant to 4,000l. He was compelled to say—wishing, as he did, very well to the establishment—that he thought its funds might be so administered as to become more extensively useful.

Mr. Alderman ATKINS objected to the calling for accounts of receipt and expenditure. The greater part of the funds of the society were supplied, not from Government, but by voluntary contributions.

Mr. W. SMITH thought the accounts might be given, as parliament contributed so largely to the support of the institution.

Mr. HUME said, that this grant of 5,000l. was one to which he had always objected, and which he wisbed were refused altogether. He did not believe, nor had be ever pelieved, that the money was applied to a fair and useful purpose. For the question of the accounts, he thought not only that societies aided by Government, but even those supported by voluntary contributions alone, ought to be compelled to publish the whole account of their receipts and expenditure every year. It was the only mode of securing them against degenerating into jobs.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said that he understood the receipts of the society for the last year had been 18,000l., of which 2,500l. had been expended in building, and 15,000l. in maintaining 120 persons.

The motion was then agreed to, as far as concerned an account of the number of persons maintained.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Sir B. MARTIN presented a petition from Plymouth, praying "that our happy Constitution might not be exposed to Popish inroads."—Ordered to be printed. He afterwards presented a petition from the same place, on the subject of the Game Laws.

Sir W. ROWLEY presented a petition from persons in Suffolk, praying for the Repeal of the Act of Edward VI. against Brawling.

Sir J. S. GOOCH said, that this Act certainly contained some extraordinary clauses—punishing with cutting off ears, and if the parties had no ears, to be branded. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. G. DAWSON presented a petition from F. W. West, complaining of the Election Petitions presented against him. On Monday he should move that it be considered by the House.

Mr. C. WYNN did not see how this case could now be considered.

Mr. G. DAWSON said, men and Counsel of the first eminence had thought this case to be one of hardship, and meriting attention.

Mr. C. W. WYNN begged to tell his Hon. Friend that the House had decided a similar point; and that they were not bound to "find understanding" for all persons to construe the act. (Cheers and laughter.) That House would not take its law from Counsel or Judges.

The SPEAKER said this case regarded a double return; that several petitions had been presented on the subject; and that on Monday next he should deem it his duty to call the attention of the House to it. The case regarded the double return for Denbigh. He added, that owing to Mr. Hamlet not having petitioned the House, Mr. West now prayed for an object that did not exist when he before petitioned the House.

After a few other objections urged to the petition by several Members, Mr. Dawson withdrew it.

DUKES OF CLARENCE AND CUMBERLAND.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House go into a Committee on the Duke and Duchess of Clarence's additional Annuity Bill.

Mr. J. MARTIN asked whether the Duke of Cumberland had received the additional 6000l. a year for the education of the young Prince in England. If he had pocketed the money, the House had been deluded.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the Duke of Cumberland had not received one farthing of the 6000l. the King not having required the young prince to be brought to this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. MARTIN said the additional amount appeared in the finance accounts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rejoined, that the sum was charged because it might have been demanded, but it had not. (Continued cheers.)

Mr. HUME opposed the Speaker leaving the Chair. It was a mockery to make such grants when the people were starving by housands. They prayed for bread, and all relief was denied It was impossible that the House could continue to have the respect of the country if such unfeeling grants as these were made.

Mr. PLUNKETT supported the grants, and thought they were censurable, if censurable at all, on account of their smallness. He was persuaded that there was no individual in the country, whatever might be his situation, who would refuse his mite.

Alderman WOOD did not agree that the poorest man would be ready to support the grants; he thought the contrary.—(Cries of "Question.")—"Sir, you shall have the question when you please; but that shall not be till I like. (Loud laughter.) I give pain to no man by interrupting him, and I will not be interrupted in this way. (Hear, hear.) The expenditure ought to be reduced; it fell almost wholly upon the lower classes—every man that took his pot of beer or glass of gin contributed to this expenditure. It was uncalled for, and he should resist it. (Applause.)

Sir R. HERON opposed the Grants, as unnecessary and uncalled for, and what the people ought not to have imposed upon them.

The gallery was then cleared for a division. The numbers were—

For the motion, 99 | Against it, 15—Majority in its favour, 84

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill.—Report on Monday.

As the orders of the day were severally postponed,

Mr. HUME said he really could not understand what was the cause of putting off the business of the country night after night in this manner.

Mr. VILLIERS STUART presented a petition from the landowners of the county of Waterford, complaining of the appointment of a stipendiary Magistrate in that county, and moved for the production of papers relating to the appointment.

Mr. GOULBURN expressed his concurrence in the motion, and defended the appointment.

The motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, March 8.—A very disastrous accident occurred on Sunday, the 4th inst. at Lyons. A new steam-boat, built on the plan of Mr. Raymond, was on that day got ready to proceed up the Rhone, taking advantage of the flood in the river. A number of persons, curious to see the experiment, went on board. The fire was increased until the power of the steam was raised to 110 horse power. The vessel, however, had scarcely began to move, when a terrible explosion took place. The boiler burst, and the vessel was torn transversely into two parts. Fragments of the wreck killed and wounded a number of persons on the adjoining quays of Monsieur and l'Hopital. So great was the concussion, that the houses on the quays were shaken, and the windows shivered in pieces. A letter from Lyons, dated March 5, says:—All the sailors agree, that when the boat blew up, there were about 22 men and a child. Of this number, seven sailors remained unhurt, a journeyman cabinet-maker, and the child he had with him, also escaped; of the other 14 persons, two Frenchmen, a sailor, and a carpenter, were severely wounded on the deck. The third, an Englishman, Thomas Fort, was thrown into the Rhone: though his leg and thigh were broken, and almost his whole body burnt, he had courage to take hold of a piece of wood, on which he was carried to the sand bank opposite to the barracks of the New Custom-house, where he was picked up. He lived till this morning. The fourth, Mr. Steel, was found in the river at the very spot where the vessel parted in the middle; he was still alive when one of the sailors took him out of the water, and had strength to say to him, "Good God, it is all over with me, assist me."—These were the last words he spoke, having expired in the boat which was carrying him on shore. The other ten persons, completing the number of those on board, have totally disappeared.—They are—Mr. Guillard Malezieur, (he was on that part of the deck which blew up. Two of the sailors affirm, that they saw him at a prodigious height in the air, and afterwards perceived his body which the current was carrying above the station of the vessel, whence it is supposed he had fallen into a whirlpool, and remained sunk in it some minutes. We were mistaken in saying that his body had been found,) Mr. Derheims, engineer, builder of the vessel; Mr. Roslaing, his bookkeeper; Messrs. Beraud, boatman; Bernoux, confidential clerk of Mr. Guillard; Pellison, Alexander, and three English workmen in the service of Mr. Steel, William Green, William Brown, and Walter Hood.

Seven persons were killed on the Quai Monsieur, and one on the Quai de l'Hospital. Of the persons wounded, as well on the quays as on the bridge of La Guillotiere, only nine have been taken to the hospital.

On the whole, we find eighteen persons killed at the instant of the catastrophe, eleven in the boat, and seven on the quays; twelve wounded, of whom one died this morning, and another in the course of the day; and lastly, other persons, who being more or less severely injured by the fragments of the machine, were conveyed to their own homes, and whose number is not known.

The Mayor has been to the wreck of the vessel, to see if it was possible to save any of the victims. Many afflicting scenes followed this disaster. Mr. Rougier, in fear for his brother, (one of the victims), sought him among the dead, but he was so dreadfully mutilated, that it was not till a second inspection, that he recognized him by his hand. An expression of terror was observed on the countenance of the dead. This evening, at half-past seven o'clock, the Rhone, in its rise, carried away the remains of the vessel.

By the Paris journals of Wednesday morning, and the *Etoile* dated Thursday, it appears that Don Miguel is coming to Paris, where he will soon arrive, lodgings being taken for him in the Hotel Meurice. The same paper asserts that this hero of the Apostolicals, after making a short stay in Paris, will proceed, not to Brest, but to Madrid. The *Etoile* however, contradicts this statement:—

(From the *Etoile*, dated Thursday, March 15.)

LIES OF THE DAY.

Paris, March 14.—The *Quotidienne*.—It seems certain, that the Infant Don Miguel is expected very shortly at Paris; we can affirm that lodgings are already bespoken for that prince in the Hotel Meurice. It is also asserted, that the noble Infant, after a short stay at Paris, will set out, not for Brest, but for Madrid.

The *Augsbury Gazette* announces, in a letter from Mentz, that negociations have been opened at Aix-la-Chapelle, between Prussia and the Netherlands, for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, and the removal of the difficulties relative to the navigation of the Rhine. The conferences are conducted on the part of Prussia by M. Delius, who has given numerous proofs of enlightened views and distinguished talents.

The purchase of the brig on board which Lord Cochrane has sailed, the fitting it out, and arming it, &c., have cost 260,000 francs. His Lordship takes with him, for the purpose of his expedition, a sum of about 200,000 francs. Besides this, his Lordship is to remit to the Committee at Napoli, which is to pay the crew and the troops under his command, 155,000 francs in money and bills of exchange; in all, 615,000 francs. On communicating these particulars to the Committee at Geneva, M. Eynard adds—"In the state of penury in which Greece now is, it was highly important for the success of the projects of Lord Cochrane, and the necessary preservation of harmony, that that Admiral should be able to maintain the crews, and even to pay and support the troops which he might require from the Government." In order that this expedition might not, in any manner, be an expense to exhausted Greece, several cargoes of provisions have been sent for the use of the squadron.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

R. THOMSON, Winchester, earthenwareman.——J. MOSEY, Coxwold, York, salesman.——J. CURWEN, Liverpool, merchant.——R. CLOUGG, Southampton, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

S. HASKINS, Bristol, grocer.——J. L. SHEPHERD and H. FRICKER, Southampton and West Cowes, linen-drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

T. HARRISON, Gilbert's-buildings, Westminster-road, boarding-house-keeper.——T. FULLAM, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, braid-manufacturer.——H. V. CARMAN, Tredegar-place, Bow-road, surgeon.——J. SMITH, Matlock, Derbyshire, nurseryman.——G. PALMER, Cranbourne-passage, Leicester-square, victualler.——M. MOUAT, Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, victualler.——W. H. and G. CARR, Ower Darwen, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.——H. and J. ASHCROFT, Manchester, slaters.——J. WALKER, Radstock, Somersetshire, innkeeper.——J. FOLDS, Hertford, dealer.——W. THOMSON, Stockwell Park, Surrey, biscuit-baker.——H. M'LEAN, Cambridge, tea-dealer.——T. S. BROWNE, Wymondham, Norfolk, tanner.——A. FRANK, Manchester, innkeeper.——R. BUTLER, Nottingham, joiner.——J. BURDITT, Gillats, Yorkshire, fancy-cloth-manufacturer.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

J. BENNETT, Warwick-square, bookseller.——J. BARNES, Clement's-lane, tailor. BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

P. SMITH, Liverpool, hatter.

BANKRUPTS.

J. L. SHEPHERD and H. FRICKER, Southampton, linen-drapers——S. B. MASTERS, Hastings, Sussex, cabinet-maker——J. BARKER, Bath, woollen-draper——W. WALLER and G. LOWE, Sheffield, carpet-manufacturer——J. B. BELLAMY, Shipston-upon-Stour, Worcestershire, scrivener.——S. WATKINS, Portland Town, Regent's Park, brick-maker——W. DIXON, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, maltster——A. LODER, Bath, music-seller——J. COUCH, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received so many letters this last week, that it would be impossible to answer them all, owing to a press of other matter—and we will, therefore, postpone the operation until next week, as a partial reply would be unjust to many contributors.

The able review on MATHEWS's *capital entertainment reached us too late for insertion this week—but shall be inserted on Sunday next with pleasure.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

If it were not for some of the misfortunes of their fellow-creatures, we really hardly know what would become of many of our contemporaries—and the affliction, therefore, which has been visited upon our two great Statesmen, is to them so fortunate an occurrence, that it must not be lightly passed by.

No sooner had the disastrous accident, with which the public has been made acquainted, befallen Lord LIVERPOOL, than every engine of opinion was brought into play for the purpose of nominating his successor. Shortly after this dispensation, Mr. CANNING became more seriously ill than he hitherto had been, and consequently "the war of words" has increased to a pitch now, that, with those who use them, appears to admit of little doubt. It is not enough for these distinguished men to be ill, but they must be dead, or the line of succession can in no wise be determined. Our readers will have read, ere this, that several Premiers have been appointed—we have had my Lord BATHURST, the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Marquis WELLESLEY—and Mr. PEEL, transformed into a Peer; and the chances are, that, before this day week is passed over our heads, we shall have another batch made, both of Peers and Ministers. It is perfectly unnecessary for us to enter into particular refutation of these monstrous rumours—but we cannot help entertaining a feeling of commingled anger and regret, that the political principles of any party should be suffered to proceed to that extreme, which regards neither delicacy, taste, etiquette, or common honesty. Of the plain fact, it is only necessary to say, that every rumour respecting a ministerial change at present, is the pure invention of the Stock Exchange, entitled to no belief, and founded on no criterion. Not any change, whatever may be contemplated, has ever been whispered, much less asserted; and, with this conviction, we earnestly caution the people against any belief of this wild rumour, which is set into circulation for particular purposes, in which the public interest is proposed to be sacrificed on the shrine of private advancement, or opinion.

The following are the latest accounts of the state of the Earl of LIVERPOOL and Mr. CANNING:—

LORD LIVERPOOL.—There was no Medical consultation held yesterday at Fife-house. The answer directed by Dr. Drever to be returned to enquiries, was—"That Lord Liverpool had passed a good night, and was going on well."

MR. CANNING.—The report of the Right Hon. Gentleman's medical attendants yesterday, was—"That Mr. Canning had a good night, and was doing well."

BRIGHTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Brighton is getting thin, although it has now attained such a height, that it can never again be without a considerable portion of fashionable company. *Mrs. Coutts arrived here yesterday morning at the extraordinary hour of between four and five o'clock*, having left London on Sunday night at eleven, and travelled all night. *The servants were drenched to the skin* by the *rain* which fell on the journey!!!

The gossips of *Brighton* have been in a perfect consternation, during the whole of this last week, by the extraordinary arrival of Mrs. COUTTS in that town, at the early hour of five o'clock in the morning; and conjecture has consequently been much on the "qui vive," to ascertain the cause of such a momentous proceeding. To a staid, sober, set of people, like the inhabitants of those quiet places between *London* and *Brighton*, this journey must have seemed singular indeed; and has, no doubt, been attributed to some vast political circumstance, likely to agitate the fate of empires. But, to a metropolitan imagination, all these things appear as a regular matter of course—for not a day happens but some great people take a frolic of this description into their heads. They dine very late, and get very drunk: and then, by way of winding up the evening, start out of town for "a lark!" as Mrs. COUTTS calls these little innocent amusements. We do not presume to say, that both these consequences befel our friend, "HARRY of *Piccadilly*," on Sunday evening last; because we have reason to believe, that she and her householder invariably devote the whole of that day to the strict observance of religious duties. Still, it is very extraordinary how such rumours get about—for it has been ascertained, from the report of every coachman, that early on Monday morning not a glass of spirits was to be had on the *Brighton* road—and as the whole party arrived, soaked through with "wet," and according to the statement, at the head of this article, "the *servants* were drenched with *rain*," we should be glad to know what became of the "compounds," the consumption of which, from eleven o'clock on Sunday night, created such a scarcity in this road the whole of the following morning?

By accounts received from Ireland, copied into the paper of one of our cotemporaries, it is thus stated:—

DUBLIN, MARCH 12th.—Friday, after the arrival of the packet bringing the account of the defeat of the Catholic Question in the House of Commons, orders were sent down to the Pigeon House, to forward 5,000,000 rounds of musket ball cartridge to the different garrisons throughout the country.—*Freeman's Journal.*

This is followed by a commentary, couched in very strong language indeed, charging the Orange party in Ireland with the base intention of exterminating their fellow Catholic countrymen, because, forsooth, the latter do not exactly coincide with them in their religious creed—we cannot refrain from pouring out our reprobation on such an unfounded accusation. If we know any thing of the Orangemen of Ireland—and we have not been remiss in our efforts to obtain an intimate knowledge of their principles—we firmly believe a more liberal set of men never constituted the bulwark of any constitution; loyal to their Monarch—firm supporters of the laws—and having in their hearts charity and good-will towards mankind—it is, therefore, monstrous injustice to such men, to assert that they have used language such as our cotemporary has put into their mouths, when saying, "what can we (meaning the Orangemen) do with a Papist, but exterminate him, or be exterminated by him?" We are anxious to be informed, if this be the kind of doctrine which ought to be imputed to the men by whose exertions the country has been delivered from the horrors of rebellion and civil war—who have fearlessly exposed their lives upon all occasions in which the safety of the Constitution was involved, and triumphantly maintained its independence against the assaults of treason and insurrection. We shall beg leave, therefore, to fling back, on the part of the Orangemen of Ireland, the offensive sentence in which their conduct is delineated, as being much more appropriate to the accusing party, and we assert "there is something altogether frightful in this gratuitous imputation of crimes against a whole community, that we may the more plausibly indulge our own vindictive hatred at its expense." We trust we shall not again have to vindicate the conduct of that respectable and valuable body of men, the Orangemen of Ireland, from such foul and unmerited imputations. They have proved, by their loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution, their value in the State, and we are satisfied their services will be always appreciated by their KING and country.

We shall now enter more fully upon the great question itself—the recent defeat of the Roman Catholic petition. We cannot agree with our contemporary when he asserts, "When we look at Ireland, stripped as she now is, of all rational hope from the *clemency* or wisdom of her conquerors, we cannot help reverting to the memorable declaration ascribed to a certain chieftain of this age, that the Irish must be *re-conquered!*" On the contrary, we deny that Ireland has been stripped of all rational hope from the clemency or wisdom of her conquerors. By conquerors, we suppose, is meant the English nation; if so, we boldly assert, that the wisdom and policy of the House of Commons was never more fully exemplified than in the recent decision, by which it rejected the claims of the Roman Catholic petition; and that, so far from depriving the people of Ireland of all hopes from the clemency of the British Nation, the recent decision has given them an assurance that, whenever they deserve to have the clemency of the constitution extended to them, they must seek it by constitutional means; and if their previous conduct be marked by disobedience to the laws, and hostility to the principles of that constitution, instead of enjoying its clemency, they must experience its displeasure.

The recent debates on the motion of Sir F. BURDETT has been distinguished by argument founded on the most elaborate research, and aided by eloquence the most powerful—it may be said to have nearly equalled the eloquence of antient, or surpassed that of modern, times, possessing every thing that genius or art could furnish, in order to control or agitate the human mind—and when it is recollected, the men who had been engaged in the discussion, the conflict of high passions and interests by which they were impelled—when we see them all, of all parties, led to the House as it were "under the wand of the enchanter"—when we call to mind the unrivalled talents of the Statesmen, now no more, whose gigantic strength had either advanced or impeded the progress of this measure—when we are told that the salvation of Ireland, nay of England, also depended on its success; it is impossible for the mind of man to imagine a moment of more vital importance to the British nation, or of deeper interest to the cause of constitutional liberty. Never upon any occasion was there excited such an intense interest; nor is it possible to conceive a question discussed with more deep anxiety for its result by all parties—a fearless magnanimity of principle marked the conduct of those who opposed the measure; whilst its advocates seemed to admit, that if the question was carried, the Constitution would be suspended, it might be said, a new æra had arrived; a new order of things had arisen; a new system of political action had presented itself for the adoption or rejection of the British Senate. We would therefore ask any sober-minded member of society, whether the policy of admitting the Roman Catholic to the full enjoyment of unqualified emancipation, has not been fairly, fully, and impartially discussed? We would also beg leave to point the attention of our readers to the line of conduct pursued by the Members of the Catholic Association for the *last year*. We would earnestly put before the public eye the mischievous domination exercised over the laity at the late election by the Popish priesthood; and lastly, we would implore the attention of the country to the state of Ireland in the short space of ten days; and then put it to any honest-hearted, loyal individual in the community, to say, whether, in any instance, he ever read or heard of the wisdom and policy of the British Senate, and more fully exemplified, than on the recent decision on the motion for enquiry. We fully agree with those who say Ireland cannot continue much longer in her present condition: we should be very sorry she did. We have contemplated with vast delight the rapid strides she is making to shake off the yoke of religious slavery and Popish errors: we are the more fully persuaded of this by every day's experience—it is a counterpoise to the torrent of political resentment, now so alarmingly, but, we trust, only temporarily felt in that country, to find that the great work for the complete delivery of the Roman Catholic population from the gross and abominable errors of their religion, is proceeding with such unprecedented success—that the march of religious and moral improvement is general—that the poor peasant, who hitherto has been a tool in the hands of the priesthood, to be used for any evil purpose, is now awakened to a sense of the blessings that flow from pure Christianity, and that, in renouncing the gross errors of his former religion, he has opened the way to his own eternal salvation. Let the advocates of political reform say what they will, or think what they will, we will boldly affirm it, and maintain our opinion, in defiance of the sneering infidelity of some individuals, that it is not in unqualified concession to the claims of the Catholics of Ireland, Ireland is to be saved, neither is it in the suppression of this society or that society. Political reformation is totally inadequate to produce the end proposed, the evil is much too deeply seated; it lies in the consciences of men, in the religious creed which they have been taught from childhood to look upon as the purest system of Christianity, as the only true religion by which alone salvation can be obtained.

Here is the evil to be removed—it is this monster of idolatry, superstition and intolerance, which must be encountered—unless every follower of the Church of Rome is brought to abjure the Pope's supremacy, transubstantiation, adoration of the host, communication in one kind, invocation of saints, adoration of images, and reliques, purgatory, and indulgences,—unless, we say, all these abominable errors be renounced, political reformation is futile. The people of Ireland—we mean the Catholic population—pant for a reformation. Let them have that which is true and genuine, not that which is counterfeit and imaginary—let them be fully persuaded of the numerous corruptions of the Court of Rome, how dangerous is their nature and consequences to the true Church of Christianity—and what little hopes now remain of correcting its abuses, unless in a total abolition of her power. Let it be further recollected that, if the Church of Rome continued obstinately in error, notwithstanding the frequent complaints that had been made for ages of her corruptions, by so many great men of her own communion, there is little hope for her reformation now left but in the Omnipotent Arm of the Holy Scriptures—if man has hitherto failed in his efforts to oppose the torrent of irreligion that has issued from the Romish Church, it is full time to appeal to Divine aid to check its overruling influence; indeed, it can hardly be supposed that the Popes of past ages were so totally destitute of forecast and discernment as not to have foreseen that the monstrous power which they acquired in an age of gloomy ignorance, and which was founded in an usurpation on the liberty and understanding of mankind, could not be maintained on the dawn of religious and moral education—no, it was morally impossible that the spiritual power of the See of Rome could hold its empire much longer—a power contrary to the safety, dignity, and independence of thrones—a power which carried unbounded influence with it, by reducing its votaries to a state of mental slavery—a power always in direct opposition to the principles of true Christianity, and subversive of those divine precepts in which alone the true faith is to be found. Of the dangerous exercise of the power of the Pope in temporal concerns, it may not be quite irrelevant to give an instance, from amongst the numerous

catalogues of political blasphemies of which the Holy See have been guilty. When the Barons laid the foundation of our glorious Constitution, by extorting Magna Charta from King JOHN, that odious tyrant, who had ingratiated himself with the Pope by the degradation of himself and his kingdom, appealed to him, in order to release him from it, and his Holiness accordingly issued a Bull, in which he says, "from the plenitude of his unlimited power, and the authority which GOD had committed to him to *build and destroy kingdoms*, to plant and overthrow, he vacated and annulled the whole charter, and absolved the KING and all his subjects from any oath which they might have taken to observe it, and he demanded a general sentence of excommunication against any one who should persevere in maintaining such treasonable and iniquitous pretensions."

Can we give a stronger illustration of the dangerous principle of the domination of the See of Rome than this? and it is only one among the many thousand instances recorded. We really cannot but congratulate the country at the recent happy issue of the question of Catholic Emancipation. It has marked the wisdom of the Cabinet and the wisdom of the Constitution. It has proclaimed the opinion of the British nation to be hostile to the policy of unqualified concession, and thereby effectually sustaining the doctrine which we have hitherto so fearlessly contended for—that the British Constitution can only be permanent by continuing in all things Protestant.

CROCKFORD HOUSE.

A clever book, with this title, has just made its appearance, descriptive of that sink of iniquity, governed by the notorious Fishmonger. We would rather let the author speak for himself, than we speak for him, because we have a great respect for the talents of Mr. LUTTRELL, the author of these *facetiæ*. The following is a description of *Pluto*:—

Crockford——but some gawk or quiz
Here may ask who Crockford is?
Who, forsooth! The trump of Fame
Seldom celebrates a name
Through the Country, or in Town,
Of more exquisite renown.
All his coaxing manners praise,
All confess his *winning* ways.
Though 'tis plainly seen with one eye
He's a dab at making money,
Still his taste (one must commend it),
Next to getting, is to spend it.
Let them hoard their coin who love it,
Crockford has a soul above it.
Reckless he of *cons* and *pros*,
Lightly as it comes, it goes,
Still ungrudged and unrepented,
So his *members* are contented.

He can boast of many debtors,
Every one among his *betters*.
Never of a score afraid,
Always "blushing to be paid,"
'Tis a luxury to owe him;—
None, if happening *not* to know him;
None their ignorance should own,
Arguing themselves unknown.

They, perhaps, who love him, wish
He had never dealt in fish;
But, excepting when he nabs
Higher prey by means of *crabs*,*
Ne'er he'll deal in it again,
Fisher *now* become of men;
One who still, I own it freely.
Hooks and nets them so genteelly,
That they feel it, as they ought,
Quite a pleasure to be caught.
There. You have your answer, quiz:
Now, you know who Crockford is.

Nor is this account of CROCKY's suppers, or the cormorants who devour them, inferior to the foregoing in sprightliness of thought, or ease of expression:—

Midnight sounds!—'Tis twelve o'clock!
See, like pigeons, how they flock
From the opera, or the play,
Or from t'other side the way.
Some, when gossip scarce requites
Those who linger there, from *White's*;
Others, little to the cook's ease,
From *The Travellers'*, or *Brooks's*.
Pleased they ply the four-pronged fork,
Pleased they free the fettered cork,
Where, in rich abundance stored,
Every dainty crowns the board,
Heaped together, to entice
Squeamish tastes, at any price.

Some their hunger ill conceal,
Bent upon a solid meal.
Others carelessly discuss
Early peas or 'sparagus:
'Sparagus, which, passion-stricken
For the young and tender chicken,
And, by pitying knife set free
From the fields of Battersea,
Crowd, in hundred, to be near
What they love so fondly, here.

Some, to slake their glass of sherry,
Dally with the hot-house cherry;
Some at strawberries take their fling,
Which the stout-built wenches bring,
While their arms in cadence swing;
While, with firm yet cautious tread,
Nicely balanced on her head
Each conveys her fragrant load
Safe along the Brentford-road.

Scarcely could the *gourmand* wish,
Or imagine any dish,
But 'twas here, at the command
Of his eager eyes and hand.
While Champagne, in close array,
Pride of *Rheims* and *Epernay*,
Not in bottles, but in dozens,
(Think of *that*, ye country cousins!)
Stood, of every growth and price,
"Peeping forth" its tubs of ice.

* By means of the *deuce-ace*.

One more extract, and with that we recommend Mr. LUTTRELL's muse to the perusal of our readers, as an amusing, and very talented production. Mr. LUTTRELL very properly imagines, that a time will come when the fortunes of this notorious "leg" will crumble into dust, and gives him accordingly this timely and friendly warning:—

He, the Chief, whose armies went
Rough-shod o'er the Continent,
Who, insatiate of renown,
Thrones and Kingdoms crumbled down,
Deeming he had nothing gained
While unconquered aught remained,
By the flames of Moscow crossed
Mourned his fame and empire lost.
You, though all confess your sway,
Sovereign o'er the realms of Play,
Crockford, if you're wise, refrain
From this dangerous new campaign.
Spite of your achievements, tremble—
Lest *your* fate *his* fate resemble,
Lest the Palace in our view
Should a *Kremlin* prove to you.
What though, beaten, you surrender?
We are ruthless and untender,
And have Forts, within a mile,
Strong as St. Helena's isle.

CHIT-CHAT.

(In a letter from one of the *élite* in Park-place, to his friend Lord H——, abroad.)

DEAR BOB,—I have delayed writing to you for the last few days, that I might give you as much "town-talk" as possible at a breath. We have been amused for the fortnight past with the squibs, or, to speak nearer the mark, the *crackers*, which have been circulated respecting the affair at *Brookes's*, and if I were only to tell you half that *I* have heard, it would fill a quire, instead of a sheet, of paper. They say that little KEATING, CORNWALL'S "classical soul," on hearing of TOM RAIKES's "gallant conduct," made the following classical quotation:—

"Crescit occulto, velut arbor ævo
Fama *Glengalli*; micat inter omnes
Raikium siclus, velut inter ignes
Luna minores."

—which is very fair for KEATING, "don't you think so?" It was a most absurd thing, from beginning to the end; and poor TOM is certainly to be pitied throughout—his friends, who egged him on to the commission of an offence, deserted him, when he had committed it. TOM tried every one to second him—he made sure of STOPFORD, but the General refused—the KANG is nearly the only one who did not flinch. You of course read his apology to the Club—there will be some others to be made, so the merchant's "circular" will be in great requisition. RAIKES had a half satirical, and half savage, laugh on his countenance, just after insulting BROUGHAM; upon which BROUGHAM said, when mentioning it afterwards, that he literally "grinned through his *choler*." CHAMBRE is annoyed that THE AGE did not mention *his* winning a picture from the Fishmonger, as well as LYSTER—lucky for CROCKY the six mains running were not against the bank. PHILLIPS, the auctioneer, has advertised HAYNE's effects, or rather defects, for sale, and among the rest, the portrait of Miss FOOTE, by STUMP. HAYNE asked CARTER (the man that old FOOTE used to call *Magna Carter*) if he should part with Miss FOOTE's *picture* for the benefit of his *pocket*—"To be sure," said CARTER, "*she* has *picked your's* enough already." BALL HUGHES imagines the opera of *La Schiava en Bagdad* to be another version of the *Barber of Seville*, pronouncing it "The *shaver* of Bagdad." BALL is really capital fun, as you can swear to. MARTIN did not bring on his motion respecting CLANRICARDE—he was afraid so to do, and would not have had a leg to stand on, *had* he done it. The pimping parson is in full force at the Opera House, though being *cut* by CHESTERFIELD, has lessened both his dignity and income.

The rumours about a change of Ministry are all absurd—believe nothing, and you will be sure to be on the right side. I know nothing about theatres, excepting that nobody goes to them. Did you hear of the *candlestick* story in *Pall-mall*? S. joins her regards to those of Your's, D.

The CHIEF JUSTICE has bound over the combatants not to leave the kingdom—so, as TOM can't "fight" for a year, in any part of the habitable globe, he'll lead a nice life of it. Remember me to MADEMOISELLE.

White's, March 15, 1827.

THEATRICALS.

"There have been rare doings at the Gordon Arms," since we last gave an account of them—at least plenty of entertainment for the money, though not plenty of money for the entertainment!

PEAKE's farce of *Comfortable Lodgings* is a very amusing trifle—perhaps not altogether as complete a composition, of the kind, as the £.100 *Note*, and other pieces of that stamp; but, nevertheless, extremely clever. We have seldom seen LISTON to more advantage than in the character of *Hippington Miff*; for he hits off his author quite as much, and as well, as his author hits off him. It is a difficult thing to take measure of LISTON—at least to *fit* him—and the experience of several years has convinced us that every one's measure does not *suit* him. HARLEY was quite diverting in *Rigmarole*, and contributed materially to help the farce throughout. These two comedians pull admirably together—they do not interfere with each other, but, on the contrary, form a distinct and individual feature each. *Comfortable Lodgings* has improved materially upon acquaintance—it was partly condemned the first night—so was the one at the opposite house—but they have since gradually and deservedly worked themselves into favour.

A *Gentleman* (Heaven help the mark!) made his appearance at *Drury Lane* on Monday last, in *Othello*—"there are more fools in this wide world than the Gods ever made"—and this was an excellent sample of one.

Considerable expectation was excited respecting the production of the *Wife's Stratagem*, on Tuesday last, at *Covent Garden*. SHIRLEY (on whose *Gamester* the comedy was founded) was an eminent dramatist of the *seventeenth* century—Mr. POOLE, the founder, is an eminent dramatist of the *nineteenth* century—and the play had the advantage of much talent in its representation. We were pleased with the comedy throughout; and if there is not an intensity of interest in every scene, there is never any total want of it. The commission of all those claptraps and equivoques, by which modern productions are crammed down an auditor's throat, has been studiously avoided by Mr. POOLE, to his infinite credit and advantage; and his play may therefore be *read* with as much gratification in one's study, as it is *seen* in one's private box. Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE (if he still forms one of the *corps dramatique* of this theatre) should have played JONES's part, and JONES have played WARDE's—for this reason, that KEMBLE can personate light comedy, and interest—while WARDE fails in the first, and JONES in the latter qualification. We do not, by this remark, mean to disparage either party: for JONES was very diverting, whenever he was left to the *volatility* of his own mind—and only failed when doomed to the delivery of a piece of sentiment, for which the Gods never decreed him, We cannot abide WARDE out of "a shape"—he has neither legs nor face adapted to modern attire—in tragedy, his true and proper element, he is excellent and noble—in comedy he is neither one nor the other—but WARDE may console himself with the knowledge, that no eminent actor, but GARRICK, was barely tolerable in both. Mr. FARREN maintained the reputation of his *unique* talent, and the little personage KEELEY was as highly diverting—they played well into each others' hands.

Mr. POOLE was still more fortunate with his ladies, which, we should imagine, he must be desirous should always be the case. The *onus probandi* lay with Madame VESTRIS, whose performance of *Arabella* has elicited a degree of comic talent, which her admirers had not hitherto given her credit for; and which is calculated to make her a still more important feature in dramatic annals, than she has been. We are free to confess, that we did not think she could so *safely* be entrusted with the weight of a comedy on her shoulders—to say that she would *eminently* bear it, never entered our imaginations. She has done herself enormous credit—for she has laid under considerable obligations the public, Mr. POOLE, and the composer of a ballad, entitled "*He's a charming fellow*," which she sung with such effect, as to demand an unanimous encore. This is a species of ballad, which none can handle like VESTRIS—*its* simplicity and *her* naiveté will verify our prediction, of its being a second *Cherry Ripe*—a monstrous nuisance to every one, but the publishers and barrel-organists. Mrs. CHATTERLEY was "coldly correct, and critically dull," in *Mrs. Wilding*, but became for a moment animated in the scene, where she displays the ring to her husband, which he had intended for *Arabella*. Mrs. CHATTERLEY, would, however, have been seen to more advantage, if she had not been continually in contact with Madame VESTRIS, who is (as WINSTON's ancestor, *Hamlet*, expresses it) "the admired of all beholders." We cannot compliment the gentlemen on the propriety of their costume, for it would puzzle any one to determine in what æra, since the flood, the coat, waistcoats, and tights of the present day were worn, with a quantity of tinsel at the edges, and a lot of silver frogs for buttons. The personages at the table, who had nothing to do but drink a dilution of ale and water, (your stage substitute for sherry wine) were of better sightliness than such men usually are, and materially aided appearance. It was not to be expected this comedy would bring money—"the times are out of joint" at *Covent-garden Theatre*, and nothing would be *very* attractive there now, unless HORACE TWISS were to deliver his late Chancery speech from the stage; and then the few, now in doubt as to how great a fool he is, would instantly go to be convinced of it.

We perceive by the papers, that Madame VESTRIS has been playing fine havoc with the hearts and heads of the *Bristol* people, at their Concerts—that Miss FOOTE has received 10*l.* at *Taunton*—that KEAN has failed at *Manchester*—and Mrs. WAYLETT been astonishing the natives (we mean the inhabitants, and not the oysters) at *Lynn*, by the simplicity and sweetness of her ballad singing—then we find, moreover, that Sir GEORGE SMART has nearly completed an opera for the King's Theatre, and will also have a tragedy ready for ELLISTON, by the time HIS EXCELLENCY *redivivus* opens the *Whitechapel* Theatre. These things, for the most part, look well for the profession and the professors.

THE KING'S COURT.

Wednesday afternoon, at a quarter before two o'clock, his Majesty arrived in his travelling chariot, with outriders, escorted by a party of the 17th Lancers, at his Palace, at St. James's, from his Royal Lodge, in Windsor Park. The King looked pale and indisposed.

Soon after his arrival, his Majesty held a Court, at which, it being the first Court since the lamented decease of the Duke of York, all who attended appeared in full mourning, according to the King's commands.

The Yeomen Guard wore crape round their hats, their partisans were also covered with crape; they had also black stockings, gloves, &c. The Yeoman Usher's Silver Stick was likewise covered with crape.

The Bishop of Chichester was introduced to his Majesty, and kissed hands, upon his being appointed to be Clerk of the Closet.

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd did homage before the King, upon his being elected to the Bishopric of Oxford.

Mr. Secretary Peel, and the Bishop of Chichester, as Clerk of the Closet, assisted at the ceremony.

Dr. Kaye, late Bishop of Bristol, also did homage upon his being translated to the See of Lincoln.

His Majesty then held a Privy Council, at which some alterations were made in the pricked list of Sheriffs for the present year.

Mr. Greville attended as Clerk of the Council.

The Recorder of London was admitted into the presence of the King in Council, when he made a report of the convicts capitally convicted at Justice-hall, in the Old Bailey, at the December and January sessions.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Secretary Peel, Earl of Harrowby, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Beresford.

Earl De Lawarr and Sir Andrew Barnard were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Court closed about a quarter before six o'clock, and a few minutes after his Majesty left the palace in his travelling chariot, on his return to the Royal Lodge, Windsor Park.

As the King left the Palace his Majesty was loudly cheered by a numerous assemblage of respectable persons who had collected round the garden gate.

We are likely to be deluged this season with novels, delineating high life, and all written anonymously, but loudly whispered to be by noble authors. Two or three are already announced from the publishers of "Almack's." Let them take care. That novel is now clearly traced to Mr. T—e H—k; and the detector is still in "Cockney Land," and will, we have no doubt, be at their heels at every step they take.

The *Revue Encyclopedique* of last month, speaks very handsomely of Mr. Boileau's *Linguist*, which our Reviewers have not yet thought proper to notice, though it is a work of great merit, and well calculated to assist the study of the two most useful languages of the Continent. It is much more entertaining than its title, although very appropriate, would lead one to suspect.

It is not generally known that the only house on the south side of Pall Mall, which does not stand on Crown Land, is owned and occupied by Dr. Heberden, and that property is freehold. On the site of it formerly stood the mansion of Nell Gwynne, which was given to her by that profligate Monarch Charles II., and which was then made freehold, and has been alienated from the Crown ever since.

It will be seen, in the debate of Wednesday, on the state of the Fleet Prison, that the suggestion contained in the THE AGE a fortnight ago, that a medical gentleman should be appointed to attend the prisoners, has been humanely attended to by Mr. Peel. Mr. Hume said it was but just to acquaint the House of the adoption of this salutary hint.

That elegant and beautiful article, British Leghorn, originally introduced by Vyse, of Ludgate-street, (and is still the only house to obtain the finest quality,) is certainly very superior to any thing of the kind that has been inveuted. We have likewise good authority in stating, that it will be most prevalent among the Nobility the ensuing season.

A few nights ago, the residence of a gentleman in Grosvenor-sqnare, was broken into, and a valuable gold watch stolen, together with two gold seals and a key. A considerable reward has been offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

On Wednesday night, the house of Mr. Cauldon, in Paul's-place, Walworth, was broken into, and the bottom part of it completely ransacked, and stripped of plate and clothes to a considerable amount.

In consequence of the recent appointments of Commander-in-Chief and Constable of the Tower, which his Majesty has been pleased to confer upon his Grace the Duke of Wellington, requiring his constant and unremitting residence and attention in town, the Duke has disposed of his farming stock and agricultural implements upon his farms near Strathfieldsay, Hants. The sale took place on Tuesday.

A few nights ago, the house of Mr. Matthewson, in the oval at Kennington, was broken into, and robbed of a great quantity of plate and clothes.

The premisses of Messrs. Snell and Brice, of London Wall, was entered a few days back, and some huudred of pounds worth of satin, silk, and bombazines stolen.

Accounts from Sierra Leone are of the most afflicting description. Most of the remaining Europeans were in a sickly state from the effects of the pestilential climate.

HAYMARKET.—We were much delighted with Mr. HENRY'S *Whims and Wonders* on Friday night. The entertainment is becoming more mellowed, and went of with increased eclat. The house was fashionably attended. Amongst the company we noticed the Lord Chamberlain and party, who appeared highly amused with Mr. Henry's exertions.

A new edition of *Sir John Chiverton* is preparing for immediate publication.

The letters from Manchester state, that there was a great revival of trade on the market day (Tuesday). The purchases were extensive. but there was no improvement in the prices, and the goods that were selected were chiefly for the home trade.

The agriculturists of Durham are exulting on the favourable tendency of the proposed alterations in the Corn Laws. A correspondent says, "The agriculturists at Durham are as erect in the stirrups, as a Yeomanry Cavalry Serjeant on a day of review, in consequence of the proposed corn measures, under the expectation of their situation being considerably bettered by them. Indeed the corn on Saturday advanced a shilling a boll. A dinner was given to George Baker, Esq. of Elemore Hall, on that day, at the Waterloo Inn, for his indefatigable exertions in furthering the interests of the agriculturists."—*Tyne Mercury.*

FROM THE MONTHLY REVIEW.—The new novel of "*Almack's*" may be said to present masterly representations of the leading features of fashionable existence, the country, and its amusements, the routs, dinners, and the Opera, &c. in town, and the balls at Almack's. It seems to have been the sole object of the writer to give a natural representation of the manners, the conversation, and, in short, the every-day employments of the Aristocratic circles; and she has succeeded to the fullest extent. Readers of every class cannot fail to be amused with a work so full of variety, and of elegant satire, controlled throughout by sound good sense, and informed by a spirit that is remarkable for its accuteness of observation.

Some fresh troops are under orders for embarkation for Portugal, rendered necessary, as is understood, by the last despatch from General Clinton. The force intended to be sent consists of detachments of 12th Lancers, Grenadier Guards, and 4th Regiment of Infantry, which will embark in the course of this week at Portsmouth. Detachments, also, belonging to the 23d and 43d regiments will embark this week at Plymouth for Portugal.

RECORDER'S REPORT.

The Recorder of London Wednesday attended the Council and made a Report to the King of the following prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, namely—Henry Dunn, aged 21; George Hall, 11; John Smith, 19; Thomas Wilkinson, 17; Henry Wright, 19; Samuel Clarke, 15; Isaac Harris, 13; Ann Garnett, 30; Elizabeth Brown, 52; Honor Baldwin, 28; Samuel Wilson, 34; William Davies, 26; Daniel Burns, 16; William Jones, 14; Richard Hill, 50; and Thomas Vandera, 23, for stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of 40 shillings. Henry Bayley, aged 20; Richard Arnold, 20; John Andrew Meek, 16; Benjamin Brown, 20; John Adams, 18; Joseph Finch, 19; Theresa Davis, 40; Charles Lewis, 25; John Cranley, 23; Edward Webster, 20; Thomas Williams, 20; James Wilson, 18; William Howard, 21; Frederick Langley, 20; and Robert Young, 34, for burglary.—John Bunyan, 25, and George Horne, 19, for horse-stealing. Royal Keats, 31, and William Keats, 19, for sheep-stealing.—William Stevens, 21; Thomas Brakney, 16; Joseph Whitehead, 14; Mary Ann Sullivan, 20, and Martha Bellamy, 16, for robbery on a person. James Wingfield, 25, for rape. Thomas Canning, 22, and Jonathan Batty, 15, for Housebreaking in the day tiue. Daniel Davis, 20, for stealing a letter while employed at the General Post Office. Richard Hayes, 42, for cattle-stealing.

His Majesty was graciously pleased to respite, during his Royal Pleasure, all the said prisoners, excepting Royal Keates, James Wingfield, William Davies, Daniel Davis, and Robert Young, upon whom the law is left to take its course, and they are ordered to be executed on Tuesday next, the 20th instant.

THE LATE STORM.

The accounts that are daily reaching us of the effects of the late storm are very distressing. A number of people are missing; but as it is only in some places the thaw has cleared the ground, their friends are still in uncertainty as to their fate. The town of Lanark was for a whole week entirely shut up: not a vehicle of any description either arriving or going away; nothing but the dreary appearance of an almost worn out pedestrian rendered the already dismal appearance of the town more affecting; not a church door was opened on the 4th, and at Lesmahagow, the sacrament was put off. About 250 men were employed clearing the roads in the Glasgow direction, and corresponding numbers in others. The Strathaven carriers all left Glasgow together; when about half way, they found their strength failing and their horses worse; they left their carts and were driving their horses to the nearest farm-house; they suddenly missed one of their number, when they went back, and by his cries, found him covered with snow and nearly dead. They were not, however, able to extricate his horses. On returning in the morning, they found one of them dead. The other they got out and restored with difficulty. The unfortunate young men, sons of Mr. Jamieson, the proprietor of the farm of Craigton, both of whom perished near Largs, in the storm of Saturday week, were interred on Wednesday. Mr. Jamieson is recovering, but was unable to attend their funeral. We understand that the elder of the two expired first, and the other laid himself down beside him, in the vain attempt to reanimate the vital spark by the warmth of his own body, but he too soon sunk under the "pelting of the pitiless storm." Mr. Jamieson, the father, had left them to seek his way to and obtain assistance at the farm of Knock, and had stripped himself of his great coat, to enable his sons the better to bear up against the cold in his absence. It is therefore the more extraordinary that he should have been the survivor; but this is partly accounted for by the circumstance that he wore a very thick flannel under-vest. He had not proceeded far, when he got immersed in a wreath of snow, and lost all recollection, till revived by the humane efforts of those who discovered him in the morning. The trustees on the Glasgow and Carlisle road have been using every exertion to clear the roads of snow, so as to allow the regular passage of the mails. The whole road was cleared on Wednesday forenoon, but the second storm rendered it necessary to begin the work anew, and it is to the exertions of those employed by them that the mails have been enabled to get forward. The snow has been equally heavy in the sister island as it has been here. At mid-day, on Friday, all the roads round Belfast were impassable, and a number of the mails were due.—*Glasgow Chronicle*, March 13.

Among the melancholy accidents occasioned by the storm, is the lamented death of a respectable couple who resided near Holytown. They had a daughter who had gone to Wishawton on Saturday, and becoming alarmed for her safety, they went out to meet her. The storm increasing, they left their daughter at a friend's on the road, and intended to make home themselves. It appeared, however, that they had been overcome within about five hundred yards of a house; for on Sunday morning the man's hand being seen beneath a wreath of snow, led to a search, and the unfortunate pair were found within three yards of each other.—The snow has already disappeared from our streets, though the cold boisterous winds, that have done so much damage of late, still continue. The adjacent country is also partly uncovered, and the mails now arrive with nearly their usual regularity. So completely were the roads blocked up with the snow on Friday, that only six carriers from the country were in the market in the High-street on Saturday morning; and, in consequence, the prices of eggs, butter, and poultry, were greatly raised. A dozen of eggs, which on the preceding Saturday sold at 8d. was raised to 1s. 6d. and an additional 1d. was put on the pound of butter.—*Edinburgh Observer*, March 13.

OPENING A MUMMY.

On Sunday the Duchess d'Angouleme, the Foreign Ministers, and several curious persons, attended the opening of an Egyptian mummy, in the Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities.

After opening the exterior coffin, which presented many difficulties, they proceeded to take off the bandages, which, from the head to the feet, made at least twenty turns. The body, thanks to the bituminous substances used for embalming, was in a perfect state of preservation. All the parts were distinct—the nails of the fingers were remarkably long, and the hair had retained its fair colour; the eyes had been replaced by enamel. This singularity had only been observed in one instance before.

The following circumstance made the operation very remarkable: They found two manuscripts upon papyrus—one round the head, the other round the breast. The perfect state in which these manuscripts were found enabled M. Champollion, jun. to read the precious inscription. The body is that of Tete-Muthis, the Minervienne, or Athenean Girl, Keeper of the little Temple of Isis, at Thebes. A necklace, or collar of serpents, forming circles, which, with the Egyptians, was a symbol of Eternity, was found among other emblems.

After the application of boiling water during a quarter of an hour, the attentive reader of the manuscripts could not discover any date; it is, however, believed, that this Mummy was made 300 years since. The skin, which is still brown, retained its elasticity. Several of the parts were also humid. The membrane of the brain was in a state of preservation. They had broken the spheroid of the superior part of the pharynx, to introduce to the interior of the head a considerable quantity of linen.

ACCIDENT AT LONDON BRIDGE.—An Inquest was held at St. Thomas's Hospital on Tuesday on the body of a man named Ward, who, while employed with two others in pulling down part of one of the arches of Old London Bridge, on Saturday se'nnight, was buried under a quantity of brickwork and rubbish which fell upon him, by which his skull was fractured, and both his arms, his right thigh, and several ribs were broken. When dug out he was quite dead. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

LENT ASSIZES.

WESTERN CIRCUIT—SALISBURY, MARCH, 13.

Thomas Moller and James Cadell were indicted for uttering a 5l. Bank of England note, well knowing the same to be forged.

From the evidence it appeared that the prisoners went to the house of a Mr. Wix, a hatter, residing at Trowbridge, and purchased a hat for a guinea, which was paid for with a 5l. Bank of England note, and the change received; the hat was left for a short time at the hatter's, but shortly after Cadell returned for it, and took it away. The note being discovered to be a forgery, the prisoners were pursued and taken into custody, and, on being questioned, readily admitted that they had purchased the hat, and paid for it with a 5l. note. In being brought back to Trowbridge, Mr. Wix walked foremost with Moller, and another person behind with Cadell, in custody. On their way thither, the person with Cadell observed him shift his arm, but thought it was only to ease his arm, as his great coat was resting upon it. A person, however, who passed by a moment afterwards, perceived some paper floating on the road-side ditch, and on examining it, it proved to be a forged 5l. note.

Amongst the other evidence, it appeared that Moller had passed a forged 1l. note to a travelling linen-draper in the purchase of five handerchiefs, and that on the preceding day, Cadell had purchased of the same person a shawl for thirty shillings, and had tendered in payment a 5l. note, in change for which the 1l. note of the day before was given; to this note Cadell objected, as it was a little torn, but as the pedlar did not change it, he subsequently bought handkerchiefs to the amount of 18s., and gave that torn note in payment, receiving 2s. in change.

The Jury, after five or six minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoners, who were told by Mr. Justice Park that he felt himself justified in promising to recommend their lives to the mercy of his Majesty, and he had no doubt that that recommendation would be attended to; but beyond that he could give them no hopes—next to death they would be sentenced to the severest punishment.

A young gentleman of the name of Dash, of Wootten Bassett, apparently about ten years of age, was arraigned for felony. His childhood attracted the attention of the court. On examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, it appeared that he had taken a rabbit from his master's rabbit-house (with whom he went to school,) because another boy, also at school, had taken from him a ball of string, value 6d., and had killed the rabbit in revenge. When charged with it, he denied the fact, and was taken before the magistrates, who bound him over to the assizes, for felony!!!

The Judge said, "This is no felony—the boy ought to have been whipped by the master, but not to have been brought here. The magistrates ought not to have bound him over." To the jury, "Gentlemen this is no felony—you must acquit him."

Mr. Gunning applied for the expenses.

The Judge.—No, I shall not allow them in this case. A mere school boy to be indicted for felony!

His Lordship complained greatly of the Courts, and said he would never come the circuit again, if better accomodations were not secured. The Courts would not hold a tenth part of those who wished to get in, and, as to passing from Hall to Hall, it was utterly impossible.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Henry Smith was indicted for carnally knowing Ann Fleck, a child under ten years of age.

Sarah Barratt examined by Mr. Bingham—I am twelve years of age; I live at Swindon; in July last I was employed by Mrs. Fleck to take care of her two children, while she went out to work in a field at Rawton. She told me to bring the two children to her between nine and ten o'clock; one was Ann Fleck, near six years old, and the other a child in arms. I set out with the two children; on the road I saw the prisoner; he was sitting on the side of the road with a little boy, named Edwards, who is here. The prisoner came and took Ann Fleck away; he said he wanted her to hold a gate open. He took her in his arms half way down the lane, and then put her down and let her walk. They walked into some stalls on Mr. Butler's ground; the stalls are to keep cows in; they were some time in the stalls, and I went down because they were gone so long; without going away from where I was sitting, I could not see them; I cannot tell how long the time was that they were in the stalls; when I came there, I looked through a hole; the prisoner could not see me. [Here the witness described the situation of the prisoner and child.]

Elizabeth Fleck, the mother of Ann Fleck, proved the accomplishment of all that was necessary to constitute the capital offence.

The prisoner was then called on for his defence. He stated that he never saw either of the children, first or last, until he was taken before the magistrates, and if he had been guilty of the crime he would not have got work in the neighbourhood where it was committed.

The Learned Judge then summed up; and the Jury immediately found the prisoner Guilty.

The Judge then proceeded in the usual form to pass the sentence of the law. He said, I am quite satisfied with the verdict given by the Jury, and of your guilt. It is a most heinous offence, and one which requires the utmost extent of the law to be exercised. This is not the first time you have been convicted of a similar offence, although the capital one had not been brought home to you. In the Lent Assizes of 1824, I find you were sentenced to suffer imprisonment for 18 months, for an assault with intent; and since this trial has been going on, the Grand Jury has found a true bill for another assault, which, I doubt not, would have been brought home to you. I dare not allow you to live any longer, and therefore most earnestly entreat you to prepare for your great account. You have been in prison ever since August last, and under a person capable of giving you that instruction that is necessary to prepare you for that account which you will shortly have to give. You will yet have some short time to live, which time I entreat you to prepare for another world. The sentence of the Court is, and I adjudge, that you, Henry Smith, be taken from hence to whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be hanged by the neck till dead.

WINCHESTER, MARCH 9.

CROWN SIDE.

David Allee was indicted for cutting and maiming John Hall, under Lord Ellenborough's Act.

It appeared that the prisoner, with others, made an attempt to break into the house of a Mrs. Osgood. During their attempt the alarm was given, and the prosecutor, Hall, with one or two others, endeavoured to seize him and the gang. The prisoner struggled extremely, and with something (the prosecutor could not see what, owing to the darkness of the night,) that he had in his hand, he struck him a furious blow across his bat, which went through the beaver and lining, and inflicted a wound on his head, from which there was a considerable effusion of blood.—The Jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner Guilty.

Mr. Justice Burrough immediately ordered him to be brought up for judgment, and proceeded to pass sentence of death upon him, giving him no hopes of mercy. He said that his case was much too aggravated to have any mitigation of his sentence extended towards him; and he therefore entreated him to make a good use of the ten days or a fortnight which there remained for him in this world.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

DENHAM V. RAMSAY AND ANOTHER.

This was an action on the statute 57 Geo. III. c. 19, against two of the inhabitants of the hundred of Hertford, to recover compen-

sation for the destruction of the plaintiff's property, by a riotous mob, at the late General Election for the borough of Hertford.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Denham, keeps the Salisbury Arms Inn, at Hertford. At the last General Election for the borough, the candidates were Mr. Byron, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Bulwer. The party of the first named Gentleman held their meetings at the plaintiff's house. On the 14th of June the poll closed, after three days contest, and Mr. Byron, and Mr. Duncan, were declared duly elected. The former Gentleman was three a-head of the latter upon the poll. About seven o'clock in the evening, whilst Mr. Byron and his friends were celebrating their triumph at the Salisbury Arms, Mr. Duncan and his party paraded the town with a band of music, playing the tune of "See, the Conquering Hero comes." As the procession was passing the Salisbury Arms, some one of Mr. Byron's party threw out of the window a piece of paper, on which was written the state of the poll, and the paper lodged on Mr. Duncan's hat. This was construed into an insult by the latter Gentleman's party. The windows on each side of the house were broken. The injury to the plaintiff was not confined to the destruction of her windows, but several valuable looking-glasses, the tables and chairs, and a large quantity of wine glasses and decanters, were destroyed by the showers of paving-stones which were hurled into the room. The damages sustained by the plaintiff, amounted to about 70l.

The Jury, under the Learned Judge's directions, found their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, Seventy Pounds.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LANCASTER, March 12.

CROWN COURT.

Mr. Justice Bayley entered the Court at ten o'clock this morning, and immediately proceeded to charge the Grand Jury. His Lordship observed that although the calendar was filled with offences of a serious description, all of which would require their attention, yet there was only one case which would require particular observation from him. The case to which he alluded was an indictment which he understood would be presented, founded on the 48th Geo. III., for maliciously shooting with intent to kill or do some grievous bodily harm. His Lordship minutely explained the law upon the case, and the Grand Jury then withdrew.

CIVIL SIDE—(Before Mr. Baron Hullock.)

MR. WAKEFIELD.

Mr. Sergeant Cross, at the rising of the Court, stated to his Lordship that there were two indictments standing at the head of the second list, for the trial of which it was extremely desirable that a particular day should be fixed. He wished to know if it would suit his Lordship's convenience to take them on Monday next.

Mr. Baron Hullock.—I fear not. They are special juries, I suppose.

Mr. Sergeant Cross.—They are, my Lord. As they stand at the head of the second list, it is probable that they will come on in regular order before that day; but we wish to have a day fixed, in order to let the witnesses know when they ought to be in attendance.

Mr. Baron Hullock.—My fear is, not that Monday will be too late, but that it will be too soon. Of course I cannot delay the other suitors of the Court on account of these trials. Would it not be better to fix a later day?

Mr. Parke suggested Wednesday or Thursday. The object of the application was only to have some day fixed.

It was ultimately arranged that the trial should stand fixed for Thursday the 22nd of March.

The cases tried in this court to-day were, with one exception, undefended, and did not possess the slightest interest.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—AYLESBURY, March 13.

Ambrose Lester and John Lester were indicted for an assault, committed on George Ayling, on the night of the 19th of December, 1825.

The prisoners had been tried, in an earlier part of these Assizes, for entering a certain close belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, with intent to destroy game, and for being afterwards found armed, in the night, in the same close. The proof that it was the *same close* not being sufficiently strong, they were acquitted.

Daniel Humphries deposed that he was out on the watch for poachers on the night of December 19, 1825, in a place called Welsh-lane, about half a mile from Stowe-gardens. George Ayling, John Turpin, and Jas. Beckett were with him. Ayling and Beckett were gamekeepers to the Duke of Buckingham. Between ten and eleven o'clock they heard a hare cry out, as if in a snare, and went in the direction of the noise. They then heard a second cry, and saw some men near the hedge, on the opposite side of the road, and heard a dog pant; the keepers took off their great coats, and got over the hedge into the road, on which the men ran away to a gap in the hedge, through which they got into the field. Witness caught the last man as he got through the gap; one of the men said, "Let that man go, you are not going to have him." A fight took place directly, and the other men came up, armed with bludgeons, and knocked witness down; he let the man go; saw Ayling and Turpin lying on the ground, much beaten; Turpin was cut across the head; the night was moonlight; the men all got away.

Cross-examined—They were all four together; three of them had sticks, and Ayling had a flail.

By the Judge—Could not see who gave the first blow.

James Beckett confirmed this account.

John Turpin was knocked down, and got his head cut.

George Ayling had a flail when he came up with the prisoners. Ambrose Lester hit him, and knocked his teeth out; John fell on him, and knocked him down; they left him senseless on the ground.

By the Judge—Did not know the men before.

Mr. Justice Gazelee charged the Jury. They would have to consider whether these men were out for the purpose of killing game; if so, the keepers were justified in taking them; and if not, they would determine whether the violence used was not more than necessary to rescue themselves out of the hands of the keepers.

This being the last trial, the Court waited a considerable time for the verdict, when the foreman addressed the Judge, and said he was sorry to say that they could not agree on the verdict; eleven of them were one way, and one was the other.

On this, the Judge said they must retire, and directed an officer to keep them without meat, drink, or fire, till they agreed on a verdict.

The Court then adjourned till eleven o'clock at night, but the Jury had not come to a decision; however, a little before one o'clock, the Juryman who stood alone for an acquittal, gave way, and a verdict of guilty against both prisoners was returned.

The Judge sentenced the prisoners to three months' imprisonment, and to enter into recognizances to be of good behaviour for two years, themselves in 40l. and two sureties in 20l. each.

CARLISLE, March 9.

Phillip Finnancy, a wretched guilt-struck-looking man, was put to the bar, charged with the dreadful murder of Mary Brown, in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, on the 7th of September last.

When called upon by the Associate, he held up his right hand, but to the inquiry "How say you, are you guilty of this felony and murder, with which you stand charged, or not guilty?" Finnancy said, "I don't wish to answer that questiou."

Mr. Baron Hullock—You must plead, Sir, to the indictment.

Finnancy—I have two causes for refusing to plead.

Mr. Baron Hullock—You must plead, Sir; why do you act in this way.

Finnancy—I won't plead, my Lord.

Mr. Baron Hullock—You must plead; you have been very badly advised to this; whoever recommended you to do this, was, I should think, a most incompetent person to advise you. Take my advice, and plead not guilty at once, and take the chance of your trial.

Finnancy—No, I will not plead at all; and I cannot say that I am not guilty either.

Mr. Oridge said, he really thought that the prisoner's objection was founded on a religious principle.

Mr. Baron Hullock told the prisoner that by pleading not guilty he would only put himself on his trial; and he need not be afraid of entering that plea, because it might not be considered an untruth; such obstinate perseverance would be of no service to him here, and would not be the means of his obtaining salvation.

Finnancy—No, Sir, I will not plead; let somebody else do it for me; I will not do it.

The Jury, by the direction of the Judge, then found that he was mute wilfully and fraudulently.

Mr. Oridge said the prisoner wished it to be understood that he did not refuse to plead through obstinacy, but solely from religious scruples.

After some other objections, the prisoner nodded assent to the plea of not guilty, and the trial proceeded.

Mr. Courtnay detailed the circumstances of this awful case.—The prisoner had cohabited with a bad woman, the deceased, and continually quarrelled with her, and in a fit of jealousy beat her head to pieces with a hammer, in the fields below Carlisle; he then wandered about and surrendered himself.

The Jury, without hesitation, found him Guilty.

Mr. Baron Hullock ordered him for execution on Monday. He received the sentence upon his knees, and prayed with much fervour in the dock.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Thursday a Court of Common Council was held for the dispatch of general public business.

On the opening of the Court,

Mr. Favell rose, and stated, that as he was coming to the Court, a minute before, he met a worthy Alderman, one of their Representatives in Parliament, who, at the last election, (it might be mentioned as a proof of the confidence of his fellow-citizens,) was placed at the head of the poll. He complained that, on the question of the Corn Laws, he had not been able to obtain a fair hearing. This he (Mr. Favel) considered to be a breach of the right of the subject to be heard by their Representatives; and he was determined, if the House of Commons sent him to Newgate for it, to bring the matter before his fellow-citizens, for their consideration. He now stated the circumstance. (Alderman Thompson is supposed to be the Member referred to.)

The Lord Mayor said, he did not see that the Court could in any way interfere.

One of the Members suggested, that it was a subject which would be best brought before the citizens at large in the Common Hall. (Hear.)

Mr. Favel was inclined to believe that the course suggested by the worthy Member was the best.

Here the conversation terminated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

A petition was presented by Mr. Tickner, from a number of inhabitants of the houses ajacent to Fleet-market, complaining of the works for the formation of the intended new market, not being proceeded with.

The Report of the Committee for conducting Improvements in the City was read. They recited the heavy and unexpected expences which had been incurred, in compensating individuals for the losses they were supposed to be likely to sustain by their removal from it. The total expenditure for compensation amounted to the sum of 114,000l. The Committee had agreed to recommend the completion of the work on a smaller scale than was originally intended. By doing this they might effect the work for the sum of 150,000l. which they were enabled to borrow, and would have a surplus of 1000l. after having completed all their engagements.

Alderman Wood said the restriction of the size of the market would defeat the original object of giving increased accommodation to the trade, and would prevent the compensation which might otherwise have been derived from the measure. He considered that the opening of the great North Road through Fleet Market to Islington would be an improvement materially benefitting the neighbourhood, and rendering the increased size of the market particularly necessary.

Mr. Dixon referred to the great expence which the City had been put to, beyond the estimates, in executing several of the worthy Alderman's favourite plans of improvement. He did not mean to use it as a threat, but he begged to state that next June, when the Chamberlain came before the Common Hall to be re-elected, he should, if more money was intended to be taken by the Court, move the body of the Livery to advise him, or to order him, not to allow the City funds intrusted to him to be withdrawn. The ruin of the City finances was inevitable, if some check was not put to this rate of expenditure.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Deputy Oldham did not hesitate to say that most exaggerated claims for compensation had been successful against the public purse, and that juries and the public at large should be put upon their guard against the designs of such persons. (Cheers.)—Report agreed to.

CITY POLICE.

A Report was brought up by Mr. N. Saunders from the General Purpose Committee, respecting the conduct of two Marshalmen, which had been referred to them for investigation on the motion of Mr. Alderman Lucas. The Committee considered the complaints well founded, and would have recommended the suspension of the officers, but that the Marshalmen promised amendment, and Alderman Lucas recommended their promises to be taken.

Mr. Deputy Oldham considered, that to make the Police of the City efficient, it was requisite to place the Marshalmen more completely under the controul of the Court of Aldermen. He, therefore, moved, as an amendment, that the Report should lie upon the table, and that it should be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Aldermen present, and six Members of that Court, to consider of the expediency of placing the Marshalmen under the appointment of the Court of Aldermen.

A long discussion ensued upon this subject, when it was agreed that the matter should to be referred to the Committee of General Purposes.

Mr. Alderman Venables gave notice of a motion for the consideration of the present state of the nightly watch of the City, with a view to its improvement.

Mr. Hathway, of Queenhithe, brought up the Report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the bankrupt laws, and report to the Court on the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for their revision.

The Committee recommended that a petition, praying for a revision of the bankrupt laws, should be presented to the Legislature.

Mr. Hathway said, the question was one of the highest importance to the Court, either individually or collectively. The Report contained a great body of interesting testimony, and that they might not discuss this important subject without due preparation, he moved that the consideration of the question should be adjourned, and that in the mean time the evidence contained in the Report should be printed.

This motion was agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

It is with extreme regret we have to announce that Mr. Edward Turner, the respectable banker of Warrington, has been obliged to suspend his payments for the present.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

A MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATE.

We lately noticed a charge that had been preferred against a Magistrate for the county of Middlesex, in which he was accused of accepting and demanding a fee of one guinea for his trouble in dispensing justice to a complainant, in a case of assault that had come on to be heard before him. The Magistrate in question had been served with a notice to attend the then approaching county meeting of his brethren of the Bench, in order to account for or explain the unseemly sort of conduct that had been so unequivocally attributed to him, and which was considered by the whole Body as casting a shade upon the Magistracy in general, and particularly upon those of the metropolitan county. The meeting at which the accused Magistrate, whose name it is no longer necessary to conceal (Mr. Hanson, of Hammersmith) was expected to attend, according to the notice he had received, took place a few days ago, at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell-green, and the appointed hour for the attendance of Mr. Hanson having some time elapsed without that gentleman making his appearance, considerable surprise was expressed, when a letter was handed to the Bench, addressed to the meeting, from Mr. Hanson, in which he begged to decline appearing before them; and in allusion to the accusation made against him, stated, that although it was not altogether without foundation, yet that the case was much exaggerated as represented, for that a part of the guinea fee was intended for a constable who had had some trouble in the matter; but that, however this might be, he, Mr. Hanson, did not think it necessary to enter into any further explanation, the more particularly as he was about to expatriate himself, and pass the remainder of those days which Providence might be pleased to allow him, either as a Magistrate or a man to stay upon earth, on some part of the Continent of Europe, more congenial to his present state of health than the soil and climate of England. As, therefore, he never again intended to wield the sword of justice in this country at any price, or by thought, word, or deed to come in contact with his brother Magistrates, he trusted they would suffer him to retire in the full enjoyment of that esteem and respect which he knew they all entertained for him, as strongly, as he himself felt conscious of having at all times performed the duties of his office with credit, and with honour to himself: concluding by wishing them all every happiness, and that they might ultimately end their Magisterial course with as high a character as he did!

The meeting seemed for a time amazed and at a loss how to deal with this strange letter or its author, until Sir George Farrant got up with much indignation, and, declaring that it was too much to allow Mr. Hansan, after having brought by his conduct a certain degree of discredit upon the whole corps, to march off in this triumphant manner with all the honours of war, proposed a resolution that a brand should be set upon Mr. Hanson's name as a Magistrate of the county, so as to prevent his coming in contact with them again in their meetings, and that his name, with that view, should be at once struck out of the lists of all committees of Magistrates meeting for county purposes. This resolution being seconded, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, which ended all proceedings of the meeting upon this subject.

EXECUTION OF ROBERT FOX AND P. FINNACEY.

CARLISLE, March 12.—At five minutes before twelve, they were summoned by the prison bell to make their last preparation for death; exactly at the appointed time they were seen proceeding slowly along the middle court of the gaol, towards the place of execution. Fox walked first, accompanied by a single turnkey; then followed Finnacey, with the Governor of the Gaol; and they were succeeded by the Reverend Ordinary, in canonicals, the Rev. Mr. Marshall, and the Sheriffs. The prisoners walked with a firm pace, and raised their eyes till they beheld the engine of death, which they surveyed with a seemingly unshaken fortitude; and then, with downcast countenances, moved on till they arrived at the door of the stairs by which they were to ascend to the roof of the prison. Here the Governor of the Gaol took the charge of Fox, and the turnkey held Finnacey as if to assist him up the stairs of the prison, and up the ladder of the machine, if he should require assistance. They arrived in this order upon the drop. The ropes had been adjusted about their necks before they left their cells, and their arms were pinioned above the elbow. Fox's rope was now immediately attached to the chain; but Finnacey knelt down with his minister on stools that had been provided, for the purpose of concluding his devotion with his latest breath, and prayed aloud for nearly ten minutes. During this time, Fox held some conversation with the Ordinary in a whisper or under tone, that was inaudible even to those immediately below the drop, and he trembled very much. Finnacey's devotions being concluded, he rose up, and was placed by the side of his fellow-sufferer; his rope being attached to the chain, at about twelve minutes past twelve, the executioner did his duty. A slight tremulous motion, probably resulting from that which had been previously observed in Fox, agitated his body for several minutes during its suspension; but nothing like a struggle, nor even the ordinary contortions which might have been expected in bodies dying by suffocation, could at any time be perceived in either of the present cases. It is, therefore, rather conjectured that death was immediately caused in both by vertebral fracture. The bodies are to be dissected this afternoon.

Fox appeared a man who had acquired, by a gross life, an habitual insensibility to the common sympathies of our nature. He had contracted an illicit intercourse with a young woman, whom, in the seventh month of her pregnancy, he was induced to marry, after the parish-officers had interfered in the matter; and whom, with a cold-blooded purpose, he deliberately poisoned in the ninth month.

The Oratorio on Friday last, at Drury-lane, went off with uncommon eclat. Amongst the most splendid musical triumphs of the evening may be fairly ranked. Miss Paton's execution of a new Scotch Ballad, entitled "*The Moons on the Lake.*" or the "*Macgregor's Gathering,*" composed by Mr. Alexander Lee. It was given with such science, taste, energy, and spirit, as produced the most electrical effect. We never heard an encore so universal or deserved. It is a song of real excellence. Both the melody and orchestrial arrangements reflects the highest credit on the talent of Mr. Lee.

FORGERY.—John Cockran was examined on Tuesday at the Mansion House, charged with having uttered a forged cheque, purporting to be drawn by Messrs. Young and Donaldson, spirit-merchants, at Leith, upon the Commercial Banking Company of Scotland, for 510*l.* Mr. Donaldson stated that the prisoner was a clerk in the employment of the firm, and nephew to Mr. Young. Having proved his hand-writing, he was remanded for eight days to give the opportunity of a warrant being sent from Scotland for his apprehension. The prisoner absconded on Sunday fortnight, went to Paris, and was apprehended at the Blossoms Inn, Laurence-lane, on Monday. Notes amounting to 161*l.* and 202 sovereigns were found upon him.

There exists at present, in Prussia, according to the report of the physician Grafe, a remarkable instance of obesity in the person of a butcher, named Trocher. Up to the age of thirty years he was there, and at that time he was a great dancer. On his return from a journey which he made to Russia, he was seized with a devouring appetite, especially for animal food. He once gained a wager that he would eat a whole calf in twenty-four hours, merely cooked with water and salt. His voracity, seconded by extraordinary digestive powers, made him attain, at the age of thirty-seven, so excessive a fatness, that he could neither sit down nor stand upright. Dr. Grafe, whom he called in, found him in imminent danger of suffocation. Frequent bleedings, Goulard's Lotion, extracts of belladonna, repeated laxatives, and a rigid vegetable diet, reduced in six months from forty to twenty stone the weight of this living column of fat, and he is now in a condition to attend to his ordinary business.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PRICE OF STOCKS UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

BRITISH.

Bank Stock,	Long Anns.
Red. 3 per Cent.	India Bonds, 56 55 pm.
3 per Cent. Cons. 82⅛½¼	Ex. Bills, 1000, 34 35 pm.
3½ per Cent. Cons.	Do. 500, 34 35 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red.	Do. Small, 35 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 97⅛⅜	Cons. Acc. 82⅜⅛⅜¼
4 per Cent. 1826,	

FOREIGN.

Austrian Bds. 90¼	Do. for Acc. 69⅜¼ ⅜
Col. Bds. 1824, 40⅛	Portuguese Bds. 75¼
Do. for Acc. 40¼	Russ. Bds. 87¼
Mex. Bds. 6 per cent. 69⅜ ½	Spanish Bds. 12⅜ ⅝

Advices received yeterday from Guatemala to the 18th of November, give a very stormy picture of the state of political affairs. The misunderstanding between the House of Representatives and the Executive had broken out into acts of open violence. On the 10th of October the President issued a decree, summoning, on his own authority, a new Congress, to meet at Cojutepequi. It would appear that he had put some of the Deputies under arrest, and had disarmed the militia both in the capital and the provinces. The House of Representatives met, and determined to resist his authority; they decreed that his acts were illegal and despotic, and serious infractions of the constitution. These disputes appear to have had their origin in discussions between the Provincial and the Central Governments.

A letter to an eminent house in the City, dated Milan, 4th inst., mentions that dispatches had been received from Vienna, which had excited some interest. The troops on the march from Naples had received orders to halt, and the garrison of Milan, about to be relieved, received orders to remain in that city, as it had been determined to form a camp of 25,000 men near Milan.

The Secretary to the Post-office, Sir F. Freeling, has addressed a letter to the Committee of the Brazil Merchants, stating that the Post-Master-General had determined to comply with the requests made to him as to further fecilities to the communication with the Brazils. The letters to the northern ports of Brazil will be immediately detached on the arrival of the English packet at Rio Janeiro, and the letters from the northern ports will be dispatched for England by the first packet, in place of being detained, as formerly, two weeks at Rio.

The following are extracts from the latest German Papers received:—

TRIESTE, MARCH 2.—A private letter from Corfu, of the 13th of February, affirms that the ruins of Missolonghi were taken possession of on the 5th of February, in the evening, by the Greeks, in whose eyes they must be classic ground.

BUCHAREST, FEB. 20.—A courier, who left Constantinople on the 8th inst., has passed through this city; but the Austrian post from that capital, which we have expected these two days, has not yet arrived; it is probably detained by the rising of the rivers.

STUTTGARDT, MARCH 8.—Accounts from Switzerland give the following particulars respecting the severity of the winter:—

"In the higher parts of Switzerland the mercury in Reaumer's thermometer fell in several places to above 30 degrees below the freezing point. The fate of the innkeeper of Schwarenbach has excited very general interest. His house was buried under an enormous mass of snow, and he remained with his family in that dreadful situation during the whole month of January, deprived of all communication with his neighbours, and in danger of perishing with want. Two avalanches added to the distress of these unfortunate people. Many attempts were made from Kundersteig to save them, but it was not till the last day of January that they could be extricated, and conveyed to a village at the distance of two leagues from Schwarenbach."

ST. PETERSBURGH, FEB. 21.—A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult. says, that the navigation continued without interruption. The Odessa shipping-list, for last year, does not mention the loss of a single ship, though many sailed late in the autumn, at which season the navigation of the Black Sea is very dangerous.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 23.—An estate has been purchased in Scania for the widow of Marshal Ney; whence it is presumed that she intends to fix her residence in Sweden.

Yesterday, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Benbow, the celebrated bookseller and publisher, came up to be heard in the matter of his petition, to be discharged, when he was opposed by Mr. Pollock, on the behalf of William Warburton, the keeper of a lunatic asylum in Bethnal-green, who recovered, in an action for libel, damages to the amount of 500l. The Learned Gentleman said, that under the 49th section of the present Act (7th Geo. 4), he had no doubt but the Court would have visited the insolvent with exemplary punishment; but he was instructed by Mr. Warburtonto say, that he should not press a judgment against him on that account. The libel in question was contained in a book called "Mitford's Observations on the Horrors of a Madhouse." The sense the Jury entertained of the malignity of the libel was clear, by the damages they gave on the trial; and his client had been induced to bring the action solely to vindicate his character from such foul aspersions. To show with what lenity Mr. Warburton had acted towards the insolvent, he had not even entered up judgment against him. The insolvent was then examined as to the property, viz. as to what had become of 1000 copies of "Moore's Melodies," "Gibbon's Rome," &c. He said all his type had been taken in distress, and the copies taken were merely waste paper. His case was adjourned, to give a better account.

A large fleet has sailed from Alexandria with supplies of arms, ammunition, and money, for the supply of the Egyptian army in Greece.

THE ARMY.—The 1st division of the 21st (Royal North British Fusileers) will arrive on Monday next at Windsor, from Portsmouth. The 1st division of the 67th South Hampshire regiment of infantry has received orders to march on Monday next from Windsor to Weedon; and the 2d division of the same corps is ordered to march on Tuesday next from Windsor, for the same destination.

A lieutenant of the Dutch ship of the line at Sheerness named Petit, has been found dead in his cot. The body has been opened and poison found in his stomach, but how administered is not yet ascertained.

The stuff weavers in Leeeds, to the number of from five to six hundred, have struck work to resist a reduction in the rate of wages.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

HOOD'S NATIONAL TALES.—These are two very clever volumes, and bid fair to rival in popularity the "Whims and Oddities," of the same author. They are delightful parlour table books, as Mrs. Piozzi would have said, or as we should say, born companions for the luncheon. So the Adelphi has taken the hint thrown out by Hood, and "prepares for immediate representation the Lady in Love with Romance." We were told that Beasley had an eye to the Spanish Tragedy. An excellent ground work for a Melodrama.

SUICIDE.—A suicide of a distressing nature occured on Thursday, in Abchurch-lane, Cannon-street. Mr. Haywood, of the firm of Haywood and Walleson, surgeons and cuppers, was found in bed that morning, dead; it is supposed from the effects of poison, which, it appears, he administered to himself the previous evening. He was observed to be, for some time previous, in a state of much depression of spirits and melancholy, which was attributed, by his acquaintance, to the unsettled state of his affairs, in consequence of his having, a short time since, become a bankrupt. He attended the funeral of a friend the evening previous to this melancholy event.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In consequence of what lately passed in the Rolls' Court between Mr. Sugden and Mr. Skirrow, the former Gentleman demanded an apology of the latter, or, in the event of a refusal, the satisfaction due to a Gentleman: upon which Mr. Skirrow had a meeting with the Gentlemen of the Bar, when they unanimously agreed that Mr. Skirrow had been decidedly in the wrong, and that it was highly proper that he should make an apology in writing; which Mr. Sugden readily accepted, and here the matter rests.

THE EXECUTIONS NEXT WEEK.—The names of the five unfortunate men who are to expiate their offences against the laws, on Tuesday next, are—Royal Keats, James Winglefield, Daniel Davis, Robert Young, and William Davis. The two first were found guilty at the December Sessions, last year, and the others in January. Keats, and his brother William, who has been exempted from the punishment of death, were found guilty of stealing five sheep, on the 22d of November last; and the only defence they could set up, when the property was found upon them, was, that they found them on the road. The younger Keats evidently acted under the guidance of his brother, and it was on this principle that mercy has been extended to him. James Winglefield is a labourer, and worked some years at Harrow. He was convicted of violating a child, named Sarah Weatherly. Daniel Davis was a letter-carrier in the General Post Office, and secreted a letter entrusted to him for delivery, containing a 10l. and a 5l. note. Robert Young's offence was a burglary in the House of Robert Bernal, Esq. of Feltham-hill, on the 31st of December last. The property taken away was considerable, and valuable. William Davis was convicted of a robbery in the house of his master, Mr. Knox; and a female accomplice, Catherine Williams, was at the same time found guilty of receiving the property, which was valuable. Davis had, previous to this affair, borne a very good character, and was, on that account, recommended to mercy by the Jury to the Judge who tried him.

YORKSHIRE.—We may mention, as a proof of the avidity with which the Huddersfield Joint-Stock Bank is received, that 2,000 shares were subscribed for within half an hour of the close of the meeting. We hear that it proceeds most prosperously, and it is probable that the example will be followed in one at least of the manufacturing towns in the West Riding. The stuff weavers in Leeds are now generally unemployed,—some of the workmen struck with their masters last week, in consequence of a further attempt, by two of them, to reduce their wages. Many of the masters are careless about employing hands, and the workmen, particularly those with families, are willing to submit to every privation, rather than toil a tedious day for what will scarcely keep them and their dependents from starving. The number of stuff weavers in that town is calculated to be about 700. On Thursday last the woollen weavers in the employ of Messrs. Willans and Rawson, at their mill at Kirkstall, turned out for an advance of wages, which being resisted by the firm, the men generally continue out except those that had work in the loom, who have for the most part returned to finish it.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

SHIPWRECK.—The committee of the Royal National Institution for the preservation of lives from shipwreck, have voted a gold medallion to Lieutenant Christopher Jobson, R. N. chief officer of the coast guard at Arbroath, for having, by means of Manby's mortar apparatus, together with his own personal gallant exertions, rescued several people from the sloop Clyde Packet, of Aberdeen, wrecked near Arbroath, on the 17th ultimo. The Committee have also awarded four pounds each to Robert Ormond, David Shields, and T. White, who particularly distinguished themselves on the above occasion; and have conveyed their very best thanks, together with four sovereigns, to Mrs. Jobson, as a mark of their approbation of her laudable and humane exertions to restore to life two infants, who were washed on shore, the boat which took them, with three men, and two women passengers, from the wreck, having swamped.—*Scotsman.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE STORM.—From the districts of country situate to the southward and eastward, we continue to receive melancholy details of the fatal sweep of the late storms. The Dumfries papers supply us with a sad list of accidents and losses. Severe as the tempests here were, still from every account we can glean, the severity which we witnessed, gives us but a faint idea of the terrors of the tempests in those parts of Scotland situate from thirty to eighty miles to the south of this city. Along the high lands which give rise to the Esk, the Tweed, the Annan, the Clyde, the Ayr, and the Nith, and their tributary streams, the tempest has ravaged with a fury almost unprecedented. The loss of human life has, in consequence, we regret to say, been exceedingly great. The destruction amongst the herds is extensive and severe, but as yet imperfectly ascertained. The dangers and difficulties to which those, who were compelled to brave the fury of the tempest, were exposed on the nights of the 3d and the 7th, are such as stagger credibility. Amongst those more particularly exposed, were the guards and drivers of the mail coaches, whose exertions amidst the dangers which they encountered, deserve the greatest commendation, while the dangers which all of them had to contend against are really frightful to hear recapitulated. The coach with the mail of the 7th, from this city, and also with the mails of the four preceding days, and five passengers, proceeded from Douglas Mill, South, a little past the usual time. They had only advanced about five miles when the second storm became so fierce, and the drift so dreadful, that they could not see the leading horses. In this state they lost the road, and the coach got overset amidst the increasing heaps of snow, and two of the passengers were considerably bruised by the accident. Far from assistance, the guard and driver strangers to the country, the whole must have perished amidst the accumulating snow wreaths, and the piercing furious blast, had not Mr. Cranston, of the New Inn, Crawford, fortunately been one of the company, and who knowing the country well, succeeded in piloting the whole back to Douglas-mill, where they arrived after three hours dreadful march, almost exhausted with fatigue, and where they received every attention from Mr. Lambert. The coach, after a previous unsuccessful attempt to find it out, was, with much exertion, found next afternoon, and the packages brought to Douglas Mill in safety. The mail coming north on the same night, was placed in a similar perilous state about two miles beyond Elvanfoot.—The drift was so dreadful that they lost the road—the horses pulled till they broke the traces, the coach was overwhelmed in the snow, and with the greatest difficulty the passengers, guard, and coachmen, succeeded in reaching the house at Bodsberry-end, where the mail usually changes, and where they were compelled to remain till the tempest abated.—*Glasgow Courier.*

CONVICT HULK ESTABLISHMENT.—From returns ordered to be laid before the House of Commons, by Mr. Capper, Superintendant of the Convict Hulk Establishment, it appears that it consists of ten ships, stationed at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheerness, Chatham, Woolwich, and Deptford, together with two ships stationed at Bermuda. For the half year ending Dec. 31, 1826, it appears that the total number of convicts employed on board these ships was about 3,700, that the expense of the establishment was was 44,328l., that the earnings of the ships were 32,551l., and consequently the clear cost to the country was about 3l. 3s. for each convict. This is exclusive of the establishment at Bermuda, where there are 700 convicts, and where the average expenses and earnings are in about the same proportion as at the home establishments. The convicts are employed in the Royal dock-yards, and in the construction of public works, with the exception of the boys in the *Euryalus* hulk at Chatham, who are employed in making clothes and other articles for the prisoners. It appears, that on one or two occasions, these boys have been very refractory, in consequence of the ship being too small to effect a due classification—a measure which Mr. Capper states to be absolutely necessary to keep them in a proper state of discipline.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 33, Fleet-street, respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that he continues to fix Natural and Artificial Teeth, on his improved principle, without the least pain, from a single tooth to a complete set which he guarantees shall restore to the wearer every comfort in articulation and mastication, and at the same time preserve the original form of the mouth. Extracting, Scaling, and every other operation on the Teeth and Gums. Mr. H.'s terms are little more than half the usual charges.

HORSES.—WORM and CONDITION BALLS. They will effectually destroy every species of Worm to which Horses are subject, without requiring any alteration in Food or intermission of Labour. If these Balls be given two or three times a year, they supersede the use of other Medicines, as they not only improve the health and vigour of the Animal, but also purify the blood and materially add to the glossy appearance of the coat. The Proprietor, who is known as having himself kept a numerous Stud, has used them for Thirty Years with the most satisfactory results. They only require a trial to prove their efficacy. References can be given—Sold in Packets at 9s. containing Nine Balls, with Directions for Use, by Courtney, Regent Circus, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Smith, 29, Haymarket; Prout, 226, Strand; Butler, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; Rogers and Co. 93, Cheapside; Wilmott, 63, St. Margaret's Hill, Borough.; S. Smith, Druggist, Windsor; and Mr. Dycer, Repository, Grafton-street, Dublin. Also wholesale by T. Jackson, No. 10, Golden-square, London.

AT SIMPSON'S MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, No. 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, London, are sold

The ARABIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, free from mercury or antimony, inestimable as a Family Medicine for the removal of Indigestion, Bilious and Nervous Complaints, and as a mild Aperient.

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BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

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THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 228, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for £1., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid.

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BIRTHS.—On the 11th inst. at Clapton, Mrs. W. H. Mertens, of a daughter—On Saturday last, at Anstey Manor-house, Hants, the lady of Wentworth Bayly, Esq. of a son.—On the 12th inst. at Kentish Town, Mrs. S. F. Yockney, of a son.—On the 10th inst. in Guilford-street, Mrs. Alexander Wallace, of a daughter.—On the 13th inst. at Woodford, the lady of T. H. Sparks, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 13th inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. J. E. Fisher, of Lower Eaton-street, Grosvenor-square, surgeon, to Miss Tanner, late of Sutton, Surrey.—On the 13th inst. at St. John's Westminster, Lionel J. Beale, Esq. to Frances, third daughter of Mr. I. F. Sheppard, of Millbank-street, Westminster.—On the 10th inst. at St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Mr. J. P. Hill, surgeon, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Wm. Mathie, Esq.—At Hammersmith, on the 14th inst. William Allen, Esq. of Stoke Newington, to Mrs. Birkbeck, of the same place.

DIED.—On Saturday se'nnight, at her house in Henrietta-street, Bath, after a lingering illness, in her 81st year, Mrs. Hunn, mother of the Right Hon. G. Canning.—At Rome, on the 24th ult. after a few days' illness, Colonel Thomas Dalton, of Parrocks, Kent, and of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's household.—At Arcot, on the 24th of August last, Lieut. Charles Thwaites, Adjutant of the 1st Madras Native Cavalry, youngest son of Henry Thwaites, Esq. of Euston-square—On the 16th instant, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Thomas Bagshaw, newsvender, 31, Brydges-street, Covent-garden.

London: Printed by R. D. RICHARDS, No. 1, Blake-court; and Published at THE AGE Office, No. 1, Catherine-street Strand.

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. III. No. 98. SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1827. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. — On Monday, the Castle Spectre; with Love, Law, and Physic; and the Lottery Ticket. Tuesday, the Slave; with Comfortable Lodgings, or Paris in 1750. Thursday, Artaxerxes; with the Lottery Ticket; and Der Freischutz.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—(Last Week but One.)—On WEDNESDAY Next, a Grand Performance of Ancient and Modern Music, under the direction of Mr. H. R. Bishop.—Part I. to consist entirely of a Selection (the first time of its performance in this country), from Beethoven's celebrated Work, FIDELIO.—Part II. a Selection from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, and other eminent Masters. The whole to conclude with a Grand Miscellaneous Act.

Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Paton, Miss Love, Mrs. W. Geesin, Miss A. Tree, Miss Farrar, Miss Cawse, Miss H. Cawse, and Madame Cornega;—Mr. Braham, Mr. E. Taylor, of Norwich, (his first appearance at these performances), Mr. Atkins, Mr. Horncastle, Master Barker, and Mr. Phillips.—Leader of the Band, Mr. Spagnoletti.

The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, are respectfully acquainted that, in order to prevent mistakes which have frequently occurred, at the time of places in the Dress Circle being taken for these performances, it will also be requisite that Tickets of admission at the doors should be had, and paid for.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. FAWCETT begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public that his BENEFIT will take place on SATURDAY, April 7, (being the last night of acting till after the holidays) and he has the satisfaction to say, that although Miss Foote's provincial arrangements will prevent her accepting any engagement in the metropolis for the present season, she has most handsomely volunteered her services on this occasion. Madame Vestris and Miss Paton have also kindly undertaken characters in an Opera in which they have never before performed.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Fawcett, No. 4, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and at the Box Office.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.—The Committee, anxious to add their humble tribute of respect for the Memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, to whose unwearied exertions the Charity stands so highly indebted, and in compliance with the wishes of several distinguished benefactors (who have liberally forwarded their Subscriptions), they leave very respectfully to announce that the usual ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will NOT TAKE PLACE THIS YEAR; but in consequence of the severe pressure on the Funds of this Institution, the Annual Donations will be most gratefully received by John Fawcett, Esq. Treasurer; or the Secretary, at the Fund Office, Stage Door, Hart-street.

DANIEL EGERTON, Secretary.

Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, March 15, 1827.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—It is most respectfully announced, that M. HENRY'S New Entertainment, called WHIMS and WONDERS, continuing nightly to increase in attraction, and to be honoured with enthusiastic applause, will be repeated on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next. After which, the Harmonised Musical Glasses. M. Henry will also administer the Nitrous Oxyde Laughing Gas to any of the audience. The whole to conclude with a series of beautiful Fairy Visions, upon a scale of magnitude never attempted by any other individual.

Commence at a Quarter past 7—Half-price at a Quarter before 9.

Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. Mr. MATHEWS AT HOME Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, with an entirely new Entertainment, entitled The HOME CIRCUIT; or, London Gleanings. Part II. A Monopolylogue, to introduce the Dead alive, entitled MATHEWS' DREAM; or, Theatrical Gallery. Part III. Gleanings continued.

Mr. BARTLEY'S LECTURE on ASTRONOMY, Next Wednesday and Friday (last nights.) Doors open at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Monday, 23, John-street, Adelphi, with The Flying Dutchman, A Dead Shot, and Don Giovanni; or, a Spectre on Horseback.

Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s. Doors open at 6; commence at ½ before 7.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The Public are respectfully informed, that on Wednesday and Friday Evening Next, Mr. YATES will have the honour to repeat his Entirely New Entertainment, called PORTRAITS and SKETCHES in TOWN and COUNTRY.—The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with THE CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Yates's New Monopolologue will be brought forward at Easter.

Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s. Doors open at 7; commences at ½ past 7.

MR. WRENCH'S NIGHT.

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—On Tuesday Evening, The FLYING DUTCHMAN, or the Phantom Ship; with NEPHEW and NIECE; after which the MARRIED BACHELOR; to conclude with the PILOT, or a Tale of the Sea.

THE APOLLONICON, a Grand Musical Instrument, (under the Immediate Patronage of his Majesty) invented and constructed by Flight and Robson, Organ builders, is now OPEN to EXHIBITION, and performing by its self-acting powers, Mozart's "Overtures to Figaro," and Weber's celebrated "Overture to Der Freischutz;" which it executes with a grandeur and brilliancy of effect superior to any other instrument in Europe. Performing daily, from One to Four, at the Rooms, 101, St. Martin's-lane. Admittance, 1s.

KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square.—Mr. F. CRAMER respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his Concert will take place on Friday the 11th of May, at the above rooms. Particulars of which will be announced in due time.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, REGENT-STREET.

MR. HAWES respectfully announces that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place, at the above Rooms, on THURSDAY, April 5, 1827.

Principal Performers—Miss Patnn and Miss Stephens, Madame Cornega, Mrs. W. Knyvett, Mrs. W. Geesin, Miss Bates, and Madame Caradori; Mr. W. Knyvett, Mr. Sapio, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Terrail, Mr. Duruset, Mr. Atkins, Mr. J. B. Sale, Mr. A. Sapio, and Mr. Phillips. Mrs. Anderson will perform on the pianoforte, Mr. W. Linley on the violoncello, Mr. Harper will play (for the first time in London) a concerto on the trumpet. Leader, F. Cramer; Conductor, Sir G. Smart.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at the Royal Harmonic Institution; Messrs. Chappell, Latour, and Birchall's, Bond-street; Clementi, Cheapside; Betts, Royal Exchange; Power, Strand; and of Mr. Hawes, 7, Adelphi-terrace.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, Under the immediate patronage of several of the Nobility.

MISS HINCKESMAN has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and her Friends generally, that her Annual Concert will take place, on a grand scale, in the above Room, on Thursday, April 5th, 1827.

Principal Vocal Performers, Miss PATON, Miss Venes, Miss George, and Miss Love, Madame Cornega, Madame Castelli, and Madame Vestris; Signors Torri and De Begnis, Sola and Bellamy, &c. Instrumental Performers, Messrs. Mori, Card, and Lindley, Misses Woolryeb and Hinckesman. The Band will be numerous and complete in every department. Leader, Mr. Mori; Conductor, Mr. Pio Cianchettini.—The Concert will commence at eight o'clock precisely.

*** The public are respectfully informed that the above is the only public Concert, under the sanction of the Lord Chamberlain, which will take place on the 5th of April, his Grace having granted no liccnce to any one, except Miss Hinckesman, for that evening.

Tickets half a guinea each, to be had at 188, Regent-street, and all the principal music-sellers.

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FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, the remarkably fine coppered Brig, WOODLARK, ROBERT BRASH, Commander. Burthen 200 Tons. Lying in the London Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan, 33, Mark Lane.

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LITERARY NOTICE.—In the press, 8vo. THE AGE REVIEWED. A Satire.

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Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exsors ipsa secandi.

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FOREIGN DAMASK SILKS.—DAVIES, of Bond-street, respectfully invites the Public to an Inspection of his INDIA DAMASK SILKS, for Furniture, which, through the wise and liberal policy adopted by his Majesty's Ministers, and acted upon since the 5th of July last, he is enabled to offer at the unprecedented price of Six Guineas the Piece of eighteen yards, being seven shillings the yard.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies have now an opportunity of selecting, at the Emporium and spacious Silk-Rooms, from 300 boxes of cambric handkerchiefs, beautifully fine, 14s. a dozen, with an elegant assortment of Mechlin, Lisle, Valenciennes, Brussels, and Blond Laces, in a variety of patterns, at 11d. per yard; large sized Chantilly Veils, 3 guineas; 200 pieces of real Chinese Crapes, in several colours, 18d. per yard, worth 6s. 6d.; the largest and most choice collection of French and British Silks in the empire to be seen at this depot; every fashionable shade of Gros de Naples for the spring season, 2s. 6d. per yard; rich double sarsnets for morning dresses, French width, 18d. per yard; Persians for lining, 6d. per yard; 500 rich Granadine Dresses, 3s. 4d. per dress; 300 dozen of French Kid Gloves, white and coloured, 8s. 6d. per dozen. Ladies White Silk Stockings, 3s. 6d. per pair; White Cotton ditto, 11s. 6d. per dozen; very fine ditto, 18s. The above goods can only be purchased at the Emporium. Carriage entrance, 41 and 42, Greek-street, Soho-square.

CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITER.—The Public may look to this most singular and unique invention with confidence, as an inestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the Pen, occasioned by tremor in nervous affections, heat of climate, agitation of spirits, excess or over exertion, weakness of age, injury of the thumb or fingers by sprain or otherwise, even to the loss of part. This happy relief consists in a little INSTRUMENT, the appearance of which, when in use, escapes observation, is capable of giving firmness, confidence, and freedom, and cannot fail to assist the declining powers of a good Penman, and would materially improve the performance of a bad one. It is honoured by the patronage and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly respectable professional gentlemen. A few minutes' practice will prove its efficacy, and it has the advantage over all medicine, its power increases by use, and one prescription will last for life. Made in elastic gold, price 25s. each.—Sold for the Patentee, by T. Tucker, 268, West side of St. Clement's Church-yard, first house from the corner of the Strand.—Letters from any part of the country, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Name and number on the front of the house.

THE BRITISH SPECIFIC, for re-producing and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR.—The principle of its operation is to cool and contract the pores which are opened by a redundancy of heat, occasioning a relaxation of the roots, and render them incapable of retaining the hair; to counteract which nothing is better calculated than the British Specific, as, from its invigorating and oleaginous properties, it almost immediately arrests the falling off, and affords such effectual nourishment to the roots, that persons giving it a fair trial may assure themselves of its speedily restoring it, even where it has become completely bald, however long it may have been so, and, if grey, gradually to restore it to its natural colour. The superiority of this preparation (the invention of a medical man) derives additional recommendation from its being, unlike other compositions for the hair, so extremely clean and agreeable, that its application is a real pleasure, and is only requisite to be generally known to receive the preference of every article in use for similar purposes. To be had only of D. PEDEN, 228, Regent-street, and 15, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, in bottles, 6s. each, or cases of four bottles for 21., forward to order on receiving the amount, post paid,

TURKEY COFFEE, warranted of the finest quality, at the following reduced prices:—Raw, 2s. 6d., Roasted, 3s. per lb.—The Public are respectfully informed, that they may purchase the finest Turkey Coffee, imported by the East India Company, at the above-mentioned reduced prices, at MARSHALL and CO.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, 12, Southampton-street, Strand. Also, Chocolate of the finest quality, at 3s. per lb.—Cocoa Nuts (or in quarter-pound packages, ground), 2s. per lb.

DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, JEWEL CASES, WORK BOXES, POCKET BOOKS, &c.

G. PALMER, Cutler to the Royal Family, St. James's Street, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that he has commenced manufacturing the above articles, for which he solicits their future favours, confidently offering a superior manufacture with the essential advantage of securing Cutlery of well known excellence. Pocket Instrument Cases with Almanacks for the present Year.

No. 1, St. James's Street, opposite St. James's Palace.

INDIA.—WRITERS, CADETS, PASSENGERS, and Others, going to India or elsewhere, may be supplied with their entire outfits at PALMER'S Hosiery and Ready-made Linen Warehouse, No. 48, Ludgate-hill, the corner of Fleet-market, on the very lowest terms. Shirts, 1s. 8d.; very superior, 2s. 6d.; trowsers, 5s. 6d.; jackets, 5s. 6d.; sheets, 4s. 6d. per pair; pillow-cases, 10s. per dozen; half hose, 5s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per dozen; hose, 6d., 9d. and 1s.; made from four threads, 1s. 6d.; night-caps, 2s. 9d. per dozen, and every other article equally cheap.—Families arriving in town will find it much to their advantage to purchase at PALMER'S Hosiery and Glove Warehouse, 48, Ludgate Hill.

MRS. LEMON, from HOPTON'S, MILLINER, STRAW and LEGHORN HAT MANUFATURER to the Princesses and the Royal Family, is removing her Establishment from 336, Oxford-street, corner of Argyll-street, to 293, REGENT-STREET, west side, near to Portland-place, where an entire New and Fashionable Assortment of Millinery, and Straw and Leghorn Hats for the ensuing Spring will be on view, and most respectfully submitted to the inspection and approval of the Nobility, and Gentry.

293, Regent-street, west side, near Portland-place.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 33, Fleet-street, respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that he continues to fix Natural and Artificial Teeth, on his improved principle, without the least pain, from a single tooth to a complete set which he guarantees shall restore to the wearer every comfort in articulation and mastication, and at the same time preserve the original form of the mouth. Extracting, Scaling, and every other operation on the Teeth and Gums. Mr. H.'s terms are little more than half the usual charges.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. WM. BEACALL, and Mr. ROSE, Surgeon Dentists, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street having with unremitting diligence long made the Science of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, their peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from Ten till Four.

ACROSTIC.

CHARLES WRIGHT, whose glory grows apace,
Has now on sale, in finest case,
A fresh allotment of CHAMPAGNE,
MADEIRA, such as Gods might drain,
PORT,—that would fire a Civic brain,
And all the dear delicious wines
Garonne can boast, or happy Rhine;
Name but the sort—the price is small—
Enquire at WRIGHT'S—he has them all,
Opera Colonade.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRIT COMPANY, No. 16, STRAND, opposite St. Martin's Church, have constantly on Sale—

	Per Dozen.		Per Dozen
Port, Vintage 1820	27s to 30s	Bucellas	42s to 48s
Ditto, Crusted	36s to 42s	Claret, St. Julien	42s to 48s
Ditto, 5 to 8 years in bottle	48s to 56s	Ditto, Lafitte and Margaux	72s to 96s
Sherry, Pale and Brown	27s to 36s	Sparkling Champagne	72s to 84s
Ditto, Amontillado	42s to 48s	Ditto, and Creaming, of the first quality	90s to 96s
Cape, from	16s to 24s	St. Peray, dry and sparkling	63s to 72s
Madeira, West India	36s to 42s	Cbablis	50s to 63s
Ditto, East India	48s to 60s	Hermitage, Red and White	72s to 84s
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Videnia, and Mountain	30s to 36s	Moselle, Sauterne, &c.	50s to 60s

Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Fern-tosh, &c. per imperial measure at reduced prices.—Bottled Stout, Cider, Perry, Burton and Edinburgh Ales.

☞ All Goods must be paid for on or before delivery.

Letters post paid, to be addressed William Godfree and Co. No. 16, Strand.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, Warehouse, 107, STRAND, corner of Savoy Steps, London.—JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the ORIGINAL, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—Some are in appearance at first sight "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies;" others, "Burgis's," and many more without address.—JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

Burgess' New Sauce for general purposes having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient sauce; will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy Steps.—The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

SUPERFINE IMPROVED BEAVER HATS, 21s.

FRANKS, of WELLINGTON HOUSE, RED-CROSS-STREET, BARBICAN, respectfully acquaints the Public that notwithstanding the great rise in the price of Beaver, he is enabled to sell his Superfine Improved Beaver Hats at the very low price of Twenty-one Shillings. These Hats are warranted to retain their shape and incomparable lustre in all climates; they do not spot by exposure to the most violent rain, and will be found very superior to the ordinary Beaver Hats selling at considerably higher prices.

THE PATENT IMPROVED HATS (as originally introduced) have all the appearance of the finest and most expensive Beavers; are extremely light, and from the elasticity of the bodies, admit of being manufactured into shapes superior to any other kinds of Hats, the colour never changes if worn for Twenty Years; they are found to be the most economical articles ever produced, price 16s.

CAUTION.—The above Hats are distinct from those selling under the denomination of "Patent Silk Hats," which in fact are made from glossy Cotton or common Silk Shag, on purpose to deceive purchasers by an apparently low price.

LIVERY HATS, (very superior Beaver) of good shapes and great durability; the more they are exposed to the rain, the more impervious they will prove to it.—Price 16s.

JAPANNED LIVERY HATS.—Japanned on the pelt of Beaver, far more durable than any made of papier mache, price 10s. 6d.

MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS, and DEALERS SUPPLIED.

N.B. The Public, to whom this advertisement is generally addressed, will have an opportunity of selecting from the largest and cheapest stock of Hats, Bonnets, and Caps in this Kingdom; the assortment is of a general kind. As the limits of an advertisement will not admit of such a detailed enumeration as could be wished by the Proprietor, he most respectfully solicits an early inspection.

Gentlemen writing from the Country can be correctly fitted by sending the circumference over the head in inches.

FRANKS, Manufacturer and Patentee, Corner of Red Cross-street and Beech-street, Barbican.

"Nett Cash only."

NARRATIVE OF

THE LATE DUKE OF YORK'S ILLNESS,

By SIR HERBERT TAYLOR.

A detailed account of the last moments of his late Royal Highss the Duke of York has been published, drawn up by Sir erbert Taylor, who was in constant attendance upon his Royal ghness, and intended, by that Gentleman, for distribution among e more immediate friends of the deceased Prince. It exhibits affecting picture of manly fortitude—of Christian resignation d of pious confidence.

The following are extracts :—

The interest excited by the situation of the late Duke of York, d by every circumstance connected with his long, painful, and gering illness, from its commencement until the fatal hour which osed his valuable existence, has been so great, and the general bling which it produced, has caused so many particulars to be culated and received by the public as authentic, for which there her was no foundation, or at least very imperfect foundation, at I have, upon due consideration, been induced to draw up from notes taken during this distressing and trying period of my endance upon his Royal Highness, a statement, not of the proess of the disease, or of the treatment pursued, but of such circumstances and facts as will shew the condition of his Royal ghness's mind under this awful visitation of Providence, and ll do justice to the exemplary resolution and pious resignation th which he met and submitted to it.

The state of his Royal Highness's health had, for some time, peared far from satisfactory, and had occasioned more or less easiness to those about him, but the first indications of serious lisposition such as to produce alarm, were upon his Royal ghness's return from Ascot to his residence in Audley-square, the 9th of June, 1826, and Mr. Macgregor, who then saw him, ged him immediately to send for Sir Henry Halford.

From that period his Royal Highness continued more or less an valid, and was occasionally confined to his house.

Upon the 24th June, his Royal Highness removed for change of to Brompton Park, the residence of Mr. Greenwood, who ndly lent it to him, and upon that day he sent for me, and told me at he had been unwell for some weeks, and that he did not think at he gained ground—that he did not feel alarmed—and that he d perfect confidence in the attention given to his case, and the ill of his medical advisers; but that he knew that they might tertain apprehensions, which they would consider it their prosional duty not to communicate to their patients, and he might, erefore, remain ignorant of that which ought not to be conaled from him, and which he trusted he should learn without apehension, although he did not deny that he should learn it with gret—that there were duties to be performed, and arrangements be made, which ought not to be deferred to the last moment, and felt that it was due to his character and station, to his comfort, d even to his feelings on this subject, that he should not be ken by surprise upon so serious an occasion. He considered it obable that the physicians would be less reserved with me than th him, and he charged me, if I should learn from them directly, should have reason to draw such inference from any expression at might drop from them, that his situation had become one of nger, not to withhold such knowledge from him. He appealed me upon this occasion for an act of friendship, he would add, r the discharge of a duty, which he claimed from the person who d been with him, and enjoyed his confidence during so many ars; he called upon me to promise that I would perform it henever the period should arrive to which he alluded, and he sired that I would bear in mind that he wished me to deal by m as he was certain I should desire, under similar circumstances, be dealt with.

I made the promise without hesitation, and it was received with warm expression of thanks, and an affectionate pressure of the nd.

This was repeated in allusion to what had passed at a later riod of the day, when he got into his carriage to go to Brompton, d he then said that he felt relieved from great uneasiness by the romise I had given him.

His Royal Highness removed to Brighton on the 14th of August, r the benefit of further change of air; and I learnt from Mr. acgregor, on the 17th of that month, that a change had taken ace in his general state, and that symptoms had appeared which ndered his situation one of danger.

This distressing information was confirmed to me from other uarters, and I determined immediately to go to Brighton, and to scharge my duty, but to be guided in the character and extent the disclosure by such further communication as might be made me by his Royal Highness's medical attendants, of the nature d pressure of the danger. I pleaded business rendering personal mmunication necessary for my visit to his Royal Highness, and went to Brighton on the 19th of August. Upon my arrival, I arnt from Mr. Macgregor that a favourable change had taken ace, that his Royal Highness's situation might, therefore, be nsidered far more encouraging than when he wrote to me, but at it was impossible to consider it free from danger, although at danger had ceased to be immediate, and although there was ason to hope that the cause of alarm might be removed. He ded that, from observations which his Royal Highness had ade to himself, he was convinced I would find him prepared for y communication I might feel it my duty to make to him, and at, under all circumstances, I must exercise my discretion.

I saw the Duke of York, who entered fully into his situation, d told me that, although much better then, and, he believed, ing on well, he had reason to think, from the manner and looks his medical attendants, that they had been alarmed, and felt ch greater uneasiness than they had expressed, or might el at liberty to express, and he wished to know what I had arnt.

I did not disguise from him that, bearing in mind the engagent I had contracted, I had determined to go to Brighton in conquence of the accounts I had received on the 17th, which had armed me, but I was happy to find, on my arrival, that his Royal ghness's state had since been improving, and that much of the easiness which then prevailed had been removed; at the same e, it was my duty to confirm the impression which he appeared nself to have received, that his complaint had assumed a more rious character, although great confidence appeared to be felt, t the extraordinary resources of his constitution, and the ength he had gained since his removal to Brighton, would enable n to struggle successfully with the disorder. Then, said he, as not mistaken in my suspicion, and my case is not wholly e from danger; but I depend upon your honour, and you tell there is more to hope than to fear.

His Royal Highness returned from Brighton on the afternoon of 26th of August, to the Duke of Rutland's house, in Arlington-eet, having come in five and a half hours. He did not seem ch fatigued, looked well in the countenance, and conversed erfully with Sir Henry Torrens and me, who were in waiting receive him.

n the course of conversation, I told him that I understood Sir ary Halford would be in town on the following day, and did mean to return to the country. He observed it was very kind im, but immediately added, "by the bye, not a very good sign ier."

le then proceeded very quietly to official business, but Mr. egregor coming in, he, in the most calm and collected manner, ed him before me, very closely, as to his state, beginning e words, "Tell me honestly, do you consider me in dan- Not in 'immediate' danger, was the answer. "But," said his Royal Highness, "you do consider my situation to be one, not free from danger?" Mr. Macgregor admitted it to be by no means free from danger; but proceeded to state the grounds which justified his medical attendants in indulging hopes that his Royal Highness might look forward to a favourable issue.

Mr. Macgregor's answer produced further questions, all put with a view to obtain positive and accurate information as to the extent of danger, and he concluded by thanking Mr. Macgregor for the fair manner in which he had met them, and by saying, "I know now what I wished to know, and I shall be able to govern myself by that knowledge." During the whole of this conversation, which was of some length, his manner was firm and collected, though very serious, his voice free from agitation, his questions were put quietly at intervals, as if well considered by a man who was determined to ascertain his own situation, and his words were measured.

On the following day, Sunday, the 27th of August, his Royal Highness again spoke to me very quietly, in regard to his situation, and told me that although not alarmed, and although he had heard nothing that should shake his hopes of ultimate recovery, he could not conceal from himself that his situation called for serious contemplation. Whatever might be the result, there would be time for certain arrangements, and the settlement of his affairs, but there was one duty he did not wish to defer; he felt, indeed, that it ought not to be deferred until it should seem to be imposed by a conviction of immediate danger, and resorted to when hope had ceased to exist. He had, therefore, determined to take the Sacrament upon an early day, and to request his friend the Bishop of London to administer it to him; but he was anxious that this should not be known, as the alarm would be sounded, and various interpretations would be put upon an act, which was one of duty, resorted to on principle, and not from apprehension or affectation.

I went to the Bishop of London (at Fulham), who received the communication with great emotion, and spoke in the highest terms of the exemplary feeling which had dictated his Royal Highness's wish, and said that he would come quietly to Arlington-street on Tuesday, at twelve, without robes (as upon ordinary occasions,) and without notice to any one, and I engaged to have all prepared.

When I saw Batchelor, I learnt from him (what I had never previously known) that his Royal Highness, when he did not go to church, never missed devoting some time to his prayers, which he read to himself, in general early, that he might not be disturbed, but if disturbed in the morning, in the afternoon, or evening; and, that when travelling on Sunday, he always took a Bible and Prayer-book in the carriage, and was very particular as to their being placed within his immediate reach; and that although he did not object to a travelling companion on other days, nothing annoyed him more than any one proposing to be his companion on a Sunday.

His Royal Highness continued in good spirits, and in the same composed state of mind, on the 28th and 29th.

On the latter day the Bishop of London came, at a little before twelve, and his Royal Highness was alone with him for a short time, after which I was called in, and his Lordship administered the Sacrament to us.

In the afternoon, when I saw him again, he expressed to me how much he had been pleased with the Bishop of London's mild and encouraging discourse; that he had stated to his Lordship unreservedly, that he knew his situation to be a very serious, though, he trusted, not a hopeless one; but that he did not choose to postpone a duty which he conceived ought to be performed while he was in the full possession of his faculties, which might yield to disease sooner than he was aware of; that he had, in the course of his life, faced death in various shapes, and was now doomed to view its approach in a slow and lingering form; that he did not deny that he should resign his existence with regret, though he felt no alarm, he admitted, that his life had not been pure; and that there had been much in his course of life he wished had been otherwise. He had not thought so seriously on some subjects as he might have done, still he had endeavoured to discharge his public duties correctly. He had forborne from injuring or deceiving any one, and he felt in peace and charity with all.

Under these circumstances he hoped he might look with confidence to mercy, through the merits of his Redeemer; and he had appealed to him (the Bishop) on this occasion, not only to receive the confession of his unworthiness, but to administer that comfort which his situation required. His reliance and his faith in the Christian Religion were firm and decided, and that his adherence to the pure doctrine, professed and established in this country, was unshaken as it had ever been. As he had declared these sentiments in a political discussion of the question, he was anxious that it should be understood, and that the Bishop of London should be enabled to state hereafter, if the occasion should call for it, that those sentiments were not professed in a political sense, and from prejudice and party feelings, but they were firmly fixed in his mind, and were the result of due consideration and conviction, and produced by an earnest solicitude for the continued welfare of his country.

After saying this, his Royal Highness told me that he felt very comfortable; and that if it should please God to restore him to health, he was sure he should be a better man ever after. He considered this trial as a mercy, for which he ought to feel grateful: it afforded him time for serious reflection, and he trusted that the time would not be ill applied. He then entered into some questions of military business, with great composure.

His Royal Highness underwent the operation of tapping, on the afternoon of the 3d of September.

Between the 12th and the 18th, his Royal Highness gained strength, and his appetite and sleep improved, but the state of his legs continued satisfactory. On the 19th, he began again to take his airings, but the improvement had not been such as to induce his medical attendants to consider his state otherwise than very critical. He continued to take daily airings, until the 16th Oct. During this interval, he rallied occasionally, and his general health appeared, at times, to be improving, notwithstanding the state of his legs, which became gradually more unsatisfactory, and often occasioned excruciating pain throughout great part of the day.—His Royal Highness frequently spoke to me of his own situation and feelings, more especially on the 22d of September, when he told me he did his best to submit with patience and resignation; that he tried to keep up his spirits, he met his friends cheerfully, endeavoured to go correctly through what he had to do, and to occupy himself at other times with reading; but when left to his own thoughts, when he went to bed and lay awake, the situation was not agreeable: the contemplation of one's end, not to be met at once, nor within a short given period, but protracted possibly for months, required a struggle, and tried one's resolution. But, after all, he did not know that he regretted it, or that he regretted that time was given to him which had turned his mind to serious reflection, and which he was certain had been very beneficial to him. If it should please God that he should recover, he would become a better man; if he did not recover, he would have to thank God for the time afforded for reflection.

Between the 8th and 17th December there was again a sensible improvement in the legs, which might have raised the hopes of his Royal Highness's attendants, if the return of strength had kept pace with it; but he was visibly losing strength and substance, and on the 20th the legs resumed the appearance of mortification to an alarming extent, and the medical attendants agreed that his situation had become very critical.

Their apprehensions were still further excited on the 22d: his appetite had totally failed him, and other symptoms were equally unfavourable; still he kept up his spirits, and although my language was any thing but encouraging, he appeared to feel sanguine of recovery. This impression was not justified by the opinion of the medical attendants, and I became very anxious that his Royal Highness should be made aware of the increased danger of his situation. I urged this point with Sir Henry Halford and Sir Astley Cooper.

I spoke to him, as had been agreed with Sir Henry Halford, adding, that my own anxiety and the uneasiness I had already expressed to him, had led me to watch the Physicians, and to endeavour to extract from them what their real opinion was, but that they were cautious, and were evidently unwilling to authorise me to express their alarm. I could not, however, forget his Royal Highness, his appeal to me in Audley-square, nor the pledge I had given him; that I knew his Royal Highness did not wish to be taken by surprise; that I felt he ought not to be taken by surprise; and therefore I had considered it my duty to disclose to him the uneasiness I felt. He listened with composure, and without betraying any agitation, but asked me whether the danger was immediate, whether it was a question of days?

I repeated that I was not authorised to say so, and I trusted it was not. He said—"God's will be done, I am not afraid of dying, I trust I have done my duty; I have endeavoured to do so: I know that my faults have been many, but God is merciful, his ways are inscrutable; I bow with submission to his will. I have at least not to reproach myself with not having done all I could to avert this crisis; but I own it has come upon me by surprise. I knew that my case had not ceased to be free from danger; I have always been told so, but I did not suspect immediate danger, and, had I been a timid or a nervous man, the effect might have been trying. I trust I have received this communication with becoming resolution." I observed that I had not for many days seen his Royal Highness more free from nervous agitation, and that I had not been disappointed in my expectation that he would bear this communication as he did that which I had been called upon to make to him at Brighton. He desired me to feel his pulse, which was low, but even and steady.

He then put various questions to me, with a view to ascertain the causes of what he considered so sudden a change in his state. I accounted for it by what I had learnt from the Physicians, and ended by repeating that I had felt it my duty, however painful, to speak out. He thanked me, gave me his hand, and said I had acted as I ought, and as he expected, but he pressed me again to state "what was the extent of danger, and whether immediate?" I repeated, that I had been assured it was not immediate: "whether his case was without hope of recovery?" I gave no decided answer, but said, that I could not extract from the physicans any positive opinion, but that their language was not encouraging. He said, "I understand you; I may go on for a short time, but may end rapidly; God's will be done, I am resigned." He then called for his official papers, and transacted his business with composure and his usual attention. He afterwards resumed the previous painful subject. I spoke to him about his private papers, and he confirmed some of the directions previously given to me upon that subject. He then spoke most kindly, took me again by the hand, and said, "thank you, God bless you." I had hitherto succeeded in controlling my feelings, but I could do so no longer, and I left the room.

On the following day, 24th December, he appeared better, and in good spirits, though incapable of much exertion.

On the 25th, he was weaker, having had a very indifferent night. He saw the Duke of Wellington early in the day. The physicians told me, that his Royal Highness's state was becoming daily more critical, and that it was desirable that I should avail myself of any opportunity which might offer, of drawing his Royal Highness's attention to the necessity of settling his affairs. I embraced it that very day, and proposed to him to send for his Solicitor, Mr. Parkinson, to which he agreed, and I appointed him at ten o'clock on the following day; he afterwards went through his official business very quietly.

His Royal Highness saw Mr. Parkinson on the 26th, and signed his will, after which he shook hands with him, as if taking final leave of him. He afterwards saw the Bishop of London, who had, at all times, free admission to his Royal Highness and had had frequent conversations with him in the course of his illness, and the result of this interview was, that his Royal Highness should take the Sacrament, on the 28th, which his Royal Highness mentioned to me afterwards, adding, that he meant to ask the Princess Sophia to take it with him. I saw him again in the evening, and he appeared very cheerful. On the 27th he appeared better early in the day, but became more weak and languid afterwards. He saw Mr. Peel, who told him he had been much shocked by his Royal Highness's altered appearance. The Duke, however, spoke to me of himself in a more sanguine tone than usual.

His Majesty came to his Royal Highness in the afternoon, and found him very weak and languid, but he rallied in the evening, and looked over his official papers.

On the morning of the 28th, his Royal Highness appeared very weak, and had some attacks of nervous faintness, which, together with other unfavourable symptoms, satisfied the physicians that the danger was becoming more imminent. The Bishop of London came at twelve, and desired that three persons should assist at the holy ceremony, and proposed that Sir Henry Halford and I should be added to the Princess Sophia, which was mentioned to his Royal Highness, who readily agreed. Upon this occasion he came publicly, and put on his robes; his Royal Highness was quite composed, and nothing could exceed his pious attention and calm devotion throughout the solemn ceremony. He repeated the prayers, and made the responses, in a firm voice. Part of the prayers for the sick were read, but the service was, at the suggestion of Sir H. Halford, the short service. The Bishop was very much affected, particularly when pronouncing the concluding blessing. The Princess Sophia supported herself wonderfully throughout the trying scene, and the Duke was quite free from agitation. After the service was over he kissed his sister, and shook hands most affectionately with the Bishop, Sir H. Halford, and me, thanking us, and as if taking leave of all.

On the following day, the 29th, his Royal Highness, after passing a tolerable night, appeared better. He had taken some nourishment, and his pulse was steady. He sent for me soon after ten, and spoke very seriously of his situation, but without alarm or agitation. He appeared very desirous of extracting very direct and unreserved answers; often fixed his eye upon me, as if to search my thoughts, and made me change my position, that he might see me better. I appeared not to notice this, but kept up the conversation for an hour and a half, on various subjects of business, &c. This succeeded, and he gradually became more at his ease. He was quite equal to any exertion of mind. When Sir H. Halford came, he announced to his Royal Highness the King's intention to pay him a visit on that day, and his Royal Highness dressed and shaved himself, which he had not been able to do on the preceding day.

The physicians told me that the state of the legs had become more unfavourable. His Royal Highness saw the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General, and transacted business with them as usual.

His Majesty came at two, and staid an hour with his Royal Highness. His Majesty thought him looking better and stronger than on the 27th, but this was the last time he saw him, his Majesty's own indisposition having disappointed his anxious wish to have come again to him.

I learnt early in the morning of the 30th, from Mr. Macgregor, that his Royal Highness had had some sleep at intervals, but that he appeared much weaker, and that there were other indications of increasing danger. His Royal Highness had determined not to quit his bed-room.

He passed a restless night, and appeared much weaker on the following morning (Dec. 31), but continued perfectly sensible, took nourishment when offered to him, but showed no inclination

to speak, unless spoken to. His medical attendants apprehended, from the increased weakness, the rapid approach of dissolution. I went to him by desire of the physicians between one and two. He took my hand, and received me most kindly. He said, "Here I am; I feel weaker, but not worse, and I do not suffer pain."—He moved his lips occasionally, but I could not distinguish what he said. He appeared quite sensible, very composed, and twice looked at me, the first time seriously, the second time with a placid, almost a cheerful smile, and I came away perfectly satisfied that his mind was free from anxiety and uneasiness. The Princess Sophia came in, and the manner in which he roused himself when she was announced was very striking. Her Royal Highness stayed with him about twenty minutes. He continued very quiet throughout the rest of the day, and at half-past seven desired Sir A. Cooper, who was going to Windsor, to give his affectionate duty to the King, and to tell him he was very comfortable.

On the 1st January I learnt that his Royal Highness had passed a very quiet night, with four hours' good sleep, and that no material change had taken place in his state; that he continued perfectly sensible, took sufficient nourishment, and spoke whenever roused; nor were the legs in a worse state; on the contrary, their appearance had become more favourable.

Upon the whole, the physicians though he might linger on longer than they had expected, such was the extraordinary resistance which his constitution opposed to the progress of the disease. The Dukes of Clarence and Sussex again saw him, and he received them affectionately, but did not speak, and they left him immediately. The Princess Sophia then went to him; he kissed her, and said, "God bless you, my dear love—to-morrow, to-morrow"—and she left him. He continued in the same quiet and composed state throughout the day, and occasionally told his medical attendants that he felt no pain, and was very comfortable. I did not see him.

The report on the following morning, the 2d January, was, that the night had been quiet, and that he continued free from pain, and perfectly sensible, though he seldom spoke. Soon after nine he had a shivering attack, which was very alarming, and his pulse was hardly perceptible, but he rallied. He had been moved nearer to the window, was quite himself, and asked whether the day was not a frost, which was the case. He became slightly delirious at twenty minutes past one, and other symptoms had become more alarming; still he was quite sensible at intervals. The Princess Sophia was with him for a short time, and he knew her.

I learnt at six on the following morning (the third), from Mr. Macgregor, that, notwithstanding a restless and uncomfortable night, his Royal Highness had rallied.

His Royal Highness passed a very restless night, with occasional attacks of faintness and spasm. His breathing had become more difficult, his pulse more feeble and irregular, but yet there were no symptoms of rapidly approaching dissolution. Sir Astley Cooper had sat up with him to relieve Mr. Macgregor, and when the latter went to his Royal Highness, he desired him to thank him, and say he was very kind.

Between one and two, Mr. Macgregor came to tell me that his Royal Highness had named me frequently, and at last made them understand that he wished to see me. I immediately went to him. I found him dreadfully changed, very feeble, much oppressed, and evidently unable to distinguish objects clearly. Batchelor named me to him, and I sat down close by his right side. He looked at me with a kind smile, took me by the hand, and I told him I had not left the house since I had last seen him. He asked me with difficulty, and in faint, though steady voice, whether Colonel Stephenson was in the house. I said he was, and asked whether he wished to see him; he nodded assent, and I immediately sent for him. Colonel Stephenson went to his left side; but, as his Royal Highness could not see him, I beckoned to him to come to the right side, and I moved back, so as to enable him to come close up, while I supported his Royal Highness, by placing my hand against the pillow, behind his back. He then gave his hand to Colonel Stephenson. After some interval, during which his Royal Highness breathed with great difficulty, and was very faint, and during which Batchelor bathed his temples with Cologne water, he collected his strength, and said in a steady, firm tone of voice, but so low as to be hardly audible to Colonel Stephenson, whose head was further removed than mine, "I am now dying." After this, he dropped his head, and his lips moved for about a minute, as if in prayer. He then looked at us again, and appeared to wish to speak, but an attack of faintness came on, and his respiration was so difficult, and he seemed so weak and exhausted, that I thought he was dying, and expressed that apprehension to Colonel Stephenson, who partook of it. Batchelor bathed his temples again, and he rallied, after which he took Col. Stephenson's hand, and nodded to Batchelor, who told me he meant we should leave him.

The scene was most affecting and trying, but yet in some respects satisfactory, as it shewed that he was perfectly aware of his situation, and we concluded that he had seen us together, as being his executors, and meant to take leave of us. I heard afterwards that he had appeared much exhausted by the effort, but he subsequently took some chicken broth, and became composed, without having any return of faintness. Towards the evening, he rallied again, and had some sound and comfortable sleep, and his attendants separated under the impression that his Royal Highness's life would be prolonged at least another night.

In the course of the night he had so serious an attack of faintness, that Mr. Macgregor though he would not have recovered it; but he rallied again towads the morning of the 5th, and had taken some nourishment. The breathing had, however, become extremely difficult. About eleven Mr. Simpson came to me to say that the symptoms of approaching death had come on, and that the medical attendants wished me to be in the room adjoining that in which his Royal Highness lay. I brought in the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, and Colonel Stephenson, and we continued in the room, expecting every moment to be called in by the medical attendants (who were all with his Royal Highness) to witness his death. Sir Henry Halford came to us occasionally, and stated, that his Royal Highness's pulse was hardly perceptible, his extremities were cold; he was speechless, and had, with difficulty, swallowed a little milk and rum, but, nevertheless, appeared to retain his senses. Of this, indeed, he gave proof at twelve, for Mr. Macgregor came in to say that his Royal Highness had insisted on having his legs dressed (which they naturally wished to avoid at such a period,) for he had looked at him several times, had pointed at the clock, then at his legs, and had pushed off the covering, thus showing his determination to go through all that was required to the last moment. When he found that he was understood, and that Mr. Macgregor was preparing for the dressing, he signified his thanks with a kind smile, threw back his head, and hardly noticed anything afterwards.

The pulse became more feeble, the attacks of faintness more frequent: but his Royal Highness struggled on, and between eight and nine this state appeared so likely to last for some hours, that the Duke of Clarence was persuaded to go home, and I returned to my room to answer some inquiries. At twenty minutes past nine Colonel Stephenson called me out, and told me that he was in his last agonies. I hastened down, but my dear master had expired before I could reach his room; and I had the comfort of learning that he had expired without any struggle or apparent pain. His countenance, indeed, confirmed this: it was as calm as possible, and quite free from any distortion; indeed it almost looked as if he had died with a smile upon it.

The medical attendants, the Duke of Sussex, Batchelor, and another servant, were in the room, looking at him in silence, and with countenances strongly expressive of their feelings.

Such was the end of this amiable, kind, and excellent man, after a long and painful struggle, borne with exemplary resolution, and resignation, and I am confident, that the details into which I have entered of the last circumstances of that struggle, will not prove uninteresting to those who were sincerely attached to him.

THE LATE DUKE OF YORK'S PLATE.

The finest things in this splendid collection were made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, the King's jewellers, and Lewis, of St. James's-street, his late Royal Highness's silversmith (much the greatest part by the latter, the taste and execution of whose workmanship excited the highest admiration); many of the articles fetched more than the price originally charged for them.

First Day.—Lot 61. A Magnificent Cistern, 18½ inches in diameter, the neck and lip enwreathed with vines in fruit, and with two figures of Tritons bending over the rim, and looking in. On the outside of the bowl are represented Combats of Roman Gallies, with numerous figures, very spiritedly designed. This grand bowl is supported upon four figures of Tritons blowing their conchs, and stirring up the combatants. The bowl is burnished, the figures and relief in gold mat, (finely executed by Mr. Lewis;) weight, 811 oz. 10 dwts. Mr. Chrsitie said he considered this the finest specimen of the British art he had ever seen, and he could not account for the low price it sold for.

Lot 72. A capital and very massive punch ladle, by Rundell and Bridge, the bowl of shell pattern, embraced by an Acanthus leaf, the stem ornamented with entwined serpents, the handle terminated by the mask of a warrior, and the Royal Ducal Coronet; in very rich taste. The weight 11 oz. 15 dwts. 20s. per ounce.

Second Day.—Lots 64, 65, and 66. Three pair of circular scalloped fruit dishes; in the center, the Royal Arms are engraved, surrounded by a wreath of fruits, boldly and very richly chased; weight 82 oz. 18s. per oz. made by Lewis.

Lot 100. A set of four very richly chased salt sellars, embellished with landscapes and historical subjects, alternate; also, four shell-shaped salt spoons, with mask handles; weight, 32 oz. 15 dwts. 18s. 6d. per ounce.

Third Day.—Lot 36. A magnificent large candlestick, for the center of a table, with six branches, and a central sconce for a seventh, surmounted by an eagle; the surface of the whole covered with sumptuous chasings of birds and shells, and foliage; about 39 inches high; weight 395 oz. 4 dwts. 8s. 2d. per oz. bought by the Duke of Sussex.

Lot 55. A set of eighteen desert knives, with silver gilt blades, and twisted mother-of-pearl handles; contained in a neat mahogany box, lined with green velvet. An elegant set of twelve small knives, and twelve three-pronged forks, with agate handles, variously and beautifully veined; contained in a mahogany box; weight 40 oz. 10 dwts. 3s. 7d. per oz. by Messrs. Garrard, made by Lewis.

Lots 86, 87, 88, and 89. Four Noble Ice Pails, by Rundell and Bridge, being a small and beautiful model of the very celebrated Antique Vase, in the Conservatory at Warwick Castle. The Bacchic masks on the front and the reverse, illustrative of youth and age, and the sensual nature and intellectual states contrasted, disposed on a tiger's skin, are in mat gold, 10s. 3d. per ounce.

Fourth Day.—Lot 27. A pair of very rich tazzas, of exquisitely beautiful designs and workmanship; within one is represented the state of mankind before the Flood, and an allusion to the catastrophe by water, in fine relief, and on the outside, Faith, Hope, and Charity, in three compartments with trophies. The stem, of vase shape, is supported by termini, in fine cinque cento taste. Figures playing upon musical instruments and trophies, are upon the foot. The other tazza represents the story of Lot and his daughters, and the destruction of Sodom by fire; the exterior stem and foot are embellished with similar ornaments; weight, 49 oz. 10 dwts. 30s. per oz. by Messrs. Rundell and Co. made by Lewis.

Some things fetched much higher prices than we have quoted—even as much as 2 guineas and 2 guineas and a-half per ounce was given for one lot, that had originally been charged by Lewis, we heard, but 25s. per oz. The foreign plate, of which there was a great quantity, seemed in no demand, either by the trade or private buyers; it sold for little above melting prices.

The Executors of the Duke of York have thought it right to place the affairs of his Royal Highness in Chancery, for the purpose of effecting a more rigid examination into the nature of the claims on the Royal Duke's estate. The validity of certain bonds and securities will thus be questioned, and indubitable proof required of their legality before they can be received under the Chancellor's order.—*Evening Paper.*

That elegant and superb white German cotton hat, which is so universally admired by the fashionable world for summer wear, we find is only imported by Vyse, of Ludgate-street, and is consequently the first house to procure them at.—We likewise inform those Ladies wishing to obtain Children's hats, that he imports infants' and children's Leghorns of superbly fine quality, and the real Brozzi fabric.

It appears, by official returns, that the quantity of foreign wheat now in bond in the warehouses of Great Britain and Ireland, amounts to 528,654 qrs. 3 bushels; and that of wheat-meal and flour, to 61,288 cwt.

The Marquis of Hertford is appointed by his Majesty to proceed on a Special Embassy to the Emperor of Russia, for the purpose of investing his Imperial Majesty with the Ensigns of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The remaining portion of MS. of "The Historiettes, or Tales of Continental Life," by the Author of "The English in Italy," having now arrived, and consequently no part lost, as was apprehended, by the robbery of the Neapolitan mail, the publication may be expected as speedily as the printing can be completed, which will in all probability be in the early part of the ensuing week.

On Tuesday evening a general meeting of the silk-weavers of Spitalfields and its vicinity took place at the chapel of the Rev. Mr. Adams, in Church-street, Mile End Town, when it was agreed to petition Parliament to protect the wages of labour.

The Zenana, or a Nuwab's Leisure Hours.—"These volumes contain the stories told to the Nuwab to while away the tedious time previous to his marriage with a certain fair Persian, whose adventures involve a curious and amusing sketch of Asiatic Court intrigue. Nothing since the days of the Arabian Nights have been so thoroughly eastern; and no book of travels can give a more exact and vivid picture of manners and feelings so opposed to our own. We equally advise those who read for amusement, and those who read for information, to peruse these volumes."—*Literary Gazette.*

The County Fire Office are about to petition the House of Commons, complaining of the serious injury they have sustained in consequence of the imputations cast upon their establishment by the fourteenth report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the management of the Revenue.

The Dryad frigate, the Hon. Captain Crofton, has captured several English smugglers on the Spanish coast. The contraband goods found on board one of these vessels amounted, it is said, to 40,000 dollars.

Public Library, 52, Rathbone-place.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed, that the Addenda to the Catalogue of this Library, for the year 1827, is now ready for delivery (gratis). On comparing it with those of the most expensive libraries in London, it will be found to contain an equally large number of new publications, both in French as well as English; and when the low terms of subscription are considered, it is hoped that the claims of the Proprietors for the favours of a discerning Public, will be considered sufficiently well founded to warrant this appeal.—N. B Subscribers and the Public are also respectfully informed that they may be supplied with any new book at 10 per cent. under the selling price, and their orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

We give a specimen of another throw at the "Hells", from the publication from Sams' "Letters from Cockney Lands."—It is rather a "*crab*" for Mr. C—d; the author begins

I'd sooner beg
Than see our country by a *leg*
Run off with to the deuce.

Then with the coolness of a *caster* takes you into the presence:

th' *entrée*
Is only, be known to the gentry
As having Rentals, or some Stocks,
Or Bonds, or what will bear the shocks
Of two small cubes thrown from three-inch
Calibre-tubes

Then he does a bit of history, which is perhaps familiar to some patients:

Where princely * * gives champagne,
Until it mount up to the brain,
And for the sumptuous fare to-day
He only asks the youth to play.
This trick I've heard our sires recount,
One Dr. Brodum erst was wont
To practise—this quack-ridden town
He dosed and *bled* by turns.

And gives his cousin "Ned" a case in point for warning:

'Twas thrown,
(The ace or deuce,) unlucky devil?
With our grisettes no more he'll revel,
(For every wench is Fortune's slut,)
It ends, began—all in a cut
Or shuffle—Cards, dice (true or loaded)
Should be discharg'd, Ned, and exploded.
A soldier kill'd by London's fog,
A sailor founder'd in a bog,
Are extreme cases, but not worse
Than is an heir, by a cut-purse
Made pennyless, lack-land, lack-friend,
By his first step brought to his end;
The dice and box but to be chang'd
For balls and pistol.

This is enough perhaps—where the cap fits, no doubt it will be edifying.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It affords us sincere pleasure to observe that Dr. Roy, whose success for the last four or five months in Bath, for the cure of Stammering, and all other Impediments of Speech, and who has excited the astonishment of the medical and scientific world, has just arrived in London, and taken up his residence at No. 66, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square. We are authorised to state that Dr. Roy's system is totally distinct and different from any other ever practised in this country, and is founded upon a knowledge of the primary cause of Stammering and other Impediments of Speech. The cures made are radical, permanent, and rapid, requiring in many cases only one hour, rarely more than two weeks, and never longer than one month. Dr. Roy has references to many of the first physicians in Bath, who have not only witnessed his unprecedented success, but who, having been confidentially made acquainted with Dr. R.'s system, declare it founded upon unerring philosophical principles, and that it cannot fail of success. In confirmation of the above we subjoin some editorial remarks, extracted from the *Bath Herald;* the case in question was, at the request of the patient, together with the gentlemen present, whose names are annexed, submitted to the public:—

"Guided by sentiments of the most unbiassed and disinterested character, we feel ourselves called upon as editors, for the general benefit of society, to draw the attention of those who may be unfortunately afflicted with Stammering, or hesitation of speech, under every form, and howsoever inveterate or distressing from concomitant symptoms, to the new systems of Dr. Roy, a physician of high respectability, now residing at No. 7, Great Pulteney-street, in this city; and we do so with more decided and unmixed satisfaction, from a persuasion, that the system being founded on unerring philosophical principles, and a knowledge of the radical cause of Stammering, the cure is effected not only with certainty, but without the aid of any surgical operation whatever. In the new and triumphant case, to which we this week solicit the notice of the public, the patient, a young man 25 years of age, had been visited with this painful affection, during a period of 18 years; it having been brought on, as he stated, at the early age of seven years, by the effects of fright. The impediment in this severe case, attended as it was with long, laborious, and ineffectual attempts at articulation, painful equally to the patient and his hearers (several highly respectable individuals of this city, who had met at Dr. Roy's for the purpose of seeing the case both before and after it was submitted to his cure) was to their astonishment removed in the short space of three minutes, to such an extent, that during a conversation of upwards of 20 minutes, the patient exhibited not a vestige of having ever laboured under this affection, and expressed his thorough conviction that by a short perseverance in Dr. Roy's instructions, the complaint must be radically removed, and could not by any possibility return. The name and address of the party is, at his express desire, communicated to the public, being Joseph Morgan, pewterer, No. 1, Alder's-court, Broadmead, Bristol. We feel the highest gratification in adding, that several of the gentlemen present on this occasion, actuated by the same feeling of public benefit with ourselves, have readily consented to attest the correctness and authenticity of the above statement, viz.:—

"James Randolph, Esq. Solictor.
"S. Fisher, M. D.
"C. H. Wilkinson, M. D.
"N. Gifford, Esq."

De Vere.—We hear that this new Work, by the celebrated Author of Tremaine, embraces, in its subject matter, affairs of the most elevated and interesting nature, and which have not, hitherto, found their way into novels. Indeed, none but the Author in question, who is generally suspected to be an individual of political consequence, could detail the scenes and events which we understand, form prominent accompaniments to the fable of De Vere; such for example, as the high affairs of the Court—the mysteries of the Cabinet—the secret intrigues of Administration, &c. &c.—*Morn. Chron.*

Elopement Extraordinary.—On Monday last an elopement of a singular nature created much sensation in the village of Lenham, where the parties resided. The gallant, a young man aged 27, selected a lady of the age of 51, wife of a labouring man, and who he was perfectly sure would be blind to all his faults—for, alas! she had lost her eyesight these ten years past; but her feelings were quick as ever; for, before starting, she ransacked the drawers of all she could lay hold of. The parties were traced to Rochester, and stated there that they were proceeding to America. It is thought in the village she will *see* her folly.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Literary Intelligence.—The following interesting Works are just ready for publication, by Mr. Colburn, New Burlington Street, viz. 1. De Vere; or the man of Independence, by the Author of Tremaine, 4 vols.—2. Sir Jonah Barrington's Personal Sketches of His Own Times, 2 vols.—3. The Octavo Edition of Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence, 5 vols.—4. English Fashionables Abroad; a Novel, 3 vols.—5. The Military Sketch Book, containing Reminiscences of 17 years in the Service Abroad and at Home, 2 vols.—6. Blue Stocking Hall; a Novel, 3 vols. post 8vo.—7. The Reminiscences of Thomas Dibdin, 2 vols.—And 10. The Journal of an Officer in the King's German Legion, 1 vol.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, March 20.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Major-General Samuel Trevor Dickens, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Twiss, deceased.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant Arthur Gossit to be First Lieutenant, vice Ward, deceased; First Lieutenant William Hopkins Hill to be Second Captain, vice Cubitt, retired on half-pay: Second Liautenant Charles Eustace Beauchamp, to be First Lieutenant, vice Hill.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

S. MELLOR, Alstonefield, Staffordshire, cheese-factor.

BANKRUPTS.

F. WOODLEY, Andover, victualler——W. DAY, Lime-street-passage, Lime-street, provision-dealer——J. HEFFER, Wickham-market, Suffolk, drover——T. REES, Shoreditch, linendraper——T. M'KINNON, High-street, Wapping, oilman——C. and A. WATSON, Shrewsbury, milliners——J. Smith, New-castle-upon-Tyne, Staffordshire, grocer——R. BOORMAN, Boughton Malherbe, Kent, grocer——J. BISHOP, Goswell-road, grocer——W. Edmonson, Outhwaite, Lancashire, grocer——W. HOLKER, Leeds, innkeeper——J. HARRIS, Modbury, Devonshire, linendraper——W. COOKE, Rockfield, Monmouthshire, mealman.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

F. LEACH, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, bricklayer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

E. J. PROUD, Upper Thames-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

B. DEWHIRST, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, bookseller——E. GREENFIELD, Cuckfield, Sussex, tanner.

BANKRUPTS.

T. WILLIAMS, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, auctioneer and upholsterer——J. BENNETT, Warwick-square, bookseller——S. GARDNER, Star-street, Paddington, victualler——J. JONES, Blackrod, Lancashire, coston-spinner——D. EVANS, Swansea, draper——W. JOHNSON, North Shields, common-brewer——J. A. MOOR, Kirby Stephen, Westmorland, innkeeper——T. FORTUNE, Heighington, Durham, cattle-jobber——J. SENTER, Bristol, innkeeper——W. COTTON, Linthwaite, Yorkshire, cloth-merchant——S. RANDELL, Ilminster, Somerset, victualler——T. PILBEAM, Ardingly, Sussex, blacksmith——T. SUFFOLK, Cheadle, Stafford, innkeeper.

THE STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK.

During the week, Consols have fluctuated between $82\frac{1}{4}$, which was the opening price on Monday, and 83, which was obtained for a short time on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the probability, from what passed at the meeting of Bank proprietors, that the amount of outstanding Exchequer Bills will be greatly increased, the value of them is not at all decreased, but on the contrary the first price on Monday was 34s., and to day it was 40s. premium. The paying of the dividends in a few days will, no doubt, by thinning the market of money stock, keep up the Funds at their present rate for some time longer. This morning the market commenced steady at $82\frac{3}{4}$, but fell $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, in consequence of a report of HIS MAJESTY'S ILLNESS, but recovered a little and ultimately closed at $82\frac{1}{2}$.

ENGLISH.

Cons. 3 per cent. $82\frac{3}{4}\frac{7}{8}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}$	Ex. Bills, 500, 39 40 pm.
New 4 per cent. 98 $7\frac{7}{8}\frac{3}{4}\frac{7}{8}$	Do. Small, 39 40 pm.
India Bonds, 58 59 pm.	Cons. for Ac. $82\frac{7}{8}\frac{3}{8}\frac{1}{4}\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Ex. Bills, 1000, 39 40 pm.	

FOREIGN.

Brazilian Bds. $65\frac{7}{8}$	Mex. Bds. 6 per cent. $70\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$
Col. Bds. 1824, $41\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$	Do. for Ac. $70\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$
Do. for Ac. $4\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}\frac{5}{8}$ 2	Spanish Bds. $12\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{8}$
Greek Bds. 1825, $16\frac{1}{2}$ $15\frac{3}{4}$ 16	Do. for Ac. 13 $12\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{8}$
Mex. Bds. 5 per cent. 58	

THE AGE.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, in the House of Commons on Friday last, that it was not his intention to bring forward the Budget until after Easter —the principal reason, which has led to this arrangement, being, the impossibility of immediately ascertaining the additional expence incurred by sending the Expedition to *Portugal*.

The passing events of each day more strongly impress on our minds the wisdom and policy of the vote recently passed in the House of Commons, on the subject of enquiry into the Catholic claims. The arguments used by the advocates of the measure will be found totally fallacious, and not warranted by the present state of things in both countries. The basis of these arguments consists in fearful apprehension for the safety of the constitution, arising from the supposed resentment which the Catholic population must feel for disappointed hopes; that all the elements of political confusion will be roused into action, and the struggle for ascendancy will be followed by a dissolution of the form of society, and that if ministers waited for such an issue, when by going into inquiry they might prevent it, they had undertaken a responsibility not warranted by their public duty, and, therefore, tantamount to a violation of their trust. This will be found to be the substance of the argument in favour of inquiry; other topics have been introduced to give a colouring to the piece, but the entire force of the reasoning on that side will be found to resolve itself into what we have stated. For our own part, we cannot anticipate such melancholy results, we have too strong a reliance on the inviolability of the bulwarks of the constitution, and of the attachment of the subject to its principles. We cannot suppose that an age of anarchy and revolution is to follow, because the Legislation will not consent to have the basis of the Constitution changed from Protestant to Catholic. We are not to believe that several millions of HIS MAJESTY'S subjects, who hitherto have signalised themselves in their zeal for the support of the laws and constituted authorities, who have experienced the mild and benevolent clemency of the Legislature in the mitigation of those grievances, which the delinquency of their ancestors had justly earned, will unite for the purpose of subverting that Constitution: No. This is not the language of the Catholic hierarchy, neither is it its intention; they know full well the path to political reformation must not be stained by the blood of civil war; that insurrection is a foul monster, and that if the Legislature is to be asked for an extension of its clemency, its refusal must not be succeeded by an assault on the Constitution. The sentiments of the Catholic hierarchy are not to be estimated by the conduct of the turbulent oligarchy who have usurped the direction of their affairs; these men are actuated by the most unworthy motives: their object is not to obtain for the Catholic the abolition of those laws whose provisions are (most unjustly) said to press with hardship upon him. No: it is to excite the popular feelings to acts of disgraceful outrage: to alienate the people from their gracious Sovereign, whom they otherwise would sincerely love: to teach them to believe that Parliament is illiberal and iniquitous because it will not consent to the invasion of the Constitution: and lastly, that to withhold emancipation is to denounce the Roman Catholics. We deeply deplore, as we also loudly deprecate, such conduct; but we trust that a greater power than the feeble hand of man has interposed to check the torrent of such Machiavelism: that the all-glorious light of the sacred Scriptures will dissipate the state of midnight ignorance in which the Roman Catholics have been enveloped: that He, "whose way is in the sea, and whose paths are in the great waters, and whose footsteps are not known," will direct this benighted people in the way to true Christianity, by which alone they can hope for eternal salvation, and be completely emancipated from the hands of these political enemies.

We have already affirmed, that it is not from political reformation the improvement of Ireland is to be expected. No system can be more erroneous than that which professes to give civil freedom to a people which it leaves at the same time to groan under the burden of religious domination. Let us not, therefore, flatter ourselves with the idea, that the misery and degradation of the Irish Roman Catholic population consists in the exclusion of a few of its numbers from seats in the British Senate, by reason of their religious professions. This is not the real evil; it is but a pretext to cover the ambitious designs of desperate political adventurers, who are guided solely by a love for their own interests, and a total indifference to the issue of the cause they have embarked in. The motives of these agitators are the same with those of the Roman Catholic Clergy—a thirst after base lucre; and it is melancholy to behold how long they have practised their *patriotic* frauds on the deluded classes of the Irish. But the time is fast approaching when Truth, empowered by that Will which imparts the giant's strength to the infant's arm, will burst the frightful mass of duplicity that has endeavoured to suppress it—when all the arts and machinations of these turbulent demagogues will be fully exposed to public examination, and their political delinquencies recorded with universal contempt. Then we shall see the Catholic population of Ireland actuated by a sincere love and attachment to the Gracious MONARCH of these realms, and to the principles of that Constitution which placed his Illustrious Ancestors on the British throne. We shall see them evincing a kind of filial love, founded upon a conviction of obligations received, of kindnesses conferred, which no circumstances can subdue, and which few can strengthen—a morality of political instinct, the very sacrament of loyalty and duty, blowing spontaneously from the heart, almost without an effort, and filling the avenues to the Throne with thousands of benedictions.

As one of the many reasons that might be offered in support of the principle we contend for, that political reformation is totally inadequate to remove the existing evils in Ireland, we merely refer to the state of that country previous to the establishment of the united system of education, which has worked so much good; and we would ask to what cause is to be ascribed the present progress of the Reformation in Ireland, but to this religious and moral system of education? Is there a single instance of an individual renouncing the errors of Popery and embracing the Protestant Faith, previous to this institution? To what then, we ask, is this great revolution in the religious creed of the Irish Roman Catholic to be attributed? Prior, and subsequent to the year 1816, it is almost needless to mention, how many political remedies were applied for the cure of existing evils—scarcely a measure which the wisdom of the Senate could devise that had not been tried for this purpose; and is there a single case of conversion from Popery to be found resulting from this defective system?—not one—such was the domination exercised by the priesthood over the minds of their flocks, such their unwearied efforts to keep the Catholic population under the yoke of religious slavery, and in ignorance of the Sacred Scriptures, that it became impossible to burst the bonds of oppression under which they laboured, unless through the irresistible power of the Divine Writings; when the youthful mind began to taste of this fountain of the living waters, and then the mist of irreligion began to dissipate, and the intellectual vision of the worshipers of Idolatry became enlightened with the spirit of religious truth—the dawn of true Christianity was instantly followed by a renunciation of Popish error, thereby proving, that when the mind of man is once relieved from the thraldom of religious slavery, his pursuit after scriptural research becomes unbounded—the elasticity of its nature, as it were, recoils back with all the force of conviction, and fixes his attention more firmly on the important truths of the sacred volume—to this illuminating influence of God's Holy Word, and to this alone, must be attributed the present state of religious and moral improvement in Ireland—that it has been objected by some of the enemies of this system, that education is merely the pretence, and proselytism the purpose—though this be a charge of a very undefined nature, vague in its terms, and without one instance having been given (not to say proved) of its existence: to refute this accusation we shall give an extract from the Report of the Commissioners of Education Enquiry, presented in last Session, pages 48 and 49.—"It has been (says the Report) frequently imputed to this society, that their real object is to make converts from the Roman Catholic to the Protestant religion—*no fact has* come *to our knowledge* that leads us to doubt their own repeated disclaimers of having *any such intention.*" And further the Report states—"Mr. Donalson has assured us, that he would not act as an inspector of the society, if he *were not convinced* that they had the intention only of *giving education without proselytising*—that as far as he has known they have endeavoured to protect the Roman Catholics in every possible way consistent with the laws. That he has been in the habit of applying to the Roman Catholic clergymen for information on this subject, and has never met with any thing like a proof of such an assertion: that before his acceptance of the office (Inspector), he had a conversation with Doctors Tray and Curtis, who gave their most unqualified approbation of his undertaking it: and that he believes the appointment was proposed to him for the specific purpose of giving *a pledge* to the *Roman Catholics* of the sincerity of the motives of the Kildare Place Society."—What will the causists of the day say after this?

We hope that, in the future discussions of every question involving the state of Ireland, we shall have no more of this unfounded charge—a charge which only requires the exercise of common sense to refute it. If the object of the Education Society was to make proselytes, why employ Roman Catholic teachers in the different schools founded by that Institution, and, in order to insure success, call in the aid of the Roman Catholic Clergymen? Or why employ inspectors of the Roman Catholic persuasion to go through the country to ascertain that neither teachers or patrons were negligent of their duty? And yet all this has been done, as appears from the Report we have referred to. We profess we are amazed to perceive what ignorance is displayed by some individuals (who ought to know better) respecting the state of Ireland. It is quite distressing to hear the unfounded and wanton attacks that are daily made against the local administration of the Irish Government, by persons whose rank and influence in the country forbid us to suppose them ignorant of its internal situation; and yet these individuals do display a lamentable want of knowledge in some instances in which the political condition of Ireland is involved. Others affect to sneer at any effort made for her improvement, unless it happens to originate in themselves, and then indeed they become insufferably noisy in eulogizing its policy and their own sapient understandings.

We could wish to see a more cordial spirit of co-operation actuating those persons, whose duty ought to be to watch over the general interests of their native soil. We are deeply concerned to find that the strong bias for individual interests, and the still more powerful one in support of political animosities, accompanies several representatives for that country into the British Senate; that they forget when they enter the sacred temple of the Legislature, all feelings of this nature should yield to the paramount duty they owe their country, and that is to legislate for her national happiness. On this part of the subject we feel we should be guilty of a criminal dissimulation, if we allowed it to pass unnoticed; it is this line of selfish policy which makes property insecure and industry precarious—it impedes the stream of justice in its course—it elevates one class and humiliates another—it is the insurmountable barrier, the impassible line of separation which divides the nation, and which, by keeping animosity alive, prevents the entire and cordial intermixture of the people—it is a kind of curse which multiplies every evil, and destroys every advantage; but let this once be abolished, and a blessing will succeed, for which there is no price, because there can be no compensation. We would remind those individuals whose duty it is to watch over the interests of the sister country, to unite their strength for that purpose; to recollect that the wisdom and power of Parliament is incompetent to produce the great advantages so much to be hoped for without their co-operation; and that if they withhold this, they commit a violation of duty, serious in its consequences, and unjustifiable in principle.

The recent accounts from Ireland, announce it to be the intention of the Roman Catholics to hold aggregate Meetings, for the purpose of preparing petitions to the Throne. We hope, for the sake of the national tranquillity, they will not attempt it; if they do, we only request they will bear in mind the advice of one of their sincere friends, the Marquis CORNWALLIS:—

> "If the Catholics should now proceed to violence, or entertain any ideas of gaining their object by convulsive measures, or forming associations with men of jacobinical principles, they must of course lose the support and aid of those, who have sacrificed their own situations in their cause, but who would at the same time feel it to be their indispensable duty to oppose every thing tending to confusion."

A barrister asked Judge PARK, the other day, if he did not think TOM RAIKES's verdict very hard upon the merchant?—To which PARK replied, "Certainly not: I am of opinion Mr. RAIKES ought to think himself very lucky to get 40*s*. for his ugliness, when 20*s*. is the common price of beauty, in this town."

The last accounts from Madrid state the general report, that the Spanish Army of Observation was to be increased to 60,000 men, and that the Minister of Finance was straining every nerve to obtain funds for the purpose. Recent letters from Badajos and Alcantra confirm the statements of the numerous desertions among the troops. The rebel CHAVES is said to have arrived, a fugitive, at Alcanizes, attended only by two servants."

News from Madrid, dated the 11th instant, states that the Portuguese troops, having advanced in three divisions, the Rebels, commanded by Magessi and Montealegre, penetrated into Spain by Abella, Noso, and St. Anne, but were not suffered to pass till they laid down their arms. On the morning of the 8th the rebels were marched to the depot, on the confines of Old Castile and Arragon. Their arms were ordered to be delivered to the Spanish Authorities. The number disarmed are estimated at 3,000 infantry and cavalry. There is an unauthenticated rumour that CHAVES has had himself declared King of PORTUGAL and ALGARVES, under the title of EMANUEL II. It is stated that GEN. RODIL, who commands part of the Spanish Army of Observation, and GENERAL SARSFIELD, have sent in their resignation. It is said there are discontents among the troops, which the Generals cannot appease, and which the Government affects to impute to secret societies.

The Count of OFALIA was quitting Madrid as Ambassador to this country, notwithstanding the efforts of the Apostolic Junta. Some letters state, that disunion prevails to such a degree amongst the Portuguese Royalists, that MONTEALEGRE represented his nephew, CHAVES, as insane, and as the cause of all their losses.

It is quite painful to contemplate the scenes of outrage, which still continue to pervade so many parts of the sister kingdom, the result entirely of those atrocious doctrines which the leaders of the CATHOLIC PARTY in *Ireland* are disseminating through the land.

Another instance has just been published, of Mr. CROKER's house, at *Ballybay*, near *Clogheen*, being broken into, and robbed of money, goods, and, far above every other consideration, a quantity of *fire-arms*, which appears to have been the more immediate object of their search and depredation. These continued aggressions have naturally excited, in the minds of the Magistracy, a desire for again requiring the protection of the Insurrection Act, the re-enactment of which is every hour rendered more essential. We have very great pleasure in submitting the following letter, addressed by the Earl of GLENGALL to the Magistrates of the county of *Tipperary*, in which His LORDSHIP's opinions are judiciously and forcibly given; and are such, as to warrant an expectation that the appeal to His MAJESTY's Government would be attended with the desired effect. We certainly think Lord GLENGALL's prompt and able communication is one that entitles His LORDSHIP, at the present moment, to the highest commendation:—

"TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

"Gentlemen,—From the numerous and well-authenticated representations I have received from many of the most respectable gentlemen, of the dreadful system of outrage which is fearlessly carried on by bands of armed ruffians, in many of the districts of the county, as one of the Governors of it, I feel it my duty to recommend you to call another Meeting, for the purpose of again representing to his Majesty's Government the state of anarchy which prevails, and requiring, for the well-disposed inhabitants, the protection of the Insurrection Act."

"I am aware that an additional force of police is about to be sent into the disturbed districts, and, as the law at present stands, their efforts will be considerably restricted, by which the expense of the force will necessarily be continued for a longer period in the county.

"I understand, from the best authority, that your memorial for this strong enactment, was refused chiefly on the ground, that you applied for it merely as a precautionary measure; if such were your intention (which I doubt) in my humble opinion you were fully justified, as the horrible murder of Mr. Barry too clearly proves.

"I regret that a severe accident has of late prevented me from taking that active part which the urgency of the case requires from all Magistrates.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"GLENGALL."

"Grosvenor-square, London, March 13, 1827."

Mr. COLBURN, the very spirited publisher of New Burlington-street, is about to publish some "Familiar Letters" to the fishmonger, telling "the secrets of the prison house," which will make, from what we hear, a pretty sensation in the "Circle." The Noble Lord, to whose Muse report ascribes them, is certainly equal to the task.

CROCKFORD HOUSE.

Mr. LUTTRELL's amusing work, under this title, has been received with universal favour, and has secured for its talented author an addition to the reputation which his *Letters to Julia in Rhyme* had previously procured him. But there are some circumstances connected with this publication, that have excited a degree of interest, with which its merits are not so much interwoven, as is the general cause of literature, and of this sample of it in particular.

Mr. MURRAY, the man of foolscap, in *Albemarle-street*, having published before for Mr. LUTTRELL, readily consented to do so in the present instance, and a very modest bargain was made, by which the author was to receive half the profits of his work, after the expences of publication were deducted from the sale. On these considerations, Mr. LUTTRELL consigned his work to the bibliopolist to be forthwith ushered into the world. But after having passed "the fiery ordeal" of approbation from this great man, which one would naturally believe was the only, or, at least, the most alarming, one, it appears Mr. LUTTRELL, like many other eminent authors, had to pass through another ceremony, of far more consequence and decision, than the former. It was but natural to suppose that the great Mr. MURRAY's *sanction!* was Mr. LUTTRELL's *Rubicon!* but this calculation is one very seldom entertained behind *Absolute John's* till. To suppose Mr. JOHN MURRAY incapable of *judging* a work, is as indecorous and absurd as it would be to suppose his numerous authors incapable of *writing* one—nevertheless, to use the words of *Major Von Glossen*, when resting on his cane, "as two heads are better than one," Mr. MURRAY, after accepting a gentleman's production, sends it to Mr. LOCKHART, the Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, to know if he has done right. To this dreadful tribunal, accordingly, JOHN despatched *Crockford House*, for the opinion of his *Rhadamanthus*, who, after a hasty perusal, sent him word, that he saw little talent in it, and considered it quite *infra dig.* for JOHN to publish.

The book was, however, printed, and very shortly after this, Mr. LUTTRELL saw it advertised, (without receiving the slightest intimation to that effect) to be published by ANDREWS, of *Bond-street*. On remonstrating with the Monarch of *Albemarle-street*, he was apprised of all that had passed, and naturally looked upon the transaction as one of unprecedented insolence and impropriety; and after much cabal, it was only on the representation of Mr. MOORE, Mr. ROGERS, and other literary friends of Mr. LUTTRELL, that this redoubtable bookseller consented to let *Crockford House* emanate from his counter. We are totally at a loss to understand the principle upon which Mr. MURRAY acts. If he wants to shirk any bargain he has made, he might find several better expedients than the one he in this instance adopted—if he mistrusts his own judgment, he is unfit for his business—but if he expects to retain in his service any author of the slightest repute, he must adopt a very different mode to that which he, in this instance, has done. In Heaven's name, who would suffer a line of their writing to be judged by Mr. LOCKHART, or even read by him, until he takes upon himself the task of cutting it up in the *Quarterly Review*? Who can possibly have a sufficiently favourable opinion of Mr. LOCKHART's abilities, to value his judgment at the price of the pen, which dictates it? What has Mr. LOCKHART ever written, that entitles him to the occupation of the curule chair?

It is bad enough to have to endure his verbiage, when it comes before the eyes of mankind, in congenial foolscap, from Mr. MURRAY's shop, by quarterly instalments, in company with some of the really able writers who subscribe to that Magazine; but certainly, in no other shape, is it tolerable. And yet, it seems, that before such a bar has a portion of the talent of this country to appear, for trial, and, generally speaking, condemnation. Is there any literary man who will not exclaim against this—who will not feel that he "had as lief the towncrier spoke his lines," as Mr. LOCKHART read them? It is impossible to think of any thing more absurd, and if Mr. MURRAY be desirous of securing to himself the talent of those distinguished men, who now visit his till, he must for ever banish from his mind so monstrous an idea. Mr. LUTTRELL has been most shamefully used in this transaction—for any publisher would have cheerfully given him at least 150*l.* or 200*l.* for this trifle, whereas he now stands a chance, (unless he immediately dispose of the SECOND EDITION *elsewhere*) of not getting as many shillings. In addition to this, he is sure to "catch it right and left," as Mr. LOCKHART elegantly expresses himself, in the next *Quarterly Review*; for which, if he has fortitude equal to his genius, he will care not a button. As the reader may probably be anxious to know the cause of Mr. LOCKHART's opinion of the merits of Mr. LUTTRELL's muse, we beg to direct their attention to the following extract from *Crockford House*, on the subject of modern criticism:—

Since these Heroes of the pen
War with women thus, and men,
Since their viewless arrows strike
Every head and heart alike,
Why should they have power to vex,
Grieve, or injure either sex?
Thus from post to pillar hunted,
Patience tired, and feelings blunted,
Say, what armour of defence
Have we but—indifference?
But to live unhurt in slander,
As, in fire, the Salamander?

Reader, *be* what you *appear*,
Keep your fame and conscience clear,
And, regardless of their frown,
Laugh, or rather *live them down*.
If encompassed with a skin
Somewhat sensitive and thin,
At their stripes you ever winced,
Steeled at length, at length convinced
That, with many faults or few,
(Since whate'er you say or do
They are certain to condemn)
You've no chance of pleasing *them*,
Scorn to taste the poisoned chalice
Lifted to your lips by Maliee;
Let no slanderer stir your bile,
Read his libels with a smile,
Or unheeded on the shelf
Let them lie, and—please *yourself*.

There is a Jew, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the *Surrey Theatre*, who is in the habit of asking every actor he meets for an order to see him perform; and, whenever he is refused, his reply is, "Very vell, my boy, I shall pay de money; but if you hears a hiss, you knows vhere it comes from." We very forcibly impress this maxim on Mr. LUTTRELL's attention—and sincerely hope he will himself practise the advice he has so ably given to others; especially bearing in mind, that if, as in the case of our friend the Jew, when the next "*Quarterly*" appears, he should "hear a hiss," he will be sure to "know where it comes from."

The interesting narrative, of the last moments of the lamented Duke of YORK, drawn up by Lieutenant-General Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, and published, from authority, by SAMS, in *St. James's-street*, will be found in our second page.

THEATRICALS.

There are really so many places of amusement now open, that a man need have nothing else to do than visit them, and nothing else to write, than criticise them—and yet to neglect any, that are really entitled to attention, savours both of partiality and injustice.

We have been indebted, for three hours of infinite amusement to Mr. MATHEWS, whose entertainment of the *Home Circuit* is replete with abundance of whim and character. We do not think the performance—that is to say, as a literary production—has the genuine stamp, which has rendered some of its predecessors so current—the wit, to our notions, is much more commonplace, and the general tone of the dialogue more *mediocre*, than the quality which his exhibitions have usually contained. But saying that, we have only admitted a position, of consequence to very few visiters, and in noways affecting the general reception, or estimation of the piece: for, in the grand point of representation, Mr. MATHEWS's talent has lost not one particle of its humour, its brilliancy, or its identity of character. In his performance of the last year, Mr. MATHEWS was not as successful as he had previously been in the *finale* to his entertainment—for the *City Barge* was assuredly as dull an affair, *per se*, as ever came before public observation—he might as well have represented *St. Paul's*, or the Monument, or any other metropolitan monopoly—and his universal admirers will even admit that he would have done wiser to have omitted the "tag" altogether, than have had such a one as the *City Barge* was. A man of such extraordinary observation as MATHEWS, was not likely to let any fault of this kind escape him: and this last year's error has been well atoned for on the present occasion. His *Theatrical Gallery* is "a palpable hit"—he has never done any thing more ably—it is food for every mouth, and is at once the most agreeable and most finished mode of conveying a personal imitation. Mr. MATHEWS has herein a double gratification, for, in eliciting the unbounded applause which his performance does, he is only receiving, in a multiplied degree, the admiration of those numerous visitors to the real *Simon Pure* at Kentish Town—his own residence—in which his genius, industry, and property, have erected a monument to their owner's character, that will render it illustrious for ever and ever. We cannot imagine a more gratifying circumstance to any man, than the homage which is nightly paid to Mr. MATHEWS in this Monopolylogue; and it must be an earnest to him, that, highly as his abilities are rated by every one who ever saw him, it is an admiration inferior, if possible, to that which is bestowed on the consequence and respectability, which his taste has thrown around his profession.

Our friend ELLISTON is "alive" again, but we sincerely hope not "kicking." The lives of a cat are nothing to his; for instead of nine, he has literally nine hundred. It was always one of the old sayings, and almost the only true one, of the many fools who have flattered KING ROBERT into a belief of any thing, that if he were thrown naked over London-bridge, he would come up dressed in a full court suit at *Blackwall*—he must have been dipped, heel and all, in the *Styx*, for such an invulnerable fellow has never been heard of, since the siege of *Troy*. He is now up to his ears in a *New Brunswick* theatre; a title which he is understood to have selected, in compliment to his American successor at *Drury Lane*, whom he promised to patronise, on meeting him some time since at the dinner-table of the modern *Prince of Denmark*, Mr. JAMES WINSTON. All this is very considerate. In the mean time, there is more happiness in store for HIS MAJESTY's liege subjects, than they seem to be aware of. The renowned ROBERT WILLIAM (a correspondent apprises us) has taken the *Surrey* theatre, and if he should but revive a sixteenth part of his former exploits in that classic ground, he cannot possibly produce better entertainment. If moreover, in imitation of *Sadler's Wells*, he should offer the public *entertainment* of a more *liquid* character, of which he is himself so eminent a *composer*, there will be no end to the good fortune of "ELLISTON's *entire*."

We have been accused of injustice, in not paying that attention to YATES's solo performance, to which it is entitled. "We confess the Cape." Our limits, however, this week will not enable us to say about it all that either party could wish, and we will, therefore, postpone the task for a week—at present, it is enough to say, that the *Adelphi* is full every night of his performance, and that it well deserves to be so. "DANIEL and the *profits*," as we on one occasion before said, is the study, after all.

CONVENTION

Between his Majesty and her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, for providing for the maintenance of a corps of British troops, sent to Portugal Dec. 1826; signed at Brighthelmston, Jan. 19, 1827.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal having, in consequence of aggressions committed against the Portuguese territory, claimed the fulfilment, by his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the ancient treaties of alliance and friendship which subsists between the two Crowns: and his Britannic Majesty having thereupon resolved to send, and having actually sent, a body of troops to Portugal, the two high contracting parties think it necessary to agree upon certain arrangements for the maintenance of the said troops during their stay in Portugal, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, viz.:

His Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. George Canning, a member of his said Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, a member of Parliament, and his said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: and her royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord, Don Pedro de Souza e Holstein, Marquis of Palmella, a Peer of the Kingdom of Portugal, Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of several other Orders, and Her Royal Highness's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon, and concluded the following articles:—

Art. 1. Her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, anxious that the body of troops which has been so promptly sent to her Royal Highness's aid by his Britannic Majesty, should be treated with the hospitality becoming the relations of the two allied nations, engages to provide the necessary barracks and quarters, and buildings for hospitals, and for stores and magazines, and the necessary rations of provisions and forage, for the officers non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and for the horses and cattle of the British auxiliary army, according to the regulations of the British service.

2. The provisions and forage above specified are to be delivered to the British Commissariat, at a distance not greater than six Portuguese leagues from the head-quarters of each British detachment to which they are supplied, unless in cases where a different arrangement shall be made, with the consent of the British Commissariat.

3. In order to obviate the difficulties which an immediate disbursement of funds for the purchase of the aforesaid provisions and forage might occasion, under the present circumstances, to the Government of Portugal, it is agreed that the British Commissary-General shall, for the present, provide those supplies for the British army, charging the cost thereof to the account of the Portuguese Government.

As, however, cases may arise, in which it may be more convenient to receive such supplies from Portuguese magazines, for the purpose of avoiding competition in the markets, the British Commissary General shall, in the execution of this agreement, concert his proceedings from time to time with a person appointed for that end by the Government of Portugal.

4. The accounts of the British Commissariat being approved and signed by the Commander of the Auxiliary Army, shall be delivered every three months to the Portuguese Government, which, having verified the same, shall either pay the amount thereof forthwith to the British Commissary General, or carry it over to the credit of the British Government, as shall be judged most convenient by the two Governments.

5. The cost of provisions and forage for the British troops shall be placed to the account of the Portuguese Government, from the day of the landing of the said troops in Portugal, and shall cease to be placed to that account from the day of their departure, or of their passing the frontiers of Portugal.

6. Her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, having consented that on this, as on former occasions, the forts of St. Julien and of Bugio shall be occupied by the British troops, it is agreed that the said occupation shall continue so long as the auxiliary army shall remain in Portugal. Those forts shall be, from time to time, duly provisioned by the Portuguese Government, or by the British Commissariat on account of the Portuguese Government, in the same manner as is provided in the foregoing articles with respect to the Auxiliary Army.—Arrangements shall be made between the Government of Portugal and the Commander of the British Army, for the carrying on of the service of the Pratique, of the Police of the Harbour, and of the Customs, by the proper officers of the Portuguese Government, usually employed for those purposes. A list of these officers shall be given to the British Commanding Officer, and they shall be strictly under his command in all that may relate to military service, and to the defence of the forts.

7. His Britannic Majesty requiring, on the part of his ally, only that which is indispensably necessary for ensuring the proper maintenance of his troops, and for the good of the common service, declares that he will not bring forward any pecuniary claims whatever against the Portuguese Government, on account of the assistance furnished by his Majesty on this occasion to Portugal, beyond what is specified in the preceding articles.

8. The stipulations of this convention shall remain in full force until the two high contracting parties shall mutually agree to make any change therein.

9. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London in the space of six weeks from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Brighthelmston, January 19,
in the year of our Lord, 1827.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING,
(L.S.) MARQUEZ DE PALMELLA.

British Spirits.—From Returns which have been just laid before Parliament, an immense increase of the total quantity of spirits detailed in Great Britain and Ireland appears to have taken place within the last three years. The whole quantity distilled in the year 1824 was, in round numbers, fifteen million gallons, imperial measure, and in the year 1826, the whole quantity was twenty millions of gallons, being an increase of five million gallons within this short period. Of this increase, about half a million belongs to England, about two millions to Ireland, and about two and a half to Scotland; so that the increase in the quantity of spirits distilled in Scotland amounts to the whole increase of England and Ireland. The quantity of spirits imported into England from Scotland was, in the year 1824, about a million gallons, and in 1826 nearly three millions and a quarter; so that the increased importation into England nearly covers the whole increase of distillation in Scotland. The whole quantity imported from Ireland was, in 1824, about half a million gallons, and in the year 1826, this quantity had not increased by more than a quarter of a million. It is obvious therefore, that Scotch whisky is a much greater favourite in this country than Irish. If the quantity of spirits distilled in England, together with the quantity imported from Scotland and Ireland into England, may be taken as a fair measure of the quantity of gin and whisky drank in England during a year, as the quantity was for the year 1824, about *four* million gallons, and for the year 1826, about *seven* million, it would appear that within the period of two years the number or capacity of gin-drinkers in England has nearly doubled.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, March 19.

Eight petitions were presented against, and six in favour of, Catholic Emancipation. Several petitions were also presented against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

TUESDAY, March 20.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, on presenting a petition for emancipation from the Catholics of a parish near Dungarvon, expressed his regret at the decision lately taken by the other House on the Catholic Claims. It was his conviction that their prayer ought to be granted; and if any thing added to that conviction, it was the events of the last year, which shewed that the Catholics felt as one man on that question.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, he had withdrawn his motion to prevent that irritation which might be excited if both Houses decided not to take the state of Ireland into consideration. Specific remedies to the evils occasioned by Catholic disabilities had been repeatedly proposed to the House, and as repeatedly rejected, under the influence of the Noble and Learned Lord (the Lord Chancellor). Nay, they had not only been rejected, but, although most constitutional in their shape and wise in their provisions, they had been treated with contempt under that influence. He hoped that the Noble Lord would not one day have to regret his triumph.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, the Noble Marquis had been pleased to say that the rejection of the Catholic claims had been caused from his influence. He could only say, God forbid that this should be the fact! His opinion, his hope, and indeed his confidence were, that their Lordships' decisions were those of a Protestant Parliament and a Protestant King, and little influenced by the opinions of an individual. He knew his own imperfections too well to suppose that their Lordships would adopt his opinions on a matter of such consequence. Near the close of his career, he was determined, as the subject of a Protestant King, with a Protestant Legislature, to go down to his grave without having lessened the security of the civil and religious liberties of the country. He had made up his mind on these points, that their Lordships were either to do what was asked of them without securities, or that they must have much better ones than those which had been offered, and which were most ineffective, though proposed by so many able men. There was not a man in the kingdom who was a greater friend to toleration than he was; and were those the last words which he should have to utter, he would say, "For God's sake, for the sake of the Protestant, for the sake of the Catholic subjects of his Majesty, preserve that Constitution which was earned by the exertions of your ancestors. Let the Catholics have every thing which the Constitution can give them, save power in a Protestant State."

The petition was laid on the table.

THE GAME LAWS.

Lord SUFFIELD presented for the fourth year the petition of the Magistrates of Norfolk against the Game Laws, signed by the Lord Lieutenant, the High Sheriff, the two Members, and fifty-eight Magistrates of the county.—Laid on the table.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in moving the second reading of the Game Laws Amendment Bill, reminded their Lordships that it was founded on the principle of giving to every man power over the game in his own land; of preventing trespasses on other persons' land, and making it legal to dispose of game.

The Marquis of SALISBURY would not oppose the sale of game under certain regulations, but could not approve of the other parts of the Bill, which was generally inapplicable to the present state of things. It would be impossible, for instance, under its provision, to convict a poacher unless caught in the fact, or even to inflict punishment for trespass.

Lord REDESDALE objected to the proposed alterations as interfering with the right of property in such a way as would produce actions on actions without end. There would be no end of the disputes which it would introduce on the subject of property.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought that no end could be put to poaching, unless an end was also put to preserves of game. One of his greatest delights, in vacation time, was to see that his dogs knew their points, and when to stop, and, indeed, they gave proofs of more ability than the lawyers with whom he had to deal during the other ten months of the year. The principle of the Bill deserved to be upholden, but the difficulty was to carry that principle effectually into execution. Some of the clauses could not stand, especially that which rendered game property.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE briefly replied.

The House then divided

Contents, 38 | Non-contents, 17 | Majority for the Bill, 21.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Petitions against any alteration in the Corn Laws were presented from Branscombe in Devon, from Crayford in Kent, and from a parish in Norfolk.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM presented petitions from the agriculturists of Burnham, and from three hundreds in the county of Bucks, praying that the agricultural interests might be protected.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 22.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition from the thread-lace manufacturers of Buckingham, praying for the abolition of the duties on the manufacture of that article.

CORN AND WOOL.

The Duke of Richmond presented petitions from Hastings, and several parishes in Sussex, complaining of the principles of free trade, and imputing to them the distress they were suffering. The petitioners also prayed that no alteration might be made in the Corn Laws, and that some restriction might be laid on the importation of foreign wool.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in rising to move for several returns relating to foreign wool, said he could not do so without calling the attention of the House to the distress at present existing among the wool growers, many of whom had, at this time, as much as three years' stock in hand. The price of wool had varied at different times, and had lately decreased from sixteen-pence a pound to eight-pence. As long as the protection duty remained at sixpence, there was a good sale, but the moment there was a reduction of the duty, the greatest distress followed. Probably their Lordships were not aware of the extraordinary increase of the importation of foreign wool. It appeared that in 1824 the quantity was nineteen millions of pounds; in 1825 it was twenty-two millions; in 1826 it was as much as forty-three millions; and, according to Mr. Jacob's Report, it would be found that great exertions were making in Germany with respect to the growth of wool. At the time when the duty was lowered from sixpence to a halfpenny, a great boon was expected to have been granted; but it was nothing more than allowing the wool growers to export their long wool, which they had only been able to do in very small quantities. He had almost forgotten to mention, that it was a singular fact, that, with the great increase of importation of foreign wool, there was a decrease of exportation from this country. The Noble Earl then moved for a return of foreign wool imported from the year 1800 to 1822, distinguishing the different countries from which it had come. Also, an account of the value of wool imported from 1810 to 1826, and of the quantity of British long wool exported from 1821 to 1826.

Lord BEXLEY said, it had been considered a policy to reduce the duty on foreign wool for the purpose of benefiting the manufacturers, and there was no doubt that class had derived great benefit from its effects.

The Duke of RICHMOND thought it was high time the flock-masters of England should be shielded from speculative theories.

Earl DARNLEY knew that wool growers laboured under great grievances, and had at least two years' growth of wool upon their hands.

The motion was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 23.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE stated, that he had intended to bring on the Committee upon the Game Laws next Monday, but he found he should not be ready on that day, therefore should be under the necessity of postponing it further.

Earl BATHURST laid on the table the copy of a Treaty entered into with the Infanta of Portugal and this country, relative to the support of British troops.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE asked the Noble Earl (Bathurst) for what reason thanks had been moved to Lord Combermere and the Officers serving in India during the late war?

Earl BATHURST said, they were not services of such magnitude as to require the thanks of that House; at the same time he acknowledged that the army had acted with the greatest gallantry.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE would not have mentioned the circumstance had it not been alluded to elsewhere, and for that reason he thought there might have been some cause for the omission.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March, 19.

THE CORN TRADE.

The House having resolved into Committee, the following Resolution was put from the Chair:—

"Rye, Peas, and Beans.—Whenever the average price of Rye, or of Peas, or of Beans, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 35s., and under 36s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter 15s."

Sir J. BRYDGES, as a friend to agriculture, lamented his Majesty's Government had thought it expedient to propose a fundamental alteration in the Corn Laws; he preferred the old system to that which it was intended to substitute for it; and he could not but consider that the introduction of the measure would be a serious and fatal injury to the agricultural interests of the kingdom, and, through these, detrimental to all the other interests of commerce, trade, and manufacture; for one, as had been truly said, could never flourish when the others were in decay.

Mr. GIPPS said, he did not think a due proportion had been taken in this reduction, in reference to the price of wheat. He should, therefore, propose as an Amendment, that 40s. be substituted for 35s.

Mr. WESTERN said, his objection to the Amendment was, that the same proportion was not persevered in the duty as was taken in relation to the price of wheat and rye. He should propose to reduce the duty to 12s. 6d. or 13s., in place of 15s.

Mr. C. GRANT said, the same principle acted upon here was that which had been adopted with respect to oats and barley. The price was fixed by taking the average of the last six years.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE said, that there was undoubtedly a change proposed in favour of the agriculturist, for that was the object of the Amendment. The landed interest were placed on their defence by this measure, and they were bound to watch every item with a view to their own protection. He gave his entire support to the Amendment.

Sir T. GOOCH supported the Amendment.

The Committee then divided, when there appeared—
For Mr. Gipps's Amendment, 102 | Against it, 150 | Majority, 48.

The original motion was then put, and agreed to.

The following Resolution, "For every barrel of wheat, meal, and flour, being 196lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of wheat,"—having been put,

Sir J. NEWPORT proposed the following Amendment, "and also a duty not fluctuating, but payable at all times when flour is admissible of 4s. on each barrel, being 196lbs."

Mr. C. GRANT opposed the amendment, and maintained that the protection which the trade in flour received by the Resolutions, as they stood, was amply sufficient. Formerly, the protecting duty on flour was not so great as on wheat; but by the present Resolutions it was greater. The existing protection was twenty, or five and twenty per cent.; and certainly more could not be expected. It was well known, that millers were not the slowest persons in the world to avail themselves of any advantage which circumstances threw in their way; and it would not be advisable to increase their power in that respect by closing the door against the importation of foreign corn. With respect to Ireland, he must contend that the flour trade in Ireland was sufficiently protected by the Resolutions as they stood.

Mr. W. WHITMORE objected to the Amendment, on the ground that it did not apply to any particular price. He was sure, if any additional duty of 4s. were imposed, that would be cut off which was of much importance in the policy of this country. He agreed with some Honourable Members, that there was a monopoly to a considerable extent possessed by the millers in this country, and that it existed particularly in a time of dearth, when they were able to make very advantageous terms for themselves. Surely, then, if there were no competition to be entered into with those millers, the effect would be to increase that monopoly. Under these circumstances he trusted the Government would remain firm to its original proposition.

A division then took place, when the numbers were—for the original motion 152; for the Amendment 116—majority 36.

It was then proposed that for every quantity of oatmeal containing 190 pounds, a duty should be paid equal to the amount of duty on a quarter of oats.

Mr. FERGUSSON having objected to 190 pounds, moved an amendment, substituting 170 pounds.

Mr. Secretary PEEL opposed the amendment. The original proposition was 252 pounds, then came a reduction making it 190 pounds, and finally the Hon. Gentleman had brought it down to 170 pounds.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that when the protection given to oatmeal was not so high as that proposed to be given, no oatmeal was imported.

Mr. LYTTLETON opposed the Amendment.—The Committee divided—for the Resolution, 155; for the Amendment, 52—majority, 103.

Barley.—The Resolution was then agreed to imposing a duty of 2s. upon every quarter of Barley until the price is 33s. when the duty is to be 6d.

It was also agreed that the duty on every quarter of Oats shall be 2s. until the price be 24s.; then the duty on every quarter above 24s. is to be 6d.

TUESDAY, March 20.

As there was not a sufficient number of members present to form a committee by ballot upon the petition against the election for Galway, the House adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Mr. LYTTLETON presented a petition from the Coroners of the county of Stafford, praying for an increase of their allowance.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that this was one of a series of petitions from Coroners praying for further remuneration for their services, and complaining of an inadequate emolument. It, however, happened, that such was the competition for this ill-paid office, that at a late election for a Coroner in the County of Stafford, 8000 freeholders were polled. Such contests as those could not be carried on without considerable expense; neither was it to be supposed that such expense would be incurred, unless the office were of value; and yet he had been repeatedly applied to in his official capacity to increase the salaries of coroners. That he refused, as he thought it a subject properly belonging to the country gentlemen, who were the payers of county rates, and he certainly

THE AGE.

" THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME."

VOL. 3. No. 99. SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1827. Price 7d

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. — On Monday, Der Freischutz; with the Lottery Ticket; and the Knights of the Cross; Tuesday, the Merry Wives of Windsor; with Deaf as a Post; and All the World's a Stage. Thursday, Artaxerxes; and other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—(Last Night but One.)—On WEDNESDAY Next, a Grand Performance of Ancient and Modern Music, under the direction of Mr. H. R. Bishop.—Part I. to consist entirely of a Selection (the first time of its performance in this country), from Beethoven's celebrated Work, FIDELIO.—Part II. a Selection from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, and other eminent Masters. The whole to conclude with a Grand Miscellaneous Act.

The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, are respectfully acquainted that, in order to prevent mistakes which have frequently occurred, at the time of places in the Dress Circle being taken for these performances, it will also be requisite that Tickets of admission at the doors should be had, and paid for.

Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Paton, Miss Love, Mrs. W. Geesin, Miss A. Tree, Madame Cornega, Miss Cawse, Miss H. Cawse, and Miss Farrar; Master Barker, Mr. Braham, Mr. Horn, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. Tinney, and Mr. Phillips.

The Band will be numerous and complete in every department; Leader, Mr. Spagnoletti.—The Performers in the Choruses (under the superintendance of Mr. Watson) will be numerous, and assisted by the young Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—It is most respectfully announced, that M. HENRY'S New Entertainment, called WHIMS and WONDERS, being completely established in public favor, and nightly honored with immense applause, it will be repeated on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, in the course of which, M. Henry will introduce a variety of his extraordinary experiments, and also the Songs, "Nothing worth seeing," "Doubtful Facts," "The Funny Club," and "The Chapter of Juggling." After which, the Musical Glasses. M. H. will likewise administer the Nitrous Oxyde or Laughing Gas to any of the audience. The whole to conclude with M. Henry's celebrated Phantasmagoria, embracing a great variety of ludicrous and popular subjects, Theatrical Portraits, Dance of Monkies, &c. and also The Dissolvent Scenes, which have created so powerful an impression.—The Books purporting to contain M. Henry's Entertainment are gross impositions upon the public.

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Mr. BARTLEY's LECTURE on ASTRONOMY, Next Wednesday and Friday (last nights.) Doors open at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The Public are respectfully informed, that on Wednesday and Friday Evening Next, Mr. YATES will have the honour to repeat his Entirely New Entertainment, called PORTRAITS and SKETCHES in TOWN and COUNTRY.—The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with THE CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Yates's New Monopolologue will be brought forward at Easter.

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MRS. HUGHES' NIGHT.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—On Tuesday, Luke the Labourer; with the Young Widow; and the Flying Dutchman.—In the course of the Evening, that old favourite, Mr. Grimaldi, will sing the Comic Song of Hot Codlings.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Campbell, at the Box Office.

Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s. Doors open at 6; commence at ½ before 7.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, REGENT-STREET.

MR. HAWES respectfully announces that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place, at the above Rooms, on THURSDAY Next, April 5, to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, and full particulars may be had at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; of Mr. Chappell, Mr. Birchall's, and Mr. Latour Bond-street; Messrs. Goulding, Soho-square; Power, Strand; Clementi, Cheapside; Betts, Royal Exchange; and of Mr. Hawes, 7, Adelphi-terrace.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, REGENT STREET.

MR. PEILE respectfully announces to the Nobility and Gentry, that his CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms, on Thursday, May 3, 1827. Full Particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at all the principal Music Shops; and of Mr. Peile, No. 10, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square, where applications for Boxes are requested to be made.

MR. MORI respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in General, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on Friday, May the 25th, at the Argyll Rooms, Regent-street, on the same Grand Scale of former Years. Application for Boxes and Tickets to be made to Mori and Lavenu, 28, New Bond-street. Full particulars will be duly announced.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S,
Under the immediate patronage of several of the Nobility.

MISS HINCKESMAN has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and her Friends generally, that her Annual Concert will take place, at the above Rooms, on Thursday, April 5th, 1827.

The following eminent Performers have most kindly promised their valuable assistance, Miss PATON, Miss Vencs, Miss George, Madame Castelli, and Madame Vestris; Madame Cornega, and Miss Love; Signors Torri and Sola; Mr. Bellamy, and Signor De Begnis; Master Benson, (pupil of Mr. Topliff,) and Mr. Ivimey. Instrumental Performers, Messrs. Mori, Card, and Lindley, and Miss Woolrych; Sostenente and Grand Pianoforte, Miss Hinckesman. Leader, Mr. Mori; Conductor, Mr. Pio Cianchettini.—The Band will be numerous and complete in every department, selected from the Philharmonic and Antient Concerts. The Concert will commence at eight o'clock precisely.

*** The public are respectfully informed that this is the only public Concert, under the sanction of the Lord Chamberlain, his Grace having granted no licence to any one, except Miss Hinckesman, for the 5th of April.

Tickets half a guinea each, to be had of Miss Hinckesman, 188, Regent-street; Messrs. Mori and Lavenu, New Bond-street; Messrs. Ewer and Johanning, 20, Tichborne-street, Piccadilly, and Bow Church Yard; Mr. Betts, Royal Exchange; Mr. Ingo, 2, Dean's-row, Walworth-road; and all the principal music-shops.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK, will shortly Close, when the present Views, The Interior of Rosslyn Chapel, painted by Mons. Daguerre, and a View of the City of Rouen, taken from Mount St. Catherine's, painted by Mons. Bouton, with various effects of light and shade, producing the most extraordinary illusion to the spectators, will be removed, and TWO NEW VIEWS, which have lately been exhibited in Paris, with great admiration, will be put up.

N.B. Fine weather is not essential for seeing the present Views, as the appearance of sunshine is produced with equal effect on the most cloudy day. The Dimension of each picture is 70 feet by 50.—Open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.

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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for April I, contains the following original Articles:—The Opera Box, No. I—Vivian Grey—Narrative of the Early Life of an Ex-Catholic, No. I—A Portrait: Lord Byron—Stanzas by an Exquisite—The Clubs of St. James's, No. 3—Sheridan; Irish Bulls; the Duke of Devonshire; George Selwyn, &c. &c.—Odes and Addresses to Great People—Quadrille Conversations, No. I—Hortense in Retirement—London Lyrics: the Lees and the Lawsons—The Chancery Law Suit, No. 2—On the death of Dr. Kitchener—Thompson's Travels and Adventures in Southern Africa—Reminiscences of a Young Fencible, No. 3—Sketches of Parisian Society, &c. for March—Recollections of Turkey, No. 3—Chinese Courtship—Poems by Mrs. Hemans, &c.—Italian Opera—Miss Ayton—Il Turco in Italia—Its Immorality—Biographical Memoirs—Critical Notices of New Books—The Drama—Salvator Rosa—Comfortable Lodgings—The Wife's Stratagem, &c.—Mono-dramatic Entertainments—Mr. Mathews, Mr. Yates, Mr. Henry—Mr. Williams—British Institution, and other Exhibitions, &c.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, March 26.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, he had to call the attention of the House to a circumstance which, he should submit, called for their interference. According to an order of their Lordships, the officers of that House had directions not to allow persons to approach the har with sticks, umbrellas, and other offensive weapons. A stranger being told by one of the door-keepers that he could not enter the House with his umbrella, left it in the lobby. When he came out he was unable to find it, and in consequence of the loss he brought his action in the Court of Requests, to recover the value of the umbrella from the officer who had refused to let him carry it into the House. The Noble and Learned Lord said, the man had a right to do so, but he went further, and served the officer with the process in that House. His Lordship had to submit, under those circumstances, whether the man who served the process ought not to be brought to their Lordships' har for breach of privilege.

Lord ROSSLYN considered it a breach of privilege to serve a process any where, upon an officer who had only acted in obedience to the orders of that House.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then moved that John Plass, the door-keeper, who had been served with the process, be brought to the bar.

The motion being carried in the affirmative, strangers were excluded. During their absence Mr. Plass was examined at the bar, and the result of the inquiry was an order from their Lordships for the person who had served the process to attend at the bar of the House on Tuesday.

Earl Bathurst laid on the table a copy of the Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of the Brazils respecting Slavery. Also a copy of the Correspondence with the American Commissioners respecting Commercial Intercourse.—Also the Regulations of Foreign Countries on the subject of Grain.

The Earl of CARNARVON said he had to present a petition from Shadrach Walker, Jeremiah Andrews, and others, now in prison on a charge of coining, praying their Lordships to revise and amend the 59th Geo. III. ch. 49, sec. 10, commonly called Peel's Bullion Act. The petitioners stated that a clause in the said Act allowed persons to melt and export bullion, and that, under the provisions of the said Act, they had committed no crime whatever.—The petition was laid on the table.

TUESDAY, March 27.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

John Bell, the person who served the process of the Court of Requests on Mr. Plass, one of the officers of the House being in attendance, was brought to the bar of the House.

Strangers were excluded during his examination, but we were informed that the Lord Chancellor asked how he had been induced to commit the breach of privilege? The person (a very young man), said, he was not conscious at the time he served the process of the Court of Requests that he was infringing any of their Lordships' privileges.

The Lord Chancellor, after a suitahle reprimand, ordered him to withdraw, and he was discharged.

DUKE OF CLARENCE'S ANNUITY.

Earl BATHURST moved the second reading of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence's Annuity Bill.

Lord KING expressed some surprise at finding this Bill smuggled through the House without a word being said on it.

Earl BATHURST called the recollection of their Lordships to the statement made by his Noble Friend (Lord Liverpool), when the auswer was moved to his Majesty's gracious message, calling on the House to make provision for their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. On that statement the House concurred in the address, and he (Lord Bathurst) had a right to conclude the subject had been clearly understood.

Bill read a second time.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

The Annual Indemnity Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, and several others of a private and local character, were brought up from the Commons.

Lord KING said he had to present a petition from certain Roman Catholics in Ireland, complaining of a gross slander on their religion, sanctioned by the law, which required every person holding a public situation to declare their religion to be idolatrous, His Lordship, in conclusion, censured the unchristian-like spirit of the objectors to Roman Catholic freedom, describing them as crusaders against the unhappy Irish.

The Bishop of CHESTER was convinced that nothing but exemplary wisdom and true Christian feeling could operate to any advantage in Ireland.

Lord HOLLAND said, the words used during a considerahle time in support of petitions against the Catholics had been barsh in the extreme. It reminded him of a Spanish story. The shepherds in Spain, in consequence of the great number of wolves, went armed with spears. A shepherd and his dog, on one occasion, were in a contest, during which the dog was killed: the shepherd was taken before the Alcalde, who asked him, why he had killled the dog? The shepherd said, because he could not help it—the dog ran against the point of his spear. Why did you not heat bim with the butt end? said the Alcalde. Because, replied the shepherd, he ran at me with his mouth instead of his tail. So it was with the Catholics of Ireland. The Government had been running open-mouthed at them so long, that it was no wonder they turned with sharp arguments.

Lord CARBERRY detailed several instances of harsh observations applied by Roman Catholic priests towards Protestants, and denied most strenuously that Protestants had used observations of an unchristian and uncharitable description.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said he could not help observing, that the petition had one small symptom of moderation. The petitioners had forborne to bring the alleged slander against the King who sat on the throne. The Kings of England, by the Act of William the Third, were obliged, at their coronation, and his Majesty, George the Fourth, was also obliged to make that declaration which it seemed the petitiouers now called slander.—The petition laid on the table.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence's Annuity Bill went through a Committee, and was agreed to.

THURSDAY, March 29.

MR. PARKER'S PETITION.

Lord KENYON felt it his duty to say a few words, because there had been a misunderstanding respecting an article which appeared in one of the Morning Papers of this day. Lest it might seem that he had not discharged his duty in presenting a petition entrusted to him, he bad transmitted the article for publication. It was far from his intention to convey in the publication to which he alluded any statement which might be considered an improper allusion to any Noble Lord. The object he had was to shew that he had not kept back the petition with a knowledge that Colonel Bird, to whom it applied, was not in England. A Noble Lord had imputed blame to him in not presenting the petition when Colonel Bird was in this country in 1826, and he took the opportunity of assuring that Noble Lord that he was ignorant that Colonel Bird was not in England during the present year.

Lord CALEDON observed, that he asked why Mr. Parker withheld his petition in 1826, when Colonel Bird was in England, and presented it in 1827, when the Colonel was not in England.

The Lord CHANCELLOR rose to order, and reminded the Noble Lords, that the conversation respecting a publication in a newspaper, was quite irregular, unless the Noble Lord intended to make it the subject of a motion.

Lord HOLLAND thought at first that it was a complaint of breach of privilege. If it was a breach of privilege, it was one of a very extraordinary character. It was one committed by the Noble Lord himself. I wonder, said Lord Holland, the Noble Baron does not follow up the complaint, by moving that a proper reprimand be given to the party. (A laugh.)

Lord DARNLEY, adverting to the state of the suffering poor in Ireland, wished to know whether a Noble Lord (Carberry) had any intention to bring the subject before the House. He knew the poor of Ireland at that time were suffering, and many actually perishing with hunger. He did not wish to introduce the poor laws to Ireland, hut he thought it right to direct the attention of Parliament to the subject, for the purpose of affording some relief to the suffering population. He was not sure any relief would he found; hut if any other Noble Lord did not make a proposition on the subject, it was his intention, after the recess, to submit one; and his Majesty's Government, if there should be a Government, might decide whether any measure could be adopted in the way of remedy.

Lord HOLLAND said, before any thing was done as to the introduction of the poor laws in Ireland, it would be as well to inquire what the means for the relief of the poor in that part of the United Kingdom were.

Lord BELMORE stated, that the ancient laws of Ireland made the relief of the poor depend upon the church.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord REDESDALE laid on the table the Resolutions of which he gave notice some days since, respecting the Corn Trade. The object of the Noble Baron was, to afford the House an opportunity to consider the same during the Easter Recess.

FRIDAY, March 30.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE rose, on the order for going into Committee upon the Game Laws Amendment Bill, and stated that it was his intention to go into the Committee pro forma, and have the Bill printed with amendments. He had made considerable alteration in the Bill, hut should say nothing on that occasion respecting the amendments. It was then only necessary that he should account for delay. The fact was, that certain law doctrines had been laid down on the Northern Circuit, on a trial of poachers, in a way that induced him to wish the law could be more clearly defined before he proceeded further with his Bill. As it would be necessary to reprint the Bill, the earliest day he would fix for the recommittal would be this day se'nnight.

The Bill accordingly went through the Committee pro forma, and was ordered to be recommitted this day se'nnight.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 26.

Sir W. W. Watkins presented the Report of the Reading Election Committee, setting forth that G. Spence, Esq. had heen unduly returned; that C. F. Palmer, Esq. ought to have been returned; and that the petition was not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. Wilbraham, the deputy clerk of the Crown Office, was ordered to attend on Tuesday, to amend the return, by substituting the name of C. F. Palmer instead of that of G. Spence.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from the muslin manufacturers of Bolton-le-Moors, desiring to have a minimum fixed for their wages. He thought the application was just; they were entitled to protection as much as the landowners. (Hear.)

Mr. MABERLY supported the petition, on the ground that the petitioners were only asking to he allowed what had been conceded to the landowners—protecting prices.

Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from the parish of Cray, in Kent, complaining that high rates were demanded for poor laws, and praying for protection for agriculture. He also gave notice that on Tuesday, May 15, he should submit a proposition to the House respecting the Church Establishment of Ireland.

Mr. Secretary Canning appeared at the bar with various State Papers—1st, a Treaty with the Emperor of Brazil for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; 2d, Proceedings with the United States—a Convention regarding slaves captured during the war; and 3d, Correspondence respecting intercourse with the West India Colonies, part of which had already been printed by the American Government, and so made public.

Mr. HUME asked whether the correspondence was conclusive?

Mr. Secretary CANNING—I had the last word. (A laugh.)

SUPPLY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House go into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. MABERLY said the Ways and Means ought to be placed before the House previously to supplies being granted.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not agree with the Hon. Gentleman. It would he next to madness to think of votes on account of our army in Portugal, for instance, before it could be known what was likely to be the duration or extent of the service there. He should keep his lips sealed till he brought forward his financial statement, fully and satisfactorily to himseif.

The House then went into the Committee of Supply.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved 200,000l. on account of the Civil Contingencies, the amount for the Estimates heing 290.000l.

Mr. HUME said, this was the branch of service, of all others, for which no money ought to be granted on account. There was no investigation afterwards; there was 25,000l. amongst other extravagancies, expended for snuff-boxes, &c. Well might some folks get rich; but did not our Ministers get something in return? (A laugh.) Every year we got more extravagant, as we became poorer. For these reasons he should oppose the proposition.

Mr. Secretary CANNING defended the grants complained of.

Mr. HUME would have the Government take warning in time; such extravagance was ruinous.

CORN LAWS.

The Report of the Committee on the Corn Trade Acts was recommitted.

Mr. C. GRANT said, that in consequence of an intimation that the Imperial instead of the Winchester measure should be adopted, the Resolutions were now so altered to make allowances for the difference in the measures; the sums now would be 62s. instead of 60s. for wheat, and duty 20s. 8d. instead of 20s.; barley 33s. instead of 32s. and the duty 12s. 4d. instead of 12s.; oats 25s. instead of 24s. and duty 9s. 3d. instead of 9s. The larger sums for the Imperial measure.

Amended Resolutions agreed to.

TUESDAY, March 27.

Mr. Secretary PEEL wished the motion respecting the Fleet Prisons, &c. to he postponed, that he might have further communications with the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, now out of town; and he wished to state that no communications had been made to such Judge that had not been attended to.

Mr. HUME said, when he presented the petition, three days had elapsed without any communication in answer to the prisoners' complaint; but, on the fourth day, a person was sent by the Judge to the Fleet Prison. (Hear.) He had no objection to postpone the motion a day or two.

Mr. COURTENAY moved, that a Select Committee be appointed on the Laws regarding Friendly Societies.—Agreed to.

Mr. SHADWELL moved the second reading of the Writ of Right Bill.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY hoped that this motion would not be pressed, as a Committee of Inquiry was promised hereafter.

Mr. BERNAL hoped that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman would not be deterred from proceeding; reforms on these points were much wanted.

Mr. Secretary PEEL had not abandoned the idea of a Committee on the subject of the transfer of real property.

Dr. LUSHINGTON congratulated the country on the prospect of some remedy being provided for the multifarious evils and difficulties that presented themselves in the way of the transfer of property.

Mr. SHADWELL said, the only question was, whether the Bill should be read a second time—it proposed a simple remedy—hut the result of the inquiry might be long before it came under the consideration of the House.

Read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

CORN TRADE.

Sir A. GRANT presented the amended Resolutions of the Committee on the Corn Trade Acts. On the first Resolution having been put,

Mr. HUME said, he should avail himself of this opportunity to say that he differed wholly from the Resolutions. The present Resolution proposed to continue the favourable laws already enjoyed hy the landowners, which imposed unequal and therefore unjust prices. He would move, that from the 5th of July, 1827, to the 5th of July, 1828, a duty of 15s. should be paid on the importation of every quarter of foreign wheat, and that the said duty should be lowered each succeeding year till it came to 10s. a quarter.

Mr. MARSHALL seconded the motion, though he had little hopes of success.

Mr. IRVING opposed the motion. Our machinery was now so improved, that the price of food entered very little into the cost of our manufactures. They were told that they ought to proceed on a new system, because it was laid down in books, particularly by Mr. Ricardo; but, he believed, there was nothing in Mr. Ricardo's new system that was not known to the grandmother of every man in the House. (A laugh.)

Sir H. PARNELL said, not less than twenty-five millions a year was paid by the consumers of corn more than they would pay if there was a free trade in corn. He thought, however, that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) proposed that his plan should come into operation too soon, and therefore he could not support it, though in every other respect he deemed it much preferable to that proposed by Government.

Mr. WARBURTON supported the motion.

The House divided on Mr. Hume's motion,

Ayes, 16 | Noes, 140 | Majority, 124.

The original Resolutions were then put and carried.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

Sir H. CLIVE moved for a new writ for West Loe, in the room of George Buller, Esq. who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The names of the defaulters of Tuesday last being called over, the Honourable Members were ordered to attend the ballot tomorrow. Amongst the defaulters were Sir F. Burdett, Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, Lord Howick, Mr. Hume, Lord Palmerston, Mr. R. Peel, &c.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from a prisoner, John Evatt, in Whitecross-street Prison, for an alteration of the Laws regarding Debtor and Creditor, and for the simplification of the means to recover debts. It well merited the consideration of the House; the laws enforcing imprisonment for debts required amendment. He also presented a very long petition from three very poor men, complaining of the Rugby Charity. They said, they had not the means to go to the Court of Chancery; they prayed for the interference of the House.

This petition was ordered to he printed, without having been read by the Clerk.

Mr. LITTLETON presented a petition, praying that the petitioners might not he subjected to the expence of keeping the poachers in prison; they were not allowed to purchase game. He had, with great pleasure, last year, voted for an alteration of the Game Laws; something ought to be done; though he thought the owners of the game had as much right to the protection of their property as shopkeepers had to their goods; but he could not agree with the petitioners that the poachers were victims of the laws.

Sir J. SEBRIGHT agreed that there ought to be some alteration of these laws; their demoralizing character was of the most afflicting nature.

Sir C. BURRELL urged the necessity of protecting the game.

Mr. ESTCOURT agreed in the necessity of alteration. In Wiltshire, amongst 232 prisoners, 100 were poachers. (Hear.)

Sir J. WROTTESLEY said, that the evil was of such enormous magnitude that something ought to be done forthwith.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that a very serious evil had been alluded to. He had heen favourable to the proposed change of allowing the sale of game; such was the altered state of the laws that there must be some change. Still the laws of property would prevail, and the preservers of game must have protection. If there were alteration, he did not suppose that poaching would be destroyed, but it would be diminished hy allowing the proprietors to compete with poachers.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved for returns of persons killed within the last five years by spring guns, the Coroners' Inquests thereon, &c.—Ordered.

Mr. WARBURTON presented a petition against the measures of Government on the subject of the Corn Laws, and praying for the removal of restrictions on the corn trade. He heard that the country gentlemen intended to oppose the warehousing of foreign corn. (Hear.) If that were done, it would prevent the importation of corn. (Hear.)

Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAXWELL presented a petition from the Sawyers of Rochester against the use of machinery—a subject he should like to see inquired into.

Mr. J. SMITH felt persuaded that without machinery the wealth would not have been created, so as to enable this country to maintain its struggles; at the same time, he should be glad that a Committee might be appointed to investigate and set at rest the question.

Mr. J. SMITH presented a petition from workmen, praying for the regulation of and the adoption of a minimum of wages.

Mr. Secretary PEEL observed, that it was impossible not to view with regret the distresses of the working classes; but if the object now sought were granted, if a minimum of wages were fixed, it would soon be found to be of a most injurious tendency.

He was not however unfriendly to the prayer of the petitioners to be heard, though he was convinced their opinions if adopted, would not effect the relief contemplated.

Mr. HUME urged the necessity of inquiry, as calculated to pacify the petitioners, and to convince them that their difficulties were attributable to other causes.

Petition brought up—it was from the Cotton-workers of Great and Little Bolton.

Mr. J. SMITH re-urged the prayer of the petition on the attention of the House; but after what had passed, further advice ought to be taken before a Committee was moved for.—Ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, March 29.

There being Ballots for two Election Committees, namely, for Hedon and the County of Westmeath, the gallery was not opened till after five o'clock.

The defaulters on former Ballots were then called over; many were excused, on various grounds; the following, however, were ordered to be taken into custody, no reasons or excuses for absence being offered:—Lord Bruce, Sir Robert Farquhar, Mr. Greville Howard, Lord George Lennox, Mr. W. Maxwell, Mr. F. Pigott, Mr. Protheroe, Sir N. C. Tyndall, Mr. Tomlin, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Wilks.

The various motions for ordering Members to be taken into custody excited a good deal of merriment, there being loud shouts of laughter when the motions had been agreed to, with the exception of Mr. Wilks, on the motion for whom being put to be taken into custody, there was a loud cry of "Aye!"

Mr. DAVENPORT said he had given notice for a Committee to inquire into the causes of the national distress. He had delayed it, thinking that a regular administration might be formed. He was disappointed in his hopes on such subject, and he should now therefore postpone such motion till after the holidays; but he lamented to say that there was no open day till May 17—he should submit his motion on that day.—Notice postponed accordingly.

Mr. C. GRANT brought in the Bill regulating the Corn trade founded on the Resolutions; he should have, in a few days, to bring in a second Bill on this subject, regulating the machinery respecting averages. This Bill provided beyond the resolutions, that the monthly averages should be inserted in the Gazette. The Bill would go into effect as soon as passed; however the averages on May 15 were to be struck as if such Bill had not passed.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE said he should reserve himself till Monday next, the proposed second reading; he should then move an amendment.

Bill read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. BROWNLOWE rose to move for Correspondence between the Government of Ireland and the Magistrates of Lisburne. He lamented the condition of the Catholic Question—the exclusions and heart-burnings continued by it; and if our Government told the truth; they would admit that Ireland was our weak, sore, and vulnerable point. Whatever were the opinions of parties, all admitted that the Roman Catholic Association was in full vigour. It exercised power—and however its speeches might be ridiculed within these walls, in Ireland they found a ready echo. (Hear.) Almost all classes looked up to the Association with implicit obedience, and such fact ought to be known to that House. (Hear.) He then proceeded to notice the Orange processions at Lisburne, the efforts to put them down—and as they were so unavailing, the evidence ought to be before the House. They ought not to shut their ears and blind their eyes; let them be acquainted with the facts, especially as the Lord Chancellor of Ireland was at issue with the Law Officers of the Crown. Could such a state of things be called Government? In a plain spoken assembly were they to endure such things and have no adequate answer or remedy? He could not forget that he had been an Orangeman—but he must say, if one class were allowed to walk, if the 12th July were to be honoured, they must ellow November 5 to be honoured. Ireland was now one vast madhouse of demoniac spirits—and was such a state of things to be permitted to continue? He lamented the cabinet divisions and distractions; they were to be deplored; if they were not the source, they were the conduit, through which party spirit flowed over the land. (Cheers.) He concluded with moving for copies of correspondence between Mr. Goulburn, the Magistrates of Antrim, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown, &c. respecting Orange processions at Lisburne, July 12, 1825.

Mr. GOULBURN said, if the Hon. Member's object was to put down party animosities, he had adopted a very imperfect mode, to rip up transactions that occurred nearly two years ago, and respecting processions that occurred in 1825, but did not happen in 1826. (Hear.) The facts, however, had been only imperfectly represented. Although the Government of Ireland differed on one question, there was complete concurrence as to the administration of the existing laws. On this point, whether the Irish Government had been in the right or wrong, there had been no difference of opinion. (Hear.) They had circulated the opinion of tde Attorney and Solicitor General as to the illegality of the processions. It was desired to see what persuasion would do, especially as the multitudes were evidently misled. He read the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown, showing that the Lord Chancellor did not differ from the Law Officers, as was meant to be understood, the Lord Chancellor (of Ireland) expressly stating, that if the Orange Socities were illegal, as represented, any emanations or processions from them must be equally illegal. (Hear.) If the same transactions were to take place at the present time, the decision of Government would be precisely the same. The production of the papers, however, would only tend to excite animosity in the country, and revive the processions which were now discontinued.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said, he never felt more regret than when he heard his Right Hon. Friend identify himself with Lord Chancellor Manners, even in the administration of his official functions in Ireland; because in many instances that Noble person, in his conduct towards the Magistracy of Ireland, had acted in a manner which it pained him to think his Right Hon. Friend should approve. The statements on each side of the present question were conflicting. What was the proper remedy?—the production of the documents. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PEEL said, he would object to the production of the papers, for the purpose of not reviving animosities that have now subsided. When the complaint of Mr. Johnson's conduct was made to the Lord Chancellor, he wrote to Mr. Johnson for an explanation, and Mr. Johnson wrote, in reply, a statement of his conduct and his motives, in which he admitted that he entertained an opinion on the Act different from his brother Magistrates, that Orange processions were legal, but he positively denied that he had encouraged the procession, but, on the contrary, he had used all the means in his power to cause them to disperse peaceably, and that he wore an orange riband on that day, as he had done for forty years, because he thought it would give him more weight with the people. The Lord Chancellor, in reply to this letter, wrote to Mr. Johnson, expressing his satisfaction that he was able to vindicate himself from the charge preferred against him, but at the same time told him that he was entirely mistaken in his construction of the law which prohibited Orange processions as well as Orange Associations. Near two years have since elapsed, and Lisburn has been ever since tranquil, and the revival of the differences which then existed might be the unhappy consequence of agreeing to the present motion.

Doctor LUSHINGTON thought Mr. Johnson's conduct should not be judged by his statement, for where was a criminal to be found who would not justify his own conduct. When assertions were made on one side and denied on the other, the House had a right to the evidence necessary to the discovery of the truth.—(Hear, hear.) If the House wished to have justice done, they would inquire and ascertain the tacts.

The House divided—

For the motion, 69 | Against it, 124 | Majority against it, 55.

Mr. HENRY GRATTAN made several observations on the treatment of persons confined in the Dublin Penitentiary, where he said prisoners were tortured to compel them to become Protestants. The Hon. Gentleman produced an iron instrument which he said was forced on the head, and part of it into the mouth of the victim. (The production of this torturing instrument produced an effect on the House very different from what it must have caused to the wearers—there was very general laughter.) It had been said in another place, woe to the hand that would stop the reformation in Ireland. He could say, Woe to the hand that put such instruments on the heads of any of his Majesty's subjects, whether for the purpose of torture or punishment. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving that there there be laid on the table the Report of the Commissioners directed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to inquire into the state of the Richmond Penitentiary in Dublin, aud the evidence taken by them.

Mr. GOULBURN said, he had informed the Hon. Gentleman that he was most ready to lay the whole Report and the evidence taken by the Commissioners on the table of the House; but if that had been done, or even if the Hon. Gentleman had condescended to read that Report and evidence, it would have been impossible for him to make the speech he had made.

The question was then put and agreed to.

Mr. HUME said he wished to make an addition to the motion for a return of the number of the instruments produced that were kept in the Penitentiary. (A laugh.)

Mr. HUME postponed his motion for inquiry into the prisons of the Metropolis on Tuesday.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

SUPPLY—STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the Estimate of Civil Contingencies on account, voted in supply, be agreed to.

Mr. TIERNEY proposed that the Report should be postponed till after the holidays. He did so on two grounds, 1st, On account of the nature of the grants: and, secondly, in consequence of the peculiar state of affairs. He first adverted to the proceedings had in former years respecting the Civil List, and to the grant of 296,000l. now asked on account and in confidence: he thought it would not be unreasonable to ask confidence in whom? (Cheers.) He did not wish to speak disrespectfully of the remnants of the present administration; but before he granted the sum he must know who was to be responsible to him. It would be a waste of time to go through the items now, but there was such vast disproportion in the sums required, in the appointments now and previously to the last war, that he thought there ought to be inquiry into such expenditure by Committee or otherwise. No doubt it would be said that explanations would be given on any particular items; but he did not quarrel with particular appointments, he questioned the propriety of the special missions at all. (Hear, hear.) A Committee would say whether it was necessary to have such special missions. (Hear.) He again returned to the quarter, as this was a vote of confidence, in whom was the confidence to be placed? Delicacy and forbearance had been long and properly shown—but now they must put an end to the mockery—the House ought to show some sign of life. (Cheers.) As to Lord Liverpool, if any one would say that there was any chance of recovery, he would sit down directly; but the Noble Lord must be considered as extinct, as only likely to be restored, if at all, to the affections of his family; and, he was assured, the Noble Lord, could his opinion be asked, would not desire further delay in the formation of an efficient Administration. But what was the distressed state of affairs, in trade, &c.—the falling off of the revenue, the pressure of the taxes, of the debt, &c.? Did they not require attention, and did they not call for a complete Administration? Look at foreign affairs; there was an army in Portugal and properly; but were they to continue their confidence in the present Foreign Secretary? (Loud cheers.) If that were to be, then confidence might be deserved. (Cheers.) Now, till the King's prerogative was fulfilled, he would hold his hand; not one guinea more would he consent to part with till he knew who were the Ministers. (Hear.) Not merely were there foreign affairs—there was Ireland. Was it to be governed, or was it to go without being governed? (Hear.) He desired to provoke no discussion, but he must perform his duty. He hoped, before long, to see a complete united and efficient Administration that should command confidence; for never was there a time when such Administration was more wanted by the peculiar circumstances and difficulties of the country. He concluded with moving as an amendment, that the Report be brought up on the 1st of May.

Mr. Secretary CANNING said, however he might differ as to the propriety of the amendment, he must admit that there had been the greatest delicacy shown by the other side. Nothing had been done to embarrass the Government. But if the Ministers had sinned, it had been on the right side—anxiety for Lord Liverpool—However, delay was at an end—his Majesty had that day communicated to Lord Liverpool's connexions that the chasm must forthwith be supplied. He had the satisfaction to add, that such communication had been efficiently made. Such being the state, without pretending to know any thing about arrangements to be made, but the Ministers feeling that they were responsible, he hoped that there would not be fixed on the Administration the last stigma, of stopping the supplies. No approbation of the grants was asked for, only such a sum as would prevent inconvenience to the public service. He should hereafter be able to show, that on such branches of service he had effected a reduction to the extent of ten per cent. As to the delay, he did not deny that inconveniencies might have occurred; but by such hesitation he thought greater delay would have been prevented. He did not think that advantage would be gained by throwing obstacles in the way of supplies that were physically necessary, and now that the assurance was given that a new Administration was forming.

Mr. TIERNEY did not mean his motion to be a censure; he had accomplished the object of his motion, and was happy to hear that a new Administration was forming. At the same time, he thought these supplies ought not to be granted now.

Mr. Secretary CANNING said, he was before prepared to give the answer, but the question had not been asked.

Mr. TIERNEY then understood that the Administration was to be announced before the holidays; if that pledge were given, he would withdraw opposition.

Mr. CANNING said he could not give any such undertaking.

Mr. TIERNEY added, then he was placed in a most painful situation. (Hear.) He must, however, expect, that unless some assurances were given, that House ought not to grant any of the public money till a new administration was formed. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. WHITMORE concurred in these sentiments.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that the time had arrived for efficient appointments. Sufficient delay had arisen; and there would be reason for the motion if any grant of the public money was called for further than votes on account.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw for a division. The House, as well as the gallery, was unusually full.

The numbers were—

For the Amendment, 81 | Against it, 153 | Majority, 72

The House then went into a Committee on the Writ of Right Bill. The House resumed. The Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration this day se'nnight.—The Bill was ordered to be printed.

The Spring Gun Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Adjourned to Monday.

De Vere, by the celebrated author of *Tremaine*.—We are requested to acquaint the public that copies of this popular new novel may now be had, on application, at the Public Library, 52, Rathbone-place, where may be had, also, every new work of interest, on the day of publication, and on more moderate terms than at any of the other principal libraries.

Some days ago, as Wombwell's collection of wild beasts (now in Stamford) were passing from Nottingham to Worksop, a small tiger made his escape from the caravan, near to Mr. Ichabod Wright's lodge, Mapperley, and entered the farm-yard of Mr. Thomas Ayre. Several persons contrived to get him into an outhouse, and endeavoured to re-take him by turning a dog in, but he nearly tore the dog to pieces. The animal was left there for the remainder of the night, but again got away, and has not yet been recovered. It is supposed he is still in some of the thickets of the forest, as several sheep have been worried in the neighbourhood.

We have seen one of those truly elegant children's straw hats, manufactured upon the new invented principle by Vyse, of Ludgate-street, and we were not a little surprised at the ingenious construction of tbe brim, by which the flapping so much complained of in the common straw hats is entirely prevented. We have not the least hesitation in saying that for tbeir extreme lightness, beauty of shape, and superior workmanship, they surpass any thing of the kind ever invented.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.

Despatches were received on Thursday at the Foreign Office, from Sir W. H. Clinton, dated from the head-quarters, Coimbra, the 17th instant. They were brought by the Vigilant, arrived at Falmouth, and which sailed from the Tagus on the 19th. By the same conveyance private letters have been received, but they make no mention of a report which occasioned considerable alarm in the City on Thursday, transmitted from Falmouth to Lloyd's, stating that an army of French and Spanish troops, amounting to 24,000 men, had entered the Portuguese province of Alentego.—One of the letters states, that General Clinton held a Council of all his principal Officers at Coimbra on the 14th instant, the particulars of which had not transpired. It was suspected that it alluded to the movement of the Spanish army. All sorts of rumours were prevalent at Lisbon when the Vigilant sailed. The latest accounts from Badajoz assert that the Spanish troops were in continual motion, and that their head-quarters were in that city, their light troops having penetrated to Villa de Rey. While it is evident from the Lisbon Papers, that the rebels had been defeated and dispersed in every direction, it is also manifest that the representations from Madrid, in some of the French Journals, have been greatly exaggerated with respect to the number of the rebel troops who have been disarmed by the Spanish authorities. Instead of 3,000, it is asserted that not more than 1,000 have entered that country. The letters from Oporto are to the 15th of this month, at which time all alarm respecting the movements in Tras-os-Montes had subsided.

New York Papers to the 4th inst. have reached us. They do not contain any news, but are chiefly filled with the debates in the House of Representatives, upon the Bill regulating commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonial possessions. Various amendments and alterations had been proposed in the Bill, some of which had been carried, and indications were decidedly in favour of its passing; but the House were obliged to adjourn from the want of a sufficient number of Members present, in the very last stage of the discussion.

EXPLOSION OF THE COMMERCE TRADER.

LANCASTER, MARCH 23.—About ten minutes before three o'clock this afternoon, the inhabitants of this town were dreadfully alarmed by a violent tremor of the earth, which extended from the south western direction to the northward. The first indication of this shock, the effects of which we have to detail, was a slight motion of the earth, which increased for about ten seconds. and terminated by a tremendous concussion, which was felt every where, but without the least perceptible sound. The termination of this, which was imagined to be a visitation of that awful phenomena, an earthquake, struck terror in every direction. By the arrival of the Ulverston over-land coach, on Saturday night, the cause of this alarming sensation was correctly and positively stated, and we are now enabled to lay before our readers the calamitous circumstance of it.

A vessel, trading coastwise from the port of Lancaster to Liverpool, called the Commerce, Haddock, Master, of Lancaster, in pursuing its voyage, laden with cloths, was wind-bound at Poulton for some days, and only got out on Wednesday night last, and took in about ten ton of gunpowder, in bags and barrels, at Brackborough Mills. The ship proceeded on her voyage very heavily laden, and was off Peel Castle on the Lancashire coast, where the accident happened, when shortly after two o'clock in the day, one of the crew observed a smoke ascending from the main hatchway. The circumstance was communicated throughout the vessel, and the tarpaulings were immediately raised, and through some crevices of the stowage a thick smoke was observed forcing its way. The Master ordered the tiers in the hold to be deluged; but in a few minutes the horrible fact of the cottons being on fire close to the gunpowder was discovered, and the crew found that the opposition of the two elements would be useless. The boat was lowered instantly, and the ship being scuttled, and the water admitted through her lower tier, the crew departed, being about six miles from the shore. A strong easterly breeze prevailing, the ship veered round, and, losing the direction of the helm, sailed before the wind for about two minutes, when a sudden thickness of smoke arising from her, announced that the awful blowing up was at hand. She blew up momentarily afterwards with a most terrific explosion. The shock they experienced they describe as dreadful; their boat was lifted out of the water, and but for the circumstance of the ship being to leeward, they must all have perished. They made for the shore, which was lined by hundreds, who had witnessed the accident from the land. The vessel was blown almost to atoms, scarcely a vestige of her timbers or cargo being recovered: and it appears from the circumstance of there being but one explosion, that the powder must have ignited in several places at once.

The noise at Peel is described as most appalling, and to have exceeded any thing ever imagined. In detailing this account, it is gratifying to have to state that no lives were lost, and it was indeed a providential circumstance that the fire was discovered so early in the day; had it been in the time of night, in all human probability every person on board would have perished.

The damage done to the houses at Peel Castle, Brackborough, and along the immediate vicinity of the coast, is very great; several have been blown down, and the mischief is generally experienced.

By the arrivals from the South, the shock, it is said, was felt very forcibly at Liverpool and other places adjacent. It was there attributed to the partial shock of an earthquake.

Report speaks highly of the new work (*Historiettes*) announced for publication by the author of *The English in Italy*, those who have seen portions of it, considering it even superior to the former admired production of its elegant author. It is expected, we understand, to be ready for publication on Monday next.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.—About a quarter past six o'clock on Tuesday morning, the inhabitants of Ewell, in Surrey, were thrown into a state of considerablo alarm, by the explosion of a powder-mill, belonging to Mr. Henry Bridges, and sitnate about three-quarters of a mile from Ewell, on the Kingstou-road. The shock was so violent as to cause a perceptible vibration of the earth, and many persons declare that they felt themselves shook in their beds. Fortunately, there was no person in or near the mill at the time. The mill was one in which the powder was blended together by grinding, and being turned by water, it was customary for the person who had the care of it, to visit it only once in two hours, for the purpose of seeing that it was properly fed. On his last visit, which was about an hour previous to the explosion, every thing appeared to be safe. How, therefore, the accident occurred, can only be matter of conjecture, but it is supposed that some metalic particles were among the powder, and that by the friction of the mill a spark was elicited from them, which caused the explosion. The mill, as may be supposed, was completely shattered to pieces.

The great charm of the new novel of "*Almack's*" is undoubtedly its verisimilitnde. We see and hear the various exalted personages who are brougbt before us, in all their habitual elegance, wit, and peculiar refinement; indeed so admirably are the scenes given, and so true to the reality is the representation that we never tire in the perusal of this delightful work, but recur to its entertaining pages again and again, with the same satisfaction with which we should mingle with the fascinating circles described; enlivened, as this very successful author has contrived to make them, by all that splendour, brilliancy and accomplishment could contribute.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. DRUMMOND, Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, distiller.
T. SHEATH, junior, Birmingham, brazier.

BANKRUPTS.

J. CURWEN, Liverpool, merchant——G. ELLIS, Clifton and York, wine-merchant——R. BUTTERFIELD, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, flax-dresser——T. A. KENDALL, Paternoster-row, silk-manufacturer——C. BARTLETT, Plymouth, ship-owner——T. TAYLOR, Ludworth, Derbyshire, victualler——G. TUNSTALL, Worcester, hop-merchant——J. JAMES, Merthyr Tidvil, Glamorganshire, carpenter——T. ROBINSON, Liverpool, blacksmith H. PARTRIDGE, Birmingham, dealer——R. THOMPSON, Winchester, earthenware-man——W. TILBY, King's-place, Blackman-street, Southwark, millwright——C. CARTER, Uxbridge, linen-draper——H. R. WHITTLE, Spitalfields-market, potato-salesman——T. RATCLIFF, Ramsgate, builder——P. GATES, Stanground, Peterborough, Huntingdonshire, tanner——R. DOREN, Frith-street, Westminster, tailor.

THE STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK.

The Funds have been perfectly tranquil during the week, and only interrupted by the occasional inventions of the parties interested in either depressing or raising them for their own advantage—as in the instance of the French troops being reported to have entered Portugal—the rumour only caused a momentary fall, which immediately recovered upon ascertaining the falsehood of the statement. This day the market was devoid of rumours, and consequently of fluctuation. Consols for the Acc. closed at 82$\frac{5}{8}$.

ENGLISH.

Cons. 3 per cent. 82$\frac{5}{8}\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$	Ex. Bills, 500, 41 42 pm.
New 4 per cent. 97$\frac{7}{8}\frac{5}{8}\frac{7}{8}$	Do. Small, 41 42 pm.
India Bonds, 62 pm.	Cons. for Ac. 82$\frac{5}{8}\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$
Ex. Bills, 1000, 41 42 pm.	

FOREIGN.

Austrian Bds. 90$\frac{3}{4}$	Greek Bds. 13$\frac{3}{4}$
Brazilian Bds. for Acc. 66$\frac{3}{4}$ 7	D. 1825, 16$\frac{1}{4}$
Chilian Bds. 37	Mex. Bds. 58$\frac{1}{2}$
Do. for Acc. 37$\frac{1}{2}$	Do. 1825, for Acc. 70$\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}\frac{5}{8}$
Col. Bds. 38	Russ. Bds. 88
Do. Bds. 1824, 40$\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$	Spanish Bds. 12$\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}$
Do. for Ac. 40$\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2}$	Do. £85. 12$\frac{3}{8}$
Danish Bds. 60$\frac{5}{8}$ ex. div.	Do. Bds. 1823, 7$\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JONATHAN *can answer the question himself, respecting* "Almack's," *which he has asked us to put to another.*

Our Correspondent's enclosure, respecting Miss FOOTE's *marriage, is noticed in another department of this day's paper.*

We are obliged to an ADMIRER OF THE AGE, *for his epigram on* May Fair, *and his remarks on the King's Theatre, of which latter we shall take an early opportunity of availing ourselves.*

VERB. SAP. *is requested to receive our thanks for a pleutiful supply of charades, some of which are extremely piquant, and shall have an early insertion.*

NEMO *is a monstrous blockhead. It surely does not follow, that, because we have had occasion to comment with severity on any Nobleman's private conduct, we should deny ourselves an opportunity of praising any public action of his, worthy of commendation. We again repeat that Lord* GLENGALL *is entitled to great credit, for his admirable letter, which we published last Sunday.*

The nonsense enclosed us from a Contemporary, is inadmissible—besides the scoundrel's name would disgrace our paper.

INQUISITOR *is thanked.*

LEX, *from Grosvenor-square, shall be enquired into—we beg him to accept our acknowledgments.*

The first favour of AGESILAUS *never came to hand.*

THE AGE.

LONDON, APRIL 1

We have observed, with much gratification, his MAJESTY's appointment of the Marquis of HERTFORD to an embassy to the *Court of Russia,* for the purpose of investing the IMPERIAL AUTOCRAT with the insignia of our Order of the Garter. It is impossible that a more judicious selection could have been made, as being one which will be the medium of conveying, in the most splendid and imposing manner, a full conviction to Foreign States, of the dignity and wealth of our own. In the recent diplomatic instances, in which the continental resources have been brought into a comparison with those of this country, we fully admit such conviction has been realized—and in the present one, we have not a moment's doubt, that the high estate of England's nobility will be supported with all becoming "pride, pomp, and circumstance." There is no Nobleman whose wealth is more able to undergo a trial of this description—none whose taste can better direct—and none whose spirit will more fully enter into it, than the Most Noble the Marquis of HERTFORD.

Those who are at all acquainted with passing events, were well aware that Mr. CANNING had been, during Wednesday and Thursday last, at *Windsor,* in conference with his MAJESTY, on the subject of forming a new Administration—and it was therefore but natural to suppose, that, the moment so important a subject was brought to a proper and final arrangement, due notification, in the usual official manner, would be forwarded to both Houses of Parliament.

Unwilling, however, to wait the common course of things, Mr. TIERNEY had the singular absurdity to move, in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Friday night, the postponement of the vote of £200,000, part of the Supply, until the 1st of May, on the ground that, until another Ministry was formed, the country could not know to whom so serious a sum was to be entrusted. We cannot well imagine a more preposterous position. The indisposition of the illustrious Earl of LIVERPOOL (except as regards his Lordship constituting a leading Member of the Cabinet, by whose united wisdom the revenue is regulated) can have no more to do with a grant of this nature, than if the respected Nobleman were in the enjoyment of the most perfect health—and Mr. TIERNEY is well aware of this. His motion can therefore only be construed into one of those sarcastic insults which, since the period of his retirement from office, he has been continually heaping upon his MAJESTY's Ministers. It afforded us solid gratification to perceive the great majority (73) by which this ridiculous motion was lost, as well as to witness the able manner in which Mr. CANNING rebutted the old gentleman's observations. The defeat of Mr. TIERNEY is still more signal, when it was carried through Mr. CANNING's determination not even to give the House a pledge, as to any period when the Administration might be finally adjusted—which must be a most satisfactory proof to the Right Honourable Gentleman of the confidence which the Senate places in both him and his colleagues. The following part of Mr. CANNING's speech is entitled to particular notice:—

Mr. CANNING said, however he might differ from the motion which the Right Honourable Gentleman had just submitted to the House, he still agreed in one proposition which the Right Hon. Gentleman had laid down in the course of his speech—namely, that the Government had no reason to complain, either of the House in general, or of the Right Hon. Gentleman in particular, or of any of the Hon. Gentlemen who sat near him, on account of any want of courtesy or forbearance shown towards it during the crisis which had occurred since the commencement of the lamentable illness of his noble friend, the Earl of Liverpool. Neither did he differ from the Right Hon. Gedtleman opposite, when he stated, that from the force of circumstances, and from the lapse of time, it was necessary that those considerations which had induced them to act with so much courtesy and forbearance up to the present time, must now cease to have the slightest influence on their future conduct. He trusted that the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite would admit on this occasion, that it was difficult for those who had long acted in concert with the noble lord whose illness they all in common deplored, who had enjoyed the happiness of a nearer and more intimate view of those great talents and acknowledged virtues to which the Right Hon. Gent. had paid so handsome and yet so just a tribute, and who were further bound to that Noble Lord by the ties of ancient and long-continued friendship—he trusted, he said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman would admit that it was difficult for persons in their situation to bring themselves to believe that all hopes of the Noble Lord's recovery were entirely and utterly at an end. He trusted, moreover, that the Right Hon. Gentleman, whatever might have been the inconvenience which undoubtedly had been experienced, and whatever might be the impatience, which he admitted was still growing in the public mind, for the conclusion of the present unsettled state of things, would still admit that Ministers, if they had sinned, had sinned on the right side, and that nothing could have been more disgraceful to them, or more painful to Lord Liverpool, than for that Nobleman to have found upon waking from his present trance, that his place in the Cabinet had been sought to be filled up with intemperate haste and with precipitate ambition. It was difficult to define the precise limit and the precise period to which such considerations ought to be extended: but he could assure the House, that Ministers had not suffered time to pass away without attaching to them due importance. He said most distinctly, that for the delay which had already taken place, Ministers were ready to take as much responsibility as for any other act of their administration; and when he made use of His Majesty's name, and alluded to the forbearance which had been shown, in compliance with the Royal feelings, he did not do so with any view of throwing upon His Majesty the slightest portion of that responsibility which attached to himself individually, and to the whole Administration collectively. That delay, he could now inform the House, was at an end. (Hear, hear.) His Majesty had desired a communication to be made to Lord Liverpool's most immediate connexions, that the time was at length come, at which, with whatever pain it might be attended, he must, in compliance with the claims of public duty, proceed to fill up the chasm occasioned by the loss of his Lordship's services; and sure he (Mr. Canning) was, that it would be a satisfaction to the House to hear, as it had been to Ministers who had recommended his Majesty so to act, and to his Majesty who had acted upon their recommendation, that Lord Liverpool—(and he, Mr. Canning, did not mean to make any statement as to the precise condition of his Noble Friend's health)—had consciousness to understand that his feelings and situation had been equally respected by his Sovereign and by his colleagues in office, and that it had been a great consolation to him to know that he had been so respected. Under these circumstances, he hoped that the House would not feel itself called upon to affix to the Administration the last stigma which its last power could inflict—he meant a vote equal to the stoppage of the ordinary supplies—unless it either traced or suspected in the course which Ministers had pursued, other motives than those which appeared on the face of their conduct. (Hear, hear, hear.) When this dreadful calamity fell upon the country, one great measure had been prepared, and was ready to be brought under the consideration of Parliament, which had been looked for with extraordinary impatience and expectation. Would it have been wise, supposing it had been delicate, which he thought the Right Hon. Gentleman would agree with him that it would not have been,—would it have been wise, he asked, in Ministers to postpone the consideration of that measure till a new Government was formed, having, as they fortunately had, not only the advantage of the Noble Lord's concurrence and advice, but also all the advantage of his authority, and of the application of his great talents to the framing of it? Had no calamity befallen the Noble Lord, that measure would have been introduced simultaneously into both Houses of Parliament; as things had turned out, it had only been introduced into that House, in which the Noble Lord, had he been in full health and vigour, could have taken no share in the discussion. It had gone through that House without any inconvenience being felt from the want of his superintendence and support; and he (Mr. Canning) now left it to those who heard him, to decide whether having only the choice of putting off the question to the formation of a new Administration, giving in the interim to the Noble Lord that reasonable time for recovery which all parties wished that he should have, or the choice of proceeding precipitately to the formation of a new Administration. without giving any time at all, Ministers had not acted more wisely in proceeding at once to the consideration of that measure without any reference at all to the situation of the Noble Lord. From the beginning it had been the intention of Government, as soon as the measure had reached its last stage in the House of Commons, to propose a delay for the express purpose alluded to by the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite. He had expected that in the early part of the present week the Bill would have reached that stage, and he assured the House that was the limit of time to which Ministers had postponed the moving of the adjournment of the House, or rather the cessation of public business, for the purpose of fixing a new Administration. The duration of that interval. far beyond the period which had been originally anticipated, had led to a state of things which had compelled his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to ask for a sum on account, to carry on the public business till after the Easter recess. He would not blame the Right Hon. Gent. opposite, because in his opposition to the present grant, he had introduced a criticism on some other grants. He trusted, however, that when he came to those grants, which related more particularly to his own department, in which an expenditure annually occurred, partly discretionary and partly fixed, he should be able to show the Right Hon. Gentleman, that in the discretionary part of the foreign expenditure, over which alone he could exercise any control, he had made a diminution during the last year of 10 per cent. upon the whole. (Hear, hear.) The present, however, was not a fit opportunity for entering upon such a discussion; nay more, it would be unfeeling and ungracious to go into details, considering the difficulties in which Ministers were placed, and the feeling which the House had manifested towards his suffering friend, and colleague, Lord Liverpool. He placed his opposition to the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman upon this basis, that though it was a painful discretion which Ministers had to exercise, yet between the two alternatives offered to their choice—the danger on the one hand of proceeding with precipitation, and the danger on the other which had absolutely occurred, of acceding to too long a delay—Ministers had chosen that course which was not only right in itself, but also most creditable to themselves, as well individually as collectively. He did not mean to assert that inconvenience had not arisen from the course which had been pursued; but he did mean to assert that the inconvenience was not such as deserved to be visited by a vote, which would inflict the severest censure which the House could give, which struck at the existence of the Ministry, and amounted to a withdrawal of all confidence from it. (Cries of "No, no.") On the other side, he thought it right to state to the House, that by acceding to the motion of his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would only enable him to proceed with the public service, while the necessary arrangements were making for the formation of a new Administration, and would not preclude itself from instituting a rigorous investigation into the propriety of these grants, whenever in the ordinary routine of business it came to the consideration of the votes on which these sums were now asked on account. When that period arrived, he should be prepared to meet the Right Hon. Gentleman in discussion, and to defend all the votes which belonged to his department of the public service.

We have received the following communication from a Correspondent, which we readily admit. If the "non habet *legem*" be a true bill, with reference to the party mentioned, we can only regret that another *Dogberry* is added to the already over-loaded list:—

SIR,—Perhaps the readers of your valuable Paper may not be aware, that the Barrister, who has so extensively advertised himself appointed to the vacant situation of Police Magistrate, is generally distingnished by the name of *Necessity* HONE, because *necessity* knows no *law*; and it is therefore probable, that the first act of his office will be to *commit himself*.

I am, yours obligingly,

HIC NOMEN ERIT.

The trial at *Lancaster* has excited as much general sensation, as anything of a similarly public nature, we can now call to mind, and the sentence to be passed on the principals, from the late verdict given against them, is really looked for with an avidity, not to be surpassed by an announced disturbance of the peace of *Europe*. Indeed, with some minds, it is even doubtful whether some second *Trojan* war may not arise out of the situation of our modern HELEN.

It may appear premature to make any reference to this transaction, while it remains unsentenced by the law—but it is enough for us to know that it is *condemned* by the law, and consequently no remarks that can be made thereon, will have the tendency of influencing judgment. We have carefully waded through the reports of the trial, that we might be enabled to see every bearing of the case, and after a full examination of it, our minds are fully made up on the point.

In the year 1794, a similar case was tried at *Bristol*, before Sir VICKERY GIBBS, the Recorder, in which a Mr. PERRY was prosecuted for forcibly carrying off, from a boarding school in that city, Miss CLARKE, in which the testimony of the prosecution was interrupted by the late Lord ERSKINE (counsel for the defence), who contended that Mrs. PERRY (which the young lady had become) was a legal evidence, and that by precluding her, the Court would be deprived of the only proper witness—a position which was referred to the Recorder, who (as in the present opinion of Baron HULLOCK) admitted Mrs. PERRY's evidence. The nature of that, however, (which was strenuously objected to by the opposite counsel) was such as to obtain for Mr. PERRY an instantaneous acquittal, without the Jury going out of Court.

Another instance of abduction occurred in the year 1801, when Sir HENRY BROWNE HAYES was tried at *Cork*, for forcibly carrying off, with an intent to marry her, Miss PIKE, a rich Quaker heiress of that city. Sir HENRY, after a trial of thirteen hours, was found guilty, on the testimony of the lady, who gave a full and clear account of the business, and he was condemned to death—but that sentence was, six months afterwards, mitigated to transportation for life to *Botany Bay*.

In neither of these cases, however—certainly not in the first—was the defendant's conduct marked with that peculiar depravity which characterised EDWARD WAKEFIELD's management of this transaction; and we have no hesitation in saying that his crime should be visited with the most exemplary punishment which the law has power to inflict. It will have been seen, by this last week's papers, that another instance of abduction has taken place at *Newcastle-upon-Tyne,* in the person of a Miss Row, who was forcibly carried therefrom, a few days since, by a Mr. ROBINS, but has since been recovered. Unless some legal interposition is placed between society at large, and the ungovernable desires or ambition of such unworthy members of it, our private threshholds are no longer secure, and the worst days of *Whiteboyism* will be imported from the sister country, and permitted to operate with the same impunity, which they have experienced at home. It will give us true and substantial delight to find the law inflicting on this WAKEFIELD a punishment equal to that, which the worst felonious act, ever tried at the *Old Bailey,* would be sure to draw down on the delinquent—for, in addition to a most replenished knave, we consider him to be about the

greatest fool, we ever have had the misfortune to encounter; and from a combination of these qualifications, the peace of society can never be secure. There are no parents who can hereafter entertain a feeling of security, in entrusting their child to the *surveillance* of any schoolmistress, if a daring attempt, like this, remain unpunished, or rather not most severely punished—and with a view, therefore, both to the protection of our homes, and the security of those useful establishments, with which our best interests are associated, we do most sincerely hope to see such an example made of the present criminal, as may operate to the prevention of any similar crime.

When TOM RAIKES was consulting Mr. SCARLETT, some time since, respecting his late action in the Court of King's Bench, his solicitor asked the barrister, "if he did not think it was rather an ugly case." To which SCARLETT replied, looking his client full in the countenance, "the PRIMA *facia* of the case is, certainly, a *very* UGLY ONE."

Our attention has this last week been particularly directed to a most malignant attack, which has appeared in *The Times* Journal, upon the KING, in referring to the present demolition of *Carlton House*. A more absurd jumble of language was never, probably, placed upon paper; but the composition will assume, in every person's opinion, a very different complexion, when its writer, and his motive, become more generally known.

The improvements, that have been carried on with so much vigour, during the present reign, have commanded the astonishment of other nations, and the general admiration of this—and it would be a difficult matter to extract from the page of history any corresponding period, that can bear a comparison with it, in this respect. It is not, therefore, without feelings of great surprise, that even the most prejudiced reader must peruse the following specimen of unmeaning nonsense:—

The public see without regret the daily progress made towards a final demolition of Carlton-house. There are, indeed, no sacred or endearing recollections associated with that fast crumbling edifice. It has been a stage for gaiety—outward gaiety—and bustle—a field of jollity—perhaps of licence—but the foundation of at least *one* broken heart was laid there. Immense sums of money were there expended, which came from the earnings of the people. There, enormous debts were contracted, which the nation repeatedly discharged. But if Carlton-house be represented in history of the favoured and revered abode of the purely virtuous or pre-eminently wise—if distant generations shall be taught that within its gilded and bedizened wall science was fostered and the Muses flourished—that Englishmen, the most illustrious for genius and morality, were the exclusive, or most familiar, ornaments of that "brilliant" circle, which blazed for its hour upon the eastern wing of Pall-mall—the future antiquarian who shall succeed in extracting from genuine memoirs or authentic records of *this* age, the required evidence in support of such representations, may well aspire on his own behalf to the praise of more than mortal industry. But if the public be ready to forgive the removal of this unhonoured pile, it is not so with some of its innocent and cheerful appendages. We hear that many new buildings are about to be erected on the site of Carlton Palace, and in the neighbourhood—that St. James's Park, the scene of humble and unoffending, but occasional, and therefore doubly precious recreation, to the pent-up citizens of London and Westminster, is to be further encroached upon than at present, for the sake of multiplying the outposts of the Court, in a shape of well-plastered cribs and sites, to accomodate the customers of the new Buckingham Palace; and that between coachways and terraces, lofty walls and aristocratic avenues, to secure the communications between royalty and loyalty, this one great comfort to the people of the metropolis—the park of St. James's—bids fair to be shrewdly cut up. It seems surprising, that a chosen resort of CHARLES II. and his respectable companions should meet with so little favour: but one barbarous hutchery we cannot refrain from noticing—viz., the destruction of that rich screen of various and noble timber-trees which covered the gardens of Carlton-house, and shut out from the brick-burnt eyes of pedestrians who wandered through the Park, the dismal view of the rear of Pall-mall, from Carlton-house to the residence of him, who, in one respect at least, has proved himself no unworthy occupant of the first Duke of MARLBOROUGH's mansion. What is called the Regent's-park has been built and "beautified" by some official artists into a round of cockney *willas*, with a true cockney green and duck-pond in the midst of them. Is, then, a similar fate reserved for the ancient pleasure-grounds of St. James's, by these vulgarians of the West? Why is not the manly taste of Mr. WYATTVILLE called into operation, if any generous wish be entertained of reconciling the indulgences of the great with the convenience or necessities of the humble? Oh for a few men of well-strung nerves and earnest temperaments among the national representatives, to wring the withers of these heartless sycophants about the Court, and force upon them the expediency of a little forbearance towards the people.

We do not pretend to analyse the entire contents of this paragraph, but will content ourselves with a general comment. The idea of the *Times* journal talking about "cockney *willas*, greens, and duck-ponds," is about one of the most comical things that has ever emanated from that comical paper; for if its pages carry in their face, one feature more strongly than another, it is that of the most identified *cockneyism*, upon all points, that is to be met with, from *Temple Bar* to *Whitechapel Church*. But the idea is still more ridiculous, when it is made to bear reference to the *Regent's Park*, and its present beautiful formation, which is considered, by every person competent of judging, to be the most splendid arrangement of land and tenement, in any part of the globe.

From that part of the argument, we come to a passage on which the general tissue is founded, and which enables the conductors of this Journal to indulge, as they annually do, in some unfortunate reference to the most disgraceful records in English annals. The "*one* broken heart," whose "foundation," it appears, was "laid" in *Carlton House*, is intended to excite our sympathies in behalf of the memory of that jolly old "bottle-holder," who united her own efforts with those of her party, to upset not only the foundation of the house in which we are told her own was laid, but to undermine that of the nation, one over which she had the presumption to aspire to rule. It is almost superfluous to tell these silly writers, that it is too late in the day to excite one particle of that sensitiveness they are anxious to arouse; for they are not ignorant, whatever may be the affectation they profess to exhibit, that any recurrence to that subject is treated now, by *every one*, as it was at the time by *most*, with sensations of extreme disgust. We rejoice that the nation is freed from that polluted stigma, which the world would then have branded us with—that our homes are unstained by the influence of that domination, with which it was sought to infest them—and that the circles of society are become purified from those recitals, arising out of daily disclosures, which rendered our family halls, at least as respected the accounts which hourly came before their inmates, very little better than common bagnios.

We had given the *Times* credit, for, at least a temporary, cessation from those reflections upon the Court, and, above all, upon the CROWNED HEAD, which had so long disgraced its columns: but we believe the thing is very easily accounted for. The author of the above outrage, (whose identity with the Journal in question, his recent poetic effusions in its pages have proved) has not his fellow, except in the writer of the *Fudge Family* and *Twopenny Post Bag:* and there is no logic that paper can produce, which can ever persuade a man of sense, that the present calumniator of HIS SOVEREIGN is not the same ungrateful little rebel, who has so grossly and so repeatedly libelled him, in the works we have here mentioned. It is an old saying that "the devil can seldom hide his hoof:"—and it was never better proved, than in the present instance—"*Oh* for a few men of well-strung nerves and earnest temperaments among the national representatives!" could only emanate from that dangerous and exciting pen, which so continually calls to its assistance this alarming interjection, for the purpose of erecting the standard of treason, and arousing the blood of traitors, throughout his native country.

THE LATE DEAN OF DURHAM.

We have a melancholy, but sincere, gratification, in recording the following tribute to the memory of the late Dr. HALL, copied from the *Oxford Herald*; and and at the same time to express our full concurrence in the proper eulogium therein passed, on the excellence of his character, and the eminence of his attainments:—

It is our melancholy duty, this week, to record the death of Dr. Charles Henry Hall, the Dean of Durham, which took place on Friday se'nnight, (owing to a violent accession of fever, of no long duration), at Edinburgh, whither he had gone with a view of consulting physicians, accompanied by his family. The health of the Dean, we have heard it generally remarked, had, for some time past, been on the decline; and we were almost prepared for the sad intelligence which we here communicate to our readers. With unfeigned respect, we offer our personal testimony to his eminent qualifications as a Theologian—displayed in his offices of Regius Professor of Divinity and Bampton Lecturer—or when he frequently occupied the pulpit of our Cathedral, where his discourses were always listened to with the profoundest attention, and justly eulogized by a discriminating auditory, as the production of a cultivated taste, of an elegant scholar, and of one who had a profound knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. In the mild sway with which he ruled, for several years, the distinguished body committed to his protection, all those who were educated under him will concur in our assertion, that rarely had sound discipline been more happily blended with kindly tempered persuasion, paternal vigilance, and gentlemanly moderation in the employment of coercion. In short, in the influence resulting from his highly gifted mind and polished manners; in the liberal government of his College; in the invariable condescension of his deportment; in his known attachment to literature, profound classical erudition, and extensive acquaintance with the works of the sacred writers; and, more than all, in his ardent, and, under every circumstance, unhesitating devotion to his family—we had an example, of which, alas! we are now bereaved, of the high attainments and the estimable qualities which alone dignify the parent, the scholar, the man in authority, and the Christian divine. Dr. Hall was elected a Westminster student of Christ Church in 1779. In 1781 he was a successful candidate for the Chancellor's Latin Verse Prize, "Strages Indica Occidentalis," and in 1784 he gained another Chancellor's Prize, the English Essay on "The Use of Medals." In 1793 he served the office of Proctor, with Mr. Cartwright, of All Souls' College; in 1798 he preached the Bampton Lectures. In 1799 Dr. Hall succeeded Dr. Shafto as Canon of Christ Church; in 1807, on the promotion of Dr. Randolph to the Bishoprick of London, he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity; and on the resignation of Dr. Jackson in 1809, he succeeded to the Deanery of Christ Church, which he resigned in 1824, when appointed Dean of Durham. He took the Degree of M.A. in January, 1796; B.D. 1794; and D.D. in 1800. He was in the 65th year of his age. By the death of Dr. Hall, the Vicarage of Luton, in Bedfordshire, becomes vacant. Patron, the Marquis of Bute.

Dr. Hall married Anna-Maria, the daughter of the late Lord Torrington, and sister of the present Viscount, in 1794, by whom he had several children, six of whom are living.

THEATRICALS.

Our table is inundated with letters, both *pro* and *con*, respecting the singular circumstance of Miss PATON appearing, *vice* Miss STEPHENS, at *Drury Lane Theatre* on Thursday last, in the opera of *Artaxerxes*.

Without the slightest knowledge of any of the "subject-matter," alluded to in the correspondence with which we have been favoured, we attended the theatre, merely because *Artaxerxes* is a great favourite with us, and there appeared a chance of its being done full justice to. Miss I. PATON's performance of the young king is extremely creditable to her—it called into question the extent both of her vocal and acting qualifications, and the quantity of each, elicited on the occasion, augurs much for her future good fortune. But we are aware of the formidable rival with whose talent and popularity this young lady had to contend—enough "to weigh a royal merchant down"—and therefore PROMISE can only be entertained of Miss I. PATON's effort, because PERFECTION in the character is to be found, alone, in its delineation by Madame VESTRIS. It is "a twice-told tale," or rather one told two hundred times, to eulogise Mr. BRAHAM in any part he plays; but above all others in that of *Arbaces*; in which his science and voice have long rendered it hopeless for the stage ever to think of finding even a tolerable successor, when, to adopt Mr. BALL HUGHES's phraseology:—

"Time has thinned his flowing *'air.*"

We certainly think Mr. HORN the best *Artabanes* we have got, and Miss PATON the ONLY *Mandane*—and certainly we never heard her to greater advantage, than we did on this occasion. The opera, in every point of view, was admirably executed, and left in our minds no wonder that the audience, to witness its performance, were so very numerous—the wonder would have arisen, if it had been otherwise.

From a notice of the opera, we pass to some comment on the circumstances attendant on its peformance. We have been led to understand, but will on no account vouch for the accuracy thereof, that Miss STEPHENS, having apprised the Manager of her inability, through *indisposition*, to play *Mandane*, (and indeed the play-bills said as much) he applied to Miss PATON to assist him in the difficulty, which, "either for love or money," she consented to do. To this, the proprietors of *Covent Garden*, not having been consulted, violently objected—but notwithstanding that, the lady played the part. If such be the true state of the case, we cannot sufficiently condemn the advisers of Miss PATON, who, in violation of an article, and contrary to the established etiquette of theatres, could listen to so monstrous a proceeding. No performers can commit themselves in a manner like this, unless they do it in a presumption of their *value;* for if they were of no particular consequence, "it needs no ghost to say," they would be discharged the next moment. If, then, it arise out of a supposed value, it is attempting to pit the public against the managers—a defiance which the good sense of the public would very soon abandon. If this be the state of affairs, and literally true, we condemn the whole thing in the severest terms imaginable, as one likely to subvert the good order of all theatres, and eventually ruin the persons implicated in it.

The announcement of Miss STEPHENS being *ill*, ought to be noticed by every paper, until it is explained—she was well enough to be at Dr. CROTCH's Concert *the very day*, and the subterfuge therefore was disrespectful both to the public and her employer. The plain fact is, Miss STEPHENS is now unequal to the performance of *Mandane*, and would have done herself much more credit by avowing it, than trifling in this manner. None can think more highly of Miss STEPHENS than we do; but, as in the case of her gifted rival, she may coquet with the public until she will lose their favour for ever. In this spirit, therefore, we would earnestly recommend both ladies to be a little more circumspect than this transaction has shown them to be.

We can, with much satisfaction, recommend Mr. FAWCETT's benefit (on Saturday next) to public patronage—he is an able artist, and an industrious man of business. With the claims he has on the people's purse, we are sorry to find him resort to the measures he, on this occasion, has done—for the services of an indefatigable servant, like him, are at all times well remembered. The idea of bringing up Miss FOOTE, to play a first-rate comedy part, when Madame VESTRIS, Miss CHESTER, and even Miss JARMAN, are in the theatre, is enough to make one sneeze. The humbug circulated about this young lady is not altogether dead—for we are this week told, in a most impudent paragraph, that she is about to bestow her hand upon a young officer, in one of the regiments of *Lancers*, now quartered in Scotland. One objection to a belief of this is, that at present there are no *Lancers* in Scotland, without it is intended that we are to know she is going to marry some Scotch apothecary. The bubble is however exploding—for the lady played some time since at *Leicester* to empty benches, at *Bath* the other day to "a beggarly account"—at *Boston* this last week to just as bad—and to *Nottingham* and other little theatrical holes, thereunto adjacent, with much the same effect—besides dunning every manager in the kingdom to engage her, half of whom would not try the experiment. We suppose the time will come when this "innocent and injured" young lady will be as much ashamed of herself, as the people are of her.

We are sorry to record the death of DIGNUM, which took place on Thursday, at his house in *Gloucester-street.*

Madame Toso is becoming a very considerable favourite with the town, and certainly she deserves to be so—in one point of view, she may, at least, be considered a singer of the *highest* order. BALL HUGHES says that TOES-*oh* is a better name for a dancer, than a singer—and BALL is seldom wrong in these matters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Paris Papers of Weduesday, with the *Etoile* dated Thursday, contain letters from Constantinople, dated Feb. 28, which confirm the previous accounts of representations made by M. de Ribeaupierre for the pacification of Greece. It is stated, on the authority of a letter from Florence, dated the 18th inst., that Lord Cochrane has captured the Egyptian corvet built at Marseilles. The editors of the *Gazette de Tribunaux* and of the *Echo*, who had been convicted before an inferior Court, the former for stating, if we rightly recollect, that the gendarmes and peace-officers were not authorized to seize persons on the pretext that they were suspected, and the latter for copying this exposition of the law, were on Tuesday acquitted on their appeal to the Cour Royale. The judgment of the Court declared, that though the opinion expressed was erroneous, there was no intention to provoke to rebellion or disobedience to the laws. The letters from Madrid, which are dated the 15th, contain merely a repetition of the intelligence we have already received.

A letter from Elvas confirms the account of several Spanish soldiers having been shot at Badajoz, on accouut of their demonstrations in favour of a Constitution.

MANNER OF GIVING EVIDENCE IN AMERICA.—At a late Court held in a neighbouring county, New Jersey, a prosecution was trying against a Methodist preacher, Mr. D., for an assault and battery upon a young man, who was puished by the preacher for having disturbed his congregation at their religious meeting. In the course of the trial, it appeared that at the time the alleged disturbance took place the preacher laid hold of the young man, and shook him pretty roughly, which was the assault complained of. The gentlemen of the law, concerned in the cause, seemed very anxious to know the extent, and severity, and so forth, of this same shaking. and interrogated tbe witnesses as to this matter a long time. One of the witnesses, a stout athletic man, was asked, "How did he shake him? Did he shake him hard? How hard did be shake him?" &c.; and not having satisfied Mr. H., one of the Counsel, as to the extent, &c. Mr. H. again pressing the matter by saying, "Well, now, can't you tell how he shook him, and in what way he did it?" The witness thereupon laid hold of the Counsel by the collar, "suiting the action to the word, and the word to the action," and having given him some half dozen most terrible shakes, observed very coolly, "He shook him that way, Sir," to the no small amusement of the Judges, spectators, &c. woo were convulsed with laughter.—*Easton (Pennsylvania) Argus.*

CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER.—A short time ago the parish officers of Shrawle having reason to suspect that an unmarried woman, named Sarah Baylis, was pregnant, mentioned to her their suspicion; but she positively denied that such was the case. A few days after, that appearance in her person, which at first indicated to them her situation, being no longer visible, a medical man was called in to examine her, and who pronounced that she had been recently delivered of a child. An inquiry was then set on foot, as to how the infant had been disposed of, when its body was discovered, buried in a garden at the back of the house of a man, a widower, with whom Baylis resided, and who was her brother-in-law. After this, it was, we understand, interred in the church-yard by the parish-officers, but without any funeral rites, upon the supposition, we presume, that it was still-born. However, tbe circumstances reaching the ears of a neighbouring Magistrate, be deemed it was a case which demanded inquiry, and the body was disinterred, and Mr. Smith, the coroner, summoned to hold an inquest upon it. The inquest commenced on the 16th ult. and was resumed, by adjournment, on Thursday, when, after the examination of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Sarah Baylis, the mother, and she was removed to the county gaol, under the coroner's warrant, to take her trial. The prisoner is 40 years of age. She has confessed the birth of the child on the morning of the 26th of February, at which time it is supposed she was eight months gone, or rather more; and its death is attributed to ber having taken a noxious drug to produce abortion.—*Worcester Journal.*

HORSE-STEALING.—Robberies of this nature have become so frequent of late, that not a day passes without information being given at the Police-offices on the subject. The stables of Messrs. Cox and Gardiner, livery stable-keepers, were broken open a few nights since, and a bright chesnut mare taken away; and on Tuesday night last, a brown gelding was stolen out of the stables of Mrs. Pain Sadford, at Bishopstown, Salisbury.

On Tuesday, about one o'clock, A. M., about forty or fifty yards of tbe old city wall, Norwich (about 20 feet high, and in some places seven feet in thickness), situate between the gate opening into Richmond-hill Gardens and the new road leading to Carrow-hill, fell down with a tremendous crash, burying underneath its ruins the workshops and houses which have been erected under it within the last few years. A circumstance so extraordinary as scarcely to be credible, yet perfectly true, occurred. At the termination of the spot where the ruin was divided from the solid part of the wall, and completely beneath it, was a situated a cottage, in which an old woman resided. When the wall fell, it completely buried in its ruins half this cottage. The neighbours being roused by the noise of its fall, naturally feared that the poor old tenant was crushed to atoms; but, fortunately, upon examination, she was found in the other half of the house that was left standing, in bed, fast asleep, without any cognizance of the destruction that had occurred around ber little dwelling. By this accident tbe Richmond-hill gardens are entirely laid open, besides the destruction of buildings overwhelmed in the fall of the walls, which were of immense thickness.—*Suffolk Herald.*

The new novel entitled VIVIAN GREY, has been styled a "prose Don Juan," but it may well be questioned in what the similarity between the two works consists, except that both display great talents, and that both Juan and Vivian Grey are wanderers over the surface of bigh and brilliant society, scorning its follies, ridiculing its peculiarities, and exposing its shallow pretensions, when put into competition with the real aristocracy of genius and intellect.

EXECUTION OF RACHAEL BRADLEY.—LANCASTER, MARCH 26.—This unfortunate creature was on Friday last convicted, before Mr. Justice Bayley, of tbe wilful murder of her illegitimate child, at Ashton-under-Line, and was accordingly sentenced to undergo the awful penalty of the law. At an early hour tbis morning the scaffold was fixed without the walls of the Castle, and facing St. Mary's Church. Soon after twelve o'clock the wretched woman made her appearance, supported by two women. She was apparently about 27 years of age, and looked excessively faint and pallid. Each of the women shook hands with and kissed her, and when resigned her to tbe executioner. She never spoke, and, notwithstanding her apparent weakness, she stood steadily whilst the executioner adjusted the rope, and even then she moved not until the bolt was withdrawn, and she was launched into eternity. There seemed to be some mismanagement upon this occasion. After the rope was adjusted she had to remain in the same posture, and, doubtless, in great agony of mind, until the executioner could get below to withdraw the bolt. This interval might have been spared by the intervention of an assistant. The rope, also, was fastened at the back of the neck, instead of under the left ear, and in consequence of this her sufferings seemed very great. She struggled hard for nearly a quarter of an hour, and frequently breathed during the time. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down, and given to the surgeons for dissection, pursuant to the sentence passed upon her.

Colonel Wyndham, of Drove House, Chichester, occupies the intermediate days of hunting, with rabbit shooting; and so numerous are these animals, that on one day last week, 200 were killed with six guns.

TATTERSALL'S.

The business on Thursday was equally heavy as on Monday, but much more general; Tatler had many friends present, and was backed freely at 7 and 7½ to 1, the latter being the closing odds. Glenartney, in consequence, went back half a point, and at 5 to 1 had no backers. The Oaks and Riddlesworth did not present any thing worthy of particular mention.—Reviewer has again become first favourite for the St. Leger, but nearly all the others are as before; we should except Emma, who is two or three points better. The closing odds were as follows.—

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Glenartney	22 to 1 agst Gustavus
7½ to 1 — Tatler (taken)	40 to 1 — Ld. Aylesbury's (ta
14 to 1 — Defence	28 to 1 — Mr. Yates's three taken
16 to 1 — Espagnolle	5000 to 25 — Pantaloon, taken
17 to 1 — Trumpeter	5000 to 25 — Sparkler, taken
18 to 1 — Catherine	2000 to 10 — Constantine, taken
20 to 1 — Gaberlunzie	No others mentioned.
20 to 1 — Spondee	

RIDDLESWORTH.

2 to 1 agst Glenartney	6 to 1 agst Mameluke
5 to 1 — Cressida	

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Maria	15 to 1 agst Duchess
9 to 1 — Pantina	17 to 1 — Morel
15 to 1 — Calypso	18 to 1 — Translation, taken
15 to 1 — Totteridge	18 to 1 — Souvenir.

ST. LEGER.

17 to 1 agst Reviewer	22 to 1 agst Sancho
19 to 1 — Jupiter	22 to 1 — Moonshine
20 to 1 — Popsy	23 to 1 — Matilda
20 to 1 — Olivera	24 to 1 — Emma
20 to 1 — Granby	30 to 1 — Nonplus
20 to 1 — Nivalis	40 to 1 — Pedlar, taken.

A Nobleman in the county of Herts recently had a bill presented to him of 1,500l. for corn, &c. used for feeding his pheasants!

The "Ways and Means" of Government will be increased this year by the sum of 180,000l.,—the stamp and legacy duties payable under the wills of two individuals, the late Mr. Rundell and the late Mr. Stevens.

At the Cambridgeshire Assizes, on Saturday se'nnight, William and Mary Ann Mean were tried for the wilful murder of their daughter, a little girl about ten years of age, by starvation and violence. It appeared from the evidence, that the mother was in the habit of unmercifully heating the child with a stick and leather strap, and frequently making her go to a filthy ditch naked, and wash herself, "as she was a nasty child;" and also that she kept her without food for a considerable time, in order to cure her of her dirtiness. A surgeon proved that he had the child stripped, and of all the objects he ever saw, it was the most complete skeleton; she was also literally flayed from head to foot: he had no doubt that the wounds and bruises caused the child's death. Mr. Justice Gazelee summed up, and the Jury, after a long consultation, returned into Court, with a verdict of Not Guilty as to William Mean, and pronouncing his wife Guilty of manslaughter, under peculiarly aggravated circumstances. The learned Judge, after an impressive address, sentenced her to transportation for life.

SUBTERRANEOUS FIRE AT ORMINGTON, DORSET.—On the north-eastern coast of Weymouth Bay, opposite to the Island of Portland, rises a chalky cliff, considerably higher than the rest of the coast, called the White Nore. On Friday, the 16th of this month, a flame was observed playing on the surface of the cliff, on a particular spot. The flame has now assumed the character of a subterraneous fire burning continually, and may be seen from the Esplanade at Weymouth by night. The chasms from which the fire issues cover a space of earth 20 feet square. Upon looking into the cracks in the earth the fire appears as clear as that of a furnace. The atmosphere around is sultry, and a steam arises from a larger portion of the surface of the cliff. The coast in this neighbourhood produces a slaty coal of a very sulphureous nature, and which exhales a gas so offensive that none but those who are driven by poverty to burn it can endure the odour. On removing some of this coal, the heat became so great as not to be touched by the hand; a piece of it was put on a white cotton pocket handkerchief, which was completely singed, as if burnt by a heater; matches were made of brimstone melted by the heat of the coal, which were tried, and found to ignite on applying them to the fissures whence the steam issued. On removing more of the external rubbish, it gave fresh vent, and the fire was distinctly seen underneath, so that pipes were lighted from tbe coal itself, without the assistance of a match; another hole was dug about four feet distant from the principal cavity, creating a fresh current of air, and a piece of furze took fire on being applied thereon.

The commissioners under the new Street Act have determined to commence their improvements at the east corner of St. Martin's-lane, and proceed regularly from thence to Exeter 'Change, previously to their taking down the Golden Cross, and the adjoining buildings. As the ground on which these stand is to form an open unoccupied space, they are to remain for the present.

A few days since a farmer consigned to the custody of Mrs. Ireland, hostess of the Peacock Tavern of Nottingham, fifty one-pound bank-notes. The good lady, in her anxiety to secure the property of her customer, deposited them, for safe keeping, in a tea-pot, which had long stood unused on a shelf in a chamber. On Monday last, the owner called to claim his property; Mrs. Ireland went to the shelf, when lo, the tea-pot had vanished, notes and all. Inquiry, it may be imagined, was instantly set on foot, as to what had become of the fragile depot of so much valuable property; the servant-girl was asked if she knew any thing about it, when to the astonishment of her mistress, she answered, "Bless you, ma'am, I used it this morning; I made tea in it, for thirty witnesses at the assizes!" The pot was immediately produced, and upon examination, it was found that the notes were safe at the bottom, under a heap of marcerated tea-leaves, and, although parboiled, and stained with Bohea, still, fortunately for the owner, in a negotiable state.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

On Thursday se'nnight, a duel took place in the county of Wexford, between Mr. Smith, of Brickley Cottage, county of Waterford, and Mr. Power, of Ayrmont. On the first fire, his adversary's ball struck Mr. Power on the right side. The shot would have been fatal if it had not struck against his waistcoat pocket, in which there was some silver and a bunch of keys. Tbe surgeon, on stripping Mr. Power, discovered the keys embedded in the flesh, and the ball situated between the shirt and the skin! Mr. Power was of course severely hurt, but no serious consequence was likely to ensue when the last accounts left.

AWFUL VISITATION.—On Wednesday evening, the Rev. E. T. Jones, Minister of the Islington and Silver-street Chapels, when just upon the step of his own door, and in the act of raising his hand to tbe knocker, suddenly fell back, and expired without a groan.

It appears, by an account just printed by order of the House of Commons, tbat the amount of poor rates in England and Wales, for one year, ending the 20th of March, 1826, was 6,966,151l. 8s. It is added, that from 90 places, but in which the assessments are inconsiderable in amount, no returns have been received; so tbat the total sum, therefore, may fairly be taken, in gross figures, at about 7,000,000l. Of this fractional amount, as above stated, the sum derived from land is stated to be 4,795,481l. 16s.; from dwelling-houses, 1,814,228l. 3s.; from mills, factories, &c. 259,564l. 13s.; and from manorial profits, 96,881l. 16s.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

LANCASTER, MARCH 23.

TRIAL OF THE WAKEFIELDS.

(Continued from our Paper of last week.)

The three defendants, Edward Gibbon, William, and Mrs. Edward Wakefield, with Edward Thevenot, a Frenchman, were indicted for a conspiracy in unlawfully carrying off Ellen Turner, and with causing the said Ellen to contract matrimony with Edward Gibbon Wakefield, against the consent of her father, &c.

The case was stated for the prosecution, and witnesses examined to prove, that the defendants, by stating Miss Turner's mother to be extremely ill, had induced the Misses Daulby, of Liverpool, where she was at school, to suffer her to accompany Thevenot (representing himself as the servant of a Dr. Armstrong), for the purpose of going home; that the two Wakefields met them at Manchester, and there Edward represented to Miss Turner that her father was ruined by the failure of banks in which a great deal of his property had been lodged, at the same time offering to advance 60,000l. to relieve him from his embarrassments if she would marry him; that before she would decide, she desired to see her father, which was agreed to, and they proceeded to Carlisle, where a letter was shewn her as from Mr. Grimsditch, the family solicitor, desiring her "to shew the same fortitude that her father had evinced on the occasion of his losses;" that she was thus induced, under the influence of terror at the impending destruction of her family, to accompany Edward to Scotland, and in the hope of preserving them from ruin the marriage at Gretna took place.

Mr. R. Turner and Mr. Critchley, two uncles of Miss Turner, and Mr. Grimsditch proved following the parties to Calais, and bringing her home.

Mrs. Wakefield was implicated in the conspiracy, by advancing money to her son-in-law to carry their objects into effect, and by being the means of gaining information as to the absence of Mr. Turner from home. When Miss Turner was called on to give her evidence, Mr. Scarlett objected, as she was "legally the wife of the defendant;" but Mr. Baron Hullock decided that he should admit her evidence, even if it was a valid marriage. There were cases where the evidence of wives against their husbands was admissible, as in questions of personal rights, and to reject evidence here (said the Learned Judge) would involve an incongruity, of which the law cannot certainly admit; and it would establish, in favour of persons who might be disposed to do so, in many cases, a power of violating the law with impunity. The young lady was then examined, and proved the facts as stated. She admitted that she repeated her consent to the marriage before several persons, and that she believed herself the lawful wife of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, till informed to the contrary by her uncles and Mr. Grimsditch at Calais.—For the defence, the principal reliance was, that by the law of Scotland the marriage was legal; and several witnesses were called to prove that Miss Turner appeared throughout the journey as a free agent, that she had acted from inclination, and had had no restraint put upon ber. The trial lasted till eight in the evening, when Mr. Baron Hullock proceeded to charge the Jury. In adverting to the separate cases of the defendants, he though the Jury could entertain little doubt of the guilt of the two Wakefields; but the case as regarded Mrs. Wakefield stood on a different ground, as she might not have known precisely the arrangements and full intentions of all tbe other parties, when she advanced the money, and made the inquiries as to Mr. Turner's absence. His Lordship was proceeding to sum up the evidence in detail, when he was informed by the Jury that they had made up their minds upon the facts.

After a conference among Counsel, it was agreed to take a verdict of Not Guilty upon the third count of the indictment, which insinuated the use of force, there being no evidence to sustain that part of the charge. The Jury retired for twenty minutes, and returned with a verdict of Guilty against the three Wakefields. (Thevenot has absconded.) Mr. Baron Hullock then inquired what course the prosecutors meant to take respecting the second indictment (for forcible abduction).—Mr. Serjeant Cross requested time for consideration till nine o'clock on Saturday morning.—At the meeting of the Court on Saturday, Mr. Serjeant Cross said he was instructed to state tbat Mrs. Wakefield would not be called up for judgment upon the verdict of yesterday. The Learned Counsel had no hesitation in acknowledging that on the second indictment he despaired of obtaining a verdict upon the law of the case, but that one count for a misdemeanor would reach the defendants. The Counsel for tbe defendants agreed to a verdict of Guilty on that count, which was accordingly entered against them. The two male prisoners were then committed to Lancaster gaol, to be hereafter brought up for judgment in the Court of King's Bench.

MARCH 24.

HORRID MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER.

Rachael Bradley, aged 27, stood indicted for the wilful murder of her own child, at Ashton-under-Line.

Hanuah Meigall stated, that she lived at Ashton-under-Line. At Midsummer last, the prisoner went to lodge at her house, at which time she was in a state of pregnancy. She remained there about a week, and then left, saying she was going to her parish, which was Thurston. About Christmas she came back again, and brought with her a very fine female child, to wbich she had given birth; she called it her darling, and said its name was Mary. She remained this time about a month, and on the 16th of January she again went away, taking the child with ber, saying she would again apply to her parish. On the 18th she returned again, but without the child. Witness asked her where the infant was? She replied, she had left it with a woman to nurse. Witness asked her who the nurse was? She said she bad left it in Yorkshire with a nurse, and a good nurse; and that when she came away it was well and hearty. Witness afterwards saw the child dead at tbe Workbouse, three days after. She always seemed fond of tbe child, and suckled it with motherly care; she said sbe had left it with the overseer and his wife; she went to ber parish for relief; sbe was out of work and badly off.

Thomas Higham—Is a constable of Ashton-under-Line. He went to the Canal to search for the child; he was at work two days. He saw it picked up on the Sunday, and carried it to the workhouse. Witness fetched the prisoner to look at it. He held it in his arms, and asked her if it was her child, but she never answered. He asked her again, and received no answer. Some person standing near, said, "Can't you speak, woman?" She then said it was her child. Witness then said, "You bore this child, did you?" She said "Yes." He then said, "How could you find it in your heart to drown a poor infant like tbis?" She said, "Because the last time she saw its father, he told her if she did not make an end of it, he would make an end of ber the very first time be met her."

Mr. James Campbell, a surgeon, proved that the child came by its death by drowning.

The prisoner said nothing in her defence, and the Jury, without hesitation, pronounced her Guilty.

Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced the awful sentence of the law, and ordered her to be executed on Monday, and her body to be delivered over to the surgeons to be anatomized. The wretched woman was carried from the dock in the chair in which she bad sat during the trial.

EXETER, MARCH 27.

MURDER.

Thomas Friend was indicted, first, for the murder of Elizabeth Glass, on the 19th inst., at Asbbury; secondly, for the murder of Edward Glass, at the same time and place. He was charged also with both murders on the coroner's inquisition. On the first indictment only he was tried.

Mr. Stephens stated the case for the prosecution:

Abraham Pincombe knew Friend; had told Miss Glass that he observed something particular in the prisoner.

The Judge asked if the prisoner heard it?

Witness said no. I saw Friend on the 19th of March; when he came in from work he washed his hadns; it was between five and six o'clock; I did not see him that night again; I saw Mrs. Glass on her return about 10 o'clock; I knew where she had been, and that the daughter and Edward had gone to meet her; Miss Glass took a lantern and cloak with her; I took a lantern after Mrs. Glass came home, and went towards the Down to meet them; I called three times very loud, and finding no answer made, I concluded they were gone to the brother's, and returned; it was about a mile from where the bodies lay. Friend used to kill the sheep and pigs for the house; he used a butcher's knife; (looking at it), I believe that is the knife which is used. I was on the Down next morning; I never saw Friend afterwards until Friday morning, when he was found; I was at the cow-house two minutes after he was found; Wm. Weeks called me; prisoner was in a very dogged state, and could not look up; I said, "Tom, what have you done!" He said he knowed his doom, but said nothing more, and went away. (At this moment the prisoner sank down and fainted; a chair was brought for him, and salts applied to his nostrils.)

Sarah Brock was servant to Mrs. Glass till about a year ago; the prisoner had "a kind of kindness" for Miss Glass, but I never saw him touch her nor speak to her. I know the handkerchief, it is Tom Friend's; Dame hemmed it with her left hand. That knife I believe to be the same he used to kill the pigs with.

John Gardiner, turnkey of the gaol, produced a jacket which had been taken from the prisoner's back on the 23d of March; there was blood on it; some other marks appeared as if blood had been washed out.

Mr. John Fisher, surgeon at Atherley, went on the 20th of March to Wadland-down to see Mary Glass's body. It was lying on the ground on the back; there was a large cut from the centre of the neck to the ear, on the right side, it was down to the spine; there was a wound in the middle of the left hand; the cut must have caused instant death; all the vessels on the right side were divided; that unquestionably caused her death. The wound was three inches long by two deep.

Charles Scymour, clerk to Mr. Woolcombe, magistrate, examined, stated that he was present when the prisoner was examined on Friday, the 23d of March; the examination was taken in writing; the prisoner was neither threatened nor promised; it was read over to him afterwards; the prisoner put his mark to it in Mr. Woolcombe's presence, and it was signed by him. That is Mr. Woolcombe's writing. The prisoner's confession, on his examination, was as follows:—

"That on Monday night last, the 19th inst., I left my mistress's house, called Weeks in the Moor, in Beaworthy parish, and went away across the corner of Venn Down, in the way in which people of the house generally pass. I then came up to Wadland Down, up to the gate against the inner moor, close to the corner of the wheat-field, in the parish of Ashbury. I knew they (Miss Glass and the boy) were coming that way, if they went; they were going against their mother. The mother went away to North Yeo, to her son's, before us went to dinner. When I was up at the gate by the wheat-field, when I saw a candle, and stopped till they came forward; when they came forward where I was, I took Miss Glass by the clothes. Then she began to throw to me and the boy. She screeched out. She said I should not kill her. I made no answer. Then I got the knife and cut Miss Glass's throat; then I went to the boy Edward and cut his throat with the same knife. I had no other. I drew the body of Miss Glass some way further down from the place where she fell. I then took up the bonnet and cloak, and carried it a little further down by the hedge. I then came homewards. I went a little above-side the house, into a furze-brake. I stayed there in the brake two days and two nights. Then I came out, and came away into the hay-trellet belonging to the farm of Weeks on the Moor. I stayed there one night and one day. I went from the trellet in the evening, and went away up in a linhay adjoining a field, and there I stayed last night—there I stayed till morning, when they came to meet the cattle. Wm. Weeks came up to me at the cattle; I asked him if Mr. Glass and (they) his brother Thomas was in, for I wanted to speak with them. Then Abraham Pincombe came. Then William Weeks went in to tell Mr. Glass of it. Then he came up when I was there; we came off for Ashbury. I have had nothing to eat since Monday night until this morning. I seem I could not be easy, but that I must come in for the purpose of being taken, as I thought 'twas as well to come first as last. I have had no promise of favour, so as to induce me to make this confession, as I was sure to be taken, and did not expect any other thing.

"The mark ⋈ of THOMAS FRIEND."

This was the case for the prosecution.

The Judge then asked the prisoner if he had any witnesses to call, or defence to make? He said, in a low tone, "No."

The Judge recapitulated the evidence to the Jury. In about a minute, they returned a verdict of Guilty.

The Learned Judge then passed sentence in the usual form. The prisoner seemed almost motionless as he was removed from the dock.

HORSHAM ASSIZES, Wednesday, March 28.

THE KING *v.* MRS. FORREST, *alias* FORBES.

The indictments against this lady for the affair at the New Steyne, Brighton, which excited so much conversation last Autumn, were expected to have been tried this day, Wednesday, in the Nisi Prius Court, and in consequence the Court was crowded to excess. Owing, however, to the length of time which a cause higher up in the list occupied, they were deferred till to-morrow. The interest excited by the affair here is very great—it forms the constant theme of conversation. There are seven indictments in all, charging as many different specific offences. The number of witnesses to be examined is very great, and it is understood that Mr. Barrow, the prosecutor, will spare no exertions or expense to secure a conviction. It is said the majority of the inhabitants of Brighton highly approve of the course adopted by Mr. Barrow. The trial of the first indictment alone is expected to last the whole day.

Thursday, March 29.

Mr. Justice Littledale suggested, that, perhaps, it would be possible for Counsel so to arrange as to allow of the indictments against Mrs. Forrest being forthwith proceeded with in the Crown Court.

Mr. Sergeant Taddy said, it unfortunately happened that he was engaged to conduct those indictments, which he could not do if they were tried in the other Court, as he was also retained in several Special Jury causes appointed for trial that day before his Lordship. If, however, Mr. Andrews, who was retained with him against Mrs. Forrest, would undertake to conduct the prosecution, he thought the difficulty might be obviated.

Mr. Broderick said, there could be no doubt but Mr. Andrews was fully competent to conduct it, as his practice at sessions had given him a most extensive experience in proceedings against brothels.

Mr. Andrews was accordingly sent for, and on being informed what had occurred, said that he did not feel himself prepared to conduct them.

Mr. Justice Littledale—Why not take them? there can be no great difficulty about them.

Mr. Andrews—They are far from common cases.

Mr. Sergeant Taddy here interposed, and said, that for the general advancement of business, he would return all his briefs against Mrs. Forrest, and then, as Mr. Andrews would become principal counsel, he would have no objection to go on with the indictments.

Mr. Andrews still objected. He was not prepared to take the lead, and sooner than do so on the instant, he would return his briefs.

It was finally arranged that the cases should stand over till the following morning. (For which see Last Page.)

"LETTERS FROM COCKNEY LANDS."

We have been enabled to get the following specimen from a new edition of this work now in forwardness. It describes the "Hell" in Hogarth's "Rake's Progress."

Oft while I lie in bed, the wall
With Hogarth hung, my look will call.
But in the next—ha! he's in "Hell,"
I' the foreground there—his eye-balls swell,
His hand is clench'd, his look on high,
See! all his attitudes defy
The powers to work him worse perdition;
Another near in like condition,
But less outrageous, in his pocket
Half seen a pistol—will he cock it
Against himself or 'gainst the winner;
Two there aside, off some beginner,
Have feasted—how their features play
In sympathy, while handle they
The golden smilers. One there's biting
His fingers, and thinks all inviting,
To his friends mutton will be over,
Or p'rhaps he thinks of suits of trover
For money lost. See that smooth green,
And those twin ivory cubes, they've been
As fascinating in their rattle
As that fell snake: but now the battle
Is o'er; he gathering in the poule,
Just now so smooth, seducing, cool,
Is now all eye lest one should stay
(One stiver.) Lo! a rising fray,
A *pigeon'd* youth his sword has drawn
On yon dark-*rook*.

The Portuguese Deputy for the Algarves, who was tried before the Chamber of Peers on a charge of having taken part with the rebels in the part of the country for which he was elected, made his defence on the 17th ultimo, and was unanimously acquitted by the Chamber.

The new novel of *De Vere*, by the distinguished author of *Tremaine*.—We are directed to acquaint the subscribers to the New Public Library, 26, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, that, on application, they can be immediately supplied with the above popular work, which was published on Friday last, on which day the earliest copies for sale were also ready for delivery at this library. Early to-morrow morning, *Historiettes, or Tales of Continental Life*, by the author of *The English in Italy*.

On Thursday, the 22d of February, Mr. James Wesley Burt, surgeon, of No. 2, Surrey-place, Newington, and formerly of Fleet-market, examined the body of a man who had died under his care, and entering into the *minutiæ* of it with characteristic eagerness, and the subject being one of those from whence no ill effects would have been expected, he did not notice a slight scratch across the tip of the fore-finger, but proceeded about the operation unaware of his liability to danger. In the course of the same evening he felt unwell, and the next morning exhibited all the horrors of matured mischief. Notwithstanding every endeavour was made to save him, he died within the week from the commencement of his illness.

Lloyd's Coffee House.—It is not, we believe, generally known, that in the year 1720, at a coffee-house in Lombard-street, kept by a Mr. Lloyd, the first dish of tea ever made in London was drank. The following account we have received from a correspondent:—At the above period tea was unknown as a beverage in this kingdom, when a mate of an Indiaman, having brought some home from China on speculation, gave it to a waterman's apprentice to dispose of for him, and, after hawking it about for some days, carried it to Mr. Lloyd, in Lombard-street, who, out of curiosity, purchased it, and thus first brought it into use. This Mr. Lloyd is the same individual who gave his name to the coffee-house, which still retains it, though long since removed to the Royal Exchange.

The discovery which the world owes, as is generally believed, to Van Eyck, of painting with oil colours, soon led to a most cruel murder. Domenico Beccafumi had been taught this great secret by Antonio of Messina, who had gained it, not very fairly, from Van Eyck. Beccafumi imparted it to Andrea del Castagno, who, eager to be the sole possessor of such a treasure, assassinated his friend and benefactor. Andrea, now fearless of a rival in his art, flourished without suspicion, and lived long loaded with riches and honours. On his death-bed, however, the horrors of guilt overtook him, he made a public confession of his crimes, and died detested and execrated by his fellow citizens.

We have heard, from more sources than one, that Lady Holland is the author of the forthcoming tale of the Bleu Monde, called "May Fair." This part of the fashionable quarter of town has been, time out of mind, the chosen region of the high *Blues*, and it is therefore natural enough that the work should be attributed to the pen of their queen; but we have reason to know that her ladyship (we had almost said her Majesty) is *not* the author of the *jeu d'esprit*, which, with greater probability, is ascribed to a certain witty member of Brookes's. We trust that he is not going to "flutter their dove-cotes" with any thing scandalous.

A shocking accident took place near Milnathort, about one o'clock on Wednesday morning. Mr. Whyte, flesher, in Kinross, was riding at full speed down a declivity of the road, and the morning being dark, he came in contact with a cart laden with fish, for Perth, which was coming in a contrary direction. The shock was consequently violent; and the shaft entering the abdomen, near the groin, he became literally impaled on it, till relieved by the driver of the cart. He almost instantly expired.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The Lost Umbrella.—Privilege *versus* Privilege.—The readers of the Parliamentary debates of Monday and Tuesday last will be aware, that the trifling loss of an umbrella gave rise to a grave question of privilege in the most dignified assembly of the realm. This was as it should be. Ancient and well-founded privileges should be upheld, no matter whether they become affected by the loss of an umbrella, or the loss of a province. But, if we are correctly informed, the lost umbrella has given rise to the assertion of a *privilege* of another kind, which, whatever might be said of its utility, is certainly not less *ancient* than that claimed by their Lordships—we allude to that which ladies have claimed from time immemorial, to use their tongues in defence of their lords (a claim which, by the way, is every where admitted, save in our British Courts of common law.) The fair claimant in this case is the wife of the gentleman who was summoned to their Lordships' bar on Tuesday. This lady, whose plain notions of right and wrong appear to have got no undue bias by any acquaintance with the practice of our superior law Courts, happened (we understand) to be present when their Lordships' summons to appear before them was served upon her husband. Indignant that he should be "called to account" for only looking for his umbrella in the house where he had lost it, the good lady was at no pains to conceal what she thought on the occasion. "Tell the Lords," said she (in a tone which spoke the strong feelings of the woman, heightened by the sympathies of the wife)—"tell the Lords from me, that I will have my husband's umbrella, or I will summon every one of them. It was a new umbrella, and he gave 17s. 6d. for it last Wednesday. He had a right to look for it where he lost it. He left it in their house, and they must know something about it, among them." How far the lady will carry her threat into execution time alone must determine.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A few weeks ago a robbery was committed at the Travellers' Club House, Pall-mall East, by three individuals, who obtained admittance to the house at an early hour in the morning, under pretence of their being chimney-sweepers, when they managed to carry off unperceived a large quantity of valuable plate, which was soon after traced to the possession of a man named Solomons, a Jew, who is now in custody as the receiver.

A youth named Croker, who acknowledged himself to have been one of the three who committed the robbery, is also in custody, and has been some time; but although the officers of this office have been in possession of accurate information of who the principal and planner of the robbery was, they had failed in all their efforts to come in contact with him, until Wednesday last, when the suspected person was taken. This person's name is Samuel White, a man of powerful make.

The police had intimation that White might be met with in company with his woman, whose person was well known to the officers, although White's own person was not. On Wednesday, about six o'clock, three active officers of this establishment proceeded to a certain street in Spitalfields that evening, namely, Clements, Goddard, and Avis. Knowing the characters of the parties that they were likely to come in contact with, the officers were well armed with cutlasses and loaded pistols. They had no sooner entered the street they were destined for than they met with a crowd of several hundred persons—Spitalfields weavers—marching in procession upon some subject of difference with their masters in trade, but they were perfectly quiet; and in the midst of them the officers espied White's woman, and a man whom they did not doubt was White himself, leaning upon his arm. One of the officers immediately seized him in the midst of the crowd, the sensation in which now became very alarming to the officers, as the weavers thought that it was some interference of the police with their procession, and in the first impulse of the multitude White was disengaged from the grasp of the officer who had seized him, but he was instantly again laid hold of by the other officers, who now drew their cutlasses, and called out to the crowd that they were not interfering with their proceedings, but only securing a man charged with a felony. White made a most powerful resistance, and alternately the officers and himself were uppermost on the ground. Seeing the resistance of the fellow, the crowd still seemed inclined to give him a helping hand; but while Clements and Goddard were struggling with him on the ground, Avis, with his cutlass, kept the mob at bay for a time. While on the ground, White made several efforts to draw a clasp-knife from his pocket, and so great were his exertions to accomplish this desperate object, that the contest for master between himself and the two officers lasted full twenty minutes before they could succeed in getting his hands together so as to handcuff him, which, however, they at last effected; still White maintained the contest with his legs, by kicking at the officers, and lying upon his back, refusing to move out of that position.

The crowd again began to evince strong feelings against the officers, and were closing upon them in a manner that most likely would have led to bloodshed, as the officers were determined to surrender their prisoner only with their lives, when fortunately the head officer, and a party from Worship-street office, came very opportunely to their assistance, and with their aid White was lodged in the strong room at Worship-street until the crowd dispersed, when he was conveyed in a coach to this office, and on Thursday he was remanded for further examination.

DREADFUL FIRE.—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

About two o'clock on Thursday morning a fire burst out from the lower part of the extensive premises of Messrs. Thompson, distillers, of Coleman-street, at the back of Guildhall, which, for some time, not only threatened destruction to the whole neighbourhood, but to the Hall itself, and the adjacent edifices. The flames, in a few minutes, communicated to the premises of Messrs. Cousins and Kemp, wholesale tea-dealers, which were principally composed of wood, and thence to the dwelling of Mr. Barratt, surgeon, adjoining, the whole of which, in ten minutes, were enveloped in one continual blaze, the fire extending itself to the back of the Secondaries' Office, which has also sustained considerable damage. Mr. Chambers, of the firm of Messrs. Cousins and Kemp, had, accompanied by a friend, been to witness the Oratorio, and returned home about half-past twelve o'clock. At this time all was apparently safe. Having supped, they were engaged some time in conversation, when they were alarmed by the porter suddenly entering the room in a state of exhaustion, so much so, that the poor man fell on the floor unable to speak. In a moment, however, they were alive to the imminent danger they were in, and raising the porter up, they attempted to make their escape, but the smoke had attained so strong a vent, that they were near falling to the ground. Mr. Chambers's friend had, happily, the presence of mind to fall on his knees and hands, and his two companions having done the same, they were enabled to crawl with difficulty through a passage of considerable length, and thus regain the street. Their first object was to alarm the family of Mr. Barrat, who escaped in their night-dresses, just as the flames burst forth with incredible fury, accelerated by a strong wind from the north-east. It was in vain to return, and in this state the females, consisting of Mrs. Birrat and her child, with her mother, were exposed to the night air and a heavy shower of rain, until they could obtain shelter. The engines were soon on the spot, and a plentiful supply of water was at hand, but all the exertions of the firemen, who worked the engines in a drenching shower, were abortive, the devouring element, as it were, bidding defiance to their efforts. So rapidly did the flames proceed, that by four o'clock, the whole of the buildings enumerated were reduced to a heap of ruins.

Mrs. Hughes takes her Benefit at the Adelphi Theatre on Tuesday next, and in addition to the usual attractions of that popular theatre, the justly celebrated clown, Grimaldi sen., makes his only appearance on the occasion.

The *Maidstone Gazette* gives the following as the copy of a letter written and actually sent by a wife to her husband, who having been capitally convicted, was sent on board the *Ganymede* hulk, at Woolwich. The woman is at present resident at a town in the eastern part of this county. For obvious reasons we omit names, but give the remainder *verbatim* as it was written:—

(Copy.) "Feb. 2, 1827.

"Dear Husband,—I take this opportunity of addressing these few lines to you, hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at present thank God for it—Dear husband I am going to change my line of life and I hope it will be for the better I must tell you I am going to be married and hope you have no objection for you know you have not behaved to me as a husband ought to have done both you and your famely have used me very ill But every one knows that I never gave you any reason to ill treat me—

"I have been to the Overcears to ask theyre advice what I am to do and they told me I had better get another husband as I did not expect you would ever come home again You need not fret about it nor make yourself in the least alarmed at what I say for I can ashure you it is true.

"The Overcears of the Parish is going to give the man ten pounds to take me out of the Parish I have invited your Brother Robert to the wedend and I wish you was at home to make one among us—I shall tell you the mans name is William ——

"You need not forget me for all that If you should ever come where I am I hope you will call and see me So I conclude and still remain your affectionate wife "Catherine ——

"William —— Gadameed Ship Woollege Kent"

TRIAL OF MRS. FORBES.

HORSHAM, FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

This morning the trial of Mrs. Forbes, charged with keeping a brothel on the Steyne at Brighton, and by so doing annoying Mr. Barrow. a solicitor, resident in the adjoining house to that of the defendant, took place.

From the probability of language and circumstances necessary to be elicited occurring, which might be offensive to the female ear, the Ladies of the Court were requested to withdraw. The request was instantly obeyed.

Mr. Sergeant Taddy stated the case. Mr. Barrow was a gentleman of great respectability in the law, and one whose ears and eyes had been grossly annoyed by the nightly revels and carousals of the defendant and her paramours. He would call Mr. Barrow, who would himself unfold to the Jury such a scene of profligacy, as would no doubt cause them to feel with him, that the prosecution was instituted solely for the purpose of shielding his family from the possibility of contagion, by the removal of so profligate a neighbour, rather than from any desire of inflicting punishment, however the defendant, and her associates, might deserve it.

Mr Barrow, after describing his profession, and the contiguity of his residence, and his being guardian to a young man, whom he sent from his house, fearful that he might be corrupted by his syren neighbours, commenced the most serious part of his charge. In consequence, he said, of the conduct of the defendant's becoming worse and worse every day, he set up to watch them of nights. He found, that generally after a gentleman entered, a bell rang, which, from observation, he found was a notice to the servant that she was to get the bed-chamber ready. He had seen, from his garden, men and women go up into the bed-rooms ; and, in some instances, in which the curtains were undrawn, and the candle placed in a particular situation, so as to enable him to see into the rooms, he had seen acts of gross indelicacy on the parts of both the men and the women. (He particularised them.) The men, shortly after thus retiring, used to leave the house. Has repeatedly seen the defendants go after men, and bring them into the house. On one occasion, two gentlemen came, and went down the area, and returned, one carrying in his arms one of the female servants. He went in the direction of the parade. The other gentleman followed, arm in arm with another servant. Remembers on the evening of the 7th of September, seeing the defendant, Forrest, sitting at an open window, in front of the Steyne. A gentleman passed by, she called to him, and asked him to come in, observing, she was all alone : he did go in. On the 7th of September he put up a placard in his window, with the words, "Beware of the Brothel, No. 24, New Steyne." On the 10th of September, the defendants, after being absent two days from their home, returned, and Langston, who was accompanied by a gentleman, whom witness believes to be an officer in the army, said to witness, "Where is your d——d old wife?" Forrest and another gentleman were within hearing. Forrest afterwards used the grossest epithets towards him, calling him a woman-hater and a ———.

In his cross-examination, he asserted that he had seen nobles, gentles, officers of the army, and even a clergyman, enter the house !

The flourish of the prosecutor before the Magistrate on his being refused a warrant, may be not unacceptable, as a specimen of this gentleman's oratorical tag—it was drawn from him by the cross-examination of Mr. Adolphus :—"As a public prosecutor, I call upon you to grant me a warrant ; I demand it as my right —as a British subject. My character has been vilely aspersed, and if the allegations made against me, were true, I should deserve to yield my life to the offended laws of my country. I will lay the whole case before the King, the Duke of York, and the Secretary of State, and will make it resound through the country."

Several persons were brought forward to prove the statements made by the prosecutor. A Mr. Nairne, who said that the conduct of the women was neither decent nor modest—but did not see any indecencies practised inside the house. A servant of the prosecutor's, who had only seen people go in and out of the house at all hours of the night and day. Another, who could prove as little ; and two others, who proved less.

Mr. Adolphus, in a speech replete with invective against the conduct of the prosecutor, amongst other severe observations, said, he could feel no other sentiments than those of derision and contempt for the pettifogger who had brought her there, merely for the purpose of making his name resound through the kingdom. His poor client was a mere girl, she was only twenty years old, and he could not, therefore, but feel compassion for her situation. He took care, in his evidence, not to forget the alias he had omitted in his indictment, and had accordingly introduced her as alias Fauntleroy. As she had thus been mentioned, he felt it necessary to state, that at the very early age of fourteen, and before reason had attaincd to maturity, she became the victim of that man, whose crimes had brought him to a justly deserved death, and who, in addition to his other crimes, had to answer for the ensnaring her from a boarding-school, and effecting her seduction. After this he continued to live with her up to the time of his apprehension, and by him she had two childrcn.—With respect to the present indictment, he would contend that even admitting as true all that had been sworn by Mr. B. still there was no proof of her having kept a brothel for lucre. There had been no proof of money having passed, and that was an allegation which was not to be left to interference. It was asked how else she could live ; he would answer that question ; he who had so deeply injured her, on finding himself irretrievably lost, as the only reparation he could make her, had assigned over to her an annuity, which the assigness continued to her, though they declared to her, that if this indictment was proved against her, they should withhold it for the future, as it was not intended to aid her in immortal pursuits.

The Learned Gentleman, in concluding his speech, alluded to the more than brazen countenance of the defendant ; and though interrupted by the Judge, said his opinion of his conduct merited the epithet.

Mr. Justice Littledale said, he had been looking over the indictment, and found that each count charged the defendants with procuring women to prostitute themselves for hire. Now, this could not apply to themselves, and it was clear from the evidence, that there were no females to whom it could apply.

Mr. Sergeant Taddy then said, that his client did not wish to catch a verdict, and would, therefore, consent to their being acquitted.

The Jury accordingly, under his Lordship's direction, declared them "Not Guilty."

His Lordship then observed, that Mr. B. had acted very properly in coming forward as a public prosecutor. He had obtained his end, the abatement of the nuisance, and had, therefore, no reason to complain of the issue of this indictment.

THE KING V. THOMAS RAMSDEN.

This was an indictment charging the defendant, who, it was said, was an officer in the army, with frequenting the brothel alleged to have been kept by the former defendants.

The former indictment having failed, as a matter of course, a verdict of acquittal was taken on this also.

Mr. Adolphus—Well, there is an end to the second effort for public justice.

Mr. Sergeant Taddy then offered, notwithstanding the brutal and abominable language which, he was instructed, had been used towards his client by Messrs. Deedes, Ramsden, and Eden, to withdraw the indictment charging them with a rlot, and the action for assault, on their making an apology, and consenting to pay the costs.

Mr. Adolphus refused these terms ; and they therefore remain to be tried.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 26.—4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E. H. Chawner, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Webster—5th ditto ; Cornet J. Henley, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Goodlake—4th Regt. of Light Dragoons—T. Lloyd, gent. to be Cornet, vice Henley, appointed to the 5th Dragoon Guards—6th Regt. of Dragoons ; R. D. Barbor, gent. to be Cornet, vice Hooper—17th Light Dragoons ; Capt. J. Lawrenson, from the half-pay, to be Capt. vice G. T. Greenland—Royal Waggon Train ; Lieut. T. Baldock, from half-pay of the Regt. to be Lieut.—3d Regt. of Foot ; Lieut. T. Chatterton, from half-pay 66th Foot, to be Lieut. vice C. H. Moore—4th ditto ; A. Q. G. Craufurd, gent. to be Ensign, vice Alloway—5th ditto ; Ensign B. W. Shaw, from the 6th Foot, to be Ensign, vice M. Collins—6th ditto ; Ensign G. A. Malcolm, from the half-pay, to be Ensign, vice Shaw—9th ditto, Capt. A. Champain, from the half-pay, to be Capt. vice G. Pinckney—24th ditto ; Lieut. W. Forster, from the 23d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Nokes—29th ditto ; Lieut. J. D. Bagenall, from half-pay 37th Foot, to be Lieut. vice E. H. Dodd—45th ditto ; Assist.-Surgeon, J. Campbell, M.D., from the 30th Foot, to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Tower —51st ditto ; Assist.-Surgeon T. B. Sibbald, from the Royal African Colonial Corps, to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Molyneux—54th ditto ; Lieut. J. Lawless, to be Capt. vice Evanson ; Ensign G. Mann, to be Lieut. vice Lawless—61st ditto ; Lieut. C. W. Webster, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut. vice Chawner. —86th ditto ; W. F. Theobald, gent. to be Ensign, vice Martyn—88th ditto ; to be Ensigns ; Ensign F. B. Knox, from the 80th Foot, vice Thompson ; Ensign P. Martyn, from the 86th Foot, vice Onslow—98th ditto ; Lieut. J. Davis, from half-pay 4th West India Regiment, to be Lieut. vice H. Macquarie—2d West India Regiment ; Lieut. W. Williams, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Lieut. vice C. Jobling—Cape Corps (Infantry) ; T. Donavan, gent. to be Ensign, vice Lavsine—Royal African Colonial Corps ; Lieut. T. Mollan, to be Capt. vice Kelly ; Ensign E. Waring, to be Lieut. vice Mollan—To be Ensigns ; J. Forsyth, vice Percival ; W. Shaw, vice Waring.—To be Assist.-Surgeon ; Hospital-Assistant J. Molyneux, vice Sibbald.—Unattached ; to be Lieutenants of Infantry, by purchase ; Second Lieut. J. B. Williams, from the Rifle Brigade ; Second Lieut. St. G. Cromie, from the 60th Foot ; Ensign W. W. Stanton, from the 25th Foot ; Ensign C. Vereker, from the 91st Foot ; Ensign H. Onslow, from the 88th Foot.—The under-mentioned Licutenants, actually serving upon full-pay in Regiments of the Line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th of December, 1826 :—To be Captains of Infantry ; Lieut. R. Robson, from the 26th Foot ; Lieut. F. C. Irwin, from 45th Foot.—Staff ; Brevet Major J. Gurwood, of the 19th Foot, to be Deputy Adj.-Gen. to the Forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army) vice Berkeley.—Hospital Staff ; Staff-Surgeon D. Macleod, from the half-pay, to be Snrgeon to the Forces ; R. Macara, gent. to be Hospital-Assist. to the Forces, v. Watson.

INSOLVENT.

T. SWIFT, Fenchurch-street, hosier.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. BURDITT, Gilfitts, Yorkshire, fancy-cloth-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

L. H. EYLAND, Walsall, Staffordshire, woollen-draper——J. A. PRUDENCE, Miles's-lane, Cannon-street, wholesale grocer——A. HOLROYD, Triangle, in Sowerby, Yorkshire, innkeeper——F. RICHARDSON, Ormskirk, Lancashire, tailor——J. PRICE, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, innkeeper——W. and J. MALAM, Lincoln, bone-cutters——W. WHALE, Witham, Essex, victualler——R. H. LOVE, High-street, St. Giles's, painter——T. DOBSON, High Holborn, tailor——J. ELLIOTT, Hayes, Middlesex, maltster——S. CHURCHILL, Deddington, Oxfordshire, felt-manufacturer——W. MEREDITH, Bristol, baker——J. J. HUGHES, Birmingham, victualler——J. MORIN, jun. Carzield, Dumfries, North Britain——D. HODGSON, Harrington, Cumberland, grocer——J. ROACH, Bristol, woollen-draper.

THE APOLLONICON, a Grand Musical Instrument, (under the Immediate Patronage of his Majesty) invented and constructed by Flight and Robson, Organ builders, is now OPEN to EXHIBITION, and performing hy its self-acting powers, Mozart's "Overtures to Figaro," and Weber's celebrated "Overture to Der Freischutz ;" which it executes with a grandeur and brilliancy of effect superior to any other instrument in Europe. Performing daily, from One to Four, at the Rooms, 101, St. Martin's-lane. Admittance, 1s.

NEW MUSIC.—Lately published, by GEORGE WARNE, Organist to the Temple Church, brilliant Variations on Bishop's favourite air, "Home ! sweet home !" Also, by the same Author, an Introduction and Variations on "Cherry Ripe," which may be had of the publishers, WILLIS and CO. St. James's-street ; and of Mr. WARNE, 73, St. Paul's Church-yard, and at the principal music shops in town.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The Music in the Comic Opera called "ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA," eomposed by Henry R. Bishop, price 18s.—A Selection of Vocal Music from Pacini's "La Schiava in Bagdad," price 25s. ; and Spontini's "La Vestale," price 25s., from each of which the Songs, Duets, &c. may be had separate.—Comic Songs and Recitations," written, sung, and composed by the late Mr. Knight, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, price 18s., and "Reminiscences" for the Pianoforte, from various Authors, No. 1, by J. Mazzinghi, price 3s.
GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.

NEW SONGS, composed by G. H. RODWELL,
"Return O, my Love," (the third Edition of this popular Ballad, as sung by Miss Paton, will be published in a few days.
"The Banks of Annandale," sung by Miss Paton.
"Though roses wither in winter time," ditto ditto.
"When the sails are furled," sung by Miss Stephens.
"Here's a health to thee, Mary," sung by Mr. Braham.
"Draw the sword, Scotland," ditto ditto.
"Tis the hour when spirits wander," duet.
Also, the Overture to the Flying Dutchman, as a duet for the pianoforte.
Published by GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.

NEW SONG.—Just published by J. WILLIS, and CO. Royal Musical Repository, 55, St. James's-street, (opposite Jermyn-street), London, and 7, Westmorland-street, Dublin,

"THE OLD MAID," price 2s.

"He's a charming fellow," sung by Madame Vestris, with the most rapturous applause, in Mr. Poole's new Comedy "The Wife's Stratagem," 2s.
"Hurrah for the bonnets of blue," sung by Madame Vestris in Mr. Peake's popular Farce "The Hundred Pound Note," composed by Alex, Lee, 2s.
"Give that wreath to me," sung by Mrs. Waylett at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, composed by Sir John Stevenson, 2s.
"The spinning-wheel," from the Opera of La Dame Blanche, composed by Boieldieu, 2s.
"Young Love stole a rose," composed by A. Meves. 2.
*** The admired Ballad, "I'd be a butterfly," words and melody by T. H. Bayly, Esq. will be published in a few days.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square
PIANOFORTE.

AIRS in "La Schiava in Bagdad," (Fl. Acc.) by J. F. Burrowes ..... 4s.
——— "Aureliano in Palmira," ..... Ditto ..... 4s.
——— "La Dame Blanche," ..... Ditto...3 Bks. each 4s.
Rompo—"In my bower a Lady weeps," G. Kiallmark ..... 3s.
———"When in disgrace," ..... Ditto ..... 3s.
——— from the third Trio by F. Kalkbrenner ..... 3s.
———"Buy a Broom," T. A. Rawlings ..... 3s.
Exercises, calculated to form the hand of the Pupil and facilitate the acquirement of a good Execution—H. Hertz ..... 4s.
Commander-in-Chief's Slow and Quick Marches, by H. R. Bishop ..... 2s.
VOCAL.
The SONGS, DUETS, &c. &c. In the Comic Opera called "ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA," as sung by Miss Stephens, Mr. Braham, &c. composed by H. R. Bishop.
"Painted Butterfly I know thee," composed by Walter Turnbull ..... 2s.
"The Bonnie Lassie," composed by Mrs. Miles ..... 2s.
"Lady list thee to my story," ..... Ditto ..... Is. 6d.
"Return, O my love," Air in "The Flying Dutchman," by G. H. Rodwell Is. 6d.
"Tis now the hour," Duet in Ditto ..... by Ditto ..... 2s.
And "LAYS and LEGENDS of the RHINE," the Poetry by J. R. Planche, the Music by H. R. Bishop. The Views of the Scenery of the Rhine, accompany this Work, are acknowledged as among the first specimens of the Lithographic art, and present most perfect delineations of scenery so justly admired.

NEW MUSIC, published by MORI and LAVENU, 28, New Bond-street, Four Doors from Conduit-street.
FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
The Airs from the "Oracle, or Interrupted Sacrince," with Accompaniments for Flute and Bass, ad lib. by Pio Cianchettini, in 2 Books, each 4s.
The Airs from ditto, as Duett for Two Performers, in 2 Books, each 4s.
The Overture to ditto as a duet and single, each 3s.
Airs from "La Schiava in Bagdad," by C. Dumon, with Flute and Bass, ad lib, price 6s.
Airs from "La Vestale," with ditto by Pio Cianchettini, price 4s.
Exercises and Scales written expressly to form the hand of the Pupil, and to acquire by an easy Method a perfect Execution, by Henry Hertz, price 4s.
SONGS BY ALEXANDER LEE.
"Arise Britannia," sung by Mr. Braham, 2s.
"Poor Prince Charlie," sung by Miss Stephens at the Oratorios.
"The Warrior," sung by Mrs. W. Geesin at the Oratorios, composed by F. J. Klose, 2s.
"A Lesson for each Pretty Maid," sung by Madame Vestris, 2s.
"The Bonnie Lass I love so Well," sung by Mr. Braham, 2s.
"Love a Gypsey," sung by Miss Love, composed by J. Blewitt, 2s.
"The Spanish Guitar," Sung by Miss Love, composed by J. Burnett, 2s.
"Come provar Guest Anima," sung by Mad. Caradori in La Schiava in Bagdad, 2s.
New Songs by BEGREZ, with Accompaniment for Pianforte or Guitar.
"The Village Maid," 2s.
"Per Pieta bell Idol mio," 2s.
"L'Eta dele Contento," 2s. ; and
"Emilie," 2s.

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BIRTHS.—On Monday, the 26th ult. in Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, Mrs. J. S. Winstanley, of a son—On Sunday last, in Sun-street, Finsbury-square, the lady of Charles Robarts, Esq. of a daughter—On the 25th ult. at Dover, the lady of Peter Hesketh, Esq. of Rossall Hall, Lancashire, of a daughter—On Sunday last, at the rectory, Buxted, the lady of the Rev. A. C. Lawrence, of a son—On the 25th ult. at Mill-hill, Billericay, Essex, the lady of Colonel C. Bruce, C.B. of twin sons.

MARRIED.—Mr. J. Mogridge, of Epsom, solicitor, to Eliza Forster, eldest daughter of John Richardson, Esq. of Bury-street, St. James's, and Epsom, Surrey—On the 27th ult. at Lower Tooting, Surrey, the Rev. T. Pitman, B.A. of Brightwell, Oxfordshire, to Fanny Jane, third daughter of James Bird, Esq. of Lower Tooting.—Mrs. Ann Rolls, of Cheshunt, to the Rev. Wm. Kent, of the same place.

DIED.—On the 25th ult. at Wotton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester, the Rev. John Taylor, rector of Newington, Bagpath, and of Owlpen—On Saturday week, John Hayter, Esq. of Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts—On the 25th ult. in Addington-place, Camberwell, Sarah, relict of the late Joseph Hall, Esq. of Northampton—On the 25th ult. at Enfield, aged 79, Sir N. Dance, Knight, formerly a Commander in the Hon. East India Company's service.

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